

The "Holly and Ivy" Girl.

J. KEEGAN.

"Come buy my nice fresh Ivy, and my Holly... I have the finest branches that ever yet were seen... Ah, won't you take my Ivy?—the loveliest ever seen!"

GEORGIE'S LOVERS.

"It's all humbug!" "What is all humbug?" "To talk about being resigned to one's lot in life. I am not resigned. I hate being poor, and I hate—oh, I do hate wearing that shabby old thing!"

"How lovely you would look in a sackcloth garment with a rope round your waist!" "I wish you would be sensible, Esther—you see dreadfully literal. At any rate, if I might dress like a Sister of Charity, it would be a merit to look shabby and woe-begone."

"I don't suppose I should, and at least it would be no pretence of dressing as well as other people." "There is no pretence, Georgie. The alpaca is a good one, and it does not pretend to be a silk," remarked Esther sagely.

cate creamy complexion, with no spot of color save in the rich scarlet lips—all framed in the wonderful masses of bright nut-brown hair.

George gazed at herself intently for a minute or two, and then smiled through her tears. It was very pleasant to know she was so fair that even the alpaca dress could not quite hide her beauty.

"There, Georgie, you need not be so disconsolate," said Esther, seeing the tears had nearly vanished. "When you have finished admiring yourself, I will do your hair for you."

After a while he drew the stand of photographs forward, and turned them over for her to look at, telling her about Italy, in a soft low voice that seemed meant for her alone.

When the time for departure came, Captain Day slipped into the hall, and was ready with Georgie's shawl and little scarlet hood.

"You have no right, Arthur, to pay such devoted attention to any lady, much less Miss Casterton." "What is your man?" "What I say, you have no right to sacrifice that trusting sweet little thing for your amusement."

of a sweet little thing being sacrificed for my amusement! It is too absurd."

"I have seen too many of your flirtations not to know the signs of a new one. I know what your hour or two of amusement means, and I say you have no right to raise hopes and wishes you have not the slightest intention of fulfilling."

"You remarks are most uncalculated for," said he. "However, I don't care to discuss the matter further. Nothing that I can urge is likely to stay your hand."

One thing, however, Captain Day had not bargained for; and had anyone suggested the idea to him, he would have repudiated it with scorn—he had not bargained for falling in love himself.

"I seem so like deceit," sighed she wistfully. "And then Captain Day set to work to explain away her scruples. It was not very difficult. Georgie's faith and trust in him were so absolute, and it never entered her head to question the wisdom or propriety of anything he might wish."

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the paragon. Esther Casterton sat on the hearthrug in front of it, reading the newspaper; Georgie was at the table painting. A sort of frame stood before her, on which were arranged a wild tangle of the small tree ivy, sprays of plants tinged red by the frost, and a few scraps of moss.

"I wish I had a few blackberries," said she presently. "We could not find any this morning," returned Esther, looking up from her paper. "It is too late for them; can't you manage without them?"

"Of course not," said Esther dryly; then, after a short silence—"Georgie, do you remember that party just two years ago and how you cried over the alpaca dress? You would be able to appear got up regardless of expense, now?"

"Who? As if you didn't know?" retorted Esther incredulously. "Mr. Francis Day makes it sufficiently clear who it is that he comes to see in this house!"

"I'm surprised! Isn't it strange Mr. Day never told us I shall go and ask him what it all means. Here is the paper for you," and, throwing it on the table, she left the room without even glancing round.

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"I know," interrupted Georgie steadily. "Who was it?" "It was Emilie Forest," answered he reluctantly.

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"It is for you to decide, little wife. But for your wish I should never willingly have spoken to him again; and he shall not come here unless you like."

Georgie rested her head with quiet content on her husband's shoulder, and looked up at him with shy, trustful eyes. "Why should they not come, Frank?" said she, simply. "I will give them a welcome."

"I love you, Frank, with a love compared to which all other loves seem poor and mean. I love you so much that I know that till now I did not know what love meant. My husband, I love you as that nothing but death can part us."

"I love you, Frank, with a love compared to which all other loves seem poor and mean. I love you so much that I know that till now I did not know what love meant. My husband, I love you as that nothing but death can part us."

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THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

New York Freeman's Journal. The Methodist Conference closed its deliberations in Baltimore on December 17th. A pastoral address was issued by the committee of Methodist Bishops, addressed to the various branches of Methodism under their charge.

The address urges the maintenance of family religion. "The holiest sanctuary on earth is the Christian home. Neither church nor Sunday schools can do the work of the home, or become an adequate substitute for the influence of piety in the household."

Methodism cannot be held together as a body by preaching or by social intercourse. There their church fails. The Sunday schools—and Methodist Sunday schools—are powerless against "godless" public schools. What, then, is the family? With Methodists, marriage is not a sacrament and what is to prevent the family from falling apart?

Do our younger Catholic generation contribute as generously to the calls of the Church as do the older? There is scarcely any difference of opinion in the conclusion that they do not. They fail to respond as liberally upon the occasion of collections. They do not think of making sacrifices. The young women are not of the same spirit as were the working girls who so willingly gave of their earnings for the support of the Church in the new country, to which they came as emigrants.

One of the most painful and earnestly obtained among the "poor Irish and Germans" whose contributions have, within fifty years, made the Catholic Church rich in great churches throughout a great continent. This is to be regretted. Primarily, not for the Church's sake, but for the sake of the younger generation itself. We will believe that generosity is rewarded among men. Niggardliness and penny are pleasing neither to God nor man. But liberality and charity seem to have the element of temporal luck upon their side. What is given is not misused. God increases the store of him who takes pity upon the poor. Temporal prosperity follows the generous gift to the needs of the Church.

Upon the thrift of him who fails to do his share in supporting the Church, there can be no blessing. He does not make a proper use of his prosperity and instead of becoming a source of happiness it becomes a burden of anxiety and, in some cases, a positive misfortune. This is to be regretted. Primarily, not for the Church's sake, but for the sake of the younger generation itself. We will believe that generosity is rewarded among men. Niggardliness and penny are pleasing neither to God nor man. But liberality and charity seem to have the element of temporal luck upon their side. What is given is not misused. God increases the store of him who takes pity upon the poor. Temporal prosperity follows the generous gift to the needs of the Church.

The Rainbow of Hope.

BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

It is hope that creates the Aurora of bliss... Where happiness lives but in seeming.

For when man was expelled from the garden of love... He weeps and wails, but she wipes off the tears.

When the rainbow appeared, dove-eyed... Man wistfully gazed—and his grief-stricken heart.

A MASONIC "REQUIEM HIGH MASS."

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. A ceremony took place in the Academy of Music...

METHODIST CONFERENCE. New York Freeman's Journal. Methodist Conference closed its sessions in Baltimore on December 29th...

RELIGION, NOT POLITICS. "I am glad to see you," said Rev. Dr. Chas. Reilly, pastor of St. Patrick's church...

INTOXICATED PIGS. There is, perhaps, no other animal that so nearly resembles man in the possession of an abnormal appetite for stimulants...

DON'T WEAR CUMBERSOME FRASSES when our new method without use of knife, is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rapture.

THE BEST BUTTER. There is but one best color for butter, and that is Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color.

DRIVE AWAY ALL POISONOUS HUMOR from the blood before it develops in scrofula or some chronic form of disease.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother's Great Worm Expeller gives relief by removing the cause.

FEVER COLIC, unnatural appetite, fretfulness, weakness, and convulsions, are some of the effects of worms in children.

THE RAINBOW OF HOPE. While happiness was and forsok him, And innocence fled to the angels above.

THE RAINBOW OF HOPE. He awakes to woe; but she wipes off the tears. That are sadly though silently stealing.

THE RAINBOW OF HOPE. When the rain-bow appeared, dove-eyed mercy was there. 'Twas a beacon of joy in the land of despair.

THE RAINBOW OF HOPE. And hence while fond Hope leads us on, Though still disappointed with sorrow.

THE RAINBOW OF HOPE. I love you me, then, my sweet wife—in a anxious tone.

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SHALL WE PLEASE THE PURITANS?

New York Freeman's Journal. Some sojourners, writing from New Orleans, are amazed and indignant at the gaiety of that city on Sunday...

Our esteemed correspondent reminds us of Mr. Henry Irving's story of an old Scotch woman. It is not a moral; it will be held in contempt.

The inscription that the city of New Orleans ought to close the exhibition because "some Northern visitors" might be offended is delightfully characteristic.

As a spectacle, the "Lodge of sorrow" might be forgiven; but the indecency of it, the substitution of the mock Egyptian symbols for those that befit the graves of Christians, is unpardonable.

The wonder of it all is, that the participants in it were shrewd, sensible men, who would be shocked if their children assumed to pray to Isis or Osiris, or any other filthy heathen god!

THE RIGORS OF THE PURITAN SABBATH have disgusted many well-intentioned people with religion—that is, religion as they understand it.

It is an outrage on humanity, on Christianity, to hold up the Puritan imitation of the Hebrew Sabbath for the admiration of Christians.

Who that remembers the Arctic winter of discontent that settled down on Sunday morning, when children were allowed to roam at will, and to eat or drink anything they pleased?

Thousands of men breathe, move and live off the stage of life and are heard of no more.

It is evident that medical men do not know everything, and yet how strange it is that they should be so sure of themselves.

It seems to us that these three cases convey a lesson and indicate a course of proceeding which parents and young people cannot afford to ignore.

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WAS IT A TRAGEDY?

LAMENTABLE DEATH OF TWO YOUNG LADIES AND THE NARROW ESCAPE OF THE THIRD. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Not long ago a mother and daughter called at the office of a prominent New York physician. The young lady was fair of face, graceful of form, with a complexion indicating health.

Medical science does not tell us all we ought to know. It is small as well as feeble. It is a sad commentary on present human knowledge that death is the only key which in many cases can unlock the depths of this mystery.

There is something more to be dreaded than cholera, more to be feared than consumption, which is preying upon the health of our young people, because, unlike them, its approach is insidious, and we know of its presence only by the death it brings.

Every month she got worse and worse and finally, as death seemed to be obtaining, treatment was telegraphed to prominent New York specialist, who, after due deliberation wired back that everything possible had been done and that she could not recover.

