Signed in behalf of the congregation of

To the Reverend Father O'Connell, Parish
Priest of St. Mary's Church, Mt. Forest.
REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER—The
occasion which calls us together is one

occasion which calls us together is one of sorrow because it requires us to say to you the very sad words—good-bye. In this life we are not permitted to keep near us always those whom our wishes might dictate, but in separation from any one whom we revere or cherish we only see the shadow of the journey to that great re-union where we hope to meet and where parting will not be known. We would, indeed, be either blind or ungrateful did we allow to pass unnoticed your earnest, painstaking and untiring efforts in our behalf, and the good you have accomplished

and the good you have accomplished By your zeal, energy, and above all the

reply to both, thanking them for the kind feelings expressed in the addresses

towards him, as also for the very gener-ous gifts bestowed on him. He strongly advised them to lead such lives as be-

came good Catholics, He exhorted them

to be sober and industrious and ever obedient to the laws of God and their

country; and to extend to his successor

the same obedience and respect as they

the past, bless them and their children. He bid them farewell amidst showers of

tears. In the afternoon a gold-headed cane was presented him by the Sunday School, accompanied by the following address, which was read on behalf of the

school by Miss Florence Donnelly, the presentation being made by Miss Minnie

Murphy.

To the Reverend Father O'Connsil, Parish
Priest of St. Mary's Church, Mt. Forest.
REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER,—We
meet here this afternoon with feelings

of sorrow and regret, sorrow caused by your intended departure, regret because

we feel we often annoyed you by our

thoughtless conduct. We hope that in future when we have grown older and

and advice will be a guide to us in endeavoring to make our lives worthy of

the position and privileges we may enjoy. Knowing that in a few days the

lessant tie that binds us together a

pastor and children will have ceased to exist, we cannot allow it to be severed

without conveying to you our earnest gratitude for your zealous and unceasing efforts for our spiritual welfare. We beg

your acceptance of this slight token as memento for the many favors receive

at your hands, and we humbly solicityour prayers in our behalf. That you may

regain your former health and strength, and that God may send you every bless-ing in your new field of labor, is the sin-

CHILDREN OF ST. MARY'S SUNDAY SCHOOL

On the Sunday previous an address and presentation was made to Rev. Father O'Connell by the congregation of

We have great pleasure in stating that

cere prayer of each one of us.

St. Patrick's church, Protor.

and Mr. Sullivan.

the remembrance of your example

was sure

had shown him, and he was Almighty God would in the future,

Tailors and Gents' Furnishers.

FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED

BISHOP CLEARY ON THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. ORANGEISM AND HOME RULE.

We find in the last number of the Dublin Freeman's Journal to hand, a sterling letter from the pen of an eminent Canadian prelate, who has proved himself on more than one occasion to be a true friend of Ireland and a courageous supporter of the Irish party, and of the demands for an Irish Parliament. The letter was a Irish Parliament. The letter was a message of hope and encouragement with a golden ring, addressed to the Irish National League in Ireland, from the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. As the letter contains much that is of special interest to the Irish Canadian people, we have much pleasure in giving it a prominent place in our colums, along with the timely comments made on it by the Dublin Freeman. The letter reads as follows:

BISHOP'S PALACE, Kingston, Ont, Dec. 21st, 1885.

Dec. 21st, 1885.
T. D. Sullivan, Esq, M. P., Dublin.

DEAR MR SULLIVAN,—I enclose a draft for £70 11s 3d sterling, made payable for £70 11s 3d sterling, made payable to you. It is the contribution of this little city of Kingston to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, whose treasurer is requested to acknowledge its receipt through you. We have held a public meeting in our city hell to proclaim to all Canadians what it is that Ireland demands of Great Britain, and why she demands it. Ours was a splendid demonstration in regard of the number of citizens who sympathize was a splendid demonstration in regard of the number of citizens who sympathize with Ireland's constitutional efforts; and the intelligence and social worth of the men who pleaded her cause, and, above all, the irresistible force of the arguments by which the plea for Home Rule is supported. The Orange faction opposed us at our meeting, and subsequently held a special meeting of their own to denounce our "treasonable project," as they were pleased to term it. They hold that they are the Derry of Canada, and they denounced the Popes one and all, and the Bishop of Kingston and the hole Catholic Church of this and of former ages, save and except Pope Adrian the Fourth. But they failed to adduce even one argument deserving the notice of thinking men. They could not, after two weeks of consulting, canvassing, coaxing and pressing, gather as many as six gentlemen of education and recognized public merit into association with ing, coaxing and pressing, gather as many as six gentlemen of education and recognized public merit into association with them upon their platform; and, what a still better symptom of the decay of Derryism in Kingston, as on the banks of the Foyle, a large proportion of the Protestant gentlemen, who, for one reason or another, appeared at the meeting, were observed to abstain ostentatiously from anywise signifying approval of the empty platitudes and stale old calumnies, ten thousand times refuted, which formed the staple of Orange eloquence on that occasion. Allow me to congratulate you on your signal success in winnlate you on your signal success in winning for Ireland the representation of Col lege-green in the last British Parliament that we hope shall legislate for the Irish nation. The victory so completely gained by the National Party in three of the four provinces, and so far advanced into the enemy's Northern stronghold as to give them, even there, a majority of counties and a majority of seats in the processor, with a fair proposed of further present, with a fair prospect of further advances should another contest take place in the future, this has rejoiced the hearts of all Irishmen, and of none more intensely than of Kingston's Irish I remain, dear Mr. Sullivan, yours

very faithfully. +JAMES VINCENT CLEARY. Bishop of Kingston.
No doubt that this warm and sympathetic utterance from a patriotic Bishop in a foreign land will give new heart and courage to the people at home, and will let them see that the Irish exile can hold his own sgainst the Orange foe even in the "Derry of Canada." The Freeman's Journal devotes a leading article to the letter of His Lordship, in the course of which it says: "It was announced yes-terday that since the last meeting of the National League, America had sent \$15,000 to the Parliamentary Expenses Fund; the Irish National League of Australia had forwarded \$2,500; the people of Lyttleton, New Zealand, had contributed \$250 From the province of Ontario had the province of Ontario had come \$260 raised amongst the Irishmen of Guelph, and \$350 odd collected in the city of Kingston. Accompanying this latter subscription is a letter from the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, formerly President of St. John's College, Waterford, subsequently Parish Priest of Dungarvan, and now Bishop of Kingston. At home Dr. Cleary was an earnest, courageous, and practical supporter of Ireland's con stitutional claims; and that, too, at a time when the Home Rule proposals of Mr. Butt were looked at askance by many worthy Irishmen. In the growing pros perity of the great self-governing Pro vince that is now the scene of his labors he finds the most convincing proof of the advantages that autonomy can confer upon a people. Moreover, in far-off Kingston there are not wanting reminders of the forces that are employed in the service of misgovernment and alien rule at home. The Orange organization has been transplanted to Canada, and

christian principles to day in the New World as in the Old. Fortunately the power of the faction is not proportionate to the malevolence of those who lead it, or to the bigotry and violence of the rank and file. The greatest danger to the future peace and prosperity of the Dominion is that the Orangemen in their blind rage against Catholicism, and their blatant Anglomania, may initiate a war of races against the Canadian Catholics of Irish and French descent. They are fiercely aggressive enemies of everything that is Catholic and that is not British. Seeing the manifestations of their policy, and looking to its possible consequences, Dr. Cleary must often be reminded of the countless woes that Orangeism has brought upon Ireland. Even when a meeting was recently held in Kingston, as he tells in his letter, to state and to justify the Irish demands before the people of the province, the Orangemen held their inevitable counter demonstration, at which was denounced the "treasonable project" of debating a constitutional change to be constitutionally accomplished in the relations between Great Britain and Ireland. In the approved "Twelfth" fashion "they denounced the Popes one and all, and the Bishop of Kingston and the whole Catholic Church of this and of former ages, save and except Pope Adrian the Fourth," who happened to be an Engages, save and except Pope Adrian the Fourth," who happened to be an Englishman

The hearty patriotism of the Irish residents in "the Derry of Canada" is vouched for not more by their generous aid to the Irish cause than by the sturdy, outspoken letter of their worthy Bishop and, taken in connection with the notable contributions from other Irish communities abroad, is a splendid testi-mony to the irradicable love of the Irishman for the country of his birth.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

DEPARTURE FROM MOUNT FOREST OF REV.

B J O'CONNELL.

Mount Forest Representative, Jan. 28th. loses one of its most public spirited citizens; a man who has done much to

could have been appointed to succeed him, as he was five years ago an assistant of Father O'Connell's and therefore is better acquainted with the wants of the people than an entire stranger.

On Sunday an unusually large congre gation assembled in St. Mary's Church, being the last Sunday of the Rev. Father's pastorate of the church. The Roman Eatholic brethren poured in crowds from the adjoining townships to show by their presence their respect for their beloved pastor, who had so long faithfully served them. Miss Kate Strong assisted in the musical part of the ser-vice. Immediately after high mass a number of gentlemen of the congrega-tion advanced to the sanctuary rail and Mr. M. Donnelly read the following ad-dress and Mr. John Corrigan presented

a well filled purse:
To the Rev B J. O'Connell, P. P., St
Mary's Church, Mount Forest

DEAR REV. FATHER -Having heard o your intended departure from our midst, we come forward on this occasion to we come forward on this occasion to give expression to the deep sorrow which fills our hearts, and to tender you our heartfelt gratitude for your untring devotion to your holy calling, and our highest respect and esteem for yourself in person. It is now almost ten years since you came amongst us and when we look back and consider the state of the look back and consider the state of the parish then, and compare it with the present, we may, indeed, feel thankful to Almighty God, for the great benefits conferred upon us through your ministry, and now at your sudden and unexpected departure, what wonder if sorrow fills our inmost hearts. Yes, dear Rev. Father, we are deeply grieved, and feel we are loosing one of the best of pastors, a father and a friend. In all the avocations of life, there is none in which is displayed the self-sacrifice that is exhibited in the Catholic sacrifice that is exhibited in the Catholic sacrifice. priesthood, in no other position in life is displayed the devotion to duty so forcibly, in no other position is required the same abandonment of everything world holds most dear; parents friends and relatives, all are abandoned for Christ's sake and man's religious welfare. Of the truth of this, you have been to us a living example, ever active in the service of your divine Master, laboring in season and out of season, visiting the sick, consoling the sillicted and preparing the dying, always ready when duty called, you have proved your-

The third session of the fifth Parliament of Ontario was opened on the 28th ult, with becoming ceremony. The speech from the "throne" was rather lengthy, but contained little of importance, if we except the promise of certain new measures including a Bill for the auditing of the public accounts for the Province, a Bill for increasing the usefulness and efficiency of Mechanics' Institutes, a Bill for the amendment of the law relating to the estates of deceased persons, a Bill respecting the liability of emoloyers for injuries suffered by their workmen.

On Friday, the 29th, the address in of the great care you have taken of God's house and of "the place where His glory dwelleth." For all these as well as for dwelleth." For all these as well as for the noble stand you have taken in the cause of religion, education and temperance, we tender you our most grateful thanks, and while rejnicing over the healty spiritual state of the parish; we must also express our admiration at its sound financial standing, and in this way actively depend the result of your wise.

injuries suffered by their workmen.

On Friday, the 29th, the address in reply to the Lieutenant Governor's speech was proposed by Mr. Hawley, (Lennox), and seconded by Mr. Conmee (Algoma West) Mr. Conmee, who is entirely new to Parliamentary life, made an excellent speech. Mr. Meredith followed in a moderate speech, claiming credit for the Opposition for much that the government had sound financial standing, and in this way acknowledge the result of your wise administration. We would indeed, Rev. Father, wish that you might have lived your lifetime amongst us; your tender and atherly care for the little ones of the flock; your unswerving devotion to duty; your mild and gentle manner, and above all, your impartial dealing with your people, have endeared you to us all. But as it is the will of divine Providence that you must leave us to sition for much that the government had done and proposed to do. On Monday, the 1st inst., Mr. White, of North Essex, moved to add to the second clause of the address the following words in reference to the North-West troubles: Providence that you must leave us to labor elsewhere in the Lord's vineyard,

labor elsewhere in the Lord's vineyard, please accept this purse as a slight token of the esteem we hold for you, and of the high regard we have for yourself in person; and when ministering at God's holy altar, we hope you will not forget us and our families, as we promise in return person to forget you in our humble "And we trust, now that peace has been restored, the supremacy of the law vindi-cated and maintained, and just punishcated and mannamed, and just punish ment inflicted on the principal participants in the rebellion, it may be found consist-ent with the public interest to extend the merciful consideration of the Crown to the cases of those who are now under turn never to forget you in our humble going imprisonment for offences committed during or arising out of it."

Mr. Fraser took strong objection to Mr. Signed in behalf of the congregation of St. Mary's Church, Mount Forest, M. Donnelly, L. Maddigan, E. Murphy, D. Cummins, Jno. Hastings, Thos. Reidy, er. J. P. Nconan, D. Murphy, Jno. O'Hara, J. O'Brien, P. Halpin, Jno. Corrigan. Immediately after this address a number of ladies stepped forward and Mrs. Daniel Murphy, in behalf of the ladies of the congregation, read the following address, and Mrs. D. Cummins presented a purse:

Mite's amendment, which would, he said, commit the House to an approval of the whole of the steps taken by the Dominion Government. He suggested that Mr. White accept the following in lieu of his amendment: "And this House now hopefully trusts that, peace and tranquility amendment: "And this House how hope-fully trusts that, peace and tranquility baving been fully restored, it may be found consistent with the public interest to extend the merciful consideration of

to extend the merciful consideration of the Crown to those who are now undergoing imprisonment for offences connected with or arising out of the rebellion."

Mr. White declined and the debate proceeded. It is likely that several days will be lost in the discussion of matters altogether outside the jurisdiction of the Legislature. Mr. Mowat would render the Province excellent service by introducting a measure simplifying the procedure ing a measure simplifying the procedure of the Local Assembly. The speech from the "throne" should be abolished as a relic of feudal barbarism. What the people ask and what they have a right to expect is that, when their legislators meet, they proceed at once to do their duty.

PRESENTATION AT LINDSAY.

By your zeal, energy, and above all the piety in performance of your sacred duties you have endeared yourself to us all. During the past ten years the good you have effected through your influence on society is incalculable and will be held in lasting and grateful remembers by the periphoners of St. Mary's We are in this issue enabled to lay be-fore our readers the address and presenta-tion made on New Year's Day to Rev. Father Sweeney, assistant pastor of Lind-

Rev James Sweeney, Lindsay, Ont.: REV. AND DEAR SIR:—It is a custom grounded on the best instincts of our brance by the parishioners of St. Mary's church. In conclusion, permit us to pre-sent you this purse in behalf of the ladies

faithfully in their regard.

The congregation of St. Mary's parish, whom we represent, desire to express the pleasure they have felt since your coming to Lindsay, in observing the constancy with which you have applied yourself to their service, the zeal you have shown in whatever concerned their welfare, and the generous disregard of self that has marked your labors in their behalf.

The word of cheer you have spoken to the sick and dying has not been without

the sick and dying has not been without its effect, and many an erring one has been turned to a better life by your kind

and gentle admonition.
Therefore, reverend sir, the greater reason why on this opening day of the new year, which we believe is also the sixth anniversary of your ordination, we wish you, in all sincerity, all the pleasures of the season, and a happy new year, abounding all the blessings that become your etation in life.

We have also to thank you, Rey. Father, on behalf of our Literary Society, for the kindly interest you have taken in our proceedings, and the healthy influence our encouragement has had among our

fellow-members. In conclusion we beg you to accept from the congregation this present, as a slight token of their esteem, which is presented with the wish that you may enjoy good health to use it in the earnest and energetic discharge of the duties of your

Signed in behalf of St. Mary's congre-JOHN O'REILY,

ANDREW O'LOUGHLIN, JOHN L. O'BRIEN. January 1st., 1886.

REPLY.

My DEAR FRIENDS,—On this solemn occasion words fail to adequately convey the over powering sentiments of gratitude that press around my heart to night.

This is only one of the many acts of kindness done to me since I first came amongst you, and this magnificent gift rings from your own good will and good spositions. Beneath this coat of fur I will

carry a warm Irish heart, and it will be all warmer now through the co

generosity of yourselves and that of our kind parishioners.

Again I can only thank both you and them from the bottom of my heart for your generous and costly gift.

You know the deep interest I like to we have appointed as agents in the parish of Ennismore, Miss McCann, Miss Tyrrell

credit on yourselves and on your town.

