NICHOLAS WILSON & CO. 186 Dundas Street,

Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. FINE AND

MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED

DIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA ON FREEMASONRY.

JOSEPH THOMAS DUHAMEL By the Mercy of God and the Favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Ottawa, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, &c. To the Clergy, the Religious Communities and the Faithful of the Diocese of Ottawa, Health and Benediction in our Lord.

Health and Benediction in our Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,—He whose commission it is to feed the sheep and lambs of Christ and to guard them against the wolves, has, by the memorable Encyclical Humanum Genu sounded a note of warning and pointed out to the favoured flock the presence of an enemy. favoured flock the presence of an enemy,
He has shewn us in secret societies a deep seated conspiracy of evildoers bent upon devastating the fold
wherein the Heavenly Shepherd harbours
his faithful followers and to which He his faithful followers and to which He calls His erring ones. The fearless voice of the Pope has rung throughout Christendom calling upon all to stand firm around him, and offer an impregnable barrier to the hordes of destruction.

The encroachments of Freemasonry are boundless. Here as elsewhere it extends to both town and country; it has even thrust itself into the privacy of domestic life with intent to remove the domestic life with interaction of the child from the holy influences of its mother, to keep from it the essential requisites of Christian training and Cath-olic schooling, and also to separate it from associations where religious influ-

from associations where religious influences are still felt.

Dearly beloved Brethren, you have indeed heard the voice of the Chief Pastor of the Church, but has it convinced your minds or touched your hearts? If so, your first duty is honestly to admit the existence of the danger which has been pointed out to you. We should be undutiful to the Church and rebellious in the sight of God, were we to question the utterances of the Pontifire presenting our divine Master. Let us then not weary of considering the peril in which we stand, or of pondering the solemn words of warning.

In previous pastoral documents we have examined six of the motives which induced Leo XIII. to denounce Freemasonry as the enemy against which we

masonry as the enemy against which we have at present to struggle; in this letter we purpose developing to the same effect another and

VIITH REASON.

"By opening their ranks to comers hailing from every shade of religious discrepancy, Freemasons," says the Pope, "are materially assisted in giving ground to that great contemporary error which consists in holding all religious solicitude as a matter of no import, and in placing upon a footing of equality every form of religious belief.

"Such a principle carries with it the

ally of the Catholic one. In fact, the sect gives those who become aggregated to it full liberty of opinion one way or another, either in affirmation or negation of the existence of God." (Encyc.)

Not only then is there no question of revealed religion, but the very basis of natural order is shaken or shattered, "and human reason no longer knows what to believe, either in regard to universal creation emanating from a divine act free and supreme, or in reference to the after existence of the soul and the h of a future life, everlasting and equent on the present one." truth of a future

(Encyc.)
Now, all this means the absolute Now, all this means the absolute denial of the main dogmas of our Creed and of our very faith itself: the total

hool,

R8.

to ac-

ability.

Street, e. N. Y.

casket of ent to you r). A har-v. Y. city.

A dogma is a truth revealed by God and proposed by the Church to the belief of the faithful. Any one of these truths taken separately constitutes a dogma, and the aggregate of all these truths makes up the substance of Catholic dogmetic teaching. truths makes up the substance of Catho-lic dogmatic teaching. These truths rest on one general basis: they derive in principle from God, considered in His Persons, His attributes and His works; from the mysteries of Jesus Christ, and from the origin and ultimate destiny of mankind. They are deeply and intim-ately co-relative: they are linked with and proceed one from another, and form a compact and indivisible whole, spring-ing from God, towards whom, as Fountain Head of all being, they make everything converge.

en any man is so bold as to deny s single one of these dogmas, that man is shipwrecked as to faith; having set aside shipwrecked as to latti, having set aside the authority of the Church, that of God himself. By the rejection of this double authority, Catholic dogma, which is the word of God manifested by the teaching Church, is swept away. Now the destruc-tion of dogmais the destruction of religion, since dogma is the ground work of the whole fabric of faith. To deny a single dogma implies the denial of them all; and to question a single one leads to the same disastrous result. Whoever persists in doubting when God has spoken and the Church is teaching, does, by that very doubt, set at nought the authority of God and of the Church, thus authority of God and or the destroying both faith and religion.

Freemasonry induces its Catholic adherents firstly to doubt, then to deny and lastly to spostatize from their faith.

It places them at par with Protestants, Jews, free-thinkers, pantheists and atheists: it would have them believe that all creeds are equally valueless, and destined to vanish like a vapoury mist before the light it has in store for them. Between the doctrines of Freemasonry and those of Christianity there exists as wide a divergence as between our Sariour and Satan. Faith has brought us the true light: it has taught us the knowledge of God and ourselves, and given us what it behoves us most to possess, the key to our origin, our present condition and our future state; and Freemasonry with its chaotic conceptions would cast us once again into abysmal darkness. Either ignoring God and His Christ, or affecting to despise them, it hoodwinks the minds of men as to the facts of original sin, of their present order of being, and of their responsibilities and obligations towards God, themselves, their families and society in general. It asserts the dissolubility of marriage at the mere pleasure of contracting parties, with personal caprice for its only safe-guard. the dissolubility of marriage at the mere pleasure of contracting parties, with personal caprice for its only safe-guard: it denies the child any settled religious training or teaching, and it bears with it the abrogation of civil together with spiritual authority.

It is therefore evident how widely the operations of such a system are at vari-

operations of such a system are at variance with the Gospel and with our

Dearly beloved Brethren, read over the Pope's Encyclical; you will find therein a schedule of freemasonic tenets, and you will appreciate yourselves the principle, the extent, the depth of their

aberrations.

They inaugurate at the outset the revolt of reason by declaring its independence, then error follows upon error. At last a point is reached where every thing is denied; the supernatural order, the primary truths of nature, the human soul, the unseen world, creation and even God Himselt. Nothing then remains but the lowest forms of pantheism or materialism.

The incipient freemason, once a Cath-olic, is brought into contact through the lodges with this deceptive enlighten-ment; soon however he may perhaps be undeceived; and, patented with a special diploma, be installed forthwith as a pa-tron of the sect, and a disseminator of its

By a guilty compact blindly entered into, he has handed himself over soul and body to unknown masters and sworn to carry out their instructions with mute to carry out their instructions with mute fidelity. In thus making himself their tools, he has abdicated his reason, his liberty, the dignity of his manhood. Now he finds it no easy matter to break loose from the sect, and he must obey the fatal orders driving him into the by-ways of perdition. Courage and will power are both wanting that he may escape the bonds it were so desirable to be freed from.

from.

Let such a one then beg of God the assistance of His all-powerful grace, which he can of a certain obtain by the

which he can of a certainty of the Rossry.

As to ourselves, dearly beloved Brethren, let us continue to implore His divine help for those who need it, while we also lift up our suppliant hearts to Jesus Christ, Saviour of men, that He may once more manifest unto the world the triumph of His Church and of His Vicar in full possession of temporal power for the spiritual welfare of nations

ing upon the reception thereof. Given at Ottawa under Our signature and the seal of the diocese, and countersigned by Oar Secretary, on the six-teenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eightyfive. + J. Thomas, Bishop of Ottawa.

By Command.

J. A. SLOAN, Priest.

THE BRITISH PREMIER ON RELIG-

(From the San Francisco Monitor) The words uttered on a recent occasion by Lord Salisbury concerning the im-portance of religious education for the rising generation are of priceless value, because they come from an exalted Eng-lish official whose sentiments are not in any way swayed by even a grain of love for the Catholic Church, or by even a scintilla of sympathetic sentiment for the manner in which the Church insists upon blending the religious with the secular instruction imparted in her

chools.
"It is," said Lord Salisbury on a recent "It is," said Lord Salisbury on a recent occasion when addressing a large meet-ing on the political questions of the day in England, and alluding to religious education, "one of our most cherished privileges. I am not speaking for my own denomination alone. What I claim I would extend equally to the Noncon-formists of Wales or the Roman Catholics of Ireland. But I do claim that what-ever Church or form of Christianity they belong to, they should be given the opportunity to educate the peo-ple in the belief of the Christianple in the belief of the Christian-ity which they profess, instead of giving them a liteless, boiled-down, mechanical, unreal religious teaching which is prevalent in the board schools. which is prevalent in the board schools. Believe me, the essence of true religious teaching is that the teacher should believe that which he teaches, and should be delivering, as he believes it, the whole message of truth. Unless there is that sympathetic, that magnetic feeling established between children and teachers that the teachers dealing how. teachers that the teacher is dealing honestly with them, the public will believe

esteem the highest religious truth of the Christianity they profess."

This is precisely the platform upon which the Catholic Church stands in regard to the public schools of America. We. Catholics, desire that all religious denominations should possess the right to give religious instruction—combined with sound secular education—to the children of such Profestant parents and children of such Protestant parents, and that we be guaranteed the same right concerning Catholic children. In this concerning Catholic children. In this way Christianity will be preserved in this country, but under the present system—as we pointed out last week—the non-Catholic systems of Christianity are sure to be submerged beneath the waves of infidelity injected into the minds of children by teachers who are sometimes immoral, often infidel, and frequently fanatical—in their antagonism to any belief in God. What can be expected of the great mass of children who grow up under such tutors? As well send our of the great mass of children who grow up under such tutors? As well send our children to learn morality in bagnios, as to imagine that they will learn to love God or to serve Him under a system from which Christianity is excluded, and from which Christianity is excluded, and under teachers who often treacherously betray their trust and try to prejudice the minds of their pupils against the religious belief of their Christian par-

Public school teaching at best is only "a lifeless, boiled-down, mechanical" cur-riculum of studies, which tend to make men and women "smart" enough to cir-cumvent their neighbors in trade, and cumvent their neighbors in trade, and to turn all worldly affairs to personal advantage. It will produce a selfish, sordid, sinful race in the future history of this country, and—unless public school education is purified by Christian teaching—the day will come when the old pagan regime will supplant Protestantism in the land of the stars and stripes.

SCANDALOUS MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

The following letter has been forwarded for publication by the editor of this journal to the Canadian Freeman, Kingston: To the Editor of the Canadian Freeman:—
Sir,—I beg to ask you the favor of publishing the following letter, by me addressed on the 4th inst. to the Irish Can-

adian, Toronto :To the Editor of the Irish Canadian :-Sig.—In your issue of the 3rd inst. there appears a letter dated from Kingston and signed "A True Irish Catholic." From this communication I take the fol-

lowing:
"The Post is following Riel's example, "The Post is following Riel's example, being rebellious to priestly authority, when that authority proves an obstacle to its political chicanery. Therefore the Post is ignoring Father Dowd's counsels, and has published a letter purporting to be from a distinguished ecclesiastical dignitary, stating that 'he was opposed to the hanging of Riel because called for by the Orange demon.' The letter is wrongly attributed to Archbishop Lynch. If any ceclesiastic of Ontario penned that letter it must be Rev. Father Coffey, the talenit must be Rev. Father Coffey, the talented editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD, whose paper has been trying to fix the onus of the execution of Riel on the Orange in-fluence in the Legislature. Since the snubbing administered by Father Dowd and Mgr. Grandin the CATHOLIC RECORD has backed down' and taken a good fling at the Orange Association."

consists in holding all religious solicitude as a matter of no import, and in placing upon a footing of equality every form of religious belief.

"Such a principle carries with it the destruction of every religion and especially of the Catholic one. In fact, the ally of the Catholic one. In fact, the ssion, I may state: that I have had no communication, direc or indirect, with the Post on the subject of Riel's death; (2) that the RECORD has never been snubbed by either Father Dowd or Mgr. Grandin; (3) that my views on the subject of Riel's execution are in thorough accord with those of that vener-ated prelate; and (4) that the RECORD has not backed down and never will back down from its attitude on the Riel question. Your correspondent states that I have been trying to fix the onvs of the execution of Riel on the Orange influence execution of Riel on the Orange influence in the Legislature. I regret, sir, that your "true Irish Catholic" did not amplify his or her charge by stating that I have been seeking to fix that onus on Orange influence both within and without the Legislature, that I might plead guilty thereto. To the limited charge I do most willingly enter that plea, and am consoled to have as companions in misfortune every Irish Catholic journal in the country. Why, sir, did you not yourself, just after the execution, write in these terms:

"Had the law in the case been allowed to take its course, as in the case of ordinary

to take its course, as in the case of ordinary criminals, Riel might have passed away unnoticed, and naught would have remained to rankle and fester long after the malefactor had crumbled into clay, But the law was not enough to ensure the doom of Riel—at least the Orangemen though so-for no sooner was Riel sentence than the brethren began to fume and fret and they threatened destruction to the ormists of Wales or the Roman Catholics | Government of Sir John Macdonald if he court. The Orangemen were not so eager to avenge the death of those who had fallen in the late rebellion, as they were to avenge the death of their brother, Thomas Scott, who had fallen during the troubles of '69; and Riel having escaped once they were resolved that he should once, they were resolved that he should not escape this time. Hence they kept badgering and browbeating the Premier incessantly; although there was nothing to show that the Premier ever had any other intention than to hang their victin implacable hate of the Orangemen it was that conjured up the victim's possible escape, and no act or word on the part of Sir John that would justify the suspicion of undue leniency on Riel's behalf. * * *
The truth is, the fate of Riel turned on a

pressed I most heartily concur and believe them to be the honest opinions of ninety-nine out of every hundred Irish Catholics in the Dominion. Faithfully yours, JOHN F. COPPER,

I may add that I do not believe that the correspondent of the Irish Canadian is really a resident of your city, as the letter signed "A True Irish Catholic" bears a most remarkable resemblance to one received at the RECORD office from Toronto. So close is the resemblance that there is, in my estimation, no mistaking the authorship, which, like that of the letter addressed to the Cartholic Record, must in charity be ascribed to a temper not even, and to a mind not well balanced.

Very faithfully yours,
John F. Corpsy,
London, Dec. 5, 1885.

CATHOLIC FRESS. Catholic Columbian.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who put a cent in the collection basket on Sunday, do not fulfill the obligation of supporting their pastors. And their failure to contribute according to their means is sinful, for it is a violation of the Fifth Commandment of the Church. One cent a week to support the priest, one cent to keep the church in repair, and pay its running expenses for light, and fuel, and insurance, one cent to meet the needs of the altar for candles, and wine and bread, one cent to keep up the parish schools, to relieve the wants of the poor—one cent a week!
Surely that is too much for one cent to
accomplish! And those who put this
miserly contribution into the basket, are

miserly contribution into the basket, are the very ones who criticise the living of the priest and the management of the Church's finances. They are also the same persons who, when there is any one ill among them, expect the priest, at noon or midnight, in rain or snow-storm, sick or well, to rush to the bedside of aick or well, to rush to the bedside of the invalid, and to neglect every one else for them. But worse than they are the mean creatures who give nothing. They let the basket go by them, and at that moment they are absorbed in prayer. They accept all that the Church has to bestow—assist at Mass, hear instructions, receive the sacraments, and yet they give nothing in return. The men among them can always find money for tobacco and liquor, and the women among them always have means to purchase a ribbon or a gew-gaw that

to purchase a ribbon or a gew-gaw that strikes their fancy. But they have nothing for God They are niggardly wretches, who have no sense of honor or lonesty, and have none of the Christian The cable announces that the Pope has written an encyclical letter in which he "condemns the liberty of the press and universal suffrage." The cable lies, as usual. The Pope denounces the license of the press whereby the details of filthy crimes are printed and malicious attacks are made on the character of public men.

ing villainous journalism? To say that he condemns universal suffrage is silly. Philadelphia Standard.

If a special telegram to the New York Herald can be relied upon as true, His Holiness, Leo XIII., has drawn up and signed a new Encyclical Letter, of which authorized translations are now being made into English, French, German and Italian. The document, according to the Herald's correspondent, is in two parts. The first part defines the rights of the Church in all existing governments. The second part describes the deplorable condition of modern society, and traces its miseries and moral delinquencies to their real fundamental cause—the abandonment by modern society of the prin-ciples of the Catholic religion, and its severance from the Church, According to the Herald the Encyclical points out the miseries and oppression under which the poor and working classes are groan-ing, the indifference of modern society to their complaints, and its failure to re move their grievances and to provide for their relief. Hungry, miserable and deceived, the poor and the working-classes have generally lost all respect for civil and religious authority in Europe, and seem to be on the verge of overturning the social fabric, and introducing revolution and anarchy. If these statements of the Herald are true, the alleged Encyclical will be one of the most important of the many weighty and important documents sent forth by His Holiness, Leo XIII.

North Western Chronicle It is in youth as in after life that vicious propensities are best coun-teracted, not by stern precept and rigid laws, but by turning the feelings and passions into a purer channel, by giving a higher object to generous ambition, by concentrating the active energies on more worthy pursuits; by teaching them in short, to find their highest gratification in mental and moral culture. Let a man's pride be to be a gentlemannish him with elegant and refined pleasures—imbue him with the love of intellectual pursuits—and you have a better security for him turning out a good citizen, and a good Christian, than if you had confined him by the strictest moral and religious discipline, kept him in innocent and unsuspecting ignorance of all the vices of youth, and in the routine of the severest system of education.

Church Progress. Bismark is not a success as a religion lar circumstances. For fifteen years his incessant labors and influential position as Chancellor, have been employed in tearing down the Catholic Church by persecution and exile of her that the religious teaching is a sham. The truth is, the fate of Riel turned on a Church by persecution and exile of her dom that could possibly be given to all adians and the Orangemen, and the Orangemen, and the Orangemen have won."

In those views by you so clearly ex-

has succeeded in purifying Catholicity, in tearing out the weeds, and leaving her more vigorous than before. Only four-teen thousand are recorded, according to their own official count. This is an insignificant number out of fifteen million Catholics in Germany, so far as Germany is concerned. Germany is concerned.

For powers of invention, commend us to Lord Plunket, titular Archbishop of Dublin. At a so-called synod of his sect on Monday, he said they had borne the title of Church of Ireland by prescriptive right for fourteen hundred years. In Anno Domini, 485, the Church of Ireland was Catholic—as planted there by St. Patrick. Not till the middle of the sixtanth contury did Martin Luther sixteenth century did Martin Luther arise to found that rebellious communion arise to found that rebellious communion to which Lord Plunket belongs. Perhaps, like the late Mr. Whiteside, he holds that the apostle of Ireland was a member of the Church by law recently disestablished. We shall believe that as readily as the thesis of his lordship's predecessor, the logic-chopping Dr. Whately, that there never was no such a person as Narolean Banaratte. St. A person as Napoleon Bonaparte. St. Patrick a Protestaut! By the piper of Blessington, if that were so St. Malachy must have signed the Thirty-nine Articles, the blessed Columbkille had a copper-nose, and sweet St. Bridget her-selt was a deaconess and presided over a tea-drinking, scandal mongering Dorcas

FATHER CAMPBELL AND MR. A. D.

At the Orillia Home Rule meeting the Rev. Father Campbell delivered a very able and conclusive address.

The following resolution was moved by the Rev. K. A. Campbell, seconded

by the Rev. K. A. Campbell, seconded by A. D. Kean:—
RESOLVED, That under the present system of government, which has had a fair trial, Ireland has been the most wretched, miserable and poverty-stricken country on the face of the globe, That we believe a local government such as Canada and all the British colonies enjoy would make it propugates. people second to none in loyalty to the crown of England, for which she has been pre-eminent when occasion called for it, pre-emment when occasion called for it, even in her sufferings.

In speaking to the resolution the Rev. Father said he felt honored that it was placed in his hands. He felt it a pride to take part in this movement as well as contribute by his means, though not an Irishman or the son of an Irishman Everyone who read the literature.

man. Everyone who read the literature of the day must know full we'l, and we know it to our cost, that poverty exists know it to our cost, that poverty exists in Ireland, notwithstanding that Ireland is the most productive of the three countries—quoting statistics showing that while England and Scotland produce respectively only 18 and 16 bushels to the acre, Ireland produces 20 bushels. Among the coarse grains England and Scotland produced 12 and 10 only, while Ireland produced 32; therefore Ireland holds a leading place in a productive point of view, are made on the character of public men.

And who would not join him in denounce and 10 only, while Ireland plot duced 32; therefore Ireland holds a leading place in a productive point of view, but the country is sadly neglected. Out of 40,000,000 acres there are only 21,000,000 cultivated, but such was not the case formerly—Ireland was well able to support in comfort 9,000,000. The reverend gentleman quoted Radpath in contrasting the Irish peasant with the American slave, showing the lack of philanthropy of the Irish landlord. He deeply sympathized with the Irish movement. They had a parliament of their own for eighteen years called the Grattan Parliament, and no people in Europe made more progress during that time than did the Irish people. They have been the most docile people. They have been the most docile people. They have been the most docile to the securing of Ireland in that position of eternal progress towards perfect prosperly and peace which is the hope of all national ambition and which belongs to Ireland as her due, being as she is and ever will be the foundation. people in the world under the mos aggravating circumstances. He briefly referred to the Canadian rebellion in '37, ably showing the grievances and the man-ner in which they were redressed. It should therefore be no crime for the Irish to agitate for a similar state of things. We are here to day to help and endorse Mr. Parnell and his party, not merely by saying we are in sympathy with him—by putting our hands into our pockets and giving generously according to our means. It is nonsense to say that home rule would dismember the British Empire; on the contrary, it would cement it more firmly. He was thankful for being allowed to express his ideas on the Irish question, and ed his remarks eloquently amidst great

Mr. A. D. Kean, on coming forward to second the resolution, said he considered second the resolution, said he considered his privilege a happy and honorable one. The truth of the resolution was beyond question. The problem before the meeting was not a question of religion or politics, but of manhood and justice, as could be seen by noting those on the platform. Side by ride were the most prominent Tories and Grits in town. For example, Dr. Slaven and S. S. Robinson, and here was himself, a hardshell Baptist, supporting a motion moved by our Catholic priest, ing a motion moved by our Catholic priest, Father Campbell. In the first place, was the present deplorable condition of Ireland caused by the present system of government? Yes, Let us apply the ordinary every day jadgment passed on our own Government. If a certain form of government prevails for even 10 or 15 years and is unfortunate enough to have runof affairs, we might charge such ruin or the government, and here much more so when we find that through ninety long years the present system of governing Ireland has been followed by a condition of ruin, poverty and death, going from bad to worse and from worse to worst, it is fair and reasonable to charge that desolation and misery and the life-blood of those hundreds of thousands of faithful Isish upon the head of tha hundreds

day she brilliantly flashes as the crown jewel colony of the British empire. Many other instances could be given but this suffices. To these views many objections are raised, the chiefest of which is that it would tend to split the Empire. Not the decided testiments. which is that it would tend to split the Empire. No; the decided testimony of history again settles the verdict the other way. Note well a hundred years ago Home Rule was practically demanded by the United States and refused by Britain with result of cracking the national structure from keystone to corner stone. Had it been granted then, to day the whole North American conto day the whole North American con tinent would have been a vast colony of Britain! Home rule was graded to Canada with the result of such a bond between mother country and daughter colony as the destruction of the globe will alone rupture. These are plain facts, But it is urged that in these cases there was a great distance between the two countries and the analogy will not amply to Ireland, so near at hand: not apply to Ireland, so near at hand; and if parliaments were to sit at London and Dublin there would certainly be dis-

and Dublin there would certainly be dis-union quickly. History again shows the falsity of this argument and justifies Ire-land's plea. Take the case of Austria and her provincial daughter Hungary. It is well known that Hungary has had a Home Rule parliament since 1865. In this case the analogy is far beyond the Irish question, for Hungary comprises a large portion of the very heart of the Austrian empire. It is as if Bristol, Cambridge, York and Liverpool and all the intervening country were to unite and demand an independent parlia-ment to meet yearly at Manchester in England. Just imagine that! Why, of course, Austria refused it as fatal to the empire. Yet, after a long and bloody course, Austria refused it as fatal to the empire. Yet, after a long and bloody struggle and all the horrors of a civil war, it had to be granted; and now behold after twenty years of independent Parliament Hungary to-day stands as the very back-bone of the Austrian empire, and Austria in continued peace and prosperity and union holds her place in the front rank of the world. Every year the parliament of the empire meets at the front rank of the world. Every year the parliament of the empire meets at Vienna and the parliament of Hungary meets at Peath, 110 miles distant on the same river, the Danube. Viewed in the clear sunlight of positive history, the objections to Irish Home Rule are seen to be only the shadows of bigoted prejudices. In conclusion, the consummation of this glorious hope was at hand. Ireland no longer torn by the treachery of inward foes now presented a solid front of at least 85 out of her 103 members, standing heart and hand together with their noble leader 85 out of her 103 members, standing heart and hand together with their noble leader Parnell for Home Rule. Yet, further, Gladstone, in his last speech at Edinburgh about two weeks ago, gave two clear utterances which show the victory is night if only Irishmen are firm. He said: (1) "The Irish electors are as well qualified to judge of what is for their own interests as those of Scotland or England;" and again, (2) "Eagland will never repent of placing Ireland on a perfect equality with herself." Now was the grand chance, at the coming Parliament one solid front and all pull together and victory was guaranteed. And once again would be heard the buildant eloquence of an O'Connell, the clear-cut arguments of a Curran and the fiery

she is and ever will be the foundation corner stone of the grandest empire of the globe. Finally, it is the highest privilege of Irish manhood to assist practi-cally in so righteous a cause. Disgrace ful indeed the conduct of him who at the present crisis closed his heart or purse to his motherland, (Great cheering)

to his motherland. (Great cheering)
Dr. Slaven, in moving the second resolution, said he did not think it necessary to say much after waat had been said by the abie speakers who preceded him, but with regard to the Parliamentary fund, we came here not only to sympathize but pecuniarly assist the great Home Ruleader, who by legal and constitution agitation is steadily gaining every grisance complained of. He was glad to se such a mixed and representative aud such a mixed and representative and ence. The noble chairman, Mr. Bolste he likened to a second Parnell, wh though a loyalist was a staunch Hom Ruler. The Doctor complimented to meeting on their patriotism some in coming 18 miles to assist this movement, and closed his remarks by urging all to contribute liberally to the Parliam utary fund. [Applause.]

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Nativity Play or Christmas Cantata, by Rev. Gabriel A. Healy, Rector of St. Ber-nard's Church, New York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 31 & 32 Barchy St. 1885.

This most pleasing of Christmas productions is a Christmas Cantata for several years most favorably received by large audiences in the hall of St. Bernard's Church, New York City. It is truly a Christmas play and most suitable for Christmas holidays. We bespeak for it a very hearty reception.

The Angel Guide, or Year of the First Com-munion. Translated from the French, by a Child of Mary. Montreal: John Lovell

This little work, approved by His Grace of Toronto, and dedicated to the memory of the late Bishop O'Brien of Kingston, is



ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD LEO XIII., By DIVINE PROVIDENCE

CONCERNING THE CHRISTIAN CONSTITU-TION OF STATES

TO ALL THE PATRIARCHS. PRIMATES ABCHBISHOPS, AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD, IN THE GRACE AND COMMUNION OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE LEO P.P. XIII.