In the first case mentioned, death was caused by what is called bright's disease of the kidneys; in the second it was found that uræmic blood poisoning, caused by the same disease, produced the fatal convulsion, and in the third case death was threatened by the same disorder, but was averted, when every other means failed, by warner's safe cure, introduced by the accomplished three years ago and the lapse of time has shown that it was not a mere temporary effect.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY. Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Gentlemen: Ayer's Hair Vigor has been used in my household for three seasons. It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully, WM. CAREY CRANE.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY. CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SAVED HEART LODGE, OMT.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This institution is pleasantly situated in the town of Windsor, opposite the river, and is a fine specimen of modern architecture.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies, this institution is pleasantly situated on the great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms monthly, \$10 per annum.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Mission Temple, at 7:30. All members are requested to be present.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association will be held on the first of the month, at 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albemarle Street, London, W.

DR. WOODRUFF'S OFFICE.—Greenwich Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office.

J. B. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO. 10, Wellington Block, London.

B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., 78, Dundas Street West. Money to loan on real estate.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. THE PILLS. Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

THE OINTMENT. Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

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For details of the Chest, it has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, C-itis, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

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Have a positive remedy for the above disease, by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, together with a VALUABLE PREPARATION for the cure of every form of consumption. Price 25 Cents. Sold by all Druggists.

WESTERN HOTEL. FARMERS WILL CONSULT their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel. Best stability in the city. Dining-room first-class.

W. HINTON. (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, & C. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

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THE KEY TO HEALTH. BUBBLES BLOOD BITTERS. Unlocks all the clogged channels of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the system.

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1885.

SUNDAY WITHIN THE OCTAVE.

Sunday last, the Sunday within the Octave of the Epiphany, will long be remembered by the congregation of St. Peter's Cathedral. In the morning at High Mass its pulpit was occupied by the Bishop of London, who took for his text the words: "Then Herod, privately calling the wise men, learned diligently of them of the time of the star which appeared to them. And sending them unto Bethlehem, said, Go, and diligently inquire after the child; and when you have found Him bring me word again, that I may come and adore Him. Who, having heard the King, went their way; and behold, the star which they had seen in the East went before them until it came and stood over where the child was. And seeing the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy. And entering into the town they found the child with Mary His mother; and falling down they adored Him, and opening their treasures, they offered Him gifts, gold, frankincense and myrrh." (Matt. ii, 7-12.)

The learned preacher began by pointing out that the Church on that day still commemorated the great festival of the Epiphany which had fallen on Tuesday last. The word epiphany meant a manifestation or appearance. As our Blessed Lord had on Christmas Day manifested Himself by the angelic spirit who stood by the shepherds, bidding them fear not for he had brought them tidings of great joy that should be to all the people, for on that day was born to man a Saviour who is Christ the Lord in the City of David (Luke ii, 9-11); so now, on the day of the epiphany, he communicated to the wise men the knowledge of His birth by means of a star which, appearing in the heavens, guided their footsteps even to the city of David. That star which followed with implicit obedience, feeling that it would lead them to the new born King and Redeemer. They left home and family, traversed mountain and desert for many a weary day, till at length they reached Jerusalem where Herod reigned. Him they asked where they might find the King that had been born to the Jews. Herod immediately consulted the scribes and the priests of the Jewish nation, and from them learned that the Saviour, who was expected, was to be born in Bethlehem of Juda. Thither then did the wise men direct their steps till at length the star stood over the place where the Child Jesus was. Hastening in, they found Him and Mary His Mother, and bowing themselves to the very earth, adored Him, offering Him, as was the wont in those days, gifts of gold and frankincense and myrrh. What a sublime manifestation of faith on the part of these wise men from the East? They belong not to the people of God, yet they yield to the first expression of God's will in their regard and, leaving home and country, strive to find the Redeemer so long expected by the nations. Their faith was rewarded; they found Jesus, the Saviour of mankind. Faith is a most precious gift of God. It is the root and foundation of all justice. Faith is not the result of mere human investigation, nor of mere human argument. It is from above; it is a supernatural virtue whereby we believe in God and all His Holy Church teaches. Wherefore St. Paul says that "without faith it is impossible to please God. For he that cometh to God must believe that He is, and is a rewarder of them that seek Him;" (Heb. xi, 6). The same Apostle assures us that "the end of the law is Christ, unto justice to every one that believeth;" (Rom. xi, 4) and he adds, speaking of the Jews, that, "because of unbelief, they were broken off;" subjoining the counsel, "but thou standest by faith, be not high minded, but fear;" (Rom. xi, 20).

Faith discovered that which was unknown, reached that which was immense, seized upon the future and embraced eternity itself. Faith hath achieved many a triumph, it triumphs at this very day, it will triumph till the end of time. The faith of Christ Jesus conquered the whole world by sanctity, chastity, patience, the charity of apostles, the constancy of martyrs and the holiness of virgins. Faith hath con-

quered and overcome all perfidy, so that neither Jew nor heretic could prevail against it. It is faith that saves sinners, faith that clothes the naked, feeds the hungry and comforts the afflicted. Faith it is that rehabilitates the contrite, multiplies the just and crowns the martyrs. Our faith we should guard with unceasing watchfulness and closest care. It was a gift from God that all should prize and cherish. True, it was a hardy plant and might thrive, to a certain extent, in the most unfavorable soil, but unless cared for, it eventually withered and died. No Christian man who puts any value on his faith should expose it to danger. Their faith was exposed, especially in these days, to many and grave dangers. These, as children of God, they should avoid. The gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh, offered by the wise men of old, were figurative of the gifts which we, as followers of Christ, should offer Him. The gift of gold reminded us that we should offer Him our souls. Our souls were as precious gold in the sight of God. They had been given us in trust and should by us be returned to our Maker. He had commanded us to love Him with all our soul, with all our heart, and with all our strength. This, we have it in the authority of Christ himself, is the first and principal commandment. The Apostle St. Paul tells us that if he should speak with the tongues of men and of angels and have not charity he had become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. "And if I should," he says, "have prophecy, and should know all mysteries, and all knowledge, and if I should have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing. And if I should distribute all my goods to feed the poor, and if I should deliver my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing;" (1 Cor. i, 1-3). We must love God who is sovereignly amiable. God so loved the world that He delivered over His only-begotten to redeem it. The depth of His love for us the human mind cannot fathom, but who can refuse his love to God when he considers, however briefly and cursorily, the life of His Divine Son on earth—His incarnation, His birth, His poverty, His sufferings, His preaching, His miracles and passion, His death, His institution of the sacraments, and His mission of the Apostles to teach all nations the saving truths of redemption? Love for God should verily distinguish us from all men. It should be the mark whereby we might be known as the children of light in contradistinction to those who sit in darkness. The gift of frankincense was figurative of prayer. Our prayers should ascend to heaven even as sweetest incense. "Ask and you shall receive," says our Divine Redeemer Himself; "seek and you shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you. For everyone that asketh, receiveth, and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened;" (Matt. vii, 7-8).

Christ Jesus repeats Himself again and again through the Holy Gospels, as to the necessity of prayer. In that sublime discourse addressed to His Apostles after the last supper He declares: "Whatsoever you shall ask the Father in my name, that will I do; or the Father may be glorified in the Son, if you shall ask me anything in my name, that will I do;" (John xiv, 13-14). Prayer brings to our souls the light of the Holy Spirit to illumine and vivify them. By prayer we become immortalized, for when we pray we lift ourselves on high, above all the debasements of earth and the flesh, to become one with God. We should pray with humility, constancy, confidence and submission. In the Gospel it was enjoined on us that we should always pray. All our thoughts and actions should be directed to God's glory, and in times of affliction and temptation our prayers to the throne of heaven should be unceasing.

But besides prayer there was required mortification, as typified by the myrrh. Mortification is an essential duty of the Christian life. "If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me;" (Matt. xvi, 24). "Remember My word that I said to you: the servant is not greater than his master. If they have persecuted Me, they will also persecute you; if they have kept My word, they will keep yours also;" (John xv, 20). And St. Paul declares: "We are fools for Christ's sake, but you are wise in Christ; we are weak, but you are strong; you are honorable, but you are without honor. Even unto this hour we both hunger and thirst and are naked and are buffeted, and have no fixed abode. And we labour, working with our own hands; we are reviled and we bless, we are persecuted and we suffer it. We are blasphemed and we entreat; we are as made as the refuse of this world, the off-scouring of all, even until now;" (1 Cor. iv, 10-14).

All these means, viz., love of God, prayer, and mortification, we should use to overcome the enemies of our salvation and deserve the happiness of the eternal ages.

In the evening, at Vespers, there was, notwithstanding the severe rain storm which set in about six o'clock, a very large congregation to hear the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. His Lordship took his text from the Epistle of St. Paul to Titus:

"For the grace of God our Saviour hath appeared to all men, instructing us that, denying ungodliness and worldly desires, we should live soberly, and justly, and piously in this world, looking for the blessed hope and coming of the glory of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ; who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and might cleanse to himself a people acceptable, a pursuer of good works. These things speak, and exhort, and rebuke with all authority. Let no man despise thee;" (Titus ii, 11-15).

These words, he said, were addressed by the Apostle Saint Paul to the Bishop of Crete. It was not without purpose that the Church employed them in one of her lessons at this holy and gladsome season of Christmastide. Did not the Church, at this blessed time, commemorate the wonderful manifestation of the grace of God our Saviour unto all men in the mystery of the Incarnation? In that ineffable mystery the grace of God shone out to mankind with a celestial brilliancy that no human language could depict—it shone out, it burst forth through the darkness of sin and death, even as the sun in its resplendent glory breaks through the shades of night and sheds its flood of glory on the world. The grace of God our Saviour appeared, indeed, unto all men in the mystery of the Incarnation. Without the grace of God we could do nothing unto salvation. In this mystery we had the fullness—the very fountain and source—of all graces given unto men. "Who," said Isaias, "shall declare his generation?" The eagle of Christianity, the inspired writer of Patmos—he who had, at the last supper, drawn from the bosom of His Saviour lessons of supernatural wisdom—he it is who declares the generation of the Word. In the gospel every day recited at the end of Holy Mass, the priest reads the remarkable words of the Beloved Apostle—words the most sublime ever written by man. He who had besought all the churches of Asia to fast and to pray before writing his gospel—replenished with the clearest and fullest revelation coming from on high—burst forth into that superhuman narration of the eternal generation of the Word: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was made nothing that was made. In him was life and the life was the light of men; and the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness did not comprehend it. . . . And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us; and we saw his glory, the glory as it were of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth;" (John i, 1-14).

