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

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NO. 329

BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D. Thanks to my sires. I'm Highland born,
And trod the mooriand and the heather,
Since childhood and this soul of mine
First came into the world together!
I've "paided" barefoot in the burn.
Roamed on the braes to pu' the gowan,
Or cloub the granite cliffs to pluck
The scarlet berries of the rowan.

And when the winds blew loud and shrill Pye scaled the heavenward summits hoary, of grey Ben Nevis or his peers In all their solitary glory,—And with the enraptured eyes of youth Have seen half Scotland spread before me, And proudly thought with flashing eyes, How noble was the land that bore me.

From The Scotsman, New York.

The Canadian Highlander.

Alas: the land denied me bread,
Land of my sires in bygone ages,
Land of the Wallace and the Bruce,
And countless heroes, bards and sages,
It had no place for me and mine,
No clow-room to stand allve in,
Nor road of kindly mother earth
For honest industry to thrive in.

Twas parcell'd out in wide domains, By cruel law's resistless fiat, So that the sacred herds of deer Might roam the wilderness in quiet, Untroubled by the foot of man On mountain side, or sheltering corrie, Lest sport should fail, and selfish wealth Be disappointed of its quarry.

The lords of acres deemed the clans
Were aliens at the best, or foemen,
And that the grouse, the sheep, the beeves
Were worthier anim als than yoemen;
And held that men might live or die
Where'er their fate or fancy led them,
Except among the Highland hills
Where noble mothers bore and bred them

In agony of silent tears,
The partner of my soul beside me,
I crossed the seas to find a home
That Scotland cruelly denied me,
And found to n Canadian soil,
Where man is man in Lite's brave battle,
And not, as in my native glens,
Of less importance than the cattle.

And love with steadfast faith in God, Strong with the strength I gained in so I've looked the future in the face,
Nor feared the hardships of the morrow;
Assured that if 1s fove arish th
Good end would follow brave beginning,
And that the bread, if not the gold,
Would never fail me in the winning.

And every day as years roll on And touch my brow with age's finger. I learn to cherisn more and more The land where love delights to linger. In thoughts by day, and dreams by night, Fond memory recalls, and blesses its heathery braes, its mountain peaks, its straths and glens and wildernesses.

And Hope revives at memory's touch, That Scotland, crushed and landlord-rid den.

den.

May yet find room for all her sons.

Nor treat the humblest as unbidden.
Room for the brave, the staunch, the true,
As in the days of olden story.
When men outvalued grouse and deer,
And lived their lives;—their country'.

glory.
London, Eng., Dec. 12, 1884.

London, Eng., Dec. 12, 1884.

Irish Ecclesiastical Monthly. LITURGY.

Is the Celebrant to genuflect to the Unpurified Chalice on the Altar?

and these, or some of them, remain there till the end of Mass, the priest is directed to observe the rite laid down for Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, and, therefore, at the "Dominis Vobis-cum," to turn only half round towards

good when the Chalice is left unpurified after the Priest's Communion till after Mass? This may readily happen in the case of a duplication of Masses, as is so common at the present day in many parts of Ireland. According to an in-struction from the Roman Congregation given in the Directory (Praenotanda), the Priest who duplicates is directed not to purify the Chalice till after his first Mass is over. E. K."

The ceremonies to be observed in the

presence of the Pyxis containing consecrated particles, when it lies on the altar, do not apply to the unpurified chalice. The celebrant is not to genuflect to the unpurified chalice; and when saying the Dominus vobiscum he turns his back to the altar.

the carrying of the Chalice in a Missa Cantata.

At a Missa Cantata for the Dead, is
the celebrant to carry the chalice to the altar, as at Low Mass?

No. The chalice is placed on the altar before Mass, as at Solemn or High

the late numbers of the Ecclesiastical RECORD are interesting and instructive. I beg to propose a few additional questions on the same subject, which I hope you will kindly answer at your

Do Beads lent to another lose their Indulgence Beads once blessed and given to a particular person lose the indulgence if they pass to another. Does this loss not only affect the person using transferred beads, but also the one to whom they were first assigned, even though they should have passed to the second person for some time, but without the knowledge or consent of the first?

1. Beads are indulgenced for one person only:—
Quaer. Utrum post mortem domino,

alter acquirat dominum earum, nempe indulgentiarum? S. C. Ind .- "Negative; quia indulgentia

non transeunt personam prioris domini.

10 Jan., 1839. When a number of beads are blessed together, in globo, it is understood that each of them is blessed for the person who, being the owner of it or one to whom the owner has given it gratuitously, is the first to use it with the intention of gaining the Rosary indul-

gences. Enixis precibus Verdunensis Episcopus huic Sacr. Cong. Indulgentiis sacrisque Reliquiis praepositae exposuerat

benedicantur cum applicatione Indul-gentiarum a Sacerdotibus qui hujusmodi facultatem a S. Sede impetraverunt; et exinde quaerebat, utrum valida sit benedictio, ita ut Indulgentias praedictas ad-

nexas possit quisque lucrari. Proposito itaque dubio in generali Eminentissimorum Patrum Conventu in Palatio Apostolico Vaticano die 5 Martii, 1855, habito, Sac. Cong. resp. "Affirmative;" et facto per me infras-criptum Sac. Cong. Secretarium Sanctis-simo Dno. Nostro Pio PP. IX. relatione in Audientia dici 12 ejusdem mensis, Sanctitas sua votum Sac. Cong. confirm-

avit.

Datum Romae ex Secretaria ejusdem Sac. Cong. die 12 Martii, 1855.

2. If a person lend his indulgenced beads to a friend merely to accommodate him to count his beads, and not for the purpose of enabling him to gain the indulgences attached to them, the beads do not in this case cease to be indul-genced for him who lent them.

3. If the beads are lent or given with the intention of enabling another to gain the indulgence, the beads simply cease to be indulgenced for all, as wel for the lender as for the receiver. The must be blessed again to become indul

4. If one took the beads without the do not in this case, we believe, cease to be indulgenced. The Congregation has decided that the loss of the indulgence applies to the case where the owner lends or gives them for the purpose of enabling another to gain the indulgences.

enabling another to gain the indulgences.

Quaer. Utrum coronae indulgentias
amittant si amico praestentur, seu commodentur, sive ad coronam simpliciter
recitandam, sive indulgentias lucrandas?
S. C. Ind. resp.; "Negative in primo
casu: Affirmative in secundo—Ut enim
pereant indulgentiae coronis allisque
rebus mobilibus affiyae, requiritur finis rebus mobilibus affixae, requiritur finis dandi vel praestondi pro communicatione indulgentiarum, sicut expresse legitur in Elencho Indulgentiarum typis impresso et a Sac. Congregatione approbato." 10 Jan., 1839.

The chain of the Rosary beads not blessed.

In the indulgenced Rosary is the chain blessed as well as the beads? Do they together (chain and beads) consti-

tute the object which is indulgenced? No. It is only the beads that are blessed. Hence a Rosary does not cease to be indulgenced, even though one should unstring all the beads and substitute another chain, using of course the same berries or beads. Quaer. Si rumpatur illarum filum sive:

voluntarie, ut catenis nectantur, sive involuntarie et fortuito id acciderit?

S. Cong. Ind. resp. "Negative, quia Coronae eadem perseverent quoad formam moralem."

11 Ap. 1840.

Is the Celebrant to genuficet to the Unpurified Chalice on the Altar?

"When the celebrant at Mass consecrates small particles on the Corporal, attached only to the figure of Christ."

Coronae eadem perseverent quota formam moralem."

Similarly in the case of blessed or indulgenced crucifixes, the blessing is attached only to the figure of Christ.

"Utrum Indulgentia concessa cada solum in Christo ex aere, ligno, vel alia quaque materia facto, ita ut possit ex una Cruce in aliam transferri absque periculo amittendi Indulgentiam ipsi

cum," to turn only half round towards the people, etc.

"Quaeritur. Does the same rule hold the people of the control of the people of the peo

SERMON BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF

On Thursday of last week a handsome church recently erected in Portland, N. B., was solemnly dedicated to the service of God under the patronage of St. Peter. The Archbishop of Halifax, the Bishop of St. John, the Bishop of Chatham and a large number of clergy took part in the grand and impressiv ceremonial. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Halifax as fol-

"Built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone: in whom all the building, framed together, groweth into a holy temple in the Lord." (Eph. II., 20-21.)

Assembled here to day, my dear friends, to assist at the sacred ceremonies by which we dedicate to God's service this beautiful structure, raised by your piety and zeal, the words of the Ap proclaiming to us on whom the Church built and who is its corner-stone, queries relating to the Rosary beads in | naturally occur to our minds. No material building can be lasting whose foundations are not well laid; and no spiritual House can endure unless it have, for a corner-stone, Him whom the Jewish builders rejected. "Unless the Lord buildeth the House in vain shall they labor who build it." Now the House, or the Church of God, may be taken in a material and in a spiritual sense; and whilst I shall endeavor to give, in as short a compass as possible, some idea of the reason of the former, I shall, also, invite you to give serious consideration to the nature, qualities, and office of the spiritual Church, as taught to us by the Holy Writ. I shall not seek to delight your ears with well turned phrases, nor to excite your imagination by brilliant and rhetorical passages of perferrid eloquence; I shall appeal to your intellect in the simple words of eternal Truth,—that Truth which can words of alone make men free, and ensure for

them everlasting happiness.
God is to be adored not only by internal acts of faith and love, but also by external actions expressive of our feel-

looked upon as equivalent thereto. Hence we find that whilst only four persons were as yet upon the earth, Cain and Abel offered sacrifice to the Lord. And when Noah came forth from the Ark his first care was to build an altar and to after serific thereon. That yield and to offer sacrifice thereon. That rude altar was the church of that day. Later on when Jacob, wearied out by his toil-some journey through the region of Haran, lay down to rest with a stone for a pillow, and saw in sleep a ladder reaching from earth to heaven, on awaking he set up that stone for an altar, and pouring oil thereon proclaimed it the place of the House of God. We need not speak of the Ark of the Covenant, and the Temple of Jerusalem; God himself directed them to be built, and filled

them with His glory.

Moreover pagan nations built places in honor of their false gods. The Egyptians had their fades, the Chinese their pagodas, the Greeks their shrines, the Romans their temples, and in the adorn-ment of these each nation lavished all its art and wealth. Now although the niches of these temples were filled with busts of false gods, although the incense burnt on their altars ascended before senseless idols, having ears but hearing not, having eyes but seeing not, still their history shows that even pagans believed that shrines ought to be raised to the

that shrines ought to be raised to the deity; and that they ought to be the most splendid works of art.

When at length the fulness of time had come, and our Divine Saviour had instituted the Christian religion, churches were quickly erected. Sacrifice had still to be offered; not the sacrifice of patriarchal times, which ended with the Law—not the sacrifice of the Law itself, which ended with Christ, but the itself, which ended with Christ, but the "clean oblation" spoken of by Malachy the prophet, which, in every place from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same, should be forever offered to the Lord. Christ perfected the Law and its observances, He did not destroy them. He gathered into himself the plenitude of the Priesthood; He became Priest and victim on Calvary's heights, offering the price of our redemption; he communicated a portion of His tion; he communicated a portion of His priestly power to his apostles and their successors, and laid upon them the com-mand of offering in commemoration of Him that same sacrifice in an unbloody manner. And thus was the prophecy of Malachy fulfilled. The "clean oblation" of the Mass in every place, and for all time was thus instituted. And the dining room in Jerusalem in which our Saviour first instituted the sacrifice of the Mass was afterthed the sacrifice of the Mass was aftertuted the sacrifice of the Mass was afterwards used as a church and known in the time of St. Jerome as the Church of Sion. From the belief of the early Christians that the Mass was the selfsame sacrifice as that of the Cross, though offered in a different manner, and through the ministry of a priest, sprang their zeal to build magnificent churches. They wished to have the house as fitting as possible for the tremendous mystery that was to be operated therein. Hence even in the stately edifices were erected, the ruins of which attest to this skeptical age the Faith and magnificence of a great people thankful for their redemption. And when, centuries afterwards, Europe had been overrun by barbarian hordes, and its churches in great part destroyed, Faith survived the wreck of early civilization and barian hordes, and its churches in great part destroyed, Faith survived the wreck of early civilization and again began its mission of propagating a knowledge of God, and of humanizing man. Kings, and nobles, and peasants banded together to build churches in the same civilization and a publican. Evidently, then, my after that church was to be as a heathen of these, or that all may be right; that since he so instituted and endowed His church and confided to it the mission of church and confided to it the mission of these, or that all may be only so many roads leading to the same city. Is it not a fact there is a church and confided to it the mission of church and confided to it the mission of these, or that all may be only so many roads leading to the same city. Is it not a fact there is a church and confided to it the mission of these, or that all may be only so many roads leading to the same city. Is it not a fact there is a church and confided to it the mission of these, or that all may be only so many roads leading to the same city. Is it not a fact there is a church and confided to it the mission of these, or that all may be only so many roads leading to the same city. Is it not a fact there is a church and confided to it the mission of these, or that all may be only so many roads leading to the same city. It is the duty of one and all to the mission of the same city. It is the duty of one and all to the mission of the same city. It is the duty of one and all to the mission of the same city. It is the duty of one and all to the mission of the mission man. Kings, and nobles, and peasants banded together to build churches in lieu of those destroyed; and thousands, whose hands had been accustomed to toil, cheerfully bore the hod, or carried the bricks, or mixed the mortar for these new buildings. Thus were built many of those grand old churches of the middle ages, which may still be seen throughout Europe; noble in design, symmetrical in proportion, elegant in finish, they are living witnesses against the shallow lie and ludicrous pretensions of a superficial age, which makes the unthinking believe that the middle ages were the "dark" ages. The monuments of a people, or of an age, are the best criterions of its culture and of the sublimity of its ideas. Judged by this best standard the middle ages might well court comparison with the nineteenth century. The world's masterpieces in painting, sculpture and architecture are to be sought for in the churches of the widdle season and all the refining and middle ages; and all the refining and harmonizing influences of science and art were nursed and fostered, and developed in the bosom of the Catholic Church. Faith, in the awful sacrifice of the Mass, moved men to rear those lofty shrines as houses for God on earth, as Calvaries dotting and

uated, by the ministry of duly appointed priests, the eternal Sacrifice of the Cross. This much must suffice regarding the spiritual church, which, in the words of my text, is built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone, should claim our most serious attention. Before entering upon the nature of the church, I would ask you to bear in mind that we are not able to prescribe to God His mode of action towards us; we should external actions expressive of our feelings, and representative not of our soul merely but of the whole man. If the Psalmist calls upon the snow, and ice, and sea, to bless the Lord, how much more upon man, the intelligent lord of creation? And man should recognize God as the creator and absolute master over all things. This be could best do by offering sacrifice—that is by quod hactenus coronae deprecatoriae, best do by offering sacrifice—that is by Numismata sacra, cruces, antequam tali the immolation of a victim either by vel tali personae distribuantur, in globo death, destruction, or some change

each hilltop, in which should be perpet

views of what ought, or ought not to be done, by God in his dealings with us, or boasting of their freedom of religious belief. There is no moral freedom of belief m revealed truths; whatever God has taught must be accepted, be it ever so repugnant to our wishes, or humiliat-ing to our pride. If this were borne in mind God's word would meet with less contradiction.

contradiction.

God, then, has a right to teach, to impose laws on us, and to lay down conditions of salvation; we have the obligation of hearkening to His voice, of observing His commands, of observing the specified conditions. Now, our Saviour, as all Christians must admit, was God as well as man,—not merely was He a Godlike man, or a man filled with the spirit of God, as some who call them-selves Christians proclaim; He was God, the Eternal Son, co-equal to and con-substantial with the Father, who united to His Divine person a human body and soul, St. John has told us "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." (John

with God, and the Word was God." (John L) And a little further on he tells us that that same Word, which was truly God, was "made flesh and dwelt among us." Jesus Christ then is true God and true man, and came with the fullness of eternal power. If He taught, and imposed laws, and laid down conditions of salvation of a surety we must hear, and obey, and fulfil if we would save our souls. Did He do each and all of these? If there be any fact clearer than another from Sacred He do each and all of these? If there be any fact clearer than another from Sacred Scriptures it is that He did all of these things. He taught in the streets, in the synagogues, on the hillsides, in the desert, in a boat drawn off from the shore. It is not necessary to quote passages; the four Gospels are filled with accounts of His teaching, and how He confirmed it with wonderful miracles. That He instituted a church we have His own testimony (Matt. xvi. 18)—"And I say to thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." He founds a church, then, that is to endure for all time. This is the same church of which St. Paul speaks in my text, of which Christ is the chief corner-stone; and which he calls, writing corner-stone; and which he calls, writing to Timothy, "the Church of the Living God, the pillar and ground of truth."
(I Tim. iii, 45.) That he laid down conditions of salvation is equally clear. He shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be condemned." (Mark xvi. 16.) and (Math. xviii., 17) "If he will not hear the church let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican."

Christ, then, founded a church which was to endure forever, which was to be the pillar and ground of truth; He confided to this church the mission of teaching all nations when he said: "All power is given to me in hearest and in the said." power is given to me in heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations; baptizing them in the name of teaching, it is the duty of one and all to seek that church, and when found, to submit to its teachings regardless of friends or surroundings, or worldly gain-heaven is too great a prize to be jeopardised for a silly prejudice, or to be bartered for an

earthly love.

Now, since the mission of the Church was to men living and moving in the world, not to angels, and since men were commanded to hear and obey that commanded to hear and obey that church, it is very evident that it must be a visible body of society. It was to teach all things whatsoever Christ had commanded; hence it must be always a living, speaking, visible witness to the truth. As St. Paul says: "Some indeed he gave to be Apostles, and some Prothets, and some Evangelists, and others easters and teachers." These were visple instruments, and their work was to be a visible one; he names it, viz: "For the perfection of Saints, for the work of the ministry, and the edification of the body of Christ." (Eph. iv., 11-12.) There was then to be a visible teaching authorwhich was to instruct, baptize, rebuke and cut off as heathens and publicans all who did not hear its voice. In a word the church was founded as a visible society, perfect in its organization, in-destructible in its nature, unfettered in its mission, authorized by God to teach, and guaranteed to speak its message as unerring as God himself. "Who hears you hears me; who despises you despises me," are the words of Christ himself. All this is evident from the clear words

All this is evident from the clear words of Holy Writ.

Now the grand characteristic, or outward mark of that visible society, was unity—unity of Faith, unity of Worship, unity of Obedience. It is, in the words of Christ (John x., 16), the "one fold" of which he is the "one shepherd." It is according to St. Paul (Col. i., 18), the body of which Christ is the head; or the spouse of which he is the bridegroom. (Ebh. v.) And in the touching and (Eph. v.) And in the touching and beautiful prayer of our Divine Lord, made in the solemn hours of the night

the chief petition that runs through that prayer of the divine head of the church for His followers? That they may be one in truth, one in worship of God, one in obedience. Let any one read with devotion the 17th chapter of St. John, and such one must be convinced that unity marks the church of Christ, and that separation from it places one amongst those whom Christ called the world," and for whom He says He does rot pray. He prays for His Apostles first, that they may have unity: "Holy Father keep them in Thy name, whom Thou hast given Me, that they may be one as we also are." Then He looks forward down the ages and adds: "Not for them only do I pray, but for those also who through their word shall believe also who through their word shall believe in Me; that they all may be one; as Thou Father in me and I in thee, that they may also be one in us." The whole burden of that prayer is for the unity of His church, and that unity was to be a sign to the world; for after praying that they might be one, he adds: "That the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me," Yes, a society that through all ages should continue in that unity must be from God, and must be an invincible argument of the divinity of Christ.