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK, God, then, has divided the charge of the

huma rase between two powers, viz., the ecclesiastical and the civil,
THE ONE BEING SET OVER DIVINE, AND THE ONE BELIEVE SET THE OVER HUMAN THINGS.

Each is the greatest in its own kind: each has certain limits within which it is restricted, and those limits defined by the nature and proximate cause of each: so nature and proximate cause of each: so that there is, as we may say, a world marked off as a field for the proper action of each. But forasmuch as each has dominton over the same subjects, since it might come to pass that one and the same thing, though in different ways, still one and the same, might pertain to the right and the tribunal of both, therefore God, who is though and who has and the tribunal of both, therefore God, Who foreseeth all things, and Who has established both powers, must needs have arranged the course of each in right relation to one another, and in due order. "For the powers that are are ordained by God" (Rom. xiii., 1). And if this were not so, causes of rivalries and dangerous discrete, would he contently arising." disputes would be constantly arising and man would often have to stop it anxiety and doubt, like a traveller with two roads before him not knowing what he ought to do, with not knowing what he ought to do, with two powers commanding contrary things, whose authority, however, he cannot re-fuse without neglect of duty. But it would be most repugnant so to think of the wisdom and goodness of God, Who even in physical things, though they are of a far lower order, has yet so attempered and combined together the forces and causes of nature in an orderly manner and with a sort of wonderful harmony, that none of them is a hindrance to the rest, and all of them most fitly and aptly combine for the great end of the universe. So then there must needs be a certain orderly connection between these two powers, which may not unfairly be com-pared to the union with which soul and body are united in man. What the nature of that union is, and what its extent, cannot otherwise be determined than, as We have said, by having regard to the nature of each power, and by taking account of the relative excellence and nobility of their ends; for one of them has for its proximate and chief aim the care of the goods of this world, the other the attainment of the goods of heaven that are eternal. Whatsoever, therefore, in human sffsire is in any manner sacred; whatsoever pertains to the salvation of souls or the worship of God, whether it be so in its own nature, or on the other hand, is held to be so for the sake of the end to which it is referred, all this is in the power and subject to the free disposition of the Church; but all other things which are embraced in the civil and political order, are rightly subject to the civil authority, since Jesus Christ has commanded that

what is Casar's is to be paid to Casar, and what is God's to God. Sometimes, however, circumstances arise when another method of concord is available for peace and liberty; we mean when princes and the Roman Pontiff come to an understanding concerning any particular matter. In such circumstances the Church lar proof of her maternal good. ill, and is accustomed to exhibit the highest possible degree of generosity and indulgence.

Such then, as we have indicated in brief, is the Christian order of civil society; no rash or merely fanciful fiction, but deduced from principles of the highest truth and moment, which are confirmed by the natural reason itself.

such a constitution of the State contains nothing that can be thought either unworthy of the majesty of princes or unbecoming; and so far is it from lessening its imperial rights that it rather adds stability and grandeur to them. For, one stability and granular to them. For, if it he more deeply considered, such a constitution has a great perfection which all others lack, and from it various excellent fruits would accrue, if each party would only keep its own place and dis-charge with integrity that office and work to which it was appointed. For in truth in this constitution of the State, which we have above described divine and human we have above described, after a suffairs are properly divided; the rights of citizens are completely defended by divine, natural, and human law; and the limitations of the several offices are at once wisely laid down, and the keeping of them most opportunely secured. All men know that in their doubtful and laborious journey to the everlasting city they have at hand guides to teach them how to set forth, helpers to show them how to reach their journey's end, whom they may safely follow; and at the same time they know that they have others whose business it is to take care of their security and their fortunes, to obtain for them, or to secure to them, all those other goods which are essential to the life of a com-munity. Domestic society obtains that firmness and solidity which it requires in the sanctity of marriage, one and indis-soluble; the rights and duties of husband and wife are ordered with wise justice and equity; the due honour is secured to the woman; the authority of the man is conformed to the example of the authority of God; the authority of the father is tem-

he addresses the Catholic Church in these words: "Thou treatest boys as boys, youths with strength, old men calmly, according as is not only the age of the body, but also of the mind of each. Women thou subjectest to their husbands in chaste and faithful obedience, not for the satisfaction of lust, but for the propagation, of offening, and participation in gation of offspring, and participation in the affairs of the family. Thou settest husbands over their spouses, not that they may trifle with the weaker sex, but in accordance with the laws of true affection. accordance with the laws of true affection. Thou subjectest sons to their parents in a kind of free servitude, and settest parents over their sons in a benignant rule. . . . Thou joinest together, not merely in society, but in a kind of fraternity, citizens with citizens, peoples with peoples, and in fact the whole race of men by a remembrance of their parentsge. Thou teachest kings to look for the interests of their peoples. Thou admonishest peoples to submit themselves to their kings. With all care thou teachest to whom honor is due, to whom affection, to whom reverence, to whom fear, to whom consolation, to LAWS; whom admonition, to whom exhortation, to whom discipline, to whom reproach, to whom punishment, showing how all of these are not suitable to all, but yet to all affection is due, and wrong to none." (De Moribus Eccl. Cath., cap. xxx, n. 63). And in another place, speaking in blame of certain political pseudo philosophers, he observes: "They who say that the doctrine of Christ is hurtful to the State, should produce an army of soldiers such as the doctrine of Christ has commanded them to be, such governors of provinces, such husbands, such wives as the doctrine of Christ has commanded them to be, such governors of provinces, such husbands, such wives, such parents, such sons, such masters, such slaves, such kings, such judges, and such payers and collectors of taxes due, such as the Chriscollectors of taxes due, such as the Christian doctrine would have them. And then let them dare to say that such a state of things is hurtful to the State. Nay, rather they could not hesitate to confess that it is a great salvation to the State if there is due obedience to this doctrine" (*Epist.* cxxxviii., al 5, ad Marcellinum, cap.

ii., 15). There was once a time when THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE GOSPEL GOV ERNEL

STATES ; then it was that that power and divine virtue of Christian wisdom had penetrated into the laws, institutions, and manners of peoples—indeed into all the ranks and relations of the State; when the religion instituted by Jesus Christ, firmly estab-lished in that degree of dignity which was befitting, flourished everywhere, in the favour of rulers and under the due protection of ma istrates : when the priest tection of ma_sistrates; when the priest-hood and the government were united by concord and a friendly interchange of offices. And the State composed in that fashion produced, in the opinion of all, more excellent fruits, the memory of which still flourishes, and will flourish, attested by innumerable monuments which can neither be destroyed up; obwhich can neither be destroyed nor obcured by any art of the adversary. I Christian Europe subdued barbarous peoples, and transferred them from a sav-age to a civilised state, from superstition to the truth; if she victoriously repelled the invasions of the Mohammedans; if civilization retained the chief power, and accustomed herself to afford others a leader and mistress in everything that adorns humanity; if she has granted to the peoples true and manifold liberty; if she has most wisely established many institutions for the solace of many institutions for the solder of the Catholic wretchednes, beyond controversy is it her other rights.

Natural reason itself convinces us that was about the ruling of a State wretchedness, beyond controversy is it very greatly due to religion under whose auspices such great undertakings were commenced, and with whose and they were perfected. Truly the same excellent state of things would have continued if the agreement of the two powers had continued, and greater things might rightfully have been exceeded. have been expected, it there had been obedience to the authority, the sway, the counsels of the Church, characterised by greater faithfulness and perseverance, for that is to be regarded as a perpetual law which Ivo of Chartres wrote to Pope Paschal II.: "When the kingdom and the priesthood are agreed between themselves, the world is well ruled, the Church flourishes and bears fruit. But when they are at variance, not only does what is little

for revolution which was aroused in the sixteenth century, after the Christian resixteenth century, after the Christian religion had been thrown into confusion, alike, are changeable at the popular nod, and a certain fear of public disturbance is handing over our heads. by a certain natural course proceeded to philosophy, and from philosophy per-vaded all ranks of the community. As it were, from this spring came those more

true good and the education of the children.

In the domain of political and civil affeirs the law as in at the common good, and are not guided by the deceptive wishes and jadgements of the multitude, but by truth and justice. The authority of the rulers puts on a certain group in the life, and passing over just limits in the exercise of power. The obedience of citizens he honor and dignity as compenious, and passing over just limits in the exercise of power. The obedience of citizens he honor and dignity as compenious, and passing over just limits in the exercise of power. The obedience of citizens he honor and dignity as compenious, and passing over just limits in the exercise of power. The obedience of citizens he honor and dignity as compenious, and power and the life, and passing over just limits in the exercise of power. The obedience of citizens he honor and dignity as compenious, and power and the life, and passing over just limits in the exercise of power. The obedience of citizens he honor and dignity as compenious, and power and the life, and passing over just limits in the exercise of power. The obedience of citizens he honor and dignity as compenious, and power and the power of power. And this being recognised and admitted, it is understood that it is a matter of just the power of the constantly and faithfully obeyed, that, and at Christian is no longer the victim of contending parties and incompatible obligations; and, finally, those two contents of the constantly and faithfully obeyed, that it is an exercise of the community and citizen the constantly and faithfully obeyed, that it is an exercise of the community and citizen the constantly and faithfully obeyed, that it is an exercise of the constantly and faithfully obeyed, that it is an exercise of the constantly and faithfully obeyed, that it is an exercise of the constantly and faithfully obeyed, that it is an exercise of the constantly and faithfully obeyed, that it is an exercise of the constantly and faithfully obeyed, that it is an exerci to the rest; nor ought one to be preserved to the rest; nor ought one to be specially favoured, but to each alike equal rights ought to be assigned, with the sole end that the social order incurs no injury from them. It is a part of this theory that all questions It is a part of this theory that all questions concerning religion are to be referred to private judgment; that to every one it is allowed to follow which he prefers, or none at all, if he approves of none. Hence these consequences naturally arise; the judgment of each conscience is without regard to law; opinions as free as possible are expressed concerning worshipping or not worshipping God; and there is unbounded licence of thinking and publishing.

haughtily set aside the most sacred laws of the Unitch. Wherefore they bring under their own jurisdiction the marriages of Christians, deciding even concerning the marriage bond, concerning the unity, and the stability of marriage. They take posses ion of the goods of the clergy, because they deny that the Church can hold property. Finally, they so act with regard to the Church that both the nature and the rights of a perfect society nature and the rights of a perfect society the final decision over everything, all obstacles having been removed. But when the Church cannot bear that patiently, nor indeed is able to desert its greatest and most sacred duties, and above all, requires that faith be wholly and entirely observed with it, contests often arise between the sacred and the civil power, of which the result is commonly that the one who is the weaker yields to the stronger in human resources. So it is the custom and the wish in this state of public affairs, which is now affected by many, either to expel the Church alto-gether, or to keep it bound and restricted as to its rule. Public acts in a great measure are framed with this design. Laws, the administration of states, the teaching of youth unaccompanied by re-ligion, the spoliation and destruction of

religious orders,
THE OVERTURNING OF THE CIVIL PRINCI-PALITY OF THE ROMAN PONTIFFS, all have regard to this end; to emasculate Christian institutes, to narrow the liberty

such opinions about the ruling of a State are very widely removed from the truth. Nature herself bears witness that all power of whatever kind ultimately emanates from God, that greatest and emanates from God, that greatest and most august fountain. Popular rule, however, which without any regard to God is said to be naturally in the multitude, though it may excellently avail to supply the fires of many blaudishments and excitements of many forms of covetousness, yet rests on no probable reason, and the participant strangth to ensure nor can have sufficient strength to ensure public security and the quiet permanence of order. Verily things under the auspices of these doctrines have come to such a pass that many sanction this as a at variance, not only does what is freat and a pass that many salection this as a not increase, but even what is great falls into miserable decay" (Ep. ccxxxviii).

But that dreadful and deplorable zeal idea prevails that princes are really noth-

But to think with regard to religion, that there is no difference between unlike

the practice of virtue.

But to exclude the Church which God Himself has constituted from the business of life, from the laws, from the teaching of youth, from deposits society.

A GREAT AND PERNICIOUS ERROR. A GREAT AND PERNICIOUS ERROR.

A well regulated State cannot be when religion is taken away; more than needs be, perhaps, is now known of what sort of a thing is in itself, and whither tends that philosophy of life and morals which men call civil. The Church of Christ is the call civil. The Church of Christ is the true teacher of virtue and guardian of morals; it is that which keeps principles in safety, from which duties are derived, and by proposing most efficacious reasons for an honest life, it bids us not only fly from wicked deeds, but rule the motions of the mind which are contrary to reason when it is not intended to reduce them to action. But to wish the Church in the discharge of its offices to be subject to the action. But to wish the Church in the discharge of its offices to be subject to the civil power is a great rashness, a great injustice. If this were done order would be disturbed, since things natural would thus be put before those which are above nature; the multitude of the good whose common life, if there be nothing to hinder it the Church would make complete. it, the Church would make complete, either disappears or at all events is considerably diminished, and besides a way is opened to enmittee and conflicts—how great the evil which they bring upon each order of government the event has too

frequently shown.

Such doctrines are not approved by human reason, and are of the greatest gravity as regards civil discipline, the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors—well understanding what the apostolic office required of them—by no means suffered to go forth without condemnation. Thus Gregory XVI., by Encyclical Letter beginning Mirare vos, of August 15th, 1832, inveighed with weighty words against those doctrines which were already being preached, namely, that in divine worship no choice should be made; and that it was nature and the rights of a perfect society being removed, they clearly hold it to be like the other associations which the State contains, and on that account, if she possesses any legitimate means of acting, she is said to possess that by the concession and gift of the rulers of the State. But if in any State the Church retains her own right, with the approval of the civil laws, and any agreement is publicly made between the two powers, in the beginning they cry out that the interests of the Church must be severed from those of the State, and they do this with the intent that it may be possible to act against thoir pledged faith with impunity, and to have who are eagerly desirous that the Church who are eagerly desirous that the Church should be separated from the State, and the mutual good understanding of the sovereign secular power and the sacerdotal authority be broken up. It is evident that these lovers of most shameless liberty dread that concord which has always been fortunate and wholesome, both for sacred and civil interests." To the like effect Pius IX, as opportunity offered, noted many false opinions which had begun to be of great strength, and afterwards ordered them to be collected toordered them to be collected to-gether in order that in so great a condux of errors Catholics might have something which, without stumbling, they might follow.

From these decisions of the Popes it is clearly to be understood that THE ORIGIN OF PUBLIC POWER IS

SOUGHT FROM GOD HIMSELF and not from the multitude; that the free play for sedition is repugnant to rea-son; that it is a crime for private individuals and a crime for States to observe no where the duties of religion, or to treat in the same way different kinds of religion; the same way different kinds of religion; that the uncontrolled right of thinking and publicly proclaiming one's thoughts is not inherent in the rights of citizens, nor in any sense to be placed among those things which are worthy of favor or patronage. Similarly it ought to be understood that the Church is a society, no less than the State itself, perfect in kind and right, and that those who exercise sovereignty ought not to act so as to compel the Church to become subservient or inferior to themselves, or suffer her to be less free to transact her her to be less free to transact her own affairs, or detract aught from the other rights which have been conferred upon her by Jesus Christ. But in matters, however, of complex jurisdiction, it is in the highest degree in accordance with nature and also with the counsels of God—not that one power should

God; the authority of the father is tempered as becomes the dignity of the wife pered as becomes the dignity of the wife and obviously were first thought out vision is made for the guardianship, the stands of the father is tempered as becomes the dignity of the wife recent propositions of unbridled liberty and contrary forms, clearly will have this so long as it has nothing repugaant to the stands of the dark o

true good and the education of the chillers and the education of the chillers and the education of political and civil and thence came the principles and foundations and are not guidely the deceptive whites and is educated by the deceptive white the rulers puts on a certain garb of sanctive guident and passing over just limits in one and and passing over just limits in one man, and it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of men to men, but the foundation of the white propertian, not only to the uclinities. Moreover, it chooses to whom it it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of men to men, but it is not the servitude of the servitude of the committed, but it is not the servitude of the servitude of the servitude of the servitude of the servitud

and puts away the obedience due to legitimate power. For this is licence rather than liberty, and is most correctly called by Augustine "libertas perditionis" (Ep. cv., ad Donatistas, ii., n. 9); by the Apostle Peter, "a cloak for malice" (1 Peter ii., 16), indeed, since it is contrary to reason, it is a true servitude for "Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin" (John viii., 34). On the other hand that liberty is natural and to be sought, which, if it be considered in relation to the individual, suffers not men to be the slaves of errors and evil desires, the worst of masters; if and evil desires, the worst of masters; if in relation to the State, it presides wisely over the citizens, serves the faculty of augmenting public advantages, and defends the public interest from alien rule, this blameless liberty worthy of man the augmenting public advantages, and defends the public interest from alien rule, this blameless liberty worthy of man the Church approves, above all, and has never ceased striving and contending to keep firm and whole among the people. In very truth, whatever things in the State chiefly avail for the common safety; whatever have been usefully instituted against the license of princes, consulting all the interests of the people; whatever forbid the governing authority to invade into municipal or domestic affairs; whatever avail to preserve the dignity and the character of man, in preserving the equality of rights in individual citizens, of all these things the monuments of former ages witness the Catholic Church to have always been either the author, the promoter, or the guardian. Ever therefore consistent with herself, if on the one hand she rejects immoderate liberty, which both

whatever of truth is by search attained, the Church acknowledges as a certain token of the Divine mind. And since there is in the world nothing which can take away belief in the doctrines divinely handed down and many things which confirm this, and since every finding of truth may impel man to the knowledge or praise of God Himself, therefore whatever may happen to extend the range of knowledge, the Church will always willingly and joyfully accept; and she will, as is her wont in the case of other departments of knowledge, studiously encourage and promote those also which are concerned with the investigation of nature. In which studies, if the mind finds anything new, the Church is not in opposition; she fights not against the search after more things for the grace and convenience of life—nay, a very foe to the courage and promote those also which are concerned with the investigation of nature. In which studies, if the mind imposition; she fights not against the search after more things for the grace and convenience of life—nay, a very foe to the courage and promote those also which are concerned with the investigation of nature. In which studies, if the mind imposition; she fights not against the search after more things for the grace and convenience of life—nay, a very foe to the courage and promote those also which are concerned with the investigation of nature. In which studies, if the mind imposition; she fights not against the search after more things for the grace and convenience of life—nay, a very foe to the church. For the manners and desires of the Church. However all desires of the Church. For the manners and desires of the Church. For the manners and desires of the Church is manners and desires of the Church. For the manners and desires of the Church is manners and desires of the Church. For the manners and desires of the Church. It was saidled as a widely as possible fro from God and heavenly things.

But these things although full of reasonableness and foresight, are not so well approved of at this time, when States not only refuse to refer to the laws of Christian knowledge, but are seen even to wish to depart each day farther from them. Nevertheless, because truth brought to light is wont of its own accord ment to the true freedom of the peoples; for amongst men the mother and best guardian of liberty is truth: "The truth shall make you free" (John viii., 32). Therefore at so critical a juncture of

events Catholic men, if, as it behooves them, they will listen to Us, will easily see ance with nature and also with the counsels of God—not that one power should secrede from the other, still less come into conflict, but that that harmony and concord should be preserved which is most akin to the foundations of both societies.

These, then, are the things taught by the Catholic Church concerning the constitution and government of the State.

Concerning these asymps and decreas, if a college. Now especially concerning the constitution and government of the State.

vaduas also are bound to love the Church as their common mother; to keep her laws obediently; to give her the service of due honour, and to wish her rights respected, and to endeavour that she be fostered and and to endeavour that she be fostered and beloved with like piety by those over whom they may exercise authority. It is also of great importance to the public welfare diligently and wisely to give at-tention to the duties of citizenship; in this regard most particularly with that concern which is righteous amongst Chris-tians to take name and pass effective concern which is righteous amongst Chris-tians, to take pains and pass effective measures so that public provision be made for the instruction of youth in religion and true morality, for upon these things depends very much the welfare of every State. Besides, in general it is useful and honourable to stretch the attention of Catholic men beyond this narrower field,

EMBRACE EVERY BRANCH OF PUBLIC AD-

EMBRACE EVERY BRANCH OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

Generally, we say, because these Our
precepts reach unto all the nations. But
it may happen in some particular place,
for the most urgent and just reasons, that
it is by no means expedient to engage in
public affairs, or to take an active part in
political functions. But generally, as We
have said, to wish to take no part in public affairs would be in that degree vicious,
in which it brought to the common weal in which it brought to the common weal neither care, nor work; and on this acacter of man, in preserving the equality of rights in individual citizens, of all these things the monuments of former ages witness the Catholic Church to have always been either the author, the promoter, or the guardian. Ever therefore consistent with herself, if on the one hand she rejects immoderate liberty, which both in the case of individuals and peoples results in licence or in servitude; on the other she willingly and with pleasure embraces those happier circumstances which the age brings; if they truly contain the prosperity of this life, which is as it were a stage in the journey to that other which is to endure everlastingly. Therefore what they say that the Church is jealous of, the more modern political systems what they say that the Church is jealous of, the more modern political systems repudiate in a mass, and whatever the disposition of these times has brought forth, is an inane and contemptible calumny. The madness of opinion it indeed repudiates; it reproves the wicked plans of sedition, and especially that habit of mind in which the beginnings of a voluntary departing from God are visible; but since

EVERY TRUE THING MUST NECESSARILY PROCEED FROM GOD,

whatever of truth is by search attained, the Church acknowledges as a cartain divergent as widely as possible from the divergent as widely as possible from the

search after more things for the grace and convenience of life—nay, a very foe to inertness and sloth, she earnestly wishes that the talents of men should, by being cultivated and exercised, bear still richer fruits; she affords incitements to every sort of art and craft, and by here own fruits; she affords incitements to every sort of art and craft, and by her own virtue directing by her own perfection all the pursuits of those things to virtue and salvation, she strives to prevent man from turning aside his intelligence and industry the Gospel, was not a cuild crying in his when it was unlawful publicly to profess the Gospel, was not a child crying in his cradle, but grown up and already sufficiently firm, was manifest in a great part

of the State.

Now indeed in these days it is as well to renew these examples of our forefathers. For Catholics indeed, as many as are worthy of the name, before all things it is necessary to be, and to be willing to be, regarded as most loving sons of the Church; whatsoever is inconsistent with brought to light is wont of its own accord to spread widely, and by degrees to pervade the minds of men, We, therefore, moved by the consciousness of the greatest, the most holy, that is the Apostolic obligation, which We owe to all the nations, those things which are true, freely, as we ought, We do speak: not that We have no perception of the spirit of the times, or that We think the honest and useful improvements of our age are to be repudiated, but because We would wish the highways of public affairs to be safer from attacks, and their foundations more stable, and that without detriment to the true freedom of the peoples; in the first place let converd of wills be be laid down upon one uniform plan, since they must suit places and times very different from each other. Nevertheless, in the first place, let concord of wills be preserved, and a likeness of things to be done sought for. And each will be attained the best, if all shall consider the admonitions of the Apostolic See a law of conduct,

AND SHALL OBEY THE BISHOPS whom "the Spirit of God has placed to rule the Church of God" (Acts xx., 28). The defence of the Catholic name, indeed of necessity demands that in tue profession of doctrines which are handed down by the Church the opinion of all shall be one, and the most perfect con-stancy, and from this point of view take

eerning those things which are of opinion, it will be lawful, with ation and with a desire of invest the truth, without injurious sus and mutual incriminations. For purpose, lest the agreement of m broken by temerity of accusation understand: that the integrity Catholic profession can by no me reconciled with opinions approtowards naturalism or rational which the sum total is to uproof tian institutions altogether, and tain institutions altogether, and tablish the supremacy of man, Al God being pushed on one side. Li it is unlawful to follow one line of in priyate and another in public, the authority of the Church sl observed in private, and spurr public. For this would be to join to things honest and disgraceful, make a man fight a battle with head to the contrary he such the contrary he wight when on the contrary he ought to be consistent with himself, and in any the least thing or manner ing decline from Christian virtue if inquiry is made about primerely political, concerning the form of government, of civil regu of one kind or another, concerning things, of course there is room for things, of course there is room for things. agreement without harm. Those piety therefore, is known on oth counts, and whose minds are re ACCEPT THE DECREES OF THE APO justice will not allow accounted

because they differ on these sul and much greater is the injury are charged with the crime of violated the Catholic faith, or an violated the Catholic faith, or as pected, a thing we deplore don once only. And let all hold this p absolutely who are wont to commit thoughts to writing, especially the of new-papers. In this contention the highest things, nothing is to it to intestine conflicts or the greparties, but let all uniting togethe the common object of all to pureligion and the State. If therefor have been dissensions, it is right literate them in a certain volunta getfulness; if there has been an rash, anything injurious, to whom rash, anything injurious, to whom this fault belongs let compensat made by mutual charity, and esp in obedience to the Apostolic S. this way Catholics will obtain two most excellent: one that they will themselves helps to the Church serving and propagating Christian ledge; the other that they will civil society; of which the sa

gravely compromised by reason doctrines and inordinate desires.

These things, therefore, Ver Brethren, concerning the Christia stitution of States and the duties dividual citizens. We have dwelt We shall transmit them to all the of the Catholic world.

But it behoves Us to implore But it behoves Us to implormost earnest prayers the heaven tection, and to beg of Almight these things which We desire and after for His glory and the salva the human race, Whose alone i illumine the minds and to quick wills of men and Himself to lead the wished for end. As a pledge Divine favours, and in witness paternal benevolence to you. Ver paternal benevolence to you, Ver Brethren, to the Clergy, and to people committed to your fait vigilance, We lovingly bestow Lord the Apostolic Benediction. Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, first day of November, in the Our Lord MDCCLXXXV., of Outlinear the Eight

LEO. PP. 2 REVIEW OF RIEL'S CASH

An Official Memorandum Prepa

Sir Alexander Campbell. ALL THE POINTS CONSIDERE

From our own Corresponden Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The following full copy of a memorandum respectase of The Queen v. Riel, prepare request of the Committee of the Council by Sir Alexander Campb Minister of Justice in charge

The case of Louis Riel, convic

executed for high treason, has unusual attention and interest merely in the Dominion of Cana beyond its limits. Here it has been the subject of party, religious and r feeling and discussion; and elsewhas been regarded by some as a which, for the first time in this which, for the first time in this tion, what is assumed to have been ical crime only has been punish death. The opponents of the ment have asserted that the rebell provoked, if not justified, by their ministration of the affairs of the West Territories, and inattention just claims of the half-breeds. We question, which has been made. question, which has been made party politics, it is not thought be to deal here. Upon such a charg made in a constitutional manner, t ernment will be responsible to th sentatives of the people, and before they will be prepared to meet a prove it. Appeals to the animo race have been made in one of the ces with momentary success.
these prevail, the future of the
must suffer. Parliament will no
for some time, and in the interva some action is taken to remov animosities, they will gain ground will become more difficult to disp in the grounds which are used to them. It is thought right, therefore the true facts of the case, and the continuous states of the case, and the case of the case, and the case of the case, and the case of the cas tions which have influenced the ment, should be known, so that th desire to judge of their conduc

tially, may have the information essential for that purpose.