The Word made flesh was the light and the life of the world. Without that life, which was the light of men, it was impossible for man to do aught unto salvation. There were men who proclaimed themselves justified. They declared that, though they had at one time sinned, they were now free from sin. They might, in days past, have been drunkards, adulterers, and unjust. They were no longer. They had of themselves delivered their souls from the sway of the Evil One. Could self-deception be greater? There was no justification but through the merits of Christ Jesus. This justification could not be obtained but through faith, which is the foundation and root of all justice. If our faith were a sincere and lively faith it would enable us to overcome our enemy. It was not enough to say that we had turned our backs on our evil ways. We should enter into our very hearts and souls, eradicate, destroy and efface the demon that had there entrenched himself. We should not be satisfied with anything but the destruction of our enemy—for, if we killed him not, he would still pursue us and again acquire the mastery. What, in a word, was needed, and essentially needed, was the acknowledgment of our sin, our perception of its enormity, our hatred of its wickedness, our sorrow—heartly and sincere—for having committed it, and our firm purpose never again to offend God. The grace of God our Saviour appeared unto all men, instructing us to deny all ungodliness and worldly lusts. Ungodliness was stigmatized by the Apostle as the greatest of evils. It was ungodliness that reigned supreme throughout the world—there is no truth and there is no mercy and there is no knowledge of God in the land. From ungodliness came those mundane lusts that had acquired such a tyrannous control over man. These were the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes and the pride of life. The lusts of the flesh reduced man to a degradation lower than that of the most inferior animal. For their gratification were sacrificed health, and honor, and good name, aye, even God Himself. The

thing marvellous. From a few hundreds some years ago it has risen to more than one hundred thousand in the three maritime Provinces. It is time that this population should be represented in the Senate. An opportunity now offers for the pressing of its just claims to recognition. Let it be pressed and it must be granted.

KINDLY WORDS AGAIN.

Last week they were from the Canadian North-West—from an apostle of the greater Canada; this week they are from an eminent member of the Society of Jesus, well known and universally esteemed in this country. He writes us from the mighty metropolis of the West in terms of affectionate regard and cordial encouragement. This country, in losing Father Ryan, lost a priest whose zeal and piety and learning combined to make him one of the foremost figures of the Canadian Church. We hope, however, that the severance of the ties that bound him to Canada is not final—for, much as we rejoice in seeing our brethren of the great city by the lake enjoying the benefit of his ministry, we long for the return of one so dear to the Canadian people.

St. Ignatius College,
 Chicago, Ill.,
 January 4th, 1885.

DEAR FATHER COFFEY,—Happy New Year to yourself and the CATHOLIC RECORD. We get nearly all the English written Catholic papers of the world for our Sodality Reading Rooms, frequented by about 1500 men. The unanimous verdict of our numerous readers is that the CATHOLIC RECORD is about the very best paper we get. I most heartily endorse the verdict. Two things, I take it, go to make up a good Catholic paper, judicious selections, and able orthodox original articles. The selections of the RECORD are all of the best. The original articles are always excellent in matter and of superior literary merit. I think your readers should be especially grateful for the admirable lectures, sermons and pastoral letters of His Grace of Toronto, His Lordship of London, and of the Chrysostom of Canada, Bishop Cleary of Kingston. These make the RECORD an apostolic power for the triumph of truth.

Again wishing you my very happy new year, I am, dear Father Coffey,
 Sincerely yours,
 F. KYAN, S. J.

We have also received from Vicar-General Laurent, of Lindsay, a few lines expressive of sentiments in which our readers will, we think, fully concur:

Lindsay, Ont.,
 Jan. 10, 1885.

MY DEAR FATHER COFFEY,—As a faithful exponent and defender of Catholic rights and interests generally, you have had from the beginning and still retain my hearty sympathy; and cannot but wish you and the RECORD a very happy New Year and many of them. Whenever you touch upon political grounds you must naturally expect to meet with friendly and adverse criticisms. On political issues Catholics are divided; and still there is a warm corner for them all in the bosom of the Church. Catholics are the free children of a free country and a free church; and I, for one, am happy that they do not in a body nail their colors to the mast of either party. I do not intend to decide whether it is possible or expedient for a live party to steer its course free from both political channels. Indeed it is evident that Catholic rights will often have to be defended against or wrested from both parties. I know that some will expect almost impossible things. You are far better able to judge of these questions than I could pretend to be, and I am sure that your constant endeavor is to make your paper acceptable to all Catholic homes, and I hope that the number of your subscribers will go on increasing during this New Year. Yours in Christ,
 P. D. LAURENT, V. G.

ORANGE OUTRAGES.

The Newfoundland Orangemen have been again letting themselves loose. At a place called Bay Roberts they assembled in thousands, to prevent two Remediotist Fathers from giving a mission. They are reported to have made an attempt on the life of the Bishop of Harbor Grace, and indulged in the fiercest threats against the missionaries. Fathers De Lary and McGovern state that early in the morning of the 17th of December, they arrived at Bay Roberts from Holyrood. They were met at their hotel by Bishop MacDonald. The streets were thronged with men in working attire, while Orange arches spanned the roads and Orange flags were hung to the breeze. Yells and imprecations against the missionaries broke from the savage crowd and a knife was drawn at one of the fathers and threats of throwing both over the bank freely indulged in. Dr. MacDonald, seeing that as long as this lawlessness prevailed, there could be neither Mass nor mission, telegraphed the Governor of Newfoundland for protection, while the missionaries addressed themselves to the United States consul. On Monday the war ship Tenedos arrived with a force of police from St. Johns. The Orange emblems were at once removed and the cowardly pack struck into camp. The mission was begun and completed, as the fathers well say it, "at the point of the bayonet, and at the muzzle of Gatling guns. The return journey of the missionaries to St. Johns was quite an ovation. The fathers

A JUST CLAIM.

La Minerve calls for the appointment of an Acadian to the Senate to replace the late Hon. Wm. Muirhead. The claim is a just one, and ought, without hesitation, be allowed. The Catholics of New Brunswick are not at all represented in the Senate as they should be. Out of a total population of 321,223, the Catholics number 109,991. Of these latter little more than half is of French Acadian origin. The Province is entitled to ten senators, only one of whom is a Catholic—Hon. Mr. Dever. This gentleman is not, we are informed, to be looked on as fairly representative of the Catholic body. The Acadian population is industrious, law-abiding and religious. Its rapid increase is some-

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declare that though they have been in many parts of the world before, they have never yet encountered a more consummate crowd of ruffians and cowards than the Orangemen of Bay Roberts.

This latest Newfoundland outrage suggests a consideration that ought not, we think, be lost sight of. We in Ontario are frequently told that the Orangemen of this country are "good fellows," that although they are attired in the clothing of the wolf or the hyena they are at heart harmless and innocent as lambs. We have never yet been able to bring ourselves to believe anything of this kind. If the Orangemen of Canada be so good and fair-minded and order-loving as some craven-hearted and unprincipled Catholics would have us believe, why do they not assemble in their thousands to repudiate the cowardly action of their Newfoundland brethren? The Orangemen of Canada, say we, differs from the Orangemen of Newfoundland in this only, that he cannot with the same impunity exhibit his savage hatred of the church.

DEATH OF MADAME CHABOT.

The city of Ottawa is beclouded with sorrow. The sudden death of a most estimable Catholic lady has left a void that it may take years to fill. The late Madame Chabot, whose early demise is now deplored by so large a circle of friends, was a model Christian lady. Carefully brought up by Catholic parents in all the practices of piety that adorn Christian womanhood, she evinced from her youth a kindness, an amiability, a charity that endeared her to her family and friends. Her married life was of the happiest character. As wife and mother she displayed a dignity, a discretion and religious spirit that made her home the sweet abode of peace and holiest joy. To her neighbors kind, to her family loving, she was indeed the valiant woman spoken of in Holy Writ, whose price is "as of things brought from afar off and from the uttermost coasts. The heart of her husband trusted in her, and he had no need of spoils. She rendered him good, and not evil, all the days of her life. To the needy she opened her hand, and she stretched out her hand to the poor. She opened her mouth to wisdom, and the law of clemency was on her tongue. She looked well to the paths of her home, and did not eat her bread idle. Her children rose up and called her blessed; her husband and he praised her. (Prov. xxxi). She knew, even at that age which so many spend in frivolity, the truth that that which is sown in girlhood will be reaped in womanhood. Often did she seem to say:

In the morning sow thy seed, nor stay thy hand at evening hour;
 Never asking which shall prosper—both may yield thee fruit and flower:
 Thou shalt reap of that thou sowest; though thy grain be small and bare,
 God shall clothe it as He pleases, for the harvest full and fair.
 Though it sink in turbid waters, hidden from thy yearning sight,
 It shall spring in strength and beauty, ripening in celestial light.
 Ever springing, ever ripening—not alone in earthly soil,
 Not alone among the shadows, where the weary workers toil;
 Gracious first-fruits there may meet thee of the reaping-time begun—
 But upon the Hill of Zion, 'neath the Uncreated Sun.
 First the fulfiling of the blessing shall the faithful laborer see,
 Gathering fruit to life eternal, harvest of Eternity.

Her life was not without its trials. Cruel disease and grim death robbed her of children dear to her mother's heart. But she knew that whom God loves he chastens by affliction. In Him she placed her hope, and, though death's dread summons came suddenly, it did not find her unprepared. For she chose His service, for the Lord of love had chosen her, and paid the awful price for her redemption; and had sought her out.

And set her free, and clothed her gloriously,
 And put his royal ring upon her hand,
 And crowns of loving kindness on her head.

In a few years she had lived a long life, whose beauty and holiness will ever be remembered by all privileged with her acquaintance. Peace to her soul!

A TIMELY MOVEMENT.