After these clear words of our Saviour it is scarcely necessary to refer to the testimony of St. Paul to the Ephesians in which he calls upon them to be "careful to keep the unity of the Spirit in the ful to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace," adding these strong words, "One body and one spirit as you are called in one hope of your vocation. One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all and through all and in us all." My dear friends, these are grave words; they are words fraught with awful significance; they dearlors for our consideration the they develop for our consideration the words of our Saviour's prayer; they give the lie to the boasting of religious indif-ference and of treedom to cut from the Scriptures a creed to suit our own fan-Scriptures a creed to suit our own fau-cies; they condemn, my friends, the multiplicity of churches. Just as there is only one spirit so there is only one body, one society, one church; and just as there is only one God, one Father of all, so there is only one Faith and Bap-tism in one body, or church, which is to be carefully preserved in the bond of peace. Moreover, in that one Church, the Apostle continues to tell us, God has given to each a special grace or gift,— some are Apostles, some Prophets, others Evangelists, others pastors and teachers. Every one, then, is not a pastor or teacher, but in that one body some are divinely appointed to teach; and we are told why: "For the perfec-tion of the Saints, for the work of the ministry, unto the edification of the body of Christ: till we all meet in the unity of Faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God." It is evident, then, that there is but one Church of Christ, one

all may be only so many roads leading to
the same city. Is it not a fact there is a
doctrinal difference between the beliefs
of each denomination? They may believe
alike on many points, but most assuredly
divine mandate of teaching all nations, they differ on some. The differences are not merely ceremonial; they are doctrinal; they are not shoots from the same root; for doctrine must be the root of a church and these all differ. Whilst, then, they may have many points of resemblance in common they must still own a different parentage. If one of them be God's work, all the others, though bearing some resemblance thereto, must be the work of another hand; if one be the mystical body of Christ the rest can only be masked repre-

Now there must be in the world the church of Christ, one, visible and united. Christ promised she should never fail, against her the powers of hell might league with those of earth, but she would not be overcome. He was to be with her, too, even to the "consummation of the world." Could she ever teach a faith different from that which Christ taught, she would cease to be his church, the words of Christ would fail. In other words of Christ would tail. In other words, if we say the church instituted by Christ ever corrupted the Faith,—ever taught doctrinal error, we must fall into the blasphemy of saying that Christ was false to his promise, that God was untruthful. Yes, there is no escape from that. Either the church never failed, or Christ was false. This latter is what in. Christ was false. This latter is what infidels proclaim aloud; and Christians who say that the church corrupted the of your Saviour. Hither you will come

that can trace its history back to Christ; it can show an unbroken line of successors from St. Peter to our own day; it can show that its Faith, preached in the darkness of the Catacombs, is identical with that preached now. The Roman Catholic Church can do this; none other than Sorger as we hard to Worley sorge. that preceded His bitter Passion, all the infinite love of His Sacred Heart appears to have been poured out in an excess of tenderness for his apostles and His church, and He prays, oh, so sweetly and fervently, for their good. What is

before the oldest of them the Roman Catholic Church had been in existence, teaching the word of God, "dispensing the mysteries of God," civilizing man, reclaiming the waste mountain tops, humanizing the rude barbarian, building up schools, founding universities, foster-ing science and art, inventing printing, discovering a new world, wresting the liberty of the subject from the hands of yrants, and slowly but surely laying the oundation of true human freedom. All these things were done under the watch ful care of the Roman pontiffs. Heresies in every age had sprung up in the Church; men became corrupt and taught false doctrine; but the vigilant eye of the Church was ever surveying the domain of Faith and guarding it intact. She condemned these errors and cut off their promoters as rotten branches. Thus she condemned Arians, Nestorians, Eutychians, Pelagians, Monosophytes, Iconoclasts, and innumerable other teachers of false doctrine. She kept thus the densit of faith undefield densits the deposit of faith undefiled, despite the malice of evil men and devils. It was for this that Christ endowed her with infallibility in teaching. It was by reason of this prerogative that St. Paul could assure the Ephesians, after having told them that teachers had been given them that all might "meet in the unity. of faith," that we were not now "children tossed to and fro, and carried about with

tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, in the wicked-ness of men, in craftiness, by which they lie in wait to deceive us." The Roman Catholic Church had gone on for nearly 1600 years, doing all this work for God and men when new teach-ers arose, teaching a doctrine at variance with the one she had so faithfully guarded in her long past. It may be that some members of the Church were corrupt; it may be that some members of the Church practised abuses, but how could the evil lives of individuals corrupt the faith of the Church? How could she fail in the sixteenth century unless Christ had failed to keep his promise? My friends, the revolt of Luther and others did not differ from that of Arius, or Nestorious, or of many others condemned in the past. Members of the Church rose against her; they broke the "unity of the spirit in the bond of peace;" they preached a new faith. If they were right the Church had been wrong in all the past; nay more, Christ had failed in his promise; the Church which he had guaranteed should endure forever had fallen; for surely no one will maintain that any of the sects which sprang up in the sixteenth century is identical with the Church previous to that time, Either, therefore, Christ, or those who revolted against the church then, were revolted against the church then, were false teachers. He and they cannot both be right. But the Church simply did as she had often done in the past, she tried to win them back to a sense of Faith, and that that Church is a visible teaching body, and its unity is also a visible mark by which all may know that it is God's Word.

There is out one Church is a visible their error, but falling in this she cut them off from her communion, and went on her eternal mission with renewed vigor. As a mighty oak that has braved vigor. As a mighty oak that has braved a fierce tempest, after the broken and seared branches have been lopped off, was still preached; the unity for which

and though divided by seas and deserts and lonely wastes, her members are all united in faith—"one Lord, one faith, one baptism" distinguish them now as they did in the day of St. Paul; "one fold" with "one Shepherd," the Church offers peace of mind, rest of soul, joy of heart, in the security of her divinely guaranteed Faith. And, my dear friends, the wonderful

and, my dear management when the ministry of that Church will be exercised in this edifice now dedicated to God. Good reason, then, you have to endeaver to beautify and adorn this holy temple. The holiest action that can be done by man will here be performed. Angels will the words of consecration spoken by Christ through His Priest will have re-newed the Sacrifice of Calvary. "How terrible," indeed we may exclain, "is this place," surely it is no other than the "house of God," and the "habitation of His glory." What intimate relations will it not have with the whole life of the people who say that the church corrupted the of your Saviour. Hither you will come faith, join, let us hope unconsciously, in the cry. Corrupt members there have ever been in the church; but they no more corrupt the faith of the church than Judas did that of the Apostles.

Bearing this in mind, and looking around on the various forms of belief, we find that there is one body, one church, that can trace its history back to Christ; it can show an unbroken line of successive and in the come neither saviour. Hither you will come once again; yes, hither sad friends will be a your cold body, and there it will the placed beneath a funeral pall whilst the last requiem is being sung. "All flesh is grass," and it shall soon pass away. When the hour of its withering shall have come neither friends, nor honors, nor wealth will avail; all illusions will be dispelled. The reality of God's all perite can show an unbroken line of successive.

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IUTUAL

STEAMER,

L MEETING OF company will be ss on Richmond lon, Ontario, on 885, at 2 o'clock he affairs of the d and Directors ose retiring, but lon. By order. NALD, mager and Sec. 7, 1885.

NTED. TE SCHOOL
//illiams, a female
rtificate, for the
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Doyle, Secretary
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and Durability. E & CO. altimore Street,

the Priest's Prayer.

One eve I knelt in a Franciscan church, And one, I need not name, beside me knelt And prayed. The twilight cast a sacre-O'er nave and chancel, sculptured saint and shrine In painting, shadowy, spirit-like, appeared Her face alone shone clear and angel-like, And looking upward to one red light Which burned before the host, a tender

light
In her own face, betokened angel smiles.
The sound of children chanting childhood hymns
Of praise to Mary, floated down from stalls
Up near the holy place. Two monzs, in And girded with the three-fold cord, before The altar knelt in silent prayer.

Dear one ! prayed, slient. Heart told hear she prayed she prayed
For me. O, love, long since in paradise!
This night I vigil keep and kneel alone
Where once those brothers knelt. O, love As, walking through fair vales of rest with

Itim
In Sacrament adored that eve by us,
Thou lookest down upon a priest in prayer
Rememb'ring that calm night of peace as love semb'ring him who loved, and loving died To all the world for thee-this night, my

read from the street—
Anthony Marshall, Shoemaker.
In smaller letters beneath wa letters beneath was an nounced the fact that repairing was neatly and promptly done. The repairing was really Anthony Marshall's business. He had taken up the trade of a shoemaker late in life, and had never rien in it above mending what others made.

In one corner of the small room, which was his shop, stood a little old-fashioned presenting, when you were in just the right light, a young girl of perhaps twelve years, with a broad, full brow, great, questioning, velvety eyes, a wide, smiling, joyous mouth, and a firm, square little chip, softened by just the apparation. chin, softened by just the suggestion of a dimple. Suspended from the same hook which held this portrait hung a girl's hat, battered and worn, the broad band of which still held a large faded red rose and

which soft held a raige tautore retrieve and a bunch of withered green leaves.

Between where the instruments stood and a door leading into the front part of the house was a small bench for light carpentering. On the other side of the door we can do.' We went in, and he wrote

small uncurtained panes of which the sun was streaming, sat Anthony Marshall on the round leathern seat of his shoemakers' bench.

"'When oth-er lips and oth-er carts'"-sang Anthony Marshall. "Rat-ta-tat-tat-tat!" rang his

broad little hammer.
"Their tales—of love"

Then the old man laid the hammer on the bench at his side; pushed his spectacles upon his bald head, and bent over the coarse boy's shoe he was half-soling with the peculiar close gaze of the near-sighted. coarse boy's shoe he was half-soling with the peculiar close gaze of the near-sighted.

Taking up his thin, sharp knife he proceeded to trim off the battered heads of the peculiar close gaze of the near-sighted.

"Nobody cares whether I do or not," that I played in the orchestra at leaned her head on her hand and swayed the pegs; while, with his under lip closed the pegs; while, with his under lip closed tightly over the upper he humper he humper he humper her head on her hand and swayed tightly over the upper he humper her her humper her humper her humper her humper her humper her humper her her humper her her her humper her her her humper humper her humper humper her humper humper humper her humper her humper humper humper humper humper humper her humper her humper the pegs; while, with his under lip closed tightly over the upper, he hummed tightly over the upper, he hummed through to its close the air which he had

begun while driving home the pegs. His voice was a trifle thin, and had the occasional quaver peculiar to age, but there was in the undertone singing and humming of "And you'll remember me" a fine touch of finish and expression; while now and again there was a note so pure, so sweet, so thrilling that the moulting canary in the little cage hanging in the sun stopped the dainty arrangement of its feathers, and with smoothed plumage and swelling throat, gave forth little trills in no further opportunity to say anything

An irregular, hurrying step turned from the street down the little walk along himself with a sideling jerk into the room. The boy was lame and misshapen. The old man raised his finger with a

warning glance toward the inner door. The lad's bright face fell a little as h

"Is she 'particular' to-day, Uncle Tony?"
"Rather particular, Tim," with a side
'turn of the head, "but why are you home?" "Such luck !- Such news, Uncle Tony !

A cold grey colour swept over the old A cold grey colour swept over the old man's face. With drawn brow and lips and anxious eyes he started up, overturning that "mother's" standard of all. ing in his agitation the clamps with a earthly good was money, Tim, in an evil crash; and, dropping the shoe he was moment, and to make his story impressmending, he exclaimed as he reached both ive, declared that his tickets were his poor old hands toward the daguerreo

"Tim-Tim! have you found-found her?—Heard anything of Sara, Tim?"
All the light faded from the boy's face as he shook his head slowly and said

"Not that, Uncle Tony; not so good as that! But then, Uncle Tony, my news is real good; common good, you know. And you couldn't guess what it is in a

year!"
The old man slowly set the clamps in othy! their place by the bench, picked up the shoe and the stick of blacking with which he was finishing the edge of the sole, and

He looked at Tim. The boy's disappointed face touched his sensitive, gentle heart, and he at once assumed a look of interested inquiry, though his face was still very pale.

"Well, Tim, if I can't guess, tell me."
Tim hitched himself into a chair and began to tell his rew."

began to tell his news.
"Well, you know, Uncle Tony, how we was talkin' yesterday about the op'rer, and about the time when you used to play in the orchestrer, at that Lane Theatre in

London?"
"Yes, Tim, in the orchestra at Drury-lane Theatre."

lane Theatre."

"That's it. Well, this mornin' after I had sold out, I was just a-wishin' and a-wishin' that I could get twenty shines to do, as I did last year, so we could go ag'in; for, ob, it was jest heavenly! and I was a-standin' before the main entrance of the Grand Hotel, and a-thinkin' about that op'rer we went to last year and a whistlin' the theme you learned me and we play together, when two awful swell gentle-men came along, one of 'em with his boots all splashed. I said to him: "Have a

Remembring him who loved, and loving died and gled died world for thee—this night, my saint.

My loved one! pray for him who knett with thee.

—Youth's Magazine.

—Youth a Help it he boot on the box and said:

Where did you learn what you were just the the op're last year, and Uncle Tony learned with the op're last year, and uncle Tony learned with the op're last year, and uncle Tony learned with the or and successfully asserted himself in delicacy of feeling; f other gentleman and said: 'There is another phase of American life for your book, Patton.

"Then do you know, Uncle Tony, he put up his other boot, and bending his head with a queer kind of a smile, said: 'And do you anticipate going to the op'rer this year?' 'If I can get shine In one corner of the small room, which was his shop, stood a little old-fashioned melodeon. On one side of the melodeon were two violins in their cases. On the other a violoncello, and a large improvised rack which was full of worn music. On the wall above these hung an excellent old engraving of Beethoven. Beneath this was a large-sized daguerroopen a home-made frame of cones, representing, when you were in just the veare ago.'

"Well, well, well? Here is a combination. I suppose you would like to go to the op'rer, even though this adopted uncle of yours-the musical cobblershould stay at home?' 'No, I wouldn't,' said I. 'It wouldn't be the same without Uncle Tony."

At this point Uncle Tony brushed his eyes carelessly, and blew his nose vigor-

was an open cupboard of shelves, contain- on a piece of paper, put it in an envelope, was an open cupocard of shelves, containing piles of newspapers, a strap such as newsboys use in carrying their packages securely from the newspaper offices to their "beats," several piles of unopened boxes of shoe-blacking, two shoe brushes, Tim took them triumphantly from his and four triangles on a shelf by themselves, ranged along nearly in the order of their different sizes.

Near the one window, which looked out on the alley to the court of th

with a broad, round face, small features, and beady black eyes, came in, treading with such weight that the triangles in the

back and forth ominously.

Uncle Tony coughed again, and said,

gently, "Now, don't, mother. Tim and I do care a great deal about how you feel."

"I should think you did by the noise you keep up when I am trying to get a little rest."

"I did upset the clamps, but I really did not mean to."
"Mother" was unappeased, and continued

to rock and sigh. Tim shifted uneasily, and Uncle Tony bent over his shoe in a

no further opportunity to say anything unpleasant, she raised her head, and, turn-

unpleasant, sne raised her head, and, turning towards Tim, said severely—
"Timothy, this is a strange time in the day for you to come home. I should certingly think that a boy who needs as the alley. The shop door was opened quickly, but quietly, and the old shoe maker raised a surprised, questioning face, to greet a lad who, with an eager out-of-breath, "Oh, Uncle Tony!" thrust out-of-breath is the shade in the surprised out-of-breath the shade in t he could

Tim looked furtively toward Uncle Tony, who came to his assistance.
"I'm had great luck to day, mother, and

ame home to let us know about it. It would have been too much condescenion on the part of "mother" to have appeared at all interested; but, under the influence of awakened curiosity, she ceased to be a gressive, and Tim was emworth forty-eight dollars, and would fetch as much as thirty dollars, he knew. "Mother's" interest began to kindle, and, in a tone of superior wisdom and com-

manding suggestion, she said—
"Now, Timothy, you have a chance to make something worth while. You just advertise in the papers that you will sell them tickets. If you can get more than thirty dollars, just do it, and it will be a nice nest-egg for a real little fortune. I will help you to take care of it, Tim-

we me sell 'em !"
"Well," said mother, bridling, "I don't

"Well," said mother, bridling, "I don't s'pose a gentleman such as the one you told us about gives Injun presents to take 'em back again, does he?"

"No o," said Tim; "but if he had wanted 'em sold, he'd a-sold 'em himself."

"Timothy! now when you have a chance to get a chunk of money, it is a flyin' in the face of Providence not to do it! What if you was to be sick, what would you do then? If you get a little money together and just put it out to interest, the interest is a-going on night and day, day and night. Your money is a earnin' for you while you are sleepin'. You just go and put in the advertisement."

Tim, in common with a great many people, felt what he found it quite impossible to express. He was no match for Mrs. Marshall on the subject of selling the tickets, though aside from his

selling the tickets, though aside from his great longing to go to the opera, he felt it would be a mean act to sell them. He twirled his cap round and round, and looked furtively, anxiously, towards

and manner that this decision was final. She was not a stupid woman. She, therefore, arose, and with a look of lofty, commiserating disdain, remarked—
'Some people ought to be born with two silver spoons in their mouths!'
Then also recarded act.

Then she marched out of the shop, her crinoline-distended skirts mowing down a wide swath of small movables as she went. When the door had slammed behind

her, Tim, in silence, hastily ate the lunch of bread and meat which he had taken with him in the monning. Then taking one of the triangles from the cupboard and his box from the floor, he put his hand on the latch and turned with a hesitating.
"Well, Uncle Tony?"

"It will take us an hour to walk it Tim. We will start at seven o'clock Good-bye, my boy; and good luck!' said Uncle Tony, wrapping up the show he had finished.

The gale which had been blowing all day had fallen, with the setting of the sun, to a low, cold, crisp wind. Here and there the dingy white of the half-melted snow sparkled with the gathering frost, in the light of the large moon. Up and down the streets of the great, grimy, hurrying, never silent city, the trailing folds of pale white light and shadow made all things dimly beautiful. Down the streets, now in light, now in shade, Tim and Uncle Tony went silently on their way, Uncle Tony taking a queer little back step, at regular intervals, to keep himself in partiath Tim's halting gait. "Uncle Tony," said Tim, looking up into the old man's face, "wo—would you

mind telling me how it all happened?" The old man hesitated a m "Tim, I will tell you; but I must begin

"You see, Tim, my father was a musiwith such weight that the triangles in the cupboard set up a vigorous chiming. Her expression plainly told that she believed herself to be a martyr, and that no one could know what she suffered. She seated herself in a rocking-chair, and fetched a herself in a rocking-chair, and fetched a heavy sigh.

almost every night after I was through at

became acquainted with Adelaide, Sir William Norton's only daughter." Uncle Tony's tone had been growing lower and lower, and now, with bent head, walked on in silence until Tim said

softly-... "Wh-where is Adelaide now, Uncle

Tony?"
"Ah," said the old man, raising his head and lifting his rusty silk hat rever-ently, "she's an augel, Tim; an augel with God these many years!" A few moments and he went on husk-

"After a time, Tim, we stole away and

were married.
"There never was a lovelier being, Tim than she was." The old man sighed thought of going to the opera in any other

"Was she ever in America, Uncle Tony ?"

"Yes," said he, rousing himself, "Yes. When Sara was born Adelaide called her Sara for her dead mother. When her father heard of it he wrote her. This was the letter, Tim, I remember every word of it—'You have insulted your lady mother's sainted memory by calling An-I will never look upon your face again, nor hear from you, if I can avoid it!"

"He was a mean, hard one, wasn't he?" said Tim, his brown eyes flashing indigna.

tion. "I don't suppose he meant to be. believe I can understand how it was," said the old man in his gentle, direct way.
"After this Adelaide grew more frail every day, and, for the sea voyage and the change, we came to America. She was better at first, and then she failed in that

fatally sure but imperceptible way which only victims of consumption do, and growing more radiantly beautiful, Tim, with each succeeding day."

The old man dropped his head and did not speak again until someone, going in the opposite direction, shouldered roughly against him and roused him.

othy!"
Tim saw his error too late. He grew red and stammered—
"But the gentleman gave 'em to me for Uncle Tony and me to use. I guess he is
"I guess he is"

the opposite direction, snouldered roughly against him and roused him.
"It was then, Tim, that I learned to work on the shoes. I only had what I carned by playing in the orchestra. You

the op'rer boss, and he wouldn't like to see there were no great folks in New York who wanted me to play for them."
"Ah, Tim, it is a great comfort to me
to think that Adelaide never wanted for anything which money could buy, and that she never knew about the shoes." The old man spoke no more until Tim

asked—
"And how was it about Sara, Uncle
Tony?"
"After it was all over," said Uncle Tony, "After it was all over," said Oncie 10sy, in a quiet, weary tone, "I could not play. There is much in us, Tim, which may die out while we live on,"—with a long sigh—"and I have worked only at the shoes He paused a moment and then contin-

"Mrs. Wicks—that was mother's name then—lived in the house with us, and she looked after Sara and I. When Sara was ten years old mother came in one morning, looking very severe. After she had arranged every

severe. After she had arranged everything she said—
"'Mr. Marshall, you must get some one else to do what I have been doin' ever since your wife died, and before, too, for that matter. Not that I don't want the money, or that I mind the work, but'—she stopped, and I asked her what she meant. 'Well,' said she, 'to tell you the unvarnished truth, Mr. Marshall, you are a widower. I am a widow. The neighbours will talk.' I didn't know what to do, and I told her so. You see, Tim, I was do, and I told her so. You see, Tim, I was used to 'mother.' She took the kindest care of Adelaide, and I always remember that. You know how mother smoothes her dress, Tim, when she is saying something very particular. Well, she smoothed her dress, stopped a little, and then said: "We can fix it by getting married, Mr.

"So she asked you, Uncle Tony?" said Tim, opening his eyes very wide.
"Yes, Tim. I should never have thought

"Yes, Tim. I should never have thought of but one kind of marriage. Well, Tim, I knew that Sara must have a woman's care. That decided me."
"You know, Tim, that mother means well, but at times is a little wearying."
"Yes, Uncle Tony, and she's pretty savin'; always.
"Just so, Tim, Well, she couldn't understand as Sara grow older

stand Sara, and as Sara grew older mother wanted her to wash dishes, mend the stockings and sew, and, as she said, 'be like other girls.' Sara could no more do these things, Tim, than a lark could draw a plough. You should have seen her perch herself on my bench, Tim, and then heard her sing! How she could sing! There never was another such throat!" "The summer Sara was thirteen an

Italian singer took apartments in the house. Many musicians came to see him, and Sara was with them a great deal. She was a born songstress, Tim. She had the genius which her father and her grandfather missed.

father missed.

"One morning, after the singer had moved away, I found Sara gone. In a little note to me, she said she had gone away to study and be a great singer; that she loved me better than all the world; and that she would come back for me, her dear little father-that was what she always called me, Tim—and make us all happy and proud; and that I was to be always sure she was very good and was working hard." The old man's voice had a sad little tremble in it as he added, "and

bat was eight years ago."
"And it was in New York, wasn't it?" "Yes, Tim. Sara had been gone almost year when we came here." "You found me in New York, didn't

you, Uncle Tony?"
"Yes, Tim, fast asleep in a packing box,

"Yes, Tim, fast asleep in a packing box, with your triangle in your hand."

"Do you know, Uncle Tony, that I always like to have my triangle with me. It makes me feel kinder close to my mother. She used to sing to me kinder clear and wailin' like, but so sweet! All about old Ireland; and when I play my triangle, it seems as if I was heatin' her triangle, it seems as if I was hearin' her. She bought me the triangle 'cause it was all she could afford, and I like music so. She took care of me real tender, Uncle

heavy sigh.

Tim turned his cap round and round uneasily. Uncle Tony gave an apologetic little cough, and asked—

"Do you feel any better, mother?"

"Nobody cares whether I do or not,"

"Nobody cares whether I do or not,"

"I couldn't do it. And I tell you,"
said the old mra, growing quite emphatic,
"I could play marvellously well in those early days, for one who was not a genius.

"You remember I told you father put you in the street."

"Yes, and I am awful glad he did. If he hadn't, you wouldn't have found when she died your drunken father put you in the street."

"Yes, and I am awful glad he did. If he hadn't, you wouldn't have found when she died your drunken father put you in the street."

brought music back to me almost every night after I was through at the theatre. It was in that way that I became acquainted with Adelaide, Sir william Norton's only daughter." is met with resentment and lament that she is developed into haggard misery or vice.