From your worthy president, who presides over your deliberations with so much ability as well as zeal, down to the humblest member, all have contributed to the storehouse of this noble society.

I feel now, gentlemen, as if I had said enough, and it only remains for me to thank you all again for your kind present and still kinder words, and to humbly pray that the pleasant relations which have heretofore subsisted between us may always continue, and that, clad in us may always continue, and that, clad in this winter garment, which I look upon with pride, I may go forth manfully and decorously to do battle in your spiritual behalf.

Once more I will wear this handsome present as a memento of my ordination day and in grateful remembrance of the parishioners and of the C. L. Association, of Lindsay. JAMES SWEENY, Priest. Lindsay Oat.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The following is a complete list of the subscribers in the city of Ottawa to the Irish Parliamentury Fund. Next week we shall publish the list of subscribers in the neighboring parishes:

P P...... Rev J A Sloan... 5 Capt W McCaffrey 25 Joseph Kavanagh Hon J Costigan...
P Baskerville M
P P..... Kavanagh Broe 10 Patrick Cassidy 5 Richard Tobin. John Heney .. J and P Lyons.... Wm Kehoe...... 25 Patrick Kealy ... 5 John Gleason..... 1 1 E J McEvoy..... 2 1 George Goodwin 10 1 James C Brown... 2 P Brankin ... G Brock .. John Barrett John Boyle...... 1 Chas Goulden.... O Ryan...... John Burke Wm McEvela..... John Casey (Dal-Wm Driscoll. James Mundy. honsie st) ... J Lyons je.... C J Higgins... James Gleason 2 Michael D Kelly 2 Thos Kinsella..... Thos Casey.....
Thos Nolan
J McCaul...... I John Kinsella... James Kinsella. J B Lynch. 2 James O'Connor. John O'Connor ... g F O'Reilly James Higgins. Nelson Renaud ..

M W Casey. James Bennett ... 1 Slattery Bros..... 5 H Thorbahn...... 3 Michael O'Brien.. J G Foley..... J A Gorman.... J A McCann... Michael Green ... Wm O'Connor. E O'Leary...... Michael Starrs... J L P O'Hanly... O Florence Mahony O John Casey (Nel J A MacCabe 5 son st...... 2 J J McGovern... Chas Murphy J Templeton..... P Gallagher..... Frank Brennan. J F Hanrahan ... Roderick Ryan James G Moylan 10 A Friend. M J O'Doherty Wm Mackey W H Waller W McKay & Son

3 John Redmond Thos Burns. 2 M Finn Wm Cowan. James Plankett ... Martin O'Gara ... G O'Gorman O'Keefe Bros ... Denis Murphy James Dalton ... Andrew Devine... P J Brennan..... 1 John Kennedy 5 Wm Slattery Edward Danne... John Burke ... P E Ryan .. John Gilhooly... F B Have 10 Wm Finlay ... Mayor McDougal 10 Wm Wall

P A Egleson jr. P Farrell..... Denis O'Neill. 2 John Kehoe 1 J R Armstrong P Brennan .. Hugh Quine. I James Doyle Patrick Kelly. 1 John McStravick. James Kearns 1 James Mandy P J Coffey...... A F McIntyre... Andrew Dolan.

1 Hamil Ruelle L Ferris Maurice Bennett. 5 John Hanratty. Patrick Canty Total for the city of Ottawa up to date,

Ottawa, Feb. 1st, 1886.

FROM QUEBEC. Quebec Telegraph, January 2nd.

ered by the Reverend Brother Maurice in the hall of the Cercle de La Salle. The chair was occupied by the President of the Society, Mr. J. Boyce, who in a few well chosen words introduced the speaker of the evening. Rev. Bro. Maurice, in the course of his very able and eloquent lecture, dwelt at some length upon the boyhood and education of the great Liberator, and cited passages of the great Liberator, and cited passages from some of O'Connell's letters, written while engaged in the study of law, to his brother, which showed the great ambition with which he was at an early age imbued The lecturer, in a very interesting man-ner, traced O'Connell's successful career at the Bar; his election to Parliament, and the forcing of the great Emancipation Bill—which won for him the title of Liberator. He here quoted the saying of Lacordaire "that eight millions of people sat down in the British House of Parlia-ment in the person of O'Connell." He re-lated the history of the great repeal move

ment, its rise and disastrous failure and the events which followed. He spoke in a most pathetic manner of the great tri-bune's chagrin at the awful silliction that fell upon his native land in '46, and of his fatile efforts to obtain from the Brit ish Parliament the aid which his country so much needed. The reverend hec-turer feelingly related O'Connell's depar-

the fell anti-Catholic spirit that inspired its founders ninety years ago animates those who profess its intolerant and unchristian principles to day in the New World as in the Old. Fortunately the power of the faction is not proportionate to the malevolence of those who lead it, or to the bigotry and violence of the faction peace and prosperity of the leads to respect the opinions of our rank and file. The greatest danger to the future peace and prosperity of the leads to respect the opinions of God's of the great care you have taken of God's of the faction and faithful shep-herd of the fold. You have not only taught us to love God more, to practice the duties of our holy religion, to be industrious and temperate in our habits, but also to respect the opinions of our fellow men, to have respect for ourselves and to live in peace and harmony with our neighbors. Nor are we unmindful of the future peace and prosperity of the again elected rounds of applicates by the expression of the deep sentiments of patriotism in which his lecture abounded. The evening's entertainment was brought to a close by a vite of thanks being moved by Mr. D. Walsh and seconded by Mr. John Power.

NO. 382.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Several gentleman of this city have organized a company to be known as the "Hamilton Brush Company" for the purpose of manufacturing brushes on a large scale. Mr. F. Burdette, one of the oldest brush makers of Hamilton, who has been brush makers of Hamilton, who has been manufacturing on his own account for many years, and whose goods are so well and favorably known throughout the province, will be the Managing Director. The company will manufacture under an entirely new process just patented in Canada, and have the sole right to manufacture, in the Dempinion The process. Canada, and have the sole right to manufacture in the Dominion. The process alluded to has been in use in the United States for two years and gives excellent satisfaction. No metal or nails are used. The following are the officers of the company: Henry Arland, Pres; J. F. Kavanagh, Vice Pres; Jas O'Brien, Sec. Treas; F. Burdette, Manager; Wm. Kavansgh and Ed. Burdette, Directors. The first four mentioned gentlemen assalso Directors. Mr. Ed. Burdette is an experienced brush manufacturer. He is a brother of the Manager, and, under their personal supervision, we have every reason to expect the new company will be a prosperous one. We wish them every success in their undertaking.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS. The Catholics of Hamilton are justly proud of their Separate Schools. They are five in number, and are second to none in the Province. In the model school adjoining the cathedral all the higher branches are taught, so that Cath-olies have no reason to go outside of their own schools to obtain a first class educa-

on Jan. 10th last his Lordship the Bishop opened the new St. Vincent's School, on Main street. This is one of the finest schools in the Province, and its erection will be a great boon to the Catholise of that vicinity who are largely indebted to Mr. Alban West for his untiring exestions to bring about its establishmen. St. Lawrence School, John and Ferry streets, has been enlarged to twice its former size, and will be opened in a few days. Both of these school have been planned and erected under the supervision of Mr. R. Cloheey, and reflect great credit on that gentleman, who progressions. great credit on that gentleman, who promises to be one of the foremost architects of the Province.

of the Province.

The following gentlemen compose the Separate School Board for the year 1886:
No. 1, ward, Rev. J. Craven, re-elected:
M. J. Forster, No. 2 ward, Chas. Leyden, Chas. L. B. rd, newly elected. No. 3 ward, Alban Best, re-elected: J. Zingsheim. No. 4 ward, J. T. Routh, re-elected: Patrick Duffy, No. 5 ward, Very Rev. E. J. Heenan, Duffy, No. 5 ward, Very Rev. E. J. Heenan. 10 V G., re-elected; Jas. O'Brien. No. 6 ward.
2 Alfred Bates, newly elected; Rev. Father.
15 Bergman. No. 7 ward, J. Ronan, P. R. man.
5 re-elected.
L. K.

Correspondence Catholic Standard. Two Converts in Laucaster.

On Sunday afternoon, December 20 h a notable event in Catholic circles tool place in Lancaster, Pa., at St Anthony's Chu ch. It was no other than the recei tion of two young men, students from a prominent Protestant institution here Their professions of faith and the subse quent baptism of one of them were made publicly at Vespers. The young men in question were Felix Baum, a junior and question were rein bath, a fam. beneficiary student in the reform Theological Seminary attached to Franklin and Marshall College, and the other was and Marshall College, and the other was Frank Schoedler, a junior in Franklin and Marshall College. Exam was born in Berlin, Germany, was baptised a Catho lie, but fell away from his faith and became connected with the Lutherar church, and was confirmed in it; but or Sunday he became a penitent, making anew his profession of faith. He is about anew his profession of faith. He is about twenty-eight years of age and speaks five languages, among them being German. French, Hungarian and Spanish. He is also an excellent Hebrew, Greekand Latin scholar. scholar. He attended the regiments school in Mecklenburg and the gyn. As previously announced, a lecture on Daniel O'Connell was last evening deliv-ered by the Reverend Brother Maurice school in Mecklenburg and the gina rasiumin Hamburg Schoedler, the other young convert, is the son of a Reformed Minister, stationed at Turbotville, North-tumberland County, and is an excellent scholar, also an excellent musician, and at present is engaged as organist at S Mary's Church here. Both young men have been under instructions with Rev Father Kaul, pastor of St. Anthony's church, for some time past. Father Kaul has been very successful in his sec uring of converts to our holy religion The professions of faith and baptism, as already stated, were public, and St. Anthony's church was crowded with people anxious to witness the cermon as it had become generally known that the event was to take place as it did After the Sacrament of Baptism, ben diction was given, and the young me were congratulated on all sides. J. H. T. Wagner, Esq., who is a convert from the Reformed Ministry acted as sponsor for Mr. Schoedler, and he and your correspondent of the control of th pondent, who by the way, is a converted Father Kaul's, too, knelt within the sanctury during the profession of faith made by Mr. Baum. Both young men have severed their connection with the Franklin and Marshall College and Theo logical Seminary, and have located thereselves for the present among Catholi-friends.

on flot 1.50

G.

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London.

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d Durability more Street, venue, N. Y. ACHER. Y, HOLDING te, and quali-like to hear -Address, M.

h America. C BOOKS

GERSOLL 25c. EY. CATHOLIC

some one apparently endeavouring to keep pace with me, for the purpose of doging my steps; and som catching a glimpse of his person over my shoulder, the alarming truth flashed across my mind—it was a gigantic Indian who was following me.

Alas! in the flurry of my rapid flight I ad forgotten the revolver. The Indian Alas! in the flurry of my rapid flight I had forgotten the revolver. The Indian evidently wished to take me alive, as hwas armed with a rifle, and could have shot me easily had he merely wanted my scalp. No! he contemplated a far worse fate for me. Seeing that I was gaining rather than losing on him, I redoubled my exertions, and bounded along over log, rock, and rivulet with a rapidity which fear only could have incited, and which the delirious energy of desperation alone could have sustained. The thunder now burst in terrific peals—tall trees were uprooted and hurled to the earth by the furious blast, or shivered in the fiercely quivering blaze of the lightning; yet I paused not in my course; the rain poured in a deluging torrent over my drenched person, yet I heeded it not. Arriving at length at the northern out-let of the valley, I came abreast of one of

the mountain rayines, where at ordinary times a small brook crossed the path: it was now swollen to a rushing river, before which no human strength could have stood an instant. To attempt to pass this I saw was but madness, and as I heard the sulpaining footsters of my pursuer but. splashing footsteps of my pursuer but a short distance behind, despair now for the first time, sent a chill to my heart. But while standing on the brink of the dash-ing flood, which at every wave rose higher while standing on the brink of the dashing flood, which at every wave rose higher and higher, hesitating whether to commit myself to the raging element or the equally dreaded power of my pursuer, a flash of lightning revealed to my sight a shelving rock jutting out from the side of a hill a fee rods back, and so aloof from the path and screemed from it by intervening boughs as to afford me, I believed, if reached unseen, a good concealment if reached unseen, a good concealment from my indefatigable enemy, and a safe retreat from the waters, which were now ising around me with frightful rapidity. Making directly for the hill, and scrambling up the slanting rocks at the foot bling up the slanting rocks at the foot with 'he expiring energy of despair, I gained the place, and dropped down exhausted on the epot, just as another flish partially revealed to my sight the form of the huge Iudian hurrying by, and rushing up to the brink of the stream I had left but an instant before. Suddenly a mighty tarrent came rushing down account. torrent came rushing down a correspond-ing ravine to the south, and wholly cut off bis retreat.

Meanwhile, the noise of the mountain every moment grew louder and louder, the deep, distant roar, as of pouring tor-rents, which had for some time been heard, now became mingled with the tumultuous crashing of falling forests, the hissing, swashing sounds of disturbed nearer and nearer it came, and now the earth trembled and shook, as with the nearer and hearer it came, and now the carth trembled and shock, as with the gathering impetus the mighty mass came rolling down the steep sides of the mountain directly towards the spot where, terror-stricker, I lay concealed, and where terror-stricker, I lay concealed, and where my affrighted pursuer, a few yards below,

And the part of th in vain tried to res'rain their eagerness; but seeing that his endeavours were fruitless, now aided them to the utmost of his power, directing them to refrain from grappling with the Indians, who were so much more skilful in the use of the kuife and tomahawk. But some, disregarding his advice, drawing their kuives and throwing aside their rifles, instantly closed with their desparate enemies, and were almost immediately dashed to the ground, their fate serving as a warning to their companions, who, with the butt ends of their guns broke down every guard that their opponents could offer, and literally smashed their skulls to pieces

My husband, who had hitherto borne knife, and then wrestling together both fell to the ground, where they lay, each struggling to be uppermost. The Indian at length succeeded, and, clutching my husband's throat was preparing to give a final stab, when, with a mighty effort, my Jack drove his knife forcibly beneath the savage's arm. Uttering a horrible yell of agony, he rolled over and expired. The rest seeing their chief dead, ran in all directions, our men, who were all good marksmen, fired shot after shot at the wretches as they flad; and but few escaped to tell the defeat they had suffered on that Caristmas Eve in the suffered on that Caristmas Eve in the Black Wolf's Pass,

Catholicity and Labor.

Perhaps nothing is more self-evident to the ordinary Protestant mind than that Protestantism spells prosperity Catholic countries, as a result of their religion, are always poor; Protestant countries, as a result of theirs, always well to do. Possibly a lecture which was recently delivered at Withington, near Manchester, by a Protestant minisnear Manchester, by a Protestant minis-ter, Professor Lindsay, D. D. of Glasgow, may help to dispel the illusion. Speak-ing of the condition of the workingman at different times he said that the fifteenth century—the last Catholic century, be it noted—was his golden age. His pros-perity was seen in the facts—1st, that women were saldem engaged in outdoor vomen were seldom engaged in outdoo labor; 2nd, the working day was about eight hours; and 3rd, peasants bought land and became peasant proprietors while artisans became small capitalists. A change came with the Reformation Two blows were then struck at the pros perity of the workingman from which h had not vet recovered. These were the confiscation of the guilds and other spoliations by Henry VIII. and his successors, and the debasement of the coin-age. The glorious Elizabethan age found the workingman in a condition of degra dation. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—precisely the very centuries, be it also noted, most power over the people—he was kept down by legislative enactment. The right of combination was refused him, his wages were fixed by law, and the Poor Law tied him to his place of birth almost as much as if he had been a serf.

in that country used a great many Gaelic words. No wonder; about 60,000 Irish boys and girls were soll to the tobacco planters of the West Indies 300 years ago, as Sir William Petty and other English

as Sir William Petty and other English historians of the time relate.

Two hundred years ago—and still the deathless fight, the Irish growing weaker, the English stronger. It had now become "the religious duty" of the Englishman to subdue the Irish "for their own sakes." Cromwell went over and slaughtered every man in the first garrisoned town he captured, Drogheda. "By God's grace," he wrote to the Parliament, "I believe that not one escaped," and he added that when the officers capitulated and surrendered: "They were knocked on the rendered: "They were knocked on the

Cromwell "made peace and silence" in treland; his troopers ruled the whole country for the first time. Then came an unexampled atrocity in the name of "civilization;" four fifths of the entire island, every acre held by the native Irish, who were Catholics, was confiscated and handed over to Cromwell's disbanded

army.

This was the beginning of the Irish
Land Question, that Michael Davitt has been hammering at for years, and which he is going to see settled.

he is going to see settled.