We are most happy to learn that it is proposed to institute a fund for the payment of Irish members of Parliament, by means of an organization to be known as the Irish-American Parliamentary Club, by which 20,000 persons in the United States will agree to pay each five dollars per annum towards the maintenance and compensation of Irish members of Parliament, so long as the constitutional methods pursued by the Club are adhered to. Mr. Eugene Kelly, of New York, is spoken of in connection with the trusteeship of the new association. Many prominent Americans and leading Irishmen are, we are informed—and we have every reason to believe the statement—encouraging the movement. Everything of an illicit character will be repudiated and condemned, and fidelity to American citizenship and the dictates of honor and morality rigidly advocated and followed. The friends of Parliamentary agitation hold that, with some such assistance as that proposed to be given Mr. Parnell by the new organization, his success is certain. We are glad, we repeat, to

chronicle this intelligent National League of Americans regret to say it, practices and mismanagement. The new association just at the proper time

THE LATE MADAM

We have this week of a religious of the St. took place in this city. The deceased lady belonged to a most noble family of the county was educated at the Academy in London, novitiate in 1866. She opening of the New Year illness of six months truly religious fortune. The funeral Saturday morning, 10. Solemn Requiem Mass convent chapel by Flannery, of St. The Rev. Father Molphy, deacon, and Father deacon. His Lordship sided in the sanctuary also present the R. Bruyere, Rev. Father Dunphy, and Brady deceased lady. At the mass His Lordship preached from the text He said that our Blessed left death unrepentant wrapped up in its awful took death and fastened He descended into the up with His adorable it a holy place; and grave has ceased to horror. Thus did fulfill the prophecy the prophets of old: thy death! O grave, Our dear Redeemer sleep, "Lazarus, our said he; "but I go, him from his sleep," evangelist. "He spoiled death." On the spot Jesus was called upon death the daughter tioned in the 9th chapter "going into the hou the damsel, He said but sleppeth." With is no longer a king of a herald of mercy an messenger sent by an bidding His children exile and come home something precious, dead to the world for registers her vows, farewell to all the illusions of life, all but God. Hence from this world of an occasion for mourning for precious in the death of His saints.

of the good religion bright prospect of an untold joy—there tance the golden pop only city, "where more, nor mourning sorrow shall be any former things are past. At 3 p.m. the V were attended by the eral services read by sisted by Fathers Flannery, The funeral cortege the cemetery, the Messrs. James Brady, Cook, John McNeil, Daniel Regan, and J.

THE BAZAR

The bazaar in aid of St. Peter's Cathedral under most auspicious in the City Hall of closed on the 7th very neatly decorated arranged with that ladies are proverbial which the various were indeed rich them were donation try, not a few from and the greater part the city and diocese Peter's Parish Table by Mrs. Burns, Mrs. O'Meara, St. Mary by Mrs. Durkin and the Table of the acknowledged the Mrs. O'Brien, another table which amount of attention was called the "and there seeme the name, from numbers of the flocked for comfort. The young ladies comforts were Mrs. Cooke, M. Long, E. and Lena Cesar, table, which occupier, was very liberal, was in charge of the Breen. The afternoon every afternoon an encouraging. The who had the bazaar

chronicle this intelligence. The Irish National League of America is, we deeply regret to say it, practically dead. Politics and mismanagement have killed it. The new association is being organized just at the proper time.

THE LATE MADAME BRADY.

We have this week to record the death of a religious of the Sacred Heart, which took place in this city on the 8th inst. The deceased lady, Madame Brady, belonged to a most respectable Catholic family of the county of Elgin, Ont. She was educated at the Sacred Heart Academy in London, and entered the novitiate in 1866. She died at the very opening of the New Year, after a lingering illness of six months, borne with truly religious resignation and fortitude. The funeral took place on Saturday morning, the 10th inst. A Solemn Requiem Mass was sung in the convent chapel by the Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, assisted by Rev. Father Molphy, of Ingersoll, as deacon, and Father Kennedy as sub-deacon. His Lordship the Bishop presided in the sanctuary, and there were also present the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, Rev. Fathers Tiernan, Walsh, Dunphy, and Brady, brother of the deceased lady. At the conclusion of the mass His Lordship the Bishop preached from the epistle of the day. He said that our Blessed Lord had not left death unexplained, nor the grave wrapped up in its awful obscurity, for He took death and fastened it to the cross. He descended into the tomb and lit it up with His adorable presence, making it a holy place; and since then the grave has ceased to be an object of horror. Thus did our Blessed Lord fulfil the prophecy spoken of Him by the prophets of old: "O death, I will be thy death! O grave, I will be thy bier."

Our dear Redeemer calls death a sleep, "Lazarus, our friend, sleepest," said he; "but I go, that I may awake him from his sleep." "But," adds the evangelist, "He spoke of the sleep of death." On another occasion, when Jesus was called upon to raise from death the daughter of a ruler (as mentioned in the 9th chapter of St. Matthew), "going into the house, and looking on the damsel, He said: she is not dead, but sleepest." With Christians death is no longer a king of terrors; he is but a herald of mercy and love; he is but a messenger sent by an Almighty Father, bidding His children leave their place of exile and come home. Hence death is something precious. The religious is dead to the world from the moment she registers her vows. She then bids farewell to all the vanities and illusions of life, and is dead to all but God. Hence the departing from this world of her soul is not an occasion for mourning and lamentation, for precious in the sight of God is the death of His saints. Beyond the tomb of the good religious there opens a bright prospect of eternal glory and untiring joy—there glitters in the distance the golden portals of the heavenly city, "where death shall be no more, nor mourning, nor crying, nor sorrow shall be any more, because the former things are passed away."

At 3 p. m. the Vespers of the dead were chanted by the nuns, and the funeral services read by Father Tiernan, assisted by Fathers Flannery and Brady. The funeral cortege then proceeded to the cemetery, the pall-bearers being Messrs. James Brady, Ingersoll; Philip Cook, John McNeill, Thomas Coffey, Daniel Regan, and J. Coughlan.

THE BAZAAR.

The bazaar in aid of the building fund of St. Peter's Cathedral was opened under most auspicious circumstances in the City Hall on the 29th ult., and closed on the 7th inst. The hall was very neatly decorated and the tables arranged with that skill for which London ladies are proverbial. The prizes which the various tables were covered were indeed rich and rare. Many of them were donations from the old country, not a few from the United States, and the greater portion, of course, from the city and diocese of London. St. Peter's Parish Table was presided over by Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Walsh, and Mrs. O'Meara. St. Mary's Table was ruled by Mrs. Durkin and Mrs. Fitzhenry, and the Table of the Children of Mary acknowledged the management of Mrs. O'Brien. There was also another table which attracted no small amount of attention and patronage. It was called the "Bachelors' Comfort," and there seemed to be magic in the name, from the fact that numbers of the "forlorn" thither flocked for comfort and consolation. The young ladies who administered the comforts were Misses Bessie Wright, Cooke, M. Long, Ella Rananah, Masurel, and Lena Cesar. The refreshment table, which occupied the Council Chamber, was very liberally patronized. It was in charge of the young ladies of the Sodality, under the guidance of Miss Breen. The attendance at the bazaar every afternoon and evening was very encouraging. The Rev. Father Walsh, who had the bazaar in hand, was unfor-

tunately taken ill just at its inception and could not attend till towards the close. His place was ably filled by the Rev. Father Dunphy, whose unremitting attention, firmness of direction, combined with a ready urbanity, contributed very largely to the success of the bazaar. The Rev. Father Tiernan, at all times when his multifarious occupations permitted, lent a helping hand to the good work. Every evening the band of the 7th Fusiliers was present and treated those in attendance to the sweet strains that have given that far-famed musical corps its well-deserved reputation. The closing evening of the bazaar attracted a large crowd to the City Hall. The chief interest, of course, centered in the drawing of prizes, over which Mayor Hyman presided, with that courtesy and affability for which he is so well known. He was introduced in a few appropriate words by Rev. Father Tiernan and announced the winning number of each prize as it was drawn. The result of the drawing was as follows:

- TICKET NO. 1068. A life-size portrait of Bishop Walsh.
3872 (b) Silver crucifix.
3867. Cushion valued at \$12.
7630 (c) Oil painting valued at \$20.
4702 (a) A fine lot in the Town of Morris, Hamilton.
1919 (e) A grand cushioned parlor chair.
7121 (d) China set.
1468. Silver water pitcher.
348. Parlor organ.
7211. Beautiful bible bound in Morocco.
1839. Statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, nearly life size.
8370 (b) A beautiful quilt.
1292. A beautiful fancy quilt.
2419 (e) Parlor stove.
2187 (c) A grand set of lady's furs.
475 (d) A beautiful painting.
1284. A grand table cover.
2224 (a) A beautiful picture of the Guardian Angel.
870. A grand silk cushion.
2532. Painting of the Resurrection.
9436 (a) A beautiful picture from Mrs. Graves.

At the conclusion of the drawing, His Worship the Mayor, after paying a high tribute to Father Tiernan, eulogized the promoters of the bazaar. He complimented them on the success of their efforts and congratulated them specially on the large audience present that evening. He also spoke in terms of earnest commendation of the excellent object they sought to promote, the completion of the new Cathedral, the finest religious edifice of which the city could boast. He felt gratified to learn that that splendid edifice would be soon opened for public worship. He felt bound to extend his felicitations to the ladies for the manner in which they had filled the various parts assigned them in the bazaar. He wished them success in every future undertaking of a like character.

We are not yet in a position to give the exact figures realized by the bazaar. But we may say that from present indications it will exceed \$3000. His Lordship the Bishop, on Sunday last, paid a graceful and cordial compliment to the ladies who by their untiring efforts had made the bazaar so great a success.

PRESENTATION.

A pleasing feature in connection with the late Bazaar in aid of St. Peter's Cathedral, in this city, was the presentation to Mrs. E. O'Brien, of a pair of gold mounted spectacles, by a few personal friends and the ladies who assisted her in the management of the table in charge of the Children of Mary. The earnestness and good judgment of this excellent lady was on all hands commended, but by none more than those who were associated with her in the good work, as evidenced by their high appreciation of her merits. For many years she has occupied a foremost place in every effort made to forward the cause of Holy Church, and we earnestly hope she may be long spared to continue what is always has been with her a labor of love.

The Children of Mary wish to return their most sincere thanks to those gentlemen who so kindly assisted them at their table, more particularly Messrs. James Vining and B. C. McCann.

COLONIAL EXTENSION.