> They were now in the central part of the city. As they approached the theatre they found themselves borne along by the crowding throng, up to the brilliantly illuminated entrance, and on through into the handsome auditorium, which was greatly crowded.

The usher looked at them doubtfully as he took their tickets, which he examined with great care.

Anthony Marshall would never have

than she was." The old man signed thought of than a dress-coat.

His was of bottle-green cloth. The waist line hal been gradually rising with his increasing weight and size, during the twenty years which had passed since it was made, until now it gave his figure a very peculiar proportion. The half circle of fine gray hair, below his bald crown, was brushed carefully from the back, so was orusined carefully from the back, so that it just peeped over each ear. With his glass in his eye, and his self-possessed, gentle bearing, his appearance was most quaint and unusual; and as he and the misshapen, roughly-clad, handsome-faced boy passed down through the brilliant audience of elegantly dressed men and audience of elegantly dressed men and women of fashion, to the very best seats in the house, they attracted an attention which even the wringing in of the or-

chestra did not divert from them.

The curtain rose, discovering Faust in his lonely studio, a victim of disappointment and despair.

Tim and Uncle Tony followed with

bated breath each note. When Marguerite at her wheel was revealed to Faust, a hesitating, anxious attention came into Anthony Marshall's face, and he took his glass from his eye and wiped it carefully. As the opera advanced, and Marguerite

As the opera advanced, and Marguerite sang—"How Strange 'tis to Me," the old man grasped Tim's arm and whispered—
"Isn't it like her, Tim? Isn't it like the daguerreotype?—eh, Tim?"

Tim looked in a startled way, first at Syrup.

the old man and then at the stage, and

the old man and then at the stage, and replied softly—
"Why, she is some like it, sure; sure."
In the "Jewel Scene" the old man's suppressed excitement grew intense, and he exclaimed in a quavering whisper—
"Tim, if it isn't her, it is cruelly, cruelly like her! And, Tim, it certainly, certainly is her hand?—so like her mother's hand!"
The act closed with Marguerite at the casement, and the old man rose in an unsteady way with—
"Tim, Tim—I must have air!" and up through the gay audience they went, Tim

through the gay audience they went, Tim leading now, and the old man following with a step almost as uneven as Tim's.

They gained the street. The old man, after drawing a long breath, dropped his head upon his breast, and remained several minutes in deen reflection. Then slowly minutes in deep reflection. Then slowly raising his drawn white face to Tim, he said— "I believe we have seen Sara, Tim.

cannot bear this suspense. I must go to the Grand Hotel and know the truth-

the truth, Tim—to-night!"
They stepped inside the theatre as Marguerite was rising from her pallet of straw. Then her voice, full of heart-broken anguish and passion of love, rang out in agonised pathos.

With trembling hand the old man ad-

justed his glass, grasped the door for sup-port, and, in a dazed exultation, tremb-lingly whispered—
"Come, Tim, come! It is Sara! It must be her!"

As they were hurring all the same in the same i

must be her!"
As they were hurrying along, the old
man stopped suddenly, as if he had been
dealt a blow. They were in the shadow
of a great building, and Tim could not see
his face, but there were tears in his voice as he said—
"Tim, she has never come for me, and perhaps-" His voice failed him for a moment, but he cleared his throat bravely

and continued:—"Perhaps—she—would rather—rather not find me, Tim!"

"Now, I don't believe that, Uncle Tony!" said Tim stoutly. "I bet she has looked for you all over. Why, it's seven years since you came from New York."
"But she never work." "But she never wrote, Tim."
"Maybe the letters got lost. Lots of letters get lost, you know!"

"Perhaps. Anyway I must be certain about it all. And then if—" He stopped, and, after a moment, said in a resigned and gentle tone—"It will be a comfort, Tim, even if I should never see her but

this once."
They had been waiting but a few n ments, just inside the door of the ladies entrance of the Grand Hotel, when the carriages began to arrive. Several parties passed in. Then she came, leaning on the arm of her escort, followed by her maid.

The fragrance of the flowers in her hand touched the old man's face. The down on her cloak brushed his hand as he stood in the shadow. He did not stir until she had swept quite by him. Then he followed her quickly. Not until she had reached her apartment could be command himself. Then, stepping forward, pale and trembling, he said softly— "I—am—Anthony Marshall."

She started back, poised an instant on one foot and then, springing forward with a wild, glad cry, she reached out her beau-tiful arms, and clasped the old man to her strong young breast, exclaiming—
"I knew—I knew I should sometime find The question then is: "What can we do about it? We have recently been

my little father ! I told Sir William so. Dear, dear heart! I would rather have you, my little father, than all of England!—yes, yes, yes, than all world!"

Ever after, this great songstress and this ittle, radiant old man were inseparable : near them, too, was loyal, loving Tim and his triangle, while "mother" less particu-lar, mellowed by opulence, but still alert as to values, stood like a rock between all the world and Anthony Marshall's daugh-

A Fallen Star.

From the Boston Transcript. obdurate as the rest. Finally Pere Hyacinthe won him by promising to pronounce a panegyric on Luther, which he did, comparing him to himself. The congregation amounted to seven.

How an Infidel Prayed.

Hume, the historian, passing one day by the back of Edinburgh castle, where the ground is very swampy and the footpath narrow, inadvertently tumbled into the bog, where he stuck, not being able to extricate himself. A washerwoman happened to pass at the time, looked at him, and was traveling on, when he shouted after her to lend him her assistance. "Na, "Na, na," replied the woman, "you are Hume, the infidel." "Well, well, no matter," rethe inidel." "Well, well, no matter," replied he, "you know, good woman, your Christian charity commands you to do good even to your enemies." "No, I winna," said she, "unless you will first repeat the creed and the Lord's Prayer." Having no other alternative he was forced

to accede to the pious woman's terms. Children starving to death on account of their inability to digest food will find a most marvellous food and remedy in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable

Drive It Away. Drive away all poisonous humor from the blood before it develops in scrofula or some chronic form of disease. Bur-

dock Blood Bitters will do it. Fever colic, unnatural appetite, fretful-ness, weakness, and convulsions, are some ness, weakness, and convulsions, are some of the effects of worms in children; destroy the worms with Dr. Low's Worm

ISTIT NOTTOUR DUTY!

Catholic Review. We remember once being greatly amused at overhearing a conversation in a

amused at overhearing a conversation in a public conveyance, between a well-dressed lady and a gentleman whose chief anxiety seemed to be to avoid disagreeing with her. "I am an Episcopalian," said the lady, who carried a large and handsome "Book of Common Prayer." I am an Episcopalian, but I don't believe in the Trinity. Our minister says that I'm not an Episcopalian if I don't believe in the Trinity, but I tell him I am, and a good one too: but all the ministers in the world. one, too; but all the ministers in the world can't make me believe that there are three per-sons in one God."

sons in one God."

Now, to any intelligent Catholic such an utterance as this must sound at once pitiful and ludicrous. To us the idea of a Church which includes amongst its members persons who deny its fundamental doctrines is an absurdity, and the ignorance displayed by this fashionable lady is almost incredible. But, unhappily, there are some Catholics who are not much better off, as far as regards a knowledge better off, as far as regards a knowledge better off, as far as regards a knowledge of what they believe or ought to believe It is only a short time since that a life-long Catholic, a gentleman of cultivated intelligence, said to us that he had great difficulty in believing that many of bis non-Catholic friends, who were good, conscientious, and even pious people, must infallibly be lost because they were not professed Catholics, while the doctrine of professed Cathones, while the doctrine of the damnation of unbaptized infants was still harder for him. When we ex-plained the real doctrine of the Church on these points, he pro-fessed himself greatly surprised and re-lieved. And this is by no means an isola-ted case. We firmly believe that there is among young Catholics a lamentable want of knowledge of the doctrines of the Church. There must be thousands who attend Low Mass on Sundays and perhaps never hear a doctrinal sermon. No one who has ever taught in Sunday-school will need to be reminded of the difficulty of making children learn their lessons and making children learn their lessons and the practical impossibility of giving them an intelligent comprehension of the neces-sary dogmas in the short space of one hour each week. Moreover, while there is nothing to be said against the matter of our Catechisms, as they have their "impriour Catechisms, as they have their "imprimatur," and must be correct, yet it is undeniable that their style, to say the least,
is not exactly alluring. Children who are
particularly bright, or who have the gift
of learning readily by rote, manage to
learn the answer to most of the questions
by heart, but it is not too much to say that
a great deal of the matter in the larger a great deal of the matter in the larger catechism is beyond the comprehension of the average Sunday-school teacher—not on account of the difficulty of the subject, but because of the peculiar style of expression. It is in fact necessary, usually, for a teacher to spend a good deal of time in explaining the meaning of words if he wants his class to understand what they are saying to him. We are not alone in thinking that for these and other reasons our young people are in deplorable ignorance of the doctrines of the Church. That it is of the highest importance that Catholics, especially at this day, should know as thoroughly as possible what they believe, we do not propose to prove; it is a truth which answers for itself.

The question then is: "What can we

made acquainted with the work of a priest in one of our large cities which we believe in one of our large cities which we believe offers a very satisfactory reply to this inquiry. This zealous priest observed, as many others have, that the young people of his parish were not so well posted as they ought to be in their religion. Accordingly he opened a weekly Christian cordingly he opened a weekly Christian doctrine class, to which he invited all the Sunday-school scholars over a certain age, as well as the young men and women of the parish in general. Each evening was devoted to an instruction upon every point, and every member of the class was obliged to take notes of what was said. The instructions were made very simple From the Boston Transcript.

Pere Hyacinthe has fallen upon evil days since his return to France. He is, indeed, a voice crying in the wilderness, as religious bodies of all denominations refuse him their pulpits. The other day he proposed to deliver a discourse at Neuilly, in the neighborhood of Paris. Neuilly, in the neighborhood of Paris, pupil was expected to write out, during but could find admission nowhere. At the week, a concise summary of the inbut could find admission nowhere. At last, in desperation, he besought the English rector of a little Anglican church recently erected to grant him admission, at first the English minister was as the class grew steadily. The men and and the class grew steadily. The men and young women of the parish attended in young women of the parish attended in great numbers and the class before long included several hundred pupils. Finally, the local Catholic journal asked to be allowed to publish the best papers that were handed in, and this was permitted. We have seen some of them, and they are really admirable, showing a thorough comprehension of the points made in the lectures and giving most gratifying evilectures and giving most gratifying evidence of the complete success of the ex-

Here, then, is something practical; and now the question presents itself—Is it not our duty, as conscientious Catholics, to look about us and see if we cannot do at least a little part in carrying on so great and important a work? We have not all at hand the facilities and advantages for the work which are at the command of a parish priest, but if we cannot organize a large class, may it not be in our power to form a small one? If not this, then are there not one or two or three young Catholics whom we can teach and help to know better and to understand more fully the glorious truths and saving doctrines of our blessed religion?

Opportunity is never wholly wanting to those who are in earnest to do good. And what labor could possibly be more joyful and pleasant to a true Catholic than to Does this Refer to You.

Are you troubled with biliousness, dyspepsia, liver or kidney complaints, or bad blood? If so you will find a certain cure in Burdock Blood Bitters.

Drive It are to You.

and pleasant to a true Catholic than to enlighten the eyes and plant firmly the feet of those children who are trying to what upright and sure in the straight way that leads to heaven and the glorious fruition of the saints?

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and per-manently cured. Book of particulars 9 cents, in stamps. Consultation free. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

CATHOLIC AND PRO SIONS From St. Joseph's

JAN. 31, 1885.

The following contraction to the noted George Francture at Cincinnati, when well as "M. R." (who given), heard him more all the interest of a rom internal evidence of factories Francis is not a George Francis is not a body knows. Brought with the "poor" Prote in China, whose wonder "hard lot" among the " he had heard so much sachusetts Sunday-scho contributed his pocket-a lad, picked blackberri honest penny by selli tion list for the "poor, ies" so far away! Groactually visits the Cele HERE IS WHAT HE SA

ure of the missionary's walk of shell led to walk of shell led to door, which was orna silver door-knob.
"Well, I looked ch knob, and what do yo imagined, at least, that lump of silver a gr twenty-five cent pieces while a boy. It was si while a boy. It was so ringing the bell that I full fledged English la dered and shaved, wh manner, demanded my him I wished to spea master, if convenient.
"He informed me l

finished dressing, but and I was invited to

The servant took my absence I had a chance appointments of the l of making a home COMFORTABLE, BEAUTH was there. The mas appearance of all you to suppose that you of one of the lordly me Square, instead of a m the wild coast of Chin minutes I heard a hea and saw descending portly gentleman, in and slippers. He carr baby in his arms. Aft he opened the parlor in. The room was gra the middle was a cent large, richly bound B baby sitting on the lipyed his babyship's fright at that moment clusion that Bibles a to go together. I for pleasant, agreeable ge

charge of a mission about seven miles dis HIS PRINCI was, however, in amount of Bibles an tions. He showed several tons of sac stored. I expressed miles back into the c erend host kindly te norse, and despatche bring me safely back vitation to lunch wit all of which I gratefu "The appearance prove much as you l

versationalist, and w rent topics. He in

seldom went far into

earth is hard, dry an of fine white sand and almost blind about three miles on on the point of tu quarter of a mile in moving figure, the beheld since leavin was a man leading wretched looking de with a heavy load of peared as if the ma donkey and cart the osity impelled me of this toiler in the came near enough person, I became sa who was dragging ence in some tra and gaunt in pers loose garment of tial, with a cord end costed him in Fren beisance, he answ I inquired the dire going, and he poi site to my way b some old clothes a

filled with ripe an "'My good fe dling as an avocat in this desolat am a medical man Maison de Sante miles distant, to v ing.' Excuse me, name of reason

sional man like y

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"I here checke

touched upon a sorrow, perhaps that he wished to his face brighter countenance he "I A and have some s herbs, and cooli human infirmiti only care, is the in obedience to teach and instr creatures in the do my duty as

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CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MIS-

From St. Joseph's Advocate.

The following contrast is credited to the noted George Francis Train in a lecture at Cincinnati, where we ourselves, as well as "M. R." (whose version is here ven), heard him more than once. It has given), heard him more than once. It has all the interest of a romance, with all the internal evidence of fact. The eccentric George Francis is not a Catholic, as everybody knows. Brought up to sympathize with the "poor" Protestant missionaries in China, whose wonderful "sacrifices" and "hard lot" among the "Heathen Chinese" he had heard so much about at his Massachusetts Suaday-school, he not only contributed his pocket-money, but, when a lad, picked blackberries and turned an honest penny by selling them to keep equate on the twenty five cent contribution list for the "poor, starving missionaries" so far away! Grown to be a man, he actually visits the Celestial Empire, and

HERE IS WHAT HE SAW ON LANDING:
"A short walk brought me to the inclosure of the missionary's house; a well kept walk of shell led to the massive front

twenty-five cent pieces that I contributed while a boy. It was some minutes after ringing the bell that I was admitted by a that cheerfulness of manner; that sublime, while deed Freihald Problem 1 and 1 a

was there. The massive oak furniture, the rich carpets and mirrors, the general appearance of all you saw, would lead you to suppose that you were under the roof of one of the lordly mansions in Grosvenor of one of the lordly mansions in Grosvenor Square, instead of a missionary's house on the wild coast of China: In about fifteen minutes I heard a heavy step on the stairs, and saw descending a very handsome, portly gentleman, in a rich morning gown and slippers. He carried a fine, beautiful baby in his arms. After a cordial greeting, he opened the parlor door and invited me in. The room was grandly furnished. In the middle was a centre table, and on it a in. The room was grandly furnished. In the middle was a centre table, and on it a large, richly bound Bible. He placed the baby sitting on the Bible, and quite enjoyed his babyship's fear and wonder, and right at that moment I came to the conclusion that Bibles and babies ought not to go together. I found him to be a very pleasant, agreeable gentleman, a good conversationalist, and well informed on current topics. He informed me that he rent topics. He informed me that he seldom went far into the interior. He had charge of a mission station and church about seven miles distant. HIS PRINCIPAL LABOR

was, however, in distributing a large amount of Bibles and tracts in all directions. He showed me a room in which several tons of sacred literature were stored. I expressed a desire to go a few miles back into the country, and my reverend host kindly tendered me his riding horse, and despatched a guide with me to

stored. I exposed the country, and an extend host kindly tendered me his fully headered me his fully headered me his fully header and a soul country and another country. The appearance of thing does not improve much a you leave the coast. The earth is hard, dry and parched, and all over of the distance I aw a man behalf of the country of the manaral, exclusive of the towns about three miles on horseback, and I was on the point of turning bock, when quarter of a mile in the distance I aw a man leading a most inlining time. The proposition of the country of the manaral, exclusive of the towns about three miles on horseback, and I was on the point of turning bock, when quarter of a mile in the distance I aw a man leading a most inlining time. The proposition of the natives of this inhospitable land. Tall and gaunt in person, with long matted hair and beard, his principal dress was a loose garment of the very coarsest material, with a cord encircling his waist. I accosted him in French, and, with a very low obeisance, he answered me in that tongue obeisance, he answered hie in that togate.

I inquired the direction in which he was going, and he pointed out a course opposite to my way back. In the cart were some old clothes and bottles, and a basket

filled with ripe and delicious fruits.

"'My good fellow, you follow peddling as an avocation? How does it pros"The gendarme—'Sire, it was King Louis Philippe.'

"The Emperor—'For having arrested me.'

Maison de Sante (private hospital) some miles distant, to which I am now journey-

ing.'
"'Excuse me, friend, but what in the name of reason could induce a professional man like you to leave Europe and come to such a country as this to practice

"I here checked myself as I noticed a visible emotion in the old man's face, and the thought struck me that perhaps I had touched upon a tender cord—some great sorrow, perhaps, flashed across his mind, that he wished to forget. Batin a moment his face brightened, and with a smiling countenance he answered:

and have some skill in applying roots and herbs, and cooling potions to the cure of herbs, and cooling potions to the cure of human infirmities, but my principal, my only care, is the souls of men. I am here in obedience to my Divine Master, to teach and instruct these poor benighted creatures in the faith of Christ. I am a creatures in the faith of Christ. I am cough the faith o "I AM A PHYSICIAN. do my duty as best I may.' He loosed the girdle around his waist, and produced the girdle around his waist, and pr

mission. In order to do all the good possible, he had studied the medical qualities of plants, and by his knowledge was enabled to cure many the eases, it not of enabled to cure many a cases, if not of too malignant a type, and by such acts he had gained the gratitude and esteem of the natives, and he had made many con-verts to the Christian religion. Four or five miles back he had built a little church and school, and hospital, where he treated the sick.

the sick.

"'And are you content to wear out your life in this way,' I asked—'away from home, society and friends—tasting none of the world's joys or pleasures? Surely this is more than man should be asked to lear?"

bear?'
"'Know, my dear friend,' said the good
"'Know, my dear friend,' said the good "Know, my dear friend,' said the good missioner, 'that I am as happy as it is possible for mortal to be. I live in the Divine contemplation, and I endeavor to follow in the footsteps of my dear Lord. My highest ambition is to bring these poor benighted children of the desert to a knowledge of the true faith, and make them children and followers of Christ; and if, in the pursuit of this calling, I am thought worthy of the crown of martyrdom, I will most gladly welcome it indeed. But you must excuse me, sir, as many poor people await my coming; accept my blessing as a bon jour,' and unconsciously myself and companion uncovered as the old man gave us his blessing. Those mild eyes; that pale, emacitable walk of shell led to the massive front door, which was ornamented by a large silver door-knob.

"Well, I looked closely at that door knob, and what do you think I saw. I imagined, at least, that I saw in this big lump of silver a great many of the twenty-five cent pieces that I contributed twenty-five cent pieces that I contributed and those wretched sandals, which were noble expression of sentiment, all impressed me with the conviction that there

master, if convenient.

"He informed me his master was not finished dressing, but would be shortly, and I was invited to a seat in the hall. The servant took my card, and in his absence I had a chance to note the elegant appointments of the house. Everything that modern art had introduced in the way of making a home comportable, Beautiful and Pleasant, and had twenty-five cents to spare every and had twenty five cents to spare every week, I would know better what missionary society to give it to."

Louis Napoleon and His Captors.

Lucy H. Hooper in Philadelphia Bulle-tin: Here is a pleasing incident in the career of Napoleon III., which took place while he was with the camp at Boulogne in 1854:

"On arriving at Boulogne the Emperor commissioned M. Ducos, the Minister of Marine, to find out if there still existed in with interest by Mr. Ryan's friends in that town any of the men who had been concerned in his arrest on the occasion of his ill-fated expedition in 1840. Ducos discovered a sailor who had thrown himself into the sea to seize the Prince, who was trying to swim back to the vessel in which he had come, the aforesaid sailor having clutched the pretender by the hair; then Ducos also discovered the gendarme, then a custom house officer, who, on the beach, had received the vanquished Prince from the hands of the sailor and had taken him by the collar. These two men were brought to Ducos, who asked them if they brought to Ducos, who asked them if they were really the persons that had been designated to him. The two poor devils replied, with much hesitation, that it was they who had arrested the Prince, and Ducos orderel them to return the next morning at 9.30. After an anxious night they presented themselves before the Minister exactly at the appointed hour. Ducos conducted them to the Emperor, and the sailor was the one first admitted is seven stories in height, and is 107 feet

wear-who gave it to you?

ou wear-who gave it to you?
"The gendarme-Sire, it was King

dling as an avocation! The last ed.

per in this desolate region? I asked.
""You mistake, bon ami," he replied, 'I
am a medical man, and I have a sort of a
am a medical man, and I have a sort of a
truth; sire, it was on the occasion of your
truth; sire, it was on the occasion of your

arrest I received it.'
"The Emperor—"I am sorry for it because I shall not have the pleasure of giving it to you myself, since you have already got it, but there is the military medal (taking off the one that he wore himself and fastening it to the breast of the gendarme's uniform). You are a brave soldier.' And the gendarme received, as the sailor had already done, a gift of 500 francs."