A hundred years ago, Ireland was in the most deplorable condition that any civilized nation ever descended to. Six centuries of a violent struggle had wasted centuries of a violent struggle had wasted her blood, money, and resources; her people were disfranchised—no man voted in Ireland except those of the English colony. For a hundred preceding years the teacher and priest had been hunted felons. There were only four million Irish altogether, and they were nearly all in Ireland, friendless, voiceless, voteless, landless, powerless, disarmed, disorganized, ignorant, forgotten by the world, misre ported and misrepresented, by their rich and powerful enemy, and held up in Eaglish books, newspapers, schools, at home and abroad, as a race of wild, weak, witty, brave, quarrelsome, purposeless incapables.

brave, quarrelsome, purposeless incapables. But in his blood and mud and rags and wretchedness, the Irishman was still un-subdued, still a free man in soul and a foeman in act. The Irishman then was as he still is, the most intense Nationalist

as he still is, steeling the street of Archbishops Walsh and Croke, Michael of Archbishops Walsh and Croke, Michael and the Irish Parliament from 1785 to Davitt, the Fenians, the farmers, the laborers, the mechanics.

He has drawn together the forty millions of neonle who respond to the Irish barometime, the country advanced like a released giant. Lord Clare said in 1798: "No country in the world has advanced like

nature had made them, past and future, subjects to the wise, good, unselfish, gentle English nation, that went about the world belping weak countries to be free and civilized and Christian!

Three hundred years ago, when Henry VIII. became a Protestant, to: and for the next hundred years the reforming process never rested—the chief means being the bullet, the rope, and the slave-ship.

A gentleman from Jamaica told me last year, as a curious fact, that the negroes in that country used a great many Gaelic in the coast.

Every ship going through an Irish canal was in danger of forgetting the southern children all these years, and how is it that in France, Italy, and Spain, as well as in the South American republics, infilelity holds high its head?

There are many answers to such statements, but we will confine ourselves to two or three. Just, then, in Catholic countries. They ask: "What has the Church of Rome been doing with her children all these years, and how is it that in France, Italy, and Spain, as well as in the South American republics, infilelity holds high its head?"

There are many answers to such statements of the contribution of the infidelity so common in Catholic countries. They ask: "What has the Church of Rome been doing with her children all these years, and how is it that in France, Italy, and Spain, as well as in the South American republics, infilelity holds high its head?"

There are many answers to such statements or reproced to the countries. They ask: "What has the Church of Rome been doing the infidelity so countries. They ask: "What has the Church of Rome been doing the infield and th

lowered.

It was clear that Ireland's advance must

the stopped, or she would become a dangerous competitor and a democratic example for Great Britain.

While the Fenians lay in prison—from 1866 to 1874—and the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, and the stipendiary magistrates had the power of Persian satraps, Ireland lay still and gnawed her heart in the waiting.

the waiting.
Feeble voices of tim'd Home Ruler were raised in Westminster, and Whig landlords patronized Ireland with a mock patriotism.

patriotism.

Then the moral pressure of the world, and especially of America, compelled England to open the prison doors for the political convicts, and there came out to the world some scores of men whose patriotism had been condensed and crystalized into terrible purpose; and many of them had become powerful leaders by reflection and selfmastership.

Michael Davitt, John O'Leary, John Devoy, O'Donovan Rossa, Charles Kick-

Devoy, O'Donovan Rossa, Charles Kick-ham, Thomas Clarke Luby, and a host of others, were sown like seed among the fer-tile Irish and Irish-American millions; and their impressive story and uncompromis-

ing principles took root and flourished in a new crop of Irish unrest.

The tendency was toward another at-tempt at violent revolution; but England, though alarmed, was secure in the knowledge that an appeal to arms by the dis-organized, scattered, disarmed Irish, could be crushed as all similar attempts had

been crushed.

Then, fresh from Oxford, with his cold English training, his Yankee blood and Irish patriotic traditionary feeling, came Parnell with a new message and a new

No need to follow his steps. From the moment that he first laid his hand on the Irish key board the race listened to him. He has done what O'Connell failed to do enlisted all creeds and classes-landlords enlisted all creeds and classes—landlords, professional men, tradesmen, peasants. He has made the larger Ireland in exile one body with the five millions at home. The radicals have joined his forces, believing in the man. The bishops and priests are his warmest supporters. A Protestant, a landlord, an aristocrat, and a Home Ruler, he has the support and friendship of Archbishops Walsh and Croke, Michael Davitt, the Fenians, the farmers, the laborers, the mechanics.

of people who respond to the Irish barome-ter, in all lands, and made them into one

The enemies of the Church of God are not content with misrepresenting our doctrines; they pervert the plainest facts of history, and seem to feel a malignant pleasure in retailing and manufacturing lies. It is by no means unusual to hear Protestants, and even Liberal Catholics, speak in terms of reproach to the Church of the infidelity so common in Catholic countries. They ask: "What has the Church of Rome been doing with her children all these years, and how is it that in France, Italy, and Spain, as well as in the South American republics, infidelity holds high its head?"

There are many answers to such state.

ers. In Protestant countries there are a hundred classes, Protestantism being no religion in particular, but every kind of religion and irreligion. To say that a man belongs to the Protestant Church gives no clue to his belief. To be a Protestant is simply to be a person whe claims the right to disbelieve as he chooses, and the page principal of the countries. and the very principle of making one's creed is the principle of indifference to all

creeds.
The mild restraints of Protestantism inconvenience nobody. The rankest heresies, tinged with modern paganism, are preached from Protestant pulpits and nobody cares, for there is no authority to disobey, and reclamation on the part of the hearers would be superfluous excite-ment. The fact is social respectability and comfort have joined fellowship with infidelity so as to make belief a synonym for unbelief.

In C tholic countries if a man does no believe, he says plainly that he does not believe; but in Protestant countries no one says he does not believe, because to believe, means to think as you like. Hypocrisy is the bane of a Protestant's religion, because his religion is entirely religion, because his religion is entirely home-made. Hypocrisy as to faith came in with Luther's self-pleasing scheme of salvation, it has no reason of being within one Church. In Catholic countries there is the

In Catholic countries there is the Church, and there is skepticism; there is no choice existing between these two, hence the Church is necessarily militant against skepticism and skepticism is necessarily militant against the Church. There can be no malignity of heresy against heresy, there can be only imitation and vanity, but in those, who have been Catholics and have become infides the Catholics and have become infidels, the malignity is the malignity of the lost. To wander from the Protestant faith means nothing, because no man can wander from Catholic faith means to wander out of heaven into hell, hence the terrific malignity of infidels in Catholic countries.

Scott's Emplsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, Is Excellent in Lung Troubles.

DR. ENOUGH GALLOWAY, LaGrange, Ga, says: "I have used Scotts Emulsion with wonderful success in all Lung troubles, also find it has no equal in Summer Diarrhous of children."

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

marvellous, moral, organized nationality, aguation and money.

The thirty millions of Englishmen are conformed with the extraordinary, cloudilities, but absolutely real and potential like, but absolutely real and real like, but absolutely real and real and independent like, but absolutely real like, but absolutely real and independent like, but absolutely real and independent like, but absolutely real like, but absolutely real like, but absolutely real and independent like, but absolutely real and independent like, but absolutely real and independent like, but absolutely real and like, but and like, but absolutely real and like, but absolutely real and like, but and like,

Church is not progressive and will not con form to their ideas and mode of life.

Church is not progressive and will not conform to their ideas and mode of life.

They are Catholics—so they say. But do they really believe that the church is the means established by Christ to save man? Do they believe they have a soul to save? They will say yes. But their lives are a daily refutation of their profession and assertions. They are deceiving themselves far more than they can possibly deceive others by vain boasts, haughty manners, tinsel and glitter, and in the most important of all things—their soul's salvation. They may delude and excite the envy of the thoughtless, but cannot deceive God who is to judge them. They know God's law, and He in His infinite justice will mete out to them the reward due for their observance of it. Do they sincerely believe this? If so, are they not trifling with the mercy and grace of God, besides by their example deterring others in saving their souls? Do they ever think of the enormity of the sin they thus commit. That every sin of omission must be answered for and repented of? If they believe, they are guilty of the most fool-hardy hypocrisy.

But we have many such people. They are the source of annoyance, disorder, scandal, in every parish. They are brewing trouble, ridiculing and denouncing the church, originating and circulating scandal, advising disobedience to church authority, criticizing the pastor, and finding fault with everything that may be done—Catholic Advocate.

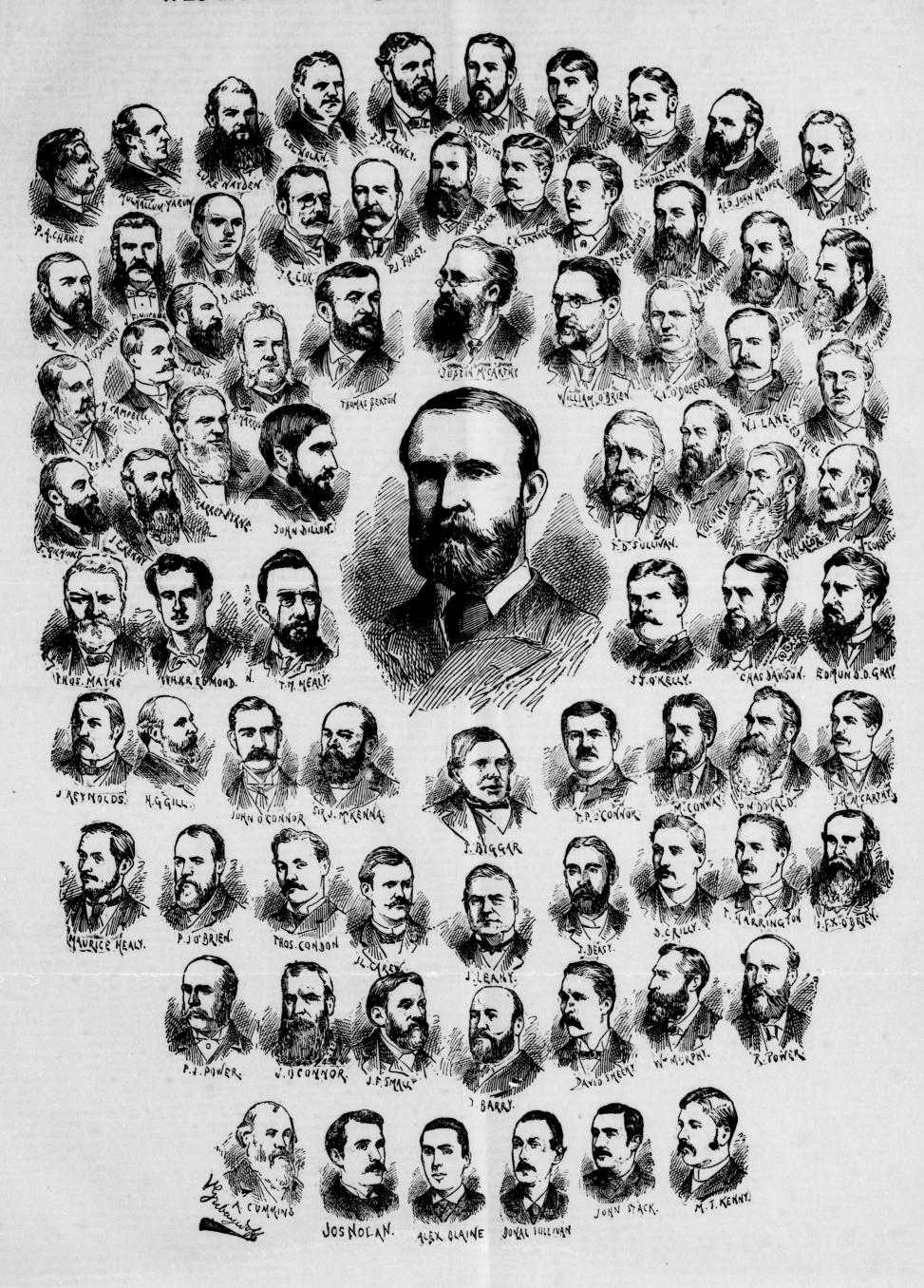
It is well that American Catholics should look back at the events of history, ence and heroic vigor of the Popes. The late Father Burke on one occasion admonished his hearers to profit by history's lessons. The great preather said: "Look back for eighteen hundred years. What power is it that has been exercised over baron and chieftain, king and ruler, no matter how dark the times, no matter how rude and barbarous the manners of men, how willing they were to assert themselves in willing they were to assert themselves in the fullness of their pride in field and in council? What power is it that was acknowledged supreme by them during twelve hundred years, from the close of twelve hundred years, from the close of the Roman persecutions up to the out-break of Protestantism? What power was it that told the monarchs of the Middle Ages that if they imposed an oppressive or unjust tax upon the people they were excommunicated? What power was it that arose to tell Philip Augustus of France, in all the lust of his grandeur and undisputed sway, that if he did not respect the rights of his one wife, and adhere to her chastely he would be excommunicated the rights of his one wife, and adhere to her chastely he would be excommunicated by the Church and abandoned by his people? What power was it that came to the voluptuous tyrant seated on the Tudors' throne in England, and told him that unless he were faithful to the poor, persecuted woman, Catharine of Arragon, his lawful wife, he would be cut off as a votten branch by the sentence cuted woman, Catharine of Arragon, his lawful wife, he would be cut off as a rotten branch by the sentence of the Church? What power (was it that made the strongest and most tyrannical of those rude, medieval chiefs, chieftains, kings and emperors, tremble before it? Oh, it was the power of the Vatican! It was the voice of the Catholic Church upholding the rights of the people, sheltering them with, its strong arm, proclaiming that no injustice should be done to them, that the rights of the be done to them, that the rights of the be done to them, that the rights of the poorest man in society were as sacred as the rights of him who sat upon the throne, and, therefore, she would not stand by and see them oppressed. An ungrateful world is this of ours to-day, that forgets that the Catholic Church was the power that in augurated, established and obtained all these sites and outside all those civic and municipal rights, all those rights respecting communities which have formed the basis of what we call our modern civilization.

Swelled Neck.

Mrs. Henry Dobbs, of Berridale, Parry Sound, testifies to a prompt cure of enlarged glands of the neck and sore throat by the internal and external use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Yellow Oil is a sure relief for all painful conditions.

PORTRAITS OF THE IRISH M. P.'s

Who are Now Sitting in the British House of Commons.



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The Extholic Mecorb REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, M.A., LL.D., Editor London, Ontario.

General Agenta: nat Crowe and Luke King. Ottawa Agency: ry, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St. ms Par ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00; Copies, \$7.50; Ten copies, \$17 (6. Pay-is every case in advance, critaing rates made known on appli-

nended by the Archienop of si-ce, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton on, and Peterboro, and leading Cath begymen throughout the Dominion. orrespondence addressed to the Pub seive prompt attention.

Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1886. CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

"L Ignatius, Bp. and Conf. Parification of the B. V. M. Candlema Day.

M. Biaise, Bishop and Martyr.

L. Andrew Corsini, Bp. and Conf.

L. Aratha. Virgis and Martyr.

L. Titus, Bishop and Confessor.

L. John of Matha, Confessor.

L. Gyril of Alexandria, Bp., Cf. St. Appoints, V. & M.

L. Bobolastica, Virgin

lania, V. & M.

10.84. Sobolastica. Virgin.

11. Feria. St. Theodora. Empress.

12. Feria. St. Eulalia, Virgin and Martyr.

18. 84. Catherine of Ricci. V.

1484th Run. after Eph. 85. Valentine, M.

15. 84. Faustinus and Tovita, MM.

16. Feria. St. Juliana, Virgin and M.

17. Feria. St. Fintan, Abbot.

18. 84. Simeon, Bp., and M.

19. Feria. St. Maosuetus, Bp., and C. Bl.

19. Opress. Conf.

10. 84. Eucherius. Bp.

ad. Conf.
jucherius. Bp. & Conf. Election of Leo. XIII, 1878.
uagesima kunday. St. Eleonora Jueen. Chair of St. Peter at Antioch. L. Peter Damian, Bp., Conf. and D. Vigti

St. Peter Dalman, Dp., voc. Cf St. Mathias, Aprelle.
St. Mathias, Aprelle.
St. Felix, P. and Conf.
Feria, St. Alexandris, P. and Conf.
Off. of Im. Comp. St. Leander, Bp., and xegesima Sunday, St. Romanus, Abbot.



BIOCESE OF LONDON.

GIRCULAR LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LONDON, TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE.