The Mail in a late article points out that one of the prominent features of the year 1884 was the passion for colonial extension which has seized two of the great European nations, France and Germany. France was indeed at one time a great colonizer, but within recent years has done little in that respect. Germany, on the other hand, was, till last year, without foreign or colonial possessions, which is not a little surprising, in view of the fact that all nations have from time to time endeavored to strengthen themselves abroad. In the fifteenth, and up to the middle of the sixteenth century, Portugal was the great colonizing power of the world. During that period, the Portuguese made large acquisitions of territory in both Asia and Africa. Meantime, the Spaniards were quietly seizing on the Indies. England began her career as a colonizer in 1583, when she acquired Newfoundland. The Dutch in the seventeenth century developed an extraordinary activity in colonization, but since that time have made few very desirable acquisitions of territory abroad. From the middle of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century Spain added to her colonial possessions, her last colony being secured in 1778. In the course of the eighteenth century England acquired the greater part of her vast colonial empire of which she now boasts. After the Napoleonic wars France began to look about for new lands to conquer. In 1833 she acquired dominion over Algeria, and later on, manifested a settled design for the extension of her power in Northern Africa and in Indo-China. England's last important territorial acquisition, not to speak of New Guinea and Saint Lucia, taken by Sir H. W. Bulwer a few weeks ago, was Cyprus, deftly won in 1878 by Lord Beaconsfield. The latest French gains are Tahiti with its dependencies, and Tunis. At the close of 1883 there were 9,962,569 square miles of territory out-

side of Europe governed directly or indirectly by European nations. This vast territory was thus divided as to proprietorship: England, 7,938,422 square miles; Portugal, 709,778; Holland, 682,795; France, 382,706; Spain, 165,734; Denmark, 87,124. The trade of every nation is, as may at once be seen, largely influenced by its colonial dependencies. Great Britain, for instance, with all its commerce with foreign nations, does 26 per cent. of its trade with its colonial possessions. There can be no doubt that commercial considerations have very largely moved both France and Germany in their purposes of territorial aggrandizement abroad. France is a manufacturing country and its artisans naturally look for its extensive outlets for the products of their handicraft. But Germany, besides a large manufacturing, has a large emigrating population. There are, the Mail tells us, nearly ten and a half millions of Germans scattered through the world in foreign countries, and the emigrating power of the empire is about a half a million per annum. France has already been successful in acquiring dominion over Tunis and Formosa. The conquest of Madagascar is but a matter of time, and little if any doubt can be entertained that extensive territorial gains will follow the present struggle with China. The French have almost an eye on Morocco, which, with Gibraltar, commands the entrance of the Mediterranean, and will lose no opportunity to acquire control over it. They are also credited with designs on Babelmandeb and the Red Sea. Morocco and this territory secured, their chain of communication with the East would be almost as good as that of England. But, besides all this, France has lately acquired some territory in West Africa, and has laid claim to no small portion of the Congo region. On the other hand, Germany is said with reason to have an eye on lands on the east coast of Africa and also the Congo country. In Agra Pequena she has already raised her standard, and a portion of Borneo she claims as her own. The Germans have also taken some islands in the South Pacific and, to the great mortification of the British colonies of Australia, a portion of New Guinea, which Great Britain had previously annexed. Germany is also credited with a purpose to establish settlements in South America, and in the South Seas, on the route to Australia, and has also, it is said, in contemplation the seizing of the Danish West Indies. In any case, the year 1885 is destined to witness some startling developments in the policy of colonial extension adopted by so many of the great powers of Europe. These developments we will follow with interest and keep our readers posted on every movement of these powers in the strange lands and far off seas to which the eyes of their governments are now turned.

CHURCH MANNERS.

MR. EDITOR.—Having read your very appropriate remarks on "Church Manners" in the Record of 27th ult., I am sorry to have to say that the improper behaviour you allude to is observable in too many of our churches, and it is to be regretted that other disgraceful habits besides those you have enumerated are often observable, equally if not more indecorous; for instance, how often do we notice filthy tobacco juice ejected on the floor of the church. Then again, there is a very pernicious custom with many of coming late to Mass, although residing within a very short distance of the church. This is a habit which cannot be too severely condemned; indeed there are some that regularly come in late with a clattering noise as if they were licensed to annoy both priest and congregation. As to the remarks you make in reference to the conduct of the altar boys, their carelessness and remissness in their duties about the altar is observable in many churches, such as frequently allowing some of the lighted candles to go out during Mass without taking the least notice, and often the priest, while seriously engaged in his solemn and sacred functions, is the first to make the discovery, while a half or a dozen boys are sitting by without paying the least attention. Such indifference is surely very reprehensible. And again, in passing to and fro before the altar in a slovenly and awkward gait and making their bows in such a careless, irrelevant manner as to be anything but edifying. As a layman it would be presumption in me to undertake to advise or suggest any disciplinary reform, but it has often occurred to me that the custom which I have observed in many churches, of the congregation all rising from their kneeling position the very moment the last communicant at the railing has received, is not as proper as it might be. It has seemed to me that at this especial juncture it would be more decorous if the people would remain kneeling until all the communicants had time to regain their seats, which they could reach at the most distant part of the church in the fourth part of a minute.

On communicants leaving the railing, the soul is supposed to be in a state of profound humility, fervently engaged in meditating on the important act just concluded, while returning down the aisles to their respective seats. A sudden and general movement by the whole congregation rising with a rustling noise through the whole sacred edifice cannot but have the effect of seriously distracting that fervour. I cannot but believe that very many of the congregation might with a little thoughtful circumspection rise from

their knees to their seats in such a way that their movements would grate less upon the ear. It is often noticeable too, that many rise from their knees before the priest has deposited the ciborium in the tabernacle and closed the doors. This should be corrected. The Apostle's injunction is "Let all things be done in order" (in all matters pertaining to the worship of G-d.) A LAY CONVERT. January 4th, 1885.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We thank the Rev. Father Brown, of the Voice, for his kindly reference to the journal in his issue for January. — Mr. John O'Connor, Home Ruler and Nationalist, has been unanimously elected member for Tipperary in the stead of Mr. P. J. Smyth, resigned. — We were much pleased to see among the names of the pupils who passed the recent promotion examination for entrance to the Collegiate Institute, those of John Dromogel, Bernard Smith and Annie Tillman, of St. Peter's Separate School. — Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., lectured last week in Pembroke, under the auspices of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, of that place, and for the benefit of its treasury. The chair was taken by Mr. Murray, M. P. P. The subject, "Our Literary Legacies," was, we need not say, most ably handled. — The conversion is announced of Sir Philip Rose with his family of six. Father Sebastian Bowden, who received him, said, "this is a great episode in the drama of England's conversion." Sir Philip married the daughter of a Protestant vicar and was one of the Tichenor family solicitors. The event is widely discussed. — A cable letter from London announces that the Pope has urged the several Powers represented at Berlin in the Congo Conference to assure the free and vigorous expansion of Catholicism in the Congo and West African Territory. The Count De Lavray, Italian Minister at Berlin, has at once profited by this occasion to do a good turn to the Pope, and to efface the bad impression caused by the seizure of the propaganda property. The Italian representatives consequently urge strongly this religious aspect of the colonization of the Congo territory, and are warmly supported by Germany, Spain, and Austria.

THE FIRST CENTENARY OF A SAINT.

[From the London Weekly Register.] There is just now a fashion of centenaries, but there are obviously few first centenaries of canonized saints to be held in our day. Such a commemoration will take place in 1887, a hundred years after the death of St. Alphonsus de Liguori, Doctor of the Church—the year in which all grateful and obedient children of the present Pope hope to celebrate with him the fiftieth year of his priesthood. Under the auspices of the admirable Archbishop of Naples, a Society of young men in that city have resolved to mark the festival in the manner indicated in the following Brief, written by His Holiness some months ago in answer to a letter of the president and members of the Society, and now published in Rome: LEO XIII, POPE

DEAR SONS, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION:—By your recent letter we have had a new opportunity of appreciating the rare good-will with which you labor in your city of Naples for the good of your neighbor. We know that you have proposed, in honor of the celestial Patron of your association, the centenary of whose most happy death you will celebrate in 1887, and in order to preserve the memory of that celebration, to establish in Naples a house for the Society of young men in that city have resolved to mark the festival in the manner indicated in the following Brief, written by His Holiness some months ago in answer to a letter of the president and members of the Society, and now published in Rome: LEO XIII, POPE

As we have, more than all things, at heart, dear Sons, whatever relates to the formation of the mind of the young, to their salvation and success, we give praise to your excellent zeal, altogether worthy of true sons of the Church, and we approve of your solicitude in bringing forth fruits of Christian charity which are precious in the sight of God, and most valuable in the present condition of human society. We rejoice to find you in all your tasks so attached to the authority of your illustrious Pastor, who has given us tokens of his appreciation of your activity and courage. Therefore, dear Sons, we gladly ask of God that He will give a favorable issue to your labors for His glory and the good of religion. We doubt not that they who love the works of Christian charity will give their aid to further your designs. And in this confidence we desire that the Apostolic benediction which we grant you all affectionately in the Lord, may be the pledge of Divine succor and of all celestial favours; at the same time that we implore for you the intercession of your illustrious Patron. LEO XIII, POPE. It is hoped that aims from all parts of the world will help to establish this fitting and pleasantly practical memorial of the great modern Saint.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.

At the last regular meeting of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, London, held on Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Bro. Arch. J. McNeill; 1st Vice-Pres., Bro. P. O'Meara; 2nd Vice-Pres., Bro. W. Corcoran; Rec. Sec., Bro. John Dwyer; Fin. Sec., Bro. F. O'Neill; Treasurer, Bro. Chris.

Hevey; Marshall, Bro. A. Conway; Librarian, Brother Peter McGlade; Librarian, Brother L. Burns. This excellent society holds its meetings every Monday evening in their rooms, Albion Block, and has made rapid progress during the past year. Additional rooms, where various amusements are indulged in by the members, have been procured and are well attended every evening. We wish the society every success.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

IRELAND.

The only new project which the Irish party will introduce at the next session of Parliament will be a local self-government scheme to establish county boards, etc. The question of native home rule will be left until a new Parliament is elected. The Parliamentary election in the county of Tipperary resulted in the election of O'Connor (Parnellite), No opposition. Mr. J. G. Biggar, M. P., county Cavan, speaking last Monday night at Bolton, advised Irishmen to disown the Whigs. He said that Earl Spencer, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, had hanged a number of men whom he knew to be innocent. The supporters of the government were answerable for Earl Spencer's misdeeds and deserved no mercy at the hands of Irish electors. Gladstone and Bannerman knew Earl Spencer was a scoundrel. The members of the Irish National League were entitled to thanks of Irishmen for exposing the rascality of the Irish executive.

