

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 7. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1885. NO. 325

## CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished garments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co., 136 DUNDAS STREET

Written for The Record. OBIT 1884.

O, Muse, inspire my wayward sloughish pen To sing in simple verse of things and men And happenings, now History's domain.

Cold winds and snows and thunders' wintry roar, Were heralds ominous of doubtful eight' four.

Such the dire forebodings, such and worse The events proved—as tho' Almighty's curse Too long withheld, and scarce the took.

Fair Italy and France, so long the pride Of Christendom, their ancient faith denied.

Prized unbelief and vice, companions meet And forced the cloistered from their ivied retreat.

But death and desolation stalk the land, While France atonement to Moloch bends her head.

Two thousand victims perished at Toulon; Two thousand more from Naples to Verona;

Gay Paris in the common penit shed, Now quarantine impedes a corpse's head.

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And prayed for him and wished him length of days, The honor done him to propose his toast, And Senators and Bishops—people all, Welcomed and feasted him in Rossini hall;

Thus ended gloriously the passing year, And peace with love enlivened our Xmas; Since nature's gifts in plentiful store abound.

Let each in thankfulness lift up his eyes, And pray the Giver reigning in the skies, And pray that every creature live and strive To reach his Father's blessings, all through eighty-five.

W. FLANNERY, St. Thomas Dec. 31st, 1884.

## BISHOP TO PRINCIPAL.

Dr. Cleary in Reply to Dr. Grant—All Power is God's But All Agency is not Man's—a Vigorous Reply.

THE LEARNED BISHOP DELIVERS A SERMON OF MORE THAN USUAL POINT AND VIGOR—THE DOCTRINES AND TEACHINGS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—CONTINUATION OF THE CONTROVERSY.

"By the grace of God I am what I am; but His grace in me hath not been void, but I have laboured more abundantly than all they; Yet not I, but the grace of God with me."—1 Cor. 15: 10.

In returning to the subject upon which I twice addressed you the Sunday preceding my departure for Baltimore I feel my responsibility to your souls for the protection of your saving faith, and to our Lord Jesus Christ for my fidelity to the first duty of the episcopal office, nowise diminished, but rather enhanced, because the local journals have in the interval presented to you reports of successive sermons repeating the erroneous and terribly far-reaching principle, "All power is God's, and all agency is man's," under the sanction of the same much-respected and influential name that vouches for its first instance, it having been suggested in a letter written to me by a most worthy Presbyterian gentleman, that the rev. preacher might perhaps have meant something different from that which his words seemed to convey, and that the fault lay only in inconsiderate expression, I have studied most carefully the journalistic reports of the three later sermons, in hope of finding some orthodox explanation of the principle, or some explicit declaration of God's "agency" by the working of His grace in man's mind and heart, going before, and accompanying, and perfecting man's "agency" as a necessary co-efficient in every good work.

With regret I must confess that my search has been in vain, and that I feel disappointed at no effort having been made to render harmless, what, as it now stands, is calculated to do grievous injury to young minds. There is nothing, from beginning to end, in those sermons to modify in any degree the obvious meaning of the text.

THE EXPLICIT ANTITHESIS which distinguishes sharply between power and agency, and by a two-fold affirmation, each unlimited and unqualified, attributes "all agency" in human affairs to man, and barely assigns "all power" to God as its counterpart in the moral universe.

The erroneous principle has not, it is true, been re-affirmed in its original form; it has been altered in two different modes, seemingly by way of explanation, in the second sermon; but yet without any perceptible amendment of doctrine. One of the new forms of assertion runs thus: "All the power is God's, and all the agency, or instrumentality, is man's."

This does not make the case a whit better. For, even if the term "instrumentality," which could not at all be applied to human agency in the strict philosophical and literal sense of the word, is to be accepted as a vague metaphorical synonyme, it must necessarily be understood to imply the three essential conditions of free agency, as distinguished from instrumentality, viz: inherent power, natural or acquired, proportionate to the effect; intelligence, likewise inherent, directing the power suitably to the production of the effect; and active indifference of will, determined by no agency outside itself, but by its own choice, in the application of both power and intelligence for the accomplishment of the desired effect. Manifestly, therefore, the question still remains the same—whether man, be he styled God's "agent" or God's "instrument," by working out the Saviour's ends in him or through him, can effectively employ his intelligence and will and other faculties or power given him by God for the fulfilment of all the duties of Christian life, by himself, in virtue of his all-efficient, all-efficient "agency?" or has he absolute need of God's co-operative "agency," by means of quickening and strengthening grace, for the attainment of his last end, and for the performance of each and every act conducive to that end?

In the latter part of the second sermon the obnoxious principle is enunciated in this other form: "The power is God's and the agency is man's." Here, you will observe, the

MOMENTOUS LITTLE WORD, "ALL," which principally gave occasion to my first remonstrance, has been dropped. Nevertheless the false doctrine is still there. Certain it is, that "agency is man's," in regard of all that God requires man to do. No one disputes that. When, however, it is asserted that "the agency is man's," and this proposition is the second member of a sensational antithesis, balancing the counter-assertion, "the power is God's," the common law of language proclaims the definite affirmative proposition to be equivalent to the

universal; and so the two constituents of effectiveness, namely power and agency, appear distributed adequately between the two subjects, God and man, God supplying all the power, and man all the agency. It sounds not unlike the apothegm of the French Prime Minister, who loved to define his own and his Royal Master's functions respectively, saying, "The King rules; the Minister governs."

The learned preacher, having recalled attention to his various illustrations of his principle, "All power is God's, and all agency is man's," set forth in his first sermon (with which we have already dealt), has been pleased in the second sermon to add another, more objectionable than the former. He says, "Everywhere we are indebted for enjoyment, or improvement, or the accomplishment of our plans, to human agency, and, while giving all the glory to God, let us never forget to acknowledge the agents he uses." Every man's own business will suggest to him the aptest illustrations, and it is quite unnecessary for me even to suggest others.

Undoubtedly "we are indebted to human agency," for many enjoyments, improvements, and accomplishments of our plans. This has never been denied by any one. It is not "human agency but man's "all agency," exclusive of God's agency, that is called in question. We, Catholics, make our grateful acknowledgments to the benefactors of society; and no power or institution on earth has ever exhibited so appreciative and bountiful a spirit of gratitude as the Church and her Pontiffs have invariably displayed, towards

ALL GOOD AND GREAT MEN who have done their part in advancing the high interests of humanity, as secondary, subordinate and partial agents under the God of light and truth and power and love. But we must never forget, nor will the Church allow us to forget, our indebtedness to the primary, all-potential, all-efficient Agent, the Lord God, omnipotent and omnipresent, in whose life man lives, in whose activity man moves, in whose self-existing essence man has his being, and without whose positive concurrence in action man's power remains inert, man's "agency" is absolutely non-existent, whether in the natural or the supernatural order of life.

Let us now examine more closely the illustration drawn from the "man of business" and his "agent," which has been adduced with so much emphasis and confidence of assertion; and let us particularly note its application to Christian life, as such, and to the fulfilment of the tasks enjoined upon the children of redemption by our blessed Saviour in the text which the rev. preacher has made the ground-work of his four sermons. The mutual relation between a "man of business" and his "agent" is declared parallel with what is gratuitously termed "the fundamental law of the divine government," expressed by the sentence, "All power is God's and all agency is man's." You have no need to be told in what this relation consists. A man of business, finding himself unable to attend personally and immediately to the several branches of his trade or profession, or because his affairs are too extensive, employs an "agent" that is, a "worker" (for that is the English translation of the word), to transact the affairs of his or that department in his name. He chooses the man whom, all things considered, he deems most capable, gives him definite instructions, and

GUARANTEES HIM THE STOCK OR CAPITAL, and, having despatched him on his mission, say, to England or the States, retires to the quiet of his family, and awaits hopefully at his fireside the result of his "agent's" labours in due course. Meanwhile the "agent" or "worker" is all activity. His skilled intelligence, his energy of will, his tact, his industry of mind and body, are devoted with all earnestness to the business of his department, that it may prove successful. Having done his work, the credit of success is his; and in the distribution of the profits he receives his salary, perhaps also a bonus, as the reward of his work; whilst the "man of business," who neither worked nor helped, obtains a return in money for the use and risk of his capital. Is this a true picture of the relation between Almighty God and His human creature, on whom He has laid the law of good works as a condition of entrance into His Kingdom of glory? Is man the "man of business" in his spiritual affairs, his prayers, his temptations, his subjugation of his passions, his public and private duties, his deeds of charity, his life-long observance of the laws of God and His church, even as the business "agent" has been in the working of his department? Is it by our own industry and skill and tact that we expect to obtain victory over the world, the flesh and the devil, and share in the triumph of Christ's resurrection? Is the Lord our God as inactive in our labours and temptations, and in the performance of the supernatural works of virtue, by which alone we draw nigh to our supernatural destiny, as the "man of business" has been in the mercantile transactions of his life abroad? Oh, no! God's part in the work of man's salvation does not consist in the bare assignment of powers and duties. He co-operates with man, not in communication of "powers" only, but in every detail of "agency." He sustains him personally and immediately in life and faculty and motion, through all his successive acts, natural and supernatural. It would be more easy for man to leap from the earth to the sun than to perform the least supernatural action bringing him any nearer to God, unless the Spirit of grace come to his aid, elevating, energizing, attracting and directing him by the inspiration of heavenly motives of faith and hope and charity, and by corresponding movements in his mind and

heart. "No man can say, Lord Jesus, but by the Holy Ghost," (1 Cor. 12: 13). No man can persevere for any length of time in the faithful discharge of his ordinary duties, or pass unscathed through a single grievous temptation, unless the Holy Ghost supplies him with medicinal grace, drawn from the precious wounds of the Saviour, as an antidote against

THE SICKLIKENESS OF OUR FALLEN NATURE, our waywardness of mind, our sensuality of heart, our rebellious passions, our whole soul and all its faculties, tainted by the impressions of sinfulness from without, and weighed down by the body of corruption. It is this divine agency of grace upon the inward man, conjointly with the pious Christian's agency of free co-operation with God's movements, that constitutes the whole difference between a truly Christian life and a life of merely human routine, between the natural and the supernatural man. Hence it is that one man labours hard throughout all his days, looking, however, to worldly ends alone, and of such it is written, "They have slept this sleep; and all the men of riches have found nothing in their hands," (Psalm 73); whilst another man, who labours, perhaps, less diligently, but is actuated by motives springing from faith and hope and charity, and by the interior movements of grace, is earning daily for himself the rich treasures of heaven, according to the promise, "Every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labour" (1 Cor. 3: 14).

Wherefore, let no man mistake the Catholic doctrine, that all agency is not God's in the affair of salvation. To God belongs not power only, but agency also, a superior agency, a primary, personal agency, conjointly with man's agency, in every good work of man. Language could not express it more distinctly than St. Paul's declaration, which I have selected for my text: "By the grace of God I am what I am. But his grace in me hath not been void, but I have laboured more abundantly than all they. Yet not I, but the grace of God with me." It is not grace alone; for man can truly say, "I have laboured." It is not man alone; for the world is ever true, "Yet not I, but the grace of God with me." Let me speak to you of

THOSE JOINT AGENCIES separately, according as the Scripture unfolds them to our view. "What shall I do, that I may have life everlasting?" was the question of questions put by a young lawyer one day to the Saviour of men. The answer occurred to him: "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." (Matt. 19: c.) To his chosen Twelve, already privileged by His friendship, Jesus said, "Ye are my friends if ye do the things that I command you" (John 15: c.). The final command given by Him to the Apostolic Hierarchy, for its application to all ages, was to baptize men, and to teach the baptized "to observe," said He, "all things whatsoever I have commanded you." (Matt. 28: c.) Thus the fulfilment of our baptismal vows, our continuance in the friendship of Jesus Christ, and our attainment of life everlasting, are identified with the doing of good works, according to the whole law of God in every department of duty. It is a great privilege of grace to have been chosen by God from all eternity, and called by God in time, to the adoption of His children and the heirloom of grace and glory in preference to millions of others; but this

PRIVILEGE MAY BE FORFEITED, and our inheritance may be given to another, unless we strive after our heavenly destiny by the fulfilment of good works suitably to our Christian calling; "Wherefore, brethren," says St. Peter, (2 Ep. 1: c.), "labor the more, that by good works you may make sure your vocation and election; for so an entrance shall be ministered to you abundantly into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." An illustration from the Olympic games is frequently employed by St. Paul to stir up the faithful to activity and patience and perseverance in the pursuit of the heavenly prize: "Know ye not," he writes, "that they who run in the race, all do so, but only one receiveth the prize? So run that you may obtain." (1 Cor. 9: chap.) We must be filled with a holy rivalry in doing good, and be as earnest as if there was only one crown to be striven for by us all, and one alone was to win it. Need I further remind you that the Judge of the living and the dead has forewarned mankind of the issue that shall decide each one's fate on the last day? Not by words, but by deeds of charity, shall the scale of justice be governed; and they who have done what the law of charity required of them according to their condition and ability shall be called "Blessed of the Father" and invited into the Kingdom of endless joy; whilst they who neglected works of charity, shall be declared "accursed," and cast down into the "everlasting fire prepared for the

DEVIL AND HIS ANGELS." And because certain heresies arose in the Church during the lifetime of the Apostles, who sought to combine self-ense and the negation of their passions with the hope of salvation through Christ by faith alone, the Holy Ghost inspired St. James, "the brother of the Lord," to denounce this soul-destroying error as follows: "What shall it profit, my brethren, if a man say he hath faith, but hath not works? Shall faith be able to save him? Thou believest that there is one God. Thou dost well; the demons also believe and tremble. But with thou know, O

vain man, that faith without works is dead? Seest thou that Abraham's faith did co-operate with his works, and by works faith was made perfect? As the body without the spirit is dead, so also faith without works is dead." (James 2: c.) Wherefore brethren, the Catholic Church never ceases to remind her children that

WE MUST WORK for our salvation; we must strive earnestly and perseveringly for it, and deny ourselves many sensual enjoyments, and fight the good fight, and run our course in patient effort, like the Olympic athletes, looking forward to the victor's crown; we must supplement our holy faith by works of holiness according to each one's state and condition; otherwise our faith will avail as little to salvation for us as for the demons in hell; for they also "believe and tremble" and "bow the knee" at the sound of the holy name of Jesus.

Now, side by side with those pressing exhortations to good works in the Written Word of God, stands the fundamental dogma of Christian faith that man, although regenerated by baptism, and indwelt with the spiritual faculties, or habits of virtue, corresponding to his new and spiritual life, is nevertheless dependent, absolutely dependent, upon the awakening, stimulating and co-operating "agency" of the Spirit of grace for the expeditious use of those vital faculties in all and every act, great or small, conducive anywise to the end of his existence. Without this "agency" of grace upon his intellect, enlightening it; and upon his will, quickening it to active correspondence with the Divine promptings; and upon all the faculties of his soul, natural or acquired, elevating, sustaining them, adding their energy, in the progress from thought to wish, from wish to purpose, from purpose to deed, from deed begun to deed accomplished, man is utterly incapable of effecting any salutary work whatever, that is, any work positively conducive to the blessed end of Christian life. The scriptural proofs of this dogma shall form the subject, please God, of my next sermon.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas was celebrated in London with the accustomed fervor and solemnity. Notwithstanding the fact that the Forty Hours' Devotion had taken place but the week previous, and that so many men approached the sacraments, the number of those receiving Holy Communion at Christmas was this year unusually large. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at 6 o'clock in St. Peter's Cathedral by His Lordship the Bishop of London. There was a very large congregation in attendance at that early hour. His Lordship preached a sermon on the great mystery of the Incarnation, and then with enter into life, he to the commandments." (Matt. 19: c.) To his chosen Twelve, already privileged by His friendship, Jesus said, "Ye are my friends if ye do the things that I command you" (John 15: c.). The final command given by Him to the Apostolic Hierarchy, for its application to all ages, was to baptize men, and to teach the baptized "to observe," said He, "all things whatsoever I have commanded you." (Matt. 28: c.) Thus the fulfilment of our baptismal vows, our continuance in the friendship of Jesus Christ, and our attainment of life everlasting, are identified with the doing of good works, according to the whole law of God in every department of duty. It is a great privilege of grace to have been chosen by God from all eternity, and called by God in time, to the adoption of His children and the heirloom of grace and glory in preference to millions of others; but this

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Now, side by side with those pressing exhortations to good works in the Written Word of God, stands the fundamental dogma of Christian faith that man, although regenerated by baptism, and indwelt with the spiritual faculties, or habits of virtue, corresponding to his new and spiritual life, is nevertheless dependent, absolutely dependent, upon the awakening, stimulating and co-operating "agency" of the Spirit of grace for the expeditious use of those vital faculties in all and every act, great or small, conducive anywise to the end of his existence. Without this "agency" of grace upon his intellect, enlightening it; and upon his will, quickening it to active correspondence with the Divine promptings; and upon all the faculties of his soul, natural or acquired, elevating, sustaining them, adding their energy, in the progress from thought to wish, from wish to purpose, from purpose to deed, from deed begun to deed accomplished, man is utterly incapable of effecting any salutary work whatever, that is, any work positively conducive to the blessed end of Christian life. The scriptural proofs of this dogma shall form the subject, please God, of my next sermon.

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DEVIL AND HIS ANGELS." And because certain heresies arose in the Church during the lifetime of the Apostles, who sought to combine self-ense and the negation of their passions with the hope of salvation through Christ by faith alone, the Holy Ghost inspired St. James, "the brother of the Lord," to denounce this soul-destroying error as follows: "What shall it profit, my brethren, if a man say he hath faith, but hath not works? Shall faith be able to save him? Thou believest that there is one God. Thou dost well; the demons also believe and tremble. But with thou know, O

vain man, that faith without works is dead? Seest thou that Abraham's faith did co-operate with his works, and by works faith was made perfect? As the body without the spirit is dead, so also faith without works is dead." (James 2: c.) Wherefore brethren, the Catholic Church never ceases to remind her children that

WE MUST WORK for our salvation; we must strive earnestly and perseveringly for it, and deny ourselves many sensual enjoyments, and fight the good fight, and run our course in patient effort, like the Olympic athletes, looking forward to the victor's crown; we must supplement our holy faith by works of holiness according to each one's state and condition; otherwise our faith will avail as little to salvation for us as for the demons in hell; for they also "believe and tremble" and "bow the knee" at the sound of the holy name of Jesus.