St. Peter's Palace,
London, January 25th, 1886.
REV. AND DEAR FATHERS,—We herewith send you an approved English
translation of the Encyclical Letter of Our
Holy Father, proclaiming. translation of the Encyclical Letter of Our Holy Father, proclaiming an extraordinary jubilee for this current year. This Encyclical needs no commentary, for it expresses in a comprehensive and lucid manner the purpose of the jubilee, the motives that impelled the Holy Father to preclaim it, and the conditions on which its indulgences and other favors may be sained.

You will please read it to your flock on the first Sunday after its reception, and you will do well in this connection to explain the great spiritual advantages of a publice and the duty of your people to

profit by them.

It would be most advisable and profitable to hold in each parish religious exercises during several days as a preparation for the worthy reception of the sacraments and the due performance of the conditions of the jubilee, and we require of the of the jubilee, and we require of the pastors of missions to carry out our views in this respect. It will also be the duty of pastors to give to their people on the occasion of the jubilee-exercises an opportunity of confessing to other approved exists should they think fit to do so. The conditions of the jubilee are as

1st. The worthy reception of the Satraments of Penance, and of the Blessed Encharist. Observe that one confession and one communion will not suffice to fulfil the paschal precept, and gain the Jubilee. But one confession and two communions will be sufficient for both purposes in the case of those who have already complied with the precent of already complied with the precept of annual confession or who will do so

within the year.

2ud. Strict fast on two days on which otherwise such a fast is not enjoined by the law or precept of the Church. The fast excludes the use of flesh meat, eggs, snik, butter and cheese, and permits only one full meal and a collation. The black fast of the Jubice may be made during Lant in this Diocean Lent in this Diocese, as the faithful are allowed the use of eggs and of milk, butter, cheese, etc, in the Lenten season. 3rd. Six visits to the Parish or District

Church, with at least a short space of time between each visit. In London three visits shall be made to the Cathedral and St. Mary's Church, respectively. During these visits the faithful are to pray according to the intention of the Holy Father for the extirpation of hereses, the conversion of the erring, and for peace and good will amongst Christian rulers and peoples. The recital of five "Oar Fathers" and five "Hail Mary's" will suffice at each visit, but, of course, the faithful may with

great profit say a larger number of prayers,
4th. Alms are to be given by the faithful according to their means, and in
accordance with the advice of their confessors. The Supreme Pontiff expressly and earnestly recommends for the appli-cation of the Jubilee alms, two objects "not less profitable to the State than the Church," viz, private primary schools and ecclesiastical seminaries. In this Diocese there are no private primary schools requiring alms, whereas there is a great and pressing need of them for the education of ecclesiastics. Owing to exceptional reasons, we ordered no Dio-cesan collection for ecclesiastical education for the past two years. The consequence is that we are heavily indebted to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Montreal. We therefore carnestly request of our clergy to do their utmost to induce the faithful to give generous alms for this purpose in

preparation for gaining the indulgence of the Jubilee. Each family in the Diocese could and should give as an average at least fifty cents for this holy and necessary object. If the faithful be generous with their alms for the purpose indicated, it will not be necessary for us to order a Diocesan collection therefor during the year, but otherwise we shall be compelled to do so in order to meet our obligations to the Seminary.

5th. In the case of regulars of either sex, and even in the case of persons

5th. In the case of regulars of either sex, and even in the case of persons belonging to enclosed orders, and also in the case of all others, whether ecclesiastical or lay, who are prevented either because they are in prison, or through infirmity, or any other good reason, from fulfilling the above conditions, or some of them, the confessor, has power to commute for other pious works, and also has power to dispense from communion children who have not yet made their first Communion.

indulgence is concerned as often as the prescribed works are repeated, but the pecial faculties given for absolution from censures, reserve cases, dispensations, etc.,

can be used only once.

Most earnestly commending the work
of this Jubilee to your pastoral zeal and
your priestly piety and charity.
I remain, Rev. and Dear Fathers, your
devoted and faithful servant in Christ,
+ JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

THE ORANGE "TWO HUNDRED" THE LORD BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

Our "loyal" brethren are not always consistent. They oppose their Catholic fellow-citizens in every movement that is directed to the remedy of religious or social grievances resulting from the penal laws of by-gone times or the ereditary intolerance of anti-Catholic bigotry. They meet in lodges and pass hostile resolutions, which they flaunt in the face of their peace loving neighbors, and with clamour and swagger they challenge Catholics to the fight. But when they get the slightest taste of what they richly deserve, they take their punishment badly, and, piping the tune of wail and woe, they proclaim to all mankind how sore they feel. A few weeks ago they would not allow the Irish population of Kingston to meet quietly in the exercise of their right as citizens, and arrange for the sending of a small measure of help to struggling friends in the old country for the more secure passage of a neces sary Relief Bill through the British Legislature, without stepping upon the platform and audaciously denouncing this most legitimate proceeding as "treasonable." Foiled in their purpose of creating disorder and provoking a quarrel, they made a two weeks' circuit through the city and by "consulting and canvassing and coaxing and pressing" as the Lord Bishop of Kingston forcibly and accurately wrote, as well as by other less legitimate methods, they procured a decent show of names to an artfully concocted advertisement by which several honest men were entrapped into signature, and forthwith they convoked an anti-Home Rule meeting. With their wonted ferocity they thundered against Irishmen and Catholics, Popes and Blshops, in atrocious declamation from the platform and supntary tirades through the Press. No language of condemnation was deemed too harsh. The highest guiltiness known to the law was freely imputed. And all this because of Irish encouragement being given to an Irish petition for presentation to the Queen, Lords and Commons of the realm by the most loyal of Her Majesty's ubjects. But now, when the Bishop of Kingston calmly reviews the situation, and preceeds to weigh the arguments of the Orange orators and count the "gentlemen of education and recognized public merit" who took the place of prominence on the platform as ardent sympathizers with Ireland's enemies, and carefully ascertains through watchful eye-witnesses that a "large proportion of Protestant gentlemen" in the body of the hall "abstained ostentatiously from anywise signifying approval" of the sentiments uttered by the orators, lo! the sucking-doves of civil and religious liberty are stirred with wrath and indignation, and they tell us, through one of the Kingston papers, that indeed they are "quite excited," and there is a "great furore in the city; and the feeling (that is the Grit editor's suggested feeling) is spreading, that a public meeting should be called in order to repudiate His Lordship's letter and denounce the writer of it." Isn't that funny ? Quis tulerit Gracchos de sedition

uerentes? We see no necessity whatever for justifying His Lordship's position. Probably he is of like opinion himself. The words of his letter to the Lord Mayor of Dublin have been evidently well considered, and, to speak must appear to minds untrammelled by man be turned face-wise and side-wise Orange bigotry and rightly acquainted let him be weighed and measured, and with the facts of the case to be rather a scrutinized inwardly and outwardly, moderate expression of the judgment of up and down, and let the microscope impartial men, which he was called upon to voice and to emphasize with the high sanction of his name. We don't care to recall the foul aspersions and bad language of some of the reverend and irreverend

nor the slanderous misrepresentations begin. Should our Loyal Brethren inthat followed, as an appendix to the vocal performance of the Orange comedians, in the shape of anonymous exhibits in the local daily papers; nor could we think of defiling our pages with the revolting blasphemies printed and ally convertible. We will accept no published over the name of an ultra-Orange ex-reverend maligner of our holy religion, whose silence on the anti-Home Rule platform was an enigma to all Kings-tion." We know that there are not published over the name of an ultraton until he had vomited his columnful of impiety and fetid bile at the officedoor of one of the local dailies -the one whose editor, infected by the poisonous exhalations of his visitor, is now panting with what he calls "furore," for an indignation-meet-ing to denounce a beloved Bishop in his own Episcopal city under the very eyes of five thousand of his devoted subjects. At the same time we con fess that those innocent revilers of every thing Irish and Catholic can hardly be blamed for teeling awfully chagrined at the Bishop's brief and cutting criticism upon their proceedings. He gave them indeed a hard nut to crack, harder still to digest, and it is the opin-ion of the medical faculty that the Orange stomach is at present

in a dyspeptic condition. It was cruelty on the part of His Lordship to insist on their swallowing that heartlessly condensed summary of judgment, "They failed to adduce even one argument deserving the attention of thinking men." What a pity the suggestion of the extremely consistent editor of the local daily that advocated an indignation meeting, has not been adopted. Universal curiosity would have been concentrated upon the personality of that meeting. Perhaps the editor himself, being a distinguished proselyte, might have been found doing it thor oughly on the platform and denouncing the Bishop of Kingston with new born zea for the "great, glorious and immortal." As for ourselves, being of an analytic turn of mind, we should have watched with exceeding great interest the logical accuracy of reasoning, with which the speakers would have laid down their big pregnant principles and adroitly applied them to modern historical facts of Kingstonian interest, and drawn out in conclusive form the exact contradictory of His Lordship's simple, matter-of-fact thesis. We presume they would have followed the syllogistic style as the most scientific and trenchant method of cornering Bishops. Their dialectic prowess would have found exceptional facility of displaying itself in holding up to view the argumentative scales, and defining the number of literary and logical drachms and scruples that determine the precise weight of each Orange argument agains the justice of conceding Home Rale to Ireland. We verily doubt whether even the learned Q. C. himself, who "speaks Anglo-Saxon" as becomes an antiquarian, would have succeeded in demonstrating the dia lectic force of his loosely strung clippings from Yankee village newspapers, as forensic evidence of the capital crime of treason against Mr. Parnell and his co-conspira tors of Kingston. We have heard a very humble man remark upon the extremely unprofessional neglect of the lawver to establish the authenticity of that bundle of newspaper rags, so solemnly summoned from out his breeches' pock. ets. as Mr. Parnell's actual statements truly and fully set forth by the vagaries of conflicting reporters, without omission or curtailment of context, exaggeration of style or crafty interpolation. We will keep our eye upon the Q. C. in his future pleadings before the criminal court, and we think his clients will like. wise have need to watch him closely.

A more grievous complaint has been made in a letter written by the brainscarriers of the L O. L. and published in a local daily over the imposing name of a certain eminent Navy captain, to wit, that the Bishop of Kingston, having carefully adjusted his binocular, did scan the platform of the Orange meeting with searching eyes and counted only six-yea, "not as many as six gentlemen of education and recognized public merit" in the vicinity of the chair. Well, to avoid confounding the certain with the uncertain, we must observe how very definitely His Lordship fixes the just number. Had he said "half-a-dozen," the phrase would sound too elastic. But here we have the arithmetical six. It may be assumed that the Bishop's eye rested with more or less complacency upon five of the gentlemen who formed the chairman's body guard. Now, let the sixth be produced. He is the gentleman whose identity is affirmed by the L. O. L., and is denied by the Bishop. The subject is critical, and a little caution is required in the handling of it, likewise some practical skill in the the plain truth, they diagnosis of character. Let the gentlebe scientifically applied for the dis covery of the three attributes specified in His Lordship's letter. 1st, He must be a "gentleman." Let us here have an accurate definition, for with orators at the anti-Home Rule meeting; this, says Aristotle, all argument should

dulge in any losseness or redundancy of terms, we will dispute their definition, very many in the Lodge to whom this designation could truthfully be applied. The gentleman, however, whose identity is the subject of inquiry, is not supposed to be an Orangeman, but only one of the sympathizers with Orangeism on the platform of the anti-Irish meeting. Well, let the case procated gentlemen. A man may be a most worthy citizen, entitled to respect for hi moral virtues, domestic and social, for his industry and skill in trade, his fidelity to all his duties and his success in making money, and withal he may not be a "gentleman of education." It may be, too, that he takes part in the public affairs of the city, and is an active and efficient agitator in municipal and parliamentary politics, and in sundry other ways attracts the attention of his neighbors, and still he may not count, nor claim to count, amongst the select class known as "gentlemen of education." Assuredly the Loyal association whose foremost orator fascinates a public assembly with the classic elegance of such phrases as "him and me was on the same platform," must be eminently qualified to test the superior character of the mental culture, the ennobling gifts of genius and the varied scientific, literary and mesthetic acquirements that distinguish their sixth friend and assure his position as a "gentleman of education." In all fraternity of spirit we ask them to produce the "sixth gentleman" that graced their platform at the anti Irish meeting, and let all the scholarly experts of Kingston, including, of course, the learned professors of Queen's, be summoned as a jury and let an unbiassed judge be appointed to hear and determine this all moment ous question concerning the educational status of the individual whose identity is in dispute. Nothing short of this will satisfy the public mind. The issue is awfully critical, and has too long been enveloped in misty surroundings. The hour has now come for men to learn by the unequivocal decision of an impartial and thoroughly competent tribunal who is, and who is not, to be classed with "gentlemen of education," and be authorized to announce at the next Orange meeting, "them and me is on the same platform." The third qualification to be found in that sixth gentleman, as specified in the

is a rigid test demanded by his Lordship. It means merit, public merit, recogni zed public merit. How did His Lordship think of so exactly guaging his lynx. Here again we insist that take to prove his identity, shall start from definitions. What is "merit" in a citizen? And what constitutes "public merit?' They may imagine that the beau ty of the yellow lily renected from the countenance of a Brother, as he stands behind the footlights of a Loyal platform in grand rhetorical attitude, and holds aloft the sword of Gideon amidst the rapturous applause of the auditory, is an all sufficient proof of 'recognized public merit." But, as in the matter of education, so also in regard of of our municipal councillors have a right to sit on the bench in the trial of this supreme issue, which is to dissipate for ever the imaginary claims of several worthy citizens who now bask in the sunshine of "self-constituted public merit." We eagerly await the dawning of the new era of Light when the sun of knowledge shall spread his luminous rays, without intermission of night, over the lovely city of Kingston, and Orange nebulosity being dispelled, each man shall see for himself on all occasions and discern at a glance whether his neighbour be in reality "gentleman"-"of education"-and "re cognized public merit." This is the happy result sure to come of the inquest upor the sixth gentleman, who sate amongst the Orangemen on the platform of the anti-Irish meeting in the city hall a few

Lord Bishop's letter to the Lord Mayor

of Dublin, is that, besides being a "gen

tleman of education," he must be pos-

sessed of "recognized public merit." This

Among the gentlemen lately called to the Bar of Ontario is Mr. F. R. Latch. ford, of Ottawa. We congratulate Mr. Latchford on his success and the Bar of Ontario on its acquisition of a gentleman of such ability and promise. Our young friend is blessed, not alone with much talent, but with that industry and good judgment without which the highest gifts are unprofitable alike to their possessors and to society at large; development.

RECIPROCITY.

We are more than pleased to note that the St. Paul Pioneer Press, one of the ablest and most influential journals published in the American North West, takes strong ground in favor of reciprocity with Canada. Our contemporary says it is time that the trade reations between the two countries were established on a broad and reasonable pasis, and that the fisheries question affords an excellent opportunity for entering upon a period of reciprocity. mething must be done without delay o settle imminent disputes on this ques tion of the fisheries. For the last six months American fishermen have plied their trade in Canadian waters only on sufferance—by virtue of the agreement concluded etween the governments of the United States and Great Britain. This truce was agreed upon only till such time as Congress could consider the matter. Congress has now been for two months in session, and the people of Canada are naturally growing impatient. They have had the bad end of the bargain, for, as matters now stand, all their claims are waived. While Americans may fish in Canadian waters without hindrance and without compensation, Canadian fishermen cannot dispose of their catch in the narkets of the United States without payment of duties in full. Stranger still, the New England fishermen, not satisfied with this advantage, clamor for more protection and a more illiberal treatment

The Pioneer Press goes on to argue that reedom of trade between Canada and the United States is both natural and

"We are, geographically, one nation. No state needs protection against the Dominion any more than it needs it against another state. Every argument against another state. Every argument points to a closer connection for the future between the peoples of one race, inhabiting countries divided only by an arbitrary line."

Our North western contemporary con-

cludes :-"The strength and continental suprem "The strength and continental supremacy of the United States cannot be better advanced than by liberal reciprocity treaties with the peoples of Canada and Mexico. If this congress, like the last, finds its hands tied, as far as any rational reform of the tariff is concerned, it may not do a great good by assisting to convert reform of the tariff is concerned, it may yet do a great good by assisting to carry out a great American idea. The Mexican treaty still remains inoperative until the House shall appropriate the money necessary to carry out its terms. For a somewhat similar treaty, covering at least staples of commerce with Canada, there is ample room. For such an arrangement Canada herself is eager. The revenue reformers of the House will do the country a service second only to the revenue reformers of the House will do the country a service second only to the accomplishment of tariff revision if they shall concentrate their forces upon an effort to establish liberal trade reciproc-

While it is gratifying to notice such sound and friendly expression of view in the North West, it is, if possible, more so to perceive indications of a like friend liness and good sense in that citadel of protection and exclusive trade. Phila delphia. The American of that city takes man? He must have eyes like a very decided ground in favor of a White may, however, hear from us occasion. renewal of amicable trade relations with nada. In its issue of the 16th of uary that journal strongly argued in favor of closer commercial relations with this Dominion, and in that of the 23rd of the same month, we find the following very marked declaration of amity

ity with our nearest neighbors.'