The Irish National League of Great Britain has published a circular advising members to use their whole influence in voting in favor of the Irish national cause. At Clonmel Parnell referred to the unrepresentative character of grand juries as at present constituted. Their powers, he said, must go to elected bodies, who shall represent the ratepayers. He complained also of the unsatisfactory system of education in Ireland.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The tension of the relations between the English and German Governments is lessening. It is reported that the German ambassador to London has assured Earl Granville that Prince Bismarck desires to avoid giving offence to England in colonial annexation. In his speech at the opening of the Reichstag tomorrow Bismarck will express friendship for England and her people.

ENGLAND.

A Portsmouth despatch says:—A division of the Channel squadron, comprising the ironclads Northumberland, Achilles and Agincourt have been ordered to immediately prepare for service. Ammunition will be placed on the vessels to-day. It is believed in case of failure of furloughed men to report in season, they will be replaced by men from other ships. Speculation as to the destination of the ships is rife. The London Times says if the Admiralty orders sent to Portsmouth after the recent Cabinet meeting are not charged with a weighty meaning or inspired with a strenuous purpose they are singularly indiscreet and inopportune. They are certain to be interpreted as a preparatory measure for some very important event. It is well to sustain a force of the apparent activity, that a new chapter will be opened in the foreign policy of the nation. The recent Council have reproached the Cabinet for its undecided and evasive foreign policy. The article concludes by expressing the opinion that the Ministry had better resign if dissession has a place in the Cabinet, and the Ministers are only capable of drifting, after the manner of those who involved England in the Crimean war.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

A Paris despatch says:—At a Council of Ministers General Lewal, Minister of War, unfolded his plans for the Tonquin campaign. In order to end the campaign before the rainy season, 6,000 troops will leave for Tonquin next week, and 6,000 more in February. Gen. Negrier is following up his successes, and hopes to reach Langson by the end of the week. Five hundred and twenty were admitted to hospitals in October. Thirty-six died.

EGYPT.

Gen. Stewart has arrived at Korti, having made the march to Gakdul and returned in one week. He left the Guards at Gakdul strongly fortified and in an impregnable position, with a plentiful supply of good water and provisions. A few of the Mahdi's adherents were captured. The march completely surprised the desert Arabs. Stewart highly praises the manner in which all his men worked. There was not a sick man in the column. General Stewart's column captured 25 rebel sons. Merchants report at Korti that 8,000 rebels under the Emir of Berber occupy a strong position up the river, near Abuegil. It is reported a band of rebels five days' march from Korti intercepts Rabbahish natives from bringing supplies.

A despatch from Korti says:—Lord Berford's naval brigade has arrived. They made the journey up the Nile from Sarras in 27 days. They will accompany the expedition across the desert, and on arrival at Metmaneh will man Gordon's steamers. The Mahdi has strictly enjoined Osman Digma to remain near the coast in order to prevent the English advance from Suakin. Natives say the rebels held Gakdul until they heard of Stewart's approach, when they decamped inward. The prisoners in the hands of the British state the Mahdi's forces will make a stand at Metmaneh, where earthworks have been constructed. A prisoner brought here says he saw four of Gordon's steamers recently at Shendi, apparently awaiting the English advance.

The following telegram has been received from Gen. Wolsey, dated Korti, Jan. 7th:—"A strong convoy is leaving camp for Gakdul. Gen. Stewart will take another to-morrow for Metmaneh, which we expect to occupy by the 15th. If a steamer is found there we shall communicate with Gordon without delay."

An Arab paper at Cairo, *Mubashir*, reports that the Mahdi has sent all the women of his tribes to Kordofan, and ordered the inhabitants of Metamneh to evacuate the town and send the women and children across the river. He has ordered the men to join his army. Omdurman and his army are between Berber and Shendi. They will be the first to oppose the English. The Mahdi is busily preparing for battle.

UNITED STATES.

It is estimated that there are 13,000 people in Cleveland, suffering for want of employment. So great is the distress that Mayor Farley has issued a proclamation calling on citizens to aid in the relief work. The Press already has a fund under way. Next week the academy of music will contribute the entire receipts of that house for the week to the fund.

About three weeks ago the Board of Health, of New York, received a communication from Mr. Gerry, of the Children's Aid Society, that the school children of that city were in the habit of becoming intoxicated through eating rock and dry drops and chocolate bombs. The contents of three of those bombs will fill a wine glass and the ingredients are composed of sweetened fusel oil and alcohol. The matter was referred to Dr. Edson, and he seized a quantity of the candy and is now analyzing it. The Brooklyn Board of Health stopped the manufacture and the sale of similar candy in Brooklyn some months ago.

In Denver, Col., a founding did at Williams' Asylum, making three deaths since Christmas. At the inquest Williams admitted that no physician had been called to attend the children, nor were the simplest remedies applied, as he and the household firmly believe in the efficacy of prayer curing all human ills, and when patients die in his institution, no human power could save them. An autopsy revealed the fact that one or more children would have recovered with proper attention. The verdict of the jury says the child came to its death in an institution in the hands of a lot of religious fanatics, criminally negligent, and recommends that the place be closed by the authorities.

HOW THE CASE STANDS—STATED BY A PROTESTANT.

The American Literary Churchman of November, an Anglican paper, says:—"How stands the case of the Roman Church? It stands thus: There has from the beginning, as all admit, been an organized body known to all the world, and acknowledged even by heretics and schismatics, as the Catholic Church. This is the teaching body established by Christ Himself, instructed by His apostles, and left by them under the government of their successors. Time after time arose controversies as to what the truth really was, and these controversies were settled by an appeal to the personal knowledge of the members of the existing body. Is this or that proposed doctrine what was in fact delivered to you? If the answer was, this or that was not delivered to us, we never heard it from our predecessors, then the new doctrine was rejected as a heresy. Similarly, and by exactly similar tests, repudiation of authority was rejected as schism. Thus one after another were thrown off, as heretics or schismatics, Gnostics, Manichaeists, Arians, Donatists, and the like. They all quoted Scripture and appealed to reason, but they were answered by prescription; they were anathematized, and the Church remained the Church, the living, visible, continuous, indefeasible teaching body. Later on came the Greek Schism, which was dealt with by a precisely similar method and on precisely similar principles. The schism was large and permanent, and the points of difference were, comparatively, exceedingly unimportant. Still the teaching body—the living, visible, indefeasible Church—maintains her dignified supremacy and the Eastern is cut off. In the west she is without a rival until comparatively recent times. Wycliff, Huss, Luther, Calvin, with their followers, arise up against either her doctrine or her discipline, and they are rejected as heresy or schism. In the reign of Henry VIII., a whole national Church, the Church of England, repudiates the authority of the See of Rome, rejects one after another of the dogmas defined by what was then, throughout the West, recognized as the living Church, the authorized teaching body. She is treated exactly like all other bodies that have acted in the same way, and is cut off from the communion of the Church. If the Church, as recognized by the whole West, had no right to excommunicate the English, then the United Church had no right to declare that the East had fallen into schism, and the primitive Church had no right to declare that the Arians had fallen into heresy. This is the case of Rome against Anglicanism; it is, on the surface, a very strong case.

OPINIONS OF SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM GEO. LANG, ESQ., BERLIN. I enclose subscription due. THE RECORD is without doubt the most appreciated of all the papers which come into my household. May the New Year bring it many new subscribers, which it fully deserves. P. O'KEEFE, ESQ., MERCHANT, STRATHROY. Enclosed please find subscription for RECORD. It is the only paper in the West I take. It should be in every Catholic family. F. GAGNON, ESQ., LUCKNOW. I feel now that I could not do without the RECORD. It is a very welcome visitor to my family every week. ROBERT QUAYLE, ESQ., ST. MARY'S. You will find enclosed \$2. It is with pleasure I again subscribe for your valuable paper. JAS. BARNETT, ESQ., ST. CATHARINES. Every good Catholic should have the RECORD coming into his home. JOHN McDONALD, ESQ., FOX RIVER, LOT 42, P. E. I. THE RECORD is the very best paper published in the Dominion.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin. A romance from Australia creates interest in Dublin. About forty years ago, Mary Cook, a girl in the employ of a family named Gavan, in Rathfriland, was sent to emigrate to Australia, and nothing more was heard of her until after her death, a few years since. She succeeded in amassing a large fortune, which she left to her only son, and in the event of his decease, to her former master in Rathfriland or his representatives. The son returned to Dublin and entered the French College at Blackrock, and afterwards went to a college in Germany, where he died before attaining his majority. The property then reverted to the representatives of Mr. Gavan, who had deeded; but as a doubt was raised as to the identity of the young man supposed to be the son of Mary Cook, payment of the money was delayed, and the case has remained in abeyance for a considerable time. Fresh proofs of the youth's identity have been produced in the affidavits of the Rev. Dean Tierney, who had acted as executor to the woman's will. The Master of the Rolls expressed himself fully satisfied, and directed payment of the money, amounting to about £1,500, to the lucky Mrs. Josephine Gavan, of 135 Upper Rathfriland.

Since the explosion in London the most elaborate precautions have been taken by the Irish police. All the Irish ports are being watched, and any strangers who are regarded as suspicious by the authorities are placed under the strictest surveillance of the police. Detective officers and police constables have been, it is asserted, specially allotted to watch the approaches to the public buildings, such as the General Post Office, the Bank of Ireland, the Law Courts, the Castle, &c. They are at present watched night and day. The sentries and police who are stationed in the Park, for the protection of the Vice-regal Lodge and the residence of the Chief Secretary, have been warned to exercise in future the utmost vigilance, and to arrest any suspicious characters seen lurking about in the vicinity of either of those residences.

Kilkenny. On December 14, in the Cathedral, Kilkenny, the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, for some time Superior of the House of Missions, Ennisceorthy, was consecrated Bishop of Ossory by the Primate of all Ireland, in succession to Dr. Moran, promoted to the Archbishopric of Sydney.

On December 15, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke was presented with an address by the students of the Cathedral, Kilkenny. He subsequently left Kilkenny, where he was the guest of the Very Rev. Dr. Kavanagh, P. P. Addresses were presented to his Grace from the priests and people, to which he eloquently replied. The town was illuminated in the evening, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

King's County. The resolutions submitted to the delegates of the King's County Convention of the Irish National League, at Tullamore, on December 29, included a motion of confidence in Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary Party; a demand for complete legislative independence; the completion of peasant proprietary, the Laborers' Act, the grand jury system, the Poor Law Board, &c. Resolutions, payment of members of Parliament, and a vote of confidence in the junior member for the county, Mr. Molloy.