Don't Despair of Relief, if troubled with Chronic Dyspepsia or Constipation. These ailments, as well as Biliousness, Kidney infirmities, and feminine troubles, are eradicated by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, an alterative of long tried and clearly proven efficacy. It is a fine blood depurent as well as corrective, and contains no in-

A PROMINENT IRISHMAN.

We published a few days ago a list of Irish Catholic gentlemen who, by dint of ability and perseverance, had achieved wealth in California. In their struggle to come to the front they had recourse to no means but of the most honorable character, and stand to-day a credit to their race and religion. In the development of the great North-West Irishmen have had and still have a foremost place. Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, while yet a priest, years and years ago, drew the outside world's attention to the wonderous wealth of Minnesota. Not content with appeals from pulpit a lady's reception hall 29x30 feet in size and platform and productions in the press framed to bring under notice the untold resources of that great state in boundless prairie, valued minerals, and richest forests, Dr. Ireland took active measures to bring to Minnesota that tide of immigration which has swollen its population to its present respectable figure and made known in far off lands and amid strange peoples the good things offered by this peoples the good things offered by this feature of each of the rooms. Every precaution has been taken to make the precaution has been taken to make the land of promise to the sober and industrious. In the professional, industrial and mercantile classes of St. Paul, the Irish element is ably and numerously Chies ringing the bell that I was admitted by a full-fledged English lackey, puffed, pownfull-fledged English lackey, puffed and shaved with the conviction that there are represented. About three years and the pownfull-fledged English lackey, puffed and shaved with the conviction that there are represented and shaved with the conviction that there are represented and s Canada at an early age, he had gone to the mining regions of the great silver bearing districts of Utah and Colorado. Here, by activity, intelligence and pluck he soon forced himself to the front. Becoming possessed of valuable mining property, he laid the foundation of that immense wealth which is his to-day, and which he has put into all manner of enterprises calculated to benefit his fellowmen and enhance the business facilities of the community of which he forms part. One of Mr. Ryan's latest enterprises is the construction of a magnificent hotel, the glory of St. Paul and the

> Canada and elsewhere: THE HOTEL RYAN.

pride of the North-West. In the St.

Paul Globe we find a description of the

Among the magnificent improvements that have risen in strength and beauty during the past year in St. Paul none have excited the degree of admiration caused by the erection and near com-pletion of the Ryan hotel. The work on this splendid structure was begun a year ago last fall, since then the building has risen seven stories in height and the interior is now ready for the work of plas-tering. When completed the building alone will have cost Dennis Ryan, Esq.,

actions. He stammered and nestated room time, then bravely making up his mind he replied:

"'Yes, sire, it was I. You were breaking laws. I was on duty, and I arrested you."

"The Emperor—'And that cross that alluding to this feature mention may alluding to this feature mention may here be made of another extension; allusion is made to the grand balcony which will open on Jackson street from the third floor; the balcony will be so arranged as to overlook the dining hall, and it will present an elegant and ornate appearance, being of carved oak and highly finished. With reference to the finish of the woodwork, it may be here said also that all the wood will be richly carved, the first and second floors being done in hard wood with the exception of the kitchen, the balance being done in

pine. THE OFFICE. Opening from the grand entrance on the ground floor about in the center of the building is located the office, and in point of convenience, elegance and comfort this will no doubt equal any hotel office in the United States. In dimensions it will be fifty by seventy-five feet, with a height of twenty-eight feet to the trieze of the cornice; it will be illuminated during the day by means of the skylight which encompasses the center area of the hotel, and stained glass win-dows; the heavy cornices will be supan alterative of long tried and an alterative of long tried and an alterative of long tried and proven efficacy. It is a fine blood depurent proven efficients, and corrective, and contains no input depurent proven efficients, and contains no input depurent proven efficients, and corrective, and contains no input depurent proven efficients, and contains no input depurent proven efficacy. It is a fine blood depurent proven efficients, and contains no input depurent proven efficacy. It is a fine blood depurent proven efficients, and contains no input depurent provent depurent proved by iron pitasters, each column ported by iron pitasters, each column proved by iron pitasters, each column proved cap.

Composed of genuine French Grape material, while the floors will be of material, while devoutly kissed.

'He informed me that he had acquired a complete mastery of the Chinese language, and had been fifteen years on this guage, and had been fifteen years on this ment will be appointed with a telegraph flammatory attacks.

room, baggage room, coat rooms, toilet room, baggage room, coat rooms, toilet rooms, etc. Leading from the office is the grand stair case, which will be done in oak with newels of cherry; the ceilings will be richly /nescoed and ornamented with delicate tracery.

THE PARLORS AND DINING HALL.

In all there are four parlors, two of which are 20x26 feet in size and the two miyate parlors being 36x17 feet in

private parlors being 36x17 feet in dimensions. These will be finished in cherry. The main dining room is 46x86 feet in size, with a height of 20 feet; it will be done in oak and the grained beams will be supported by iron columns; the ceiling will be ribbed and paneled with a unique and tasteful novelty in the way of screen work between the columns. These are on the second floor, besides which there is a lady's recention hell 20x20 feet in size.

In addition to the office on the ground floor there is located the billiard room, 42x74 feet in dimensions, the bar room and restaurant 42x56 feet in size, and a half dozen elegant and spacious stores.

Access to the several landings or floors of the building will be had by means of

building perfectly fire proof by means of the fire clay tiles, furnished by the Fire Proof Construction company of

thicago.

The roof is also fire proof and unique m its way, being covered with fine clay tiling and topped off with tar and gravel, the design being by E. Scribner, of this city. To further guard against fire and add to the security of the guests, three exterior fire escapes built out from the rear wall and connecting with every corridor have been constructed. These are in reality a series of broad, spacious staircases made of solid iron, with handsome balcony railings. They were con-structed by the St. Paul Foundry company, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Toppin. This firm also furnished the iron work of the building. Especial pains have also been taken to have the hotel perfectly ventilated with fresh air, while the dealist is seen as while the skylight is arranged so as to avoid having any dark rooms. Among the elegant features, mention of which was almost overlooked, are the plate windows of French glass overlooking the office from the second floor, the effect

being indeed charming.

The building will be illuminated with The building will be filtiminated with electric light, furnished by the St. Paul Electric Light company. On the Robert street tower will be placed a flagstaff, rising a clear height of 200 feet from the curb, and bearing a pennant on which will be the name of Ryan.

The question of who will conduct the botal is still a mosted question: negatimagnificent structure, which will be read

hotel is still a mooted question; negoti ations are pending with the several prominent hotel men of New York and Boston, but it is more than likely that Mr. Ryan will equip and conduct the superb establishment himself.

Reunited Through Their Child.

A well-dressed, comfortable German woman sat in the complainant's chair in Special Sessions yesterday, and near her stood her little daughter, pretty, fair-haired, and four years old. Mrs. Mathlad Levy was suing her husband Abraham, who stood at the prisoner's bar, for abau-

tween them.
"Goo'-by," she shouted, and all the court smiled good-by.—N. Y. Times.

Farmer's Folly.

Some farmers adhere, even against the full light of fact and discovery, to the old fashioned folly of coloring butter the old tashioned folly of coloring butter with carrots, annatto, and inferior substances, notwithstanding the splendid record made by the Improved Butter Color, prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. At scores of the best agricultural Fairs it has received the highest award over all compatitive. highest award over all competitors.

highest award over all competitors.

By looking at the quotations of the Virginia tobacco markets it will be found that the highest price paid for "fillers"—which is the tobacco which forms the body of the plug—very closely corresponds with the invoiced price of tobacco leaf imported into Cotavia. As over four ponds with the invoiced price of todace leaf imported into Ontario. As over four-fifths ot all the leaf imported into the Province is for "Myrtle Navy" stock, this fact is official proof of the claim that the "Myrtle Navy" is made of the linest Vinginia leaf

Virginia leaf. Give Holloway's Corn Care a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

A Wide-Spread Evil.

The great source of consumption and of ugly sores is scrofula in the blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the entire system and cure scrofula, as well as the more common blood humors.

To Dyspeptics.

Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable - a pleasant, entirely safe, and re liable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness aftering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.
The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Solrees take place weekly, clevaling taste, testing improvement and ensurir. self-possession. Strict attention is paid it opromote physical and intellectual development, nabits of neatness and seconomy, with refinement of manner.
TERMS to 8 a lithe difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.
For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocese.

OT, or any Priest of the Diocese.

ONVENT OF OUR LADY OF
Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies
who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is
paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studtes will be resumed on Monday, Sept. Ist.
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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1885. CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

We read in a late issue of the Winn peg Siftings, a statement to the effect that at short intervals the different pastors of the Winnipeg churches preach missionary sermons urging their hearers to contribute for the spread of the Gospel among the heathens of Africa, Asia interest in converting these benighted does not see that it is any of its business to object. "But," continues Siftings, "we wish to

draw the attention of the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land, and his right and left bowers throughout the North-west, not forgetting our dear brother of Holy Trinity; also the attention of the Rever ends Messrs, Stafford, Silcox, Rutledge Cameron, Pitblado, and every Protestan ainister in the city, to a statement made in a recent issue of this paper by Dr Orton, M.P., the chief of the medica of the C.P.R. construction west Dr. Orton says that the only Christian denomination which has done anything for the spiritual welfare of the navvier untains is the Roman Catholic denomination. Not a Protestant clergy man, lay-reader or worker, or mission ary has ever visited the different camps Dr. Orton holds too responsible a posi-tion to make an assertion like this if it was untrue. Typhoid fever of the most malignant description has been getting in its deadly work all last summer among the navvies, and the only clergyman to attend to the consolation of the dying was a Roman Catholic priest. All honor to that church and to that priest, all to the different Protestant sects and their clergymen. Christianize the niggers of far-distant lands, and let the ite men of our own be neglected! We do not publish this out of any

spirit of boastfulness, nor through any

lesire to claim for the Catholic mission-

aries any credit that is not theirs. The

Catholic missionaries were the first to

bring the light and peace of the gospel into the Canadian North-West. For the Indian and the white man alike, their services are ever at command. A great work they have done and are doing with little or no help from Catholics in old Canada, who in many cases might lend them assistance. The masses of our people are indeed poor and struggling, but we have amongst us men blessed with a large share of this world's goods, and who give nothing in aid of so noble a work. If approached to do so, they tell you that they have given or must true in some, but it is so in very few cases. How many of our wealthy Catholics have given anything like substantial aid to our houses of education, to the strengthening of our Separate School system, or even to churches and orphanages. Is it not a shame and a disgrace that while Protestants give so liberally to the sustentation of missions that are confessedly failures, Catholics stand by indifferent to the success or failure of missions to which even non-Catholics pay the tribute of honest admiration. Speaking of missions, we were very much struck by a letter which appeared in the Free Press of this city on the 21st inst., in reply to a howl of helpless and cowardly bigotry from the Rev. Dr. McKay, a Chinese missionary who thinks himself qualified to evangelize the Chinese from Canada, through abuse, of course, of Rome and Romanism. Mr. Conlon, the Free Press correspondent disposes of Dr. McKay in the most

effectual manner : To the Editor of the Free Press. Dr. McKay's last letter from Hong Kong requires a few comments. From the Doctor's own statement I learn that Revs. Jamieson, Maxwell, himself and their wives fled away from their Chinese docks at the approach of the French wolves. Hence Canadians will naturally conclude that all those ministers acted the part of hirelings; because "the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep. But the hireling seeth the wolf coming, and leavest the sheep. and leaveth the sheep and flieth, and the wolf catcheth and scattereth the sheep. And the hireling flieth because he is a hireling, and he hath no care for the sheep." (John, x., 11-12-13.) Surely if those ministers had any care for the many Chiese they would be a sheep. poor Chinese, they would not flee away from them in their hour of need. Dr. McKay, it seems, could not finish his from them in their hour of need. Dr. McKay, it seems, could not finish his crude epistle without having a fling at the "Romish priests in Formosa." Well, his huge polyp of an empire. The Pakin government will go on for even

According to a statement published in last Monday's Free Press, one denomination alone sent away \$185,000 to the missionaries in 1884. "Now, what have they done with all that money?" "Supported their wives and families." "But what else?" "Paid for beautifying their own houses and gardens." "And what else?" "Oh, well, paid for printing long accounts of converts that never existed, but you know we have to do this in order to induce Canadians to heap up the missionary collections."

nissionary collections."

Rev. Dr. McKay's letter says:—"Mrs. Jamieson and Mrs. McKay made ready to go when the French came, and we all thought it better for Rev. Mr. Jamieson thought it better for Rev. Mr. Jamieson to accompany them, because he was still studying the language." Well, now, what a capital excuse for him to desert his flock? What else? "I" (says the Dr.) "remained behind," (not very far behind I guess.) "being weak after a severe attack of fever, brought on mainly through anxiety for the mission." (Oh, Holy Moses!) "I thought of making a trip on a steamer for a sea breeze." Ha! in danger, be sure to let your anxiety for the mission bring on a fever and then you will have an excuse to run away and other remote places. Siftings says this is all very well and if the Christian to get back failed," (I know the Doctor continues:—"Arriving here all attempts to get back failed," (I know the Doctor continues conti was just dying to get back) "and I can't swim across the channel." Well, now, people and are willing to pay for it, it that is too bad-really we ought to have a missionary swimming school over here; but just wait, Doctor, don't jump in the water yet. We will send you some more money to buy you a string of bladders; tie these bladders around your waist, Dr. and then strike out across the Characters. the Channel for all you are worth. I am sorry you are not a native of Cork, Doc

tor, because if you were you might float across the Channel without any bladder. According to a statement published in last Monday's Free Press, one Chrisin last Monday's Free Fress, one Unris-tian denomination purposes sending away \$200,000 to the missionaries during the present year. Well, Mr. Editor, I be-lieve in protection. Why not spend that \$200,000 here in Canada? "Charity begins at home." Now there are thousands of heathens here in Canada. will wager a load of hay against a gallon of molasses, that there are not 1,000 Christians on the Lake Shore, between Christians on the Lake Snore, between Fort Erie and Leamington, that can re-cite the Lord's Prayer correctly. This commentary on our boasted is a sad commentary on our boasted missionary zeal. Well, let us correct our own heathen first, then it will be time enough to send away our money to enable Rev. Dr. McKay to enjoy a sea-breeze in China. Yours, J. Conlon. Appin, Jan. 20, 1885.

Our Protestant friends and neighbors have been, we think, often enough bled to learn some sense. All that their missionaries have thus far accomplished is the spreading of infamous lies amongst heathen tribes concerning Catholic doctrine and practice. Unable themselves to win souls for Christ, they had rather see the benighted heathen remain in his ignorance, superstition, and darkness than join the Holy Catholic Church. We make this statement deliberately, knowing whereof we speak. If, of course, our non-Catholic neighbors keep their purse strings loose for every missionary of the Dr. McKay stamp, it is their own concern. But neither they nor religion can profit by such ill-timed liberality.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The American remarks that the war between France and China seems to be give so largely to local works of charity carried on with nearly as much secrecy stopped over a day on his return home or religion that they cannot afford any- as if it were a purely confidential transaction. The only trustworthy glimpses to be obtained of the current of events are through the English and foreign merchants at the Treaty Ports, and even this medium of information is not of the they still maintain the struggle. The men, such as they are, and are fully prepared to sacrifice them. M. Ferry's late longer to a handful of brave men to achieve the conquest of Tonquin. He announced that the government intended | pastor." immediately to increase its energies in strength at home or interfere with the general mobilization. There were, he said, in France three millions of men, the best crouching idly like hunters with their eyes fixed on a single point. M. Ferry also declared that the government would insist upon the complete execution of

long since said farewell to home and friends. They will not flee away from their Chinese flocks; they have lived with the Chinese flocks; they have lived with the Chinese, they will suffer and die and be buried with the Chinese, because they are "good shepherds." (John, x, 11.)

According to a statement published in last Monday's Free Press, one denom-last Monday's Free Press, one denom-

It is well that the French people should at once be brought face to face with the grave character of their undertaking in China. France can chastise China, but it must be a vigorous and well-aimed blow at the very heart of Chinese despotism.

PRIESTS AND PROPLE.

On the 14th of December last, the ancient and historic city of Kilkenny witnessed one of the grandest gatherings that has within recent years rejoiced its people. The occasion was the consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory. Amongst the prelates in attendance at the ceremony were the illustrious Archbishops of Armagh and Cashel. The greatest enthusiasm pretrip on a steamer for a sea breeze." Ha! vailed among the people. An American ha! ha! Good for you, Doctor. Look out for No. 1. Whenever your flock is St. Canice filled the episcopal chair, has graced it by greater priestly piety or nolier patriotism than Dr. Brownrigg brings to it, and this same journal significantly adds that mere pageants, even when they are associated with the most sacred ceremonials of religion, would pall upon the Catholic heart of Ireland just now, if, beneath the splendor and the solemnity, the people did not feel the pulse of the priest and prelate beating for the cause of Ireland, and if, in the most triumphant strains of the sacred liturgy, there was not consciously breathed a prayer for the triumph of justice and freedom. We were, we must confess, rejoiced to

> close observer of Irish affairs. It is now ndeed apparent that as education progresses in Ireland, the new and more enlightened generations set their hearts more irmly on seeing self-government restored to their native country. It is indeed most gratifying to know that the thousands of young men who every year issue from the admirable schools of the Christian Brothers, and others scarcely less admirable, are, if possible, more Catholic than of pauper children from Britain to this their predecessors. They are acquainted country is not, on the whole, favorable. with the sad havoc wrought in countries once Catholic by skepticism and socialism rather limited, and we consequently and desire above and before all else to stand open to correction. One thing Among all classes there is but -that the children of St. Patrick should not go the way now travelled by Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese, and even by Englishmen and English, Irish or Scotch, the better for Scotchmen, whose Protestantism offers but all concerned. Canada offers a ready of scientific rationalism. It is the unanimous desire as it is the earnest prayer of there is no room here for the drone or the the Irish people that they should forever helpless victims of misgovernment at remain faithful Christians and loyal Catholics. The Irish people look with suspic. except to the patient and intelligent ion on any writer or publicist who seeks toiler. To him it offers advantages noto divide them from their priests and prelates. The people of Kilkenny, by the enthusiastic reception they accorded all and Labor Council in the protest against the visiting prelates, but especially the the deportation of these pauper children Archbishop of Cashel, emphasized their to Canada. Till times improve, at all desire to be one with the clergy and epis. events, we have enough on hands to care copate in the struggle for national free. for our own pauper population, young dom. At Kildare, where the Archbishop and old. from Kilkenny, he was again accorded a magnificent popular ovation. Addressing these good people of Kildare the Arch-

bishop said, "our first duty is thanksgiving to God." this medium of information is not of the best or most reliable. In Tonquin it appears certain, however, that the fighting has been almost constant, and while "Our representatives in Parliament were the Chinese have been regularly repelled, they still maintain the struggle. The they still maintain the struggle. The Chinese lack skill and organization, but they have countless numbers of fighting love and devotion. It is a rare and a fair land, this land of ours. We are waging a constitutional warfare for its advance-ment. We shall never lay down our declaration of ministerial policy shows that France is determined to trust no way to certain victory. But whatever may betide, history will tell that foremost in the fray were the men of historic Kildare, headed by their fearless and devoted

Such words of love for the noble land trumpet it forth to the whole country Tonquin and would not stop till it occu- of Erin cannot fail to arouse to a still that he has a mother and sister living in pied the entire country up to the frontier higher point the enthusiasm of the people Toronto. We know nothing of this moof the Chinese empire. The Mimster in the cause of national independence. It ther or sister, but we do venture to say added that the operations necessary to is indeed to the Irish people one of the that a greater outrage on decency and the proposed conquest of Tonquin would hopeful signs of the times that such burn- private right than the publication of the ing speech should have fallen from the above telegram could not have been lips of a great prelate. At no crisis of committed. Condemn the criminal, but Irish history when the dearest interests of spare those whose whole influence should Ireland were at stake were the bishops have been against his embracing a crimsoldiers in the world, ready at a moment's found wanting. Either in words of warn inal career. Was this mother or sister, notice to meet the foe in the interests of ing or of encouragement were their voices so specifically described in the telegram, France. It was unworthy of the French | heard at the opportune moment. But | concerned in the remotest degree in any never, as at the present, were the of the robberies said to have been compeople bound in closest alliance with mitted by this hapless young fellow. It their devoted and revered prelates. has not been so said, and it cannot, we

While in other European countries the think, be so claimed. Why then break clergy have lost all, or nearly all, their into the sorrow of the mother and sister, the Tien Tsin treaty and was resolved influence with the people, in Ireland it why publish their shame for an erring by every means in its power to chastise does happily seem to increase. There son and brother? This may be called the pride of China. What does this were and are alarmists who cried out by some liberty, but we call it license of against supposed Communistic tendencies the press. There is not, as far as we on the part of the faithful Irish. Crimes know, any family but has its sorrows and of a most deplorable character were indeed troubles. They may be known, but he committed during the late land agitation, who knows them is a veritable vandal if

ment through her fidelity to the precepts of holy religion and the counsels of its

A JUST PROTEST.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council had at its late meeting submitted for its consideration a report of the legislative committee that deserves serious attention. The committee had had its notice drawn to a paragraph in a British paper conveying the information that he guardians of the poor at Poplar have ntimated their intention of at once considering the expediency of assisting the migration to Canada of 76 children shom they have at present under their charge and who have been deserted by their guardians. The committee enter an indignant protest against any such novement as that contemplated by these benevolent guardians of the poor. The committee holds that

"The very large numbers of strong, healthy children now a burthen upon the resources of Canada, in its orph sylums, children's homes, etc., are liv og evidence of the fact that if "good omes" are to be found for orphan children in this country, there are unfortunately many more of them already in Dominion than can be provided for by the demand, and no such demand exists. These guardians, if anxious, as they are doubtless, to be rid of these pauper orphan children, will quickly find some "philanthropic" charlatan of either sex, having an "eye to business," either fin-ancially or for the sake of notoriety, ready to undertake the responsibility of "placing" these poor waifs in a strange land, if this outrageous system is not read that which must be apparent to every | promptly put a stop to. If sent to Cansuch circumstances, ada at all, under your committee have no hesitation in likely "home" for a large number of these children." predicting the reformatory as the most

There is a great deal to be said in favor of the position taken by the committee, and we have no doubt that the government will give the matter the consideration its importance deserves. Our own experience of the deportation This experience is, we must confess, the orphans of our own country. Another British government is made to understand that Canada must not be made the dumping ground for paupers, here by industry and honest toil, but motives of self-interest, revenge or bloodhome. This country is not an El Dorado where else to be found.