;owards Canada: "Mr. Towns end, of Illinois, who for some time past has been lirging the need of a Zollverein for the whole continent sees no good reason for a special agree-ment with Canada, and is hi the dark as to the reasons for an especially close sympathy with our neighbors of the North, to the exclusion of those on the South. We think that a little reflection public merit, the intense agitation of men's mireds shall not be calmed except by the honest verdict of an impartial and universally respected tribunal. The mayor and aldermen and the whole body mayor and aldermen and the whole body tinent. An arrangement with Canada would be as binding on her part as on ours. Her people have a well settled order of government; they have high ideas of the duty of public honesty. These two points are enough to mark the difference. The Canadians, for instance, are incapable of treating any for stance, are incapable of treating any for-eign investor as the Mexican government has treated the Americans who recently invested their capital in Mexican rail-roads under the guarantees of that republic. What they promise us they will do as faithfully as we will do what we promise them. What our neighbors on the South promise us will be done as long as it suits them better to keep their promise than to break it, or until the promise than to break it, or until the overthrow of the government of to day y some successful revolutionist.'

When leading exponents of republican American are found in accord on the subject of reciprocity, there is little fear but Canada will soon secure that bless. ing. To secure it, however, we must be invested at once with a commercial treaty-making power. Our national policy, based on the right of taxing ourselves as we see fit, for our own benefit, exists tut in name without this right of negotiating for ourselves, and without imperial dictation, treaties of reciprocal trade with other nations. No fogy sentimentalism must stand in the way between Canada, her progress and her

BOYCOTTING THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Post, very justly complains that in the Parliamer tary Reading Room at Ottawa it is hid away among the weeklies, while papers with less than one-third its circulation are placed on the upper shelf, adding :

"The Post is the only paper of its kind "The Post is the only paper of its kind in the Dominion. It represents the applations and the feelings of a respectable minority of the electors, and it advocates in its daily as well as its weekly issues opinions which have special significance, if only from their differences with other if only from their differences with other daily papers in the country. We know that it is in constant demand in the reading room, but instead of being easily found among the Montreal dailies, it is put in a place where it has to be found after a search. We know all about it. We know how our friends have complained over and over again. And we know, too, that as the Post is treated so are the Irish Catholics in "the buildings" ostracized and denied their fair share of the good things that are going. It is an up hill fight here as it is everywhere with our people, but we will win in the end, for Right must come into the sunlight and Wrong get into the shade."

We have a small item of corroboration to add to our contemporary's contention as to the injustice done at Ottawa to the Irish Catholic press. It will be found in the following :

Post Office Department, Canada Ottawa, 31 December, 1885. SIR,—I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you that he does not desire to continue to receive the CATHOLIC RECORD, and I am therefore to request that you will be so good as to discontinue sending it to this Department after the 1st

proximo.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. WHITE, Secretary.
The Publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont.

We have willingly complied with the Post MasterGeneral's request, and he is no longer haunted by the vision of the RECORD. never did think that this high and mighty man could defile himself by swallowing the hebdomadal doses of Popery by us administered, but we did think, and do think, that the Catholic officials of his department might be pleased with an occasional perusal of our columns. The despotic bigot who presides over the department has, however, ruled otherwise. Upon us he inflicts no loss, for not upon Sir Alex. Campbell, or other knight, belted or unbelted, does the RECORD depend for support. His "stop my paper" will bring many a name to our list. Exhibitions such as his of deep and uncontrollable bigotry are the very best proof of our fidelity to the Catholic cause. We fear not the "leader of the Senate," but may we not with reason ask if that ancient and venerable body does not in this land of free institutions, this land of boasted equality and justice, present a singular spectacle, headed as it is by a Campbell and tailed by a Clemow,- deadly bigotry on the one hand, foaming fanaticism or the other. We can tell the Premier that if he proposes to meet the electors again with Sir Alex. Campbell in the Cabinet, he

will find it hard to cross the stream. Mr. Wm. White, Secretary of the Department, also desires us to stop his paper. We gladly erase all cent and a half men from our list. Mr. Secretary

POLLING HOURS.

The Ottawa Free Press of January 20th

published a very pertinent letter from Mr. Ed. Corridan on the subject of the extension of polling hours. Mr. Corridan argues that while the present hours may be very reasonable for gentlemen who work only from nine or ten till four p. m., they are not so for men who go to work at seven or eight a. m. and continue their labors till six or after six p. m. He demands for all the full benefit of the act, and, that all may enjoy its privileges, advocates the extension of polling hours to the limits prevailing in the United States. Reviewing the point raised by its correspondent, the Free Press holds that there is much and very much to be said in favor of the proposal for the extension of polling hours. "At present," says our contemporary, "all polls are supposed to open at nine o'clock in the morning and to close at five o'clock in the evening. This, in manufacturing towns especially, where work ing men are employed as a rule for stated hours, deprives men of the exercise of their ballots. The prevailing hours of employment are from seven to six, with one hour's intermission for dinner. A man frequently is employed at one end of the town, and votes at another. It is impossible under these circumstances for him to vote unless he loses his time, or opinion such as the Pioneer Press and the gives himself the seal of being a party man by accepting a ride in the carriage of one or the other candidate. The grievance is not felt so keenly in the rural districts as it is in the towns; and in Britain, so great did the grievance become that the hours of polling in all boroughs have been extended till eight p. m.; but even this extension is now found insufficient, and it is proposed to extend the hours till ten o'clock.' While agreeing in the main with our

contemporary's view, we would not, we must say, favor any prolonged extension into the night of the hours of voting. Our experience leads to the conviction that

the vast majority of t

from voting do so ei apathy or through fixe are, however, we know, present delimitation of lose the benefit of the extension till seven p. estimation, amply cor remove every just caus this respect.

THE SITUATION

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avowed nor determin proposal to sunder the of the kingdoms, and that she would be a ment in this attitude union as a 'fundame to which Mr. Gladsto exception. "There is no law England except wha coronation oath, and fundamental so long not see fit to change only limit to the Parliament, i. e., of

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CATHOLIC PRESS.

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NG HOURS.

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in the main with our ew, we would not, we y prolonged extension he hours of voting. Our to the conviction that the vast majority of those who abstain from voting do so either out of sheer apathy or through fixed purpose. There are, however, we know, many who, by the present delimitation of the polling hours, lose the benefit of their franchise. An extension till seven p. m. would, in our estimation, amply cover the case, and

remove every just cause of complaint in this respect.

THE SITUATION IN BRITAIN.

It were impossible to over-estimate the gravity of the pending crisis in Britain. Lord Salisbury, to the chagrin of himself the sorrow of his party, and the disappointment of royalty itself, has fallen. The Tory leader in the Commons, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, one day last week rose to announce the purpose of the government to introduce a measure for the suppression of the Irish National League. The words had hardly died away on his lips, their echoes still gloomily lingered around the old oaken rafters of St. Stephen's, when, in a division called for on a motion of Mr. Jesse Collings, condemustory of the Queen's speech by reason of its omitting to deal with the agricultural depression in Britain, the Salisbury government found itself in a minority of 79-and behold the Tory structure in ruins. The government deserved no better fate. They had deliber ately decided on the adoption of an Irish policy that must have produced a rich harvest of crime and blood, and eventually provoked civil strift and massacre. The royal procession and the Queen's speech at the opening of the session were all parts of the plot to arouse British hatred and fanaticism against Ireland. But the procession evoked no enthusiasm and the speech fell flat on the ears of Parliament and of the country. "The fact was very evident," says the American, "that the

"There is no law of that character in England except what is covered by the coronation oath, and even that is only fundamental so long as Parliament does not see fit to change the oath. That is the only limit to the omnipotence of the Parliament, i. e., of the House of Com-

Our contemporary then proceeds to

discuss the question as to whether the Queen would, or would not, use the veto power to defeat a measure of Home Rule in case Parliament should pass one, and thinks that no such inference can be drawn from her speech. But such a di cussion In the meantime premature. Salisbury has been by Irish votes defeated, but Mr. Gladstone has not yet formed an administration nor formulated a policy. Till his administration be formed, and its policy definitely enunciated, it were idle to discuss that which may yet be in the yery distant future, or which may never horself to place to pass. The new premier is, it is well known; eager to grapple with the dirish question with a view to its final settlement. What other meaning could be strached to his clear use of the pirander made by his opponents in putting into the Queen's mouth Lie declaration that the is in the meantime premature. Salisbury Queen's mouth the declaration that the union of 1800 was a fundamental law. Mr. Gladstone pointed out in very clear terms this misapplication of words, this misinterpretation of facts. He declared himself loyal to the larger union between the kingdoms, the union that had existed for six hundred years before that devised by Pitt, and carried through every stage of its iniquitous progress by Clare and Castlereagh. What other meaning can be attributed to his courteous treatment of Mr. Justin's McCarthy's protest against Mr. Speaker Peel's re-elec-

tion when he said:

"I wish to say that in that speech of the hon. member, I do not see, I do not read in it, any indication of a disposition to relax the duties incumbent upon himself and upon other members of this house towards the chair; but rather I recognize in it an acknowledgment of these duties, and I earnestly hope that the circumstances in which the hon. gentleman now appears may render it more easy to conduct those relations with the chair in future contingencies than it has been in the past." tion when he said : gencies than it has been in the past.

The veteran Premier well knows that his mortal course is well nigh run; he knows that the time is now, the acceptable time if British statesmen so will itthe unacceptable time if they do not so will it-when Ireland's wrongs must be righted, her grievances removed, her humiliation and her sorrow forever effaced. He knows, too, that no more glorious task, none that will leave more lasting memories of renown, benediction and glory, could be achieved redemption and disenthralment. Well, indeed, can we understand the laudable ambition of the greatest of England's living statesmen to crown a life which, whating it is to day, there will always be warm to state and even the state and even to state a

undoing of the evils, the obliteration of the bitternesses, the termination of the sorrows, the injustices and the inequalities of the infamous Union of 1801.

The pleasing features of the present sitnation are that Mr. Gladstone expresses himself confident of forming a strong administration, that of his administration will certainly form part men such as John Morley, Joseph Chamberlain, and others, open advocates of Home Rule for Ireland, and last, but by no means least, the decisive failure of the Salisbury effort to excite English popular prejudice against the restoration of an Irish Parliament. A London correspondent, dealing with the latter phase of the crisis, declares that two or three speeches from Mr. Gladstone would at once and forever efface any such prejudice so excited. Mr. Gladstone cannot form a strong government without Irish support, and that support he cannot have without a pledge of conceding self-government to Ireland. The solid phalanx led by Mr. Parnell turned the Tories out, the same phalanx will turn the Liberals out, if an Irish Parliament be not part of its programme. Dukes may growl, and the smaller aristocratic fry whine, but the people's day has, it would seem, dawned at last. The cry of a dis-rupted empire will not prevail. "What," says a powerful writer in the Dublin Free. man's Journal, "what is it that our opponents stigmatise as separation?

ents stigmatise as separation?

"Simply a restoration of our legislative rights—rights which the English King, Lords, and Commons solemnly pledged themselves in 1783 to respect in all time coming. Is the Empire disrupted because there are some fifteen or sixteen Legislatures in as many colonies? Then, why should an Irish Parliament involve disshould an Irish Parliament involve dis-ruption? Was the Empire disrupted before 1800? Was it disrupted when the Viceroy, in 1782, told the Irish Parliament that the best bond of connection between England and Ireland was the faithful observance of the compact then established between the two nations? This scareevident," says the American, "that the Queen has lost much of her popularity, and that her display of Tory partisanship has weakened her hold on the regards of a large section of her subjects." Referring to the royal speech, the American says:

"The royal speech was rather a commonplace affair, with the exception of the part which related to Ireland. Her majesty avowed her determined opposition to any proposal to sunder the legislative union of the kingdoms, and expressed her hope that she would be supported by Parliament in this attitude. She spoke of the union as a "fundamental law," a phrase to which Mr. Gladstone at once took just exception. ment of love for his country, pride in her honor, resentment for her wrongs, and indignation at their authors.

indignation at their authors.

Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said.
This is my wn, my native land?
Whose heart has ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he has turned.
From wadering on a foreign strand?
If such no be he, go—mark him well.
For this no minster raptures swell:
High though his titles, proud his name,
Houndles his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite these titles, power, and pelf,
The weeth concentered all in self,
I will not have a compared to the self of the self

This poetic malediction suggests an interests of his country. We do not for-get the noble stand of the Speaker of our House of Commons, the Right Honourable House of Commons, the Right Honourable
John Foster, whose magnifisent speech
against the Union, delivered on the 11th
April, 1799, was given to me by my father
as one of my earliest studies. We do not
forget Goold, nor Plunkett, nor Barrington, nor many another faithful member
of the band at whose head stands the them all—the illustricus

greatest of ther Henry Grattan. And if the name of Henry Grattan be forever revered and cherished by the people of Ireland, so will that of Charles Stewart Parnell, to the very remotest ages. In every crisis, and many a crisis has there been in his short but eventful public life, has he shown himself equal to the duties of the position given him by a suffering but trusting nation. Him Ireland hath not in vain trusted. But little more than five years ago did he succeed to the leadership of his people, and what marvels has not been since accomplished? He found Ireland prostrate, hopeless, helpless. Behold her to day-buoyant, hope ful, unconquerable. On her long saddened features, there is now set a bright ray of tender, inspiriting, celestial confid-With eyes upcast to the heaven to which she has been ever true, she stands on the threshold of that liberation which will wipe away her tears, in which she shall never again know the sorrow or taste the bitterness of national subordination or political servitude.

Every intelligent person knows that the words "Romish" and "Papist" are offensive epithets, and avoids them.—New

MR. POUPORE'S LETTER.

We are to-day enabled to lay before our readers the letter addressed us a short time ago by Mr. W. J. Poupore, M. P. P. for Pontiac, Que. For the local member for Pontiac we have great regard person ally, but by no means look upon him as an indisputable authority in matters pertaining to journalism or politics. Our friend's native ability no one will deny, but that his ambition does at times carry him to lengths that are unjustifiable is that direction he can gratify at points equally as unquestionable. His letter given below is an apparent defence of the Pontiac Equity, and Mr. John Bryson, M. P., but a real bid for that support in the guilty of any appeal to religious prejudice county which the latter gentleman is supposed to control. Before giving the letter we desire to recall to our readers the origin of our controversy with the Equity. That journal, following in the wake of others | ment or advancing such an insinuation, a Orange faction, took occasion, in publish. ing Mr. Curran's letter to us addressed in RECORD. The Equity quite retreshingly told its readers that Mr. Curran's letter was a complete vindication of the course of the Government from our vicious attack. It did not condescend to cite even to favor with a glance from its lofty pinnacle of journalistic glory Archbishop Tache's magnificent letter in review of the whole North West difficulty. To the very unfair stricture of the Equity we made reply, vigorous, we admit, but Pontiac journal by such an effusion of billingsgate as its attenuated and ill stocked vocabulary could supply. We were, contrary to every rule of journalistic etiquette, pointed out by name, and this we say, Mr. Poupore to the contrary notwithstanding, was done by way of appeal to Orange prejudice against us. The Equity thought itself clever by so acting, and by flinging at us the epithets of "Grit" and "firebrand." Our rejoinder, however, opened the eyes, not only of the Equity, but of its owners, to the fact that such a line of action we could not permit it to pursue with impunity, and that in the struggle it had pro-

towering ambitions prove fatal: Mr. Poupore's letter is as follows : To the Elitor of the Catholic Record.
SIR,—In your issue of the 2nd inst.,

voked the consequences might for some

under the caption of 'Orange abuse,' you take to task the editor of the Equity

take to task the editor of the Equity for some infraction on their part of journalistic etiquette towards yourself.

Whether the editors of the Equity have gone beyond the limits of discretion or the rules of journalistic politieness is a matter upon which I shall not venture an opinion, this being entirely a question for yourselves to settle. But when you say the Equity was founded for the advocacy of Protestant ascendancy in this county, I feel it a duty, sir, that I owe first to myself, and secondly to all the inhabitants of Pontiac, whom I have the honor to represent, to say that your statehonor to represent, to say that your state-ment is inexact.

majority of the Roman Catholis in the county receive and read the paper, and up to the present moment I have not heard one word of complaint. Such being the case, I am very much pained to see the following conclusion to your article: "We following conclusion to your article: "We will close by conveying to Mr. Bryson, M. P., the information that if he and his organ wants fight they will, on the lines laid down by the latter, get fully as much thereof as will, at least for a time, occupy

thereof as will, at least for a time, occupy their minda."