It has been asserted that the tranunfair one, and before a triblegally constituted; that the crim one of rebellion and inspired by motives, the sentence, according to motives, the sentence, according to custom and sentiment, should a been carried out, and that the p state of mind was such as to reli from responsibility for his acts the most anxious consideration one of these grounds the Gov have felt it impossible to give any of them, and have deemed duty to let the law take its course

serning those things which are matters of opinion, it will be lawful, with modern and with a desire of investigating truth, without injurious suspinions and mutual incriminations. For which and mutual incriminations. For which purpose, lest the agreement of minds be broken by temerity of accusation, let all understand: that the integrity of the Catholic profession can by no means be reconciled with opinions approaching towards naturalism or rationalism, of which the sum total is to uproot Christian institutions altograther and which the sum total is to uproot Caristian institutions altogether, and to establish the supremacy of man, Almighty God being pushed on one side. Likewise it is unlawful to follow one line of duty in private and another in public, so that the authority of the Church shall be observed in private, and spurned in public. For this would be to join together things honest and disgraceful, and to make a man fight a battle with himself, when on the contrary he ought always to be consistent with himself, and never in any the least thing or manner of liv-ing decline from Christian virtue. But it inquiry is made about principles merely political, concerning the best form of government, of civil regulations of one kind or another, concerning these things, of course there is room for disagreement without harm. Those whose piety therefore, is known on other accounts, and whose minds are ready to ACCEPT THE DECREES OF THE APOSTOLI

justice will not allow accounted evil pustice will not allow accounted evil because they differ on these subjects; and much greater is the injury if they are charged with the crime of having violated the Catholic faith, or are suspected, a thing we deplore done, not once only. And let all hold this precept absolutely who are wont to commit their thoughts to writing, especially the editors of newspapers. In this contention about the highest things, nothing is to be lett to intestine conflicts or the greed of parties, but let all uniting together seek the common object of all to preserve religion and the State. If therefore there have been dissensions, it is right to ob literate them in a certain voluntary for-getfulness; if there has been anything rash, anything injurious, to whomsoever this fault belongs let compensation be made by mutual charity, and especially in obedience to the Apostolic See. In this way Catholics will obtain two things most excellent : one that they will make themselves helps to the Church in preserving and propagating Christian know ledge; the other that they will benefit civil society; of which the safety is gravely compromised by reason of evil doctrines and inordinate desires.

These things, therefore, Venerable Brethren, concerning the Caristian con-stitution of States and the duties of individual citizens, We have dwelt upon; We shall transmit them to all the nations of the Catholic world.

But it behoves Us to implore with most earnest prayers the heavenly pro-tection, and to beg of Almighty God these things which We desire and strive after for His glory and the salvation of the human race, Whose alone it is to the human race, Whose alone it is to illumine the minds and to quicken the wills of men and Himself to lead on to the wished for end. As a pledge of the Divine favours, and in witness of Our paternal benevolence to you, Venerable Brethren, to the Clergy, and to all the people committed to your faith and vigilance, We lovingly bestow in the

Lord the Apostolic Benediction.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, on the first day of November, in the year of Our Lord MDCCCLXXXV., of Our Pon-

LEO, PP. XIII. REVIEW OF RIEL'S CASE.

An Official Memorandum Prepared by Sir Alexander Campbell.

ALL THE POINTS CONSIDERED. From our own Correspondent.
Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The following is a Council by Sir Alexander Campbell the Minister of Justice in charge of the

case of Louis Riel, convicted and executed for high treason, has excited unusual attention and interest, not merely in the Dominion of Canada but beyond its limits. Here it has been made the subject of party, religious and national feeling and discussion; and elsewhere it has been regarded by some as a case in which, for the first time in this generation, what is assumed to have been a polittion, what is assumed to have been a political crime only has been punished with death. The opponents of the Government have asserted that the rebellion was provoked, if not justified, by their maladministration of the affairs of the North-West Territories, and inattention to the just claims of the half-breeds. With this question, which has been advented. question, which has been made one of party politics, it is not thought becoming to deal here. Upon such a charge, when made in a constitutional manner, the Government will be responsible to the repre-sentatives of the people, and before them they will be prepared to meet and disprove it. Appeals to the animosities of race have been made in one of the provinbeen made in one of the provinces with momentary success. Should these prevail, the future of the country must suffer. Parliament will not meet for some time, and in the interval, unles some action is taken to remove these animosities, they will gain ground, and it will become more difficult to dispel belief in the grounds which are used to provoke them. It is thought right, therefore, that the true facts of the case, and the considerations which have influenced the Govern ment, should be known, so that those who desire to judge of their conduct impar-

tially, may have the information which is essential for that purpose. It has been asserted that the trial was an unfair one, and before a tribunal not legally constituted ; that the crime being one of rebellion and inspired by politica motives, the sentence, according to modern custom and sentiment, should not have been carried out, and that the prisoner's state of mind was such as to relieve him from responsibility for his acts. After the most anxious consideration of each one of these grounds the Government have felt it impossible to give effect to addressing the jury after their counsel, any of them, and have deemed it their duty to let the law take its course. I am advantage of.

now desired, in a matter of such grave importance and responsible, to place on record the considerations with have impelled them to this conclust a:

THE PAIRNESS OF THE PAIRLE.

(1.) As to the jurisdiction of the court and the fairness of the trial.

It should be sufficient to say that the legality of the tribunal by which he was tried has been affirmed by the Privy Council, the highest court in the Empire, and has seemed to them so clear that the eminent counsel who represented the eminent counsel who represented the prisoner could not advance arguments against it which were thought even to require an answer. It has been said that a jury composed of six only, and the absence of a grand jury, are features so inconsistent with the sights of British subjects that the prisoner had still ground of complaint; but, as was pointed out in the Privy Council, the same crime may be tried elsewhere in the British Empire, notably in India, without any jury, either grand or petty, and this mode of trial has been sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament. It is to be observed also, that the off-snce was tried in the country in which offence was tried in the country in which it was committed, under the law as it then existed and had existed for years, and that this is a course of which no and that this is a course of which no offender can fairly complain, while it is a right to which every criminal is entitled. Of the competency of the court, which had been affirmed by the full court in Manitoba, the Government saw no reason to entertain doubt; but having regard to the exceptional character of the case, the usual course was denarted from in the usual course was departed from in the prisoner's favour, and a respite was granted, to enable him to apply to the ultimate tribunal in Eagland, and thus to take advantage to the very utmost of every right which the law could afford to

The fairness of the trial has not been disputed by the prisoner's counsel, nor challenged either before the Court of Appeal in Manitoba or the Privy Council. Appeal in Mantoba or the Privy Council. It has, on the contrary, been admitted, not tacitly alone by this omission, but expressly and publicly. It may be well, however, to state shortly the facts, which show how the duty which the Government fully acknowledged both to the public and the prisoner has been fulfilled. It was most desirable not only to ensure the impartial conduct of the trial which impartial conduct of the trial, would have been done by the appointment of any barrister of known standing, but to satisfy the public that this had been effected; and in view of this the prosecution was entrusted to two leading counsel in Ontario, known to be in sympathy with different political parties. With them was associated a French advocate of standing and ability in Quebec, and the personal presence and assistance of the Deputy Minister of Justice was given to them throughout the proceedings. The procedure adopted and the course taken at the trial, to be now shortly stated, as it appears on the record, will show that every opportunity for the fullest defence was afforded; and it is needless to add, what is well known and recognized, that the prisoner was represented by counsel whose zeal and ability have made it im possible to suggest that his defence could in any hands have been more carefully or

THE ACCUSED'S POSITION.

The charge was made against the prisoner on the 6th of July, 1885, and the trial was then fixed to take place on the 20th of that month, of which the prisoner was duly notified. On the same day a copy of the charge, with a list of the jurors to be summoned and of the witnesses to be called, was duly served upon him, the Crawn, waiving the question whether THE ACCUSED'S POSITION. the Crown waiving the question whether this was a right which could be claimed, and desiring, as far as possible, to afford every privilege which, under any cir-cumstances or before any tribunal, he could obtain, and which, consistently with the procedure otherwise prescribed in the Territory, could be granted to him. On the day named the prisoner, having been arraigned, put in a plea to the jurisdiction, to which the Crown at once demurred, and this question was then argued at length. The grounds taken by the priscase of The Queen v. Riel, prepared at the request of the Committee of the Privy Council by Sir Alexander Campbell the recent case, and the presiding judge held recent case, and the presiding judge held that it was therefore impossible for him to give effect to them. This decision having been announced, the prisoner, by his counsel, then demurred to the information, which was alleged to be insufficient in form, and this demurrer having been

more ably conducted.

argued, was also overruled.

The prisoner then pleaded not guilty, and his counsel applied for an adjourn ment until the next day, to enable them to prepare affidavits on which to apply for a further postponement of the trial for a further postponement of the trial; and, the Crown not objecting, the court adjourned. On the following day, July the 21st, the prisoner's counsel read affidavits to the effect that certain witnesses not then present were necessary for the defence, and that medical experts on the question of insanity were required by them from the Province of Quebec and from Toronto. They represented that the prisoner had not had means to procure the attendance of these witnesses, and desired an adjournment for a month, during which they would be able to obtain it.

In answer to this application, of which the Crown had had no notice the Crown had had no notice until the day previous, the Crown counsel pointed out that these medical witnesses, as well as some others in the North-West Terri-tories who were wanted, could all be got within a week; and they offered not to consent to an adjournment for that time, but to join with the prisoner's coun-sel in procuring their attendance, and to pay their expenses. The counsel for the prisoner accepted this offer, which the presiding judge said was a reasonable one, and the trial adjourned until the 28th. In the meantime the witnesses were procured. They were present and were examined for the prisoner, and their expenses were paid by the Crown, the medical gentlemen being remunerated as experts at the same rate as those called for the prosecution. The other grounds which had been urged for delay were not further pressed. The court met on the further pressed. The court met on the 28th. No further adjournment was asked for, and the trial proceeded continuously until it was concluded on the 1st of August. The exceptional privilege August. The exceptional privilege accorded to persons on trial for treason, of

OFITIONS OF THE MANITOBA JUDGES,
As to the general character of the tribunal, and the ample opportunity afforded
to the prisoner to make his full defence,
it may be well to repeat here the observations of the learned Chief Justice of Manitoba in his jadament, when the

tions of the learned Chief Justice of Manitoba in his jackment upon the appeal.

"A good deal," he remarked, "has been said about the jury being composed of six only. There is no general law which says that a jury shall invariably comist of twelve, or of any particular number. In Manitoba, in civil cases, the jury is composed of twelve, but nine can find a verdict. In the North-West Territories Act the Act itself declares that the jury shall dict. In the North-West Territories Act
the Act itself declares that the jury shall
consist of six, and this was the number of
the jury in this instance. Would the
Stipendiary Magistrate have been justified
in impaunelling twelve when the statute
directs him to impannel six only? It was
further complained that this power of life
and death was too great to be entrusted
to a Stipendiary Magistrate. What are
the safeguards? The Stipendiary Magistrate must be a barrister of at least five
vears' standing. There must be associated years' standing. There must be associated with him a justice of the peace and a jury of six. The court must be an open public court. The prisoner is allowed to make full answer and defence by counsel. Section 77 permits him to appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba when the evidence is produced, and he is again heard by counsel, and three judges reconsider his case as each of the produced of th heard by counsel, and three judges recon-sider his case. Again, the evidence taken by the Stipendiary Magistrate, or that caused to be taken by him, must, before the sentence is carried into effect, be forwarded to the Minister of Jusbe forwarded to the Minister of Jus-tice; and sub-section eight requires the Stipendlary Magistrate to postpone the execution from time to time, until such report is received, and the pleasure of such report is received, and the pleasure of the Government thereon is communicated to the Lieut-Governor. Thus, before sentence is carried out the prisoner is heard twice in court, through counsel, and his case must have been considered in Council, and the pleasure of the Governor thereon communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor. It seems to me the law is not council, the charge of wedge, or heattle. open to the charge of unduly or hastily confiding the power in the tribunals before which the prisoner has been heard. The sentence, when the prisoner appeals, cannot be carried into effect until his case has been three times heard, in the manner

The evidence of the prisoner's guilt, both upon written documents signed both upon written documents signed by himself and by other testimony, was so conclusive that it was not disputed by his counsel. They contended, however, that he was not responsible for his acts, and rested their defence upon the ground of insanity. The are was left to the jury in a very full charge, and the law, as regards the defence of insanity, clearly stated in a manner to which no exception was taken, either at the trial or in the was taken, either at the trial or Court of Queen's Bench of Manttoba, or before the Privy Council.

RIBL'S SANITY.

(2.) With regard to the sanity of the prisoner and his responsibility in law for his acts, there has been much public dis-

Here again it should be sufficient to point out that this defence was ex-pressly raised before the jury, the proper tribunal for its decision; that the pro-priety of their unanimous verdict was brief of their unanimous verdict was challenged before the full court in Manitoba, when the evidence was discussed at length and the verdict unanimously affirmed. Before the Privy Council an attempt was made to dispute the correctness of this decision. The learned Chtef Institute of Merither 100 and 1 Justice of Manitoba says in his judgment:

—"I have carefully read the evidence and it appears to me that the jury could not reasonably have come to any other conclusion than the verdict of guilty. There is not only evidence to support the verdict, but it vastly preponderates."

And again :- "I think the evidence upon the question of insanity shows that the prisoner did know that he was acting illegally, and that he was responsible for

Mr. Justice Taylor's conclusion is:-"After a critical examination of the evidence, I find it impossible to come to ray ther conclusion than that at which the jury arrived. The appellant is, beyond all doubt, a man of inordinate vanity, excitable, irritable, and impatient of contradiction. He seems to have at times acted in an extraordinary manner; to acted in an extraordinary manner; to and that the rebelion of fifteen years ago things and to have excitable, irritable, and impatient of con have said many strange things, and to have entertained, or at least professed to entertain, absurd views on religious and political subjects. But it all stops far short of establishing such unsoundness of mind as would render him irresponsible, not accountable for his actions. His course of conduct indeed shows, in many ways, that conduct indeed shows, in many ways, that the whols of his apparently extraordinary conduct, his claims to Divine inspiration and the prophetic character, was only part of a cunningly devised scheme to gain, and hold, influence and power over the simple minded people around him, and to secure personal immunity in the event of his ever being called to account to his his ever being called to account for his actions. He seems to have had in view, while professing to champion the interests of the Metis, the securing of pecuniary advantage for himself." And he adds, the actions of the metis of the metis of the securing after reviewing the evidence : - "Certainly after reviewing the evidence:—Gertainly
the evidence entirely fails to relieve the
appellant from responsibility for his conduct, if the rule laid down by the judges
in reply to a question put to them by the
House of Lords in MacNaghten's case, 10

Cl. & Fin. 200, be the sound one."

Mr. Justice Killam says:—"I have read very carefully the report of the charge of the magistrate, and it appears to have been so clearly out that the jury could have no doubt of their duty in case they thought the prisoner insane when he committed the acts in question. could not have listened to that charge without understanding fully that to bring in a verdice of guilty was to declare emphatically their disbelief in the insanity of the prisoner." And again :- "In my opinion the evidence was such that the my opinion the evidence was such that the jury would not have been justified in any other verdict than that which they gave.

I hesitate to add anything remarks of my brother Taylor upon the remarks of my brother Taylor upon the evidence on the question of insanity. I have read over very carefully all the evidence that was laid before the jary, and I could say nothing that would more fully express the opinions I have formed from its perusal than what is expressed by him. I sgree with him also in saying that the

ssist his case appears to have been left | the Rev.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

The organization and direction of such a movement is in itself irreconcilable with this defence; and the admitted facts appear wholly to displace it. The prisoner, eight months before this rebellion broke out, was living in the United States, where he had become naturalized under their laws, and was occupied as a school teacher. He was solicited to come, it is said, by a deputation of prominent men among the French half-breeds, who OTHER CONSIDERATIONS. went to him from the North-West Terri went to nim from the North-West Terri-tories, and, after a conference, requested him to return with them, and assist in obtaining certain rights which they claimed from the Dominion Government, claimed from the Dominion Government, and the redress of certain alleged grievances. He arrived in the Territories in July, 1884, and for a period of eight months was actively engaged in discussing, both publicly and privately, the matters for which he had come, addressing many public meetings upon them in a settlement composed of about six hundred French and a larger number of fig. 1811. and a larger number of English half breeds, together with others. The English breeds, together with others. The English half breeds and other settlers observed his course, and saw reason to fear the out break which followed; but the suggestion of insanity never occurred, either to those who dreaded his influence in public matter. ters over his race, and would have been glad to counteract it, or to the many huno unhappily listened to him and

ruin.

If, up to the eve of the resort to arms, his sanity was open to question, it is unaccountable that no one, either among his followers or his opponents, should have called public attention to it. If the Government had then attempted to place him under restraint as a lunguic it is him under restraint as a lunatic, it is believed that no one would have been found to justify their action, and that those who now assert him to have been irresponsible would have been loud and well warranted in their protest. It may be well also to call attention to the obvious inconsistency of those persons—not a few —who have urged the alleged maladministration of the affairs of the North-West Territories by the Government as a ground for interfering with the sentence, without ceasing to insist upon the plea of insanity. The prisoner cannot have been entitled to consideration both as the patriotic representative of his race and an irresponsible lunatic. It may be asked, too, if the leader was insane, upon wast fair ground those who were persuaded by and followed him could be held responsible; and if not, who could have been punished for exists which the could have been

were guided by his evil counsels to their

punished for crimes which so unquestionably called for it.

It has been urged, however, that his nature was excitable, and his mental bal-ance uncertain; that as the agitation increased his natural disposition overcome him, and that the resort to violence was the result of over-wrought feeling, ending in insanity, for which he cannot fairly be held accountable—that, in short, he was overcome by events not foreseen or in-tended by him. A simple statement of the facts will show that this view is wholly without foundation; that throughout ! controlled and created the events, and was the leader, not the follower: and that the resort to armed violence was designed and carried out by him deliberately, and with a premeditation which leaves no room whatever for this plea.

RIEL'S ACTIONS AND MOVEMENTS. The first collision with the troops oc-curred at Duck Lake, on the 26th of

On the 3rd of March previous the prisoner was at a meeting where there were about sixty of his followers, nearly all armed. He spoke at that meeting, and said that the police wanted to arrest him.
"But these," he said, "are the real police," pointing to those present. On the 5th he told Charles Nolin that he had decided to

On the 17th of Mirch he said to Dr. benant of the prisoner, and the Cor-G. Willoughby, sixty or seventy armed half-breeds being present, that they in-tended to strike a blow to assert their on cross-examination by Mr. Casgrain was rights; and, pointing to the men, "You see now I have my police. In one week that little Government police will be viped out of existence." He added that

(in which he had also been the leader) would not be a patch upon this one. To Mr. Lash, whom, on the 18th of March, at the head of his armed followers, he arrested, he said that the rebellion had commenced, and they intended to fight until the whole of the Saskatchewan valley was in their hands; that he had been waiting fifteen years, and at last his opportunity had come; and that he would give the police every opportunity to sur-render, but if they did not do so there

On the same day he, with about fifty armed followers, came to the stores of the wit pesses Kerr and Walters, and demanded the arms and ammunition, the removal of which he superintended.

On the 20th he said to Thomas McKay that this was Major Crozier's last oppor-tunity of averting bloodshed, and that, unless he surrendered Fort Carleton, an attack would be made that night.

Ou the 21st the prisoner sent a demand, written and signed by himself, to the same Major Crozier, then in command of the Mounted Police at Fort Carleton, de manding an unconditional surrender of the fort and of his force, and threatening a war of extermination on refusal. lemand was not presented as written, because his messenger who carried it, on conferring with Major Crozier's representative, saw that it would be peremp

torily rejected.
On the 26th the prisoner, with a force of between three and four hundred armed men, proceeded to attack the police and the volunteers, on their way from Fort Carleton to Duck Lake, and he himself gave the command to fire, when nine en were killed.

t has been made a question which side fired first on this occasion, but Riel's own statem at to Captain Young was, that they were endeavouring to surround the Government toron while Major Crozier was engaged in a parley vith one of Riel's people; and that it was part of his plan to capture the police force, or some high Government official, in order to compel prisoner has been ably and zealously defended, and that nothing that could negotiations, has been stated by him to even accept a less sum than the \$35,000 t provisions, munitions and arms. Take Fort Battle, but save the provisions, munitions and arms. Send a

well as to Captain Young.

From that time until the suppression of the rebellion by the taking of Batoche, on the 12th of May, he was the unquestioned leader of the movement. Being urged by Mr. Astley, after the second engagement, which took place at Fish Creat. gagement, which took place at Fish Creek to allow him to negotiate, he said to him what he also repeated to the witness Ross that they must have another victory first, when they would be able to make better terms with the Government; and to the end he remained, not morely in the osteneible, but in the actual control of the armed force, negotiating in that espacisy with the commander of the troops, and with an authority never doubted by who, being his prisoners, observed his conduct, or questioned by anjone of those in arms under him.

Arms under him.

A CONFIDENTIAL ENQUIRY.

It may be asserted with confidence that there never has been a rebellion more completely dependent upon one man; that had he at any moment so desired, it would have come to an end; and that had he been removed a day before the out break, it would in all probability, never break, it would, in all probability, never have occurred. A dispassionate perusal of the whole evidence will leave 20 room for doubt upon this point, and that this was his own opinion appears by his state ment to Father Andre, to be presently referred to. Finally, under this head, as regards the mental state of the prisoner after his trial and before execution, care ful enquiry was made into this question by medical experts employed c nfiden tially by the Government for that purpose, and nothing was elicited showing any change in his mental powers or cast-ing any doubt upon his perfect knowling any doubt upon his perfect kn edge of his crime, or justifying the that he had not such mental capacity as to know the nature and quality of the act for which he was convicted, as to know that the act was wrong, and as to be able to control his own conduct.

to control his own conduct.

THE POLITICAL PRETENCE.

(3.) It has been urged that the prisoner's crime was a political one, inspired by political motives alone; that a rebellion prompted only for the redress of alleged spiritual prisoners different widely for the redress of alleged. prompted only for the redress of alleged political grievances differs widely from an ordinary crime, and that, however erron-eous may be the judgment of its leader, in endeavoring to redress the supposed wrongs of others, he is entitled, at least, to be regarded as unselfish and as in his own view patrictic. own view patriotic.

This ground has been most earnestly

considered, but the Government has been unable to recognize in the prisoner a political offender only, or to see that upon the evidence there can be any doubt that his motives were mainly selfish. On the contrary, it seems plant that he was willing at any moment, for the aske of gain, to desert his deinded followers, and to aban-don his efforts for the redress of their alleged grievances if, under cover of them, he could have obtained satisfaction for his own personal money demands. It is besteved that many who have espoused his cause and desired to avert from him the sentence which the

aw pronounced must have been ignorant of this fact, or cannot duly have considered its proper effect, for it seems incredible that snyone knowing it could regard the prisoner as entitled to the character of a patriot, or adopt him as the representative of an honorable race. It is to be represented. be remembered that the prisoner had left this country and gone to the United States, where he had become an American citizen. He was brought here, therefore, citizen. He was brought here, therefore, avowedly to represent the claims of others, although in his letter of acceptance to the delegates he mentioned his own grievances as enabling him to make common cause with them. It is clear, however, told Charles Noin that he had decided to induce the people to take up arms, and he had begun to speak to him of doing so as early as December previous.

On the 17th of March he said to Dr.

> as follows:—
> Q. I believe in the month of December, 1884, you had an interview with Riel and Nolin with regard to a certain sum of money which the prisoner claimed from the Federal Government?

A. Not with Nolin. Nolin was not present at the interview?

The prisoner was there?

A. Yes Q. Will you please state what the prisoner asked of the Federal Government?
A. I had two interviews with the prisoner on that subject.

Q. The prisoner claimed a certain in-demnity from the Federal Government, didn't he?

A When the prisoner made his claim I was there with another gentleman, and he asked from the Government \$100,000. We thought that was exorbitant, and the prisoner said, 'Wait a little; I will take at once \$35,000 cash.'

Q And on that condition the prisoner was to leave the country, if the Government gave him the \$35,000 ?

A. Yes, that was the condition be put. Q. When was this? A. This was on the 23rd December, 1884.

Q. There was also another interview etween you and the prisoner?
A. There has been about twenty inter-Q. He was always after you to ask you

to use your influence with the Federal Government to obtain his indemnity? A. The first time he spoke of it was on he 12th of December. He had never

A. The first time he spoke of it was on the 12th of December. He had never spoken a word about it before, and on the 23rd of December he spoke about it again. Q. He talked about it very frequently? On these two occasions only." That was his great occupation?

Yes, at those times. Q. Is it not true that the prisoner told ou he himself was the half breed ques-

A. He did not say so in express terms, but he conveyed that idea. He said: 'If am satisfied the half-breeds will be.' I must explain this. This objection was made to him, that even if the Government granted him the \$35,000 the h f breed question would remain he same, not he said, in answer to that, If the same said the half-breeds will be.'

A. Yes, he said: 'Use all the inflaepee you can; you may not get all that, but get all you can, and if you get less we will see.'

THE EVIDBNCE OF NOLIN THE EVIDENCE OF NOLIN
This evidence confirms that a Chades
Nolin, a very prominent half breed, the
time Minister of Agriculture in the Graernment of Manitoba, who had strongly
sympathized with Riel and the movement,
until armed rebellion became invuigent,
when he separated from him, and after
wards evan evidence for the Course. The wards gave evidence for the Crowa. This

wards gave evidence for the Crown. This
was his testimony:—
"In the beginning of December, 1884,
he began to show a desire to have money;
he spoke to me about it first, I think."
Q. How much did he say he wanted!
A. The first time he spoke of money I
think he said he wanted \$10,000 or
\$15,000

815,000.

\$15,000.
Q. From whom would be get the money?
A. The first time he spoke about it he did not know any particular plan to get it; at the same time he told me that he wanted to claim an indemnity from the Canadian Government. the Canadian Government. He are that the Canadian Government owe him about \$100,000, and then the question arose who the persons were whom he would have to talk to the Government about the indemnity. Some time after that the prisoner told me that he had an interview with Father Andre, and that he had made peace with the Church; that since his arrival in the country he had tried to separate the people from the clergy; that until that time he was at open war almost with the clergy. He said that he went to the that time he was a control to the clergy. He said that he went to the church with Father Andre, and in the presence of another priest and the Blessed Sacrament he had made peace and said he would never again do anything against the clergy. Father Andre told him he would never again to advent the clergy. Father Andre told him he would use his influence with the Government to obtain for him \$35,000. He said that he would be contented with \$35,000 to the would be contented with \$35,000 to the world with the then, and that he would settle with the Government himself for the balance of the \$100 000. The agreement took place at St. Laurent, and then Father Andre went back to his mission at Prince Albert.

Q Before December were there meetings at which Riel speke, and at which you were present?