Our best wishes are with the Trades

LIBERTY OR LICENSE.

We read the following in one of our daily papers: Toronto, Jan. 18.-A. B. Campbell,

Toronto, Jan. 18.—A. B. Campbell, arrested in Chicago on suspicion of robbing the mail in Manitoba, is believed to be A. B. Campbell, son of the late Donald Campbell, Registrar of the County of Peel. He is a young man of about 25 and was employed in the Winnipeg post office. His mother and sister reside would be soon blown up with all the members of both Houses, including members of the Irish party, who deserve the fate for still holding their seats."

And this man claims to be a friend of Ireland. We are ourselves of the opinion that neither Rossa nor any of his This young man Campbell stands

charged with a most grievous crime. He

has, it is stated, been for years tampering with Her Majesty's mails in the systematic robber and thief, and if these charges be proved against him deserves the severest penalties of the law. But what, we may ask, has his poor mother or sister to do with all this? Why the "Romish priests in Formosa." Well, we worked the worked and the worked the worked the worked the worked the worked to the Castle, that sink of iniquity time, we think, that the press should opportunity offered. These are men sion."

have regard to the sacred and inalienable rights of persons and families. Stigmatize criminality, denounce criminals, but it is now clear to all but those who will not | do not, in the holy name of liberty, hesp coals of fire on the heads of the innocent and sorrow-stricken.

THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

The late attempts to destroy the British House of Parliament and London Tower have startled the civilized world. Men now ask with reason what can be plan and execute such deeds. Is it possible to believe that men can nowadays be found who hope to promote the cause of freedom and benefit their fellow-men by atrocious destruction of life and property? The outrages of the Nihilists in Russia have now a parallel in the crimes of the dynamite desperadoes of London. It is now evident that the highest and speediest and sternest stamping out of seems to have spread its network over so many countries of Europe and has extended its machinations even to America. We well know that by many this latest crime, one of the darkest that has of late years disgraced the record of nations, will be laid at the door of the Irish people. They will be charged with the perpetration of a deed from which the noble instincts, the honorable impulses, the humane characteristics and the Christian principles of their race revolt. The Irish nation has solemnly bound itself to the pursuance of a policy of constitutional agitation, and this determination of the Irish people at home has been heartily and enthusiastically approved and endorsed by their brethren in America and Australia. Murder, lawlessness and outrage they have repudiated and condemned as became a Christian and a generous people. It cannot. however, be denied that the ceaseless political agitations to which Ireland has been subjected through British misgovernment have borne evil fruit in the secret associations that from time to time have sprung into being on both sides of the Atlantic with the professed purpose of securing Ireland's liberation. These associations have never, indeed, especially of late years, met with anything like general support from the Irish people at home or in America. save Ireland from religious decadence. certain, the first duty of our people is to The fact that they stand condemned by Holy Church and by the dictates of one hope and one determination expressed thing equally certain, the sooner the right reason is for nearly all Irishmen sufficient cause for abstention from all connection with them. There are, how ever, amongst the Irish as amongst all races some desperate men who, despising the laws of God, have no regard for those an ineffective resistance to the rising tide | welcome to all who are disposed to live | of man, and consequently act from

> It was, we must confess, with shame and sorrow that we read a despatch from New York stating that when

thirstiness.

"O'Donovan Rossa was told about the explosion in the House of Parliament he said he was glad to hear the news; that the House of Parliament ought to have been blown up long ago, and he had been preaching and collecting money to fight England with for the past five years. ship and a station furthest removed from The sooner England, he said, was crippled, the better. When asked if he knew anything about the explosion he knew anything about the explosion he shook his head in a mysterious manner, and replied that he had nothing to say. He claims to have received the following eigher by cable:—London Jan. say. He claims to have received the following cipher by cable:—'London, Jan. 24.—House of Commons shattered. Terrible consternation in London.' Rossa said he hoped the Parliament buildings would be soon blown up with all the ncluding mem-

braggart crew had anything to do with the late explosions, but, assuming the worst to be true, viz, that Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen are the perpetrators of this horrid deed, we heartily en-North-West. He has been, it is said, a dorse the sentiment of the Rev. Dr. Mc-Glynn of New York :

"However much," says that distinguished priest, "I may be in sympathy with the sufferings of the people of Ireland, and however much I would like to see them in a better condition, I cersee them a better contain, tainly do not approve of the mode of warfare that is being waged in their behalf in England. I think it outrageous, dastardly and cowardly in the extreme. It is high time it was met by strenuous and effective measures—laws enacted by the National Legislature—that will for-ever put an end to these repeated at-tacks on the innocent people of England. It is simply a wanton waste of human lives-innocent lives of men, women and children that are no more responsible for the unhappy condition of poor Ireland than a new born babe."

Dr. McGlynn further declares himself satisfied that the dynamite threats and explosions are the schemes of men intent on bleeding and extorting from the friends of Ireland, whose hearts are really in the cause, but with whose money these unprincipled agitators feather their own nests. These men have not Ireland's oppressed condition at heart, but have something to sell, something to dispose of in their own himself well acquainted with the informainterests. These are men who would not but the worst of these crimes have been he expose them to public gaze. It is English or any other government if ment and to accomplish its destined misscruple to sell out poor Ireland to the will be sure to attain its rightful develop-

cowardly and murderous, loyal neither to Ireland, England nor the United States. These are men in whose hands no honest man could trust his life. It has been truly said that the worst enemies of Ireland are Irishmen. The prospects of Ireland were never better than when this year of grace dawned on the world. The Franchise Bill has just been passed and the leadership of Mr. Parnell was wholly undisputed. Ireland had won the sympathy of America and of all foreign nations by her noble attitude the motive impelling the fiends who under the most fearful provocation. The memory of the Phænix Park massacre had almost died away. The early advent of Home Rule was everywhere looked on as a certainty, when suddenly America and the world stand aghast at the awful crime against humanity perpetrated, perchance, by misguided Irishmen and professedly in Ireland's interests. Is it surprising then that Senator Edmunds, holiest interests of society demand the of Vermont, has deemed it a duty to humanity and civilization to introduce the conspiracy of lawlessness which into Congress a bill directed against dynamite conspirators and empowering the United States Government to prevent deadly plots against foreign powers. Is it to be wondered at that Senator Bayard has in the Senate moved that it

> Resolved, that the Senate of the United States has heard with indignation and profound sorrow of the attempt to lestroy the houses of Parliament and other public buildings in London, and nereby expresses its horror and detesta tion of such monstrous crimes agains civilization

America has deep sympathy for Ireland. But neither America nor any other nation will side with Ireland against civilization. humanity and religion.

Amidst the many expressions of horror evoked by the awful crime of Saturday last, we are happy to notice that none have been more honest nor emphatic than those of Irishmen on both sides of the water. Our countrymen feel that the sacred name of Ireland and the dearest interests of her people are at state. Hence their denunciation of the atrocious and diabolical misdeed of Saturday last. We cannot close without a reference to the views of Inspector Byrne, chief of the

New York detective force, as to the true authorship of the crime. The Inspector declares that such a state of things as that indicated by the explosions could not exist in America, and could not in England unless the authorities were greatly at fault. With the power and influence of the British government at their command -with laws most favorable to a vigorous policy of repression-with unlimited resources of every kind at hand-they ought to be able to discover and purish the perpetrators, unless a screw were seriously loose somewhere. He held that the English authorities were on the wrong track altogether. He thought they should look in an exactly opposite direction from that which they seemed to follow. He had no doubt that there were people very high in station who systematic outrages. Were he in the place of the English authorities, he would look to the highest intelligence, boldest leadersuspicion for the authors of these outrages; he would look as near the governsuch a systematic campaign of outrage. These views deserve consideration. In any case, we hope that whether the perpetrators of the latest outrage be Irish or petrators of the latest outrage be linsh or not, they will be speedily brought to justice and suffer the severest penalty known to the law. No punishment can be too severe for criminals so fiendish.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONFERENCE.

The regular ecclesiastical conference of the clergy of Essex and Kent took place on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at Assumption College, Sandwich. The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, presided. The clergy present were the Rev. Father O'Connor, Superior of Assumption College; Rev. Father William, O. S. F., Superior, Chatham; Rev. Fathers Ryan, Amherstburg; Wassereau, Trudel; Villeneuve, Stoney Point; Andrieux, St. Anne; Lorion, Ruscom River; Girard, Belle River; Cummins, Woodslee; Marseille, River Canard; McManus and Scanseille, River Canard; McManus and Scanlan, Windsor; O'Connor, Maidstone; Bauer, Paincourt; McKeon, Bothwell; Ryan and Dixon, Wallaceburg, and Hodgkinson, Raleigh. There were also present Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere and Father Northgraves. The Very Rev. Dean Wagner was by illness prevented from attending the conference. The meeting lested ing the conference. The meeting lasted nearly four hours, after which the Bishop and clergy were entertained at dinner by the Rev. Father O'Connor.

- The Plenary Council of Baltimore laid down the clearest rules for the guidance of Catholics as to their duties in regard of the Catholic Press. The Fathers say, "If the head of each Catholic family will recognize it as his privilege and his duty to contribute towards supporting the Catholic press, by subscribing for one or more Catholic periodicals, and keeping tion they impart, then the Catholic press

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I murderous, loyal neither England nor the United se are men in whose hands n could trust his life. It has id that the worst enemies e Irishmen. The prospects re never better than when race dawned on the world. e Bill has just been passed adership of Mr. Parnell ndisputed. Ireland had won y of America and of all ons by her noble attitude ost fearful provocation. The the Phœnix Park massacre ied away. The early advent was everywhere looked on , when suddenly America d stand aghast at the awful st humanity perpetrated, y misguided Irishmen and Ireland's interests. Is it en that Senator Edmunds, has deemed it a duty to d civilization to introduce s a bill directed against

that the Senate of the s has heard with indignation l sorrow of the attempt to houses of Parliament and buildings in London, and sses its horror and detestamonstrous crimes agains

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many expressions of horror ee awful crime of Saturday appy to notice that none re honest nor emphatic than men on both sides of the countrymen feel that the of Ireland and the dearest r people are at state. Hence ation of the atrocious and deed of Saturday last.

close without a reference to inspector Byrne, chief of the tective force, as to the true the crime. The Inspector such a state of things as that the explosions could not rica, and could not in Enge authorities were greatly at the power and influence of vernment at their command nost favorable to a vigorous ression-with unlimited rery kind at hand-they ought discover and purish the unless a screw were se somewhere. He held English authorities were ong track altogether. He should look in an exactly ction from that which they

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A SUPERB PHOTOGRAPH

PLENARY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE

Composed of 8) Archbishops, Bishops and Officers, was photographed for the express of being presented as a souvenir to purpose of being presented as a souvenir to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., at an expense of over \$2000.00. The likeness of each one (with name printed on the large ones) being perfect and a great triumph of the art. It is mounted on the best card board and published in four sizes, as follows :-

12 inches long, \$1.00, 18 inches long, \$2.00. Also groups of the Archbishops and Bishops of different Provinces, same sizes and prices as above, and singly, including Archbishop

Lynch, who was visiting the Council.

Supplied wholesale and retail by

THOMAS D. EGAN

New York Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay Street, New York. This agency supplies goods of any descrip-tion required, and attends to any personal or business matters where an agent can act for the principal.

A TIMELY BOOK.

We have great pleasure in bringing under our readers' notice Father Northgraves' new book : "Mistakes of Modern Infidels; or Evidences of Christianity." This welcome production is a reply to Ingersoll's so-called "Mistakes of Moses," and a complete refutation of the objections of Voltaire to the Christian religion. From Father Northgraves' profound learning, theological acumen and lucid style, nothing but such a work as that now before the public could have been expected. It should have an extensive circulation here and on the other side of the line. Catholics cannot be too well posted against the infidel aggressors of the Christian Religion? They have no substitutes save doubt, negation, despair, no the day. We commend Father North. graves' book to every Catholic family in CHAPTER.

1. Liberty and License. Free-Will...... 2. Religious and Political Liberty. Col.

4. Slavery ce of God ...

6. Reply to objections against God's ex-

unaided Reason. Degrading Rites of Paganism. Human Sacrifices. Exter-

Infidelity. Mysteries in Religion.

12. Possibility of Revelation. Immediate and Mediate Revelation. Historical

13. Miracles.....

16. Authenticity and Integrity of the Pentateuch. The Septuagint. Antiquity of

ted by the later Scriptures. Pagan Tes-

timonies.

19. Reply to objections against the Authenticity of the Pentateuch.

20. Authenticity of the Pentateuch proved

20. Authenticity of the renated a proved by Jewish Festivals.

21. Language as a proof of Authenticity.

22. Intrinsic proof of Authenticity of the Pentateuch by its Language.

23. Authenticity of the Pentateuch. His-

33. Truth of Genesis. Testimony of Pagan Authenticity and Truth of the New

The firmament. Heaven.

36. Refutation of objections. Genesis and Sun standing still. Chinese Astronomy.
38. Objections Refuted. God not responsible for men's sins and errors......

39. Anthropomorphism. Antiquity of

47. Christian vs. Infidel Morality. Mar-

50. Miscellaneous objections refuted. Conclusion ...

reply to Ingersoll's "Mistakes of Moses," and that it is now ready for publication. Judging by your known ability and ripe scholarship, I am satisfied that your

work will be a thorough and triumphant refutation of the misleading sophisms and specious but superficial objections of the infidel school against the truth of the

infidel school against the truth of the Christian Religion.

This Religion is the most priceless treasure which this fallen, sin-stained world possesses. It is indeed the light of the world and the salt of the earth—the light of revealed truth for the intellect, the healing salt of heavenly graces for the wounds and corruptions of the heart. It is our pillar of cloud by day, our pillar of fire by night, protecting us from the enemies of our salvation and guiding our footsteps through the desert of life towards the promised land. There is no dark problem of life which it has not solved, there are no anxious questionings dark problem of life which it has not solved, there are no anxious questionings of the soul for which it has not the most satisfactory answers. Into every Gethsemane of human grief and agony it has entered as an angel of consolation. Veronica-like, it has wiped the blood and tears and sweat from the face of suffering humanity. It has cared for the poor, it has fed the hungry, it has clothed the naked, it has visited and consoled the sick, it has sanctified and sublimated human sorrow, it has brought hope and comfort sorrow, it has brought hope and comfort into the darkness of the dungeon, it has freed the slave, it has ennobled and digni-fied labor, in fine, it found the human race tattered and torn and bleeding by the way side of the world and like the good Samaritan it has taken it up in it protecting arms, has poured wine and oil into its wounds and has restored it to

health and strength.

Those therefore who attack the Christian Religion and strive to weaken its hold on the human intellect and heart are the worst enemies of man's highest in terests—are in fact "hostes humani generis.

Now what do the modern apostles of happiness here and no hopes of happine hereafter. Can such husks of swine fee the country. The table of contents of the new book indicates its scope and aim.

Can such things make life tolerable or worth living? Can they reconcile the poor, the sick and the suffering to their hard lot? Can they content the toiling masses with the terrible hardships of their lives? With the harsh social inequalities that surround them? Says one of the preachers of un-belief—Schopenhauer—"To take away

belief—Schopenhauer—"To take away belief in a Divine Providence is to incur one of the most serious and striking losses which are involved in a rejection of Christian and ecclesiastical teaching. Here is the system of things—one huge machine—with its jagged iron wheels ever going round amid a roaring din, its heavy hammers and giant-pistons which ring out a deafening crash as they come down; and man without help or protection looks upon himself out help or protection looks upon himself and discovers that he is placed in the centre of all the wild commotion : he has no security, not for a single moment that the wheels in some unforeseen movement may not lay hold of him and tear him asunder —that some fall of a hammer may not smash him to atoms in its descent. The smash him to atoms in its descent. The sensation of being abandoned, and at the mercy of something else—something which no prayer can reach—is terrible indeed!" Such is the world which the gospel of infidelity and despair would create around us—a world like to that of the abyss and its doomed inhabitants; but it is not God's world in which we live and labor and hope; it is not the world blessed labor and hope; it is not the world blessed and sanctified by Christianity, which pre-sents to us the Eternal God as our Father and Protector, Jesus Christ as our Re-deemer and Saviour, which preaches us an Evangel of immortal hopes, which teaches us that this life is but the threshold of an terrible hardships of our temporal state must for ever cease, where the man of toil shall rest from his labors, where, in fine, "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes and death shall be no more, nor mourning, nor crying, nor sorrow, be any more, for the former things have passed away." (Apocalypse, xxi, 4.) In view of the momentous issues involved in the questions raised by the infidel school, in view of the nearest and dearest interests of individual man and of society attacked and imperilled by the agents of unbelief—a work like yours, which ex-poses the sophisms of the aforesaid school, which confutes its errors, which thoroughly refutes and pulverizes its objections and which triumphantly defends the outworks and the fortress of Christian truth and belief-such a work, I say, is eminently deserving of the favorable recognition and patronage of the public and is sure

to receive hearty encouragement and warm welcome from all who love "the faith once delivered to the saints." Wishing you every blessing.
I am, Reverend and dear Sir, Very faithfully yours, +JOHN WALSH,

Bishop of London We are happy to state that the book can be ordered from the CATHOLIC RECORD office. Orders should be sent at once as an immense sale of the book is expected. Price fifty cents.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SENATORS.

The Tribune says of the senatorial va-

cancy in New Brunswick: "The CATHOLIC RECORD joins in demand ing that the seat in the Senate, rendered acant by the death of Mr. Muirhead, be filled by an Acadian. It would have been better had it asked that a Catholic be appointed. New Brunswick has never yet had a Catholic representative in the Senate. More than two-fifths of the population are Catholics. It had twelve senators at first, all Protestants. One having declined to take the seat, and the

any Province, men who are Catholic in name, who either do not believe Catholic doctrine or know what it is, or who pride themselves on living in defiance of the laws of the Church, than to give

Catholics no representative." Our Toronto contemporary is much better acquainted with the state of affairs in New Brunswick than we can pretend to be. If right were done the Catholics of that Province should have three senators. We are, ot course, in this matter first of all in favor of Catholic representation without regard to race. In this Dominion the Catholic people French, Irish and Scotch, must learn to act together in all matters affecting their rights as Catholics. But as it has been the custom from the beginning of our system of government to give some attention to the claims of the various groups of population in all the Provinces. it is but right, we think, that the Acadian people should have voice and representation in the Senate of Canada, We further desire to state that in our estimation the Catholics of New Brunswick should rest satisfied with nothing less than their full quota of representation in the Senate of Canada.

A RESPECTED PRIEST.

The Rev. Father Harris, a well-known and respected priest of the diocese of Toronto, having been lately promoted to the Deanery of St. Catherines by His Grace the Archbishop, was made, on the announcement of his departure from Newmarket, his former parish, the recipient of a magnificent farewell demonstration. A correspondent from that town informs us that in the Newmarket Town Hall, on the evening of 20th inst., were assembled leading Methodists, Church of England men, Presbyterians and Bible Christians, etc., all vying with each other in a friendly farewell reception to Rev. W. R. Harris, formerly Catholic priest of this place, but recently promoted to the Deanery of St. Catharines. Dean Harris has endeared himself during the eight years of his ministrations here, not alone to the members of his own but to other churches. He has identified himself with and assisted in many public matters in this neighborhood, accordingly it was resolved to pre. sent him with a substantial memorial of their friendship and esteem. This took the form of a magnificent epergne, suitable inscription, and also a very fine illuminated address, richly framed, and signed on behalf of the citizens by the Mayor, William Can, the Reeve, Erastus Jackson, also by Dr. Widdifield, M. P. P., and Mr. Allan Ramsay. The meeting was organized by the Mayor taking the chair. The proceedings consisted of reading the address by Mr. E. Jackson, after which Dr. Widdifield, M. P. P., made the presentation. Father Harris then made a feeling reply which was warmly received and loudly cheered throughout, Mr. R. Mulock, M. P., Mr. Edward Murphy, and others took part in the proceedings. The Town Hall was packed with ladies, gentlemen and children, many being

very fine selections during the evening EDITORIAL NOTES

- We beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of a pamphlet on the "Canadian Pacific Railway-an appeal to public opinion against the railway being carried across the Selkirk range, that route being objectionable from the danger of falls from glaciers and from avalanches, also generally on other matters."

- Catholic society in Windsor and elsewhere was much interested in the marriage of Mr. P. Panet, of Ottawa, to Miss Josephine Baby, of the former place. The ceremony took place in St. Alphonsus Church, Windsor, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., His Lordship the Bishop of London officiating at the marriage ceremony, and the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere celebrating the nuptial Mass. We join our good wishes to those of the many other friends of the happy couple for a

long and happy life. - Some idea of the extent of the destruction effected by the dynamite explosions may be gathered from the statement cabled to America, that an inspection of the Parliament buildings has shown that, excepting the beautiful window overlooking the staircase at the south end of Westminster Hall, scarcely a pane of glass escaped destruction. The foundations of the building were badly shaken. The roof of the crypt, in spite of its massive strength, was greatly damaged, rifts being visible here and there. The floor of the House of Commons presents a strange spectacle, being covered with heaps of massive fragments. The elaborately carved

representatives of the Catholic body, in damage. The side galleries and report- this Province were entitled to more ers' gallery were not injured.

- The Tribune, in reply to the Telegram, takes the solid ground that it is most important in the opinion of all good Catholics, that only earnest men, fully imbued with the Catholic spirit, should be elected to the position of Separate School Trustee, and that it is necessary that the Separate School Board should be in perfect harmony with the ecclesiastical authorities, in order that the end for which Catholic schools are established may be attained. That spirit which the Telegram calls independence, and which it admires so much in a Separate School Trustee, is really a spirit of insubordination and revolt which, left to its full operation, would work incalculable mischief. The man who is possessed by a rebellious spirit, or who lives in defiance or disregard of the laws of the Church, should have no place on a Catholic School Board. The priest who would do nothing to prevent the election of such a man would be guilty of a serious neglect of duty. Catholics desire that priests should be nembers of their School Boards, and that priests should carefully guard the interests of the young of their flocks when elections of trustees are held.