Now, sir, here you throw out a challenge that is quite uncalled for. If the Equity has offended you why not deal with its editors without throwing any obloquy on those who are not blameworthy. Is it in accordance with the first principles of justice to attack Mr.

worthy. Is it in accordance with the first principles of justice to attack Mr. Bryson for a matter with which he has no more connection than I have?

I was born in this county about forty years ago—everything under the canopy of heaven that is dear and sacred to me is control have and I same accordance. of heaven that is dear and sacred to me is centred here, and I again repeat that I am very much mortified now to see that you, sir, should be the first to step in and attempt to get up religious and sectarian strife among a people who have always had the good sense and generous feeling together in peace and harmony.

lics, some of the first and most influential of them, can bear testimony to the fact that Mr. John Poupore, M. P., since he has become our Federal Representative, has been most liberal in the disposition of the applicant was Catholic or Protestant, but

this matter is because I look upon it as calculated to arouse feelings of prejudice with the Catholics against Mr. Bryson because he is a Protestant. Let me assure you, however, that I fear no disaster in that direction to Mr. Bryson. The people of Pontiac know him more intimately than perhaps you do, and are themselves more competent to judge him. I am, Sir, Yours most respectfully, W. J. Poupone.

We may premise by observing that we decline to accept Mr. Poupore's services as a journalistic mentor. His tastes in nearer home than the city of London Aud we desire also to inform him that when he says or insinuates that we were he states or insinuates something which is far from the truth, and that if he read with any care our articles in reply to the Eguity he does us, in making such a statein more or less close alliance with the very grievous injustice. Mr. Poupore complains of our doing an injustice to Mr. Bryson. We deny the charge. Mr. reference to the execution of Riel, to in- Bryson is, we have reason to believe, one dulge in an unjustifiable assault on the of the proprietors of the Equity. We did conceive it impossible that that journal would venture an attack on us without his approval, but since Mr. Poupore assures us that his friend and colleague has no more to do with inspiring the ara paragraph from that vicious article of ticles in the Equity than the man in the ours, nor did it, in so far as we saw, deign | moon, we willingly withdraw our statement against the federal representative for Pontiac. We are pleased to hear that this hon. gentleman acts so fairly in the distribution of the public patronage-something very new in the history of that We have no desire whatever to still quite within the bounds of journalis- derogate from Mr. Bryson's personal tic decorum. Our reply was met by the worth, but are no admirers of his public career. We cannot forget that he-the representative of a county, Catholic by a large majority-did, upon one occasion, having the fear of Clarendon before his eyes, vote for the Orange Bill, and on another shirked the vote. Does Mr. Poupore consider such a course laudable? Does he consider it a proof of representative fair-

ness or independence? We pause for an We are just as desirous of living at peace with our Protestant neighbors as is Mr. Poupore. Among our Protestant fellowcitizens we count many most devoted friends, whose esteem we prize beyond power of words to express. What we have always opposed, what we have always combatted, what we now oppose, what we now combat, is the ascendancy of any religious faction to the exclusion of the Catholic people, in whole or in part, from their just participation in the enjoyment of the privileges of the constitution. We know something of the county of Pontiac. We know that for years no Catholic could through the existence of such an ascendancy, be elected to Parliament, and that in municipal and school matters Catholics in many portions of the county were treated with a brutal unfairness. Why, just before the general election of 1878 no fewer than twenty-one Catholics were, without cause, stricken off the voter's list of one small municipality, on account of that county, but the leaven of new parish last Sunday.

BRADLAUGH.

Mr. Bradlaugh has at last succeeded in making good his claim to a seat in the British Commons. The American says of

"Mr. Bradlaugh has achieved a very "Mr. Bradlaugh has achieved a very dubious triumph by taking the oath of allegiance. In taking the oath at all he has been guilty of an act of unworthy compliance with what he must regard as a superstition, after first refusing it on grounds of conscience, and then offering to take it with the declaration that it would not bind his conscience. It is not certain, although probable, that he has entirely escaped legal penalties, the entirely escaped legal penalties, the Speaker only referring that question to the Parliament itself when fully organized. Should it be raised, the chances of his expulsion are still very good, as all the Home Rulers, nearly all the Tories, and many Liberals agree in thinking he should not be allowed to sit."

had the good sense and generous feeling of living together in peace and harmony, notwithstanding the fact that we do not all kneel at the same altar.

I extremely regret that anything should have prompted you to make so bitter and so uncalled for an attack upon my colleage, Mr. Bryson, particularly when it is evident you don't know him.

In this county scores of Roman Catholics, some of the first and most influential of them, can bear testimony to the fact that re-election. It is said-with how much truth we know not-that his disqualification for the cause assigned could not patronage at his disposal, never hesitating be attempted, because of the well-known for a moment to consider whether the infidel tendencies and professions of other members of both houses. Bradalways bestowing his favors upon those always bestowing his favors upon those who, in his opinion, were the best qualified to discharge the duties of the position by indiscretion, in avowing his dislaugh, it is claimed by his friends, sinned

decided hostility to religion. It would in factory, &c., was eight hundred and now appear that he will be left in undisputed possession of his seat, to dwindle into the same insignificance and wretched end that met the late conscienceless and unregretted Dr. Ken-

CALL HIM HOME.

The American Government is strikingly unfortunate in its ministers abread. When it does send a good man to a foreign court, the government to which he is accredited, as if surprised at the inmovation, refuses to receive him. But when a crank or fanatic is so despatched by Uncle Sam he is soon heard from making speeches. Some time ago it was Russell Lowell, who worshipped British heraldry with all its gilded stupidity. His successor is the renowned Phelphs of Vermont, who has not yet, possibly through lack of ability. got into the speech-making line. He may, however, be heard from any day. Minister McLane's turn to belittle his country came on the 30th ult., as the following

despatch will show : despatch will show:

Paris, Jan. 30.—Mr. McLane, the United States minister, presided last evening at a banquet given by the students of the Condorcet Lycee. In a speech he said he was grateful for the honor conferred upon him. He eulogized the French system of education, characterizing it as enlightening, ennobling and liberal, and said that for that reason many Americana availed themselves of the educational advantages afforded by France. 'Scientific renown," he said, "is far superior to military duty. When I return to America I shall still find traces of France in the traditions of honor, chivalry, courage the traditions of honor, chivalry, courage and devotion left behind by the Frenchmen whose strong arms sealed American

Jabez Curry now has the floor, and will, no doubt, paint the Escurial red. To be serious, we may say, that it were

a thousand times better for America to be without representatives abroad than to be cursed by such as those we have named.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday last took place in this city, the semi-annual conference of the clergy of the eastern, northern and southern portions of the diocese of London. That of the clergy of the countries of Kent and Essex will be next week held at Windsor. There was a very large attendance of clergy at Wednesday's conference. Proceedings began at twelve o'clock noon, His Lordship presiding. The conference did not terminate till four p. m., when the clergy was enter. tained at dinner by the bishop of the diocese.

NEW PASTOR FOR GALT.

The Galt Reporter says :- We believe we are correct in saying that Rev. Father O'Connell, most favorably known in Mount Forest, where he has been stationed, will shortly be appointed to Galt. Father McCann, who has had charge of the parish since Father Maguire's death, and who has made many friends during his short residence amongst us, will remain in the diocese. His abilities make him a decided

HIS LORDSHIP, THE BISHOP OF KINGS ron, is in the city, the guest of the Most

Johnson of Ballykilbeg lately introduced an Orange deputation to the Marquis of Salisbury. Ballykilbeg declared that the Orange institution was determined even at the risk of civil war to maintain the union between the two countries. Salisbury received the deputation. His government has since been nominously hurled from power.

THE Very Rev. M. F. Howley, D. D., of St. John, Newfoundland, has been appointed by the Holy See to succeed the late lamented Mgr. Sears as Prefect Apostolic of Western Newfoundland. In our next will appear a report of the address and presentation offered Dr. Howley, on ing hand to his brother priests in their the occasion of his appointment, by the faithful Catholics of Terra Nova's metro-

WE deeply regret to learn that a very painful accident occurred last week near Tilsonburg, whereby Mrs. Dr. Joy met with severe injuries. Mrs. Joy with her daughter, Miss Ida Joy, were thrown from a cutter near a railway crossing, their horse becoming frightened. Miss Joy escaped without in jury, but her mother was badly hurt. We are pleased, however, to learn that the ir jured lady is mending. Her many friends hope for a very speedy

THE St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. John, Nild, is, we are truly pleased to announce, in a most flourishing condition. The number of families relieved during the past year was six hundred and fiftyseven (657) and the number employed at work in the factory, one hundred and regard of oaths in general and of the forty eight (148). We learn from the oath of allegence in particular. This repeated of the stituency proves the existence in an influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101).

thirty-four pounds eleven shillings and one penny (£334 11s. Id), leaving a balance due the treasurer of forty-one pounds, one shilling and sixpence. The following were elected to office for the ensuing year :- Mr. T. J. Green, President, Mr. F. St. John, Vice President, Mr. J. J. Bates, Asst. President, Mr. J. Howlett, Secretary, (re-elected), Mr. L. J. Geran, Treasurer.

THE Toronto World of Monday, Feb. lst, says: "On Friday the citizens of London voted for granting \$75,000 bonus to the London and Southwestern, which is to connect the forest city with the Canada Southern at Springfield, and with the C. P. R. at Belmont. The majority in favour of the by-law was phenomenal-2254 to 143. But those in favor of the new railway have still another battle to fight, for the company has no official existence as yet, and awaits a charter from the Ontario legislature. What Mr. Mowat's action in the matter will be is the subject of much anxious speculation in London." The citizens do not, as far we are aware, entertain the slightest fear that the legislature will not comply with their wishes and grant the new company a charter. We have in fact reason to think that to entertain any fear on the subject were preposterous.

AT A great Nationalist meeting held on January 3rd, at Prosperous, County Kildare, Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde. M. P. said: "Our cause is prospering even beyond our expectations. Our most vindictive opponents are resigning themselves to the inevitable, and if we but strive in unity our triumph is ensured. We, the members of the National Party, have received the mandate of Ire land to wrest from the hostile British Senate the recognition of her rights. We accept the trust in reverence, we are prepared to execute it without fear, and we look to our fellow-countrymen to accord us the assistance we need. I thank you for your courteous attention. When next I have the honor to address you I trust it may be as a member of the Irish Parliament in College Green.

A WRITER in the Halifax Evening Mail of the 26th of January, calling himself "An Englishman," indulged in much misrepresentation of Ireland's present political attitude. He was promptly taken to task by "Nova Scotian," who quietly but firmly informed him that "There is nothing satirical in the Irish people now demanding self government. On the contrary, having shown that they have won it they now should get it. The minority may as well keep cool, as minorities generally have to do. They have the same laws as others—the trouble with them is that they want everything in their favor, and their favor only. They have had a long feast of the good things and must hereafter be content with equal rights. But the majority will not rest till they get two things : peasant proprietorship and home rule. That the former would be a great boon, no one denies; that home rule would also be a benefit can be easily demonstrated. Nova Scotians agitated too long for responsible government not to wish other countries the same boon."

BAZAAR.

We are pleased to learn that a bazzar has been set on toot in aid of the building fund of the new St. Mary's Church, Toronto. From what we know of the steps already taken there can be no doubt of the success of the undertaking. The object is one that appeals to every good Catholic. The parish priest of St. Mary's, Toronto, has long stood in need of a new church, but the time had not till now come for the inception of such an undertaking. Vicar-General Rooney has, we think, every reason to look to his friends in Toronto and elsewhere in his efforts to raise funds for the completion of the edifice under his auspices commenced. Father Rooney has labored long and zealously in the cause of holy Church—has never failed to lend a help works of religion and charity. And it may in truth be said that the Catholics of Toronto, as a body, have ever, thanks to the encouragement of prelate and priest, been characterized by a most laudable generosity towards such works everywhere. For this reason, but especially for the reason of promoting God's glory everywhere, we invite our readers in all places to give the mite of their assistance to that good and worthy priest, Vicar General Rooney, to enable him to build, complete, and pay for his projected new church in St. Mary's parish.

Irish National League.

Dariel Quigley
Jas. Twohy

Caution to Subscribers.

Our readers in Newfoundland and the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

**THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Cash Account.

RECEIPTS,

Balance from 1884. \$ 52,186.37
Commission to agents 21,902,55
Received from agents 33,311.42
Received from assessment No. 22. \$ 218,84
Received from assessment No. 23. \$ 9,262,58
Received from assessment No. 24. \$ 57,759,22
Received from (Maritime) assessment No. 1. 3 451,35
Received from interest. 3 652,79

"Division Court. 104.35
" Livision Court. 104.35
" Livision Court. 104.35
" Extra pren.lum. 111,30
" extra pren.lum. 111,30
" policies cancelled be-Cash Account. Received from interest.

"Division Court.
"Introduction of transfer fees.
"Extra prentium
"politics cancelled before assessed.
"old assessment Nos.
"steam threshing illections.
"assessments in advance.
"bills receivable.
"norigages.
"reinsurance on loss.

160,00 \$184,232,87 | DISBURSEMENTS. | \$78,557,43 | Bank commission. | 43,01 | Fire inspection. | 2,794,11 1,302,40

Petty expenses, telegrams, water, gas, etc. Inspection.
Government inspection.
Paid agents in settlement of accounts.
Cash in the Federal Bank of
Canada. \$62 471 97
Cash in Treasurer's hands
(postage stamps). 1,491 12 63,063 (9

Examined and compared with books and vouchers, and found correct, as set forth in the above statement.

(S gnee) J. HAMILTON, ALELIS A. ELLIS Capital Account. Amount due on assess-

Balances due by agents (secured by agents' bonds and members'

Deduct lapsed and cancelled

Amount at risk, 31 Dec. 1885......\$43,104,998 00 Average amount at risk, each policy \$1,002 90 Hoarseness and Loss of Voice. Public speakers and singers are often distressed with hoarseness, and much danger is lurking in the bronchial pipes. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is a prompt remedy for the irritation, and cures all throat and lung difficulties.

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

Nervousness. The unhappy and distressing condition called nervousness arises from debility, irritation, poor circulation and blood of low vitality. Re-organize the system by Burdock Blood Bitters, which gives per-manent strength by invigorating the blood and toning all the organs to perfect

By the Paulist F. reached in their Church Apostle, Fifty ninth Str. Avenue, New York. THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TH "Jesus hearing this, mart to them that followed Him; you: I have not found so Israel."—Gospel of the Day. The love and care of the turion for his servant she put to shame many Christi mistresses of to day, who n mistresses of to-day, who re encourage their servants to Lord at Holy Mass and in but even put obstacles Hewever, the lesson to we direct your thoughts this which it is the primary obj pel narrative to teach, is the portance of living up to light which God has so bo A few weeks ago we ke
the Epiphauy, the manife
of our Lord to the Gentile
had not till then forme
Church of God. The Jew
are aware, were God's chot
them had been given the
phota, the temple and the
that to which everything
promise of the Messiah.
privileges led them to t
were individually very e
and to look down with
the rest of the world and
Now, here was a Rom the rest of the world and a Now, here was a Rom brought up in heathenism less to say his prayers 'Venus and other vile crea' a man holding, too, hig manding a garrison of sold it was to keep down a c Well, this man, notwithstead which on account of his naturally have been his, h progress than the self com with all their advantages, or were ever to make. Vend died in unblief he or were ever to make. V and died in unbelief he cognized in Jesus Christ God; and laying aside th pride of place and birth, k

FEB. 6, 186

o our Lord to ask Him So clearly did he recog divine power that he di necessary for him to cor Jairus, the ruler of the sy will remember, would no less our Lord came down the centurion, on the co our Lord while He was or ing: "Lord, I am not w shouldst enter under my say the word and my healed." So that our Lo marvelled and said: "A you, I have not found so Israel." Now, how does all thi

What lesson can we le events? The answer to easy and obvious. We ar the members of the Chu as such we are in possession of grace, the Sacraments, the intercession and pray and of innumerable privual treasures. Above all, and spring of all spirit. and spring of all spiritum which everything is valualess, we have the gift of fis necessary; but faith it without faith no one can we must have something. The shipwrecked man cli anything within his react plank or whatever else his washed ashore, or a box plank or whatever else in is washed ashore, or a bo-means of help arrives, his longs his agony. So is it is our plank; but unless by charity it will only demnation. More than not acted upon, get wea-and he express trong on and be scarcely strong en to action. What, then, m we must live as our f First, we must learn our truths of our religion; practise them. If we'd may perhaps see what's may perhaps see what't saw: the heathen and the saw: the heathen and the side the Church entering places. What our Lor may perhaps be said of you that many shall cor and from the west, and si Abraham and Isaac in heaven; but the childre shall be cast out into the ness: there shall be weeing of teeth."