Now, side by side with those pressing exhortations to good works in the Written Word of God, stands the fundamental dogma of Christian faith that man, although regenerated by baptism, and indwelt with the spiritual faculties, or habits of virtue, corresponding to his new and spiritual life, is nevertheless dependent, absolutely dependent, upon the awakening, stimulating and co-operating "agency" of the Spirit of grace for the expeditious use of those vital faculties in all and every act, great or small, conducive anywise to the end of his existence. Without this "agency" of grace upon his intellect, enlightening it; and upon his will, quickening it to active correspondence with the Divine promptings; and upon all the faculties of his soul, natural or acquired, elevating, sustaining them, adding their energy, in the progress from thought to wish, from wish to purpose, from purpose to deed, from deed begun to deed accomplished, man is utterly incapable of effecting any salutary work whatever, that is, any work positively conducive to the blessed end of Christian life. The scriptural proofs of this dogma shall form the subject, please God, of my next sermon.

CHRISTMAS.

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1885. A LESSON OF HISTORY.

In the average Protestant intellect there is a blind and unreasoning hatred of Spain and its noble people. This hatred finds its usual expression of such a feeling, provocation and calumny. In one of the Canadian organs of the sectaries we lately read the following characteristic statement of opinion: "An American exchange says: Spain seems to be anxious to retain her glorious pre-eminence of being the most abject vassal of Rome. Like the Bourbons, its priests cling to the past, and are incapable of learning the lessons of the times. They have started a monster demonstration in every church in favor of the temporal power of the Pope. With bigoted fanaticism they are showing their dense ignorance by instigating the people to demand the re-establishment of the Inquisition. Evangelists are publicly insulted in the streets by boys of from ten to sixteen years of age shouting, 'Long live the Inquisition for the burning of all Protestants!' A preacher in the principal church of Bilbao recently said, 'Liberals do not want the Inquisition, but since there has been none in Spain, once rich, has become poor, once great, has become small. And though the black Liberals do not want the Inquisition, we must have it in order to exterminate the Protestants; and then by means of the true religion we shall bring back the splendor and greatness of the prosperous times of Philip II.' It is the boast of Rome that she does not change. Evidently some of her Spanish propagandists retain the spirit of Torquemada, and long to light the fires of the auto-da-fé."

from that period only once in two years. After it was assembled the king had no right to prorogue or dissolve it, without its own consent, and the session continued forty days. Prescott adds that not satisfied with having erected such formidable barriers against the encroachments of the royal prerogative, nor willing to commit the sole guardianship of their liberties entirely to the vigilance and authority of an assembly similar to the diets, states-general and parliaments, in which other feudal nations have placed so much confidence, the Aragonese had recourse to an institution peculiar to themselves, and elected a *justicia*, or supreme judge. This magistrate was vested with extraordinary powers. He was the supreme interpreter of the laws. Appeals lay to him from royal and local judges. And even when an appeal was made to him, he could take cognizance of the case himself, prohibiting inferior judges to proceed. It was the prerogative of the *justicia* to inspect the conduct of royalty itself. He had the right of reviewing all royal proclamations and patents, and to declare whether or not they were agreeable to law and ought to be carried into execution. He, by his sole authority, could exclude any of the king's ministers from the conduct of affairs, and call them to answer for their maladministration. He himself was accountable to the cortes only, for the manner in which he discharged the duties of his high office, and performed functions of the greatest importance that could be committed to a subject. Even in swearing allegiance to their sovereign the Aragonese devised an oath reminding him of his dependence on his subjects: "We," said the justice to the king in the name of his subjects, "we who are each of us as good, and who are altogether more powerful than you, promise obedience to your government, if you maintain our rights and liberties; but if not, not." Such were the Aragonese—such their love of liberty—such their jealous guardianship of their privileges. In Castile, according to the same writer, the executive part of the government was committed to the king, but with a prerogative extremely limited. The legislative authority resided in the cortes, composed of the nobility, the dignified ecclesiastics and the representatives of the cities. The assembly of the cortes in Castile was very ancient and seems to have been coeval with the constitution. The members of the three different orders who had a right of suffrage met in one place, and deliberated as one collective body, the decisions of which were regulated by the majority. The right of imposing taxes, of enacting laws, and of redressing grievances, belonged to this assembly; and, in order to secure the assent of the king to such statutes and regulations as were deemed salutary or beneficial to the kingdom, it was usual in the cortes to take no step towards granting money until all business relative to the public welfare was concluded. The representatives of the cities seem to have obtained a seat very early in the cortes of Castile, and soon acquired such influence and credit as were very uncommon, at a period when the splendor and pre-eminence of the nobility had eclipsed or depressed all other orders of men. The number of members from cities bore such a proportion to that of the whole cortes, as rendered them an extremely respectable body. Thus we see that the two leading kingdoms of Spain, in the days when that nation was most Catholic, dearly loved legitimate freedom and had recourse to practice the principles of constitutional government with a precision unknown for centuries after in England itself. In the latter country the sovereign, especially after the reformation, ruled the Parliament as he willed. He filled one Chamber with his creatures, and the other packed with his tools. Not satisfied with these encroachments on popular liberty he called parliament together only at his own convenience. We have before us a table of the duration of English Parliaments which clearly supports the correctness of this view. In the reign of Henry the Eighth the first parliament met January 21st, 1509, and was dissolved after one month and two days; the second had an existence of two years and one month, dying on the 4th of March, 1513. The third lived from February 3, 1514, to Dec. 22nd, 1515. The fourth perished after a precarious existence of three months and twenty-nine days. Then there came an interval of seven years without a parliament. That which met on the 3rd of November, 1520, lived because of its servility and corruption, till the 4th of April, 1528. The next died young, after a life of one month and ten days. Then came another interval without a parliament extending from July 18th, 1536, till April 28th, 1539. The parliament which met at the latter date lasted for one year, two months and twenty-six days; the next for three years, two months and thirteen days, and the last, of Henry, for one year, two months and eight days. All these parliaments were called for the mere pur-

pose of ratifying the royal will, not to initiate new legislation or to act in the slightest degree independently of the king. It is then surprising that the records of Henry's parliament are stained with usurpations, spoliation and cruelties till then unheard of? The same table shows that in the reign of Elizabeth there was no parliament from May, 1558, till January, 1562; none from January, 1567, till April, 1571; none from March, 1580, till November, 1585; none from March, 1588, till November 1592; none from April, 1593, till October, 1597; none again from February, 1598, to October, 1601. In the reign of James I., her successor, there was no parliament from February, 1611 till April, 1614, and none again from June, 1614 till January, 1620. Charles I. governed without a parliament from March, 1628 till April, 1640, while his son Charles II. kept a subservient parliament in existence for sixteen years, eight months and sixteen days. Lingard tells us that Elizabeth firmly believed and zealously upheld the principles of government established by her father: the exercise of absolute authority by the sovereign, and the duty of passive obedience in the subject. "The doctrine with which the lord-keeper Bacon opened her first parliament was indelibly inculcated by all his successors during her reign, that if the queen consulted the two houses, it was through choice, not through necessity, to the end that her laws might be more satisfactory to her people, not that they might derive any force from their assent. She possessed by her prerogative whatever was requisite for the government of the realm. She could, at her pleasure, suspend the operation of existing statutes, or issue proclamations which should have the force of law. In her opinion the chief use of parliaments was to vote money, to regulate the minutiae of trade, and to legislate for individual and local interests. To the lower house she granted, indeed, freedom of debate, but it was to be a decent freedom, the liberty of saying 'ay' or 'no'; and those that transgressed that decency were liable, as we have repeatedly seen, to feel the weight of the royal displeasure." Lingard cites the Venetian ambassador in the time of Mary as stating that "in point of fact the kings of England were become absolute lords and masters; and that, like the Grand Turk, they had established a council similar to that of the Bashaw, who preside nearly in the manner of the Bashaws, assembled together, constituted themselves masters not only of the people and public ministers, but also of ambassadors and princes, sent their written mandates through the hands, commanded in the most authoritative manner, and required most punctual obedience, as if their resolutions proceeded from the king himself." In 1614 the Commons protesting somewhat refractory, James I. commanded that body to proceed to the consideration of the supply, and punished their disobedience by a hasty dissolution. The next morning the most violent and refractory of the members were called before the council; they were told that, though the king had given them liberty, he had not authorized licentiousness of speech, and five of the number were committed to the Tower. Neither could they obtain their discharge before they had revealed the names of their prompters and advisers, who in their turn were called before the council and imprisoned. We need not here repeat the story of Charles I., in his unsuccessful efforts to govern without parliament, and to set at naught its resolutions. He died a sort of martyr to royal prerogative, which Charles II., and after him James II., sought to revive and re-establish. Their failure did not discourage their successors to make like attempts. George III., for instance, was by nature and instinct the most despotic sovereign of England since the Tudors. By the aid of a parliament which did not represent the people, he was enabled to secure sanction for schemes and purposes inimical to the best interests of the people and essentially subversive of their rights and privileges. Even at this very moment multitudes of Englishmen protest that they do not enjoy parliamentary government in the true sense of that term because of the existence of an hereditary chamber which steps in at most inopportune moments to reject the just demands of the people for reform. Who does not perceive that at this very moment, with all Englishmen's boasts of their freedom, an irresponsible chamber can override the decision of the people's representatives, and tell them that what the people demand they cannot have. Is this popular government, as understood by the benighted Spaniards of old, the proud Castilians and the fearless Aragonese? Is this popular government, as understood even in Spain to-day? If any one think we overdraw the case let him hear the words of John Bright addressed to his constituents, wherein that statesman sets forth in clearest terms the extraordinary powers of the British peerage, powers incompatible

with popular freedom in the true sense of the word: "The members of the House of Peers—the 500 persons or families—are reported," he says, "to be the owners of one-fifth of the whole of the land in the United Kingdom. I do not in the least object to any man owning an estate which he has honestly come by. I would not deprive a landowner, or manufacturer, or merchant, or shopkeeper, or labourer of anything that is his; and I am not calling in question the legality of the ownership of all this land by the 500 peers, or peers' families, whose claims we are now discussing. But, besides this, I see it is reported that the 500 peers are possessors of not less—believe considerably more—than 4,000 livings of the Church of England. If this be so, then it follows that the House of Peers among them can appoint, and appoint in the main, several thousand owners of the parishes in what are to be considered the highest things. Besides this, the House of Lords, or members of that House for the most part, are lords-tenants of counties. In that office they appoint almost all the county magistrates. The county magistrates administer justice in the county; they profess to do it—and, with some exceptions, in the main, endeavour to perform their duty. Beyond this, again, the members of the House of Lords, the great landlords, exercise a very powerful control over the county representation. There are counties in which the whole representation, without fear of contest, will be found to be in the hands of two, three, or four members of the House of Lords. They have yet another peculiarity which I ought not to omit to mention, in that the great owners of land they are able to a very much lighter taxation—direct taxation—upon land than is the case with any other class of landowners in any European kingdom or in the United States of America." The right hon. gentleman then traces the disappearance of royal authority and asks the people if they can consent to an abuse as heinous on the part of the peers: "I shall give you what I think is an interesting fact or two with regard to this matter. Two hundred years ago—300 years ago I will go back as far as that, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth—in the reign of the Tudor monarchs the monarch was almost despotic, and could do as he liked, as Queen Elizabeth did as she liked with any bills that came up from her parliament. On one occasion, at the end of one session, having 193 bills presented to her for her acceptance, she actually and without ceremony rejected 48, or more than one-half of them. Well, we will come down through the time of the Commonwealth and the Stuarts to the reign of William III. William III. in 1693 had before him a bill called the Place Bill. The object of it was to exclude from the House of Commons all holders of offices of trust or profit under the Crown. That bill was rejected by the king. What did the House of Commons do in reply? It resolved itself into a Grand Council, and it passed a resolution which said that the king should advise the king not to give the Royal assent to the Act which was to take off a grievance and a scandal from the nation was an enemy to their Majesty and to the good of the Kingdom." Now you see what the House of Commons said then to the veto of the Crown. A few years afterwards, in the year 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne, there was one unimportant bill called the Scotch Militia Bill which Queen Anne rejected, but I believe if you go down to this, a better time, that the Sovereign on the 17th year of 1777, when the English throne has never passed both Houses of Parliament. You will observe, then, coming down from Queen Elizabeth's time, that as freedom grew in this country, the veto declined and was finally abandoned. "The question which we have before us now is this fact, that the Lords do now what the despotic monarchs did formerly, and the question which I put to you, and from this platform to all the people of the United Kingdom is this—Shall we submit? Shall we submit, or shall we curb the nobles as our fathers curbed our kings? I may assure you that the veto of the monarch was legal in those days, and was much cherished; but it was given up and abolished. Yet the throne remained, and it remained with an impaired dignity; and from that time it has been held in great and just reverence by the great bulk of the people of this country. How, then, should we curb the House of Lords? At present, you know that when within their own walls they are, in a sense, omnipotent. They can, if they like, I believe, turn out any one of their own members, in the same way that the House of Commons has turned out one of its members."

Wealthy Irishmen.

The idea that Irishmen, and especially Irish Catholics, have no standing in the commercial world is a common but erroneous one. The fact is that on the Pacific slope there are ten Irishmen who own between them \$418,000,000. Their names are as follows:— J. W. Mackey ..... \$150,000,000 Jas. C. Flood ..... 68,000,000 J. C. Fair ..... 50,000,000 L. Coleman, Sr. & O'Brien ..... 50,000,000 Peter Donohue ..... 25,000,000 Hugh McGuire ..... 20,000,000 C. B. Crocker ..... 20,000,000 Luke Cavanaugh ..... 15,000,000 Gerald Malone ..... 12,000,000 W. J. O'Reilly ..... 8,000,000 \$418,000,000 All those men with the single exception of C. E. Crocker, are Roman Catholics, and there are no ten men of any nationality who can show such an amount of wealth as these ten Irishmen.—San Francisco News Letter.

with popular freedom in the true sense of the word: "The members of the House of Peers—the 500 persons or families—are reported," he says, "to be the owners of one-fifth of the whole of the land in the United Kingdom. I do not in the least object to any man owning an estate which he has honestly come by. I would not deprive a landowner, or manufacturer, or merchant, or shopkeeper, or labourer of anything that is his; and I am not calling in question the legality of the ownership of all this land by the 500 peers, or peers' families, whose claims we are now discussing. But, besides this, I see it is reported that the 500 peers are possessors of not less—believe considerably more—than 4,000 livings of the Church of England. If this be so, then it follows that the House of Peers among them can appoint, and appoint in the main, several thousand owners of the parishes in what are to be considered the highest things. Besides this, the House of Lords, or members of that House for the most part, are lords-tenants of counties. In that office they appoint almost all the county magistrates. The county magistrates administer justice in the county; they profess to do it—and, with some exceptions, in the main, endeavour to perform their duty. Beyond this, again, the members of the House of Lords, the great landlords, exercise a very powerful control over the county representation. There are counties in which the whole representation, without fear of contest, will be found to be in the hands of two, three, or four members of the House of Lords. They have yet another peculiarity which I ought not to omit to mention, in that the great owners of land they are able to a very much lighter taxation—direct taxation—upon land than is the case with any other class of landowners in any European kingdom or in the United States of America." The right hon. gentleman then traces the disappearance of royal authority and asks the people if they can consent to an abuse as heinous on the part of the peers: "I shall give you what I think is an interesting fact or two with regard to this matter. Two hundred years ago—300 years ago I will go back as far as that, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth—in the reign of the Tudor monarchs the monarch was almost despotic, and could do as he liked, as Queen Elizabeth did as she liked with any bills that came up from her parliament. On one occasion, at the end of one session, having 193 bills presented to her for her acceptance, she actually and without ceremony rejected 48, or more than one-half of them. Well, we will come down through the time of the Commonwealth and the Stuarts to the reign of William III. William III. in 1693 had before him a bill called the Place Bill. The object of it was to exclude from the House of Commons all holders of offices of trust or profit under the Crown. That bill was rejected by the king. What did the House of Commons do in reply? It resolved itself into a Grand Council, and it passed a resolution which said that the king should advise the king not to give the Royal assent to the Act which was to take off a grievance and a scandal from the nation was an enemy to their Majesty and to the good of the Kingdom." Now you see what the House of Commons said then to the veto of the Crown. A few years afterwards, in the year 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne, there was one unimportant bill called the Scotch Militia Bill which Queen Anne rejected, but I believe if you go down to this, a better time, that the Sovereign on the 17th year of 1777, when the English throne has never passed both Houses of Parliament. You will observe, then, coming down from Queen Elizabeth's time, that as freedom grew in this country, the veto declined and was finally abandoned. "The question which we have before us now is this fact, that the Lords do now what the despotic monarchs did formerly, and the question which I put to you, and from this platform to all the people of the United Kingdom is this—Shall we submit? Shall we submit, or shall we curb the nobles as our fathers curbed our kings? I may assure you that the veto of the monarch was legal in those days, and was much cherished; but it was given up and abolished. Yet the throne remained, and it remained with an impaired dignity; and from that time it has been held in great and just reverence by the great bulk of the people of this country. How, then, should we curb the House of Lords? At present, you know that when within their own walls they are, in a sense, omnipotent. They can, if they like, I believe, turn out any one of their own members, in the same way that the House of Commons has turned out one of its members."