Q How many ? A. Till the 24th February, I assisted at seven meetings, to the best of my know-

Q Did the prisoner tell you what he could do if the Government paid him the indemnity in question ?

A. Yes. Q What did he tell you? A. He said if he got the money he wanted from the Government, he said he would go wherever the Government wished to send him. He had told that to wished to send him. He had told that to Father Andre. If he was an embarrass-ment to the Government by remaining in the North West he would even go to the Province of Quebec. He said also that if Province of Quebec. He said and the he got the money he would go to the United States and start a paper, and raise the said with the States. United States and start a paper, and rabe the other nationalities in the States. Fro said:—'Before the grass is that high in this country,' you will see foreign armies in this country.' He said, 'I will commence by destroying Manitoba, and then I will come and destroy the North-West and take possession of the North-West.'

Much has been made of the argument that the prispace came here at the request.

that the prisoner came here at the request of others, but for which he would nave remained away, and that being here he desired to return to the United States, and would have done so were it not for the urgency of those who had induced him to As to this Charles Nolin swore as

come. As to this Charles Nolin swore as follows:—
Q. Was there a meeting about that time, about the 8th or 24th of February?
A. A meeting?
Q. At which the prisoner spoke?
A. Taere was a meeting on the 24th of February, when the prisoner was present.
Q. What took place at that meeting; did the prisoner say anything about his did the prisoner say anything about his departing for the United States?

A. Yes.

Q. What did the prisoner tell you about

that?

A. He told me that it would be well to try and make it appear as if they wanted to stop him going to the States. Five or six persons were appointed to go among the people, and when Riel's going away was spoken about, the people were to say 'No, no.' It was expected that Gagnen would be there, but he was not there. Riel never had any intention of leaving the country.
Q. Who instructed the people to de

thas ?

A. Riel suggested that himself.
Q. Was that put in practice?
A. Yes.

The counsel for the other half-breeds The counsel for the other harderests who pleaded guilty, also stated in court that Riel had himself procured the request to him to come to this country; and on two occasions in court these learned gentlemen most earnestly and indignantly denounced the prisoner as one who had misled and deceived their clients, and to whom all the misery and ruin which this unhappy rebellion had brought upon them was to be attributed.

HIS TAMPERING WITH THE INDIANS.
But if an unselfish desire could be credited to the prisoner to redress political wrongs even by armed rebellion, it would at least have been necessary to disprove the charge which lies against him, that is his own mind the claims of humanity had no place, but that he was prepared to carry out his designs by bringing upon an unoffending people all the horrors of an Indian rising, with the outrages and atrocities which, as he knew full well, must inevitably accompany it. cannot be disproved, but that it is beyond all dispute true, the evidence makes plain. From the beginning, even before Duck Lake, he was found in company with Indians armed, and to the end he availed himself of their assistance. In that en-gagement, the first occasion of bloodshed, according to the evidence of the witnesses.

Astley, Ross, and William Tompkins, the Indians composed a large portion of his force—one-third, or thereabouts.

In a letter found in the camp of Pound-Maker an Indian chief in the prioract. Maker, an Indian chief, in the prisoner's handwriting, and signed by him, after dewhat is termed their victory at Duck I ske, it is said:—"Praise God for the success He has given us Capture all the police you possibly can. Preserve their arms. Take Fort Battle, but save the

88

ent arising out of it.

bellion, and can be attributed only to the excitement arising out of it.

(4.) Whether rebellion alone should be punished with death is a question upon which opinions may differ. Treason will probably ever remain what it slways has been among civilized nations, the highest of all crimes; but each conviction for that off since must be treated and disposed of by the Executive Government upon its own merits, and with a full consideration of all the attendant circumstances. In this particular instance it was a second offence, and, as on the first occasion, accompanied by blood-shed under the direct and immediate order of the prisoner, and by the atrocity of attempting to incite an Indian warfare, the possible results of which the prisoner could and did thoroughly appreciate. In deciding upon the splication for the commutation of the sentence passed upon the prisoner the Government were obliged to keep in view the need of exemplary and deterrent punishment for crime committed in a country situated in regard to settlement and population as are the North-West Territories: the isolation and defenceless position of the settlers already there; the horrors to which they would be exposed in the event of an Indian outbreak; the effect upon intend ing settlers of any weakness in the administration of the law, and the consecutive it came to be believed that such crimes as Riel's could be committed, without incurring the extreme penalty of the law, by anyone who was either subject to out incurring the extreme penalty of the law, by anyone who was either subject to delasions or could lead people to believe that he was so subject. The crime of the that he was so subject. The crime of the prisoner was no constructive treason; it was accompanied by much bloodshed, inflicted by his own direct orders, and the Givernment have felt, upon a full and most earnest consideration of the case, that they would have been anworthy of the power with which they are entrusted by the whole people, and would have neglected their plain duty to all classes, had they interfered with the due execution of a sentence pronounced as the result of a just verdict, and sanctioned by a righteous law.

Minister of Justice during the proceedings

Minister of Justice during the proceedings against Riel. Ottawa, Nov. 25.

THE BISHOP'S ANNIVERSARY.

On Friday last a very pleasing enter-tainment took place at the Academy of the Sacred Heart in this city, in commem-oration of the consecration of His Lord-ship Bishop Walsh. The following pro-gramme was carried out in a manner that reflected the very highest credit on both teachers and pupils.

Ouverture de la Gazza Ladra Bossini
The Corsair of Brittany.
ACT I.
Hommage a St. Stanislaus Choir
Marche Triomphale Goyla

LETTER FROM MR. SUTTON.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 2, 1885.

DEAR MR. COFFEY.—I ordered a Halifax Chronicle to be sent you reporting the mass meeting of Haligonians. It was a great success in every way and speaks emphatically for the views of the entire Maritime-provinces. The success of the meeting was due, in full measure, to the meeting was due, in full measure, to the energetic and patriotic committee, Messrs.
David F. Power, John M. Inglis, Michael
Walsh, Francis P. Campbell, Robert
O'Mullin, and James J. O'Brien. The
last mentioned has been for ten years last mentioned has been for ten years past the indefatigable recretary of the 'Charitable Irish Society," which in a few weeks will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its foundation. I must also give every credit to Mr. Simon Cummins, President of the Halfax Branch of the Itish National League, who with his officers and members keept the national flag flying when there was but little encouragement when there was but little encouragement in doing so: The Halifax subscription I have no doubt will be large, as it has in

have no doubt will be large, as it has in proportion to population the wealthiest Irish community in the Dominion.

You will perceive by the St. John Globe, which I send you, that I addressed an informal meeting of St. John Irishmen last night. As my time is getting limited, and the general opinion was that a public mass meeting was not necessary. and the general opinion was that a public mass meeting was not necessary, it was resolved to empower the Lish Literary Society to raise a fund at once, and judging from the character of the men present, you may expect to hear of a very considerable rum from New Brunswick. Like His Grace Archbishop O'Brien of Halifar, His Lordship Bishop Sweeny of St. John has a true Irish heart and warmly supports the cause. Both are gentle and kind in manner, sontly in character, and

rous they live to be profit and distinction.

Your letters and RECORD received. I am delighted to beer how the cause of Old Ireland is booming in Ontario. I start for Maine, probably Portland, to-night.

Your faithfully, JOHN P. SUTTO

Ene Extholic Mecorb Published Weskly at 48 Richmond Str London, Ontario. RMV. JOHN F. COPPRY, M. A., LL.D., Edit THES. COPPRY, Publisher a Proprietor.

Mesers. Donat Orowe and Luke King.

P. J. COPPET, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St.

RATES PER ANNUK.—One Copy, 22.00;

Pive Copies, 57.50; Ten copies, 51.50. Payable in every case in advance.

Advertising rates made known on application. advertising rates made known on appli-cation.

Advertising rates made known on appli-cation.

Advertising rates made known on appli-cation.

All corresponded by the Archbishop of St.

Seniface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton,

Classics, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-cito Giergmen throughout the Dominion.

All correspondence addressed to the Pub-tisher will receive prompt attention.

Arrears must be paid in full before the Paper can be stopped.

Forsons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post effice.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1885.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER. CALENDAR FUR DECEMBERS

1. St. Didacus.
2. (Fast) St. Biblana.
5. St. Francis Xayler.
5. St. Francis Xayler.
5. St. Stanislas Kostka.
6. Second Sunday of Advent.
7. St. Ambrose.
8. IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.
9. (Fast) St. Eutychianus.
10. Translation of the Holy House

11. (Fast) St. Damasus.
12. St. Melonisdes.
13. Third Sunday of Advent.
14. St. Leonard of Port Maurice.
15. Octave Immaculate Conception.
16. St. Eusebius (Fast of Ember Days).
17. Patronase B V. M.
18. Expectation B. V. M. (Fast of Ember

18. Expectation B. V. M. (Fast of Ember Days).
19. Blessed Urban V. (Fast of Ember Days)
20. Fourth Sunday of Advent.
21. St. Thomas. Apostle.
22. Of the Feria.
23. Of the Feria.
24. Fast, Vigil of the Nativity of Our Lord.
25. CHRISTMAS DAY.
26. St. Stephen, Protomartyr.
27. St. John. Apostle and Evangelist.
29. St. Thomas of Canterbury.
29. St. Thomas of Canterbury.
30. Sunday within the Octave.
31. St. Fylyester.

A VACANT JUDGESHIP.

The death of Judge Morrison creates a vacancy on the bench of Ontario that should be filled by a gentleman of commanding ability, eminent, legal attainments and high, public standing. We respectfully suggest the name of Hugh McMahon, E-q, Q. C. By his appointment the government would in all regards meet the interests of the public and satisfy the just and too long ignored claim of a large section of our people to adequate representation on the bench.

THEN AND NOW.

In the Spring of 1860 the Parliamen of Canada with great heartiness and enthusiasm voted an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to be presented on the occasion of his visit that year to British North America. The Legislative Assembly of Canada expressed itself deeply sensible of the Queen's de sire to meet the wishes of her subjects by permitting them an opportunity of welcoming, in this part of her Dominions. the heir apparent of the Throne, the future sovereign of Canada. The Prince reached Quebec in August and was by all

of Canada assembled at Quebec to take part in the universal joy caused by the visit of your Royal Highness to this portion of the BritishEmpire, hasten to express, in our own names and in behalf of our in our own names and in behalf of our clergy, the feelings of happiness we experience in seeing in our midst the presumptive heir to the crown of England, the son of the august and dearly beloved Queen, who by her virtues, adds a fresh lustre to the Throne of one of the most powerful Monarchies

in the world. "Charged with the sacred mission of preaching to the people confided to our care—the duties as well as the dogmas of care—the duties as well as the dogmas of Christianity, we are ever careful to teach them that it is 'by God kings reign,' and that therefore entire submission is due to the authority they have received from on High, for the happiness of their subjects. We feel convinced it is to this traditional We feel convinced it is to this traditional respect for the high moral principle of legitimate authority, which constitutes the strength of all society, that Canada has long enjoyed a peace and tranquility which promises to be of uninterrupted duration.

"We are happy in giving your Royal Highness the assurance that the Catholics of this Colony partake of our sentiments of gratitude to Divine Providence for the many advantages which they possess under

many advantages which they possess under the protection of the British Government, the protection of the British Government, especially as regards the free exercise of their religion. We have a firm conviction that the presence of your Royal Highness amongst us will tend to develop and to strengthen still more those feelings of attachment and loyal devotion which bind

may ever be guided by the unvarying awe of Justice and Equity; that they may labour with constantly increasing success for the happiness of the people subjected to their rule; and that they may thus perpetuate before the eyes of other nations the glory of the British Crown."

foot in that ancient and historic city. Their outrageous conduct drew upon them the most emphatic condemnation from all classes of the Canadian people. Into such utter contempt did Orangeism then fall, that had not the Fenian excitement given take offence thereat, provided, of course, the wretched association a new lesse of that these views be expressed in moderate life, it must have then speedily perished. and constitutional terms. The French of The Orangemen of Kingston have, it is of their leaders, as shown by our report of Kingston's great meeting in favor of self-government for Ireland, were on that occasion guilty of most inseemly conduct. Not content with having then put themselves on record as enemies of the land of the forefathers of ing in the City Hall, for Tuesday, Dec. 1st. At this meeting the resolutions given below were, we are told, proposed and amid great enthusiasm declared carried. We give the resolutions as indicative of the true spirit of Orangeism, in refusing to be bound by the unanimou vote of the Commons of Canada in 1882

in favor of Home Rule for Ireland ;

classes of the people received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Catholics of Canada, through the Bishops of the Province, lost no time in laying before His Royal Highness their testimony of respect and loyalty. The address of the Bishops was couched in the following terms:

"We, the Catholic Bishops of the Province of Canada assembled at Quebec to take part in the universal joy caused by the visit of your Royal Highness to this portion of the BritishEmpire, hasten to express."

"Morkenzte, seconded by Mr. John Elliott, "That this meeting condiders the conduct of Senator Sullivan, when chairman of the meeting held on the 18th of November, as unfair and unjust, ment said meeting was called as a mass meeting of citizens of Kingston, and when a resolution was proposed at the meeting disapproving of Mr. Parnell's policy in regard to Home Rule, he as chairman, declined to put the said amendment, and afterwards refused to take the vote against the original resolutions, thus preventing a

afterwards refused to take the vote against the original resolutions, thus preventing a fair expression being obtained."

Moved by Rev. Mr. Carey, seconded by Sheriff Ferguson, "That the movers and seconders of this and previous resolutions be a committee to draft a memorial to be presented to her Majesty Queen Victoria, through his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, declaring that the citizens of Kingston have no that the citizens of Kingston have no sympathy with Home Rule in Ireland, as promulgated by Mr. Parnell, and that as subjects of her Majesty in Canada they deprecate the agitation now going on in the most beautiful part of her Majesty's Domain, which, if left to itself and freed from acitation would soon become happy

from agitation, would soon become happy and prosperous." Her Majesty will, no doubt, on receipt of the memorial from Kingston's Orange and Presbyterian fanatics-for it were unjust to say that all who attended this meeting were Orangemen-recall to mind the loyalty shown by these people on the occasion of the Prince's visit in the 1st inst. denounced Home Rule in Kingston's city hall, are the men, or the sons of the men, who in that year, insulted royalty in the person of the Prince of Wales. The mere mention of the "loyal" inhabitants of the Limestone then displayed, and, no doubt, predispose her to act on their memorial, by refusing to the Irish people that justice they all now imperatively demand. The memorial of the Kingston loyalists will show Her Majesty just what class and kind of people on this side of the water are opposed to Ireland's legitimate claims.

THE FRENCH OF ESSEX.

It was with no little surprise that in the

It was with no little surprise that in the success for the happiness of the receipt subjected to their rule; and that they may it this perpetuate before the eyes of other nations the glory of the British Crown."

In nearly all the cities and towns of the country the youthful prince was most joyfully and heartily received. Catholice and Protestants vied with each other in doing honor to the country's illustrious guest. The former especially, by their enthusiasm in welcoming the young prince showed that their Bishope had spoken words of no vain import nor empty sound, when they addressed him at Quebec. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the royal visit till the Prince was about to reach Kingston. The vast majority of the people of the old Limestone city, once the capital of Canada, were seget and anxious tojextend a hearty, respectful and loyal welcome to the heir apparent. But the Orangemen of the city and vicinity had long before resolved turn the Prince's visit into a party demonstration, offensive not alone to the Catholic body, but hurtful to the feelings of His Royal Highness and diagraceful to the community at large. Loyal, superlatively loyal as they always claimed to be, they refused to meet the wishes of the Queen's son and heir. They treated him with contumely and insult, and forced him to leave the fine harbor of Kingston without setting foot in that ancient and historic city. Their outrageness conduct down would be seen to follow their example?"

We cannot see what good object, political receipts as the present. The English speaking people of Ontario feel just as strongly upon the Riei question as the French-Canadians, but out of pure regard for the peace and welfare of the country they have abstained, and we sincerely for the French Canadians of Essex, like the French Canadians of Essex, like the French and their appears to the country the purpose that in the subject of Riel's execution or under the law to express their views upon the subject of Riel's execution of Lower State Statutes of Ontar

publicly express their views on the Riel execution why should that journal or any C. P. R. company's through train to portion of the Esglish-speaking majority Winnipeg from Montreal makes the disthat these views be expressed in moderate Essex are a law-abiding, intelligent and respectable community, and quite indisnone of their old-time intolerance and
offensiveness. Our readers have, no doubt,
carefully followed their action in the
matter of Home Rule for Ireland. Some
the property of the pro tion and excitement. Why, then, single them out and with club in hand proceed to advise them to hold no meetings, lest on the one hand they contravene some obsolete provisions of the revised statutes of Ontario and on the other excite the ire of a fanatical or prejudiced many of them, they called another meet | minority ? The French Canadians of Essex have the good fortune to be represented in the Commons of Canada by s gentleman who though of the majority is above all prejudice and fanaticism. Mr. J. C. Patterson not only does not grudge his constituents the right of meeting but is even glad to see them exercise their constitutional rights. In him the French Moved by the Rev. Mr. Houston, seconded by Captain Gaskin, "That the citizens of Kingston, assembled at the call of the Mayor of the city, protest against the action of a small minority of citizens who assembled some nights ago and took it upon themselves to speak for the whole community on the question of Home Rule in Ireland."

Moved by Rev. P. Gallaches, assembled. in Ireland."

Moved by Rev. P. Gallagher, seconded by John McIntyre, Q. C., "that Home Rule as enunciated by Mr. Parnell, and as advocated at a meeting held in Kingston on the 18th of November, aims at the disintegration of the British Empire, inasmuch as the demands of so-called Home Rule could not be conceded by any Government without destroying the present union between Great Britain and Ire land."

Moved by Dr. McKenzle, seconded by Mr. John Elliott, "That this meeting control of the propies a interest, and they know that no better proof could they give of their intelligence and patriotism than by again making choice of such a representative.

The Mass need not be alarmed about the Mr. John Elliott, "That this meeting control of the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion Parliament. What are our reasons for thinking so? The French of Essex to the Dominion French of Essex. They can and will keep within the law without its counsel or its

DOLLARD.

It was with no ordinary feelings of satis faction that we read in the last issue of the Canadian Freeman a communication having reference to these pioneers of Catholicity in this Province. The names and memories of the devoted Bishop Phelan and the saintly Father Dollard can never be forgotten by Kingston. The communication alluded to, signed "A member of the congregation," declares that it was recently announced that a memorial window was to be placed in St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Meade, in memory of Bishop Phelan, and also one to Bishop Gaulin, by the French members of the congregation. He adds that it was also announced on last Sunday by Rev. Father Twohey, "that s memorial half window will be placed by the Men's Branch of the Arch-Confraternity of the Holy Family, in memory of Rev. Father Dollard, Parish Priest of St. Mary's. A great many members of the congregation, who knew the departed Father and his meritorious exertions in 1860. The men who on the evening of the building of the present Cathedral, the 1st inst. denounced Home Rule in from its foundation, think it incumbent on them to place a whole window to one so well deserving of it. When sickness and death visited this city, by the unfortunate emigrants from Ireland, the memory of the Rev. Father's good work City will bring back to Her Majesty's in aid of the sufferers will forever remind the superabundant loyalty they main green in the hearts of the elder members of the congregation. The present is the proper time to remember clergyman so devoted to the Church of God, and the parishioners he had in his God, and the parishioners he had in his charge, and who has married, baptised and by his good words of encouragement and counsel helped a good many of us in the way we should go. His noble qualities

Eiginfield, Nov. 10th, 1883.

To M. Collisson, Esq., Trensurer of the Parliamentary Fund, Biddulph:

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find (\$5.00) five dollars in aid of the glorious cause of Irish liberty as now championed by her

to the standard of Mr. Blace even the had in his charge, and who has married, baptised and by his good words of encouragement and counsel helped a good many of us in the lateral fundamentary fund, Biddulph:

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find (\$5.00) five dollars in aid of the glorious cause of Irish liberty as now championed by her

were ably referred to on last Sunday vening by His Lordship Bishop Cleary. We trust that the suggesti writer will be acted on and that a truly fitting memorial of Father Dollard's seal and piety, will soon grace the majestic cathedral of the Limestone City.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC BAIL-

Our great national highway is one of which Canadians have every reason to feel proud. It is the very bulwark of the Canadian Confederacy, and therefore enlists the sympathy and support of all good citisens. With pleasure we note that the North Shore Railway having been trans-ferred to them, their time bill has been arranged so that through connections to Quebec and points in the Lower Pro-vinces can be made from Ottawa, Toronto, Detroit, and all points West, via St. Martin Junction, 12 miles North of Montreal, thus avoiding tedious waiting at connecting points and enabling passengers to reach their destinations in as short a time as possible.

We have no hesitation in saying that for comfort, excellence of road, and the politeness and attention of their servants, the Canadian Pacific Railway stands preeminent as the Model Road of Canada. and that a trip will convince any unpre-judiced mind that the road, equipment, scenery and punctuality are superlative in every sense of the word. serve by language such as this. If the French Canadians have a legal right to

We were more than pleased to read the Montreal Gasette of the 3rd, that the tance in sixty-five -hours. The Gassite mentions a few of the advantages incident to travel on this line :

"You can take your seat in the car at
Montreal, and not budge an inch, unless
you choose to do so, until you arrive at
Winnipeg.
"You can spare yourself the fatigue of

"You can spare yourself the suggestion a long, tiresome, tedious, ever-changing-ears journey, which makes you think everything is 'stale, fist, and unprofitable.'

"You can have your baggage checked through without the annoyance and expense of custom house officer's searches and charges.

"You can travel cheaper and more luxuriously than by any other railway, and that you travel quicker, gees without saying."

The company will in early spring ru through trains to British Columbia; that rich, but distant province will then be brought into closest commercial relations with the other members of the confederation, and Canada thereby become united country in fact as well as in name. We predict for the Canadian Pacific Railway a constantly increasing volume of traffic, both freight and passenger. We are to-day more firmly convinced than ever that it is to be the great highway between the Eastern and Western worlds

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

We last week published a list of subscribers to the Parliamentary fund from the town of Ingereoll and vicinity. There are many Irishmen good and true in that neighborhood, and we are glad to notice that they have so substantially shown their interest in Ireland's struggle for freedom. We have this week very hearty pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of one hundred dollars from Mr. Martin Collisson, Treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary Fund of St. Patrick's Parish, Biddulph. It is certainly a credit to him, to the parishioners, and especially to the BISHOP PHELAN AND FATHER worthy parish priest, Father Connolly, whose love of Ireland is proverbial.

From Mr. Collisson's letter accompany ing the cheque we are glad to learn that some Irish Protestant gentlemen have subscribed to the Parliamentary fund. This is as it should be. They are, it is clear, not the fire-eaters that the Fitzgeralds and Gaskins have shown themselves to be. The following is Mr. Collisson's letter:

The following is Mr. Collisson's letter:

Biddulph, Dec. 4, 1885.

SIR,—At a meeting called on the second of last month by the Rev. Father Connolly, parish priest, I was requested to act as treasurer, and as such I hereby render an account of my stewardship through the medium of your patriotic paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD. You will please find enclosed, together with list of subscribers, a cheque for one hundred dollars for the Irish Parliamentary Fund. That you and others may form an idea of the enthusiasm and liberality of the Irish Catholics of this place in behalf of old Ireland I herewith "send you a note of Mr. Michael Crunnican's, of London Township, enclosing his subscription of (\$5.00) five dollars, in which you will find the true ring of that patriotism which ought to character. in which you will find the true ring of that patriotism which ought to characterize every Irishman throughout the world at the present time, while Parnell and his noble band are struggling for parliamentary independence. However, I am sorry to see but small appearances of any interest in the affairs of Ireland in Ontario; still I am glad to say that in the enclosed list you will find the names of noble Irish Protestants, and Orangemen at that, but not of the stripe of your London Fitzgerald. I hope Mr. Crunnican will excuse me for the liberty I take without his permission in publishing his note. Yours sincerely, M. Collisson

Mr. Crunnican's letter, alluded to in the above communication, reads thus: Elginfield, Nov. 10th, 1885.

truly great and illustrious advocate, C. S. Parnell, Esq. May the great God of mercy and love crown his efforts with

Whilst the immortal Grattan and the whilst the immortal Grattan and the illustrious and never to be forgotten O'Connell spent their lives and fortunes in vindication of poor Irelan i's rights and liberties, shall we now refrain from assisting her. Perish the thought!

M. CRUSHICAN.

The parish and township of Biddulph have indeed set the Irish people of Ontarioa glorious example that they should not be slow in following. There are Irish settlements in various parts of the province that seem dead to the movement for independence headed by Mr. Parnell. There is not an Irishman nor the son of an Irishman in Canada uninterested in the movement for Irish legislative independence. Let every man then, with Irish blood in his veins, in this free country be up and doing, as have done the good priest and patriotic people of Biddulph. The names of the subscribers to the fund in that township will be found in another column.

PERSONAL.

His Lordship the Bishop of London, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Coffey, of this journal, left on Saturday morning last for Ottawa. His Lordship preached the sermon of the day at the blessing of the newly enlarged St. Patrick's Church. Ottawa, on the 8th inst., and assisted on Thursday, the 10th, at the celebration of the fifth anniversary of Bishop Cleary's consecration, which was that day solemnly observed in the city of Kingston. Full reports of both ceremonies will appear in our next.

THE RAVINGS OF THE TUFT HUN-TERS.

Sir Pertinax MacSycophant is redivivus. The Riel agitation has given him a long and eagerly-desired opportunity to appear in the crouching attitude that so well becomes him. Who is he, anyway ? He is either the holder of office obtained by long and weary years of service, or the seeker of office just going through his probation, or again, perchance, a government contractor, past, present, or to come, or the fetcher and carrier to some such individual. He is, at all events, now abroad, seeking in his own cowardly way to make some capital by attacks on men of in-dependent thought. One of these individuals, writing in the Mail of Dec. 1st, signs himself "Outis." He has evidently taken in hand the guidance of the Irish Catholic press of the Dominion. The Post, Tribune, Canadian Freeman and RECORD he condemns with all the severity that abject servility can command, their attitude on the Riel question, and, besides, has something of good to say for Orangeism. Of the RECORD he says;

Orangeism. Of the RECORD he says;

"The London RECORD, forgetful of the
terms of its prospectus and the promise
to be strictly neutral in matters political,
plays an admirable second fiddle to Mr.
T. W. Anglin, common editor of the
Globe and Tvoluse. The Riel affair has
been a God-send to the reversend editor of
the RECORD, whose Gritism has been boiling over for many months past, finding
vent in sovert and ill-disguised flings at
the party in power."

the party in power."