Evil Comp

Sophronius, a wise to suffer his grown-up son associate with those wh not pure and upright, said the gentle Matilda when he forbade her, i her brother, to visit the

"dear father, you mu
childish if you imagine posed to danger by it."
in silence a dead coal
and reached it to his da not burn you my child; t did so, and behold her hands were soiled and as it chanced, her white cannot be too careful in said Matilda, in vexation said the father; "you, s even if they do not bu so it is with the compa

Horsford's Acid AS A NERVE Dr. J. W. SMITH, We "In impaired nervous sit to advantage."

H. A. McLaughlin, N am sold out of Northro etable Discovery and D sells well, and I find in has proven satisfactory. believe it the best prepa in the market." It cur in the market." It cur iousness, and Torpidity stipation, and all dises Impure Blood, Fema'e Sold by Harkness & Co

DR. LOW'S WORM ST Worms and Cause, quic oand what has been the htning 3 644 et 7,784 64 et 1,898 58

diseases of the lungs ed for bathing the aking internally or es compound. ness.

istressing conditien ses from debility, tion and blood of size the system by s, which gives per-igorating the blood organs to perfect

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

By the Paulist Fathers.
reached in their Church of St. Paul the
Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and Ninth
Avenue, New York.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPHANY,

H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes: "I am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It sells well, and I find in every instance it has proven satisfactory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspepsia, Bilioueness, and Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Fema'e Complaints, etc. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

Impure Blood, Fema'e Complaints, etc.
Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

DR. Low's Worm Syrup will remove
Worms and Cause, quicker than any other
Medicine.

Cover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

Dr. Henion was cured five years ago and

WIDESPREAD COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE
TERRIBLE CONFESSION OF A PHYSICIAN
The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y.,
Democrat and Chronicls, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Appar ently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Heaion, who is well-known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that fauther in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, but that it can be cured if taken in time.

Skilful Surgical Operation.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his commendation of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the

Lattimore, one of the analysts of the state board of health.

"Yes, sir."
"What did this analysis show you?"
"A serious disease of the kidneys."
"Did you think Mr. Warner could re-

The state of the s

The proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil have bona fide certificates of some most remarkable cures of Deafness, by that magical remedy for pain. Yellow Oil also cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, and all inflammatory troubles.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

WATCH THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK!

The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave Sao Francisco on the 1st, 1sth and 1sth.

The Mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco on the 4th, 16th and 28th. Letters should be posted ten days previously.

ERITISH MAILS—Monday and Thursday, Yea New York, 1 pm.; Wednesday, Yea Heb. (Az., 1 p. m.; Wednesday, Yea Heb. (Az., 1 p. m.; Wednesday, Supplementary, 3:50 pm. Registered Letters are not forwarded by Supplementary Mail.

Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Order issued and paid on and from Any Money Order Letters and United States, The German Empire, Haly, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Jamaica (West Indies., Victoria Australia), New South Wales Lautsralia, Issamania, Beiglum, New Zealand are Barbadoes, Norway and Sweden, Denmerk, Including Iceland, the Netherlands (Holland).

Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1 upwards, on which 4 per cent. Interest a sallowed, will be received for transmission to the Central Office of the Post Office Ravings Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to be had on application.

Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office hours \$2 m. to 4 p. m.
Post Office.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Doors will remain open until 10p m. For to Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office National Rayley Charles of the Post Office.—Office hours \$2 m. to 4 p. m.

London, Dec., 1885.

National Pills purify the Blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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

COURSE OF STUDY—Comprehensive and practical. Instruction, rapid and thorough.
Rooms pleasantly and centrally located and elegantly fitted up. Each Teacher is a Specialist in his own Department, and has been chosen on account of his special fitness for the position which he occupies.

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

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

YEREX & CADMAN,



SEEDS 画 1886 CATALOGUE Field, Garden & Flower Seeds

PILES Instant rollef. Final cure in 10 days, on and never returns. No purge, no salve no suppository. Sufferer will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nessau St., N. Y.

JOHN S. PEARCE & CO.





WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS cavorably known to the public since legs. Church Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals. A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a cestly box of goods
ceive free, a cestly box of goods
the work of the ceive free ceive free
more money right away than any
the more money right away than any
the workers absolutely care,
await the workers absolutely care,
the control of the ceive free ceive free
Terms and Co., Augusts, Mishas.

O. M. B. A.

The following resolution of condolence a adopted by Windsor Branch, No. 1, M. B. A., at its regular meeting held

Jan. 21, 1866.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to visit the home of our esteemed brother, John Ryan, and to remove thereform his much beloved and respected sister Nellie, Be it therefore resolved that the members of this branch desire to express to our worthy brother and the other members of the family their most sincere and carnest sympathy in their and bereavement.

lesolved, That a copy of the above be t to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publica-

J. M. MELOCHE, M. A. McHugh, Rec. Sec.

Goderich, Jan. 25, 1886.

iemusi R. Brown, Esq., Grand Recorder,
O. M. B. A., London, Ont.

Dans Sir and Bao.,—I regret very much
hat in sending you the names of the
Micers elected in Branch 35 I omitted to
nelude the name of our revered pastor,
lather Watters, as our Spiritual Adviser. n assure you it was p irely an over-it, and sincerely hope it shall be looked n as such. Kindly make the proper tection and oblige

Yours fraternally,

Rec. Sec. Branch 35, C. M. B. A.

Brench No. 26, Montreal, is in a very mous condition, and rapidly increas-membership. Its energetic Chan-Mr. T. J. Finn, will shortly organ-Branch in St. Anne's Parish, and he ize a Branch in St. Anne's Parish, and he has good prospects of two more Branches in Moutreal in the near future. His Lordahip the Bishop of Montreal now approves the objects of the Association, and the Rev. Fathers there are beginning to take a more active interest in its workings. Branch 26, by the truly Catholic behavior of its members, has gained the good will and approval of its bishops and priests for the C. M. B. A.

Branches that have not yet paid the percapital tax are requested to do so as soon as possible.

cal Examiner of Branch No. 4, London, to succeed Dr. Payne.
Branch No. 1, Windsor, still leads in membership, with Branches No. 4 and No. 13 following closely.

OBITUARY.

Died, at her home in Drummond, on January 12th, Elizabeth, relict of the late Tobias Stafford, at the advanced age of 86 years. The deceased was a native of the county of Westmeath, Ireland and came to Canada in the year 1816, when the country was a wilderness. She was consequently one of the early settlers, and lived continuously on the old homestead for seventy years. A noble woman, a devoted wife, a kind and loving mother, the tried and trusted friend of the poor and homeless, ahe has passed away to her reward. The late Mrs. Stafford was the mother of seven sons (Mr. Henry Stafford, of this town is one) all of whom survive her except the late Rev. Father Stafford, of Lindsay, and five daughters, of whom two are living, both being nuns—one in the House of Providence, Kingston, and the other in a branch of the same institution in Holyoke, Mass. The funeral took place on Thursday, 14th inst., and consisted of one hundred sleighs, led by Rev. Dr. O'Connor, P. P. of Perth. The pall-bearers were six Stafford grandsons of deceased, and the chief mourners the six sons. The remains were received at the church door by the Rev. Parish Priest, Father O'Donahoe, who said Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the departed, and delivered an eloquent and effective sermon. The rev. pastor prefaced his remarks by explaining that

To the Editor of the Catholic Record :

DEAR SIR,—I observed in last week's issue of your valuable paper a description of the new chapel at the House of Providence here. As far as the description is concerned I have no fault to find. The building is certainly a handsome one and adds very materially to this excellent institution. But I think it right in order that credit should be given where credit is justly due, to correct an error into which your correspondent of last week has intentionally or otherwise last week has intentionally or otherwise fallen, and that is in respect to the con-tractors. It was stated that Mr. Wm. Casey, of Hamilton, was "the con-tractor." As a matter of fact Mr. Casey is the contractor for the wood work only. The contractors for the brick and stone work and excavation are Mesers. Palmer and Hickey, of Dundan for the plastering work, Richard Williams, of Dundan; for the painting, Chap Patterson, of Dundan; for the tin work, Peter Brady, of Dundan; for the slating Jan Binlay, of Hamilton; for the slating apparatus. F. Squibb, of Hamilton. apparatus, F. Squibb, of Hamil-

The pear have been supplied from The stars were built by James of Hamilton. So you see that the start is entitled to all the the this imperious work.

Jan. 26, 1866. Subsomber

Campbe Bovival in Italy.

who is the edmiration of strangers, is to be the work of Leo XIII.

dincy test he has displayed apparatus to make a barricade. These barricades to make a barricade. These barricades have often been made in Paris and several times in New York, but almost always by rioters in defiance of law and order. In this case, however, the rare spectacle was presented of a barricade gotten up by decent men to conserve law, keep order and protect them the salves.

This barricade was made, never the salves. appreciate the difficulties under which he labors when making mappointment. But he has never given sound for a complaint. He has studied the interests of ell, and sometimes, as in the example of Turns. has deprived himself and the Rome. Court of the brightest ornaments of the Church, in order to conciliate and to further God's in pressure.

ENOWHOTHING DATS IN DEW

A contributor to the New York Sunday Mercury gives the following graphic des-cription of the attempt made to burn the old Prince street cathedral in New York during the Knownothing excite-

York during the Knownothing excitement:

Along with many thousands of others, I went to the new cathedral last Thursday, to pay the last tribute of honor and respect to the great and good man who was the first American Cardinal. How reverential was the crowd that thronged the cathedral on this occasion, and what a striking contrast it presented to the time and scene when the old cathedral of St. Patrick's was in a state of siege, guarded by armed men to protect it and its grave yard from being mobbed right here in New York.

It was in the time of the Knownothing excitement, when not only was there an intense bitterness of feeling against foreigners on the part of "Native Americana," but as the Irish were Catholics and most of the Americans were Protestants, an intense "peligious hatred," if there can be such a term, arose between the Catholics and Protestants, the latter doing everything in their power to mo lest the former.

lest the former.

THE VENERABLE BISHOP DUBOIS
was then the resident Bishop of New
York. This Prelate was a man of the
mildest and noblest character, and had
been all his life a conspicuous man. He
had been in France the bosom friend of
Lafayette, and when, exiled by the
French Revolution, the Bishop came over
to this country he first settled in Virgina, where he became an intimate
friend of James Monroe. He was then
appointed Bishop of New York, where
he officiated at old St. Mary's church.
He was of a conciliatory disposition he officiated at old St. Mary's church. He was of a conciliatory disposition (like the late Cardinal) and did all he could to dispel the hard feelings that were arising between the different nationalities and religions, but in vain. No one man—no, not ten thousand men—could have done that then.

—could have done that then.

One night the Bishop's church, St.
Mary's, was set on fire and burned to
the ground. This was bad, but worse
soon came. The Bishop had built a
Catholic college, the first institution of
that class ever erected in this State, at
Nyack-on the Hudson. This was also
burned. Both fires were conclusively
proved to have been the work of political and fanatical incendiaries, and one
day the Bishop received a threatening
letter warning him that the cathedral,
St. Patrick's itself, was doomed to fire
and assault.

St. Patrick's itself, was doomed to fire and assault.

This was too much. Even the gentle Dubois had had enough of burning and destroying, and he determined to protect the cathedral at all hazards. The gentler the creature, as a rule, the more dangerous he is when once thoroughly desperate, and Bishop Dubois was now a determined and desperate man. He warned the local authorities that he had been threatened, he and his beloved cathedral, and then finding that no special heed was paid by the city authorities to his communication, he resolved to take the law into his own hands and protect himself. Self preservation is the first law of nature.

SO HE CALLED THE MOST PROMINENT

so HE CALLED THE MOST PROMINENT
of his congregation together, showed
them the threatening letter he had received, told them what he had done
himself, and how nothing had been done
by anybody else, and then asked them
what they intended to do about it. His
congregation assured the Bishop that
they, under his orders, would protect
him and the cathedral from violence
with their time and money; even with
their lives, if necessary.

their lives, if necessary.

He did this quietly, too, so quickly it didn't get into the papers even, not at least until he had all things and his men arranged for, and then he had some notices of his preparations published, so as to let the people know that he was ready for an attack, which he took for control was into the heat was to be the control was into the heat was to be the control was into the heat was to be the control was into the heat was to be the control was into the heat was to be the control was into the heat was to be the control was into the heat was to be the control was into the heat was to be the control was into the heat was to be the control was into the heat was to be the control was into the con granted was just the best way to prevent any attack at all.

A Mr. Lawrence Langdon acted as

A Mr. Lawrence Languon acted as general manager, or managing general of the forces under Bishop Dubois. He had some one hundred men under him in all—men armed and knowing how to in all—men armed and knowing how to use their weapons if necessary, and among these hundred men by the by, was Mr. John Kelly. These men were thoroughly drilled, and, while most of the men, of course, were Catholics and Irishmen, several were themselves native born citizens who did not share the absurd prejudices then abroad against foreignors, and who believed that Catholics had the same right to have their churches protected as the Protestants. churches protected as the Protestants themselve

themselves.

WRLL, AT FIRST, THE REPORT
that Bishop Dubois and St. Patrick's
cathedral were prepared for any emergency, did serve to deter the hoodlums and roughs who wanted a row, but at last it was resolved to take the chances and "go for," or rather against, the cathedral anyway, and a night was appointed

for that purpose.

But the Bishop, like a wise general, had his scouts and spies out, looking around, and they reported that trouble was brewing. So the Bishop and Law-rence Langdon at once took extraordin-

had been made by the reughest roughs. The streets were torn up all around the cathedral, and the paving stones were piled up along with lumber. Then wagons and old busses and carts were hauled up into service and placed across the streets, and it was all done in a style that would have done no discredit to a

that would have done no discredit to a Parisian mob.

This was done in the day time, and when the night appointed for the row came a number of thoroughly drilled and armed men were stationed around the cathedral, and were also stationed at different points in the churchyard, behind the tombytones, with their muskets loaded, and their bayonets ready for action. They were told to keep still and do nothing until the mob attacked them or the cathedral; then they were ordered to fire and stab without mercy.

IT WAS A STRANGE SCENE FOR NEW YORK, a peaceful American city. Its cathedral

to fire and stab without mercy.

If WAS A STRANGE SCENE FOR NEW YORK, a peaceful American city. Its cathedral provided with the munitions of war, guarded and fortified like a castle in a state of siege, its venerable Bishop surrounded by armed men, while in the very city of the dead, amid the old gravestones, flashed the musket and the bayonet in the hands of men who were determined to use them with deadly effect when the mob came, from the City Hall and Chaham street, along Broadway, several hundred stroug, filling the thoroughfare for blocks, marching after a fashion and meaning mischief. At the corner of Frince street and Broadway the mob turned eastward into Prince street, nearing the cathedral. It was long after dark; the night was fine and a great crowd was in the streets.

All expected a scene of turbulence and terror—a g-neral riot, perhaps, Soon the mob reached the barricade, and then it had to stop. It would take some time to remove the obstructions, and there were men behind them who did not propose to be peaceably removed. And then the mob got wind of and caught sight of the armed men waiting for them with weapons in their hands, behind the tombatones in the church-yard.

This looked like business, bloody busi-

with weapons in their hands, behind the tombstones in the church-yard.

This looked like business, bloody business it might be, and the very silence these armed men kept made this fact more impressive. There was not a word spoken by the would be defenders of the cathedral—not an exclamation was heard, not a threat was uttered; they had no breath to spare for words, they were holding themselves ready for the time of action. This silence was more dramatic and more suggestive of warning than any amount of noise, and the noisy mob was impressed by it. The mob raised a yell, but they were allowed to yell, and there was no yell raised in response. But the muskets were held tight, and the bayonets gleamed in the pale light of the faintly glimmering moon.

paie light of the faintly glimmering moon.

All was still, but "armed stillness" is something terrible, and the mob were appalled by it.

They had hoped for provocation—something to give stir to their blood—but no provocation was given. They were seemingly allowed to do as they chose, and they naturally chose to do what seemed most prudent for their personal safety. They slunk away in the direction of the Bowery, where they cursed and swore and called names when they found they could do this safely, but "did" nothing else, save stride more or less rapidly away.

While and the process of the safely is a safely to the safely is a safely. less rapidly away.