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

The condition of Russia, social, political and religious, is now engaging wide-spread attention. The abolition of serfdom wrought a marvellous change in the social condition of Russia, the real effects of which are now beginning to be felt. The peasantry is, in the Russian empire, felt to be a great power, whose influence must, before long, extend to every department of the administration. The Russian mind has, in fact, of late been set thinking. And once a whole people are seized with a thinking spell, it is difficult to forecast the future. The Nihilist movement has not, it is true, as far as the organization itself is concerned, extended to any appreciable degree, to the masses of the people outside the cities. But it has had an influence on the peasants, which, if administrative and governmental reforms be long delayed, must end in grave civil commotions. The Church in Russia has no influence whatever on the people. But lately we were assured that a religious revolution was threatened in the country. The Czar, as is well known, for many generations been recognized as the religious as well as the political head of the state. In the Russian system he is Pope as well as King. No bishop or metropolitan can hold office without the seal of the Czar, not in his capacity as emperor, but as the viceregent of God. Lately, however, we were told that a set of dissenters had arisen which threatens the overthrow of this belief in divine election. These dissenters have their headquarters in Moscow, and have thousands of adherents throughout the empire. They are not Nihilists, and do not seek to subvert the existing Government, but simply discard the religious ritual used by the loyalists, and deny the religious supremacy of the Czar. It is stated, however, that they are committing acts of fanaticism which will make them subject to the severe penal laws of Russia, and that they will be thus crushed out of existence as other religious rebels have been. If they are crushed out of existence it will be solely through the intervention of the civil power, the Church being, as we have said, powerless for good or evil. We were lately very forcibly struck by the views of the American on the sad condition of religion in the Russian: "In Russia the Church," says that journal, "is torpid, if not moribund, as an intellectual influence. It has lost all hold on educated public opinion. It celebrates rites, builds churches, and goes through all the forms of Church life. But it does nothing to meet the yearnings of the nineteenth century. As a consequence nothing but repression is used to meet the neglected tendencies dominant among the educated Russians. Count Tolstoy, the brilliant but impractical minister of education, looks indeed to the influence of the sound classical training as likely to counteract the shallow tendencies of the materialistic and atheistic movement. To effect this he has imposed on the intermediate schools a standard of classic teaching so high as to compel many of the pupils to cease their work. Even Count Pobedonosev, and his colleague Professor Pobedonosev, seem to place no reliance on the church. Their other weapon is repression of any literature they think dangerous in tendency. The Moscow Annals, which held a place only to be compared with the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in France, has been compelled to cease publication by the severity of the new censorship. A list of books, some of them of altogether innocent tendency, such as Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations,' has been placed on the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* from the government. As the effect will be to secure every such book an extensive circulation in secret, it is to be regretted that the majority of these books are not as wholesome reading as that we have named." The Church, therefore, hopes, through the repressive measures adopted by the government, to maintain its ill-gotten and ill-deserved supremacy. The present political relations of Russia are not quite satisfactory. True, there is at present a feeling, if not of friendliness, one of easy indifference, to Germany. Not so, however, in the case of Austria. Towards that power there is entertained a feeling of deepest hostility, traceable to the war of 1876. Austria secured, by the treaty of Berlin, much of the predominance in South-Eastern Europe for which Russia fought with Turkey. And, as another war might prove too expensive, Austria is likely, for some time, to retain that predominance. Hence the ill-feeling. In material progress Russia is making rapid advancement. The balance of trade is now in favor of the empire, and the home market is held by the home manufacturers. The building of the great railway southward through Persia must have the effect of rendering that great country commercially subject to Russia. What Russia imperatively requires is good honest government. Till the present despotic system be effaced there can be no just hope of continued tranquility or well-founded prosperity. With free institutions Catholicity would, in Russia, whose people are of a religious turn in the best sense of the term, make great and rapid progress.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

Anything concerning Japan will be read with interest by Catholics. That great country was at a comparatively early date evangelized by Catholic missionaries. It has had its apostles and its martyrs. For nearly two hundred years, however, its gates were closed to Christian missionaries and the profession of Christianity made a crime. Now, however, a brighter era seems to dawn for that great country. Its political condition has of late undergone changes of a radical character, but before referring to these changes, let us say a word or two concerning its physical features, political condition, its fiscal and commercial status. Japan, in these regards, is thus described: "An ancient and extensive Empire, consisting of several large and many small islands, said to comprise in all about 3,800, the principal of which are Nippon, or Nihon (which in Japan gives name to the whole empire), Shikoku, Kiushiu, and Yezo, the latter being a colonial dependency, situate to the north of the main island, Nippon, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits. The Kurili Islands belong to Japan, and she has recently incorporated Loochoo under the name of 'Prefecture of Okinawa.' The empire comprises an area estimated at 147,629 square miles, with a population of 35,925,313. Japan is said to possess a written history extending over 2,500 years, and its sovereigns to have formed an unbroken dynasty since 660 B.C., the present Emperor being the 123rd of his race, but the actual history begins about 400 A.D. Within the last few years Japan has made unparalleled progress in civilization and the adoption of Western manners and customs. The feudal system, under which the country was governed by numerous lords, has been abolished, and the Mikado is now absolutely the Sovereign of the State. The islands are eminently volcanic, and several of the summits are still eruptive; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji yama, one of the most sacred mountains of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,365 feet high. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-third of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses two or three fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, and sulphur abound; agate, corallian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold and silver mining is prosecuted on a substantial scale, and a fair supply of minding coal may be noted the camphor tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, which also furnishes the celebrated 'laquer' of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria Japonica, Pinus Massalottiana, and Zelkova Keaki; the maple is merely ornamental. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat, and other cereals, are all cultivated; agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The chief products are, in the main, rice, silk, cotton, yam, shirting, muscadine, velvet, cloths, and other piece-goods; metals, drugs, and medicines are also among the imports. Sugar is largely imported from China. The chief exports are tea, silk, silkworms, eggs, cottons, lacquer-wares, copper, camphor, and dried fish. The internal trade of Japan is very extensive, and consists of 31,440 men on a peace footing, and is increased to 46,050 in time of war; the navy of 12 vessels, of which five are iron-plated. Under treaties with the United States and several European powers, the ports of Kanagawa, Hiogo, Nagasaki, Hakodate, and Niigata are open to trade, as also is the city of Tokio and Osaka. Estimated public revenue, 1881-82: \$10,000,000. Public expenditure, 1881-82: \$14,000,000. Total debt 30th June, 1881: \$1,300,000. Public debt (in specie) 1881: \$1,242,074. Public National Debt, 1881: \$1,000,000. Imports from United Kingdom, 1880: \$5,300,000. Exports to United Kingdom, 1880: \$5,300,000. Capital.—Tokio, formerly Edo, the residence of the Mikado; population, 800,000. Other cities are Magoya, 125,000, and Kioto, the ancient capital, 225,000." In an American contemporary we recently read that a remarkable movement is on foot in Japan looking to the adoption of the Christian religion as the religion of the state. The recent larger intercourse into which the Japanese have been brought with Europe and America has led them into serious considerations on the all-important matter of religion. They noticed, it is unfortunately true, that many people in Europe and America live even below the standard of Buddhist morality, but did not fail to perceive that while in Japan no one is at liberty to depart from the moral standard of Buddha and Confucius, the obedience the Christian religion demands is free, voluntary, and instructive. Neither have they failed to observe that the lives led by Christian missionaries and by consistent members of Christian churches are something higher and better than the life prescribed to the priests of Shintoism or Buddhism. They quite understand that while Christianity cannot compel men to live soberly, righteously and godly, it enables those who wish to do so as does no other form of faith. "The growing influence in favor of Christianity," says the same journal, "seen in public affairs. By an imperial decree the official Shinto and Buddhist priesthood has been disestablished, and all religions thus reduced to the same footing. Some of the local governments have taken steps to suppress the public brothel, now sanctioned by the government has been a moral disgrace to the country. They will not expel the women now occupying those licensed haunts of vice, but they will allow of no fresh accessions to their

number. This is which Japanese opted far above its pride of modesty and the force which binds are as yet hardly dition influence is to Our American welcoming the gro Christianity seems constrained, we the great that the Japan simulating its pov that of the western good and bad med like judicious discr Instance, after the States, reduced all level of equal liberta tion, without recog the state. But it established a peerag where the latter cou its lords. Besides, tive law after the Germany. Every y piro, on reaching a pass three entire y military service poss four years more in It is at this distan see what are the res Mikado's government a policy. Japan's hand is China, but would enable Japan offensive war on Chi tainly required to herself from China strength of China lies and she has not the army over the sea. is anxious to form a herself from Europ which she has in th little, but if this w would be more usefu an army. It may American contempor "The new policy h France with a view against China in the already to be a kin between these two There have been J Japan's part to fur with coal and other for French support of Loo Choo islands, sign and conquest F for herself in the C must involve more the Pekin Government course, France is muc for China. But she l and costly to main such a distance and surroundings. By a and defensive with J port her fleet by an in quality as that of much better. And there may have ben Loo Choo Islands, Japanese superiority perhaps the annexa of them objects of wa If Japan has realy French guidance, at peace with China, ment has, no doubt, signs in respect of Ch of a great Franco-G one of the possible re conflict. To bring abo to French national laudable from many assistance and co-oper France may not only necessary.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF THE TEMPERANCE.

A very interesting in Thuries on Sunday the temperance move and indefatigable a town, Father James close on 300 adults, Grace the Most Rev Archbishop of the three o'clock, to teetotal pledge mea him some words of advice. There are no abstainers in Thuries, women, the Juvenile established in Thurie ago, forming an int 300 strong, Prayers b spiritual director, The archbishop blea dly invited each re them. Then, standi he said: "My dear fr you and myself as every touching and every right to be gra as it does in my own it is true and incoo parishes of the dioces tain sense, in so far supreme pastoral ju and an responsible well-being before fact that this paria a special manner, and it therefore is. Speaking generally, what is called the become thereby roughly be divid First, there are the pledge is absolutely come those for wh And this latter divi division into the lar and families, who habitually, drink a never, perhaps, or drink to absolute ex denominated drink larger body of indiv to excess, and who placed teetotallers, notion of God's cre others, and their virtue. Now I say right and proper fo



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Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1885.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

With the present issue we enter on a
New Year which we cannot begin with-
out an earnest expression of good-will
to our patrons and readers. We wish
them from our inmost heart a most
happy New Year. A Happy New Year
is not, to our mind, one unvisited or un-
varied by trial or by affliction of some
kind, for every year of our lives is cer-
tain to be marked by some sort of ad-
versity—adversity being man's lot in this
world—but a year wherein we accept our
joys and successes as favors from God
and our reverses not only with submis-
sion to His holy will, but with heartfelt
thankfulness. The saints of God were
always happy. Their years were years
of joy and peace, such as are known to,
alas! but few besides. The secret of
their happiness was their love of God,
which kept them from the servitude of
sin, the real source and origin of grief
and sorrow and shame. The saints, ac-
cording to St. Thomas, rejoiced in the
riches of virtue, in trials and afflictions,
in the conversion of sinners, and in the
purity of their consciences. They glor-
ified themselves in the love of God, in
his knowledge, and in his imitation.

St. Augustine tells us that he is truly
rich who hath no desire for anything
more than he possesses. The just have
no desire for anything in the shape of
earthly riches. They desire but one
thing, and that they possess. They
desire God, and God they have in their
hearts and souls. Silver and gold and
the riches of earth they despise even
after the example of their Divine Master
whose sole possessions here below were a
manger and a cross. With all the gold
of Croesus, Christ would not have re-
deemed a single soul, but with his cross
he saved the whole world. Why, in-
deed, would not the just be happy?
They have peace, tranquillity of con-
science; they have innocence, serenity
and purity of soul; they have virtue
and grace and the blood of Jesus Christ;
they are the temples of God, his mem-
bers and the co-heirs of Christ; the
Holy Ghost indwells in them with his
gifts and graces; their possession is
God, their reward Heaven. Thus, in-
deed, are they happy. The happiness
they enjoy, it should be our endeavour
to attain. At the present time so acute
and so unscrupulous are the struggles
for material wealth and material
happiness in this world that there is
less of real happiness than
ever before enjoyed since Christ
came into the world. Crime stalks
forth boldly in every land, and raises its
head erect even in the midst of our most
refined civilizations. Few, indeed, are
those who are truly happy. None are
so outside the fold of the true Church.
In wishing our readers a happy New
Year we wish them that peace of mind
which is the basis of true happiness.
We wish them joy of heart, to be found
only in the faithful discharge of duty.
May the New Year be for them a blessed,
bright and happy time.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We agree with the Free Press that it
is regrettable that so many of the mem-
bers of the present City Council should
have decided on retiring from the civic
board. We are glad, however, that sev-
eral gentlemen of experience and capac-
ity have permitted themselves to be put
in nomination. A very good council can
be selected from those who have received
and accepted nominations. We are
specially pleased to notice that Ald.
Stephen O'Meara is again in the field for
ward No. 2. No more honest, upright,
or painstaking alderman has ever held a
seat in the city council. He not only
deserves re-election, but a triumphant
return at the very head of the poll. Two
of the retiring aldermen have, we are
rejoiced to perceive, allowed their names
to be placed before the electors for the
important office of Water Commissioner.
These are Aids. George J. Birrell and
Thos. C. Hewitt. Mr. Birrell is one of
the most able and active of this year's
council, and Mr. Hewitt, both in com-
mittee and at council board, has dis-
played an aptitude for business that has
met the best expectations of his friends.
We heartily endorse the nomi-
nations of these worthy gentlemen,
whose election should be made secure
by triumphant majorities.

THE SLANDERERS AGAIN CON-
FOUNDED.

Our esteemed contemporary the True
Witness thus kindly and generously dis-
poses of the slanders to which we have
been of late subjected:
"With reference to the special des-
patches that appeared in certain party
journals a short time ago purporting to
have been sent from London, Ontario,
and containing absurd rumors of rivalries
between the Hon. Minister of Inland
Revenue and the member for Montreal
Centre, it has been ascertained that no
such despatches were ever sent from
London, but were concocted by sensa-
tional newsmongers at Ottawa. The
object in the despatches at Ottawa, Lon-
don was evidently to connect them in
the minds of the uninitiated with the
CATHOLIC RECORD published there. Party
newspaper correspondents may consider
everything fair in political journalism,
but it is going a little too far when it
sought to compromise a journal pub-
lished under the patronage of the Right
Rev. Bishop of London and edited by
one of the most vigorous Catholic writers
in the Dominion."

We thank the True Witness for the
kindly and Catholic spirit manifested
in these lines. We value the good opinion
of our contemporary and rejoice to know
that we have done nothing to forfeit it.
But if the good opinion of respectable
journals is to be valued, the evil opinion
of those that are ever up for sale to the
highest bidder—that, when bought, have
to be rebought to stay bought—is also
to be prized. We are now favored with
both and feel thankful.

THE RECORD ENDORSED.

We last week laid before our readers
letters from the bishops of London and
Peterboro, and of several distinguished
priests in endorsement of our past course
and encouragement for the future. We
have this week the privilege of favoring
our readers with the following letter from
the pen of the learned and venerated
Bishop of Hamilton, the Most Rev. Dr.
Carbery, O. P. Dr. Carbery has since his
arrival in Canada been a keen student
of events and a judicious observer of men.
He writes as follows:

Dioecese of Hamilton,
Hamilton, Dec. 26, 1884.
MY DEAR MR. COFFEY,—I enclose
with much pleasure the amount of my
subscription to the RECORD, and in doing
so I gladly avail of the opportunity to
give expression to my opinion regarding
your able and valuable journal.
Since I came to this country I have
read with pleasure and profit your inter-
esting and instructive paper. I find in it
all that is needed for our intelligent
people. To the man of business it fur-
nishes all the necessary information to
guide him in temporal affairs, to the poli-
tician it must be acceptable, inasmuch as
it finds in its pages a correct summary of
all the important political questions
mooted, with a succinct expose of their
principles, particularly as regards this
country, leaving to each one the discretion
to mould his opinions as his lights and
conscience may dictate without making
any effort to influence him to the right or
to the left. All this is done in a spirit of
fair play, carrying out the motto: "No
party politics." But as a Catholic organ
it is eminently useful to our people,
whose lot is cast in such a mixed religious
community. Our good people find in the
RECORD a summary of all the news of the
Catholic Church over the world, many in-
structive essays on the great moral and
religious duties of life, a great variety of
information and particularly regarding
our great centre Rome, and the Holy
Father, whose more important decisions
on matters of discipline are duly chron-
icled week after week. All this must be
even attractive to a well-disposed Catholic
people, and I have reason to know that
the paper is taken and read by the
priests and people generally of our
diocese. During my visitation I have
recommended it as a journal that can be
safely introduced by every Catholic par-
ent into his family. You are doing a
meritorious work in providing safe and
useful information for the people, and I
pray God to direct and bless you and
your labours and grant you every success.
I am, dear Mr. Coffey, with sincere esteem,
Yours very faithfully,
+ JAMES JOSEPH,
Bishop of Hamilton.

Thomas Coffey, Esq., London, Ont.

One more letter of endorsement we will
submit to our readers this week. It is
from the pen of the Rev. Father Lavoie,
Priest of the Congregation of the Oblates
of Mary Immaculate, and pastor of St.
Mary's Church, Winnipeg. To all those
Catholics who have visited Winnipeg this
good priest is well known. His zeal in
the ministry and his eloquence in the pul-
pit are known throughout the North-
West. He writes as follows:

St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg,
Dec. 21st, 1884.
To the Rev. Father John Coffey,
REV. AND DEAR FATHER,—I notice
with great satisfaction the ever increasing
encouragement given to the CATHOLIC
RECORD in every part of the Dominion by
both the clergy and laity. I am not sur-
prised at the rapid and wonderful growth
of this young and valiant champion of
the Catholic cause, nor at the warm sup-
port it has met with among the Catholic
English-speaking population of Canada.
A publication of this kind, independent
of party politics and exclusively bent on
the defence and promotion of Catholic
interests, was sorely needed and its neces-
sity felt by every one. But the carrying
out of such an enterprise was no easy
task. Piety, zeal and money were not
enough to ensure its success. Hence the
failure from time to time of several noble
efforts in the same direction. To render
interesting to the average reader of our
day the grave questions which such a pub-

lication has to deal with, required extra-
ordinary talent, energy and a vast amount
of information. Thank God! the CATHO-
LIC RECORD has all these conditions of
success, and I sincerely hope that before
long it will be received in every Christian
family of the Dominion.
Yours very truly,
J. T. LAVOIE, O. M. I.,
Pastor, St. Mary's,
Winnipeg.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON THE
BIBLE.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto
has recommenced his series of lectures on
doctrinal subjects in St. Michael's Cath-
edral. On Sunday last he spoke of the
Bible as we now have it. Its division
into chapter and verse was, he said, by
some ascribed to Lanfranc, Archbishop
of Canterbury in the eleventh century;
others attribute it to Cardinal Langton,
Archbishop of Canterbury in the thir-
teenth century; but it is said, on excel-
lent authority, that Cardinal Hugo
Sancto Caro, who lived about the middle
of the thirteenth century, was the real
author. All were Archbishops and Car-
dinals of the Catholic Church long before
Protestantism was heard of. Speaking
of the preservation of the Holy Scriptures
by the monks, His Grace said that these
monks were often called lazy and use-
less. But we may thank these monks
for the preservation and transcription
and dissemination of the Bible. When
we consider the labour, accuracy, and
expense necessary to transcribe in writing
even one book of the Old Testament before
the art of printing, how much pains
should be taken to write the whole
Bible? His Grace then gave the history
of the punctuation of the Bible, and con-
cluded by stating that there are printed
editions of the Hebrew Bible. The first
who printed it was a rich Jewish family,
originally from Germany, but who
settled in Soncino, a town in Lombardy,
Italy. Hence it is called the Soncino
Bible. It was first printed in 1485.
The next edition was printed in Brescia
in 1494. It may be from this edition
that Luther made his German translation
of the Bible.