And further on:

of course, prepared to depend upon its Grit friends for support." This writer, whose effusion has -we can wager on it-been sent carefully marked to every minister at Ottawa, has done us good service by his attack. The RECORD as a Catholic journal does not live on the support of factionists, Grit or Tory. It indulges not, as this anonymous writer would fain have the public think, in covert attacks on one party or the other. As a Catholic journal the RECORD fearlessly and independently discusses the great questions of the day without regard to the interests of persons, or the view of factions. The RECORD is above all things a Catholic journal, and its course as such for the past seven years has won for it a support amongst the Catholic clergy and laity of Canada without parallel in the history of religious journalism in this country. When we abuse the confidence reposed in us by the clergy of the Dominion, we will be told of the fact, not by men of the "Outis" stamp, but by those who have Catholic interests really at heart. Our course thus far has merited the approval of those whose approval we most prize. Two years ago we were denounced by extreme Liberals for our utterances on the school question. We were then charged with seeking to embarrass the Mowat government. During the last few months we have again and again been remonstrated with because of our independent, and, we think, truly national and patriotic treatment of the Canadian Pacific Railway question. And now the sycophants and flunkeys that crowd under the ministerial table at Ottawa, devouring the crumbs that fall therefrom-men who, with a change of government to morrow, would flock over to the standard of Mr. Blake even in like

rge of partisanship because, we n the execution of Riel. But ravings will not drive us from the pe honor and of duty. We still adher the view that to satisfy Orange vengthe view that to satisfy Orange veng Biel was executed, please or displeas statement whom it may. The Ca-journalist has, we fully understan difficult course to follow. We know experience that in seeking to act as cience tells us we should act, we made enemies, but this neither alarm affrights us, for well do we remembe lines of Charles Mackay :

Ince of Charles Mackay:
You have no enemies, you say
Alas! my friend, the boast is peer;
He who has mingled in the frey
Of duty, that the brave endure,
Must have made foes! If you have not
small is the work that you have done
You've hit no traitor on the hip,
You've dashed no sup from perjured!
You've have the work of origing the first or the fight. "Outis" affects to treat the Cano

Freeman with contempt. That respec and independent journal can affo despise this puny effort at severity. man has in this crisis done its nobly and will never be forgotten by Irish Catholics of Canada. But unki is the anonymous sycophant in the to the Freeman, he is still more so Irish Canadian. He does not conside journal even worthy of mention; wet the Irish Canadian has been as as any of the other journals he eff tizes in its assaults on Orangeism, issue before the last we find a sledge mer demolition of that society :

mer demolition of that society:

"The Orange Order can lay no cle
an exclusive monopoly of loyalty
brethren are not a whit more loyal
others, who are never heard be
about what they have done and arpared to do; and as to the peace and
fare of the community, it is a reable fact that where the Orange elem
in the ascendant, there turmoil and
are certain to be found. A political
fration to all intents and purpos
leaders are ever on the watch fo
"main chance"—ever on the look of
No. 1—and they make the rank ar
subservient to their own ends.
they can control they make their
felt, whether it be in Parliaments
Municipal affairs; and none can about felt, whether it be in Parliaments
Municipal affairs; and none can also boodle except those who belong
lodge.' A 'good, sound Prote
who is not of the lodge, may som
get at their hands political preferme
the Papist has no show whatever.
the worst of it is, that in many in
it is the Papist vote that secures
for the Cenggemen. This may it is the Papist vote that secures for the Orangeman. This may strange; but it is absolutely true the sixteen Orangemen of this Pr who now hold seats in the House or mons, several so hold by the good-pleasure of Catholics. Yet the ver for whose return to Parliament Coworked earnestly and effectively we ashamed the other day to demand Alexander Campbell that he for cancel the appointment of a Cowhich had just been made by one colleagues. olleagues. "We think a crisis in this mat

been reached. When we find the lies of Ontario shut out from Parl lies of Ontario shut out from Faritary representation—shut out from Judiciary, the list of sheriffs, of reand county attorneys—shut out frhigher offices with their ample sand when, in addition to all this, the Orange serpent (not satisfies stinging the Oatholies of this Paritary and a shares it and the orange stronger of the paritary and the orange stronger of the paritary and the orange of the orange stinging the Oatholies of this P whenever and wherever it could) aing to fasten its fange on Ireland those who are laboring in her cau we see but one course that can be jby any man with an ounce of Irish lic blood in his veins. The Ora have shown that they are our imfoes; and that they are also the uing enemies of Ireland. They has us all the injury they could, and us more if they can. Let us put their power to do us further har let us punish them for the har already done us. This we have already done us. This we

"When gentlemen of the Gaskir who believe in home rule for the who believe in home rule for the but not for others—challenge the body offensively, unfairly and inst the gauntlet should be picked up p and the battle begun. In every where a choice is made by ballot—election for Parliament or a melection—the Catholic should be in marking his ticket. If there by ticket the name of a candidata with the catholic should be to the catholic should be in marking his ticket. If there by ticket the name of a candidata with the catholic should be should be the catholic should be should election—the Catholic should be in marking his ticket. If there hicket the name of a candidate w Orangeman, his obvious duty is that name by and vote for the own is not an Orangeman, what he may be. A plan like this, rihered to at every polling boot Province, would in a short time members of the Orange order greater part, if not all, of their strength. It would do more: teach them a lesson which the never forget—teach them that if play with fire run risk of being. The time is opportune for a test and we can win if we united. It is not a que politics; it is whether the Ca Ontario shall any longer subminjustice and indignity heaped by a secret, oath-bound cabal whose oath binds all its memb dying hostility to Catholics and ligion. Every Orange lodge i vince is the focus whence em decree which rejects the Ca denies him participation in the of the country. We can do reciprocate the kindness by willy and solidly against every who presents himself for our we have seen the last of them."

we have seen the last of them." Can it be possible that "O appears to have taken the enti speaking Catholic press of t under tutelage, is Ignorant of t of the Irish Canadian? Or ca cognizant of its existence, h deem it worth notice? Or can that cognizant of its existence course on the Riel executi severe but just denunciation of body, he puts faith in the run Boyle has been "instructed" f charge of partisanship because we con-demn the execution of Riel. But their ravings will not drive us from the path of honor and of duty. We still adhere to the view that to satisfy Orange vengeance Riel was executed, please or displease this statement whom it may. The Catholic journalist has, we fully understand, a difficult course to follow. We know by experience that in seeking to act as our cience tells us we should act, we have made enemies, but this neither alarms nor affrights us, for well do we remember the lines of Charles Mackey :

You have no enemies, you say
Alas I my friend, the boast is peer;
He who has mingled in the frey
Of duty, that the brave endure,
Must have made foes I N you have none,
Small is the work that you have done:
You've bit no traitor on the hip,
You've desired no sup from perjured lip,
You've never turned the wrong to right,
You've been a coward in the fight,

"Outie" affects to treat the Canadia Freeman with contempt. That respectable and independent journal can afford to despise this puny effort at severity. The Freeman has in this crisis done its duty nobly and will never be forgotten by the Irish Catholics of Canada. But unkind as is the anonymous sycophant in the Mail to the Freeman, he is still more so to the Irish Canadian. He does not consider that journal even worthy of mention: And vet the Irish Canadian has been as severe as any of the other journals he effigura. tizes in its assaults on Orangeism. Th its issue before the last we find a sledge-hammer demolition of that society :

mer demolition of that society:

"The Orange Order can lay no claim to an exclusive monopoly of loyalty; the brethren are not a whit more loyal than others, who are never heard bawling about what they have done and are prepared to do; and as to the peace and welfare of the community, it is a remarkable fact that where the Orange element is in the ascendant, there turmoil and strife are certain to be found. A political organization to all intents and purposea its are certain to be found. A political organization to all intents and purposes, its leaders are ever on the watch for the "main chance"—ever on the look out for No. 1—and they make the rank and file subservient to their own ends. Where they can control they make their power felt, whether it be in Parliamentary or Municipal affairs; and none can share the boodle except those who belong to the flodge.' A 'good, sound Protestant,' who is not of the lodge, may sometimes get at their hands political preferment; but the Papist has no show whatever. And the worst of it is, that in many instances it is the Papist vote that secures power for the Orangeman. This may sound it is the Papist vote that secures power for the Orangeman. This may sound atrange; but it is absolutely true that of the sixteen Orangemen of this Province who now hold seats in the House of Com-mons, several so hold by the good-will and pleasure of Catholics. Yet the very men for whose return to Parliament Catholics worked earnestly and effectively were not ashamed the other day to demand of Sir Alexander Campbell that he forthwith cancel the appointment of a Catholic, which had just been made by one of his

"We think a crisis in this matter has been reached. When we find the Catho-lics of Ontario shut out from Parliamenentation—shut out from the tary representation—shut out from the Judiciary, the list of sheriffs, of registrars and county attorneys—shut out from the higher offices with their ample salaries; and when, in addition to all this, we find the Orange serpent (not satisfied with stinging the Oatholies of this Province etinging the Catholies of this Province whenever and wherever it could) attempting to fasten its fange on Ireland through those who are laboring in her cause here, we see but one course that can be pursued by any man with an ounce of Irish Catholic blood in his veins. The Orangemen have shown that they are our implicable nave shown that they are our implacable foes; and that they are also the unrelenting enemies of Iraland. They have done us all the injury they could, and will do us more if they can. Let us put it out of their power to do us further harm; and let us punish them for the harm they have already done us. This we can do

ked

ORD

It

riter

the

the

dis-

day

one,

D is

and

rears

rith-

gious

told

holic

those

years

chool

with

s we

rated

d, we

ilway

sterial

s that

nge of

over

a like

andon

from

inging us the

wery easily and very simply.

"When gentlemen of the Gaskin typewho believe in home rule for themselv who believe in home rule for themselves but not for others—challenge the Catholic body offensively, unfairly and insultingly, the gauntlet should be picked up promptly and the battle begun. In every case where a choice is made by ballot—be it an election for Parliament or a municipal election for Parliament or a municipal election—the Catholic should be careful in marking his ticket. If there be on the election—the Calmid should be should politics; it is whether the Catholics of Ontario shall any longer submit to the injustice and indignity heaped upon them by a secret, oath-bound cabal—a cabal whose oath binds all its members to undying hostility to Catholics and their religion. Every Orange lodge in this Prodying hostility to Catholics and their religion. Every Orange lodge in this Province is the focus whence emanates the
decree which rejects the Catholic and
denies him participation in the public life
of the country. We can do no less than
reciprocate the kindness by voting steadily and solidly against every Orangeman
who presents thimself for our suffrage till

we have seen the last of them." Can it be possible that "Outis," who appears to have taken the entire Englishspeaking Catholic press of the country under tutelage, is ignorant of the existence of the Irish Canadian? Or can it be that cognizant of its existence, he does not deem it worth notice? Or can it be, again. that cognizant of its existence and of its course on the Riel execution and its severe but just denunciation of the Orange body, he puts faith in the rumor that Mr.

to change front on the subject and has consented to obey the "instructions" from headquarters !

A PLEASANT VISIT.

His Lordship the Bishop of London,

who, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Coffey, left this city on Saturday last for Ottawa, remained over Sunday in Toronto, the guest of the Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V. G., pastor of St. Mary's. On Sunday morning at seven, His Lordship celebrated Mass in the beautiful chapel of Loretto Abbey. During the Holy Sacrifice several hymns of a most devotional character were rendered with exquisite skill and deepest feeling by the pupils. After mass His Lordship addressed young ladies, in one of the reception rooms of the convent, a few words pressive of the pleasure he felt at visiting Loretto Abbey. In the chapel of that institution, he had, he said, celebrated his first mass after receiving official notification of his appointment to the See of London. In that house also had he written his first pastoral to the clergy and laity of his diocese. He was not therefore, a stranger at the Abbey, however unknown he might be to many of those present. He thanked them cordially for the beautiful hymns in which they had, during the Holy Mass, sung the praises of the Most High. After imparting the pupils his episcopal blessing, His Lordship conveyed to his youthful hearers the announcement that he gave them a whole day's holiday, an announcement received with gladest demonstrations of welcome and gratitude. The Bishop having put the question as to when they should have the holiday, it was unani-mously and enthusiastically resolved that it should be enjoyed on the following day. A brief visit to, the young ladies' art studio followed. The specimens of their artistic skill and taste in painting, drawing and embroidery, in all the varied forms and developments of these accomplishments, were very deservedly admired. The number of pupils in attendance at the abbey is now two hundred and thirty, of whom nearly half are boarders. This worthy institution is one of the brightest of Toronto's many educational ornaments, and one also of the very foremost seats of Christian female education in America. Its present prosperity gives, we would fain believe, but small indication of the great things yet in store for Loretto Abbey.

At 11 o'clock mass was celebrated in St. Mary's church by Vicar General Rooney. His Lordship the Bishop of London, for many years rector of this church, preached an earnest and powerful discourse on the coming of Christ. The people of St. Mary's were delighted beyond expression to have amongst them their former venerated pastor and hear once more his familiar and eloquen

After reading the gospel of the day, the Bishop depicted the state of the world before the advent of the Redeemer. Sin had degraded the whole human race, and though, when Christ did come, the Roman empire could boast of a certain civilimation, it was civilisation of mere material and not of moral refinement, enlightenment and development. It was a civilization that consecrated the principle that might is right—a civilization t wealth and execrated poverty. There were in ancient Rome 60,000,000 of slaves. The working-man under that system bore the shackles of servitude on his limbs and its brand on his brow. He had no civil, social or political status. Christ came to establish, and did establish another system, a system of moral regeneration. He promised heaven itself to the poor and the suffering. To the beggar, Lazarus, He opened a haven of delight in the bosom of Abraham, but to the haughty and unfeeling Dives he awarded everlasting misery. The gospel of Christ was one of mercy, peace and forgiveness. His teachings, His miracles and His parables all attest this truth. Hence should all men be grateful for His coming and prove their gratitude by living in accord ance with his maxims and precepts.

At the conclusion of his sermon, His Lordship referred in touching terms to the happy reminiscences that his visit brought to mind. There were, no doubt, ome there who remembered his ministrations amongst them, but many who formed part of the parish of St. Mary's eighteen years ago were now absent. Some had gone to their great account others had left for strange lands and distant places. A new generation had sprung up since his consecration as Bishop of London and his departure from Toronto. But St. Mary's and its parishioners were still dear to him. His Lordship, after paying a feeling tribute to the late lamented and venerated Father Proulx, said that he was delighted that the parish of St. Mary's had passed under the care of his friend, Vicar General Rooney, a model priest and faithful friend. He asked of his hearers the assistance of their prayers and concluded by imparting them Boyle has been "instructed" from Ottawa his blessing. In the afternoon the par-

ishioners in great numbers called on the Bishop of London. The old people shed tears of joy on finding their former pastor amongst them, but especially of having an opportunity of once more grasping his hand and kneeling for his blessing.

His Lordship's memories of his residence in Toronto are certainly of a vivid and pleasing character. Father Rooney is now engaged in the construction of a new church in keeping with the needs of the times and the growth of the city-a growth truly marvellous, especially within the past few years. We wish him and his good people every success in this their undertaking, entered upon to better promote God's glory and the salvation of souls.

SIR ALEX, CAMPBELL'S REPORT

Elsewhere will be found Sir Alex. Campbell's report on the question of Riel's execution. Anxious that our readers should hear both sides of the question. we give the document in full. Sir Alexander not only omits no argument that could be advanced in favor of the execu. tion, but marshalls his statements with remarkable force and persuasiveness. A very careful perusal of the document does not alter our view of the case. But as we have already given at length the reasons that urge us to believe that the best interests of the country would have been served by the commutation of Riel's sentence into imprisonment for life, we deem it but fair to afford our readers the deem to but task to short our results the fullest opportunity of considering for themselves the reasons that actuated the government to pursue the course it saw fit to adopt.

THE IRISH TRIUMPH.

The triumph of the Irish party all along the line is the great distinctive feature of the present electoral campaign in the United Kingdom. The national party has literally swept the country from sea to sea—routing Whig and Tory, Orange and "Cawtholic" loyalists. Noth ing is left of the once powerful Irish Lib eral party, while the proud and haughty Tories are humbled to the very dust. Disloyalty to Ireland has been by an indignant people trampled under foot, Whigism killed, Toryism crippled for life, and landlordism as a political factor effaced. A new Ireland has sprung into being, an Ireland spirited and independent, an Ireland even greater than that to which Grattan bowed down to exclaim, Esto perpetua. The Irish people all over the world feel proud of their brethren at the world feel proud of their brethren at home. Their conduct throughout the campaign just closing, their unity, subordination, and respect for law prove them to be a people admirably adapted to the exercise of self government. We rejoice at Ireland's manifestation of her constitutional strength. A little while and she will invite mankind to join in her gladness because her long lost Parlia-ment has been restored.

EDITORIAL NOTES:

THE REV. FATHER O'CONNELL, respected and zealous pastor of Mount Forest writes us in these encouraging terms : "I would like very well to see the RECORD a weekly visitor to every family in my mission." We thank our reverend friend for this kind wish, and will endeavor to further deserve his commendation and encouragement.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto on Sunday last reblessed and dedicated the now completed church of Port Colborne, of which Rev. Father Kilcullen is pastor. On Tuesday His Grace presided at an ordination ceremony in St. Mary's church, in the city, and on Wednesday left for Kingston to assist at Bishop Cleary's celebration of his fifth anniversary of consecration.

THE American thus speaks of Jabez Curry, American Minister to Spain :-"The choice of this gentleman as our minister seems to have been nearly as unhappy as that of Mr. Keiley for Italy. He made a speech in Richmond some years ago in which he denounced Catholidism as 'worse than cannibalism,' and as cancer eating into the vitals of the countries of southern Europe. Our Roman Catholic contemporaries are justified in their suggestion that Dr. Curry could serve his country better at home, than as our representative to a Catholic nation.

THE Catholic body in Liverpool is numerically strong and, when united, able to make a gratifying exhibit at the polls, In the Dublin Freeman's Journal we read The result of the Liverpool School Board elections shows a veritable triumph for the Catholics. Of the fifteen successful candidates one Catholic takes third place, another fifth, three others seventh, eighth, and ninth, and another twelfth place. An and ninth, and another twenth place. An analysis of the voting shows that the Roman Catholies have gained one seat, and now constitute the strongest party on the Board. The Church party lose the seat which the Roman Catholics gain, and the Nonconformists are in relatively the relatively the seat which the seat which the seat which the seat which the seat was the seat of the seat which are the seat of the seat was the seat of the seat same position as before the election. The new Board consists of six Roman Cathonew Board consists of six Roman Cathorines, five Churchmen, and four Nonconformists. The voting shows the following totals: Church of England, 138,574; Roman Catholics, 130,251; Nonconformists, 95,771; other candidates, 9,010—or a total vote of 373,706. The perfection of the Board Catholic oversitation says the the Roman Catholic organization, says the Liverpool Daily Post, enabled them to use to the best advantage their entire polling strength."

THE HANGING OF RIES

LETTER FROM M. TARTE. Quebec, 4th December, 1885.

Sir.—The great interests that are now at stake—a spirit of harmony be-tween races, and, consequently, the maintenance of confederation—give me the right, I believe, of making another effort to prove that you are mistaken on the nature of the agitation that is in progress in this Province. The point which I want to establish, the opinion which I would like you to share, are that which I would like you to share, are that in asking for the commutation of the sentence passed upon Riel, and in protesting against the penalty of death which he had to suffer, the majority of my fellow-countrymen has exercised a right which is guaranteed to all of us by the constitution. We might be wrong: but it is our undoubted right to act as we do the moment we think we are actiwe do, the moment we think we are actwe do, the moment we think we are acting justly in so doing. In other terms, the pretension that Lower Canada seeks to put itself above the law because a so-called French-Canadian was involved, constitutes a great injustice towards us.

Here is the manner in which you re-

"In a word Lower Canada sets up the doctrine that she had a right to punish the executors of the law, whoever they might be for the time being, whenever they suppressed a criminal of whose guilt or sanity she was not absolutely convinced. And the Mail said that it was a proclamation of race ascendancy that

a proclamation of race ascendency that could not be tolerated, etc."

The constitutional doctrine, you know as well as I do, is that the government is but a committee of the House, to which it is bound to account for each and every one of its actions. The execution of Riel is an act of the Government, for which it is responsible to Parlia-ment and the people of Canada. Then it is the undoubted right of any elector to condemn the government for that act, if he thinks that the said act has been

detrimental to public interest.
Sir John A. MacDonald's government has not done what you say, execute the law: there is no law that obliged it to put Riel to death; it has decided that Riel should be hung. Read the Statute of the Dominion, 43 Victoria, Chapter 25, sec-

"When any person is convicted of a capital offense and is sentenced to death, the Stipendiary Magistrate shall forward to the Minister of Justice full notes of the evidence with his report upon the case and the execution shall be postponed from time to time by the Stipendiary Magistrate, if found necessary, until such report is received and the pleasure of the Governor thereon is communicated to the Lieutenant Governor."

That is what has taken place in Riel's case. Judge Richardson has forwarded his report, the pleasure of the Governor General-in-Council has been manifested by respites, and finally by the execution of Riel. I repeat it: the law did not oblige the Government to order the oblige the oblige the Government to order the execution of Riel: it was in the Government's power to execute or to not execute the prisoner.

It is then evident, and there can be

It is then evident, and there can be no doubt about that, that you ignore the most elementary principles of responsible Government when you deny us the right of condemning, if we think proper, those who are responsible for Riel's execution. In so doing, we do not put ourselves above the law, much less do we wish to proclaim the supremacy of our race over the English element.

We are within our attributions of indexe in the last resort of the acts of a

We are within our attributions of judges in the last resort of the acts of a Government. We are in our right and, excuse me, if I tell you so, you are in your wrong when you declare that if we do not set aside our opinions, you will strive to punish us, even if you have to resort to civil war. You would not find in the whole empire a constitutional in the whole empire a constitutional jurist to defend the theories which you

We are quite willing to discuss the motives by which the Government has been actuated, and if proofs are given showing that we have taken the wrong route, we will have no objection to admit it. Threats do not frighten us, for we have the British flag to protect us; convincing arguments, reasons of a superior order shall be received most respectorder shall be received most respectfully and will be considered most seriously by us. But those reasons, if they exist, give them. I have mentioned the example given by the United States who have pardoned Sitting Bull; of England proclaiming in 1858 an amnesty in India to which all had a right who had not been personally implicated in the murder of British subjects. By your silence you admit the torce that Sitting Bull's case has in the argument, and you fall in a has in the argument, and you fall in a grave historical error in seeking to nullify the precedent of India, which is so conclusive. You say:

"In the first place it is not true to say

that the precedent set by England in dealing with the Indian mutiny has been dealing with the Indian mutiny has been disregarded by the Canadian Government in dealing with the North-West rebellion. When the backbone of the mutiny had been broken, an amnesty was proclaimed to all save those who had been guilty of actual murder. Similarly been guilty of actual murder. Similarly at Batoche and Battleford, no ordinary rebel has been punished for simply bear-ing arms. But the amnesty in India did not cover the case of the ringleaders. On the contrary, if Nana Sahib should be the contrary, if Nana Sahib should be caught to morrow, assuming that he is still alive, he would undoubtedly be executed though nearly thirty years have elapsed since Cawnpore. Mr. Tarte may say that the Nana was a murderer, whilst Riel, who let loose the Indians upon defenceless settlers, was not. Tantia Topee was not a murderer, however, but a rebel chief who displayed great valour, yet he was tried by the summary process of court-martial and hanged."

or court martial and hanged."
Contrary to your pretension, Sir, the amnesty in the case of the India rebellion was given to all those whose hands were not tainted by the blood of subjects of Her Msjesty. I have the honor to lay before you the following section of Queen Victoria's proclamation

of annesty:
"Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. With regard to such,

the demands of justice forbid the exer

the demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

"To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but, in apportioning the penalty due to such persons full considerations will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance."

But that is not all: Her Majesty's Government admitted that, in the case of the Indian revolt, the legitimate com-plaints of certain chiefs should be taken into consideration. The Governor-General of India having, by a proclamation dated 4th March, 1858, declared that the properties of the rebels who resided in the province of Oude were thereby confiscated, Sir James Outram, Commission principles attends of the confiscated to the er-in-chief, strongly objected to the rigorous measures proposed, on the principle that the conduct of the Gov-

principle that the conduct of the Government towards the proprietors of land had been reprehensible.

"He is of opinion that the land holders were most injustly treated under our settlement operations, &c."

Had we nothing to reproach ourselves with in our conduct towards the half-breeds? Was not our policy of colonization injust towards them, at least in certain instances? certain instances ?

certain instances ?
All impartial men will admit that there is a great deal of similitude between the Indian revolt and Riel's case, with the exception that the former was of a far more serious nature. Notwithstanding, Her Majesty granted an amnesty to all involved, excepting the murderers.

Did you carefully study Tantia Topee's

"Revolting as were his crimes, he attempted neither palliation nor extenuation. He gave no mercy and he sued for none; stern and relentless to the last, he yielded up his life without a murmur or a struggle, betraying as little symp-toms of nature or humanity on the scaf-

toms of nature or humanity on the soaffold at Sepree, as he must have done by
the well at Cawnpore. He denied having taken any part in the massacre; but
it is known that he commanded at the
time, one of the divisions of the Nana
Sahib's army, &c., &c.,
You are acquainted with the horrible
scenes of Cawnpore, scenes in which the
Nana and his principal lieutenants, as
Tantia Topee, had taken part. You also
know that Tantia Topee, who had been
handed over to the English by Maun
Sing, was immediately tried by court
martial and sentenced to be hanged.
General Middleton wrote to Riel saying that he would protect him, as well

ing that he would protect him, as well as the members of his Council, until he would be handed over to the Govern-

It is, then, evident that there is not the slightest analogy between Tantia Topee and iel.

Our Province never asked never dreamt of asking that Riel should escape punish-ment. Condemning as you do the faults of which he has been guilty, we say that the federal authorities have inflicted upon him a penalty which is no more applied by civilized nations to crimes of the kind committed by him, and public opinion inclined to the belief that the overnment was not actuated by motives general interest, and to that is due the deep emotion under which the peo-ple labored. Under the circumstances of a similar nature, any other Province in the same way.

I admit that there has been excesse

of language: all popular movements are tainted with those inconveniences some of our orators have spoken incon-siderately, but they have never attacked the constitution, nor have they provoked any disparagement of the law of the land. The Government has been denounced in terms that were both severe and violent: the words "national party," "union," etc., have been uttered against Sir John A. MacDonald. Those who went the furthest are Messrs. Laurier and Mercier -two of the leaders of the liberal minority of Lower Canada. And it is the words uttered by those two gentlemen that you have chosen in preference to base your threats against our institutions —institutions which benefit the Anglo-Saxon minority as well as they benefit

Your Montreal correspondent has Your Montreal correspondent has complained of the position in which the English of the Province are placed. That reproach is as painful to my fellow-countrymen as that which accuses us of striving to put ourselves above the law. You will find very few Englishmen of good standing to countenance such a good standing to countenance such good standing to countenance such a language. We see here what cannot be seen in any of the other provinces; counties exclusively French and Catholic returning members of parliament who are English Protestants. Our Euglish fellow citizens form about a fifth of the population of the Province; yet, of the six ministers which constitute the provincial cabinet two. Messrs. Lynch and We see here what cannot k vincial cabinet, two, Messrs. Lynch and Robertson, are representatives of the English Protestant element. The Irish English Protestant element. The Irish have one representative in the person of M. Flynn, and the French-Canadians have but three representatives. That is to say, that the English-speaking population which is composed of about 250,000 souls, has as many representatives in the cabinet as have the French-Canadians who number 1 250,000.