- His Grace Archbishop Lynch, in a late discourse, made reference to the wonderful growth of Catholicity in America. We have now before us a graceful tribute to the growth and influence of the Church in America from a leading secular journal-the Baltimore Commercial Bulletin. To-day, says that paper, the Catholic Church in this country counts its adherents by millions, its altars blaze with continued light, the music of its anthems and the smoke of its incense swells to fretted domes and floats among columned aisles; it has its hierarchy, its princes and prelates, its pomp and circumstance, its crosses and its mitres. In all of these things, we say, there is food for thought; liberty has taken the place of bigotry and men no longer hate those who differ with them. But this we say, that anything which makes men honest, sober and industrious, which teaches them to do good to their fellows and brings probity, integrity and fair dealing into the bank, the store, the warehouse, the market and the exchange helps a community, no matter what may be the creed that teaches these things, and whether they are expounded in a log hut or cathedral.

HON, JOHN COSTIGAN.

AN IMPROMPTU LUNCH IN HONOR OF THE MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE — A
PLEASANT GATHERING AT THE CITY A number of the friends of the Hon.

A number of the friends of the Hon, John Costigan entertained that gentleman at an impromptu lunch last Wednesday. The event took place at the City Club, and a most agreeable time was passed by the representative gathering which had assembled at a moment's notice to welcome the Hon. Minister of Inland Revenue, and to tender him a cordial expression of their esteem and appreciation. Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., occupied the chair, and the vice-chair was filled by Mr. C. J. Doherty. On the right of the chairman was the guest of the afternoon, and on his left Hon, W. W. Lynch, commissioner of crown lands. Amongst those present were Messrs. Edward Murphy, W. Wilable to attend, owing to a previous able to attend, owing to a previous engagement. After the lunch, which was quite recherche, had been done ample justice to, Mr. Curran rose and proposed the health of the Hon. Mr. Costigan in a happy speech. The speaker alluded to the many great services the hon, minister had rendered during his parliamentary career to the country and especially to the Irish element thereof. Mr. Costigan had never faltered when their interests or their rights were at stake, and had in consequence now the approbation and support of all Irish-Canadians. He was a worthy represen-tative in the Federal capital, and the speaker hoped that Mr. Costigan would long continue to hold that post of honor and trust. Mr. Curran's remarks were frequently and loudly applauded. The hon, minister replied in felicitous terms and with characteristic modesty. thanked the gathering for the enthusiastic manner in which he had been so unexpectedly received, and was proud to know that his efforts had given satisfaction and met with the general approval of his fellow-citizens. He alluded to the share he had taken in the fight over the New Brunswick school question, and also to the role he played in the Dominion Parliament in introducing and having the celebrated Irish Resolutions favoring Home Rule passed by almost an unanimous vote. He was happy to state that from this movement the most teneficial results had flown. All religious and national prejudices had faded away. Harmony and union between the different creeds and nationalities now different creeds and nationalities now prevailed everywhere, and Canada was much benefited thereby. He concluded by assuring his hearers that in the future, as in the past, it would be his constant as in the past, it would be his constant that no require more members to help them in their many labors, to visit and console their many labors, to visit and console mustice be done to his own people, while taking care not to trespass on the rights of others. Mr. Costigan sat down amid prolonged applause. Next followed the health of the Hon. W. W. Lynch by the vice chair, who took occasynch by the vice-chair, who took occa-sion to state that the Irish people of this Province were proud of honoring such an able and talented representative in the Local Government as the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Mr. Lynch made an The work is dedicated to the Bishop of London, who has favored the author with the following letter of approval:

London, Canada, Dec. 29th, 1884.

London, Canada, Dec. 29th, 1884.

Rev. G. R. Northgraves,

Reverred and Dear Sir.—I am glad to know that you have prepared a work in the Senate. It is worse to appoint as the catolatery carved against the gallery was completely thrown down. The flooring of the strangers' and speakers' galleries is so torn up that it is deemed unsafe to venture across to know that you have prepared a work in the Senate. It is worse to appoint as the catolatery carved against the gallery was completely thrown down. The flooring of the strangers' and speakers' galleries is so torn up that it is deemed unsafe to venture across to know that you have prepared a work in the Senate. It is worse to appoint as the catolatery carved against the gallery was completely thrown down. The flooring of the strangers' and speakers' galleries is so torn up that it is deemed unsafe to venture across to them. The Peers' gallery suffered most to impossible, acknowledged that the Irish Catholics of acknowledged that the I

representation than they now had in the Local House, and promised that he would do all in his power to see that justice was done in that respect. He incidentally alluded to the great work that is being accomplished by that noble little band of Irish representatives in the British House

and expressed the hope that their efforts would be soon crowned with success. Mr. Curran then proposed the prosperity of The Post, and coupled with the toast the names of Mr. J. P. Whelan and H. J. Cloran. Mr. W. Wilson, as the youngest member of the Junior Conservative club and the oldest Conservative present, spoke on behalt of that organization, as also did Mr. D. Bowie. The health of the vice-chairman, proposed by Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, in which he expressed the hope that Mr. Doherty would one day represent Montreal in the local legislature of Quebec, a sentiment that called forth the most a sentiment that called forth the most enthusiastic applause, gave the vice-chairman an opportunity to make a telling speech. "Commerce" was proposed by Mr. P. J. Coyle and responded to by Mr. James Guest. Songs, &c., completed the programme and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. Hon, Mr. Costigan left for Ottawa last night by the C. P. R.—True Witness, Jan. 21. C. P. R.-True Witness, Jan. 21,

CATHOLIC VOUNG MEN.

The following letter from His Grace the Archbishop was read in the Catholic Churches of Toronto on Sunday:—

To the Catholic Young Men of Toronto, GENTLEMEN,—There is a great deal of charitable work of a very serious nature to be done in Toronto. The priest can-not possibly reach all the good that may be done. Our boys, when they leave school and go to work, are greatly ex-posed to the evil influences of bad comanions. Yet we rejoice that a great any of them continue faithful to their eligious duties.

We require very much an association o look after those boys, to bring them o Mass and Catechism on Sundays, and o band them in juvenile societies.

In this new country our principal religious work is to save the rising genera-tion. Old people are better instructed, and can look after themselves. I have frequently recommended to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul the care of youth, but I presume from lack of young and vigorous members to grapple with the work, one of their principal objects could not be reached, that is, the patronage of working boys. In reading an account of a general meeting of the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul, held at St. Mary's Training School, Hammersmith, England, I observe that President Blount remarked that he often feared that the real object of the Society was forgotten in the present day, and recommended that "The Life and Letters of Ozanam" should be in the hands of every member. The object of the Society was to do good to your neighbor, not by giving tickets merely, but by every means in your power, such as placing children in situations, taking workmen's tools out of pawn for them, seeing that the chil-dren should attend regularly in schools

and at mass, circulating wholesome literature, founding boys' clubs, etc. He could not better explain the Society's work than by saying that it was to endeavor, as far as any layman could, to carry out the eight beatitudes. He urged every conference to possess a manual of the Society, and to read the rules from time to time. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Brooklyn keeps up an establishment for working boys similar to our St. Nicholas. They resimilar to durist. Nicholas. They let ceived in charity last year, nearly \$11, color, which enabled them to pay off debts on the institution and keep a large number of boys. In other places their especial work is to collect the boys who ceived in charity last year, nearly \$11,-000, which enabled them to pay off debts especial work is to collect the boys who have lett schools, and to bring them to mass and Catechism on Sunday. In Paris, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul provides localities where boys are taught Christian doctrine and prayers, and then of Essex, who desired to injure the Review require amusement as much as food. I am proud to claim in its constituency, Healthy outdoor exercise will prevent and (2) that it escaped the supervision of temptation to that horrible secret vice so common nowadays. We entirely dis agree with the Pharisaical morality, that boys break the Sabbath by amusing

themselves.
In Aix-la-Chapelle, a sodality of young merchants conduct a Sunday school in which are given instructions. Prayer books and objects of amusement are furnished to the children. Another society sprung up whose object was to confirm students and school boys in the practice of their religion, to provide good reading matter and healthy recreation for all. Another was founded to visit the hospitals and prisons. Another collected every Sunday little waifs that roamed through the streets and brought them to four principal churches in Paris,

taught them their prayers and the principles of religion and honesty.

These societies were composed of young men of all ranks in life. Students young men of all ranks in life. Students in law and medicine as well as young tradesmen and laborers. Noble and workman all sat together, because they were all on the same level before God, all noble on account of their good work for the religion of Christ. What we want therefore in Toronto is evidently a society of good and vigorous young men who can lend a hand to the clergy in saving the youth. And as this work comes within the sphere of the society of St. Vincent de Paul, we would earn their many labors, to visit and console the sick and to read to them. The Protestant young men of Toronto are very praiseworthy indeed in their endeavors to spread Christian principles, and our Catholic young men should certainly not be wanting on their part in undertaking the noble work which we recommended heretofore. Want of perseverance was the cause of failure in some accipition, but if our good young men

and earnest body of men, they would learn to persevere in their works of charity under the greatest difficulties. The society makes an appeal each year to the Catholics of Toronto for help, and the society itself contributes largely, as there is a private collection every Sunday amongst the members after the conference. We therefore exhort the people of Toronto to give generously again to this deserving charity for "their reward shall be exceedingly great."

We also exhort the young men to join the society for the benefit of their own souls, and those of their neighbors. Yours faithfully in Christ,

+JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH. Archbishop of Toronto.

THE BAY ROBERTS OUTRAGE.

To the Editor of CATHOLIC RECORD. SIR,—In your issue of last week there appears an editorial article in which the Essex Review, of Windsor, Ontario, is most unjustly assailed. As editor of the paper mentioned, I claim the privilege of a

The article commences with a sneer, as follows: "There is, we believe, published at Windsor, Ontario, a paper called the Essex Review" I judge that the author of the article saw the Essex Review, and was in a position to know that there is such a

paper.
A few lines further down you say, "In his issue of January 16th he discusses the Bay Roberts Orange outrage after the following style." Immediately following this appears a telegram from St. Johns, N. F.

appears a telegram from St. Johns, N. F. Upon this telegram your whole attack on the Review is based. How unjust such an attack is I propose to show.

1. The same telegram appeared nearly two weeks before the 16th of January, in all the London, Toronto, Hamilton, St. all the London, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Kingston, Belleville and Montreal dailies, and it is passing strange why the Essex Review, a weekly paper, one which you do not receive in exchange, should which you do not receive in exchange, should be singled out by you for attack, while all the important dailies are ignored.

2. Every Catholic in North Essex to whom I have spoken about the matter, states that he cannot see in the extract, which is so offensive to the party who brought it "under your notice," anything to warrant such an attack as has been made on the Review in your columns. Not being a Catholic I cannot, of course, presume to

Catholic I cannot, of course, presume to say what is or what is not offensive to your co-religionists. I merely repeat their opinions for your benefit.

3. Personally I know nothing whatever concerning the Bay Roberts trouble, and had not read six lines about the affair before I was shown the copy of the Broops which contained the uncalled. RECORD which contained the uncalledfor attack on my paper. I do not know who is to blame for the outrages, but if the Orangemen hoisted an Orange ban-ner in such a manner that the Catholic priests would have been compelled to pass under it to reach their church, then my opinion is that they committed an unmannerly act which all right-minded men must condemn. And to show that the telegram which has offended you did not "advocate ruffianism," I might refer to the following sentence which appears in it: "The general feeling is that the flagflying is a childish thing of which the promoters would soon be sorry." Shall I be excoriated by the Orangemen for that? 4. I cannot understand how an edi-

4. I cannot understand how an editorial writer on a paper so well managed as the Record is, should mistake a telegram for an editorial. You say the editor of the Review "discusses" the question, and you reprint the telegram as my opinion. You surely know better than brought to amuse themselves, for boys among the many Catholic readers whom

your managing editor.
5. The Review has never "advocated ruffianism" in Newfoundland or any other place, and never will.

I remain, yours truly,
T. M. WHITE,
Editor Essex Review.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 23, 1885. In connection with the above we wish to state that the extract from the Review was furnished us in manuscript by a gentleman residing in the County of Essex, and we were led to believe it was an editorial utterance of the editor .- Ed. RECORD.

HYMENEAL.

On Tuesday morning last Stephen Pocock, Esq., merchant, of St. Thomas, was united in marriage to Miss Minnie McCarthy, eldest daughter of James McCarthy, Esq., of this city. A nuptial Mass was celebrated by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, who also performed the marriage ceremony. The formed the marriage ceremony. The bridesmaid was Miss McNulty, of St. Thomas, and the groomsman Mr. John McCarthy, brother of the bride. We wish the happy couple an abundance of every joy and blessing this world can afford in their new state of life.

To Our Hamilton Subscribers.

We again warn our Hamilton subscribers to pay no money to any one representing himself as agent in that city. We have no agent there.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

A Canton despatch says a bishop and 30 missionaries have been expelled by the Viceroy, and have taken refuge at Hong Kong.

A despatch from Sydney, New South Wales, states that Rt. Rev Dr. Quinn, Archbishop of Bathurst, is dead. The Pope Tuesday received 1,000 semi-

narians, twenty-two cardinals and many bishops. The scene was impressive The Pope made a long non-political speech in Latin.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Another old landmark in Dublin has gone down before the unsympathetic progress of the luilder. A number of houses are at present being demolished in Upper Dorset street, to make room for the new buildings of the Dominican clergy, extending from McGeough's cabinet factory up to No. 10. One of the demolished structures are the house in which our great the tures was the house in which our great countryman, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was born. However much one may regret the disappearance of this old association, there will be no sorrow at the removal of an old eyesore into which, it is only true to say, the precious "home of Sheridan"

had degenerated.

A private conference of Nationalists of the County of Dublin, was held at the Rotundo, Dublin, on Dec. 29, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Resolutions were adopted declaring confidence in the Irish Parliamentary Party, approving of the principle of paying the expenses of the Irish members, and stating that this principle should be carried out in practice principle should be carried out in practice at the next election for the County Dublin. Mr. J. J. Clancy, of the Nation, was nominated one of the candidates for the county, the second candidate to be nom-inated by Mr. Parnell and the Parliamentary Party, together with the National Registration Association, the nomination of the second candidate not to take place until after the boundaries of the County until after the boundaries of the County Dublin bave been settied. A public meeting was subsequently held, the Mayor again presiding. Mr. Clancy delivered an address in which he said the Orange Tory reign in Dublin was over. He adopted the practical programme of the Irish National League, and would expel from Ireland not the English and Scotch people settled there, but the English government in all its ramifications, and substitute for the Government the rule of an Irish Parthe Government the rule of an Irish Par-Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., also

addressed the gathering.

British officials, with rarely an exception, possess a perfectly miraculous knack of blundering in their dealings with Ireland. The Boundaries Commissioners, for instance, hit on the notable device of confusing electors for a generation or so by blotting out the names of the counties in the new constituencies, which they fre-quently christened after unimportant villages within their borders. Thus, in-villages within their borders. Thus, in-stead of, say, South Kerry, we should have the constituency of Dingle. The best joke, however, made by the Commissioners was to name North Galway after the Mayo village of Cong. Geography seems to be hazy in the minds of other British officials than Lord Richard Grosvenor. The Commissioners, however, seem, at length, to be sensible of the folly of their village titles, and have begun to name the new constituencies after the counties of which they form a part, distinguishing the various divisions by the title of a point of the compass, as, for instance, East Limerick and West Limerick.

Wicklow. A large and enthusiastic public meeting, under the auspices of the local branch of the National League, was held on January 2, at Aughrim. Resolutions on the subject of National independence, the laborers, land-grabbing, the Land Act, and also a vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary Party were adopted. were adopted.

Wexford. The movement for remunerating the nembers is taking firm root. In Wexford, both of whose members are supposed to be men of private means, the move-ment has sprung up by sheer force of the popular determination to push the ques-tion of payment of members to the front, and, pinched as the farmers are by the de-

On the 29th December, in the Imperial Hotel, Dundalk, the Rev. J. Moonan, P. P., Tullyallen, was presented by the parishioners of Dromintee with an address and testimonial. Meath.

On Jan. 1st, at last Mass, the Rev. M. Woods, president of the local branch of the National League, Navan, alluded to the question of hunting. He said a meet had been advertised to be held on that holiday at Stackallen. Now, he thought, in this Catholic county such a thing as that should not be tolerated. This was one of the moet solemn festivals in one of the most solemn festivals in the Catholic Church, which Catholics looked on very religiously, and kept as such, and it was strange such a day should have been selected for sport. It just showed the indifference—the contemptu-ous indifference—in which Catholical ous indifference—in which Catholic feeling was held by those gentlemen of the hunt. Waterford.

All he could say was that any Catholic joining in it showed no respect for his religion or his country. It was a great wonder they did not hold it in the town itself—to show their contempt for them—this hunt, with hounds, horses, and horsemen—whilst the people were at their devotions in the chapels. It was a disgrace to Catholic Meath. From a religious point of view he should protest against it. Catholic Meath. From a religious point of view he should protest against it. Catholic Meath. From a religious point of view he should protest against it. Catholic Meath. From a religious point of view he should protest against it catholic meath and the protect of the number of the lungs and bronchial tubes, travels with perilous rapidity; then do not delay, get a bottle of of the human body, and drives it from the police of the Newtown Station, that any class the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and easy expectoration, and easy expectoration, was held by those gentlemen of the nunt. All he could say was that any Catholic joining in it showed no respect for his religion or his country. It was a great wonder they did not hold it in the town itself horses and vehicles for these gentlemen's enjoyment, and, as a consequence, lost Mass. As he had said, it showed the utter indifference these persons showed to their feelings as Catholics, and if they did not protest against it they should deservedly be looked upon as slaves and cowards. Any Catholic countenancing or encouraging it showed no respect for himself or his religion. He had looked over the list of meets, and he found that except in Carlow and Meath, there was no meet for that day. In Carlow a small knot of Orangemen could do that, but in Catholic Meath it was a disgrace. It dare not be done in Tipperary, in Cork, or any county except it was a disgrace. It dare not be done in Tipperary, in Cork, or any county except Carlow and Catholic Meath. It was an insult to all their religious feelings, and he hoped they would not tolerate it. These hunts on holidays were allowed upon the very toleration of the farmers themselves.

Grattan Bellew, M. P.

A very gloomy picture is given of the condition of the farmers in the North

Cork district.
At Michelstown a mill has recently At Michelstown a mill has recently ceased operations in consequence of the American competition in flour. Several kindred establishments have suffered from like cause; but, however much any lessening of the manufacturing industry is to be regretted, the loss in this case is leavened by the fact that the competition has the effect of producing a cheap loaf for the masses.

On Jan. 2d, in Millstreet, about 1 o'clock, p. m., a large force of police under D. I. MacDermott, from Macroom, and assisted by the local constabulary, proceeded on warrant to search several houses in the town. They commenced at the

ceeded on warrant to search several houses in the town. They commenced at the house of Mr. Timothy Daly, which was subjected to an exceedingly close search. Another party proceeded to Mr. Michael Murphy's, which they thoroughly overhauled. Murphy is only just recovering from a long and severe fit of sickness, and is still keeping the bed. This they did not search. Next they adjourned to Mr. P. D. Dennehy's, from the door of whose house the gun was recently "lifted." Mr. P. O'Donoghue's house also went through the same close scrutiny. All were licensed publicans, and did not require the warrants to be read. No success rewarded the diligent efforts of the police. Later on, the search was conpolice. Later on, the search was con-tinued on the farm of Mr. Cornelius Crowley, at Tullig. Fences, hayricks, outhouses, &c., were closely scrutinized, and the search was not concluded at 4

nowever, appeared, those that did demanding an abatement of 20 per cent. This being refused, they left with their money

in their pockets. Limerick.

On Dec. 29, two Emergency bailiffs, father and son, named Joshua and William Moore, in charge of an evicted farm at New Pallas, and now in possession of at New Pallas, and now in possession of the Land Corporation, visited a pawn-broker's shop in Limerick, for the pur-pose of purchasing clothes. They were both armed with loaded revolvers. While Moore, junior, was exchanging a garment the revolver, which was in his trousers' pocket, went off, the bullet entering hi father's chin, and penetrating the roof of the mouth. The explosion and the conequence occasioned much commotion, and the police were immediately communica-ted with. Constable Hogan quickly arrived, took Moore the younger into custody, and had his father removed to custody, and had his latter temporal to Barrington's Hospital, where the bullet was, after a short time, extracted from his mouth. He is in a critical condition.

The people of Stonehall have welcomed in the new year by an act that will long be remembered in the surrounding county. On Dec. 22, the county Limerick hounds, houndsmen and houndswomen met at Da Dec. 225, the country Limerick hounds, noundsmen and houndswomen met at lastletown-Waller. The morning was executingly fine, and everything promised a second Mass, and was about proceedingly fine, and everything promised a struck by the illness from which he has struck by the illness from which he has Castletown-Waller. The morning was ex-"glorious day's sport." There was a nu-merous gathering of people on horseback There was a numerous gathering of people on horseback and some in carriages. After Reynard was got, the rack-renters were sadly disappointed. The people of Stonehall, in hundreds, gathered to the scene, and appropriate as the farmers are by the pression which has settled down like a pall over the Three Kingdoms, the spontaneity and success of the collections is amazing.

King's County.

The King's County Nationalists met in convention, on Dec. 26, in the rooms of the Catholic Young Men's Society Hall, Tullamore. The Rev. P. Brennan, C. C., of Birr, presided, and was supported by the most influential men of the county.