The whole first Bible in manuscript
was compiled in German about the year
800, in the English language about 1200,
in Anglo-Saxon about 1300, in Italian
1270, in Spanish 1280, in French 1294.
The first use that printing was put to,
invented in Catholic times, was to print
editions of the Bible. An edition was
printed at Metz, 1462. Other editions
in Italian, French, Spanish and other
European languages were published
between 1472 and 1578. Luther's
edition of the Old Testament was pub-
lished in 1530, and that of the New
Testament in 1532.

His Grace announced that he would
continue to deal with the subject in
forthcoming discourses.

LANDLORDISM IN AMERICA.

It will be remembered that a deputa-
tion from the Irish National League of
America last summer waited upon each
of the great conventions which met in
Chicago to select candidates for the Presi-
dential election in November. The purpose
of this deputation was to secure the embodi-
ment of a plank in the platform of both
political parties adverse to the acquisition
of lands in America by foreigners. Mr.
Sullivan, who acted as spokesman for the
deputation, showed that an immense
amount of American lands was already in
the hands of foreign aristocrats, that
there had been planted in American soil
the roots of a landlord system as ruinous
as any prevalent in other countries, and
that the time had come for judicious but
decisive action to eradicate the evil before it
took too strong a hold on the country.
Both parties pronounced themselves un-
equivocally against the establishment of
an alien landlordism in America.

We were much pleased to notice that
on the 12th of December last, the House
of Representatives' Committee on Public
Lands authorized Mr. William C. Oates,
of Alabama, to report to the House and
recommend the passage of a bill with the
following provisions:

"That no alien or foreigner, or person
other than citizens of the United States
of America shall acquire title to or own
any lands anywhere within the United
States of America; and any deeds or
other conveyances acquired by such after
the passage of this act shall be void; but
such foreign-born persons as have legally
acquired homesteads, if otherwise qualified,
under the homestead laws of the United
States."

We heartily concur in the view
expressed by the Boston Pilot that the
terms of this proposed measure are clear
and comprehensive. It is not, as our
contemporary well says, a measure calculated
to injure the interests of a single honest
settler, for any man can acquire a title to
land under its provisions on the simple
condition of declaring his intention to be-
come a citizen, and no man who does not
intend to become an American citizen has
a right to own a foot of American territory.

British capitalists are, it is said, inter-
ested in American soil to the extent of 21,

000,000 acres. These may devise some
method of killing the Oates bill. Its sup-
porters should leave no stone unturned to
force it through both branches of Congress
before the 4th of March. There will not,
we apprehend, be any open opposition to
its passage, but under the American system
it is not difficult to kill any measure with-
out showing open purpose of doing
so. The skilled lobbyist will be employed
by the British landowners to do his part
in their interests. It might, therefore, be
well for the Irish National League to
leave no stone unturned to secure the
early passage of the bill. To the vigilant
belongs success.

THE CANADIAN DOMINION.

At the dinner tendered Sir John A.
Macdonald by his political friends on the
occasion of the late demonstration in
honor of the Premier in Toronto, the
Hon. Mr. Chapeau, Secretary of State for
Canada, delivered a speech of remarkable
power and eloquence. When men of his
calibre address a body of their country-
men, they are sure to say much in which
all their fellow-citizens, whatever their
views, can concur; they are equally as
sure to say nothing offensive to any in-
dividual or class in the commonwealth.
We have but space for an excerpt or two
from the masterly effort of the Secretary
of State. This space we give, however, with
pleasure, to the reproduction, even at the
risk of again rousing the ire of the animal-
cula of the political waste-dumps, which
will now surely unearth another intrigue
in the RECORD office and accuse us of striv-
ing to set Mr. Chapeau against some other
member of the government. Mr. Chap-
eau's views on the question of national
identity are not out of place anywhere, especially
in a Catholic journal. He is reported to
have said:

"I am not going to detain you long at
this late hour—(cries of "Go on!")—but I
was asking myself to-night, as perhaps you
have been asking yourselves, why all these
toasts and all this enthusiasm, when the
name of the Queen, and the Govern-
ment, and the leader of the party and
of the House of Commons is mentioned?
Oh, gentlemen, this is but another form of
the old prayer that we are accustomed to
make, and this prayer has a greater mean-
ing, perhaps, than most of us realize.
What use is there in the recitation of
this saying from day to day, "Our Father
Thy will be done," but to show humanity
that there is an authority in the world
that exists; an authority that should be re-
cognized by everyone, and whose will
must be obeyed, if all will prosper.
And when we propose, and when we reply
to, and when we cheer the toast given to
the leader of our party, and to the grand
institutions of our country, we mean to
say that the authority in the country, and
the men who have worked on behalf of
the great sovereign authority, must be
listened to, and that the institutions of the
country must be heartily supported by
every patriotic citizen. (Loud cheers.)"

These are words becoming a true
statesman, and we rejoice to know that
the Secretary of State gave noble expres-
sion to the feelings of every patriotic
Canadian when he laid down the neces-
sary regard for the institutions of the
country.

Speaking of Canadian progress, he said:
"And surely one would be very excit-
ing who would not be satisfied with the
progress Canada has made during the
past seventeen years. Our trade has
developed beyond our most sanguine ex-
pectations; our population will soon have
doubled; we have covered the land with
our railways; we have enlarged our canals;
we have opened up the hidden treasures
of mineral wealth; we have astounded
the old continents in laying open to their
explorers, their engineers, their tourists,
riches and our inexhaustible resource;
we have united in one common band of
fraternal sympathy seven vast and pro-
vinces covering half a continent; and we
have answered the threat of starvation of
our neighbors when they stopped com-
mercial reciprocity by a firm policy of
protection, which has proved that our
Canadian atmosphere was as healthy to
agricultural and manufacturing industries
as the atmosphere of any other country."
The challenge for the competition of the
answer of a transcontinental railway
built in five years and inferior in com-
fort and far superior to the others with
regard to distances between the Asiatic
and the European markets. Have we not
enough of progress to be proud of, and
have we not enough of vast enterprises to
consolidate?"

There is, after all, no exaggeration in
this statement. Any one who remembers
Canada as it was before confederation,
and views its position and status to-day,
must be conscious that the country has
made great strides in advance.

The hon. gentleman closed his speech
by the following splendid peroration:
"O statesmen, I would like it as a
certificate of ability when I see the won-
derful march of Canada in the path of
national development. That this diversity
of political direction of the nation I am
not ready to say, but I claim not to be con-
tricted when I affirm that each of the two
unions has, in its past traditions, in its
blood, in its genius, all the elements re-
quired to make them reach together the
highest summits of glory and perfection."
The Norman barons and the Saxons
people solicited the Magna Charta,
the political gospel of the world, than those
of Alina and Inkerman; none better de-
served and none more appropriate was there
ever an epitaph than that showing to the

traveller the tomb of Wolfe and Mont-
calm—

"Mortem virtus comminuit
Panama historia
Mortem virtus comminuit
Dedit."

That sublime pledge of peace in glory
over the remains of two heroes, standing
there as a warning to the thundering can-
ons of the citadel not to trouble in their
sleep the glorious dead of St. Eoy and
Charlebourg, remains as the inspired motto
of the future glory and happiness of the
Canadian nation. (Loud and prolonged
cheering.)

We heartily join issue with him in the
hope that Canada's glory may be un-
dimmed by strife, internal or otherwise.
We hope and pray that this country may
continue in its path of progress and of
development. We have here all the ele-
ments of greatness, especially that first
element of national growth, a fine popu-
lation. Physically, the Canadian people
are to our mind the first in the world;
morally and intellectually they are second
to none. Let us have unity, equality and
forbearance permeating every rank of
society and a solid prosperity must be
ours. No matter what the future may
have in store for us as to our political
condition, it is certain that Canada must
be a great nation, for great nations are
made up from a heaven-blessed land filled
by a chosen people.

THE STREETS OF DUBLIN.

Some months ago active steps were
taken to have certain of the streets of
Dublin renamed. The names of many of
the streets of the Irish metropolis are so
thoroughly un-Irish, recalling, in fact,
some of the most painful incidents of
Irish history from the national standpoint,
and nearly all suggestive of foreign
domination in the country, that it is only
surprising that such a movement was not
years ago made. A resolution of Mr.
Clancy, of the Dublin City Council, refer-
ring the entire subject of street nomencla-
ture to a committee of the whole, was
some time ago passed by a large majority.
In the Freeman's Journal for the 13th
Inst. we find that the committee reported
that "they considered the names of the
main thoroughfares of the chief cities of
a nation should be such as to recall events
in its history and progress deserving of
commendation; and that the names of
many of the principal streets in Dublin do
not do so, several of these names being
without any meaning to the present resi-
dents, the streets possibly having been
called after insignificant persons undistin-
guished by any public services. Your
committee are of opinion that some
changes are desirable, but these should be
undertaken in such manner as to cause
the least possible inconvenience to com-
muters, the postal service, &c. Your com-
mittee recommend that for the present
only a single change be made, namely,
that Sackville street, (a comparatively
modern name) be changed to O'Connell
street, a name which will ever be con-
nected with the greatest moral and social
reforms of this century and nation, and
one locally associated with the existing
magnificent national monument and
noble bridge; and your committee further
recommend that this change of name do
take effect on the 15th day of August,
1885. Your committee recommend that
the Deputy-Surveyor be directed to re-
port to the Council all cases of streets
which, though situated in different parts
of the city, bear similar names, with a
view to the necessary changes being made
to obviate the inconvenience and con-
fusion which arise from such a system of
naming streets; also that in future, when
name-plates of streets are being repainted,
he shall be careful to see that in cases of
streets named after saints—as in the cases
of 'St. Kevin street,' 'St. John street,'
the prefix 'St.' shall distinctly appear."

A deputation of the inhabitants of
Sackville street was heard by the Council
against the adoption of the report. Mr.
A. H. Kennedy was the principal spokes-
man of the deputation. He dwelt chiefly
on the legal right of the corporation to
effect the change. That right he denied,
citing in support of his view the opinions
of some well-known lawyers. Other
members of the deputation pointed out
that the majority of the people of Sack-
ville street were opposed to the change.
Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., in moving the
adoption of the report, went over the
names of the subscribers to the memorial
to show that the opposition to the
change came very largely from anti-
Irish sources. He pointed out to the
shopkeepers of Sackville street that their
opposition to the movement could not
benefit, but might seriously injure their
business. He thought it not unreasonable
that in the capital of the country there
should be a desire to have one of the
streets named after an Irish name, consid-
ering how many were called after men
whose histories were only to be remem-
bered to be disgraced. He believed that
the tide of public opinion would set
against every establishment and every man
who took a part in opposing this move-
ment, and that patriotic citizens would
carry their dealings elsewhere, and, in his
humble opinion, they ought.

The report was adopted by a decisive
majority, the vote standing 31 to 12.
The Freeman's Journal, commenting on

the action of those opposed to the change
says:

"The action of the majority of the
residents of Sackville street in strenu-
ously urging upon the Corporation not
to change the name of that thorough-
fare to that of O'Connell, and even pro-
posing to go the length of resisting the
change by legal process, is a curious evi-
dence of the political degradation to which
a section of the inhabitants of our capital
have been brought by the system of
British rule in Ireland. We dare to say
that in no other community in the world
could the spectacle be found of a body of
respectable citizens objecting to having
their thoroughfare in which they reside
named after the greatest, in any other
country, the suggestion of thus paying
respect to the memory of a man honoured
throughout the whole civilized world
would be received with acclaim and satis-
faction. The resolution of the represen-
tatives of the citizens on Monday to
name the street on which the figure of
O'Connell stands after the great Tribune
is a testimony to the fact that the faction
whose opposition they have so rightly
disregarded has lost for ever its old
ascendency in Dublin."

We had often heard and read of the
sympathy and severity of the pro-British
elements of the Irish metropolis, but
never did we hear or read of anything
so disgusting as the exhibition of
degradation made by the Sackville-street
deputation. The Dublin Corporation
did itself honor by refusing to entertain
the request of this handful of parasitic
traders.

IMMORAL SHOWS.

E. A. TASCHEREAU.

By the grace of God and of the Apostolic See
Archbishop of Quebec.
To the faithful of the city of Quebec and of
St. Saviour, Health and Benediction in
the Lord.

We come to-day, Very Beloved Brethren,
to remind you of the duty of Christian
prudence and of that vigilance without
which there could be no security for your
souls. He that leaveth danger shall perish
in it, saith the Holy Ghost. (Ecc. iii, 27.)
Quis amat periculum in se perit.
Be ye wise as serpents, saith our Lord,
(Matt. x, 16.) Estote prudentes sicut serpentes.

And again doth he say, Watch ye and
pray that ye enter not into temptation.
(Matt. xvi, 41.) Vigilate et orate ut non in-
traetis in tentationem.
This important duty of Christian prudence
and of vigilance a too large number
among you seem to have overlooked for
several months by frequenting certain
theatrical representations in what is called
the Royal Museum.

According to testimony in which we
believe ourselves justified in putting faith
in all surety, there have been these pre-
sented plays in which morality has been
outraged to a most scandalous extent.
This itself should, very beloved brethren,
suffice to bind you to quit absolutely
the frequentation of these abominable
spectacles, and to cease encouraging, by
your presence and by your money, those
who have come to lay snares for your eter-
nal salvation, and for the innocence of
your children, for whom you will have
to render an account to God, your soul
for soul. We know that many of those who
have assisted at these plays pretend not to have
seen or heard anything bad. But this
truly proves how great the danger is, since
the allurement have been so far beguiled by
the allurements of evil.

In the book of Proverbs (vii 23) the
Holy Ghost likens these thoughtless souls
to a bird which, attracted by the noise,
hastens to its destruction. "Falsus avis
falsum ad lapinam et necat quod deperit
nimes illius oculus."
For you, very beloved Brethren, there
is not here question of the natural death
of which you fear and which must sooner
or later come; there is another much more
to be feared, it is eternal death, for, as St.
Paul tells us: "Stipendium peccati mors;
the wages of sin is death. (Rom. vi, 23.)
We will celebrate the feast of Jesus born
in poverty to manifest his love, serve our
model, and redeem our souls. Approach
his crib as a divine fountain, wherewith
you will be abundantly filled with cele-
stial graces. During this rigorous season
of winter, the poor, the orphans, the sick
and infirm, in a word, the members of
Christ, suffer in every way. Come then
to make offerings to the Divine Infant
with faith and with love, out of that
superabundance of goods from which
you purchase pleasures, dangerous
and even mortal to your souls. And
Jesus will gladly welcome you if you
come with hearts purified by a sincere
contrition, and by a fixed purpose to love
and serve him all the days of your life.
He will love you, he will bless you and
your little ones, and hold in reserve for
you the everlasting joys of paradise, com-
pared with which the most enchanting
pleasures of the world are so fleeting as to
be but sorrow and bitterness.

Wherefore, the holy name of God in-
voked, we prohibit you to attend at
representations, of every kind whatever,
of the Dime or Royal Museum. Shall
these presents be read at the parsonage
of the parish of St. Saviour of Quebec
and St. Sauveur, the two Sundays follow-
ing its reception.

Given at Quebec under our hand, the
seal of the archdiocese, and the counter-
signature of our Secretary the nineteenth
of December, 1884.

E. A., Archbishop of Quebec.
By order of His Grace,
C. A. Marois, Sec., Priest.

CORRECTION.

In our article "A Last Word," in the
issue of this journal for last week, we were
made say:

"Yet, anonymous scribblers and one
nameless sheet has not ceased to repeat
that we violated a private letter to assist
in the concoction of this despatch to the
Ottawa Free Press."

Our readers must, at a glance, have per-
ceived that an omission was made in this
sentence. What we wrote was:

"Yet, anonymous scribblers, after

baselessly inventing, (having
cowardly fashion, put
and one nameless sheet
repeat that we violated
to assist in the concoction
to the Free Press."

EDITORIAL

—By an earthquake
Provinces of Spain on
have been lost.

—Reports from va-
the country indicate
diseases are this winter
usually prevalent.

—It is stated that M.
M. P. for Mallow and
Ireland, will contest th-
at the next general elec-

—We are much pleas-
the Rev. Father Walsh
for some days quite ill,
recovering his wonted h-

—The Montreal Tim-
holds that royal scandals
common. Better exam-
relations should be given
and those related to them

—We are happy to
John M. O'Mara, of this
proving. His friends
hear of his early and co-
lion to health.

—The Redeemptorist
and Kautz will, on the
good pastor Father F-
mission of ten days in
ginning on the 18th inst.

—"Bishop" MacName-
pendent Reformed Cath-
gone over to the Ba-
"Independent" Catholi-
more. It consisted of
the woman who calls he-

—His Lordship Bisho-
nounced to bless a ball
three weeks' time. We
pleasure that there is to be
six sisters for a beginnin-
that flourishing town.

—We direct special
Most Rev. Dr. Cleary's
very rejoinder to Princ-
latter is an able and w-
man, but powerless in
presence of the profoun-
the Bishop of Kingston.

—It will, no doubt, int-
to know how Mr. Glad-
tion bill will affect the Pa-
representatives of Ireland,
bates the seats as follow-

Borough—Dublin, 4;
fast, 4; Cork, 2; Limerick
1; Kilkenny, 1; London-
way, 1; Newry, 1; Univers-
ties—Antrim, 3; Down,
Fermanagh, 2; Monaghan,
Tyrone, 4; Londonderry,
Louth, 2; Meath, 2;
Longford, 2; King's coun-
ty, 2; Kilkenny, 2;
Wexford, 2; Wicklow,
Dublin, 2; Clare, 2; Lin-
coln, 2; Cork, 2; Kerry,
2; Galway, 4; Mayo, 4;
trim, 2; Roscommon, 2.

—The N. Y. Freeman's
the nail on the head when
this time, it is the fashion
more generosity than just-
pills will put off the pay-
bills in order to present gift
whom nothing is due.

—A man of point paying
this season, the sum of con-
the workers of the world
useless increased. So many
useless gifts might not pas-
hand, but honest men w-
own, and brows wrinkled.

Days through the 'genero-
but not payers, would be
rich might not have more
the months of their crea-
would get fewer curses."