Canadians who number 1,250,000.

Does this look like exclusion? were disposed to establish what you are pleased to call the supremacy of our race, would we act in such a liberal

The same proportion exists in the distribution of public offices. I take the liberty of laying before you, in your own language, these lines which I wrote some

time ago:
"In the following fifteen departments of the Civil Servic

the Civil Service:
"The Legislative Council;
"The Legislative Assembly;
"The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery;
"The Law Clerk;
"The Lieutenant Governor;

"The Provincial Secretary;

'The Registrar; "The Attorney-general,

"The Treasurer;
"The Accountant;

"Crown Lands Department;
"Department of Agriculture;

"Department of Public Instruction;
"Railways;
"Inspection of public office.
"In those fitteen branches of the civil service the salaries of the French-Cana-

service the salaries of the French-Canadian employees amount to \$110,450, while the salaries of the employees of English origin amount to \$42,750, that is to say that our fellow citizens of British origin draw very near the half of the sum paid to the officers of French-Canadian avtraction." xtraction."

Are those facts and figures of a kind

to convince you that in protesting against the action of the government, we had in view the maintenance of that supposed system of domination over the English, and the desire of establishing what the Mail calls the tyranny of the

You have brought up as proof of our ill-will against the English, the fact that on the night of Riel's execution, the windows of the office of the Morning Chronicle had been broken. About twenty Chronicis had been broken. About twenty drunken boys were guilty of that vile action, against which I have entered my protest, in the name of my fellow countrymen, in the number of the Canadism published on the following morning. Facts of that kind happen in the best organized communities and, Sir, you have only to look at old and calm England to see that scenes of disorder of a far more grievous nature, have been enacted in several electoral districts durenacted in several electoral districts dur-

You would not have lived six months in the midst of our population, of that I am convinced, before you would be prepared to admit that nowhere in her domains the Queen has subjects more tolerant, more anxious to see good order prevail and more loyal to the British Crown, but at the same time more proud and more jealous of their rights. The people of our Province have firmly believed that the execution of Riel would not have taken place, if French blood had not flown in his veins. Deeply wounded, our population has formu-

blood had not flown in his veins. Deeply wounded, our population has formulated its protest. You shall see, I believe, that when the question will be discussed before Parliament, the members of Lower Canada had rethe members of Lower Canada had received assurances which they, in their turn, gave to their electors, assurances which provoked a violent clamor when the news of the execution was received. The electors bitterly accused their representatives of having deceived them. In answer, the members accused the ministers of duplicity. All may have been in good faith, but the fact is there, and I call your attention to it, so that you may well understand the reasons why the political atmosphere of our Province has been disturbed. Nothing humiliates me more than the accusation humiliates me more than the accusation which you formulate that my countrywell as I, are trying to make men a

If some soreheads or some politicians have evoked the memory of the patriots of 1837 to defend Riel's conduct, you shall not find, thank God, anything shall not find, thank God, anything in my writings or in my speeches that will allow you to believe that I ever dreamt of such a comparison. And, Sir, I here express the opinion of all right-thinking men of my province: Ever since the breaking out of the rebellion of the Saskatchewan, I have written that Riel's cause was not our cause, and that our duty was to help the Government in suppressing the movement.

The only question at issue between us is that of the punishment. I believe that I have on my side the English and Amercan precedents, the ideas that are now

ourrent.
On the other hand, you think that the public good and the peculiar circumstances in which the North-West is placed, necessitated that measures of an extraordinary severity be taken. Our opinions are open to discussion. I may be right, you may be wrong, and vice evest. If we disagree, let us do as British citizens, worthy of the institutions which grant us the liberties of speech, of the parliamentary vote and of the the parliamentary vote and of the press, should do. Do not deny me the press, should do. Do not deny me the right of judging the actions of the coun-cillors of the Crown, as you have already done, as well as the Citizen has done in the course of a very remarkable article, I admit. It is not the Crown who is involved: it is those who the people have intrusted with the care of advising the Crown. I persist in thinking that a mitigated punishment, though severe, would have best served the interests of our country, and that the Government would have acted more wisely if it had inspired itself of the doctrines exposed in the following terms by Chitty: done, as well as the Cit

in the following terms by Chitty:

"Every citizen should even patiently endure evils which are not insupportable, rather than disturb the public peace. A denial of justice on the part of the sovereign, or affected delays, can alone excuse the furious transports of a people whose patience has been exhausted,—and even justify them, if the evil be intolerable, and the oppression great and manifest. But what conduct shall the sovereign observe towards the insurgents? I answer, in general,—such conduct as shall at the same time be the most consonant to justice, and the most most consonant to justice, and the most salutary to the state. Although it be his duty to repress those who unnecessarily disturb the public peace, he is sarily disturb the public peace, he is bound to show elemency towards unfor-tunate persons, to whom just causes of complaint have been given, and whose sole crime consists in the attempt to do sole crime consists in the acceptance themselves justice: they have been deficient in patience rather than fidelity."

But the sentence rendered sgainst Riel has been carried out. Whatever

Riel has been carried out. Whatever may be our opinions, it is the duty of each and every one of us to prevent the demagogues of taking pos-session of the condemned man's corpse to use it as an arm against the consti-tution and the welfare of the Dominion. I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your obedient servant, J. ISRAEL TARTE.

SEVERAL typographical errors unavoidably crept into our article of last week entitled "The RECORD sustained." Our readers must, however, have at once perceived them, and understood what should have been the exact tenor and wording of

opened proceedings by remarking that he was glad to see so fine an audience present, an audience that was not made up of Irishmen alone, but an audience of men of every shade of religious and political belief, to show their sympathy for Ireland in her national cause. They were there to show that they wished Ireland to have a similar system of government as Canada and that it might show the same happy result there. While he was proud of having Irish blood in his veins, he was also proud of being a Nova Scotian, and he was proud of the bright page in Nova Scotian history when we obtained for ourselves responsible government. Under our circumstances he thought the Irish people need not be afraid to apply to Nova Scotians for sympathy, and while we were loyal to the British government and British institutions we were also free to give our aid to the party who are working that the same loyalty may obtain in Ireland through an independent government. He had pleasure in introducing a gentleman who though a stranger had been dolag good work in the cause—Mr. Sutton, of Quebec.

MR. SUTTON

said he was before the audience as a com-

Indea our circumstances he thought on apply to Nova Scotians for sympathy, and while we were loyal to the British government and British institutions we were also free to give our aid to the party who are working that the same loyalty may obtain in Ireland through an independent government. He had pleasure in introducing a gentleman who though a stranger had been doing good work in the cause—Mr. Sutton, of Quebec.

Mr. SUTTON

said he was before the audience as a commissioned agent of the Irish people to ask their aid and support. It seemed strange that in this latter part of the 19th contury, treland should be bound and drasted to the charlot wheels of the British empire. Ireland was a nation in herself and desired to assert her right as a nation, though in doing so, it was not necessary that she cease to be part of the empire. A clitisen was none the less a free citizen because he delegated part of his freedom to the civic authorities, so Ireland as a free nation and with the restoration of her old parliament, might readily assign a considerable and satisfactory portion of hear nationality to the empire. The Irlsh people demand the right to choose their own form of government, and the people who made all has said, do to others as yen the matter that the sume government as the southern states had before the rebellion. That statement effectually disposed of Goldwin Smith's pet argument. Ireland at present was very unfairly represented in the British parliament and could not obtain attention to her demands.

The speaker proceeded to briefly review the history of the Irish union, quoting from the London Times and various statesmen of the time in support of his views. He said that England spent over six millions in bribes and eight millions in the purchase of rotten boroughs, that 707,000 of for their country, or in other works one from the country, or in other works one from the country or the other demands.

of the time in support of his views. He said that Eugland spent over six millions in bribes and eight millions in the purchase of rotten boroughs, that 707,000 of the Irish people petitioned against the union and only five thousand in favor of it, and notwithstanding all the influences brought to bear upon the people the patriotic minority were only beaten by 65. Then even their first rights accorded them many beneficial results which flow from the excellent system of government under which they live;

Be it therefore Resolved, that we, the under the union were abused. The representatives were not sent there to vote away that legislature, but to legislate in that legislature. He quoted from Daniel O'Connell, Gen. Fitzpatrick, Lord Ogden, Lord Holland and others, in reference to the imposing manner of England's arbitrary actions during this stage of Ireland's history till disaffection was stimulated and 100,000 troops had to be kept in Ireland. One point urged against the present movement for Irish parliamentary inde-pendence was that the rights of the Pro-testant minority would be trampled upon. It was an insult to them to make the It was an insult to them to make the charge. Ireland never asks her faithful charge. Ireland never asks her faithful sons what creed they subscribe to, and never has Ireland wanted a faithful son to the front but that a Protestant was ever ready to tread a path that but too often led to prison or the scaffold. (Applause). The true Irishman was not afraid on that score but would be ready to nativationally minule unnecessary to debate upon it. Looking at the question of the expediency of the movement, he noticed first that Ireland's progress and advancement previous to the on was so great as to cause British ousy. Ireland's debt in 1797 was only jealousy. Ireland's debt in 1797 was only three millions, and in 1800 but 28 mil-lions, while England's in the same year was 446 millions. It was stipulated that the debts were to remain separate, but afterwards amalgamated under a nefarious arrangement that Ireland should bear her feir proportion of the whole. The result of the union was that Ireland steadily decreased in prosperity. The palaces of the nobility in Dublin became the terement houses of the poor. In 186 came the famine which was so disastrous that, if the whole of the people of Nova Scotia were carried off in twenty-four months, it would only be a parallel. The famine, he said, was not a visitation of God, but the effect of bad laws enforced of the same rights that have been accorded to English colonists everywhere, and it was cause for wonder that it had been left till this stage of the 19th century for the culmination of the agitation. We find in every part of the world to which ious arrangement that Ireland should bear her feir proportion of the whole.

Resolutions Supporting Her National Canne.

ADOPTED AT A MASS MERTITIES IN THE ALONG MILITARY, N. S., Citisen.

The meeting of citisens of Halifax, elled under the auspices of the Charitable Irish society in the scademy of music last swning for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the people of Irishand in the effort now being made by them to obtain local self-government, was largely extended. The chair was taken about 8 cocopt help from her colonies during the accept help from her colonies during the cocopy in the strength of the charitable irish society, with His Grace that the strength of the three colon is during the capacity of the strength of the charitable irish society, with His Grace that the colon to be solved. Irish ladies, the speaker is charitable in the strength of the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the colon. They were, the same of the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the colon. They were, in a same of the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the colon. They were, in a same of the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the colon. They were, in a same of the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteristics of angels in disguise, but a field the characteri

Be it therefore Resolved, that we, the citizens of Halifax, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby extend to our fel-low subjects in Ireland our heartfelt sym-

entire accord. It was not surprising that a meeting in Halifax for a constitutional agitation should be so well attended. It was not at all surprising, in the present instance, when throughout all Canada meetings have been held and contributions true Irishman was not afraid on that score but would be ready to patriotically mingle the orange with the blue till nothing would be seen but his own native green. Another point, it was said that the Irish people were unfit for self-government. It was an insult to tell any people that and was an insult to tell any people that and the institutions we live under. We have extract. The first reflection that came to his mind was to ask a consideration of the institutions we live under. We have legislation of, for and by the people; from our Dominion to our municipal and civic governments. In Ireland the people have their corporation, it is true, but have no parliamentary representation like Canada. They have been obliged to put up with smaller representation in parliament than was due to them, and the machinery of the English parliament could not answer the English parliament could not answer the objects of a parliament for Ireland. The

Itédemes have gone that they live as good chitzane and law-abiding people. That perhap, is the best nawer to the lastinus in the literal position to triple and the property of the people of the peop purpose of seconding the resolution that had been moved by Mr. Daly and had much pleasure in doing so, though be thought a task of such a character could better have been imposed upon other hands. Speakers were right when saying that this was a meeting of Irishmen, but it was also a meeting of the citizens of Haifax, which was an English city, notally loyal to all English laws and institutions. It was of the first laportane with the present moment forming one of the livest issues of one of the greatest political contests of the century. In looking at the first hundow was consummented without the consent of the Irish people, when do evidence that the union was by the consent of the Irish people, when do evidence that the union was by the consent of the Irish people, when do evidence that the union was by the consent of the Irish people, when do evidence that the union was by the consent of the Irish people, when do evidence that the union was by the consent of the Irish people, when the Irish appelle we had no evidence that the union was by the consent of the Irish people, when the Irish people, we had no evidence that the union was by the consent of the Irish people, when the Irish people, we had no evidence that the union was by the consent of the Irish people, when the Irish people, we had not evidence that there has not hear of the Irish people, and the was all being and thus and of the Irish people, the Irish people, it is an intended to take their exat, was an act of simple justice that we all admit. The fact of other reforms being accomplished since then and disabilities removed must be taken as evidence of the fact that there has not had some friends in the British people, the significant that the Irish people is the Agreement of the Irish people is the Agreement was all the second of the Irish people in the Irish people is the Irish people in the Irish people is the Irish people in the Irish people is the Irish people in Irish the Irish people is the Irish people in Irish the Irish people is the Irish p

be glad to hear from others

MR. MOTTON
was loudly called for, and responded in a brief speech, supporting the motion. It had been so effectively elaborated already that in his unprepared state he felt he would have to fall back upon Irish wit to motion. It respond to the call. An Irishman once said a cannon might be made by taking a round hole and pouring molten metal around it, but he felt that he hardly had even the necessary hole in this instance, and besides, when he lectured on the Irish low subjects in Ireland our heartfelt sympathy and material support in every legitimate effortto obtain for Ireland some such form of government as obtains in this Dominion of Canada—a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

He did not intend to express sympathy with the extreme sections of the Irish national party. Some of them may have gone to lengths which he could never approve of, but to the principles expressed in the resolution he felt that he was in entire accord. It was not surprising that upon as a similar instance. In Prince Edward Island, too, at a later date, much the same battle was fought and won. He could assure Mr. Sutton that if our sympathy would encourage the Irish people to persevere till they attained success, he would have a full measure of it. (Applause.)

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP was next called upon by the chairman. He said it had not been his intention to say anything, not but that he fully sympathized with the object of the meeting, and his views had not changed much on this matter since he could remember. He had always hoped for the time to come when Ireland would have her own local when Ireland would have her own local parliament. Everyone was prepared to say that Irishmen were entitled to the same rights as the people in Nova Scotia. He did not think so meanly of any man in Canada as to doubt his loyalty, but he did not think that any of them would stand the injustice that had been heaped upon the Irish people. Loyalty could only come from reasonable beings, and if treated with injustice every one will rebel against it. If justice is done he believed

band playing "The harp that once through Tara's Halls" and "God save the

VACCINATION.

OME OF ITS DANGERS AND THE METHOD OF AVOIDING THEM.

I. A. Loveland, M. D., in Medical World.

"Several years ago I vaccinated a person whose health had always been excellent and who had never had any kidney disease. The lymph used was bovine, obtained directly from one of the most reliable propagators in the country. The operation was carefully performed, and was success as far as relates to its primary object. In about a month after vaccination the patient became dropsical. The urine was heavily charged with albumen; the skin was dry; appetite and strength diminished, in short the phenomena of a typical case of soute albuminuria esisted. So otvious was the cause of death that no post-mortem examination was made. Authorities mention animal and symotic poisons as among the senses producing Bright's disease, mall-pox, as sometimes being the cause of albuminuria. If this is so, there is no good rea-on why vaccination may not occasionally become an etiological factor. In the case we are considering, the evidence that it was the cause is quite plain. The precise way in which the poison gained an entrance into the system and performed its deadly work, it is impossible to determine. Shoule Bright's disease arise, even in rare instances, after vaccination the sooner the profession find it out the better it will be for suffering humanity."

Dr. Loveland clearly shows that even so simple a matter as vaccination is liable to result in Bright's disease. Indeed medical authorities state that during the I. A. Loveland, M. D., in Medical World

to result in Bright's disease. Indeed medical authorities state that during the prevalence of small-pox there is albuminprevaeuce of smarr-por treers is abdumination, which produces a mild form of the disease, will be attended by some manifestation thereof.

station thereof.
The fact of the matter is, and it is get-The fact of the matter is, and it is get-ting to be more and more recognized every day, a very little disturbance of the system will produce derangements of the kidneys, which, eventually, result in Bright's dis-ease. Overwork, mental or physical; over-anxiety; physical excesses; mental worry; excessive indulgence in certain stimulants and narcotics; irregularities of life and habits; the taking of a cold; changes of season and climate, all have a tendency to affect the system unfavor-ably and to produce a diseased condition

of the kidneys,
People labor under a very erroneous
impression who think that such disorders are rare, for it is a matter of record that primarily or secondarily they are the cause of a very large percentage of deaths.

Vaccination is perfectly right and pro-

it is doubtful if an injurious effect will fellow. The manufacturers state that they know from long extended experience in treating the sick, that blood disorders are extremely prevalent and that, judging from their own experience, there can possibly be no agency so effective in preventing and curing such disorders ever known. Children and grown people alike are subject to it and beares nature is given assistance at the proper time by a given assistance at the proper time by a special agency such as we have named, persons so afflicted must succumb to the forces which are constantly trying to draw them down.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma-nent cure of Consumption, Casarra, Asthma, Bron-chitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful cura-tive powers in hundreds of cases, desires to make it known to such as may need it. The Recipe will be sent Farms, with full directions for preparing and using. Send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Arm-strong, 44 bith 4th St., Philadelphia. Pa. (Name this paper.)

What is Catarrh?

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent 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 corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomox, 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 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 struc-ture of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure

of catarrh have been invented, but with. out success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the par-asite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly countracted perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. Coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., if allowed to run their own course, generally prove the fore-runner of more dangerous discases. Nine-tenths of the consumptives date their affliction from a neglected cold, and the diseases that are caused by wet feet, damp clothing, or exposure are more numerous than are generally supposed. One of the most efficacious medicines for all disease of the theat the consumptions of the consumptions of the theat the consumptions of the c all diseases of the throat and lungs is Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which frees the lungs from viscid phlegm by changing the secretions from a diseased to a healthy state.

THE STOMACH is the grand central of the living system, the first organ developed in animal life, and the first to suffer from excesses. Regulate its diseased action by Burdock Blood Bitters, which restores health to the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, and blood.

A lady writes : "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the very

"Maryland, My Maryland," Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miss.

"My wife!"
"Who?"

"Who?"
"Was a very pretty blonde!"
Twenty years ago, became
"Sallow!"
"Hollow-eyed!"
"Withered and aged!"
Before her time, from
"Malarial vapora, though she made no
particular complaint, not being of the
grumpy kind, yet causing me great un-

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of billouness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as "Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new-blown daisy. Well, the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old time beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says I 'can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain,

C. L. James.

Beltsville, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label, Shun all the vin their name.

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE, MAILS AS UNDER.

G. W. R. Going East-Main Line. 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 800 am, 130 pm. New York, etc. (Thro Bags), close 12) pm, 1030 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 630 pm Burfalo (Thro Bags), close 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 130 pm, 630 pm G. T. R. East of Toronto, Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Railway P. O., close 350 pm, 1030 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 500 pm Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, close 350 pm, 1030 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 100 am, 350 pm, 1030 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 1130 am, 1130 pm, 1030 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 1130 pm, 1030 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 1130 pm; 1030 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 1130 pm; 1030 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 1131 pm, 1630 pm

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

G. W. R. Going West—Main Line.

Thro Bags—Bothwell, Glencoe, close 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 800 am Railway F. O. Mails for all places West of Londen, close 120 pm; due for delivery 12m Erie and Huron, close 15 am; due for delivery 245 pm

Thro Bags—Detroit, Western States, close 500 am, 10 15 am; 120 pm; 600 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 245 pm

Thro dag—Winnipeg, close 500 am, 500 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 245 pm

Thro Bag—Chatham, close 500 am, 10 15 am, 120 pm, 500 pm

Tenheim, close 500 am, 800 am, 12m

Mt. Brydges, close 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 630 pm

Newbury, close 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 12m

Vinctor, close 500 am, 10 15 am, 120 pm, 500 pm; due for delivery 12m

Vinctor, close 500 am, 10 15 am, 120 pm, 500 pm

Sarnia Branch-G. W. R.

Thro Bag—Sarnia. ctose 5 00 am, 1 20 pm, due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm
Thro Bags—Fetrolia, Watford & Wyoming, close 7 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West, close 1 20 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm
Strathroy, close 7 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 12 00 am, 2 45 pm Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Br.

Glanworth, close 6 00 ams due for delivery dianworth, close 600 am; due for delivery 245 pm
Wilton Grove, close 600 am; due for delivery 24 pm
Loop Line Railway, close 600 am; due for delivery 24 pm
Canada Southern East of 8t. Thomas, and
Pt. Bruce and Orwell, close 600 am; due for delivery 24 pm
Oanada Sonthern East of St. Thomas, and
Pt. Bruce and Orwell, close 6 00 am; due for
delivery 24 pm
Aylmer, close 6 06 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 3 am, 24 pm
Aylmer, close 6 06 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 3 am, 24 pm
Aylmer, close 6 06 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 3 am, 24 pm
St. R. West of St. Thomas. Essex Centre,
Ridgetown and Amherstburg, close 6 00 am,
200 pm, 5 0 pm; due for de livery 2 * pm
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails—
Courtwright to St. Thomas, etc., close 2 00
pm; due for delivery 2 * pm
St. Thomas, close 5 00 am, 2 00 pm; due for
delivery 3 am, 1 45 pm, s a pm
Ort Stanley, close 5 00 am, 200 pm; due for
delivery 2 ap, 6 % pm
Port bover & L. H. Mails, close 5 00 am;
due for delivery 8 06 am
London, Huron & Bruce, only to Centralia,
Crediton, Hensall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton,
Blyth, Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine,
close 5 09 pm; due for delivery 11 00 am
W. G. & B., close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for
delivery 8 & am, 5 00 pm, 6 3 pm
W. G. & B. South Extension, close 5 00 am;
due for delivery 8 0 am;
due for delivery 8 0 am;
due for delivery 8 0 pm
B. L. H. West of Stratford, close 6 30 am;
due for delivery 5 0 pm
G. T. R. between Stratford, close 6 30 am;
due for delivery 5 0 pm
G. T. R. between Stratford, close 6 30 am;
due for delivery 5 0 pm
Thro Bago-Goderich and Mitchell, close
6 30 am, 4 0 pm; due for delivery 1 00 pm, 6 30
pm
Belton, Thorndale, (daily) St Ives, Cherry
Grove, Ployer Mills (Tuesdav and Fridav).

bal am, a spin; due for derivery for pin; o so Belton, Thorndale, (daily) St Ives, Cherry Grove, Plover Mills (Tuesday and Friday), close 13 49 pm; due for delivery 6 30 pm Thro Esga-The Grove and Seatorth, close 4 49 pm; due for delivery 1 00 pm Thre Esga-Parkaill, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 1 06 pm

4 4 pm; due for delivery 100 pm
Thre Bag-Parkill; close 6 30 am; due for delivery 100 pm
The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave
Sa \$ Francisco on the list, lith and 15th.
The Mails for Caima and Japan leave San Francisco on the 4th, 16th and 28th. Letters should be posted ten days previously.
BRITISH MAILS—Monday and Thursday, Via New York, 1 p.m.; Wednesday, Yia History, 1 p.m.; Wednesday, Nuplementary, 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 Ireland, British India, New Joundland and United States, The German Empire, Italy, Switzeriand, Austria, Hungary, Roommania, Jamsica (Westindiss, Victoria (Australia), New South Wales (Australia, Tasmania, Beigium, New Zealand and Sarbadoes, Norway and Sweden, Henimerk, including Iceland, the Netherlands (Holland).
Post Office Savings Bank,—Deposits from \$1 upwards, on which 4 per cent. Interest is allowed, will be received for transmission to the Central Office of the Post Office Saving Bank, Pass Books, and every information, to be had on application.
Money Order and Savings Bank,—Office hours \$a, m. to 4 p. m.
Post Office,—Office hours from 7a m. to 7 p. m. Doors will remain open until 10p m. for box holders only. R. J. C. DAWSON, London, Oct., 1885.

London, Oct., 1885.

Strength for to-day is all that we need
As there never will be a to-morrow,
For to-morrow will prove but anoth

Strength for To-Day.

day. With its measure of joy and sorrow. Then why forecast the trials of life,
With much sad and grave persistence
and wait and watch for a crowd of ill
That as yet have no existence?

Strength for to-day; waat a precious t For earnest souls who labor! For the willing hands that minister To the needy friend or neighbor.

Strength for to-day that the weary he In the battle for right may quali not And the eyes bedimmed by bitter tear In their search for light may fail not

Strength for to-day on the down-hill For the travellers near the valley; That up, far up on the other side Ere long they may safely rally. Strength for to day, that our precious May happily shun temptation; And build from the rise to the set of the On a strong and sure foundation.

Strength for to-day, in house and hon To practice forbearance sweetly; To scatter kind words and loving deed Still trusting in God completely.

Strength for to-day is all that we need And there never will be a to-morrow For to-morrow will prove but anoth day.
With its measure of joy and sorrow. FIVE-MINUTE SERMON

FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers. Preached in their Church of St. Pau Apostle, Flity-ninth Street and I Avenue, New York.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT. "The night is passed and the day hand. Let us, therefore, cast off the v of darkness and put on the armor of Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ."—Efofthe day.

To-day, dear; brethren, we enter

To day, dear brethren, we enter the season of preparation for coming of Jesus Christ. For, "the is past and the day is at hand." day spring, the Brightness of the lasting Light, the Sun of righteousn is come "to give light to them that darkness and in the shadow of der To give light to them that have unfaithful to God's grace, to call back—to turn them to a new life is the mission of our Saviour; and the call He makes upon us to daywe should return to Him, "the Rul the House of Israel, who didst apper Moses in the burning bush, and him the law of Sinai."

You, dear brethren, were taught

You, dear brethren, were taught law when the first rays of the lig

law when the first rays of the lig reason lit up your soul. God wrote your hearts; you heard it from parents' lips; your teachers bade love it and keep it. But have you so? Have you not become like it whom of old God taught and who v not listen, but went after false gods, bowed down before idols of gold silver, of wood and clay? Have you not bowed down like when you preferred money gettin when you preferred money gettin serving God, when you were willing the sake of gold and silver to risk loss of your immortal souls? Have not bowed down when you choose

gratify your lower instincts at the co your spiritual ruin? Have you not be down to idols of clay when you steeped yourselves in drunkennes impurities, in the many sins of the f Oh, surely you have need of "wisdom that cometh out of the most High" to teach you "the of prudence." Oh, surely you need of "the Orient from on high," you "sit in darkness and in the sh of death."

of death."

But, dear brethren, "the night is p
"Let us therefore cast off the worl
darkness"; "let us walk honestly."
"put ye on the Lord Jesus Ch
"Behold Emmanuel, our King and
giver," Him for whom the nations is
and their salvation, has come to sa
—to save man whom He has made the dust of the earth.

the dust of the earth.