While in old St. Patrick's church yard

the defenders of the cathedral and the Bishop kept silence with their weapons in their hands. It was a bloodless but dramatic triumph, and old St. Patrick's cathedral was saved.

THINK OF THIS!

their lives, if necessary.

The Bishop thereupon took upon himself the duties of commander in chief, and his congregation became indeed the control of their dead. However, he could not let the opportunity pass without extolling the merits of the deceased. The remains were then conveyed to their last resting place. Rev. Dr. O'Connor officiated at the grave. R. I. P.—Almonte Gazette.

FROM DUNDAS.

The Bishop thereupon took upon himself the duties of commander in chief, and his congregation became indeed the congregation be vels, spent money freely, and talked about buying rifles and revolvers, and becoming desperate characters. Detectives took the boys to the Central Station, and made them confess that they were fugitives. They are Charles D. Whitcomb and Edward Baker, of Livermore Falls, Maine. Two weeks ago they stole a \$500 bond and \$600 in cash from Mrs. M. L. Whitcomb, their aunt, and stated West, stopping in \$600 in cash from Mrs. M. L. Whitcomo, their aunt, and started West, stopping in Albany and in New York, where they returned the bond to their aunt, and then set out for Chicago. They had \$403.50 with them when arrested. They were locked up, and, in response to a Telesched up, and the response to a Telesched up, and locked up, and, in response to a Tele-gram sent East, the reply came that an officer would come for the

This case is not unusual. It is a dangerous thing to teach boys to read without directing their taste. It is like putting them into an apothecary's shop without warning them that it contains poison. warning them that it contains poison. But the worst effect of bad reading is insiduous, and hardly traceable from the outside. Boys learn that stealing and murder are fine things, and they attempt adventures like those told above. Girls learn to dwell in corrupt thoughts, and to be corrupted by them. There are novelists who make a point of suggesting forbidden passion, and who cover illicit love with all manner of fine words. These are much in demand in the circulating are much in demand in the circulating

A correspondent sends us a list of A correspondent sends us a list of books made by a young working girl, which he picked up by chance. The best book in it is an utterly worthless one. The list consists of Zola's "Potbouille," a novel by Rboda Brough ton and one by Mrs. Southworth.

The first book is one that

The first book is one that no virtuous woman can read; the second is filled with sensual suggestions and sensuous passages; the third is of the class that excites and stimulates the imagination, paints life in unreal colors, and makes the reader unfit for active duties.

And yet here was a young girl-a de-And yet here was a young girl-cent girl apparently—preparing to com-mit spiritual suicide as an ordinary event of her life. It is safe to say that she

have no moral basis, and are mental mor-phine—just as hurtful to the mind as that drug.

Are girls that qualify themselves for the realities of life in this way fit to be the wives of honest men and the mothers of Christian children?

A stand must be taken against the novel plague. Parents must find out what their children are reading.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

Although the Catholic population of Paris is comparatively small, about eighty families in all, yet such is the friendly feeling prevailing in the community that Thomas O'Neail, Eeq., who was formerly warden of the County and mayor of the town for two consecutive years, has this year been once more elected mayor of Paris by acclamation.

CHRISTMAS PERTUALS CHRISTMAS PESTIVALS.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS.
In recognition of the services rendered at the Caristmas festivals held in aid of the building fund, our worthy pastor entertained his sodality, choir, and the members of the church committee at a complimentary supper given on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the organist. The musical and literary programme that followed was highly interesting.

The sodality are also preparing a literary entertainment to be held next Friday evening.

Paris to Parnell.

A committee of Paris gentlemen consisting of Very Rev. Vicar General Dowling, James Gardiner, Esq., and Thomas O'Neail, Esq., Mayor, have forwarded to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin a draft in favor of Mr. Parnell's parliamentary fund, for one hundred and two dollars and fifty cents.

Bělow are the names of subscribers, including savaral recomment Protestants.

cluding several prominent Protestants. 2 Michael Skelly ... Patrick Shepherd 2 John O'Brien.....
Miss J Nelson.... 1 John Nelson..... J P Kearney..... Jas Cahill..... John Nelson...

1 Martin Clarey...

1 John McLaughlin

1 Chas Whitlaw...

1 C H Baird...

1 C B Nunan...

1 Thos McEvoy...

1 Thos Dunn...

1 Thos Nelson...

1 L B Kitchen...

1 Chas O'Nesil James Brady.... Timothy Carroll.. Pat McLaughlin. Thos Ryall. Terrance Flahiff.
P Buckley......
Jas McDonald...
W J Robinson...
R F Morrow..... 1 Chas O'Neail. F G Watson

W R McCiurg... Birley & Graham SEPARATE SCHOOL REPORTS.

C M Foley...... Wm Young.....

John Maurer....

1 John Auldwin.

Joseph Briskey...
1 Mrs McGlory....
1 John Edmonds...

1 John Edmonds... 50 1 Patrick Doyle.... 50

The undermentioned reports of Inspector Donovan reflect great credit on the worthy parish priest, teachers and parishioners of the districts named:
S. S. No. 4, Fletcher, Jan. 20, 1886.

S. S. No. 4, Fietcher, Jan. 20, 1880. GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the Regulations of the Education Department, I have the honor to report upon your School in the following particulars:

School in the following particulars:

I. As to School House:

(1.) State of repair of building, its windows, walls and ceilings, and cleanliness: In excellent state of repair, but the walls need cleaning. (2) Condition of desks, seats, blackboards, lighting, heating and ventilation: Generally in good condition. Blackboards and maps wanted. (3) State of school yard, fences, closets or privies, outhouses, well or other wanted. (3) State of school yard, fences, closets or privies, outhouses, well or other water supply, drainage, tree-planting, and other incidentals: Yard large, fencing generally (except division fence) good; well needs attention; (4.) Whether the extent of the accomodation is adequate for the number of pupils: It is amply

adequate.

II. As to Pupils:

(1.) Standing of pupils examined: On the whole, creditable.

(2.) State of discipline, order and management in school:

Excellent.

(3.) Whether the School is making satisfactory progress or not: At the time of with the public of the standard of the standa Excellent. (3) Whether the School is making satisfactory progress or not: At the time of visit the school had scarcely commenced the session's work; but the beginning was satisfactory and promising. Should further information be required in regard to the efficiency of your teacher, it will be readily furnished on application. Your attention is also called to the endorsement hereon.

Your obedient servant,

Cornselius Donovan, M. A.

Inspector.

S. S. No. 6, Raleigh, Jan. 20, 1886

S. S. No. 6, Raleigh, Jan. 20, 1886
GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the
Regulations of the Education Department,
I have the honor to report upon your
School in the following particulars:
I. As to School House:
(1.) State of repair of building, its
windows, walls and ceilings, and cleanlinese: Generally in good condition. (2)
Condition of deaks, seats, blackboards,
lighting, heating and ventilation: All in
good condition. (3) State of School yard,
fences, closets or privies, outhouses, well good condition. (3) State of School yard, fences, closets or privies, outhouses, well or other water supply, drainage, treeplanting, and other incidentals: Good yard: division fence needs repairing; Well out of repair; privies unclean: (4) Whether the extent of the accommodation is closured for the number of public. It is adequate for the number of pupils: It

eral times in New York, but almost always by rioters in defiance of law and order. In this case, however, the rare speciacle was presented of a barricade gotten up by decent men to conserve law, keep order and protect them selves.

But this barricade was made, neverbeless, and just as thoroughly as if it

of her life. It is safe to say that she would not dare to read aloud a line of the first book—a book which is kept, printed in plain English, in the circulating libraries, that all may read that can. And, in these days of enlightenment, who cannot?

The circulating libraries are much patronized by young girls. Nine out of the efficiency of your teacher, it will be left to read aloud a line of the first book—a book which is kept, printed in plain English, in the circulating libraries are much management in school: Excel lent. (3) Whether the School is making satisfactory progress. Should further information be required in regard further information be required in plain English, in the circulating libraries are much patronized by young girls. Nine out of the efficiency of your teacher, it will be left to read aloud a line of the first book—a book which is kept, printed in plain English, in the circulating libraries and Plerce sts. Church, corner of Steiner and Plerce sts. San Francisco, California, by Rev. Father or San Francisco, and Plerce sts. San Francisco, to Miss Mary, every further information be required in plain English, in the circulating libraries are much patronized by young girls. Nine out of the efficiency of your teacher, it will be

readily furnished on application. Your attention is also called to the endorsement hereon. Your obedient servant, CORNELIUS DONOVAN, M. A.,

Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD BAZAAR AND DRAWING OF PRIZES.

Extensive preparations are being made for the bazaar in aid of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Teeswater, to be held in Zinger's Opera Hall, on Monday and Tuesday, the 22nd and 23rd of February instant. The necessities of small congregations oblige those on whom the burden of church debt naually falls to have recourse to such means of assistance. The object is a worthy one, to pay off the debt on both church and cemetery. In this the energetic pastor deserves the co operation of every good Catholic and liberal Protestant. After the appointment of Father Corcoran to the mission of Teeswater, he was obliged to hold service in the Town Hall. Seeing the absolute want of a becoming place of worship he earnestly went to work, and, within a short time, had erected one of the handsomest churches in the diocese. His people, a mere handful, contributed most generously, so much so that nearly the entire cost, amounting to over \$5,000, was paid off without collecting from outsiders. Since then a magnificent bell was purchased, an altar also was erected, which was lately beautifully painted by a skilled artist. Some few years ago a parochial house was purchased in the best situation in the village, and convenient to the church. But whilst attending so much to the Teeswater Church the good pastor did not neglect the outside churches. The church at Riversdale was completely renovated, newly roofed, lathed and plastered, a new sanctuary and vestry attached, and a handsome spire surmounted with a cross, erected. This church contains a very handsome altar, built by Mr. Derer, Formosa, at a cost of \$400. Some what similar improvements have been made on the church at Hollyrood.

Father Corcoran lately purchased a cemetery, which is truly pronounced one of the prettiest in Western Ontario. It was consecrated last September by His Lordship Dr. Carbery, on the occasion of his visitation to the northern part of his

was consecrated last September by His Lordship Dr. Carbery on the lord of the last September by His Lordship Dr. Carbery, on the occasion of his visitation to the northern part of his

The pastor, not to overtax his good The pastor, not to overtax his good people, who already have done so well, now wished to clear off the debt by means of a bazsar, and we hope no one will be unwilling to lend a helping hand. Several of the prizes are of substantial value. Since the tickets were printed the generosity of friends has added many more prizes to the list. During the days of the bazsar refreshment tables will be spread by the ladies of the congregation. There will be a concert each evening, at which first-class vocalists have kindly promised to assist.

Mr. D. E. Cameron of Lucknow, will deliver a lecture on the last evening of the basiar, Tuesday, 23rd, on "H me Rule."

All donations and communications are to be sent to the Rev. Father Corcoran, Teeswater, Ont., on or before February

One of Father Tom Burke's Jokes.

Every one knows that the late Father Burke was a ready wit, brimful of genuine Irish humor. From a mass of anecdotes we select the following as an illustration of his happy method of enforcing a truth. He was lecturing on the "Vitality of the Catholic Church."

When Pius VII. was imprisoned, and the great Napoleon pursued his victorious career through Russia in his march on Moscow, there was a poor gardener in Ireland who worked for a Protestant gentleman. He was in the garden one morning when he was accosted by his employer thus: 'Well. Pat. you'll have to give up

"It have no money', answered Pat; 'but I have a little pig, and if you lay a five-pound note against the pig, I'll lay a wager that before the pig is big enough and fat enough to be killed, the Pope will be back again in Rome."

"Napoleon fell like the temple of Dagon when Sampson pulled the pillars from under it, and Pius VII. came back to Rome. Then the poor man went to his master and received the five pounds. But when he took the money to his wife, she said, 'Oh, you had no buisness to keep the dacent man's money. The bet twasn't a fair one: you knew beforehand how it would turn out. So the man went back to restore the five pounds, saying to his master, 'It wan't a fair bet; I was sure thanks for the library lamps, burn a week without interference. Post free, \$1 a box, which lasts a year. Dollar notes are sceepted.

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

REV. R. W. MEAGER, Weymouth, England.

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of the pig all the time." No less than nineteen different vari-

No less than nineteen different varieties of Christianity are at present trying to convert the Japanese to Christianity. The nineteen do not agree as to what the ministery is, nor as to the word, some including the apocrypha, and others discarding it's altogether, and many differing as to the meaning of the scriptures. Nor are they agreed as to the scaraments. So, too, on doctrine, discipline, and worship. There are all sorts of contradictions of belief. Now, if Christians with eighteen centures of accumulated traditions, cannot agree, how can we expect the heathen to solve the great riddle. how can we expect the heathen to solve the great riddle?—St. Louis Republican. "Everything for the Garden."

Seems a broad term for any one firm to adopt, yet the widely known seed and plant house of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 & 37 Cortiandt St., New York, supply every want of the cultivator both for the greenhouse and garden. In their handsome and comprehensive catalogue for 1886 will be found offered, not only "everything for the garden," out all things needful for the farm as well. Our readers will miss it if they fail to send for this catalogue, which may be had of Mewrs. Henderson & Co., by sending them six cents (the postage only) in stamps.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Special cheap sale of Dry Go-ds at J. J. (ithbons'. This season's stock reduced to cost price for cash.

For the best photos made in the city ge to EDF BROS., 280 Dundss street. 'ill and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest amortment in the city. Children's pictures

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas et., London,



FINE WINE FOR ALTAR PURPOSES, THREE NINES STORE. TYTLER & BULLEN. OPP. CITY HALL. RICHMOND ST., LONDON. ×999×999×999×999×999×999×

PIANOFORTES.

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

SITUATION WANTED As MANAGER, EXPERT DOUBLE EN-try book keeper, correspondent or tra-veling agent, in any branch of business Salary required \$25 a week, with a prospect of an advance. Apply this office.

SITUATION AS TEACHER. A CATHOLIC YOUNG LADY, HOLDING a second class A certificate, and qualified to act as organist, would like to hear of a good opening as teacher.—Address, M. T., this office.

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

Aoscow, there and who worked for a From and the was accosted by his employer when he was accosted by his employer thus: 'Well, Pat, you'll have to give up the Pope at last. He is gone; he'll never come back to Rome again!'

"'Do you tell me so?' said Pat,
"'Oh! it's a fact; you'll never see a Pope in Rome again!'
"'Well,' said the poor man, 'I can't beautiful the work of the British North American Enjacopate, artistically grouped according to Provinces around His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Size 22x28 inches. Mailed to any address upon receipt of \$1.50 by F A. LAFOREST, Berlin, Ont. Active agents wanted in every town.

and surrounding country their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended thanks for the liberal patronage extended to them for the last thirty-five years. They now beg to say that they have sold and transferred their right, title and interests in the London business to John Garvey, of Peterboro, consisting of stock-in-trade, book debts, notes and securities of all kinds.

All debts due to the above firm will in the property of the Garvey and

All debts due to the above firm will in future be the property of John Garvey, and payable to him. All accounts against the above firm on account of the said London business will be settled by him. We trust the patronage so liberally extended to us in the past will be extended to Mr. Garvey, whom, we feel satisfied, will use all his efforts to give the public every satisfaction.

FRANK SMITH & CO.

London, January 1, 1886.

With reference to the above, in soliciting the patronage of all the old customers of the above firm and as many new ones as will favor me with their valued patronage, I beg to say that I will use my best efforts to give satisfaction. The present stock will be cleared out at a great reduction on cost FOR CASH in order to make room for the spring mportations of new goods.

All parties having claims against Messrs. Frank Smith & Co., on account of the above business, will please hand them in, and all parties indebted will please call and arrange the same at their earliest convenience

John Garvey

London, 'st January 1886.

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JOSEPH THO By the Mercy of Go Holy Apostolic S Assistant at the Po To the Clergy, the Reli the Faithful of t Health and Benede DEARLY BELOVE

having escaped the cious, though short thanksgiving to G Mother for the favor prayers of holy so Our first duty is to Encyclical Letter " the Sovereign Pondressed to the world stitution of States Encyclical Letter, eminently fulfils hi teaching all natio he develops before and most seasona What the Constitut in order to be Chris duties incumbent civil society. Let us seek toge

to apply to ourse Him who speaks to God of truth. The Church, acc infallibly taught I was instituted "to of Redemption" Man having sinne ness and justice, a eternal happiness. the brother of man to impart to him grace and re-oper Heaven.

And, in order the

And, in order to to this world" in divine benefits, Je His Church the m work of redempti of souls, which w ion in Heaven. men, in order to to the Church, and is baptized, that believeth not (Mark XVI, 15). On the other ha mind that men, nature to unite, and protect one bers of a civ

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