—From a respected
Province we have received
date Dec. 26th, in which
received the last number
and hasten to congratula-
able manner in which y-
the 'anonymous scribble-
founded the 'nameless
transaction is sacred fr-
of such a motley and
faction, emerging from
violate the boundaries
journalism and make Va-
on the sacred domain o-
expect, I presume, some
government. But surely
net is spread in sight of
have burnt their funeral
should try, like the bird
from its stench, ashes,
death more painful than
in store for them. Veri-
dition of the 'man in his
than the first."

—The municipal coun-
session of November 24th
the question of the sec-
hospitals (demanded by
and voted a resolution
prompt execution of that
Despres defended the Sist-
how many Protestant cou-
key itself, had confided
ligious charge of such
protected against the pra-
the lay nurses at the exp-
and clearly demons-
working classes did not
secularization of the hos-

lessly inventing, have, after their own cowardly fashion, put forward the charge, and one nameless sheet has not ceased to repeat that we violated a private letter to assist in the concoction of this despatch to the Free Press."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

By an earthquake in the Southern Provinces of Spain one thousand lives have been lost.

Reports from various portions of the country indicate that contagious diseases are this winter more than unusually prevalent.

It is stated that Mr. W. H. O'Brien, M. P. for Mallow and editor of United Ireland, will contest the county of Clare at the next general election.

We are much pleased to know that the Rev. Father Walsh, who has been for some days quite ill, is now rapidly recovering his wonted health.

The Montreal Times very properly holds that royal scandals are becoming too common. Better examples of domestic relations should be given by crowned heads and those related to them.

We are happy to learn that Mr. John M. O'Mara, of this city, is now improving. His friends will be glad to hear of his early and complete restoration to health.

The Redemptorist Fathers Miller and Kautz will, on the invitation of the good pastor Father Flannery, open a mission of ten days in St. Thomas, beginning on the 18th inst.

"Bishop" MacNamara, of the Independent Reformed Catholic Church, has gone over to the Baptists, and the "Independent" Catholic Church is no more. It consisted of MacNamara and the woman who calls herself his wife.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary is announced to bless a ball at Trenton, in three weeks' time. We also learn with pleasure that there is to be a convent, with six sisters for a beginning, established in that flourishing town.

We direct special attention to the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary's able and exhaustive rejoinder to Principal Grant. The latter is an able and well read gentleman, but powerless in polemics in the presence of the profound scholarship of the Bishop of Kingston.

It will, no doubt, interest our readers to know how Mr. Gladstone's redistribution bill will affect the Parliamentary representatives of Ireland. The bill distributes the seats as follows:—

Boroughs—Dublin, 4 members; Belfast, 4; Cork, 2; Limerick, 1; Waterford, 1; Kilkenny, 1; Londonderry, 1; Galway, 1; Newry, 1; University, 2; Counties—Aurtrim, 4; Down, 4; Armagh, 3; Fermanagh, 2; Monaghan, 2; Cavan, 2; Tyrone, 4; Londonderry, 2; Donegal, 4; Louth, 2; Meath, 2; Westmeath, 2; Longford, 2; King's county, 2; Queen's county, 2; Kilkenny, 2; Kildare, 2; Wexford, 2; Wicklow, 2; Carlow, 1; Dublin, 2; Clare, 2; Limerick, 2; Tipperary, 4; Cork, 7; Kerry, 4; Waterford, 2; Galway, 4; Mayo, 4; Sligo, 2; Leitrim, 2; Roscommon, 2. Total, 103.

The N. Y. Freeman's Journal strikes the nail on the head when it says: "At this time, it is the fashion to give with more generosity than justice. Some people will put off the payments of small bills in order to present gifts to persons to whom nothing is due. If everybody made a point of paying his small bill at this season, the sum of contentment among the workers of the world would be sensibly increased. So many costly and often useless gifts might not pass from hand to hand, but honest men would have their own, and brows wrinkled on Christmas Days through the 'generosity' of givers, but not payers, would be smoothed. The rich might not have more blessings from the mouths of their creditors, but they would get fewer curses."

From a respected priest of this Province we have received a letter under date Dec. 26th, in which he says: "I received the last number of the RECORD and hasten to congratulate you on the able manner in which you demolished the 'anonymous scribbler,' and confounded the 'nameless sheet.' No transaction is sacred from the inroads of such a motley and undisciplined faction, emerging from its low resorts to violate the boundaries of respectable journalism and make Vandal incursions on the sacred domain of truth. They expect, I presume, some favors from the government. But surely 'in vain the net is spread in sight of any bird.' You have burnt their funeral pile and if they should try, like the bird of fable, to rise from its stenchy ashes, I hope a second death more painful than the first may be in store for them. Verily, the last condition of the 'man in the gap' is worse than the first."

The municipal council of Paris, at its session of November 24th last, discussed the question of the secularization of the hospitals demanded by several members and voted a resolution ordering the prompt execution of that measure. Dr. Despres defended the Sisters. He showed how many Protestant countries, even Turkey itself, had confided to these good religious charge of such institutions. He protested against the praises lavished on the lay nurses at the expense of the religious, and clearly demonstrated that the working classes did not at all desire the secularization of the hospitals: that the

sick and the medical profession deplored this step, which was contrary to justice, law and gratitude. M. Despres is not a Catholic. He has the misfortune of being a free thinker, but, less intolerant than the majority of his colleagues, he has always defended the Sisters in order to defend the sick against the incapacity of nurses recruited at random and without sufficient training. Why, he asked, is it not proposed to secularize the hospitals of Senegal. Might it be because yellow fever deminishes enthusiasm for the sick and that a sufficient number of lay nurses could not be found?

We read in L'Echo de Fourvières of the death of Vice-Admiral Fourichon, senator for life, which sad event occurred suddenly. The deceased was one of the most distinguished officers of the French marine. On the 4th of September, 1870, he accepted through patriotic motives a place on the delegation sent by the government of national defence to Tours. In that city, as at Bordeaux, he represented those ideas of wisdom which the omnipotent influence of Gambetta set at naught. Elected to the National Assembly in 1871, he took his seat in the centre. Subsequently elected senator for life, he sat in the cabinets of M. Dufaure and M. Jules Simon with the portfolio of Marine. Since the accession to power of the radicals, Admiral Fourichon invariably voted with the Right. Amiable and charitable, the deceased officer was a strict Catholic, following scrupulously all the offices of his parish church. His obsequies took place on the 25th of November in the church of Ste Clotilde. There was marked absence of all military display at the funeral. In his will the brave admiral declared his desire to be buried without military honors, that the troops might be spared the humiliation of being forbidden entry to the House of God in accordance with an order of a radical minister of war. Thus a brave commander, who had faced the enemy, was at his funeral deprived of military honors. This scandal is worthy a radical government.

TO DELINQUENTS.

Mr. M. J. Hoyle, who owes for the RECORD since Feb. 14th, 1883, writes from Cincinnati, Ohio, to say: "Don't send any more. M. J. H." Well, M. J. H., we leave our readers to judge what manner of man you must be. We may add that we will give the benefit of a cheap advertisement to all such characters. We have no fault to find with any of our patrons who desire to withdraw their names from our list. This is their own concern. But when an honest man desires to cease taking a paper, his first duty is to enquire whether or not he has paid up in full till the time at which he wishes his name removed from its books. If he finds himself indebted to the paper, he at once forwards the amount. There, then, can be no unpleasantness in complying with his desire. But it requires something of canal horse brass, and very loose notions of mine and thine to cry out, "send no more," and refuse to pay for what has been sent. We intend to be even with criminal delinquents of this class.

AN ABLE SPEECH.

At the close of the Osborne murder trial held at Aylmer, Que., before Mr. Justice Macdougall, Mr. T. P. Moran delivered a most eloquent address on behalf of the prisoner Osborne, charged with the murder, some months ago, of his son-in-law, one French.

The trial excited the greatest interest in the Ottawa district. Mr. Moran's speech creating a profound sensation. We can but give the imperfect condensation of the local press:—

"Mr. Moran, for the prisoner, delivered his address to the jury in an eloquent and vigorous manner. He said that although it was the sixth time he had been called upon to act as counsel in milder cases, yet he considered himself as only commencing, owing to the unparalleled importance of the present case; he regretted that he was somewhat indisposed; nevertheless, he was convinced that the facts in favor of the prisoner and his claim for justice would counterbalance those defects. He asked the jury to consider the true value of life, as if the prisoner were a father or a brother; to remember that the prisoner's life was as valuable as the life of the deceased; that the law did not seek a victim, but desired a decision as to whether the prosecution had proved that the prisoner had committed the murder; and if the prisoner had not committed the deed under the influence of prolonged provocation. Up to the time of France's introduction into the Osborne family, there had been peace, prosperity and contentment, but after that event everything was bellicose, and Osborne, the man who had befriended French, now feared for his very life and the life of his aged wife. The deceased was a strong, quarrelsome, dissipated and lazy individual, as testified by even his own wife and all the witnesses for the crown. The prisoner sought the protection of the law and that was refused; he was consequently obliged to defend himself. After an able argument in defence of his client, the learned counsel made a pathetic appeal to the jury on the part of the prisoner, and concluded by saying: 'Gentlemen of the jury, you have before you a man of three score and ten years, of peaceable habits and good character. Could

you believe that he could commit such a deed as that described by his ungrateful daughter and grandchild without some great provocation? This, at least, must palliate the deed, if it does not obliterate the crime entirely. His not my trade to ask for mercy, I seek justice for my clients, but now, on the eve of the great festival when the Saviour of man came in his mercy to redeem us all, at this season when gladness and joy surround every fireside, shall it be the lot of the poor old man tottering over the grave, the victim of his dire lot to be excluded from this mournful jubilee; to be excluded from this to mourn in anxiety his pending fate; the lot of his friends to anticipate the approach of an unjust execution?' At the conclusion of Mr. Moran's address every person was sensibly touched. The prisoner bent his head and wept, while his son-in-law, Latour, shed copious tears and left the court."

After the speech of the crown prosecutor and the judge's charge, the jury retired at ten minutes after six p. m., and at seven o'clock informed the judge that they had come to a decision. The foreman pronounced the verdict: "Not guilty of murder, but of aggravated manslaughter." All seemed relieved, the prisoner smiled, and Mr. Moran's hand was shaken nervously.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. BRANTFORD NOTES.

CHRISTMAS AT ST. BASIL'S.

Before six o'clock on Christmas morning people were on their way to St. Basil's church to attend the early Mass. Again at seven o'clock, and at eight, others were coming, and the church was filled until nine o'clock. High mass was celebrated at half-past ten by Rev. Father Cronin, at which Rev. Father Lennon preached a short but impressive sermon on the Nativity of Christ. The preacher referred to the circumstances surrounding the birth of Jesus Christ, the poor carpenter and the humble virgin coming to Bethlehem to be enrolled according to Cæsar's decree; how the inns were shut to them because of their poverty; their wanderings to the outside of the city until they found refuge in a rude stable where the Redeemer was born and laid in a manger. The message to the wise men and their journey to Bethlehem were touchingly alluded to. The application was that Christ came to show us the way to gain salvation. As pride, luxury and sensual pleasures were the great obstacles to man's salvation, he personated the opposite virtues to show us that in order to gain heaven we must be humble, poor in spirit, and self denying. Though short, the sermon was most appropriate to the occasion.

The music at high mass and vespers was grand and the different parts well rendered by the choir. Millard's Mass in G was sung. In "Kyrie" Miss Johnston took the soprano solo, Mr. Klinkhamer the bass, and Mr. Schuler the tenor. In the "Gloria" Miss Dunn sang an alto solo nicely, and Mr. Schuler a tenor solo of the solo "Qui tollis" by Miss Johnson was exceedingly well rendered, and the quartette "Quoniam" by Misses Lannon and O'Leary and Messrs. Schuler and Klinkhamer was admirably performed. At other parts of the same piece Mr. Geo. Fleming, Prof. Zieger, Mr. Saurbier and Mr. Klinkhamer took solo parts. The "Agnus Dei" was faultlessly rendered by Miss Lannon, assisted by the full choir.

At vespers the church was crowded, the main altar was magnificently decorated and lighted with wax tapers arranged in beautiful form. On the side altars were two new statues just put in place, one of the Blessed Virgin and one of St. Joseph, about life size, the former representing the Immaculate Conception and the latter from an oriental model. St. Joseph holding the hand of the infant Jesus and with a hand on the lily, the emblem of virginity. Both statues are remarkably fine and it is expected that Bishop Carbery will dedicate them in a few weeks. The crib with the infant is erected on the left hand side of the church, near the entrance, and was visited by young and old through the day. The crib and altar decorations are the work of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The musical vespers were sung by the full choir, the soprano solo by Miss Lannon, quartette by Misses O'Leary and Lannon and Messrs. Schuler and Klinkhamer. Mr. Klinkhamer sang Stern's "O Salutaris" in a rich bass voice, the highest notes seeming always to be easily within his compass, and admirably rendered. The "Gloria Ergo" by Miss Lannon and the full choir concluded the musical service. Prof. Zieger presided at the organ, and Mr. Schuler acted as musical director, and both should feel happy at the success of their endeavors.

OBITUARY.

Maggie Quinlan, youngest daughter of Joseph Quinlan, J. P., died on Friday evening last, and was buried on Sunday afternoon. She was apparently in fair health up to a little more than three weeks before her death and very few knew of her illness. Her age was only 15 years and 10 months, and she will be deeply grieved for by many sincere friends. When the remains were taken to the church the members of the sodality, to which she belonged, were in their places, and a number of them, with lighted candles, stood at each side of the coffin while the funeral service was being read and accompanied the coffin to the church. The large number who attended the funeral showed the general sympathy that was felt for the family.

OUR CHRISTMAS TREE

is in progress, and it is thought probable that it will be as great a success as any previous one, if not greater.

I have always envied the Catholics their faith in that sweet, sacred Virgin Mother, who stands between them and the Deity, intercepting something of His awful splendor, but permitting His love to stream upon the worshipper more intel-

lightly to human comprehension through the medium of a woman's tenderness.—Hawthorne.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM ST. MARY'S.

On Tuesday evening an event of a very pleasing character took place in St. Mary's. The young people of the parish requested their esteemed pastor, Rev. P. J. Brennan, to step into the school house at about 7:30, where they had assembled to present to him with some very handsome gifts. One of the committee stepped forward and read the following address:

To the Rev. P. J. Brennan, P. P., St. Mary's:

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER:—On behalf of the young people of your parish, we ask your acceptance of this Christmas present as a token of our good wishes for you.

Be assured that we all feel deeply grateful to you for your kindly interest in our welfare and that we appreciate your services on our behalf. You have gained not only our respect for the quiet and unostentatious manner in which you have discharged the duties of a priest of our dear Catholic Church, but also an affection for yourself. You have always been so genial and bright, so kindly and sympathetic, how could we withhold the tribute of esteem and love!

It is a source of sorrow to us all that your health has been so indifferent in the year now almost ended, and we trust that this season of joy and pleasure may bring you the rest your labors so well merit, and that the New Year will find you restored to vigorous health.

In wishing you earth's best blessings, we feel sure that they will minister, not to selfish enjoyment but to earnest endeavor for the best interests of your parishioners, and the advancement of the Catholic Faith.

Our desire, too, is that we may long enjoy your ministrations, your counsel in times of difficulty, your sympathy in our days of sorrow, your rejoicing with us in our joys, and that the blessed and holy offices of the Church of Christ may be long received by us from your hands. And now, our beloved father, we wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, with many returns of this day.

Signed on behalf of the young people of the parish:—M. E. Ford, M. Talon, L. Whelan, Annie Currie.

At a single glance it was plainly visible that the look of astonishment on the reverend gentleman's face was genuine, and after recovering somewhat from the surprise, he acknowledged in a few choice words the kindness and affection of his whole congregation, but particularly the younger members. The remainder of the evening was pleasantly spent in music and song, in which the rich deep tones of the pastor were prominently heard.

MONTREAL COLLEGE.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION OF THE OLD PUPILS OF THE COLLEGE.

The idea of a general convention of the old pupils of the Montreal seminaries of St. Sulpice was first suggested at the reunion of the members of the class of 1850, held on the 2nd and 3rd July last, at the residences of Mr. Girouard, M. P., at Dorval, and at Mr. Jasmin's, cure of Beauharnois. On the 4th of that month the assembled friends wrote to the Superior of the Seminary a letter which is given below, and to which we are pleased to learn, Mr. Girouard has just received a favorable reply. A sentiment of old pupils will therefore be held next summer, and there is every reason to believe that it will be the largest and most distinguished gathering of the kind ever seen in this country. The two letters are as follows:—

Montreal, July 4th, 1884.

Rev. F. L. Collin, Superior of the Seminary, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—At the convention of the old classical course of 1850, in the Little Seminary, a unanimous wish was expressed, which we take the liberty of now submitting to you for your approbation. Why not call a convention of all the old pupils (both great and little)? How large and influential a gathering this would be, and how excellent an opportunity it would furnish to do honor to our religion and our fatherland? Allow us, dear sir, to express the respect and devotion with which we remain faithfully yours.

D. Girouard, M. P., F. X. Trepanier, P. P., Mr. Jasmin, P. P., F. A. Laberge, P. P., Hugh McMillan, M. P., A. Valois, M. D., B. Duvenger, Joseph Leclerc, P. P., Joseph Royal, M. P., B. Globensky, L. H. Trudeau, W. Leers, P. P., Francis Benoit.

REPLY.

Messrs. D. Girouard, M. P., Joseph Leclerc, F. X. Trepanier, Hon. Joseph Royal, M. P., Mr. Jasmin, etc., etc.

Gentlemen,—At the close of a reunion of old classmates held some months since, where the influence of old college associations was blended with affection for your Alma Mater and with religious feeling, you expressed to us by a collective letter a desire to organize a convention of all former pupils who, like yourselves, have studied in our college, or our Grand Seminary. This cordial disposition towards St. Sulpice has deeply touched us and we are glad to take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to you all.

Your project has its difficulties; if, however, you think that, in consideration of the advantages it offers, you should undertake the execution, you have our heartiest wishes for its success, and we trust that the happy assembly and the mutual joy of scholars and teachers will redound to the welfare of our country and the glory of God. With sincere respect and esteem, I remain, gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,  
L. COLIN, Supt.

Montreal, Seminary of St. Sulpice, Nov. 21st, 1884.

A preliminary meeting of old pupils to organize the fête will be held in one of the rooms of the Seminary of Montreal on Notre Dame street sometime during the first fortnight of January. It should be understood that not only the

pupils who passed through the full curriculum, but all who at any time studied in the college, are invited to attend. Further notice will be given of the day and place appointed.