Approximate a paper of the scene, and occupied every hill and road in the neighborhood—all the holdings around being "posted." The hounds were decoyed Reynard escaped scot-free, the hunt was stopped, and the red-coated coercionists departed from the locality with very in attendance, and the deafening applause sorts upon the farmers of Stonehall. Some of the huntamen were rack-renters of the locality. The people of Stonehall wish to impress on all that the coercionists will locality. The people of Stonehall wish to impress on all that the coercionists will be punished, as far as the law will allow, in case of further trespass; also, that any hounds prowling on their holdings will be in much danger of losing their health.

The meeting was one of the largest ever held in the West, and included delegates from every part of the county. Among the resolutions, perhaps not the least notable was that which related to land-grabbing.

Tipperary. On Dec. 29, the tenants on the property of Lieutenant Bagwell Purefoy, numbering nearly 150, residing in Cappawhite, Anacarty, Hollyford, and Newtown, met the agent, Major Tannor, at Greenfield the agent, Major Tannor, at Greenfield House, Cappawhite, in answer to a call for payment of renf. The tenants presented the agent with a requisition seeking an abatement of 20 per cent. in their rents. The agent refused positively to allow any such abatement. The tenants then left, refusing to pay anything at all, and they subsequently met and passed a resolution declaring that if a reduction was not given they would continue to decline payment.

best remedy is Kidney-Wort. It builds up the general health, keeps the secretory system in perfect order, regulates the Kidneys and Bowels, and enables these important organs to perform their natural functions in throwing off the accumulated impurities of the body.

It is worse than madness to neglect a cough or cold which is easily subdued if taken in time, but becomes, when left to itself, the fore-runner of consumption and permature death. Inflammation when it

decline payment.

Waterford.
An extraordinary case of a man preferring to die rather than enter a workhouse, removed. He stated that he had not a penny in the world; but as the man was apparently dying, as a matter of precaution his clothes were searched, and concealed in the old rags which he had on him cealed in the old rags which he had on him to ceal the cealed in the old rags which he had on him to cealed in the old rags which he had on him to cealed in the old rags which he had on him to cealed in the old rags which he had on him to cealed in the old rags which he had on him to ceal the cealed in the old rags which he had on him to ceal the cealed in the old rags which he had on him to ceal the cealed in the old rags which he had on him to ceal the cealed in the old rags which he had on him to cealed in the old rags which he had on him to ceal the cealed in the old rags which he had on him to cealed in the old rags which he had on him to cealed in the old rags which he had on him to cealed in the old rags which he had on him to cealed in the old rags which he had on him to cealed in the old rags which he had on him to cealed in the old rags which he had on him to c of this money was at once spent in getting proper nourishment for him; but at the last account he was still in the outhouse, it being an unsettled point as to what course should be pursued in his case.

allude to hunting in general—that was a matter for the people themselves—but he, for one, as a priest, would put himself at the head of any movement to put a stop to hunting on holidays.

Longford.

Sir Henry Grattan-Bellew, who is soon to be married to Lady Sophia Forbes, is little more than twenty-one. He is the third baronet. His father was Mr. Thomas Grattan-Bellew, M. P.

Grattan-Bellew, M. P.

In mongrel Nationalists, nurtured on the peatilent calumnies of Mr. Harold Rylett and his like, have been disgracing Belfast by making it the seat of their operations. So long as they were astute enough to cover Mr. Parnell and his party with adulation in public, while secretly engaged in blackening them and undermining their influence in the North, the honest public knew nothing of their purposes and bore with them. They have now at last been insane enough to show them last been insane enough to show them-selves as brazen apostles of dissension, and with swift and irresistible hand the Naoperation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—
The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the tionalists of the North have at one blow effaced them. A crowded and most en-thusiastic meeting was held on December 29, in Belfast, to adopt resolutions expres-sive of continued confidence in Mr. Parsive of continued confidence in Mr. Parnell and his Parliamentary companions. The Rev. Mr. Greene, Administrator, presided, and declared it to be the duty of a priest to help to ameliorate the condition of the people. There were ten other patriotic priests present. The resolutions were all passed unanimously. Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and O'Brien, M.P., delivered eloquent speeches. Mr. Biggar, M.P., attended, but did not speak. and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a Armagh.

"If they don't pay in Limerick, why should we pay here?" asked a Northern magistrate, Mr. McCrum, at the recent Armagh presentment sessions; the question having reference to the little bill of £560 odd handed in for the cost of extra

Down.

It is a bad sign to see in Ireland the renewal of wholesale evictions. It seems that in Down all the Catholic tenants in one town have been served with eject ment processes, although they owe no rent. This movement is therefore plainly the result of religious bigotry. Numerous evictions are also, it is said, being carried out in Leitrim. If landlords re-enter on a career of persecution can they blame the people for taking all legal steps to thwart their wicked will?

Derry.

Capt. Richard Studdert, agent to several properties in the counties of Clare and Limerick, attended at Croom, on Dec. 27, to collect rents. Only a few tenants, however, appeared, those that did demanding an abatement of 200 minutes. Galway.

The Tuam News, of December 2, says strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary-street, Peterborough, —We are in a position to announce that, in reply to a very influential request, Colonel Nolan, our present worthy county member, has consented to stand at the next election, after the Redistribution Bill Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite great. passes, as member for Tuam borough.

Mayo.

Mr. O'Connor Power has recently been paying his election bills. He has been boasting that he can still carry one of the Mayo seats, despite any opposition; but it is sad to think that this should be ascribed as the only possible motive he could have to "fritter away his money in paying his debts." Curious to relate, his worthy colleague, the Rev. Isaac Nelson, in his Belfast retreat, is equally persuaded that his Mayo constituents are simply dying to get the chance of returning him once Sligo.

The Rev. Francis Forde, P. P., Ballin-

dereen, died at his residence, Ballindereen, after a short illness, on St. Stephen's Day. Father Forde, at two o'clock, on December For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. J. White, (Ld.,) branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

Leitrim.

On December 29, at Manorhamilton, a farm of about thirty acres was purchased by Mr. L. Mundy for the sum of £666.

Every Woman in the Land wes it to herself and her family to take

nose; while not a few of my 'rheumatic neighbors' (one old lady in particular) pronounce it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your pressures child. care of her health. When she finds her health failing, and debility and weakness undermines her strength, her surest and best remedy is Kidney-Wort. It builds prosperous child.

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale, writes: Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practi-

premature death. Inflammation, when it attacks the delicate tissue of the lungs

affections.

The Upright Plano is rapidly taking the place of the square plano, formerly almost universally used, being a much less cumbersome and more attractive piece of furniture. A very important improvement in the upright, recently effected by the Mason & Hawlin Company, must give the latter still greater pre-eminence as a practical instrument. They have succeeded in dispensing with wood in securing the strings of this instrument to its iron plate, so producing an instrument with purer, more musical tones, and especially of much greater durability.—Boston Traveller. peptic Cure, I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance or stand on ast account he was still in the outhouse, it being an unsettled point as to what course should be pursued in his case.

Antrim.

Dissension received its death-blow at the hands of the Nationalists of Relight on Sold by Haykness & Co. Dangerists Dung. Many a strong frame has been totally wrecked by rheumatism. D. McCrimvery toleration of the farmers themselves. In the few words he had said he did not lec. 29. For many months a little knot least the latter of the latter of

"Maryland, My Maryland." A Skilful Surgical Operation. A Skilful Surgical Operation.

The American Ambassador at Vienna,
Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his
Government an interesting account of a
remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna,
which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the
removal of a portion of the human
stomach, involving nearly one-third of
the organ—and; strange to say, the
patient recovered—the only successful
operation of the kind eyer performed.

contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold

whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling.

The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly.

After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes

sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the

patient fears he may have heart disease

Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening

in the intestiles becomes close, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for

nine hundred and ninety-nine casesout of a thousand have no cancer, but simply

dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's

Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White (Limited), 17, Farringdon road, London, E. C. This Syrup

November 29th, 1881.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.
September 8th, 1883.
Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's
Syrup steadily increasing. All who have

syrthese tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

James Cullen, Pool's Island, N. F., writes: I have been watching the progress of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its in-

troduction to this place, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its

success have been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis and soreness of

nose; while not a few of my 'rheumatic

"Isn't that Mrs. Holmes? I thought

"She is well. After the doctors gave

the doctors gave her up. She looks well

up her case she tried Dr. Pierce's 'Favor-

ite Prescription' and began to get better right away. I heard her say not long ago, that she hadn't felt so well in twenty

that she hadn't felt so well in twenty years. She does her own work and says that life seems worth living, at last. 'Why,' said she, 'I feel as if I had been raised from the dead, almost.'" Thus do thous-

ands attest the marvelous efficacy of this

God-given remedy for female weakness,

prolapsus, ulceration, leucorrhœa, morning sickness, weakness of stomach, ten-

dency to cancerous disease, nervous pros-tration, general debility and kindred

A Total Wreck.

now."

affections.

· · · "Pretty Wives, Lovely daughters and noble men." 'My farm lies in a rather low and tic situation, and "My wife!"
"Who?" "Was a pretty blonde !"

Twenty years ago, became "Sallow!" "Hollow-eyed!"
"Withered and aged!"

Before her time, from "Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the rumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasi-

ness.

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

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is

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 "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

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain,
C. L. James,

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

May 26th, 1883.)

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

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so com-pletely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurk-SCROFULA ing taint of Serofula about you, and the scientific of the scientific

ULCEROUS "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

With the age of two years one of SORES my children was terribly afflicted face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.

SORE EYES Physicians told us that a powber of the system of the syst

PREPARED BY Dr.J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. hools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O. MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY





WAX BLEACHERS & REFINERS AND MANUFACTURERS O

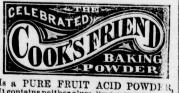
CHURCH CANDLES.



Ask your dealer for R. Eckermann & Will's MOULDED BES WAX CANDLES, and tske no other. If he does not keep them, send us your order, and we promise same our best attention.

Yours respectfully, R. ECKERMANN & WILL,

Syracuse, N. Y. For sale by D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Monte eal, P. Q; Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.



t contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonished may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success tutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such No addition to or variations from the simple name:

COK?S FRIEND
IS GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package.

OUR LATEST PUBLICATIONS

The Cheapest and Best Book for Missions The Cheapest and Best Book for Missions
CATHOLIC BELIEF: or, A Short and
Simple Exposition of Catholic Doctrine.
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A GREAT SUBJECT.

JAN. 31, 1885.

DION BOUCICAULT ON THE FUTURE OF IRELAND.

Boston Pilot. Mr. Dion Boucicault is one of the most Mr. Dish Boucked as one of the ablest distinguished as well as one of the ablest Irishmen of our generation. He is a man not of versatility, but of genius and therefore his view is comprehensive and his word of particular value. He has won the highest prizes of the world's applause as actor, author, dramatist. He is a scholar and an observer—a critic and a man of the world.

man of the world.

"I wish to have a few words with you, sir," said a Pilot reporter to Mr. Bouci-

"This is very curious and interesting; but about the Irish question, Mr. Bouci-

"You will have my views on that. Well, it is pretty clear to every spectator, that we are in the fifth and last act of the drama entitled Justice to Ireland." In the first the principal role was acted by Grattan; in the second, by Fitzgerald and Emmet; in the third, by O'Connell; in the fourth, by Smith O'Brien; and in the fifth by Parnell. We dramatists say that if a play be properly constructed each act owes its interest and power to the preceding acts. So O'Connell epjoyed the value of the acts of Grattan and Emmet, while Parnell arrives at the catastrophe prepared You will have my views on that. Parnell arrives at the catastrophe prepared by all the preceding events."
"You think, then, that England is arrived.

ing at a period when she may concede all that Ireland wants ?"

"What does she want? I think Eng-land will before the end of this century concede all that sensible Irishmen, includ-ing Parnell, will desire. All she can enjoy

"To what will she owe that concession?" "To the drift of circumstances. To the altered position of England in the Euro-pean political family—to the altered posi-tion of the United States as a factor in tion of the United States as a factor in civilization. England is not weaker in any respect than she was, but other nations are much stronger. Paris and London were thirty years ago the foci of the political system around which the other courts revolved. The center is now in courts revolved. The center is now in

"To what does this tend?" take place between the two great principles of Monarchy and self-government by the People. Napoleon the Great foresaw it when he prophesied that within a century Europe must become Republican or Cossack. That century has yet thirty years to run and there is every reason to believe the duel will be fought before it has ex-

Between the Republican communities "Between the Republican communities of this side of Europe: France, England, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Italy arrayed against Germany, Austria and Russia!"

"Yes. The western nations afford

sanctuary to the secret societies and political refugees that make war on the eastern monarchies. This state of things cannot The republican communities cannot exist beside these monarchies without ntaminating the rising generation the virus of self-government. The Kings will not subside into Presidents without some great effort to restore the form of civilization that is now falling to pieces. Meanwhile, it is the policy of Germany to detach Great Britain from other European detach Great Britain International Bully allies. She is the only coherent power of the West. If Germany succeeds in isolating England, she will turn to the United States and attempt to form an alliance with America that would be impregnable. Here the Irish question would necessarily arise. England has seen in the recent election that the two political parties here are so nearly balanced that the Irish vote cannot be disregarded, and as she may have to conciliate this country, I think she exhibits an inclination to prepare for

very important Irish concessions."
"Even to the extent of disunion?" "Of all the silly pretensions ever advanced by any nation, this prate about disunion is the most impudent! Ireland and Great Britain were never united until 85 years ago. Need I recall the infamous bargain by which the former country was sold to the latter? And this fitthy transaction is called a sacred bond! This is the union that here brought Instead from

with under five."

"Would they have an English governor as Canada or Australia now has?"

"That is a question of detail. The English, a very long-headed race, have always avoided home-made monarchs. They have

and like all primitive races, unreliable in temper and prone to violence. The greatest calamity that could occur to Ireland would be to find herself called on suddenly to exercise functions for which she is unprepared. To preclude any struggles of parties degenerating into a reign of terror, it might be well that the Government of Irelaud should be absolute for the first 15 or 20 years; purely military and secular, with some Irish soldier as chief at the head,—a disciplinarian of the type of General Grant, or Sherman, who would stand no nonsense. (There would be plenty of it). The country might be divided into 24 military departments, with 3,000 men in each, and four great depots for artillery and cavalry at Dublin, Cork, Galway and Belfast, representing altogether about 100,000 men.

"I wish to have a few words with you, sir," said a Pilot reporter to Mr. Boucicall the other day.

"There is a notice found on the quarter deck of every passenger ship," replied the great actor. "It is this: 'You must not speak to the man at the wheel.'"

"Let us presume we are in port," retorted the Pilot commissioner. "I would like to have your views of the immediate future of the Irish race, for the million readers of the Pilot.

"My chatter on so great a subject would contain little that your readers have not already procured. I am only a wayfarer on the road of life—strolling through the world a spectator of the great farce! Its pathetic and tragic scenes save it from being grotesque. The actor, who is a philosopher, sees the world curiously across the footlights. He becomes the spectators, and the public are unconsciously the actors. The people in a theatre are off their guard; they reveal themselves more heartily than in any other assembly. So the audience of each city has its own characteristics, and is personified in the mind of the actor who cares to study."

"This is very curious and interesting; but about the Irish question, Mr. Bouci-

him sick."
"Do you belong to any political persua-

"Yes; to the party of Common Sense.
We are prepared to do what is practicable
and can be done honorably; we desire to
show by the conduct of Irish affairs that we are capable of managing our national concerns, and worthy of the place we seek for Ireland in the family of nations—to invite their love and sympathy for our people, and to gain their respect. Eng-land has always held us in contempt, until land has always held us in contempt, until our race founded a new Ireland on this side of the Atlantic, and challenged the respect of the world by the diligence and thrift by which we acquired wealth, and the intelligence and coherence by which we acquired power. That is the kind of humiliation I would inflict on England—

humiliation I would inflict on England—that she should freely confess she had done us injustice as a people.

"It is sad that some well-meaning prominent Irishmen should excite ridicule by their extravagance, while others misguided provoke horror by their outrages on humanity. We all suffer for their nuisdeeds. The first French republic founded the freedom of the people of Europe and the prosperity of the present century. But it produced the types of Marat, of Carrier, and of Sanson. It behooves her own people to so conduct themselves that their dignified attitude in both old and new Ireland will repudiate any association or sympathy with the sans culottes of the period. But if European governments will sow coercive laws like "To what does this tend?"

"To the inevitable duel which must take place between the two great principles as Hussey de Burgh said on a memorable occasion.

Sovereign Pontiff.

Rome, January 2, 1885.
On Christmas eve His Holiness received the cardinals in the Hall of the Throne. Cardinal Sacconi, dean of the Sacred College, expressed m his own name and in the name of his colleagues their wishes and congratulations to the complexion, and brings to old their wishes and congratulations to the lege, but solely by the privilege of the age which God had permitted him to reach and of which college he was called upon to be dean. The address of Cardinal Sacconi was exceedingly affectionate

IMPORTANT ADDRESS BY THE HOLY FATHER. IMPORTANT ADDRESS BY THE HOLY FATHER.
In his reply the Holy Father referred
to the motives of joy which the season
brings, but added that this joy would be
purer and more agreeable if the times
were less sad for the Church and its government rendered less difficult. The greatest part of such difficulties comes from the present situation of the Pontiff—a situation which he has always declared to be intolerable, and which becomes, as the events occurring prove, more deplorable every day. "The year about to end," said His Holiness, "has brought to light, as you have well pointed out, Lord Cardinal, that in the present circumstances the very exercise of charity is not free to the Sovereign Pontiff in the city of Rome. All remember with what rage a great part of the jourbargain by which the lotmer country was sold to the latter? And this filthy transaction is called a sacred bond! This is the union that has brought Ireland from a prosperous country with over eight millions of inhabitants to a beggarly one with under five."

with what rage a great part of the journals have risen up against the design which We manifested of opening, in the vicinity of the Vatican, at Our own expense, in case it should be necessary, A HOSPITAL FOR THOSE STRICKEN BY CHOLINGTON.

"What sort of a government would suit Ireland, and what would be her relation to England?"

All have yet present in memory with what insinuations, with what malignant interpretations it was striven to miscon-"I presume they might have associated governments like those of Hungary and Austria. It is a question whether the Irish people are suited to form a repub. bitterness of the new order of things which has reduced the Sovereign Pontiff to the unworthy condition of a simple individual. But that is not all; there is still worse. It is an immense grief and profound sorrow to Us to see the ima protound sorrow to Us to see the imhad a German family on the throne for
the last 200 years; they had a French
family for 400; they tried a Scotch lot
for about 80 years; but after killing off
one and banishing another, they concluded
one and banishing another, they concluded
the go abread for a safe king; and they
with inspect dogmas of our holy
religion are attacked in this Rome,
which is the centre of faith and the Sac religion are attacked in this Rome, which is the centre of faith and the See one and banishing another, they concluded to go abroad for a safe king; and they found an inoffensive, obscure German princelet, who did very little harm."

"Have you ever contemplated what would be the results of any sudden concession of independence to Ireland, and what form of government would be best fitted for her?"

"We are a sensitive, impulsive people,"

"We are a sensitive, impulsive people,"

multiplication of the temples of heretics; to think that it is permitted to attack openly in Rome the most beautiful and most precious unity of Italians-the religious unity. Thanks to the foolish efforts of those who arrogate to themselves the impious mission of founding in Italy a new Church on another basis

than that established by Jesus Christ as the indestructible foundation of His cel-estial edifice. And We have every reason to

and for the Church still other and more serious offences. There has again been presented to Parliament the law upon divorce, a law which, permitting in many cases the dissolution of the conjugal cases the dissolution of the conjugal bond, goes directly against the precept of God Himself, a precept declared to man from the beginning of the world: Quod Deus conjunxit, homo non separet; a law which openly opposes the teaching of Jesus Christ, the universal Lawgiver and the whole economy of the Church on marriage; a law which refuses to recognize in this great Sacrament the sublime excellence to which it was raised by Jesus Christ, and which degrades it to by Jesus Christ, and which degrades it to the condition of a purely civil contract; a law which degrades and humiliates woman, which compromises the educa-tion and well-being of children, which breaks the ties of domestic society and destroys it, which sows discord in families, which is a source of corruption for public morals, and for States the principle of a decadence sown with ruins.

And in fact the experience of times not And in fact the experience of times not long past has been so bitter and so deadly, that it has forced the very partisans of divorce to re-establish in their codes the indissolubility of marriage. And yet if the wish of the sects and the desire of Freemasonry should happen to be satisfied, We will behold A LAW OPPOSED TO CATHOLIC PRINCIPLES promulgated in this Rome, whence should

depart only the pure light of revealed truth and the splendor of Catholic life to be diffused throughout all Christendom. If God should deign to remove such a disaster from Italy, We should return Him thanksgiving with sentiments of the most profound gratitude; but We cannot cease to experience the gravest fears so long as to experience the gravest lears so long as the present condition of things endures. Contrary in itself and by itself to the dignity and independence of the Sover-eign Pontificate, prejudicial to the liberty of the Roman pastors in the exercise of their supreme power, it is an oppression which manifests itself on every occasion, which manifests itself on every occasion, making us feel more heavily the burden of the domination of another, and demonstrating still more clearly to the Catholic world the impossibility of an accommodation with such a situation and of remaining indifferent in its presence. The Son of God made Man, who even as a child knew how the segment the persecution of the impious. made Man, who even as a child knew how to escape the persecution of the impious, and who by His divine power has changed the face of the world, will assuredly not cease to assist His afflicted Church and to ameliorate the condition of His unworthy Vicar. But let all the Catholics of the

Vicar. But let all the Catholics of the whole universe hasten the period of divine mercies by continual prayers, and, above all, by a thoroughly Christian life, absolutely conformable to the faith and the law which they profess."

His Holiness then, with remarkable emotion, gave the Apostolic Benediction to all present to all present.

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and precarious appetite, indicate Worms. Freeman's Worm Powders will quickly and effectually remove them. Well Spoken of. R. N. Wheeler, of Everton, speaks highly of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cured him of inflammation of the lungs and an obstinate cough. It loosens the phlegm and heals the lungs.