Queen's County. A demonstration took place at Maryborough, on December 17, the occasion being the ploughing of a considerable portion of land belonging to a farmer, who is at present undergoing a term of imprisonment for intimidating a man who now occupies portion of the farm out of which the recipient of the popular sympathy was lately evicted for non-payment of rent. Everything passed off quietly.

Louth. On Dec. 14, there died at Darver, county Louth, an old man named Bryan McDonnell, at the good old age of 103 years. He survived all his family, the last of whom was interred a short time since, at the age of 76. This venerable patriarch was born in the year 1778, and maintained his bodily power but little diminished and his intellectual capacities unimpaired to the last. For the last seven years he has lived quite alone, without anyone to keep him company.

Wexford. A heart-rending eviction of a man, with his wife and three young children, took place on Colonel Wallace's estate, at Clontarf, on 27th. Two bailiffs and ten policemen were in attendance, and were refused stabling for their horses by two neighboring farmers, but eventually a third unyoked and took charge of the horse and vehicle for them, and afterwards entertained them at dinner. In one yard in which they had the presumption to unyoke the horse without leave, the owner's wife on seeing them soon caused their exit.

Cork. The A. M. Sullivan Fund was warmly taken up in Skibberen, on December 15. Protestants rivalled Catholics in paying honor to the loved and cherished dead. In spite of the vigilance of the Mill-street authorities, sharpened by recent experience, a further surprise awaited them on the evening of the court-day, and while they had two men in the lock-up for an alleged raid for arms on December 14, it appears that a large quantity of powder is kept at Drishane quarries for blasting purposes in the evening of some other parties, about six o'clock on December 15, the entire amount of powder in stock—about eighty pounds—was found to have been abstracted. It was contained in two casks, and must have been in the hands of the parties engaged in the raid, and have known the locality thoroughly to have effected their object. Information was conveyed to the constabulary, who spent the whole of the next day searching groves, bog holes, and potato-gardens. Potato-pits were opened and examined for the missing treasure. Some trace of the powder was found between the quarries and the town; but, as yet, all the efforts of the police have been unsuccessful. As this description of powder is compar-

tively useless as ammunition, the object of its seizure is hard to be guessed at.

Kerry. A public meeting was held in the Abbey-felle chapel yard, on December 13, at which a large gathering attended, composed of the mill-knives, farmers and laborers of the town and district. The meeting was called together for the purpose of providing for the laborers of the parish, from the farmers, half an acre of land, at the same rent as he, the farmer, paid himself for it.

The Killarney police proceeded to the Rockroad, situated between Killarney and the workhouse, on December 18, and searched the residence of Thomas Kissane, where they found a six-chambered revolver, loaded, and about two hundred rounds of ammunition. They placed Kissane under arrest, and he was remanded by Mr. Downing, J. P., without bail. Kissane, who has been an extensive cattle-dealer, spent some years in Australia, and returned to Killarney about two years ago.

A great National League demonstration was made at Milltown, on December 14. Father O'Connor, P. P., presided; Mr. E. Harrington, of the Kerry Sentinel, was the principal speaker; an immense crowd was present; and, at the close of the proceedings, a large number of persons were enrolled in the League, which, though formed two years ago, had remained inactive. To Messrs. John Stack, G. T. C., and Maurice Murphy, was the credit of the revival is mainly due. About two thousand persons were present, and an excellent spirit was displayed throughout the proceedings.

Limerick. On Dec. 19, the sub-sheriff of the county, Mr. E. Hobson, proceeded to Ballisbunnilly, near Foynes, and evicted two tenants for non-payment of rent. The evictions were on the property of Lord Mount-Edgell, but the tenants were re-admitted as caretakers.

Tipperary. Several of the Tipperary hounds were poisoned, on Dec. 13, while hunting in the neighborhood of Colemanly. It is stated that the fact of the ground being poisoned was not kept a secret.

Clare. Mr. Patrick Garvey, grocer, Jail street, Ennis, died suddenly, on December 13, at his residence. He was in his 75th year, and was respected and esteemed by all classes of the community for his gentle and kindly disposition.

Waterford. The deputation from the Duke of Devonshire's tenantry duly waited on that English landlord of Irish estates, and acquainted him with the facts of their position. He gave them no definite answer, saying he should first consult his sons, one of whom is the Marquis of Harrington.

Antrim. Mr. Davitt lectured in Belfast on Dec. 17, on "The new political situation." He believes that in arrangements under the Franchise Bill and the Redistribution Bill will hand over the Parliamentary positions of the Northern province to the custody of the popular party, and when this salutary change is effected England will be compelled to acknowledge that Ulster is in line with the rest of the country in demanding National self-government. His advice to the Nationalists of the North is to use their political victory with magnanimity, and not with resentful exultation.

Tyrone. Bernard Campbell was charged at Coalbrook, on Dec. 15, with having administered the oath of the Irish Republican Brotherhood to Patrick Mallon, National School Teacher, on November 11th. Mallon deposed that on the day mentioned the prisoner suggested that he should take the oath and recognize John Devoy's form of government in Ireland. Campbell told him he was going to America soon. Evidence as to the arrest followed. The defence was opened and several witnesses called. After hearing counsel, the court refused to return the prisoner for trial upon the evidence, and he was discharged.

"A great constitutional meeting" was the term applied to the motley gathering of local bailiffs, land agents, and gentry, persons who assembled recently at Frillick. The meeting was intended as a protest against the Seats Bill, which, as one of the resolutions declared, "would hand over the representation of Ireland to the disinterested enemies of the British connection." Mr. Macartney, "the future member for Tyrone," as he likes to be called, advocated the reduction of the Irish representation. This, he said, could be done without injury to the country. He further described the scheme as an "engine of disintegration that would be disastrous to the interests of all loyalty and order in Ulster." "Queer, after all the boasting of last Spring about the invincible strength of the Orange party!"

Cavan. On Dec. 12, women consigned to the grave, in Castlerahan Churchyard, the remains of Mr. James Reilly, of Lisnecan, parish of Lurgan, who had passed his one hundred and fiftieth year, an age perhaps unique amongst moderns.

Berry. On Dec. 18, the 19th anniversary of the closing of the gates of Derry was ushered in by the customary boom of cannon, &c. It is thought there will not be any disturbance to-day. A large number of police have been drafted into the city.

Sligo. Early in January an important popular meeting is announced to be held in Derry. Cavan's trusty members to be in attendance. 'Tis hoped the presence of Mr. Biggar will not again drive the "Prentice Boys" into a fresh paroxysm of shivering terror.

Mr. Sexton has received a letter from Mr. Patrick Gannon, one of the Tipperary prisoners recently released, in explanation of the brutal treatment to which he was subjected by the police on the occasion of his removal from Kilmalnamah to Sligo Prison. When handcuffed in Dublin the man complained of the constant stable in charge of the tightness of the handcuffs, but notwithstanding this the constable insisted on his wearing them all the way to Sligo. On repeating his complaints to the course of his journey he was merely told, "They are too good for you!" and when he arrived in Sligo with swollen and bleeding wrists, he alleges that the prison doctor to whom he went treated

him with very scant courtesy. This is one of the matters in connection with the whole case of the Tipperary prisoners which will occupy some portion of the present Reviewer's next session. The public are already familiar with the sufferings of these men, who, after undergoing such tortures as Mr. Gannon here describes for seven months, had to be released, because there was not a tittle of reliable evidence against them.

Mayo. It is said that the vice of land-grabbing, the bane of Ireland, whose evil effects have been so literally experienced, is on the increase in Loughborough, as it is in other parts of the country.

AN EPISCOPALIAN MONK.

Marshall, Ill. Church Progress. "Arise, be enlightened, oh Jerusalem," the light seems to dawn on the Episcopal church of America. Bishop Huntington's son becomes a monk after the fashion of Episcopalians. He takes upon himself the three vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. Monkish ignorance and superstition has finally taken hold of the Episcopalians and even of a bishop's son.

The dress of the members of the order consists of a black beretta, and a long, dark, monkish-looking gown, confined at the waist by the black cord passed three times around the neck. From a black string about the neck depends a black crucifix. It is said that the crucifix worn by the Rev. Mr. Huntington was blessed on the altar when he joined the order. His time in the monastery will be two years. There are but two monasteries in America. They are the Rev. Mr. Huntington and the Rev. St. D. Dod, and they live in a plain and plainly furnished house in Thirteenth street between First and Second avenues.

"Much of the time of the two members of the order," said a clergyman recently, "is spent in prayer. In fact prayer is his life, and it is their theory that right living is a continual prayer. Much of their time is spent in doing good among the poor on the east side of the city, and in their work. The order was founded in England, but this is not a branch of the English Order of the Holy Cross."

But, alas, there are only two members found willing to deprive themselves of riches and to put on the yoke of poverty, while Catholicism has now and then a number of those pious, religious men and women of various orders by the tens of thousands. Even some of the ministers expressed their horror, fearing their Episcopal churches would lead them to the establishment of monastic order, which seems to be no danger, as long as the novices are so few. One minister gives it as his opinion that the members of the Order of the Holy Cross cannot build many monasteries, because the members are allowed only eight hundred dollars a year. Well, that doesn't look much like poverty; many a man that never took a vow of poverty has to live on that amount or less. But what a surprise that the church needs unmarried men to do the work in some places, as they would help the poor and do more active work than married ministers. This is the Catholic Church is practicing and has all her life. It is now the nineteenth century ere the Episcopal Church acknowledges that the Catholic Church was always right and she herself wrong in having married ministers. However, the many clergymen of that body, interviewed by the Record, who are very much at sea in their various opinions, and who hold the necessity of unmarried preachers, while others like the old style.

We can only hope that more light will yet shine on those advancing hosts of Protestant churches, who are lately advancing towards the old-time truths of sanctity which their forefathers so foolishly abandoned.

A PLEASANT DAY.

While at Murray Bay this summer with mamma, we heard a great many talking of a place they call Grand Lac, and of the beautiful road which leads to it. Our curiosity being aroused, we determined to visit the place. So we organized a small party; the day fixed for our little picnic to take place was all that could be desired.