Canadian and American papers are requested to publish the above correspondence, or to make mention of the matter in some way.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. GALT ITEMS.

The Christmas Tree, held in the Town Hall here on Friday and Saturday, of which mention was made in your last issue, was a great success and a credit in every way to the ladies under whose auspices it was gotten up and carried out. A beautiful natural evergreen, 18 feet high, was erected in the centre of the Hall, and around it, in triangular form, three tables representing the three branches. Both tree and tables were heavily laden with fruit of all varieties, arranged in the most fascinating and tempting form. There were whistles for the small boys and candles for the small children there were portraits of notable personages, alarm-clocks, butter-coolers, china tea sets, silver cake baskets, card-receivers, ladies' muffs, counterpanes, Irish chains, comfortables and warm woolen blankets for the weather that is in it. Music, instrumental and vocal, was supplied by the Misses Main, Jaffray, Keith, M. Keith and Miss McKenna, the talented organist of the Church. The 30th Battalion band enlivened the proceedings, both evenings, by some admirable selections. This band, though only a few months in existence, under leadership of Mr. Hindmarsh, would do honor to any of our larger cities.

We must not omit to mention that the success which has attended this entertainment is, as on former occasions, largely due to the liberality of our fellow-townsmen, who are ever to the front when an appeal of this kind is made to their pockets. Mr. E. J. Wilkins, deputy mayor of the town, and Mr. Edward Radigan, presided genially over the drawing of prizes, and gave entire satisfaction. The net proceeds will realize, it is expected, something over \$400.

Below is a list of prizes (on which were tickets and chances) with the winners. Branch 1, blankets, 177, Mrs. Bodkin, Galt; butter cooler, 108, Mrs. Dish; painted cushion, 10, Miss Sarah Lavin; comfortable, 47, James Skimming; knitted skirt, 118, Mrs. Kingfarmer; counterpane, 100, May Collins; doll, 43, Lizzie Gorman; lace handkerchief, Mrs. Shea, Palmerston; Branch 2, china set, 156, Mrs. Lewis; Galt; card receiver, 21, Mrs. Heinrich; silver cake basket, 158, Mr. J. Mattell, Berlin; seal muff, 9, D. Caldwell; pillow, 281, Catherine Hume; pin cushion, 63, Lottie Johnston; lamp 80, James K. Wilson. Branch 3, portrait of Bishop Carbery, 1, Mr. P. Scanlon, Toronto; counterpane, 11, Miss Sarah Lavin; quilt (Irish chain), 3, Miss Maggie Walton, Hespeler; box of cigars, 179, Kate Kelleher; silver cream ewer and sugar bowl, 97, Lizzie McKay; pickle cruet, 45, Miss S. Down; clock, 113, Patrick White; picture of the world, 123, Mrs. Owen Sullivan; glass dish, 18, D. Callaghan; toilet set, 21, Miss Maggie Heinrich; silver cruet stand, 3, Mrs. J. Sheehy.

FROM CARLETON PLACE.

It is with great pleasure we publish the following letter from a respected resident of Carleton Place:

Carleton Place, Dec. 25th, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR:—SIR,—Knowing that you and your readers will be glad to hear of the advancement of the Church, I make no apology for sending you the following:—

Although this place has been settled for over half a century, we had no Catholic church within eight miles, and our parish church was twenty-one miles distant. Twenty years ago there were only three Catholic families here, but they have increased to about fifty at present. Under these circumstances our beloved Bishop Cleary, on his late pastoral visit through the Diocese, with his ever watchful care, saw that a church and priest were needed here, and immediately sent us a priest, and as an evidence of what can be done where priest and people work together I would say: Just three months ago our priest arrived here, acquainted with none of his parishioners, and on the 12th of October we commenced to build a church (36 by 70 feet inside) and on Christmas Day (yes, last night) at six a. m. we had in it the first Mass ever celebrated in Carleton Place on Christmas Day. The ladies had the church tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and we also had a choir of our young people who never sang a note in public before, but who, after a few evenings' practice with one of our ladies, rendered a few hymns very well.

Of course our church is not finished, but is so that we can use it for the winter, and in spring we will get it again, and have it finished and dedicated next summer.

Our priest is energetic and painstaking, respected by our Protestant fellow-citizens, and revered and loved by his parishioners. He also attends to the mission of Ferguson's Falls (12 miles distant) where (after saying Masses here at six and eight o'clock) he had Mass at 11:30 and received a Christmas Box of \$80, and was met on his return here with \$128 more from Carleton Place, making in all \$208. It is almost unnecessary to say he is the Reverend M. O'Donohoe. Long may he remain with us.

Yours truly,  
G. A. C.

FROM INGERSOLL.

Christmas day in Ingersoll was celebrated with becoming solemnity. At 6 a. m. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Molphy, who likewise preached an effective sermon.

At 10:30 another High Mass was sung by the pastor, who once more preached on the great festival that day solemnized by the Church. The musical renditions by the choir were all skillfully executed, Miss Keating presiding with her accustomed success at the organ.

OBITUARIES.

BLANCHE MARY GRAVES.

On the 27th of December last this beautiful child, the eldest daughter of Otto B. and Louisa Graves, of this city, passed peacefully away, after a few days' illness. She was indeed a child of rare promise. The remembrance of her loving and lovable disposition, and her possession of all those qualities that render childhood a charm around which fondly encircles the love of parents, brothers and sisters, friends and playmates, will leave a feeling of sadness in the hearts of many, even outside that home where is now a vacant chair and aching hearts. She had made her first communion and the innocence of childhood still was hers. That she is at this holy season among the angelic choir in Heaven will be a balm of comfort to her sorrow-stricken parents. We offer them our heartfelt condolence in their hour of sorrow.

MISS MARY ANN ROONEY.

It is with unfeigned sorrow and regret that we have to announce the death of Miss Mary Ann Rooney, daughter of John and Mary Rooney, occasioned by that fatal destroyer, consumption, the progress of which she bore with Christian resignation. She died on the 22nd ult., fortified with all the rites of Holy Church. She was buried on the 24th, on which day her remains were conveyed from her father's residence, West River street, Paris, to the Catholic Church, where a solemn High Mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul by the Very Rev. Father Dowling, V. G. The funeral cortege thence proceeded to the cemetery.—R. L. P.

MR. THOMAS McEVROY.

The village of West Ogoude lost one of its oldest residents in the person of Mr. Thomas McEvoy, whose death occurred on Monday afternoon last at the advanced age of seventy-two years. The deceased had been a respected citizen of the above named place, and commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom he became acquainted. His funeral, which was a very large one, took place on Wednesday morning at the village church, where Father McGeoy celebrated a grand requiem mass for the repose of his soul. He leaves a wife and a large family to mourn his loss. They have the sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.—Ottawa Sun, Dec. 27.

ALMONTE SEPARATE SCHOOL.

The Christmas examination of this school took place on Monday. The examination of the Junior Department, under Miss Haleigh, was conducted in the forenoon, the pupils passing the review creditably alike to teacher and themselves. Miss Haleigh has been very successful in her efforts to raise the standard of this department, and will no doubt continue thoroughly to fit those under her charge for the more advanced classes of the school. Those of the Senior Department were noticeably improved in discipline, and while there was a marked advancement in the various studies, special attention seems to have been given History, Reading and Arithmetic. The Senior Geography class were quite at home in all parts of the world. The head master, W. A. Smith, has done much in two years, and a half for the Separate School, and it is to be regretted that he is now severing his connection with it. A few special prizes were presented by Messrs. Doherty, J. Dowdall, Dr. Lynch and R. J. Dowdall, as follows: Orthography, S. Doherty; Reading, D. Stafford and I. Letang (equal); Geography, L. Letang; Arithmetic, L. Donohue. The teachers were encouraged by the presence of Rev. Father Foley and quite a number of trustees, parents and others. During the afternoon Mr. Smith was handed a magnificent Writing Box as a souvenir from the pupils.—Almonte Gazette, Dec. 26.

FROM BATTLEFORD, N. W. T.

Battleford, 11th Dec., 1884.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose with pleasure my subscription to the CATHOLIC RECORD for 1885. Battleford has increased a great deal since last Christmas. Our Catholics are getting numerous, and our chapel, 50x30, which we used for the first time last Christmas, will before long be too small. The congregation is composed of French, Irish, half-breeds and Indians. In spite of our poverty we got last summer a bell of 400 lbs. and an harmonium. Thanks be to God our holy religion is in honor in this far North West. We have too a Catholic school attended by quite a number of children. Farmers are settling around Battleford and there is no doubt that this place is going to become very important. I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Truly yours,  
H. H. BROGNESS, P. L., O. M. I.

THE BAZAAR.

The Bazaar in aid of St. Peter's Cathedral opened in the City Hall on Monday evening, the 23rd ult. The nomination of candidates for the many "Halls" took place in the morning, and the "Halls" remained in possession of the "free and independent" till after midnight, when the ladies began their work of organization. At a comparatively early hour in the evening the tables were all in order and looked charmingly. There are, besides the refreshment table, in charge of the Young Ladies' Sodality, three others, St. Peter's, St. Mary's and that of the Children of Mary. All are glittering and resplendent with gifts and prizes of every character, useful and ornamental.

We trust that the good ladies who have the bazaar in hand will be rewarded by the generous attendance of our fellow-citizens. The Catholic citizens of London should especially make it a duty to give every encouragement in their power to an undertaking organized for the benefit of their Cathedral Church. Tickets for the Bazaar are returnable till January 8th, 1885.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Kilkenny. The shrewdness of the town of Kilkenny is now going to be proved. The burgesses, it appears, decline to pay the salary of £40, which they are bound to do, and consequently, no one will allow himself to be nominated for it.

Carlow. The Rev. P. J. Ryan, C. C. of Timahoe, Queen's County, who has taken such an earnest and patriotic part in the National movement for the last few years, received a substantial proof on December 1, that the devotion he has shown to the cause of his country is not unappreciated by those amongst whom he labored. Father Ryan, up to a few months ago, was stationed at St. Mullins, in the county Carlow, and it was largely owing to his efforts as secretary of the Carlow Registration Association that the county was wrested from the Tories by the popular party at the last election. To mark their appreciation of Father Ryan's personal work and political services the people of Carlow inaugurated a testimonial to him on leaving St. Mullins for Timahoe. It took the shape of a beautiful silver tea service, accompanied by a cheque for £223. The gift was worthy alike of the patriotic men who presented it and the patriotic priest who received it.

Longford. Mr. Luke Casey, of Ballymahon, father of the late J. K. Casey ("Leo"), has received upwards of £11, subscribed and transmitted by Irishmen in Buenos Ayres. The money of the author of the "Rising of the Moon" is given in the hearts of this country the world over.

Cork. About the best persecuted man in West Cork is a returned Yankee named James F. O'Regan, of Durrus, near Enniscorthy. The Parliamentary records disclose, he was wanted charged with treason-felony, and his papers pointed upon with the usual official voracity; but, failing disreputably on this ground, his prosecutors sought fresh fields and pastures new in an abominable accusation of midnight outrages. In this, too, they were miserably foiled, and the magistrates, with a pathetic reluctance, dismissed the insolent prosecution. No wonder that O'Regan declares that, as an American citizen, trained beneath the sheltering folds of the starry flag, he declines to fall down and worship the representatives of the most odious tyranny that ever weighed down a nation; and hence the persecution to which he is subjected.

The question of the non-existence of a Catholic magistrate in the township of Skibberreen is being agitated by the Town Commissioners.

In the county Cork the United Hunt Club was stopped near Ballyshane by Mr. Kelly, tenant of the lands over which the sportsmen were entering. A deputation from the hunt waited upon him, and urged him to allow them to pass over his lands; but he was inexorable, and ordered them to leave immediately, which they did. One of the huntsmen was a jurist in the Poff and Barrett case, and another, a very short time ago, got his steward to show a priest, who was taking a walk, off his lands. Shortly after the episode at Ballyshane, the huntsmen were approached by another farmer, Mr. C. M. Donohue, forming an idea of what his intentions were, they did not wait to be told to "move on." Mr. M. J. C. Longfield, Castlemartyr, and Mr. Ludlow Beaneish were in the hunt.

An almost unanimous resolve has been come to by farmers through the East Riding of the county Cork not to again approach the Land Courts. The cost of litigation and worry of delay and disappointment, the value put upon land by the Sub-commissioners, and the utter disgust that they have resolved not to enter the courts; and those of them who have cases listed for hearing say they will not follow them up.

Kerry. On December 1st, a man named Jerome Long, while returning from Sandvill to Castleland, was met at Preadhille Corner by a patrol, who called on him in the Queen's name to stand. Long refused, and continued his journey, and the patrol is alleged to have fired three shots at him. He was not wounded, and the police followed and arrested him. He was then brought to the police barrack.

Clare. The Ennis branch of the National League have passed a resolution thanking Sir John Arnott for giving the people of that town bread of the finest quality at 5d. per lb. loaf, thereby breaking down the unjust monopoly which so long existed between the millers and master bakers of Ennis, to the great detriment of the public at large.

On Nov. 30th, at Ennis, a representative meeting of the inhabitants of the town was held in the sanctuary of the Franciscan church, for the purpose of inaugurating a fund towards the erection of an additional wing to the sacred edifice.

Tipperary. A large number of distressed laborers applied for work at outdoor relief to the Tipperary Guardians, at their meeting, on December 23; but, as these terms were refused, for landlord hopes! There were no bidders; no man would touch McKee's farm; the sale was abortive, and the company feels crestfallen.

Donegal. For generous, practical patriotism commend us to the sturdy sons of Tyr-Connell. They are never behind in any spirited movement, and in point is their recent action at Aniffara, adjacent to Ballyshannon. In that district 500 of these many young Nationalists have erected a suitable house for the evicted family of Andrew Kerrigan. This is one of the many indications of the sterling and vigilant public spirit that thrives gloriously in Donegal.

Galway. Mr. E. C. Burke, J. P., died at his residence, Olicastle, Galway, on December 31. The deceased gentleman was the oldest magistrate in the county Galway, being over 70 years of age, and remembered distinctly the rebellion of '08. He retained his faculties to the last, and as late as a fortnight before attended at the Board of Guardians, when he recorded his vote in favor of the construction of the Galway and Clifden Railway.

Stephen O'Mara, who, on December 1, elected Mayor by the unanimous voice of his colleagues in the Limerick Corporation. From the very outset Mr. O'Mara has offered a strenuous opposition to the payment of the tax, which Mr. Clifford Lloyd's caprice was the means of bringing on the city. In returning thanks, after declaring himself a Nationalist, Mr. O'Mara said he would do all in his power during his year of office, to relieve his fellow-citizens from the necessity of paying one farthing of what he called "an infamous police tax." The spirit of Sarfield lives yet in Garryowen.

The Limerick hands were stopped by the farmers on their return from the hunt on December 1. The farmer, who was at Kilsrah, near Knocklong, and served a notice on the master, forbidding hunting while evictions, rack-renting, jury-packing and coercion continue. A popular member of the hunt remonstrated with the farmer on their action in stopping hunting. He was answered "The Duplex," because of the arrangement of the rooms. Each family has the use of a part of two floors. The Misses Caldwell are orphans. The estate they are possessed of it was said yesterday by a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, is valued at about \$5,000,000.

Miss Caldwell's father, William Shakespeare Caldwell, was of an English family in Fredericksburg, Va., and Mrs. Caldwell, her mother, was a Miss Breckinridge, daughter of John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. Miss Caldwell was presented to her father, who was in the city of New Orleans, by the late Mrs. Caldwell, and New Orleans. Both Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell were converts to the Catholic faith.

Mr. Caldwell bought a handsome villa in New Orleans, where the family lived in the summer. They went South in the St. Mary and Elizabeth Uncasarian Hospital in Louisville was built and equipped twelve years ago by Mr. Caldwell, so secretly that even the members of his family did not know of it. He gave it to the nuns of the order, and he was built in the same manner as the one at the Little Sisters of the Poor the St. Sophia's Home for the Aged and Infirm in Richmond.

Mrs. Caldwell died eleven years ago, and Mr. Caldwell died in the New York Hotel three years ago. The trustees and executors named by him in his will were John Spalding, a wealthy resident of Springfield, Ill.; Jacob Speed, of Louisville, and Eugene Kelly and President Charles M. Fry of the National Bank of New York. Mr. Speed did not qualify.

Mr. Spalding and her apartments were being Messrs. Kelly and Fry sole executors. The will of Mr. Caldwell gave the half of the estate to be turned over to each as she came of age. Miss Mary G. Caldwell was twenty-one years old last October, and she then came into possession of her property.

"I know of no young lady," said Mr. Eugene Kelly last evening, "who can better manage so large a fortune than can Miss Caldwell. She is what is nowadays called smart. She knows where every cent is invested and what it is doing for her."

Miss Caldwell was in Baltimore while the Plenary Council was in session. Yesterday she was at home. Her school life was spent in the Convent and Academy of the Sacred Heart, in Manhattanville, studied in Europe. Her apartments are crowded with choice works of art. The walls can scarcely be seen, the clusters of paintings and vases and bric-a-brac so nearly fill every available space. A slender young woman, with dark brown hair and bright brown eyes, she looked into the doorway of the parlor to greet the reporter. Energy and decision were in every word and gesture as she replied:

"Why, I did not dream of this matter being talked of in the newspapers. This is the first time I was ever questioned about it. Oh, yes, she continues, "it is true that I have offered \$900,000 to found a Catholic university. It will be only a nucleus, of course, and around it will in time grow a great institution. It is my great ambition. I had been thinking of it for two or three years. The object is to provide for the higher education of women in the priesthood. In the beginning it will be a kind of high school of philosophy and theology, and departments will be added as endowments come in, as they undoubtedly will. It is not determined where the university will be founded, but it will be near a large Northern city. Personally I should have preferred to see it in a Southern State, but, on the whole, it is best to establish it in the North."

The Plenary Council accepted the offer, and the following committee was appointed to take steps immediately toward selecting a site for the university buildings, and in defining the scope of the institution: Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore; Corrigan of New York, Ryan of Philadelphia, Heiss of Milwaukee, Williams of Ireland of St. Paul, Monsignor Farley of St. Gabriel's Church of this city, and Laymen Eugene Kelly of this city and F. A. Drexel of Philadelphia.

The gift was offered and accepted with understanding that the Plenary Council is to lay the foundations of the university, to see that it is completed, and to control the course of education to be pursued.

"Industry must prosper," as the husband said, when holding the baby, while his wife chopped the wood.