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IN THOUSANDS OF CASES ured where all else had failed. It is mild cient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, bu se in all cases.

harmless in all cases. EFI teleances the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys it restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease and the Bowels move freely and healthfully In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

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their wishes and congratulations to the Holy Father on the occasion of Christmas, saying that it was not by reason of his personal qualities and merits that he had to-day the honor of addressing His Holiness on the part of the Sacred Col-bush Holiness On the part of the Sacred Col-bush

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine proprise of which the declaration of the fine proprise of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine proprise of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine proprise of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine protection OFFICIAL ORGAN.



C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt of price, \$1.35, by addressing T. P. TANSEY, 255 St. Martin street Montreal; or THOS. COPFEY CATHOLIC RECORD office, London.

At the last regular monthly meeting of C. M. B. A., Branch No. 19, Ingersoll, it was moved by John S. Smith, seconded by John Frizzell, and unanimously Resolved, That at the last regular meeting of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, composed of representatives of all Branches then existing in Canada, it was resolved to take measures to secure from the Su-

Grand Council of Canada asking for a separate beneficiary was duly presented, and the reasons for its presentation duly set forth in the said petition.

Resolved, That the said Supreme Council.

cil had power to grant the prayer of the said petition and without due reason assigned refused to do so. Resolved, That if the Canadian Branches

had a separate beneficiary, it would be the means of largely increasing the member-ship of the association and promoting its general welfare.

Resolved, That this Branch, in view of Resolved, That this Branch, in view of the refusal of the Supreme Council to grant the Canadian Branches the separate beneficiary asked for, deems it advisable that there should be in Canada immediately formed a separate beneficiary, without prejudice whatever to the American

Moved by R. Frizzell, seconded by D. Resolved, That a copy of this resolu-tion be sent for publication to the CATHO-LIC RECORD, our official organ.

Resolved, That all the Branches in

favor of the formation of a separate beneficiary be requested to adopt a resolu-tion to that effect, and forward it to the secretary of the Grand Council of Canada at the earliest convenient date.

Essex Centre, Jan. 24, 1885.

To the Members of the C. M. B. A. in Canada.
BROTHERS:—Within the past few
weeks appeared in our official organ, the
CATHOLIC RECORD, letters from several
of our brothers and a set of resolutions from Branch No. 9, Kingston; also a very able and practical letter from our es-teemed Rev. Grand President, all of which exhibit the true feelings of the great majority of the Canadian members in consequence of the failure of the Supreme Council to take favorable action upon the petition presented to it by the Grand Council of Canada.

It is my purpose in this letter to in-form you how the failure occurred. I was present at the convention in Detroit by the special invitation of Mr. John B. Todenbier, Grand Secretary for Michigan, and was present when the petition came before the Supreme Council for action. The Supreme President, Mr. Riester, in his address, made favorable mention of it, it was presented, read, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the session, and according to the rules of the Council, referred to the committee on Laws and their Super-

In due time the committee reported it back to the Council, without recommendation, having been informed that it would be opposed. The Council re-solved itself into committee of the whole solved itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the requests contained therein. President Riester was chairman; trustee Franklin moved that the committee recommend that the petition be granted; whereupon, T. A. Bourke, of Branch No. I, Windsor, Ont., who happened to have a vote by being chairman of the committee on Credentials of the Supreme Council, arose and stated in substance as follows: "That as a member of the Supreme Council having a vote therein, he would oppose."

Skye, prompted by motives of vergeance. A police expedition has been despatched to Kilmuir and Glendale, Isle of Skye, was chairman; trustee Franklin moved that the committee recommend that the petition be granted; whereupon, T. A. Bourke, of Branch No. I, Windsor, Ont., who happened to have a vote by being chairman of the committee on Credentials of the Supreme Council, arose and stated in substance as follows: "That as a member of the Supreme Council arose and stated in substance as follows: "That as a member of the Supreme Council having a vote therein, he would oppose that the committee on Credentian of the Council arose and stated in substance as follows: "That as a member of the Supreme Council arose and stated in substance as follows: "That as a member of the Supreme Council having a vote therein, he would oppose that the committee recommend that the Skye, prompted by motives of vergeance. A police expedition has been despatched to Kilmuir and Glendale, Isle of Skye, prompted by motives of vergeance. A police expedition has been despatched to Kilmuir and Glendale, Isle of Skye, prompted by motives of vergeance. A police expedition has been despatched to Kilmuir and Glendale, Isle of Skye, prompted by motives of vergeance. A police expedition has been despatched to Kilmuir and Glendale, Isle of Skye, prompted by motives of skye, prompted by motives of skye, prompted by motives of skye, prompted by station has been despatched to Kilmuir and Glendale, Isle of Skye, prompted by motives of skye, prompted to kilmuir and Gl having a vote therein, he would oppose and vote against the petition being granted." "That therefore it would be a waste of time to discuss it at length."

Supreme Vice-President Coffey, of Branch No. 4, London, and Representa-tives O'Neill and O'Connor defended the

Owing to the opposition manifested, ne committee allowed the matter to drop quietly without taking a vote, and passed on to the consideration of other business. In the final report of the committee on laws, &c., the petition is mentioned with all the other measures which were not adopted, more as a mat-ter of form than as being the deliberate sense of the Council.

As to the alleged misrepresentations set forth in said petition, permit me to say that the Grand Council of Canada did me the honor of selecting me, with lawyers Blake and Wardell, Messrs, Brown and Quillinan, to draft that petition.

That I know its statements to be true in every particular; that I can substantiate them to-day, or at any time; that I have documents to prove them by, and that the position of the C. M. B. A. in Canada is still in the same position, and in consequence of that position is not making, and will not make, any great progress, until the relief asked for in said petition is obtained

I am farthermore prepared to prove, that with only 1500 members in the jur-isdiction of the Grand Council of Canada, and taking the present death rate among that 1500 members as compared with the death rate in the entire associ-

I invite all to a calm discussion of the I invite all to a calm discussion of the questions which are of vital importance to the C. M. B. A. in Canada. It is not my utterances, nor those of any other member or officer, that is of the slightest importance unsupported by facts. Seek then all the enlightenment you can procure which will tend to give you a correct and unbiassed understanding of what is best for all. We should then obtain harmony in our councils, unity in our actions, and, I hope, an unprecedented success.

I remain yours faithfully, H. W. DEARE. President of Branch 20. FROM PRESCOTT.

Moved by John Gibson,
Seconded by Joseph Dubrule,
Whereas, The Supreme Council has
ignored the petition of Grand Council
of Canada, for beneficiary separation, and
as said petition was presented for the
protection of the members of Canada;
it is therefore. to take measures to secure from the Supreme Council the granting of a separate
beneficiary to the Canadian Branches.
Resolved, That at the last meeting of
the Supreme Council the petition of the
Grand Council of Canada asking for a
separate beneficiary was duly presented,

requested to have these resolutions inserted in our official organ, the CATH-OLIC RECORD of London, Ont.

A standing vote was requested by President P. C. Murdock; all members John Gibson, Rec. Sec. Branch 16.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Parnell visited Cork and was greeted steadiness of our men enabled them with great enthusiasm by thousands of to maintain a hand-to-hand fight with people. The streets were gaily decorated. the opposing force, while severe pun-Parnell, addressing the multitude, said it ishment was being inflicted upon the Parnell, addressing the multitude, said it was impossible for either parties much longer to resist the determined band of Irishmen if backed by the Irish people, who, in the near future, will prove invincible and unconquerable. Home Rule was stolen from Ireland and must be restored, and that must include the restitution of Grattan's Parliament. The sneaker stored, and that must include the restitu-tion of Grattan's Parliament. The speaker

was repeatedly cheered.
Parnell delivered a lecture at Cork on "The Irish Parliament." He eulogized the aid given to the Irish national cause by Irishmen and women beyond the seas, especially in free America, where exiles had an opportunity to see the wonderful advance made by that country since its emancipation from English misrule. He fully believed the restoration to Ireland of her own Parliamentary power was imminent. England was already beaten in heart, and that glorious result would speedily be accomplished if Irishmen remained true to the cause and them.

Parnell turned the first sod of a railway from Milltown to Ennis to day, in the presence of twenty thousand. He made a brief speech regarding the land question, but said nothing regarding the

SCOTLAND.

Skye Crofters held a meeting at Port-ee. Resolutions were adopted declaring kee. Resolutions were adopted declaring the recent concessions offered by the landords were inadequate.

Crofters are shooting deer on the pro-perty of Ross Winans, at Pontree, Isle of Skye, prompted by motives of vengeance. A police expedition has been despatched to Kilmuir and Glendale, Isle of Skye,

FRANCE. The Paris Gaulois declares the instructions sent by England to the Governors of British colonies in the East for the en-

a waste of time to discuss it at length,"

"That the petition misrepresented the position of the C, M, B, A, in Canada," in "That there was no danger of any law being passed to interfere with it,"

When reminded by Vice-President Coffey that in presenting such views he represented but a very small minority of the Canadian branches, he replied that "he did not claim to represent Canada, but spoke as an independent member."

Summer Vice-President Coffey of Summer Vice-President Coffey of the Computation is well as the very small give way, or whether they shall compromise their opposing claims. We are convinced Engsum with necessary emphasis." The degiven with necessary emphasis." The decadence of England's power is predicted. "Only let us show our teeth," the article continues, "and England will surprise the world with her cowardice."

EGYPT. From information received to day from one of the attaches of the British War Office it is fair to assume that the Government expects quite lively times in Egypt during the present campaign against El Mahdi. The gentleman stated that Gen. Lord Wolseley has sent urgent telegrams to the War Secretary requesting the im-mediate dispatch of reinforcements for the purpose of holding Osman Digma in check and preventing that aggressive lieutenant of the false prophet from harassing his rear or cutting up the roads behind him. "Gen. Wolseley," said this informant, "has intimated all along in his despatches that he expected some hard fighting before the campaign ended, and has never lost an opportunity to impress the home gov-ernment with the importance of sending out several other battalions in addition to

the force already in Egypt."

Intense anxiety is felt in London for the fate of Gen. Stewart. The War Office has received no further tidings from him.

Despatches are expected every hour. Alarming rumors are flying about. Ap-prehension that a serious disaster has

occurred is gaining ground.

The War Office received a despatch from Gen. Wolseley at Korti. He says he

GREAT BATTLE.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER ON THE EGYPTIAN PLAINS.

London, Jan. 21.—A battle recently occurred near Metemneh. Ten thousand rebels attacked the square in which the British forces were advancing several times, but were compelled eventually to retire. The rebels lost 800 killed and 800 wounded. The English lost 65 killed and 85 wounded. Among the British who fell was Col, Burnaby who made the famous "ride to Khiva." A dispatch from Wolseley, dated "Korti, January 21," reads:

solvamed. The rebels lost 500 killed and 800 wounded. The English lost 65 killed and 85 wounded. Among the British who fell was Col. Burnaby who made the famous "ride to Khiva." A dispatch from Wolseley, dated "Korti, January 21," reads:

DETAILS OF THE CONFLICT.

Gen. Stewart has had a heavy engagement with a portion of the Mahdi's forces in the Pels had collected from Berber, Metemneh and Omduramann. This last place was recently captured by the Mahdi, and thus men were released from berber, the famous "16, Stewart's cavalry reported that the enemy was in position a few miles this side of the wells. As it was too late in the day to allow an advance and successful encounter, Stewart's bivouacked for the night. The enemy kept up a harmless fire all night from the earthworks on Stewart's flank. On Staturday Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the ready and status and the status of the status of the carthworks on Stewart's flank. On Staturday Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the ready and status of the status of the carthworks on Stewart's flank. On Staturday Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the ready of the carthworks on Stewart's flank. On Staturday Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the ready on the carthworks on Stewart's flank. On Staturday Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the ready of the status of the Resolved, That separation from the United States be effected so that we can conform to the laws of our country; and it is furthermore

Resolved, That the Rec. Secretary be

Handly, and thus hier were released from the there to fight Stewart. On the afternoon of January 16, Stewart's cavalry reported that the enemy was in position a few miles this side of the wells. As it was too late in the day to allow an adsaturday Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy out to make an attack, but supposed to have been drowned in a three rebels hesitated. In consequence of this, Stewart left all his impediments and camels under guard and moved for ward, keeping his forces in the form of a rebellion of 1745, when Lords Loyat, land with the school, the gift of that gen-RELAND.

At a meeting of the Irish National Legue, at Waterford, Mr. Power, M. P., in an address, said the Irish party now had power to defy the united influence of the Whigs and Tories, and was going in the right direction to secure home rule, which only disunion could prevent.

Morgan O'Connell, second son of the late Daniel O'Connell, is dead.

Parnell visited Cork and was greeted with great enthusiasm by thousands of the meeting in forces in the form of a square. The men were on foot. The Balmerino and Kilmarnock were beheaded for high treason. The latest leck from the memy's late of the Tower as State prisoners were Francis Burdette and the gang of rufflans known as the Cato street conspirators. The regalia or jewel-house is a show place, and contains the royal crowns and scepters, and other jewels, whilst in the armory is as magnificent a weapons as ment were in position. The admirable steadiness of our men enabled them whith great enthusiasm by thousands of the men were on foot. The Balmerino and Kilmarnock were beheaded for high treason. The latest occupants of the Tower as State prisoners were Francis Burdette and the gang of rufflans known as the Cato street was unfortunately penetrated by sheer weight of numbers about its left rear, where the heavy cavalry and camel regiment of the Tower as State prisoners were Francis Burdette and the gang of rufflans known as the Cato street of the How and the influence of the Cown was unfortunately penetrated by sheer was unfortunately penetr nearly eighteen feet long and was cast by the Sultan Solyman the Magnificent for his intended invasion of India. Correspondence of the Catholic Record, BRANTFORD NOTES. The contract for pewing St. Basil's church has been awarded to the Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, at 50 cents per around the square. Prisoners who were taken while the enemy were retiring re-port the number of the enemy wounded was quite exceptional. One immediate foot. It will require about 1200 feet. The work is to be finished by the middle of February, and then we will have one of was quite exceptional. One immediate effect of the battle is that many of the the prettiest churches in this part of On rebels are submitting. It was necessary for the army to remain at the wells some

THE DAMAGED BUILDINGS.

carefully restored and skiltully

adapted as an immense vestibule to

ous by the eloquence of Burke and Sheri-

within the Hall, in parts partitioned off for the purpose. These law courts were con-structed outside, with entrances into them leading out of the Hall. The Hall of old was blocked up with shops of divers descriptions. Booksellers, law-stationers and sempstresses here plied their respective trades, while on both

their respective trades, while on both sides of the building there was a display of banners taken at Blenheim and other

During the year 1884 the vital statistics of the Catholics of Brantford were as follows: Baptisms 60; marriages 11; deaths 23. For the whole city the figures are: Births 220; marriages 127; deaths 143. Death rate for the city twelve in 1000.

with all expedition to Metemneh. The English wounded are doing well. Wolseley says Stewart concludes his report as follows: "It has been my duty to command a force from which exceptional work, exceptional hardship and exc

OBITUARIES.

MR. JAMES MONOGHAN.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 1 35 to 1 49; Belhl, # 100 lbs, 1 35 to 1 19; Democrat, 1 35 to 1 49; Elawson, 1 35 to 1 19; Bemocrat, 1 35 to 1 49; Elawson, 1 35 to 1 19; Red, 1 35 to 1 50. Oats, 842 to 85c, Corn, 95c to 1 09. Barley, 96c to 1 15. Peas. 95c to 1 00. Rye, 96c to 90. Clover seed. 400 to 5 00. Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 50 to 2 50; Family, 2 25 to 2 25, Oatmeal, Fine, 1 99 to 2 20. Granulated, 2 00 to 2 20. Cornmeal, 1 75 to 2 00. Shorts, ton, 18 00 to 2 00. Bran, 14 00 to 16 00. Hay, 8 00 to 9 09. Straw, per load, 2 00 to 3 05. Butter—pound rolls, 18c to 22c; crock, 16c to 19c; tubs, 12c to 18c. Eggs, retail, 22c to 22c; basket, 20c to 22c. Cheese, 1b., 11½ to 12c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 20c to 25c. Turkeys, 75 to 2 00. Chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c. Ducks, per pair, 50 to 80c. Potatoes, per bag, 30c to 40c. Apples, per bag, 30 to 50c. Onions, per bushel, 60 to 80c. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 5 75 to 6 60. Beef, per cwt, 4 00 to 6 0. Mutton, per 1b, 5c to 6c. Lamb, per 1b, 6c to 7c. Hops, per 1b, 20c to 20c. Wood, per cord, 4 00 to 4 59.

CITAWA.

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

GRAIN—Oats, 27c to 28c. Peas, 55c to 60c Spring wheat, 70c to 8 c. Fall wheat, 80c to 85c. Scotch, 55c. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beans, 1 25 to 150.

DIARLY PRODUCE — Butter in pails, 16c to 16c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 18c to 10c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 22c to 25c per dox.

FOULTHY—Unitelens per pair, 75 to 09. Geese, 80 to 30 90 each. Turkeys, \$1 00 to 2 00, Ducks, per pair, \$1 00.

MEATS—POR \$5 50 to 6 75 per cwt; ham. 14c to 17c; bacon, green, 9c to 13c; young pless, 2 60 to 4 00 each. Beef, in qrs., 4 00 to 50. Mutton and tamb, 1cc.

MISCELLANBOUS — Potatoes, new, 90c gal; 35c to 90c a bag. Hay, 12 00 to 15 00; straw, 4 55 to 50 co 50c. Flour, 4 25 to 50. Oatmeal, 4 75 per barrel. Bran, 90c per cwt. Hides, rough, 5je to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 5 to 800 per cwt.

MONTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipts, 900 bbis. Quotations The buildings shattered and shaken by the dynamite explosions are of great historic renown. Westminster Hall, which is fully three miles from the Tower We regret to have to chronicle the its beautifully carved beams of oak acter, unbounded charity and other good ended in the deposition of the king who built the edifice. Happily the Hall escaped the conflagration of 1834, and has qualities, which won for him a host of friends.

FLOUR—Receipts, 900 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 10 to \$5 20; patents, \$4 25 to \$5 00, superior extra, \$4 15 to \$4 25; extra superine, \$4 19 to \$4 10; spring extra, \$3 70 to \$3 80; superior, \$5 10 to \$3 50; strong bakers, \$4 25 to \$5 00, flow, \$3 15; strong bakers, \$4 25 to \$5 00; flow, \$3 15; strong bakers, \$4 25 to \$5 00; flow, \$3 15; strong bakers, \$4 25 to \$5 00; flow, \$3 15; strong bakers, \$4 25 to \$5 00; flow, \$3 15; strong bakers, \$4 25 to \$5 00; flow, \$3 15; to \$2 00; city bags, \$2 30 to \$2 35; city bakers, \$5 80 to \$0 00. GRAIN — Wheat, new white winter, 88c to 90c; Can, red winter, 88c to 90c; No. 2 spring, 88c to 90c. Corn, 41c to 42c. Peas, 72c to 736. Oats, 31 to 32c. Rye, 60c to 62c. Barley, 50c to 60c. MEAL — Oatmeal, \$125 to \$450; cornmeal, \$3 20 to \$3 25. PROVISIONS—Butter, new townships, 17c to 20c; Morrisburg, 15c to 19c; Eastern Townships, 16 to 18c; Western, 18c to 14c. Cheese, 9c to 12c. Pork, \$15 00 to \$16 00. Lard, 91c to 101c. Eacon, 12c to 13c; hams, 13c to 14c. EDWARD POWERS. Edward Powers, aged 19 years, a switchadapted as an immense vestibule to the House of Parliament, which can be approached by spacious flights of steps at the south end. It has been the scene of many stirring events. Here Sir William Wallace, of Scotland, Sir Thomas More and Protector Somerset were tried and condemned. Not to mention other trials, King Charles I. here appeared before the High Court of Justice, while the banners of Naseby hung over his head. Here the seven bishops, just before the revolution, were acquitted. Dr. Sacheverell and the rebel lords of '45 were convicted, and Warren Hastings passed through that ordeal which has been rendered so famous by the eloquence of Burke and Sheri-

TELEPHONE SUITS .- The Minister of dan, and by the most brilliant assemblage, perhaps, ever seen in a court of justice. It must be also mentioned that here Oliver Cromwell was inaugurated as Lord Protector of England. Nor can some now living forget how in their youth, at the coronation of George LV. now living forget how in their youth, at the coronation of George IV., Westmin-ster Hall witnessed a coronation banquet, and at the same time the challenge of the and at the same time the challenge of the King's champion on herseback in complete armor. Westminster Hall was long the centre of the English law courts; abutting on it were the Court of Chancery, the Court of King's or Queen's Bench, the Court of Chancery Blaze and the Court of Chance the Court of King's or Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Exchequer. Originally they were held pany. Some of these cases will come within the Hell in parts partitioned of the come. pany. Some of these cases will come up at the Spring Sittings of the Court of Chancery in Toronto. The Court of Appeal have also yet to decide as to the right of the Minister of Agriculture to try the case of the Bell patents.

(From the Hartford, Conn., Post.) JANUARY 3, 1885. A Deserved Compliment.

mith the death rate in the entire association, that with a separate beneficiary, every member of the Canadian Branches would save an average of three dollars per year.

In closing, dear brethren, I beg leave to remind you that I seek only the good of the whole, that I am desirous of promoting harmony of opinion amongst all C. M. B. A. men, and that, consequently,

ations of the buildings, except in history, have long disappeared, as well as the shops and stalls, and, like the floods, are things of the past. By legal reforms effected in 1875 the old courts were

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erous-hearted frishman, Mr. J. P. Foley.
The school house and its equipment cost
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content with what he had already done
for the cause of education, has endowed the school, consequently it will be self-sustaining, and a great blessing to the Catholics of this section as well as to those of the whole country. Our children will be able to receive a sound Catholic education, where they will be able to learn their duties to God and the state. We have over seventy attending the school daily since the opening on the first of the New

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an interest in every good work as her noble-hearted husband, who always belonged to the faith. May God bless belonged to the faith. May cod bless them, and may He repay them in this world a hundred fold the good they have done with the wealth that God gave them, and in the next life everlasting; and I

No Danger. feel that I re-echo the sentiments of the people of this mission that God may spare them until they will be able to fully match. realize the fruits of their good works here.

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