Dear brethren, shall we be slow to Him who comes with healing fo immortal souls? Tell it out amon people and say, "Behold, God our Sa cometh." "Emmanuel is His name His name is great. Behold He is God and I will glorify Him; my far God and I will exalt Him. The God and I will exalt Him. The our Law-giver, the Lord our King, co

Begin this day to prepare for the j feast of Christmas. Cleanse your k by prayer and fasting; come to the raments and be washed in the blo raments and be washed in the blo your Redeemer; come to His Table break the bread of true fi ship, that the joy of your may be full when we shall cele that day of days when the Word ' "was made flesh dwelt among Truly "we have seen His glory," at His fulness we have all received." us never forget His mercy; let us re-ber "that it is now the hour for rise from sleep,"

Horsford's Acid Phosphate TONIC FOR OVERWORKED MEN. Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia says: "I have used it as a general and in particular in the debility ia of overworked men, wit

dyspepsia of overvisfactory results. The best Ankle Boot and Collar are made of zinc and leather. Try THE general verdict of the smok Canada is that "Myrtle Navy" finest tobacco they have ever There can be no mistake upon this for it is proved by this tangible evidence. The large demand for this tobacco it to be true, and the character demand gives further proof. never been of the spasmodic kind umonth and down the next. It has a sustained and constantly incredemand. The unsurpassed qualithe tobacco accounts for this.

Worms derange the whole sy Worm Exterm deranges worms, and gives rest sufferer. It only costs twenty-five to try it and be convinced.

Kidney Complaint. Much is blamed upon the K when people are ill and suffer from and painful back, etc. If you re the Liver and Blood with Burdock

Bitters the Kidneys will soon res right action. Burdock Blood cleanses the whole system, Kidne

Strength for To-Day.

Strength for to-day is all that we need,
As there never will be a to-morrow,
For to-morrow will prove but another to With its measure of joy and sorrow.

Then why forecast the trials of life, With much sad and grave persistence, And unit and watch for a crowd of ills That as yet have no existence?

Strength for to-day; waat a precious boon For earnest souls who labor ! For the willing hands that minister To the needy friend or neighbor.

Strength for to-day that the weary hearts In the battle for right may qual not; And the eyes bedimmed by bitter tears In their search for light may fail not.

Strength for to-day on the down-bill track For the travellers near the valley; That up, far up on the other side Ere long they may safely rally.

Strength for to day, that our precious youth May happly shun temptation; And build from the rise to the set of the sun On a strong and sure foundation.

Strength for to-day, in house and home To practice forbearance sweetly; To scatter kind werds and loving deeds, Still trusting in God completely.

Strength for to-day is all that we need, And there never will be a to-morrow; For to-morrow will prove but another to-day. With its measure of joy and sorrow.

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

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Flity-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York. FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT. "The night is passed and the day is at hand. Let us, therefore, cast off the works of darkness and put on the armor of light. Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ."—Epistle of the day.

To-day, dear, brethren, we enter upon the season of preparation for the coming of Jesus Christ. For, "the night is past and the day is at hand." "The day spring, the Brightness of the ever-lasting Light, the Sun of righteousness,"

is come "to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death."

To give light to them that have been unfaithful to God's grace, to call them back—to turn them to a new life—this is the mission of our Saviour; and this is the call He makes upon us to-day—that we should return to Him, "the Ruler of the House of Israel, who didst appear to Moses in the burning bush, and gave

him the law of Sinai." You, dear brethren, were taught that law when the first rays of the light of reason lit up your soul. God wrote it on your hearts; you heard it from your parents' lips; your teachers bade you love it and keep it. But have you done so? Have you not become like those whom of old God taught and who would not listen, but went after false gods, who bowed down before idols of gold and silver, of wood and clay? Have you not bowed down like them

when you preferred money-getting to serving God, when you were willing for the sake of gold and silver to risk the loss of your immortal souls? Have you not bowed down when you chose to gratify your lower instincts at the cost of your spiritual ruin? Have you not bowed down to idols of clay when you have steeped yourselves in drunkenness, in steeped yourselves in drunkenness, in impurities, in the many sins of the flesh? Oh, surely you have need of the "wisdom that cometh out of the mouth of the Most High" to teach you "the way of prudence." Oh, surely you have need of "the Orient from on high," for you "sit in darkness and in the shadow of death."

But. dear brethren, "the night is past." But, dear brethren, "the night is past,"
"Let us therefore cast off the works of
darkness"; "let us walk honestly." Oh,
"put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ,"
"Behold Emmanuel, our King and Lawgiver," Him for whom the nations sighed
and their salvation, has come to save us
—to save man whom He has made from
the dust of the casth

people and say, "Behold, God our Saviour cometh," "Emmanuel is His name, and His name is great. Behold He is my God and I will glorify Him; my father's God and I will exalt Him. The Lord our Law-giver, the Lord our King, cometh

for

am;

ery

for

am,

am;

am;

lon,

10se 6 30

lose

for

ave

Begin this day to prepare for the joyous feast of Christmas. Cleanse your hearts by prayer and fasting; come to the sacraments and be washed in the blood of raments and be washed in the blood of your Redeemer; come to His Table and break the bread of true friendship, that the joy of your heart may be full when we shall celebrate that day of days when the Word which "was made flesh dwelt among ua." Truly "we have seen His glory," and "of His fulness we have all received." Let us never forget His mercy; let us remember "that it is now the hour for us to rise from sleep."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

TONIC FOR OVERWORKED MEN. Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and

dyspepsia of overworked men, with sat-isfactory results." The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them.

THE general verdict of the smokers of Canada is that "Myrtle Navy" is the finest tobacco they have ever used. There can be no mistake upon this point for it is proved by this tangible evidence. The large demand for this tobacco shows it to be true, and the character of the demand gives further proof. It has never been of the spasmodic kind up one month and down the next. It has been a sustained and constantly increasing demand. The unsurpassed quality of the tobacco accounts for this.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs twenty-five cents to try it and be convinced.

Kidney Complaint. Much is blamed upon the Kidneys when people are ill and suffer from weak and painful back, etc. If you regulate the Liver and Blood with Burdock Blood Bitters the Kidneys will soon resume a right action. Burdock Blood Bitters cleaness the whole system, Kidneys in-

THE MUTE WITNESS.

While travelling in 1787, through the beautiful city of Leipsic, I observed about half a league from the gate of the town, a few rods from the highway, a wheel, and the bones of a chained corpse exposed to the gaze of every passer.

the bones of a chained corpse exposed to the gaze of every passer.

The following is the history of that criminal, as I learned it from the lips of the judge who conducted the trial, and condemned him to be broken alive.

A German butcher, being benighted in the midst of a forest, lost his way, and while endeavoring to gain the road was attacked by three highwaymen. He was on horse-back, and accompanied by a large dog. One of the robbers seized the horse by the bridle, while the two others dragged the butcher from the saddle and felled him. The dog immediately leaped upon one of them and strangled him; but the other wounded the animal so severely that he rushed into the thicket, but the other wounded the animal so severely that he rushed into the thicket, uttering some fearful howls. The butcher, who by this time had disengaged himself from the grasp of the second himself from the grasp of the second robber, drew his knife and killed him. But at the same moment he received a shot from the third, he who had just wounded the dog, and falling, was despatched by the thief, who found upon him a large sum in gold, a silver watch, and a few other articles of value. He plundered the corpse, leaped upon the horse and fled.

The next morning two wood-cutters happening in that path, were surprised to find three dead bodies and a large dog, who seemed to be guarding them. They examined them and endeavored to

They examined them and endeavored to restore life, but in vain.

One of them dressed the wounds of the dog, gave him some food, and sought some water for him, while the other hastened to the nearest village to inform the magistrate of the discovery. The officer, accompanied by several attendants, was soon on the spot; a surgeon examined the wounds on the three bodies; they drew up a verbal process and interred them.

The dog had dragged himself, in the

and interred them.

The dog had dragged himself, in the course of the night, where he was found the next morning. He allowed his new friends to dress his wounds, and as if foreseeing that he must consent to live, that he might one day avenge the murdered, he eat and drank but would not learn the seat.

dered, he eat and drank but would not leave the spot.

He looked on quietly as they dug the grave; as soon as the turf was replaced, he stretched himself upon it, howled mournfully, and resisted all the efforts of the by-standers to induce him to move. He snapped at all who came near him, except the woodman who had tended to him. He bore his caresses, but the scoper did the man attempt to no sooner did the man attempt to remove him from the grave than he gnashed his teeth, and would have wounded him severely if he had not quickly fled. Every one admired the fidelity of the dog, and when the woodman offered to carry him food and drink every day, that he might not perish, the magistrate proposed to take up a col-lection to remunerate the man, who was poor and the father of a large family. With difficulty he was induced to accept the money, but finally did, and from that moment burdened himself with the care of his new pensioner.

The details of this horrible event were

The details of this horrible event were published in the principal journals of the country. J. Meyer, a brother of the butcher, reading soon afterwards the advertisement of the magistrate, hastened instantly to his presence, saying he had fears, which he believed now only too well founded, that his brother had fallen into the hands of the robbers, as he had left home with a large sum in gold for the purchase of beeves, and not gold for the purchase of beeves, and not been heard from. His suspicions were only too sadly confirmed when the magis-trate related to him the singular con-duct of a dog which he described. M. the dust of the earth.

Dear brethren, shall we be slow to go to Him who comes with healing for our immortal souls? Tell it out among the people and say, "Behold, God our Saviour cometh." "Emmanual is this name, and of iow. By different parts of his danger of the same of iow. of joy. By different parts of his dress, M. Meyer recognised the body of his brother when they disinterred it. The absence of the gold and the watch, the wounds of the butcher and his dog, those of the other two bodies, together with the disappearance of the horse, convinced the magistrate and the witnesses that ced the magistrate and the witnesses that the deceased had not been assailed by the two oply, but also by one or several others, who had fled with the horse and plunder.

Having obtained permission, M. Meyer removed his brother's corpse to his native village, and interred it in an adjoining cemetery. The faithful dog followed the body, but by degrees became attached to his new master.

Every effort was made, by the most diligent search and the offer of immense rewards, to discover the assassin. But in vain; the horrible tragedy remained an enigma.

Two years had passed away, and all Two years had passed away, and all hopes of solving the mystery vanished, when M. Meyer received a letter urging him to repair without delay to Leipsic to close the eyes of his maternal uncle, who desired to see him before he died. He immediately hastened thither, accomparied by his brother's dog, who was his companion at all times. He arrived too late. His relative had deceased the previous evening bequesting him.

too late. His relative had deceased the previous evening, bequeathing him a large fortune. He found the city crowded, it being the season of the great fair held regularly there twice a year.

While walking one morning on the public square, attended as usual by his dog, he was astonished to behold the animal suddenly rush forward like a flash. He dashed through the crowd and leaped furiously upon an elegantly and leaped furiously upon an elegantly dressed young man, who was seated in the centre of the square, upon an elevated platform, erected for the use of those spectators who desired more conthose spectators who desired more conveniently to witness the show. He held him by the throat with so firm a grasp that he would soon have strangled him had not assistance been speedily rendered. They immediately chained the dog, thinking of course he must be mad, and strove to kill him. M. Meyer rushed through the crowd, and in time to rescue his faithful friend, calling eagerly in the meantime upon the bystanders to arrest the man, for he believed his dog had recognized in him the murderer of his brother.

Before he had time to explain himself, the young man, profiting by the tumult, escaped. For some moments they thought Meyer himself was mad, and he had great difficulty in persuading those who had bound the dog, that the faithful creature was not in the least dangerous and begged earnestly of them to release him that he could pursue the assassin. He spoke in so convincing a manner that his hearers finally telt persuaded of the truth of his assertions, and restored the dog to its freedom, who joyously bounded to its master, leaped about him a few times, and then hastened away.

about him a few times, and then hastened away.

He divided the crowd and was soon upon his enemy's track. The police, who upon similar occasions are very active and prompt, were immediately informed of this extraordinary event, and a number of officers were soon in pursuit. The dog became in a few moments the object of public curiosity, and everywhere all drew back to give him room. Business was suspended, and the crowd collected in groups, conversing of nought but the in groups, conversing of nought but the dog, and the murder which had been committed two years before.

Atter a half hour's expectation, a general rush indicated that the search was

over. The man had stretched himself over. The man had stretched himself upon the ground, under the heavy folds of a double tent, and believed himself hidden. But in spite of his fancied security the avenger had tracked him, and leaping upon him he bit him, tore his garments, and would have killed him upon the spot, had not assistance rushed to his reserve.

to his rescue.

He was immediately arrested, and led with M. Meyer and the dog, then carefully bound, before the judge, who hardly knew what to think of so extraordinary an affair. Meyer related all that had happened two years before, and insisted upon the imprisonment of the man, declaring that he was the murderer of his brother, for his dog could not be deceived.

During all this time it was almost impossible to hold the animal, who seemed determined to attack the prisoner. Upon interrogating the latter, the judge was not satisfied with his replies, and ordered a search. There was found upon him a large sum in gold, some jewels and five watches, four of them gold and very valuable, while the fifth was an old silver one, of but little consequence. valuable, while the fifth was an old silver one, of but little consequence. As soon as Meyer saw this last he declared it to be the same that his brother wore the day that he left home, and the description of his watch, published months previously, corroborated his assertions. The robber had never dared to expose it, for fear it would lead to his detection, as he was well aware it had been described very minutely in all the principal journals of Germany.

Germany.

In short, after the most minute and convictive legal proceedings of eight months the murderer was condemned to be broken alive, and his corpse to remain chained upon the wheel as an example to others.

On the night preceding his execution On the night preceding his execution he confessed among other crimes, what till then he always denied, that he was the murderer of Meyer's brother. He gave them all the details above related, and declared that he always believed the accursed dog died of its wounds. "Had it not been for him," he repeated several times, "I should not have been here. Nothing else could have discovered me, for I had killed the horse and buried him with all that he wore."

him with all that he wore."

He expired on the wheel, and his was the corpse which I beheld before entering the city of Leipsic—Mrs. C. A. Soule, in Holy Family.

COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, Very Palatable and Increases Flesh.

Dr. F. H. CLEMENT, Brighton, Ills., says: "Scott's Emulsion is the best I have ever prescribed. It is very palatable, easily assimilated and gives strength and flesh to the patient."

Mr. J. Leist, warehouseman for Lautz

Geo. Dodge, Sr., a well-known citizen of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods so severely sprained his ankle that he could scarcely get home, but after one or two applications of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, he was able to go to work next day.

Bronchitis.

Bronchitis comes from Colds and irri-tations of the Throat; Hoarseness, Cough and Sore Throat are its character-istics. These troubles may be remedied by a timely use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

A HANDY RELIEF for Pains, Aches and accidental injuries is an almost universe requirement. Such a ready remedy is best found in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, that cures Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Colds and all Pain, Lameness and Soreness whether internal or external.

NATIONAL PILLS are the favorite purga tive and anti-bilious medicine; they are mild and thorough.

LIKE ALL STERLING REMEDIES, North-LIKE ALL STRILING REMEDIES, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and
Dyspeptic Cure deserves a fair trial. It
would be absurd to suppose that this or
any other medicine of kindred nature
could produce instantaneous effects.
For the thorough removal of Chronic
Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Complaint, and other ailments to which it is
adapted, its use should be continued sadapted, its use should be continued some time, even after the chief symptoms are relieved. That it then effects complete cures is a fact established by ample and respectable evidence. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

FROST BITES or Chilblains require similar treatment to a Burn. There is no better remedy for either than Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the well-known household remedy for Pain, Rheumatism, and all Inflammatory Complaints.

What Toronto's well-known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as

Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

You Invite Disease when you neglect a regular action of the bowels, and in-curable disease may result. Regulate the bowels and the entire system with Burdock Blood Bitters, which acts upon the Bowels, Stomach, Liver and Blood. A CRYING EVIL.—Children are often fretful and ill when worms are the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

To REMOVE DANDRUFF .-- Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST,

with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-Gracers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homocopathic Chemists, London, England.

RETIRING from BUSINESS—Feather beds, pillows and feathers. Largest stock of house furnishings in the city.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

nibley's Tested Seed Catalogue free on application. Send for it.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.

W. HINTON (From London England.)

UNDERTAKER. CO. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON,

King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale Buring Exhibition | Week.

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

W J. THOMPSON.

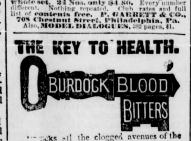
\$5.45 Any one sending us 7270 MINIMALIBELL TOUNDRY GO

BLEES CHURCH SCHOOL FIRE ALARM No duty on Church Bel **Baltimore Church Bells**

as a celebrated for Superiority over o ade only of Parest Bell Metal. (Coppe Rotary Mountings, warranted satisfa-rices, Circulars, &c., address Ballimora av, J. RPGEESTER & SONE, failtimer BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. ANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O. MENEELY & COMPANY

Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals MONEY TO LOAN AT 6} PER CENT. J. BURNETT & CO

keaumgs and Recitations! NO.24 NOW READY. C ith the Series, and contains another travels and d Beclamations and Beadings, combinin entiment. Orntory, Pathos, Humor, Fun 6 pages, Price 30cis., postpaid. Sold by Bookseller reum who wants Something New should get the whole set. 24 Nos. only \$4.80. Every numbe lifterent. Nothing repeated



Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions. all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bill-cusness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD RITTERS. of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1.

For sale by all dealers. EN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

THE LONDON MUTUAL

The only Fire Mutual licensed by the Do-minion Government. The successful pioneer of cheap residence and Farm Insurance and for over a quarter of a century doing the largest business in Canada, and still OVER 41,000 MEMBERS.

Mr. JOSEPH A. HUTTON has been appointed agent and surveyor for the city proper and London West and South. Mr. JAMES McLEOD continuing to act for London East, etc. These gentlemen will attend to the renewal of existing risks, and solicit new business on the well-known favorable terms of the Company.

D. C. MACDONALD,

London, 27th June, 1885.



ISINESS TRAINING, should know the unequalled ntages offered by the



OF CHATHAM.



LONDON BUSINESS UNIVERSITY AND TELEGRAPHIC AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, NITSCHKE BLOCK, CORNER DUNDAS AND WELLINGTON STREETS, LONDON.

COURSE OF STUDY—Comprehensive and practical. Instruction, rapid and thorough.

Rooms pleasantly and centrally located and elegantly fitted up. Each Teacher is a Specialist in his own Department, and has been chosen on account of his special fitness for the position which he occupies.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT:—Book keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Grammar, Spelling and Word Studies, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Elecution, Phonography, Telegraphy, Type-writing, etc.

In all Departments we excell. For Circulars containing full particulars, address—

A. J. CADMAN, Sec'y.

YEREX & CADMAN, BOX 400, LONDON, ONT. WM. N. YEREX, Pres.

THE FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE Corner Richmond and King Sts., London, Ont. J. W. Westervelt, late Principal of Woodstock Business College; J. H. W. York, late Penman Woodstock College. For thorough and efficient work, in all departments of our Course, we cannot be equalled in the Dominion. Rooms new, commodious and handsomely furnished. Faculty contains two Specialists in Penmanship; one in Phonography and Type-writing, and a Lecture on Commercial Law.

We were awarded First Prize for Penmanship at the late Prov. Exhibition in London SADLIER'S

Catholic Text Books

ILLUSTRATED SPELLERS, READERS, HISTORIES. HEADLINE COPY BOOKS, ETC.

SADLIER'S DOMINION CATHOLIC SPELLER, -COMPLETE - ROTTION. " FIRST READER, " PART II. " SECOND " THIRD " FOURTH IN PREPARATION. " FIFTH

Sadlier's Ancient and Modern History, with Maps and Illustrations. Sadlier's Dominion Edition of Payson, Dunton and Scribner's. HEADLINE COPY BOOKS.—Tracing Course, two numbers; Elemen-

ary Course, five numbers; Advanced Course, thirteen numbers. These School Books have been prepared by Catholic religious teachers of high culture and long practical experience. Acting upon the suggestion of many prominent educators, who felt that the want of our Catholic Schools and Academies in the Dominion called for more appropriate text-books, the publisher presents them to the public, confident that their merits will insure success. Address the publisher,

JAMES A. SADLIER MONTREAL.

BRITISH AMERICAN O Fusiness Colley

ARCADE, TORONTO. School thoroughly equipped for business training. Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Correspondence, Shorthand and Type Writing particularly taught. WILL RE-OPEN MONDAY, JAN. 4th, 1886.

For circular and information address HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

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

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON,
and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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

CAUTION! EACH PLUG OF THE

T. &

IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and re ceive free, a costly box, of goods wish will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than any that the workers absolutely sure. Terms mailed free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

NEW BOOK. MISTAKES OF -----MODERN INFIDELS

REV. FATHER NORTHGRAVES,
STRATFORD, ONTARIO.
Comprising Evidences of Christianity and
Uomplete Answer to Col. Ingersoil.
"Eminently deserving favorable reception
and patronage and warm welcome."—Letter
of Bishop Watsh, London, Ont.
Highly recommended by the Catholic
Bishops of London, Hamilton, Peterboro',
Ottawa, Buffalo, Detroit and Peoria; also by
the Protestant Bishops of Detroit, Toronto
and Ontario, and by the press of Canada and
the United States.
424 pages. Paper, 75c.; cloth, \$1.25.
Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers
wanted.

MINNESOTA Cheap Homes on long time and Liberal Terms. The Stevens' County Abstract and Real Estate Agency has One Million Acres of the Best Farming Lands, Best Dairy Land and Best Wheat Land in Western & Central Minnesota that are to be found in the world. For full particulars, terms and information, address—P. A. McCARTHY. Possidar.

address—
P. A. McCARTHY, President,
The Stevens' County Abstract & Real Estate
Agency, Lock Box 146, Morris, Minn.

C. M. B. A.

Rev. P. Bardou, of Branch No. 25, Cayus, in a letter to the Grand Secretary, says: "Branch 25, C.M. B.A., adopted a resolution to the effect that each member contribute 25 cts. towards a charitable fund for the widow and family of the late Allan McRee, concerning whom a communication was received from the Grand Secretary of New York, and from Branch No. 6, Tonawanda." The Rev. Father says that if all Branches in Canada and the United States would do the same as a matter of charity, the poor widow would be much relieved.

Branch 4, London, remitted twenty dollars for said object, to Mr. Cameron, Grand Sec. of New York.

London, Dec. 7th., 1885.

Received from Mr. D. J. O'Connor,
Recording Secretary of Branch No. 13,
C. M. B. A., Stratford, Ont., two thousand dollars, being the amount of Bene
ficiary due me by the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, upon the death of
my son William J. McCann, a late member of said Branch,

CATHARINE MCCANN.

Witnesses—S. R. Brown and Thomas

Branch No. 20 voted \$6.00 to the Allan McRea fund.

The regular meeting night for installation of officers falling on New Year's, the Branch voted to postpone said meeting to Monday, January 4th, 1886.

After the installation of officers on that evening the President and Vice-Presidents will entertain the members of Branch 20 at the residence of the 1st V. P. elect, near the Branch Hall.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CONTRIBUTION	S RECEIVED.
Bishop Walsh \$20 00	(artin Durkin. \$ 4 00
IC Paterson, Er 20 WJ	ohn O'Gorman. 200 O. O'Gorman 200
	Michael Durkin. 200
D- T A Dunbhy 10 00 1	P. F. Boyle 200
G D Prown. 500 1	4. O'Mara. Jr 200
T T Pietn 5 00 .]	ohn Connolly 200
T. T. Gibbons Du	John Sulltvan 200
Pether Coffer DW	Ald. O'Meara 200 J. J. Baine 20
	Martin Gould. 20
D Cook 5 (0)	Peter McGlade 20
M Mulrooney 5 00	T. J. O'Meara 10
Dr. Hanover 5 00	John O'Donnell. 10
Thos. Coffey 5 00	Roger O'Neil 10
	C. J. Laughiin 1 0 P. Grace 1 0
	A Friend 1
Dental Colling 5 00	John Carev 10
John M Keary. 5 00	Dan O'Donnell. 1
W. J. Drought 5 0	John Connell 1
Patrick Cleary 500	
	Jas. Hevey, sr 1 (John Coleman 1
Rv.M.J.Tierman. 500 Patrick Ryan,4th	Garrett Barry 1
con 5 00	J. O'Hearn
John O'Donohue 5 00	A Friend
BIDDULPH.	
Father Councily \$10	Timothy Toohey
Patrick Mages 2	TOUR Venneh
Ed. McLaughlin 1	William Gallagher
Zach. Mclibargy 1	
	John Morkin James Harrigan
	Denis Heenan
Michael Blake	Philip Kehoe
James Whelehan	William Toohey
James O'Shes	Stephen Patten
	J. Darcy, P.S. Road
	Michael Collisson
Ter McDonald.	James Kelly
Patrick Rider	Martin Tierney
Patrick Nangle	James Flannery
James O'Keefe	5 Chomas Creighton. 5 John Nevils
	Robert Hodgins
John Barry	1 Thomas Breen

2 A Friend.
1 W. A. McLean.
2 John McLaughlin.
1 Daniel Collison
1 John Farrell, Lucan
2 Thomas Rider.... Peter Kennedy. 3
James Brady.
J. Callaghan.
Nichols Dunn.
Edw. Flood.
A. Friend.
Michael Dunn.
Jas. Murdoch.
John Fresell.
J. S. Smith.
A. Henderson.
D. H. Henderson.
D. H. Henderson.
A. W. Murdoch.
John Lanchan.
G. McSherry.
J. O'Callaghan. 50)] S. Henderson.
500 M. Shearon.
200 M. Kennedy.
200 Peter Stewart..
200 Peter Stewart..
200 Peter Stewart..
100 A. Hillsdon..
100 E. H. Henderson.
100 M. Shender Stewart..
100 M. Shumon..
100 John Minor..
100 John Minor..
100 J. W. Shuffor..
100 Aug. Freze'll.
100 Aug. Freze'll.
100 Aug. Freze'll.
100 Miss Sheedy..
100 James Howe..
100 James Howe.. Mr. Rowling.... 100 P. Burk...... Mr. Rowling.... 100 John Ross...... G. O'Callaghan... 100 Andrew Smith... P. Clurey...... 100 Walter Scott....