Purgatory is like a spiritual bank, in which we may daily deposit our good works, however trifling, and they increase and multiply; and when we are in trouble we draw interest from them in light and strength and prudence.—Amon.

World You Belong To. Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has cured many obstinate cases of piles. This most distressing malady generally arises from constipation and a bad condition of the bowels. Kidney-Wort acts at the same time as a cathartic and a healing tonic, removes the cause, cures the disease and promotes a healthy state of the affected organs. James P. Moyer, carrier of the great healing powers of Kidney-Wort, having been cured by it of a very bad case of piles which for years had refused to yield to any other remedy.

I have obtained what I desired more easily through the intercession of the intercessors of the saints in heaven.—St. Catharine of Bologna.

Friendship is a silent gentleman that makes no parade; the true heart dances no hornpipe on the tongue.

MRS. CALDWELL GIVES \$500,000 FOR A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

(From the N. Y. Sun, December 10.)

In the last hours of the recent session of the Plenary Council in Baltimore a formal offer of a gift of \$500,000 for the founding of a national Catholic university was made by Miss Mary G. Caldwell, of New York City. Miss Caldwell and her only sister live in the apartment house on the northeast corner of Thirtieth street and Madison avenue. It called by some of the tenants "The Corporation," from the fact that an association of wealthy women built it; and by others "The Duplex," because of the arrangement of the rooms. Each family has the use of a part of two floors. The Misses Caldwell are orphans. The estate they are possessed of it was said yesterday by a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, is valued at about \$5,000,000.

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Purgatory is like a spiritual bank, in which we may daily deposit our good works, however trifling, and they increase and multiply; and when we are in trouble we draw interest from them in light and strength and prudence.—Amon.

World You Belong To. Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has cured many obstinate cases of piles. This most distressing malady generally arises from constipation and a bad condition of the bowels. Kidney-Wort acts at the same time as a cathartic and a healing tonic, removes the cause, cures the disease and promotes a healthy state of the affected organs. James P. Moyer, carrier of the great healing powers of Kidney-Wort, having been cured by it of a very bad case of piles which for years had refused to yield to any other remedy.

I have obtained what I desired more easily through the intercession of the intercessors of the saints in heaven.—St. Catharine of Bologna.

Friendship is a silent gentleman that makes no parade; the true heart dances no hornpipe on the tongue.

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?

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

John Archer, Hartill, near Sheffield.—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The rate is increasing, 141 York Street, Belfast.

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

J. S. Metcalf, 59, Highgate, Kendal.—I have always great pleasure in recommending this Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many gross.

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover.—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them to my friends, and have numerous cases of cure from their use.

Thomas Chapman, West Auckland.—I sell more of your medicines than any other kind.

N. Darrell, Clon, Salop.—All who buy it are pleased, and I recommend it.

BEST BAKING POWDER.

INTERESTING TESTS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST.

Dr. Edward G. Love, the present Analytical Chemist for the Government, has recently made some interesting experiments on the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brand is the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available amount of bicarbonate of soda in each of the following:

- "Royal" (cream tartar powder).....127.4
"Patapoco" (alum powder).....127.4
"Patapoco" (phosphate).....127.4
"Patapoco" (phosphate).....127.4
"Patapoco" (phosphate).....127.4
"Patapoco" (phosphate).....127.4
"Patapoco" (phosphate).....127.4
"Patapoco" (phosphate).....127.4
"Patapoco" (phosphate).....127.4
"Patapoco" (phosphate).....127.4

"I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid Baking Powders are the only safe ones. In process of baking, or under varying climatic conditions, they are liable to become poisonous."

Dr. H. A. Mott's former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate analysis of the above baking powders of commerce, reported to the Government in favor of the Royal Brand.

"Woman and Her Diseases" is the title of an interesting illustrated treatise (96 pages) sent, post-paid, for three letter stamps, by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease and enjoyment to the sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, and inflammation of the lungs, croup, whooping cough, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that it will exclude the poor from its benefits.

Worms become the whole system. Mother Gray's Worm Expeller destroys worms and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs twenty-five cents to try it and be convinced.

Woman's Suffering and Relief.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, underlying you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. None recover so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

A Postal Card Story. I was affected with kidney and urinary trouble—"For twelve years!" After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop Bitters.

And I am perfectly cured. I keep it "All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Salisbury, Tenn. May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, PA., MAY 8, 1885. It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

"A tour to Europe that cost me \$3,000, done me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia." H. M. Auburn, N. Y.

So, BLOOMINGVILLE, O., MAY 1, 79. Since I have been suffering ten years, and I tried Hop Bitters, and it did me more good than all the doctors.

Baby Saved. We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation, and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength. —The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

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

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal appreciation in its own city, county, and country, and amongst all people, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I was afflicted with Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The only notable cure it has effected in this vicinity convinces me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public." E. F. HARRIS, Bishop, St. Paul, Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT RHEUM.

GEORGE ANDREWS, proprietor of the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. His ulcers actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

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

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Manufacturers of these celebrated Bells and Castings for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free. Address: WANDERER & TIFF, Cincinnati, O.

WENDELL BELL FOUNDRY.

Manufacturers of these celebrated Bells and Castings for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free. Address: WENDELL BELL FOUNDRY, New York, N.Y.

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Manufacturers of these celebrated Bells and Castings for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free. Address: BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY, Cincinnati, O.

OUR LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

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Many persons, owing to the pressing calls of business, or other cares, have not the leisure or time to read large works about religion, while a brief statement of Catholic Doctrine would be read, or listened to, with interest by all who love the truth and long to find it. Here they have a short and simple exposition of what Catholics really believe, which will place them in a state of impartiality and lay aside that settled feeling of self-condemnation to the Saints, to take it for granted that Roman Catholics must be in the wrong. Over 8000 copies of the book have been sold in England, and it has been the means of bringing very many into the Church.

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THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT. To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of their Real Estate. We have a large amount of money on hand which we have decided to put to use. We make loans at 8 or 10 per cent, according to the security offered. Repayments to be made at the end of term, with privilege to borrow on any instalment of interest. Persons wishing to borrow money will call on our agents or write to us.

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FARM AND LIVESTOCK.

Waste in feeding is Resolve to sow more Lime helps a damp On mill days clean hives.

Are all the tools and In Japan one-half farmers. Make all but fattest exercise.

Rye grows later and most other grains. Change of food is as mals as to ourselves. There is a close re-manure pile and the farmer.

We boast of American eggs are still most instead of by weight, countries. If large trees surround other buildings, at very little danger need be feared.

A cross between it and common hives results about equal to breeds. An ounce or two of water and given to a bloody milk has been the trouble almost at once.

For some weeks before prepare her system for giving a liberal mess of slop every day. A table ash added to the slop also benefits.

Quilting Bees—Beekeepers who are interested in not make the fact that a useful bee-keeper, and a tutee for tobacco smoking.

Attention to the slavish smelting of these is partly answered it is gathered and dried will turn like punk, the puff will be quiet swarms, well full is also effective the bees to drop like dead.

quitting fresh air to rest. Pests in Milk-Winter shift for themselves in a piece of business. Do not the best of care, a pay tenfold for the trouble.

months are past. Keep your bees in Milk-Winter shift for themselves in a piece of business. Do not the best of care, a pay tenfold for the trouble.

one or twice a week. Rest is important. "Honey-scent never will answer to provide clean water daily. If water should take the trough into he clean before furnishing those who trust to fowls of them from the regular dust baths, stocked with a little lime. By to these various points, sure to "shell out" free and white eggs continue to be scarce.

Orchard and Garden. Ashes make fine berries. Resolve on having a good Plan for a greater variety.

Prevent mice-girdling. A sixteen-pound sweet-pot from Mississippi. Very strong brine is as to alcohol for keeping causing less shrinkage. I trees. Animals will brood them from the ground snow.

There are pear trees were planted by the French two centuries ago that bearing good crops yet. Snow Drifts in the year many orchards trees jured by snow drifts. This to young trees in the first planting, being such as near fences or buildings, snow piles up into their later, when settling in, down the branches, such all cases, be easily averted thought and labor. After storm, in which heavy drift place, look to the condition where any are partly but the snow should for releasing the top will be such will need. If there crooked or leaning trunks bared of snow far enough the trunk when the settling occurs.

Flowers and the Carnations flower best. Flowers bluish with red. The red spider yields to Syria is the home of it. Water standing in the now of benefit.

Use water that is made the house

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Waste in feeding is criminal. Resolve to sow more clover. Lime helps a damp sour soil. Leghorns are great wanderers. On mild days clean dead bees from hives.

There is a close relation between the manure pile and the farm profits. We boast of American progress, and yet eggs are still mostly sold by count, instead of by weight, as in European countries.

Large trees surround the house or other buildings, at about fifty feet away, little danger need be feared from lightning.

Quitting Bees.—Boys and men, who are interested in bee-keeping, need not make the fact that tobacco smoke is a useful bee-killer, an excuse for learning to smoke.

French-Canadians are very adverse to vaccination, and as a result the disease goes very hard with them. The disease has now spread to Erieville, Maribank, Clare River and other settlements in the surrounding country.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the good work done by the nuns and Catholic priests, three of the latter having been stricken down while administering the sacraments of the helpless sufferers. On Dec 10, a telegram was sent to the convent at Kingston to send on two more nuns to relieve those who had been doing duty for the past two weeks.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.—Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10c. at Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample and 32 colors, and book of directions for 25c. stamp.

Orchard and Garden. Ask make fine berries. Resolve on having a good garden. Plan for a greater variety of vegetables.

Very strong brine is said to be superior to alcohol for keeping specimen fruits, causing less shrinkage. It is easily tried. Keep the jars packed away from the trees. Animals will browse and disfigure them when the ground is covered with snow.

There are pear trees in Detroit that were planted by the French settlers nearly two centuries ago that are healthy and bearing good crops yet.

Snow Drifts in the Orchard.—Every year many orchard trees are severely injured by snow drifts. This usually occurs to young trees in the few years after planting, being such as may be standing near fences or buildings, where drifting snow piles up into their heads and then later, when settling, its weight breaks down the branches. Such injury may, in all cases, be easily averted by a little forethought and labor.

Flowers and the Lawn. Carnations flower best at 50°. Flowers blush without crime. The red spider yields to sponging. Syria is the home of the hysanthum. Water standing in the cala saucers is now of benefit.

Use water that is moderately warm on the house plants. If any plants are affected by mildew dust flour of sulphur over them.

This is the season with its short, dark days and high artificial heat in the dwellings, that tries the window plants severely. Wonders. What is supposed to be the largest flower in the world is that of the Raflesia of Sumatra, each bloom of which reaches nearly three feet across.

See to it after each snowfall, to shake out any accumulation of snow in the ornamental trees and shrubs before it has a chance to turn to ice and break down the branches during high winds.

Domestic roses and other fine flowers for the holidays in the large cities has

grown to enormous proportions. To meet this demand, hot house establishments by the hundred have in late years sprung up in the vicinity of the large towns, and in these millions of blooms are in the aggregate raised annually for the trade. As an illustration of what many of these places are like, we may state the instance of one Long Island grower, who has 16,000 plants now covered with buds and blossoms, the product of which he sends to the New York flower market. His hot-houses, crammed with luxuriant plants, present a grand sight to the eye now, in the heart of winter.

CANADIAN NUNS DRAWING LOTS TO FEAR DEATH.

About a month ago a French-Canadian arrived at the village of Stoco, Hastings County, from Quebec, ill with small-pox. While he was ill, an assembly of his friends was held at his house, the people assembling in great numbers, not knowing at the time the nature of the disease their host was suffering from. In a few days those who attended the gathering were greatly alarmed to learn that their friend was dangerously ill with small-pox. It was not long before a number of the guests were stricken down with the disease, which continued to spread until now it has assumed alarming proportions.

The people in the neighborhood of Stoco and surrounding country are very poor. They live in low shanties, not remarkable for their cleanliness. As soon as the disease began spreading, an appeal was made for assistance, and two Sisters of Charity immediately went from Kingston to the infected district, where they opened a hospital in a new house that was given up for that purpose. There are at present twenty-five patients in this institution, who are being looked after by the Sisters. The disease is of a most virulent type, being known as black pox, from which most of those taken ill die in great agony after one or two days' illness. Over 100 cases have been reported up to the present time, and there appears to be little chance of checking it.

The French-Canadians are very adverse to vaccination, and as a result the disease goes very hard with them. The disease has now spread to Erieville, Maribank, Clare River and other settlements in the surrounding country.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the good work done by the nuns and Catholic priests, three of the latter having been stricken down while administering the sacraments of the helpless sufferers. On Dec 10, a telegram was sent to the convent at Kingston to send on two more nuns to relieve those who had been doing duty for the past two weeks.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is recommended by physicians of the greatest eminence on both sides of the Atlantic, as the most reliable remedy for colds and coughs, and all pulmonary disorders. It affords prompt relief in every case. No family should be without it.

G. A. Dixon, Franklinville, Ont., says: "I was cured of chronic bronchitis, that troubled me for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil." See that the signature of Northrop & Lyman is on the back of the wrapper, and you will get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

National Pills are sugar-coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pills in use.

The Best Yet. The best blood cleanser known to medical science is Burdock Blood Bitters. It purifies the blood of all foul humors and gives strength to the weak.

To be happy at home is the ultimate aim of all ambition, and to which every enterprise and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the execution. It is indeed at home that every man must be known by those who would have a just estimate of his virtue or felicity.

When King James the First wrote his counterblast to tobacco the royal pedant knew nothing of the "Myrtle Navy." If he had, instead of wasting his brains over his curious production, he would have filled his royal pipe with it, and would have taken a royal smoke; he would then have been prepared to admit that with regard to the injurious effects of tobacco, it all depended on what tobacco you smoked.

Use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaly Eruption, Itch, and all diseased conditions of the skin.

Mr. A. H. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Bileousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas Street.

A Golden Opinion. Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, declares that Hagar's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, cough, sore throat, burns, scalds and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded.

The Cheapest and Best. On account of its purity and concentrated strength and great power over disease, Burdock Blood Bitters is the cheapest and best blood cleansing tonic known for all disordered conditions of blood, liver and kidneys.

When I go into a town and see so many Catholic names over the saloon doors, I feel like hanging my head in shame.—Bishop Keane.

FATHER TOM BURKE'S FIRST CON- TROVERSY.

While discharging the duties of Master of Novices at Woodchester, in 1853, a duty was imposed upon the young priest which, to one less gifted or less courageous, might not have been successful. The walls of the nearest town were covered with placards announcing that "the un- hallowed practices of monks and nuns, and the idolatry of the Popish Church, would be detailed by one who had left that im- pious superstition for the saving truths of Protestantism!"

The young students of Woodchester were shocked at the impetu- ousness of their priest, and they hoped their quiet seclusion of Woodchester would not be so- verely invaded. As the "convert" gave an Italian name, Alessandro Messina, and Father Tom Burke was the last arrival from Italy, the prior resolved he should attend the lecture, and if he found an opportunity, confute the re- viler.

Aware of the intense bigotry of the rural population, and their readiness to swallow any absurd story regarding those wicked monks and nuns, Father Tom owned he did not relish the task; but the Prior put it as a duty, so he was bound, by his vow of obedience, to submit and go.

On reaching the lecture hall, he found the attractive placard had collected a vast audience, composed not only of the rural population, but also of seppers and tradem- en. When the smoky-fogged Italian mounted the platform, he was greeted with loud applause. Father Burke was greatly relieved when the "convert" com- menced his harangue. The coarseness of his language, the absurdity of his asser- tions, the utter disregard of history, the ignorance of places he claimed to be acquainted with, made his refutation an easy task. Provided only Father Burke could secure a hearing. This he resolved to attempt. No sooner had the foul- mouthed Italian vinteposter come to an end than Brother Thomas presented him- self and claimed the right to reply. As he expected, he was assailed with a storm of hisses, cries of "Popish priest," "Turn him off," "Kick him out," and other equally strong suggestions. Fortunately, on the platform was a respectable painter who had recently given a large order for painting the monastery, and to him, as an Englishman desirous of fair play, he turned, and asked the painter to secure him a hearing. After some well-devised words of remonstrance against the unfairness of listening to an attack, yet denying to hear the reply, the audience consented to hear Father Tom. In a brilliant address the young Dominican showed the utter ignorance, the untruthfulness of every statement of the "convert." Father Tom had himself studied in the very college where some of these imaginary acts were said to have occurred, and he proved, from the man's own statements (he the "convert" had never been there. Nay, more, on that platform, from his intimate acquaintance with Italy, Father Tom forced this wretch to admit he only related the stories from hearsay; and the plaudits with which the convert's abominable statements were received were turned into shouts of derisive laughter as the sledge-hammer blows liberally dealt by the young Dominican fell fast and heavy upon the now unmasking impostor, while the cheers and shouts for Father Tom rent the air. Alessandro Messina was glad to sneak away without receiving the ducking in the horsepond persons seemed willing to afford him.

"Delays are Dangerous." If you are pale, emaciated, have a hacking cough, with night-sweats, spitting of blood and shortness of breath, you have no time to lose. Do not hesitate too long—till you are past cure; for, taken in its early stages, consumption can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," as thousands can testify. By druggists.

In thirty years' successful experience in the manufacture of 150,000 instruments, the Mason-Hamilton company have accumulated vast facilities for manufacturing instruments which they could neither produce as good economy. Said an experienced manu- facturer in witnessing the operation of a single machine doing as much work as a dozen skilled workmen could do without it, and does it better at a less cost. These accumu- lated facilities, including experienced and skillful workmen, are the secret of their pro- ducing instruments of such quality and at prices more than those of the poorest.—Boston Traveller.

The Forces Strengthened. The vital forces are strengthened and the entire system renovated and built up by Burdock Blood Bitters. It acts on the bowels, liver, kidneys and blood.

GREAT RESULTS ARE SPEEDILY ACCOM- PLISHED by the leading alternative, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Indigestion ceases, biliousness disappears, constipation gives place to regularity of the bowels in conse- quence of taking it. Ladies suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex ex- perience long wished for relief from it, and impurities in the circulation no longer trouble those who have sought its aid. Give it a trial and you will not regret it. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dun- das Street.

The Hectic Flash, pale hollow cheek and precarious appetite, indicate Worms. Freeman's Worm Powders will quickly and effectually remove them.

Good For All. For all diseases of the blood, liver, kid- neys and bowels take Burdock Blood Bit- ters. It is purely vegetable, can do no harm, and is always beneficial.