We started from the hotel at nine o'clock in the morning and although the distance was not long, as we drove along we did not find it long, for as we drove along various scenes greeted our eyes. About two miles from the hotel, as we near the village of Murray Bay, we see the spire of a church shining among the trees. The body of the church is hidden by the grove until we come quite close to it. Then, a large, handsome Gothic church rises to view. After we pass through the village we drive for a long time through a beautiful road. On one side rise the mountains, whose rocky slopes seem to awe one, while at the other side the Murray River flows swiftly past, giving a refreshing breeze to the traveller on the dusty road. For a few miles the scene continues much the same; then the road suddenly turns round, and here we are again surrounded by mountains, but the hills are replaced by the river. Little white-washed cottages appear in numbers at the base of the mountains; the ripe grain in the fields forms a pretty contrast to the dark green of the surrounding trees; now and again a clear rivulet is seen descending the side of the mountain and flowing through the meadow.

We arrived at the lake about twelve o'clock, and as our appetites had rather improved by the drive, we immediately set about preparing a picnic. Here the usual inconveniences of a picnic occurred; we had bread, but the butter had melted under the heat of the sun; we were short of forks; and then, how would we make a farmer's wife was kind and obliging; have the use of her stove and to provide for what was wanted; so dinner passed off very well. Of course it would not have been a picnic if there were no black flies or mosquitoes; we put up as best we could with these little insects, thankful that we did not always have them in such numbers.

After dinner we went fishing on the lake, which was indeed worthy of all the praise it received; not a ripple was to be seen on its surface, and not a sound to be heard except the distant howling of a

cow which was echoed three and four times among the hills. Our success at fishing was not great as we only caught one small trout.

We left Grand Lac about five o'clock and reached the hotel at nine; our drive home was even more enjoyed than our drive to the lake because it was a cool and pleasant evening. Just as we reached the village the stars were beginning to come out, and we arrived at the hotel at dark, having spent a most pleasant day. December 22nd, 1884.

An Alarming Disease Affecting a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drops out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drops out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. 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CONTENTS. Astronomical Calculations for 1885. Rates of Postage, Calendar for the Year, with Feasts and Fasts in red and black. The Way to Heaven, by Ellen, with full-page illustration.

As we were unable to supply many customers last year, we suggest that orders be sent in at once. THOMAS COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

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LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLOSURE, and DUE FOR DELIVERY. Lists various routes and times for mail services.

Rates of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion, 3c. per 100. prepaid by postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be rated double the amount of postage.

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AMERICAN ELECTRIC LIGHT, 600. A complete model Incandescent Electric Lamp, with Battery, Burner, Globe, Glass, Burner, Wire, &c., with instructions for putting in perfect operation, will be sent, post-paid, for 10¢.

Book for the Times! CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY AND ROMAN UNBELIEF. A plain and statement of the real doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, as opposed to the various heresies...

Postage 12 cents extra. THE WRITINGS OF HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL Hergenrother. Translated by E. F. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia.

Prune the Hedge Roots—Most kinds of hedge plants, under natural conditions, grow to large trees. By crowding them closely in a row and frequently pruning the heads they become dwarfed and, with branching low, serve a valuable purpose as barriers.

Orchard and Garden. Paint the garden sash. In cold days the sash is the best protection for the plants. Give thought to the garden. Without air seeds will not grow.

Orchard and Garden. Make out the seed orders early; the seed will be no fresher from the time they were gathered, or cost any less if ordered months later, while with early ordering there is more time for maturing all the calculations for the season.

Flowers and the Lawn. Rest the catkins. Don't crowd the callas. Fern tulips should be in bloom. Pansies need light but not sunshine.

Flowers and the Lawn. The "Lady Washington geraniums," or perlargiums, ought now to be growing rapidly. If the pots are small, as soon as plenty of white roots show around the ball of earth, which can be seen by tapping them out of the pot, shift into pots a size larger.

Flowers and the Lawn. Eating Flowers.—Like all other bad habits, that of eating flowers may become confirmed and very disagreeable. We know a lady who is actually so addicted to the habit that no sooner does she get a bouquet, when after the first raptures of delight, she unthinkingly consumes them.



C. M. B. A. Plans will be sent on receipt of price \$1.25, by addressing T. P. TANNEY, 1100 St. James Street, Montreal; or 1100 St. James Street, Montreal; or 1100 St. James Street, Montreal.

To the Members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in Canada:

I cannot permit the first month of a New Year, opening so auspiciously for our association, to pass by without wishing you all many returns of this happy season, and the association itself a long continued career of undivided prosperity and increasing usefulness.

Our growth in this country has been truly marvellous. And as its inherent truth and unquestionable usefulness become better known, little doubt can be there that before many years the number of its members will be reckoned by the thousands, scattered throughout every Province of the Dominion.

It would afford me great pleasure, indeed, did my parochial duties permit to visit in person all the Branches now established in Canada. The members will, however, readily understand that amid the cares and responsibilities of the pastor's life, no such time as would be required for such a purpose can be found.

It is my duty to urge on all our members the duty of never failing to lay when opportunity presents itself, before their neighbors and friends, the advantages, spiritual and temporal, to be gained by affiliation to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 18, Niagara Falls, held on the 4th inst., the following resolutions were moved by Mr. Quinnlan, seconded by first Vice-President J. Kelly, and passed unanimously:

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the parents of our deceased brother also, that they be entered in our minutes, and published in Niagara Falls Review, and the CATHOLIC RECORD, London.

The funeral obsequies of the late Brother McAndrew took place on Wednesday, the 7th inst., under the auspices of the Branch. Shortly after nine o'clock over sixty members, including visiting brothers from Branches Nos. 1 and 2, N. Y. State, wearing appropriate mourning, marched from the hall to the family residence of deceased. Here they entered two by two and took a last view of their departed brother, their moistened cheeks showing how fondly and tenderly deceased had been cherished by his brother members.

Montreal, Dec. 31st, 1884. S. R. BROWN, Esq.,—Dear Sir and Bro.—Branch 26 has much pleasure in ex-

tending through the columns of the Record, to all our C. M. B. A. Brothers, a cordial New Year's greeting.

Among the latest accessions to our ranks here are Mr. Jeremiah Coffey, President of the Catholic Young Men's Literary Academy, and Mr. Bernard Taney, than whom no other citizen is better or more favorably known to the Irish Catholic population of the city.

Chancellor Finn and President O'Brien have been busy with Temperance Society affairs in the east end, during the past week.

I regret to have to admit that thus far the progress of the C. M. B. A. has not been all that could be desired, nor even as much as we might reasonably hope for.

It is a sad thing to see the progress of the association made so far, and yet to see that a vigorous and united effort should be made to remove all existing obstacles, and push on the good work of extending our organization to many thousands who are eager to participate in its benefits.

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Written for the Record. Happy New Year, 1885. The sun extends his golden wand o'er landscape, tree and tower; Ten thousand gleams of silver sheen crown mountain, vale and dower.

We soon catch up the tureful notes, With joy each heart is rife; And crystal heavens spread o'er all, Of eighteen eighty-five.

But while we view the floods of light that crown the sweet New Year, We pause a moment to adore, Which soon may hover near.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS. RESULT OF THE PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

SENIOR BOYS' DEPARTMENT.—Samuel R. Brown, teacher. From 2nd to 1st division (375 points required).—Charles Masurel, 450; John S. Brown, 450; William Dewar, 425; Frank Cole, 420; John Welsh, 410; David Welsh, 405; Richard Conway, 410; John Daly, 400.

INTERMEDIATE BOYS' DEPARTMENT.—From 1st division (Sister Juliana's room) to 2nd division (Mr. Brown's room)—300 points required.—Charles Hart, 370; John Collins, 340; John Conroy, 304; Frank Kelly, 295.

SENIOR GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.—Miss E. De Sales, teacher. From 2nd to 1st division.—Mary Tillman, Louisa Redmond, Jennie Lewis, Lauretta Collison, Kate McNiff, Mary Pendergast, Maggie Coyne, Teresa Shea, Christina Melniss.

INTERMEDIATE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.—From 1st division (Sister Mechilde's room) to 2nd division (Sister F. De Sales' room)—Maggie McNeill, Loda Benanatti, Minnie Mechan.

HYMENEAL. Woodstock Sentinel-Review, Jan. 9th. A very pleasant ceremony took place at the residence of Mrs. E. O'Neill on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30th, the marriage of her daughter Martha to W. F. George, agent of the C. P. R. at Inverkip.

FROM PORTAGE DU FORT. At a competitive examination held on Monday, the 22nd ult., between the pupils of the two schools of the Academy of Portage du Fort, the following pupils passed a very creditable and successful examination and gained prizes in the order of merit, the pupils of the Academy of Portage du Fort, however, bearing away the first prize, awarded by Rev. Mr. Brunet, P. P. of Portage du Fort, as a test prize between the two schools for general proficiency.

THE POLITY KEPPER. Everybody who sends as directed gets a present worth 20 cents to \$500. The proprietor of the POLITY KEPPER, being desirous of having the already well known and popular Polity paper...

FOR FIFTY CENTS. LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY. 10 U. S. Government Bonds of \$1000..... \$1000 10 U. S. Government Bonds of \$500..... 500

MARKET REPORT. LONDON. Wheat—Spring, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Delhi, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; 1885 to 1886, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; 1886 to 1887, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; 1887 to 1888, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

LOCAL NOTICES. J. J. GIBSONS desires to inform his customers and the public that during next thirty days the balance of winter stock of dry goods will be offered at cost price and under for cash.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. LONDON, ONTARIO. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of above-named company will be held in their rooms, Victoria Buildings, Richmond Street, on Wednesday, 22nd inst., at one o'clock p.m.

THE SCOTTISH CONCERT.—The art and science of the concert in aid of St. Peter's Cathedral, given in the Opera House last night, was fair, but more enthusiastic and applause gathering has seldom assembled within the walls of this popular place of entertainment.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. This powder is made of purest wheat flour, and contains no alumina or any other adulterant.

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CANADA. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of this company will be held at their place of business on Richmond Street, in the City of London, Ontario, on Wednesday, 28th January, 1885, at 2 o'clock p.m.

FOR R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL. Section No. 13, West Williams, for the present year. One who understands music preferred. Applications to be received up to January 15th, 1885, at the office of the Secretary, Toronto, P. O. Ont.

100,000 PRESENTS THIS OFFER GOOD TILL FEBY 22nd. Everybody who sends as directed gets a present worth 20 cents to \$500.

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