\$54 75 All money for this purpose should be ad-reased to Thos. Coffey, Treasurer, London,

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

Rev. Joseph Murray, a young, gifted, and highly esteemed priest, died at St. John, N. B., on Monday, Nov. 30th, after a lingering illness. Father Murray was a native of that city, and brother of the Rev. John Murray, of Woodstock. After passing through the schools there, he studied at St. Joseph's College, Memramoook, and at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, was ordained priest, and was stationed for a short time in St. John. Subsequently, he had charge of St. stationed for a short time in St. John. Subsequently, he had charge of St. Peter's church, Portland. He endeared himself to the people of that city while attending to their spiritual care, and indeed made friends everywhere. The funeral took place on the following. Wednesday morning. where, The Innersi took place the following Wednesday morning, from the residence of Mrs. John Moran, Britain street, and was very largely attended by the people of St. John and Portland among whom Father Murray had labored with zeal and fidelity during several years. Prayers were said at the house by the Rev. Francis L. Carney, cousin of the deceased. The remains were then taken to the Cathedral and were then taken to the Cathedrai and
were there met at the door by Rev.
James Walsh, vested, and accompanied
by cross and candle bearers. The
altar and pulpit were draped in black.
The service for the dead commenced
about nine o'clock. Matins and lauds
were chanted the Right Rayerand were chanted, the Right Reverend Bishop presiding, and the following priests taking part: Rev. Fathers J. J. Walsh, Dollard, O'Donovan, Carney, of St. John; Father Collins, Milford; Father Lavery, Carleton; Father Oates and Cook, Portland; Father Murray, Wood-stock, brother of deceased; Father Walsh, stock, brother of deceased; Father Walsh, Fredericton; Father Toyner, Chatham. Mass was afterwards celebrated, Father Murray officiating, with Father Carney as deacon, Father O'Donovan as subdeacon, and Father J. J. Walsh as master of ceremonies. At the conclusion of mass His Lordship gave the absolution, and he asked the faithful to pray for the repress of the soul of the deceased. A descon, and Father J. J. Waish as master of ceremonies. At the conclusion of mass this Lordship gave the absolution, and he asked the faithful to pray for the repose of the soul of the deceased. A very large congregation attended the solemn and impressive service. The revalue, at J. J. GIBBONS.

mains were then removed to the hearse and conveyed to the old cemetery for burial. Prayers were offered by Pather Carney at the grave where many mourn-ers had assembled.

IN MEMORIAN.

If thou shouldst never see my face sain, "Pray for my soul." More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of. Thus sings the poet Tennyson, and with this faith the Roman Catholic clergy of this diocese assembled together last Tuesday in St. Patrick's Church to offer up their prayers for the soul of the late Father Maguire, and to celebrate what is known in the Church as the "Month's Mind." The church was heavily draped with mourning, as well as the catafalque, which stood at the head of the middle aisle facing the altar. On the catafalque were placed the dead priest's baretta and vestments. The service commenced at 11 o'clock a. m., by a solemn requiem mass, Rev. P. Lennon, of Brantford, being the celebrant, with the Rev. Father Cleary, of Hamilton, as Descon, Rev. Father O'Rielly, of Maeton, Sub-Deacon, and Rev. Father Halm, as Master of ceremonies. The solemn tones of the Gregorian music for the dead were chanted by Fathers Craven and Bergman, of Hamilton, Mass being ended Father Dowling, of Paris, advanced to the rails of the sanctuary and with voice full of feeling and pathos, spoke briefly. He said: "It is not customary to preach eulogistic sermons on occasions of this kind, as nothing that man could say would alter the judgment of God. They were assembled to pray, not to preach eulogistic sermons on occasions of this kind, as nothing that man could say would alter the judgment of God. They were assembled to pray, not to preach eulogistic sermons on occasions of this kind, as nothing that man could say would alter the judgment of God. They were assembled to pray, not to preach eulogistic sermons on occasions of this kind, as nothing that man could say remember was dying, St. Augustine asked her where she would like her body to be buried; she replied that she cared not where her body was laid as long as he remembered her in his prayers at the altar. To swith their dead pastor. If he could speak to them now he would say, remember me in your prayers at the altar. It was their duty to do so, for th Crinnon went to Ireland to get mission-ary priests for this country, their late pastor was the first to respond to his appeal, leaving his native home, father and mother, and dearest friends to come to a strange country, and among strange people to labor for them. It was a great sacrifice, but we have the words of our Divine Sevenur that such a sacrifice will sacrifice, but we have the words of our Divine Saviour that such a sacrifice will be rewarded. Let us pray that he may now be reaping that reward. The services were brought to a close by the Very Rev. E. I. Heenan, V. G., chanting the beautiful burial service for the dead. Those present at the service in addition to those already mentioned were, Rev. Fathers Keough, Dundas; Cosgrove Hamilton; O'Leary, Preston; Crinnon, Brantford; McCann, Galt; McDonald, S. J., Guelph; Kelly, Caledonia, and Mr. Jas. Maguire, of Toronto, brother of the deceased priest.—Galt Reformer.

THE ORGAN RECITAL.

St. Peter's Cathedral on Tuesday evening, the lat inst., contained one of the most intelligent and critical audiences which has ever been brought together at a musical entertainment in this city, the edifice being well filled. There is no doubt that those who attended heard the finest exhibition of organ music ever given in this city. The appended programme was carried out by Mr. Frederic Archer, the world-renowned organist, with the greatest precision. Criticism of Mr. Archer's handling of the instrument is needless, as he stands in the front rank of the world's musicians. Every available tone and combination of the organ (which is as yet incomplete was brought out with the best effect, was brought out of the instrument would produce a grand variation. Of the pieces played, those which pleased the popular taste most w St. Peter's Cathedral on Tuesday eveof music in far distant hills, while at other times the full peal of the instrument would produce a grand variation. Of the pieces played, those which pleased the popular taste most were evidently the "Clock Movement," by Hadyn, and the "Storm Fantasia," by Lemmens. The former was a beautiful regular movement, as of a clock, with variation accompaniments. The representation of movement, as of a clock, with variation accompaniments. The representation of a storm, accompanied by the rolling thunder and other natural sounds, was one of the grandest productions ever rendered in this city, and will long be remembered by those present. The following was the programme:

owing was the programme : . Sonata (No. 4.) Gullmant
Clock Movement Haydn
Prelude and Fugue in EMinor. Mendelssohn
a Gavotte. Archer
b Funeral March of a Marionette. Gounod
Overture—"Tannhauser". Wagner
PART II. Storm Fantasia. Lemmens
Andante (Symphony in C Minor)... Beethoven
Boherzo Symphonique. Guilmant
a Pastorale. Gregh
b Pastorale. Teurs
Schiller March. Meyerbeer

ST. JOHN, N. B.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND -A meet IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND —A meeting was held Dec. 1st., as announced, to decide what action should be taken in reference to the Irish Parliamentary Fund matter. It was fairly attended—principally by members of the Irish and Catholic societies. It was held in the hall of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, and the President of that society, Mr. Richard O'Brien, was called to the chair. Mr. Sutton explained at some length the ob-O'Brien, was called to the chair. Mr. Sutton explained at some length the object of his visit, and said he had been very successful in all the towns and cities he had visited. From the discussion that took place—participated in by Hon. R. J. Ritchie, Mr. F. McCafferty, Mr. H. A. McCullough, Ald. Quigley, Mr. P. J. McAvoy, and many others, it was evident that the meeting was unanimously in favor of aiding the movement. It was decided to collect subscriptions It was decided to collect subscriptions immediately, and the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society was requested to take charge of the work. A vote of thanks was given Mr. Sutton, and he replied, after which the meeting adjourned.—Exchange.

MEWS FROM IRELAND.

The Very Rev. Dean O'loughlin, of the Catholic University, Stephen's green,

The Very Rev. Dean O'loughlin, of the Catholic University, Stephen's green, died on Nov. 9.

The Very Rev. John Curtis, S. J., died on Nov. 10, at the Preebytery, Upper Gardiner street, Dublin. He was in his 92d year, and had been for some months tailing in health.

The Royal Humane Society have forwarded to Dr. Davys, J. P., Coroner, County Dublin, their Honorary Testimonial on parchment, for presentation to the Rev. Edward Quinn, P. P., Dublin, for his gallant and prompt action (without waiting to divest himself of any of his clothes) in jumping into the canal, near the Broadstone, on the 21st of August, and rescuing from drowning a boy named Lenihan. The boy was in a very exhausted state when brought ashore, and would inevitably have been drowned, had not Father Quinn acted with such bravery and humanity.

Carlew.

with such bravery and humanity.

Carlow.

A contest has begun in the county Carlow which cannot be regarded without concern. Lord Rathdonnell has thrown down the gage of defiance to his tenants and the decrees of fortune. He notifies the tenants that he is unaffected by the fall of prices of produce or the action of other landlords, and that he must have what is in the bond, no matter what the consequences. If the tenants are at all to blame in the matter, it is in the moderation of their claim. They ask no greater reduction than ten per cent. on the judicial rent. Considering the well-known state of the markets, this demand is certainly too low. Moderate as it is, however, this rack-renting lord will not listen to it. He notifies, through his agent, that he will not give any collective reduction, only a little extension of time and a consideration of individual cases. The fact that some of the tenants have had the temerity to challenge his rack rents in the Land Court evidently rankles in his mind and is plainly visible in the terms of his agent's answer. The judicial rents, he says, were fixed to meet low prices and bad seasons—a notoriously untrue statement, as the action of many other landlords not so hard hearted or stiff necked as Lord Rathdonnell is every day affording proof. The tenants have determined to see this matter out with Lord Rathdonnell, even to the bitter end. On their behalf Mr. Michael Lawler has replied to the agent's letter, intimating their opinion of the answer and their determination to resist by every lawful means the attempt to extort money which the land did not this year earn.

Kilkenny.

The tenants on Mr. Mosse's property,

Kilkenny.

The tenants on Mr. Mosse's property, at Galmoy, met that gentleman at his residence, Ballyconra, for the purpose of settling their rents, when he gave them a reduction of 5s. in the pound. In some cases he gave 6s. 8d. in the pound. A few days after, the tenants on the adjoining property, accompanied by the Rev. Father Brennan, Johnstown, and the Rev. Father Keeffe, Galmoy, met their landlord, a Mr. Owens, for the purpose of settling their rents, but that gentleman peremptorily refused to give any reduction, whereupon the tenants withdrew in a body without paying. Subsequently, Mr. Owens notified that he would meet his tenants in Rathdowney, on Nov. 7, and settle with them. The result of that interview was, that he granted a reduction of five shillings in the pound to all of his tenants who did not seek redress in the Land Court, and two shillings and sixpence in the pound to all who did. Kilkenny.

in favour of a National policy, hedged round by Constitutional safeguards. There was submitted for their consideration a series of resolutions, which are to be submitted to a public meeting, containing pronouncements on Home Rule and other planks in the National platform. The meeting was of a pre-liminary character.

A remarkable instance of boycotting occurred, on November 10, at the Killarney pig fair. Captain McGill, who is agent for the Land Corporation Society, exhibited a number of pigs for sale. The sale was conducted by Captain McGill himself. It was quickly ventilated that they were boycotted, and the result was that Captain McGill drove away his property to his residence, Churchtown, the former residence of Sir R. Blennerhassett. hassett.

The Mayor, Mr. Stephen O'Mara, stated at a meeting of the Limerick city branch of the National League, held on Nov. 12, that he would not become a candidate for the Parliamentary representation of the city. A resolution was then pro-posed, calling upon Mr. Harrington, M. P., to convene a convention for the selection of a candidate.

The intolerable rowdiness of the Brit-ish soldiers stationed in Limerick nas ish soldiers stationed in Limerick has long been notorious, but they surpassed themselves in ruflianism on Nov. 10, when sixty of them made what appears to have been a disgraceful, premeditated attack on a number of people in the town. They rushed through the streets with drawn bayonets, to the great consternation of the residents. They pursued men, women, and children, and smashed several windows. Fortunately no one was seriously injured. Four of no one was seriously injured. Four of the rowdies were captured.

to Dr. Ryan, London, met the Effernan and Eribu tenants. They demanded a reduction of 20 per cent, and the agent having informed them he could not accede to their request, they left in a body without paying, stating they would bank the rent to meet costs.

body without paying, stating they would bank the rent to meet costs.

Tipperary.

On November 11, not less than two hundred men, many of whom were armed and some disguised, visited the evicted farm of Lattin, near Limerick Junction, from which the Widow Hourigan was put out in May last by the landlord, Austin Chadwick, for non-payment of rent. On their way the party called at the house where the Hourigan family have been staying since the eviction, and ordered them to quit, and to at once go into re-occupation of their evicted lands. The Hourigans one and all positively refused, but upon it being told them determinedly that if they failed to obey the command they should suffer to be dragged back into re-occupation they consented, but under strong protest. The entire party with bag and baggage then left, and proceeded to the evicted premises, which they at once broke open, and took into re-possession. After some time the invading party caused to be extracted from the Hourigans a promise that they would not abandon possession but at the point of the bayonet. The body of men on their part piedged themselves to sustain them with their lives. The party then cheered and shouted, and several shots were fired outside the house. The house which the Hourigans have been inhabited since the eviction. The two Emergency caretakers placed on the farm reside with the landlord at Damerville, quite adjacent. The extraordinary affair is the subject of much local gossip.

Waterford.

Waterford. The Rev. T. Casey, P. P., Stradbally, Waterford, has died in the 46th year of his sacred ministry. The years of his long and useful life in the priesthood, with the exception of a few months in Dunhill—his first mission—and three years in Clogheen, county Tipperary, were spent in the united parishes of Stradbally and Ballylaneen.

Antrim.

A very contemptible display of petty intolerance was lately witnessed in the telegraph department of the Belfast Post Office. It appears that in a lull of work one clerk was showing another a pencil sketch of the member for Monaghan, Mr. Healy, M. P., when the Superintendent catching sight of the portrait, snatched it from the hands of its owner, and tore it to fragments. When the clerk remonstrated he was ordered to his circuit, bulled, and told that political matters should not be introduced in the office. He was afterwards called on for an explanation. Antrim. an explanation.

On Nov. 10, a crowd of Nationalists assembled in Derrytagh, and proceeded with fifes and drums to parade some country highways after nightfall. They approached the dwelling of a loyalist named McKeown, who appeared armed, and fired several shots in the direction of the crowd, and declared that he had "stuff" enough in his house to dispose of four hundred of them if they dared attack it. A scene of wild excitement ensued, but the crowd ultimately retired. The circumstances were investigated by

Eventually Mr. Moore had to sit down unheard amidst deafening shouts of "Reduce your rents." Orangemen and Nationalists appear to have mainly composed the meeting; the Whigs, outside the half-dozen on the platform, being literally nowhere. The Orangemen cheered for their candidate, Stuart; the Nationalists cheered for Mr. Reynolds; and both parties freely indulged in cries and both parties freely indulged in cries of "No Whig." It is needless to say that the meeting broke up in confusion

—Mr. Moore retiring a wiser and a sadder

Galway.

The fact that branches of the League have been established in such out-of-the-way places as Arranmore, Inisboffin, and Achill gives a very good idea of the closeness and attention with which the great popular organization is being now worked up. Already it has begun to bear good fruit in these lonely isles. In Arranmore, during the past month, preceding the establishment of the branch fourteen families were evicted, without Galway. ceding the establishment of the branch fourteen families were evicted, without a word of protest from people who ought to be vigilant for popular rights. But since the branch was formed the tenants in a body went to the agent and demanded fifty per cent. reduction in their year's rent, and were received graciously, contrary to former usages, simply because contrary to former usages, simply because the agent saw the League established and unity of action among the people.

and unity of action among the people.

Mayo.

Much indignation was caused in Westport by the conduct of Mr. James Daly, at the Mayo Convention, particularly his attempt to assault a respectable inhabitant of that town, Mr. Thomas Murray, T. C., who proposed Mr. Louden as parliamentary representative for the Western division of the county. Public displeasure found vent, on November 8th, when the effigy of the proprietor of the Connaught Telegraph was burnt on the public equare, in the presence of a large crowd, which expressed hearty approval of the performance. At Foxford also, at the meeting of the local branch of the National Lesgue, Mr. Daly's obnoxious National League, Mr. Daly's obnoxious organ was committed to the flames.

Sligo. Mr. Frank Gethan, agent

father's Knocknares estate, has granted a reduction of 3s. in the pound, on the judicial rents, to the tenants on that property. He granted a reduction of £5 to one tenant, named Bernard Clancy.

The Strandhill tenants of Mrs. Walsh, late of Sligo Gaoi, waited on the agent, Mr. Robinson, to request a reduction in this year's rents. A reply was sent back through the bailiff that no reduction would be granted.

CAMADA'S CHRISTMAS.—This is a beautifully Illustrated Canadian Christmas Paper, published by the "Grip" Printing and Publishing Co., Toronto. It coutains 16 large pages, 8 of which are filled with magnificent lithographic illustrations of Canadian Christmas Scenes and Winter Games. The double-page lithographic cartoon, by Benoough, contains correct portraits of a hundred well-known Canadian politicians. It is, alone, worth the whole price of the paper. The other 8 pages are filled with entertaining reading matter. Buy your own Canadian Christmas Paper, only 15 cents; for sale by all booksellers.

For the best photos made in the city 2s to Epy Bros., 280 Dundas street. and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas st., London.



TEACHER WANTED A first-class male tracher, for a parochial achool. A married man preferred. A liberal salary will be past. None but persons qualified by experience and education need apply. Letters containing testimonials and qualifications to be addressed to. E. J., CATHOLIC REGORD office, London, Ontario, Canada.

TEACHER WANTED. For the R. C. S. S. No. 9, Downle; male or female, holding a second or third class certificate, duties to commence the 7th of Jan. State salary. Good references required.—JAMES KILLORAN, Sec'y. and Tres., Conroy 7. O., Ont.

TEACHER WANTED.

For Roman Catholic Separate School, Hullet, a female teacher, holding a second or third-class certificate. Applicants are required to state salary and qualifications, and enclose testimonials. Duties to commence on the 3rd Jan., 1886. Apply to OWEN FLYNN, Trustee, Clinton, Ont. 372-3w TEACHER WANTED.

For Section No. 2, Common School, a Roman Catholic g-ntieman teacher boiding a second-class certificate. State s-lary and send testimonials. Address, MAURICE DAL-TON, Kintall P. O., Ont. 372 3w

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.

A young lady holding a 2nd class certifi-cate, and capable of teaching French and Music desires a situation as teacher.—Ad-dress, box 197, Lindsay. ACENTS WANTED.

Quick sales and large profits. The fastest seiling article ever handled by Catholic Agents, valuable outfit, and advertising matter free. Now is the time to make money for the holidays. Send post card for particulars to W. H. BUCHANAN, corner Main and College sts., Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

TENDERS PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1886

The undersigned will receive tenders up to noon of TUESDAY, the 15TH DECEMBER, 1885, for the supply of butchers' meat, butter, flour, oatmeal, potatoes, and cordwood, to the following institutions during the year 1886, viz:—The Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, and Orillis; the Central Prison and Reformatory for females in Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys in Penetanguishene: the institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville; and the Institution for the Blind, Brantford.
Two sufficient surveites will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract.
Specifications and forms of tender can only be had on making application to the bursars of the respective institutions.
N.B.—Tenders are not required for the supply of butchers' meat to the asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston, and Hamilton, nor to the Central Prison and Reformatory for females in Toronto.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. T. O'REILLY W. T. O'REILLY R. CHRISTIE

Parliament Bulldings, Toronto, Dec. 2, 1885. BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we self-Operating Washing Machines. If you was to send us your name, 2.0, and express office at once, THE NATIONAL CO., 25 DAY 321., NEW YORK Man Wanted SALARY \$75 to \$100 for in his locality. Responsible house, Reference of changed GAY & BROS, 12 Barclarst., N. K. FOR SALE.

The Hierarchy of British America.

A MAGNIFICENT LITHOGRAPH IN colors, representing all the members of the British North American Episcopate, artistically grouped according to Provinces around His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Size 21228 inches. Mailed to any, address upon receipt of \$1.50 by F. A. LAFORENT, Berlin, Ont. Active agents wanted in every town.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN

Railway. The best route and SHORT .: LINE

CHICAGO,

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA.

The only line to take from Chicago or Milwankee to Freeport, Clinton, Cedar Rapida, Marshalltown, Des Moines, Sioux Clinton, Council Bluft, Comana, and all points West. It is also the Short Line between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapo is. And the best route to Madison, La Crosse, Ashland, Duluth, Winona, Huron, Aber-deen, Pierre, and all points in the North

west.
It is the direct route to Oshkosh Fond du
Lac, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, and
the mining regions of lake Superior.
It is the LAKE SHORE and PARLOR
CAR ROUTE between CHICAGO and
MILWAUKEE.
PALACE SLEEPING CARS on night
trains, PALATIAL DINING CARS on
through trains, between

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL, CHICAGO AND COUNCIL BLUFFS CHICAGO AND CHICAGO AND WINONA. AND CHICAGO AND WINGA.

If you are going to Denver, Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco, Helena, Portland, or any point in the West or North-west, ask the tic at agent for tickets via the "NORTH-WESTERN"

If you wish the best accommodations. All ticket agents sell tickets via this line.



Merchant

Tailors. 361 Richmond St., Hunt's Block.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK NOW COM-PLETE. Satisfaction as to price and fit guaranteed. A call solicited.



Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.



FREE, BY MAIL, 25 CENTS. Per doz., \$2; per doz., free by mail, \$2.35. Beautifully and Profusely Illustrated.

With a Chromo Frontispiece, AND CALENDARS IN RED AND BLACK. AND CALENDARS IN RED AND BLACK.
Centains contributions from His Grace,
the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore;
Right Rev. L. de Goesbriand, D.D.; "A Former S. udent of the American College,
Rome;" Maurice F. Egan; Christian Reld;
Mrs' James Sadiler; Mrs. M. A Stace; Anna
T.* Sadiler; Eliza Allen Starr, and other
Catholic writers besides a rich selection in
Prose and Verse of other Tales, Anecdotes,
Short Poems, Biographics, Descriptive
Sketches, etc., making it

Just the Book for the Long Winter Evenings.

Thirty-fifth thousand just out of CATHOLIC BELIEF.

40 cts.; 10 copies, \$2 65; 50 copies, \$12; 100 copies, \$20. Sold by all Catholic Booksellers and Agents.

BENZIGER BROTHERS Printers to the Holy Apostolic See, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS



WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a cafe, sure, and effectual Costroper of worms in Children or Adults HOW PRINTING PAYS



CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE A superior Business College. The largest in Canada. Offers young Men and Ladies a thorough and complete course of ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING. Students enter anytime.

For Catalogue apply to R. E. Gallagher, Principal

WOMAN OR MAN 125 Per Cent.
ANTED TO MAKE 125 Per Cent.
Inking orders for our celebrated oil portraits. Previor tnowledge of the business unnecessary. 82.25 Outfile Free. The agent realizes \$60 proit per week on only inders per day. Beilly Bros. & Co., 44 Broome St., N., Wicks for Sanctuary Lamps.

F. MEAGER'S EIGHT-DAY WICKS, for Sanctuary Lamps, burn a week without interference. Post free, \$1 a box, which lasts a year. Dollar notes are accepted. REV. R. W. MEAGER, Weymeuth, Begland.

VOLUME 8.

NICHOLAS WILSON 186 Dundas Street

> FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLL A SPECIALTY

> Tailors and 'Gents' Furn

INSPECTION INV KINGSTON'S JUBILE

EUDOCIA AND FATHER KE

Bishop Cleary's Fifth Anni ELOQUENT SERMONS OF THE

On Wednesday evening, the there assembled at the Episcodence, Kingston, one of the lamost representative gathering lates and priests ever witness. Province, to celebrate the fifth sary of the consecration of Bish. The following were the bist priests who assisted at the celebrate the Most Rev. A Lynch. of Toronto: His Loronto: His Grace the Most Rev. A
Lynch, of Toronto; His Lord
Right Rev. Dr. O'Mahoney, Bis
iliary, of Toronto; His Lordship
Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Lon
Lordship the Right Rev.
Quaid, Bishop of Rocheste
His Lordship the Rt.
Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa;
Rev. Vicar-General Rooney,
the Revs. John F. Coffey,
London; D. O'Connell, Doun
boro diocese; E. J. Mu
bourg do.; W. J. Keilty, I
do., together with the followi
of Kingston diocese.—Rigut
J. Farrelly, V. G., Belleville;
O'Gorman, Asst., Belleville;
Roche, Smith's Falls; Rev. J
Asst., Smith's Falls; Rev. Roche, Smith's Falls; Rev. J Asst., Smith's Falls; Rev. M Marysville; Rev. I. J. MacCart ville; Rev. W. E. Walsh, Ass ville; Rev. C. B. Murray, Corn B. Higgins, Tweed; Rev. J. S. Perth; Rev. A. McDonell, A Rev. J. Matterson, Prescott O'Rorke, Asst., Prescott; Rev. J. Matterson, Prescott Williamstown; Rev. C. H. Williamstown; Rev. J. J. Conr Williamstown; Rev. C. J. I Raphaels; Rev. J. H. McDon nee; Rev. T. Davis, Madoo; I Williamstown; Rev. C. J. H. McDonnee; Rev. T. Davis, Madoc; Rev. E. Carthy, Asst., Madoc; Rev. E. Trenton; Rev. J. T. Hogan, Rev. C. A. McWilliams, Rev. P. A. de Saunhac, Brew. Rev. T. J. Spratt, Wolfe Rev. M. J. O'Donoghue, Carl Rev. M. J. O'Donoghue, Carl Rev. J. Twomey, Centreville McDonell, Gananoque; Rev. M. ald, Hemptville; Rev. M. ald, Hemptville; Rev. Jno. Picton; Rev. M. J. Spratt, To G. A. Cicolari, Lochiel; Rev. tigan, Frankford; with the pr Cathedral, Rev. P. A. Twobe of the Penitentiary; Rev. Th Secretary; Rev. D. MacRae. At 7.30 p. m. the bishops having met for organization risty, proceeded into the sa assist at Benediction of the Sacrament, which was pre-

Sacrament, which was pre-sermon from Father T. Kell to the Ladies of the Confrate Holy Family, who had as great numbers in St. Mary's (pray for the intentions of the holy state of the control of the holy state of the hol

bishop. We are happily ena sent our readers with a ful Father Kelly's discourse: In the Book of Ecclesiastic

following description of

The beginning of the pride

fall off from God: Becaus is departed from Him that for pride is the beginning of that holdeth it shall be fille edictions, and it shall ruin end." (Ecc. x, 14-15) I these words of the Holy Spi dation of our meditation t In this passage is set before the fountain spring of pride is described its work of dis human soul. "The begins pride of man is to fall off Because his heart is departe that made him." Here is th of pride—falling away from drawing my heart from Him me, and setting myself, and cellence, in the place of Go then, a turning away from G apostacy, an act of infidelity Creator, the Supreme Being ning and the final end of ma from the proud man whose I from Him that made him, an miserable, mortal being, b and doomed to death, in the stead of the Sup-What folly greater than imagined? Yet, this is truly of pride. Pride is the inord one's own excellence; tha and homage of our hearts, gence, which reason and should possess our hearts for our Creator, are expended to selves, to the rejection of the proud man abandons man liveth by faith;" but destruction of faith by the ment of God which it in unbelief; and, therefore, corroding the foundations engenders sin, and fulfils to the Holy Ghost, that "beginning of all sin." I reveal to us continually vision of our God; His pre be our light to brighten a vale of tears and death; be a lamp to our feet to gui but pride dissipates this extinguishes God's preseindly laws are despised, and cise their kindly influence hearts and the lives of men.