Fewer colic, unnatural appetite, fretful- ness, weakness, and convulsions, are some of the effects of worms in children; de- stroy the worms with Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

No Harm In It. No harm can come from using Hag- yard's Pectoral Balsam; as a remedy for throat, bronchial and lung complaints it is always reliable and positively safe.

A lady made a call upon a friend who had lately got married. When the hus- band of the former came home to dinner, she said, "I've been to Mrs. —'s," "Well," replied he, "I suppose she's a very happy." "Happy!" she said, "she ought to be; she has a camel's-hair shawl, two-thirds border."

KIDNEY WORT THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES. PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY. Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy ever used. Dr. F. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. "Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. R. Clark, St. Hovr, Vt. "Kidney-Wort has cured me of my kidney disease after two years' suffering." Dr. C. M. Sumner, Sun Hill, Ga. It has cured every case of kidney, bladder, and prostate disease, and is the only medicine that cures them in its action, but, by its use, the blood is purified, the system cleansed, and the body strengthened.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag- nificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else. W. J. THOMPSON.

CATARRH (Send for etc. and symptoms for trial free.) Catarrh of the bladder, urethra, prostate, etc., is a disease which will continue the most distressing, if not cured. It is a disease which will continue the most distressing, if not cured. It is a disease which will continue the most distressing, if not cured.

393 RICHMOND ST. NEW IRISH TWEEDS, NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS, NEW ENGLISH SUITINGS, Mahony's Celebrated Serges!

YACARDS YELLOW OIL FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective! Destroyer of worms in Children or Adults!

LIONESS STORE New English and American HATS JUST ARRIVED SELLING CHEAP

RAYMOND & THORN'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING, EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

WARM COOKED CEREALS. The best Food in the World, for Old and Young. A. & C. WHITE OATS, A. & C. WHEAT MEAL, A. & C. BARLEY FOOD, A. & C. MALTS.

AMERICAN Breakfast Cereals. Selected grain, 4 balls, of Oats and Imperial process, of Oats and Imperial process, of Oats and Imperial process.

CAUTION! EACH PLUG OF THE Myrtle Navy IS MARKED T. & B. IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

CHILD'S CATARRH Treatment For LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE. HEAD AND THROAT & LUNGS! Can be taken at home. No need of a doctor. No pain. No expense. Are properly answered. Write for particulars to the Proprietor, T. P. TANSEY, 78, St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLASSE, LINES FOR DELIVERY BY, A.M., P.M., F.M., G.M. Lists various railway routes and their respective schedules.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "CONQUERING THE WILDERNESS." A New Pictorial History of the Life and Adventures of the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Bart., M.P. for the Dominion of Canada. By Col. Frank Taylor. Over 200 superb Engravings.

Commercial College! THE OLDEST AND MOST PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL IN CANADA. The course of instruction is unrivalled. Hundreds of energetic young men from farms, workshops, and other spheres of labor are now occupying the most responsible positions, the result of the training received in this institution.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$1,000,000. CAPITAL PAID UP (1 Sept. '84), 150,000. RESERVE FUND, 50,000. DIRECTORS: Henry Taylor, President; John Labatt, Vice-President; W. R. Meredith, C. C. M. P. J. J. Baker, Secretary; W. R. Meredith, C. C. M. P. J. J. Baker, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. J. BURNETT & CO Taylor's Park, London.

SAFETY KETTLE AND STEAMER. WE OFFER EASY WORK TO MEN AND WOMEN out of employment.

WE WANT AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN in Ontario, except Ottawa and Trenton, to sell the above article. It is a new and useful article, and will sell well by any agent willing to work 4 hours a day. It is sold in Montreal for 3 months.

MIRVINA FARMS & MILLS For Sale or Exchange. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO. FREE Catalogue.

GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL PLATING A USEFUL TRADE, EASILY LEARNED. In order to meet a long felt want for a simple, rapid and portable PLATING APPARATUS, I have made the above apparatus, consisting of Tank, Lamp with Acid Proof Stand, and a Battery, that will deposit 50 penny weights of metal a day. Hanging Bars, Wire, Gold Solution, one quart of Silver Solution, and half a gallon of Nickel. Also a box of Bright Lacquer, that will give the metal the bright and lustrous appearance of finished work. Remember these solutions are not exhausted, but will plate any number of articles (the simple Book of Instructions is followed). Any one can do it. A Woman's Work. For Fifty Cents Extra will send Six Chains or Rings that can be plated in the same manner. Our Book, "Gold and Silver for the People," which offers unrivaled inducements to all, sent Free. If not successful can be returned and exchanged for Moreton's Italian. Remember, this is a practical outfit and I will warrant it, or it can be returned at my expense. Will be sent C. O. D. if desired, upon receipt of \$1.50. Balance to be collected when delivered. Next issue will send Six Chains or Rings that can be plated in the same manner. Our Book, "Gold and Silver for the People," which offers unrivaled inducements to all, sent Free. If not successful can be returned and exchanged for Moreton's Italian. Remember, this is a practical outfit and I will warrant it, or it can be returned at my expense. Will be sent C. O. D. if desired, upon receipt of \$1.50. Balance to be collected when delivered. Next issue will send Six Chains or Rings that can be plated in the same manner. Our Book, "Gold and Silver for the People," which offers unrivaled inducements to all, sent Free. If not successful can be returned and exchanged for Moreton's Italian. Remember, this is a practical outfit and I will warrant it, or it can be returned at my expense. 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OFFICIAL ORGAN. C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt of price, \$1.25, by addressing T. P. TANSLEY, 23 St. Martin Street, Montreal, or T. P. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.

Officers of Branch No. 31, Guelph, for 1885—President, Rev. J. Keough; Recording Secretary, James Duff; Assistant do, T. P. Woods; 2nd do, Wm. Kennedy; Recording Secretary, James Duff; Assistant do, J. C. Coffey; Treasurer, James Keough; Marshal, Matthew Lee; Guard, Michael Conway; Trustees the same as last year—all re-elected.

Officers of Branch No. 37, Hamilton, for 1885—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. Keough; President, John Roman; 1st Vice do, Michael Dunbar; 2nd Vice do, Thomas Lawlor; Recording Secretary, Michael O'Leary; Assistant do, J. P. O'Brien; Financial do, Geo. Lynch; Treasurer, Michael O'Leary; Marshal, Michael O'Leary; Trustees, Michael O'Leary, James O'Leary, Michael O'Leary, James O'Leary, Michael O'Leary, James O'Leary, Michael O'Leary, James O'Leary.

Officers of Branch No. 32, Windsor, for 1885—President, Michael Corrigan, 1st Vice do, Edward Brennan, 2nd Vice do, Dennis J. McCreary, Recording Secretary, Patrick B. Finlay, Assistant do, Henry McCreary, Financial do, John P. Duff, Treasurer, John Brennan, Marshal, Joseph Hurtubise, Guard, Thos. Murphy, Trustees, E. Brennan, F. Korman, H. McCourt, M. Brennan and A. McGroarty.

Officers of Branch No. 33, Peterborough, for 1885—President, William Sommerville, 1st Vice do, Michael Sullivan, 2nd Vice do, Moses Geran, Financial Secretary, John O'Shea, Recording Secretary, John O'Shea, Assistant do, Alexander Voinette, Treasurer, J. D. McElroy, Marshal, Michael Halpen, Guard, Michael O'Leary, Trustees, one year, Michael Halpen, Trustees, two years, Michael O'Donnell, J. D. McElroy.

Officers of Branch No. 34, St. Catharines, for 1885—President, M. Brennan, 1st Vice do, J. K. Barrett, 2nd Vice do, J. Murphy, Recording Secretary, W. J. Flynn, Assistant do, Jas. R. Barnett, Financial do, Joseph Quinn, Treasurer, Thos. Nolan, Marshal, John O'Shea, Trustees, W. Anderson, and Thos. Deering.

Officers of Branch No. 15, Toronto, for 1885—Chancellor, John Kelly, by having retired from the presidency, President, J. Kelly, 1st Vice, Thomas J. Lee, 2nd Vice, John Moran, Recording Secretary, John S. Kelly, Assistant do, M. Roemora, Financial do, Theodore Braun, Treasurer, F. Hoar, Marshal, Thos. Foley, Guard, J. McCreary, Trustees, John Kelly and F. W. Rolisher.

Officers of Branch No. 11, Galt, for 1885—President, Oliver Cooper, 1st Vice, Edward Barrett, 2nd Vice, Timothy Spellan, Recording Secretary, Bernard Manly, Financial Secretary, Godard Speaker, Fin. Secretary, Patrick Hadigan, Treasurer, Thos. J. Wagner, Guard, Adolf Weyer, Marshal, James Doyle, Trustees, James Doyle, Dennis Galahan, Godard Speaker, Thomas Spellan and Timothy Spellan.

ATTENTION. If this meets the eye of any head of a family who is not a member of the C. M. B. A. and who is eligible to become one, we would like to have him send us his name and address. How much will my estate be worth? Will the interest on my property support my family? How can they make up the deficiency? Will they go to the poor house? Will my boys be compelled to leave school at twelve, and work for one dollar and a half a week and board themselves? What will become of my wife and daughters? If you can answer any of these questions satisfactorily to yourself, you may not be a protecting arm of a Beneficial Certificate from a reliable Catholic association, but this is a life of sudden changes, you had best be on the safe side and join the C. M. B. A. Association at once. A celebrated Scotch preacher, Dr. McLeod, said, "the supposed there was no man who had been absent from his family even a few weeks or months, without thinking how they were to pay their rent, or get food or clothing, or his absence. How much more should a man provide for his family when taking that voyage from which no one returns?"

Branches in the jurisdiction of the Grand Council of Canada are requested to remit amount of per capita tax as soon as possible. See Article VIII. of Grand Council constitution. To the Canadian members of the C. M. B. A.—I notice in the C. M. B. A. columns a very fine letter from Bro. H. W. Deare, who states he is very sorry to see the inactivity of members of our noble Society since the refusal of Canada's Grand Council petition by the Supreme Council. What was contained in that petition was all honor to the letter, and there are no grounds left whereby the Supreme Council should (I say) ignore the action of our representatives.

We do not mistrust the Supreme Council's doing, but we do say this act of theirs is intolerant, and it is for them to immediately repay the wrong they have done us by granting our request. There may be some officers who have become disinterested by the action of the Supreme Council, but, brothers, are you showing a true example by so doing? The gentlemen composing the Grand Council of Canada have honor and integrity, and fitted for the responsible positions to which they have been elected. Every member has, doubtless, full confidence in the working of the Council. There is a large field to labor in, and it is the duty of all to encourage the establishment of new branches. I have great hopes of a branch being organized in the village of Kempsville, also one in the town of Brockville. The good priest of Brockville is very desirous of a branch being established in that town. The actual good of our Association is as yet very little known, and consequently cannot be appreciated; but if the whole fifteen or sixteen hundred members in Canada would seek its advancement, would we then be deploring the inactivity of those to whom we look for its progression? Brothers, think of what has been done during the past year! Shall we be found slumbering the coming year, or awake and working? As well, supposing we get the required 2,500 and then present a petition to the Supreme Council for separation, it may or may not be granted. We certainly would have constitutional right, which could not be disregarded. There are many thousands of good Catholics in this Dominion who should belong to our Society. So, brothers, be up and doing.

Yours fraternally, JOHN GIBSON, Rec. Sec. Branch 16, C.M.B.A. Prescott, Ont. Kingston, Dec. 19th, 1884. At the regular monthly meeting of the

C. M. B. A., Branch No. 9, it was moved by John J. Behan, seconded by John J. Bugges, and carried unanimously, That, whereas, at the last regular meeting of the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, composed of representatives of all the branches, it was resolved to petition the Supreme Council to grant a separate beneficiary to the Canadian branches.

And, whereas, at the meeting of the Supreme Council the said petition was duly presented to said Supreme Council, and the reasons for presenting said petition being truthfully set forth with said petition, and, whereas, the said Supreme Council had the power to grant said petition and refused to do so, and if the Canadian branches had a separate beneficiary, it would be the means of largely increasing the membership and promoting their general welfare.

Resolved, that this branch, taking into consideration the refusal of the Supreme Council to grant the Canadian branches the separate beneficiary asked for, that we deem it advisable that the Canadian branches should immediately form a "separate beneficiary" of their own, without any prejudice whatever to the American branches.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent for publication in the CATHOLIC RECORD, (our official organ) and to the secretaries of the different Canadian branches.

Resolved, that all branches in favor of the above resolution in its separate beneficiary, be hereby requested to adopt a resolution to said effect, and forward it to the secretary of our Grand Council of Canada as early a date as possible.

JOHN J. BOGUE, Rec. Sec., Br. 9, C. M. B. A. Vote for Hiscox—The Workingman's Candidate.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. ENGLAND. Lord Roseberry has written to a number of Peers with a view of taking concerted action in favor of reform of the House of Lords.

The Crofter tenants of the Duke of Argyll, on the Island of Tiree, refuse to pay rent, and are extending their conflict. The Duke has asked for an armed force to protect his rights, and a company of marines has been sent to repress the rebellious tenants. A meeting of Highland Land Reformers was held in London today. The speakers denounced landlords, and declared Irish land legislation had been adopted in Scotland.

The London correspondent of the Novec Fremyon of St. Petersburg, alleges a complete organization of Russian Nihilists exists under the guise of an export firm within the precincts of the city of London, and is exporting to Russia, criminal documents and explosives. The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg says this confirms the already filed conviction of a number of influential Russians who have means of knowing of the existence of such an organization.

The Crofters on the Kilmin estate forcibly prevented the sheriff from serving a number of writs, and ejected him from the estate. IRELAND. O'Leary, the well-known Fenian, residing in Paris, has declined the invitation to attend the Parliament of Tipperary. He intends to lecture before the Young Ireland Society at Dublin in January, and will speak at Glasgow in February.

Mass meetings of the Irish National League were held at twenty or more places last Friday, which was St. Stephen's day and a general holiday. The Dublin Castle party had been urging Earl Spencer to proclaim all these meetings, but the Lord-Lieutenant resisted the pressure. The Irish Executive has ordered the Chief of Police to enquire into the character of appointments to the detective force made under the regime of French-loyal disgraced inspectors. Members found to be without a clear record will be dismissed. Limerick landlords or their agents having refused to reduce rents twenty per cent, tenants now refuse to pay any rent.

FRANCE AND CHINA. A Shanghai despatch says 85,000 Chinese troops under Li Hung Chang are massed at Tai-ho. The works at Port Arthur, on the Gulf of Pechili built by German artillery officers, make the strongest fortress in the North of China. They are mounted with heavy Gatling and Nordenfeldt guns. The entrance to the port is guarded with troops. Chinese have warned the French that they intend to make an attack. Letters from the French fleet at Kelung state Admiral Courbet is ill and worried over his forced inaction. It is feared he cannot continue operations. The blockade has had no result, and the mortality among troops is increasing.

RUSSIA. The Russian Government is about to establish a naval station at Norovossisk, Black Sea, at a cost of 10,000,000 roubles. This will be enacted with a military railway system. The Black Sea fleet will be raised to a complement of four ironclads of the heaviest type, twelve sea-going torpedo boats and fifteen armed steamers.

GERMANY. The German National Gazette says: The majority of the Reichstag intend to place a new check upon Bismarck by rejecting his demand for a credit of 50,000 marks to conduct explorations in Africa. EGYPT. General Wolsely reports the delay in the concentration of troops at Korti will retard the advance across the desert until the second week in February. Preparations for a demonstration from Suakin have been postponed. Military authorities fear the relief of Khartoum cannot be accomplished before the middle of March. A Dongola dispatch says the Kabbabish tribe has offered to provide 3,000 men to escort the English expedition through the desert to El Ardshier, half-way between Khartoum and Shendi, and also to protect English telegraph lines from Dongola, and to forward mails, the sheikhs to remain at Dongola as hostages.

CATHOLIC NOTES. Sister Theresa, a niece of James G. Blaine, is dangerously ill in a convent at Wilkes-barre, Pa. She is not expected to recover. Miss Vera Manning, niece of Cardinal Manning, is to take the veil this month. She brings to the church \$300,000 which she inherited under her uncle's (Mr. Charles Manning's) will.

Rev. Mr. Tabb, a convert from Episcopalianism, and since his conversion attached to St. Charles College, near Elliott City, Md., was ordained on the 20th inst., and said his first holy Mass on Christmas Day at the college. He will remain at St. Charles as a teacher.—Cleveland University.

A new edition of a "Catechism," by Archbishop Hamilton, of St. Andrews, Scotland,—first printed in 1852—has just been issued at Oxford, with a preface by Mr. Gladstone. This volume is the last monument of the old Catholic Church of Scotland, and was probably the first book printed at St. Andrews. It explicitly teaches the immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The Rev. Lord Pless—first Catholic priest seen in the House of Lords since the time of James II.—took the oath and his seat on November 10, on his accession to the title. The reverend was born a marked ascetic and clerical appearance. Beneath his robes he wore the black garb and Roman collar of the Catholic priesthood.

Miss G. McMaster, daughter of Mr. Jas. A. McMaster, editor of the New York Freeman's Journal, has become an inmate of the Carmelite Convent in Baltimore. A younger sister of Miss McMaster, known in religion as Sister Teresa, took the veil at the same convent about two years ago. A sister somewhat older has for some years been a teacher in a convent of another Order near Philadelphia.

There is a movement on foot in Baltimore looking to a grand celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of a Catholic hierarchy in America. Rt. Rev. John Carroll was, on August 16th, 1790, consecrated first Bishop of Baltimore. The house in which he was born and lived is still standing in Upper Marlboro, Prince George's county. Some are in favor of erecting a memorial church worthy of the first Catholic See in the United States. The movement will probably take definite shape after the close of the Council.

On Sunday, Dec. 14th, the Church of our Lady of Mount Carmel was dedicated in New York City for the use of the Italians. Archbishop Corrigan performed the dedication ceremonies. An address in Italian was delivered by Father John Philip Baudinelli, of the Passionist Monastery, and Archbishop Corrigan spoke both in English and Italian. While the latter was speaking, he was interrupted at times, by the crying of babies. He smiled and said: "This reminds me of Italy, where the babies are always brought to church. Then he began to take for instruction as well as pleasure, both in English and Italian. While the latter was speaking, he was interrupted at times, by the crying of babies. He smiled and said: "This reminds me of Italy, where the babies are always brought to church. Then he began to take for instruction as well as pleasure, both in English and Italian. While the latter was speaking, he was interrupted at times, by the crying of babies. 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