NICHOLAS WILSON & CO. 136 Dundas Street,

Tailors and Gents' Furnishers.

FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED.



ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD

LEO XIII., BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE, CONCERNING THE CHRISTIAN CONSTITU-TION OF STATES.

To ALL THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOFS, AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD, IN THE GRACE AND COMMUNION OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE,

LEO P.P. XIII. Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic

Benediction,—
The work of a merciful God, the Church The work of a merciful God, the Church looks essentially, and from the very nature of her being, to the salvation of souls and the winning for them of happiness in heaven, nevertheless she also secures even in this world advantages so many and so great that she could not do more even if she had been founded primarily and specially to secure prosperity in this life which is worked out upon earth. In truth wherever the Church has set her foot she has at once changed the aspect of affairs, coloured the manners has set her foot she has at once changed the aspect of affairs, coloured the manners of the people as with new virtues and a refinement unknown before—as many people as have accepted this have been distinguished for their gentleness, their justice, and the glory of their deeds. But the accusation is an old one, and not of recent date, that the Church is incompatible with the welfare of the commonwealth, and incapable of contributing to those things, whether useful or ornamental. and incapable of contributing to those things, whether useful or ornamental, which, naturally and of its own will, every rightly-constituted State eagerly strives for. We know that on this ground, in the very beginnings of the Church, the Christians, from the same perversity of view, were persecuted and CONSTANTLY HELD UP TO HATRED AND CONTEMPT.

contempt, so that they were styled the enemies of the Empire. And at that time it was generally popular to attribute to Christianity the responsibility for the evils beneath which the State was beaten down, when it would be never for since the contempt of the property o beneath which the State was beaten down, when in reality God, the avenger of crimes, was requiring a just punishment from the guilty. The wickedness of this calumny, not without cause, fired the genius and sharpened the pen of Augustine, who especially, in his Civitate Dei, set forth so clearly the efficacy of Christian wisdom and the way in which it is bound up with well-being of States, that he seems not only to have pleaded the cause of the Christians of his own time, but to have triumphantly refuted these false charges for all time. But this unhappy inclination to complaints and false accusation. inclination to complaints and falsa accus thought well to seek a system of civil life elsewhere than in the doctrines which the Church approves. And now in these Church approves. And now in these latter times a new law, as they call it, has begun to prevail, which they describe as the outcome of a world now fully developed, and born of a groving liberty. But although many hazardous schemes have been propounded by many, it is clear that never has any better method been found for establishing and ruling the State than that which is the natural result of the teaching of the Gospel. We deem it therefore of the greatest moment, and especially suitable to Our apostolic function, to compare with Christian doctrine the new opinions concerning the trine the new opinions concerning the State, by which method We trust that, truth being thus presented, the cause of error and doubt will be removed, so that each may easily see by those supreme commandments for living, what things he ought to follow and whom he ought to

RS.

ceived ember ion of ounty, cation mes T. rms of

enders on the operly nal sig-

to ac-

ESS-feath-

e fur-MUR-

& CO.

ishers

ENS

TED.

of rare in CIVE old edged cent ice to I.City

ES.

durability

ore Street, nue, N. Y.

NESS -

obey.
It is not a very difficult matter to set forth what form and appearance the State should have if Christian philosophy governed the commonwealth. By nature it is implanted in man that he should live in civil society, for since he cannot attain in solitude the necessary means of civilised life, it is a Divine provision that he comes into existence adapted for taking part in the union and assembling of men, both

IN THE FAMILY AND IN THE STATE. which alone can supply adequate facilities for the perfecting of life. But since no society can hold together unless some per-son is over all, impelling individuals by efficient and similar motives to pursue the common advantage, it is brought about that authority whereby it may be ruled is indispensible to a civilised community, which authority, as well as society, can have no other source than nature, and consequently God Himself. And thence it follows that by its very nature there can be no public power except from God alone. For God alone is the most true and supreme Lord of the world whom necessarily all things, what ever they be, must be subservient to and obey, so that whoever possess the right of governing, can receive that from no other source than from that hindran and the course they be subservient to the right of governing, can receive that from no other source than from that

supreme chief of all, God. "There is no power except from God" (Rom. xiii., 1). But the right of ruling is not necessarily conjoined with any special form of commonwealth, but may rightly assume this or that form, provided that it promotes utility and the common good. But whatever be the kind of commonwealth, rulers ought to keep in view God, the Supreme Governor of the world, and to set Him before themselves as an example and a law in the administration of the State. For as God, in things which are and which are seen, has produced secondary causes, wherein the Divine nature and course of action can be perceived, and which conduce to that end to which the universal course of the world is directed, universal course of the world is directed, so in civil society He has willed that there should be a government which should be carried on by men who should reflect towards mankind an image as it were of Divine power and Divine provi-dence. The rule of the government, therefore, should be just, and not that of a master but rather that of a father, because the power of God over men is most just and allied with a father's goodness. Moreover, it is to be carried on with a view to the advantage of the citizens, because they who are over others are over them for this cause alone, that they may see to the interests of the State. they may see to the interests of the State. And in no way is it to be allowed that the civil authority should be subservient merely to the advantage of one or of a few, since it was established for the common good of all. But if they who are over the State should lapse into unjust rule; if they should err through arrogance or pride; if their measures should be injurious to the people, let them know that hereafter an account must be rendered to God, and that so much the stricter in proportion as they are entrusted with in proportion as they are entrusted with more sacred functions, or have obtained a

reason, which commands every man individually to serve God holily and religireligion-not such as each may choose but such as God commands-in the sam manner States cannot, without a crime, act as though God did not exist, or cast off the care of religion as alien to them or useless, or out of several kinds of religion adopt indifferently which they please; but they are absolutely bound, in the worship of the Deity, to adopt that use and manner in which God Himself has shown that He wills to be adored. Therefore among rulers

THE NAME OF GOD MUST BE HOLY, and it must be reckoned among the first of their duties to favor religion, protect it, and cover it with the authority of the laws, and not to institute or decree any laws, and not to institute or decree anything which is incompatible with its security. They owe this also to the citizens over whom they rule. For all of us men are born and brought up for a certain supreme and final good in heaven, beyond this frail and short life, and to this end all efforts are to be referred. And because upon it depends the full and per fect happiness of men, therefore, to attain this end which has been mentioned, is of as much interest as is conceivable to every as much interest as is conceivable to every individual man. It is necessary then that a civil society, born for the common advantage, in the guardianship of the prosperity of the commonwealth, should so advance the interests of the citizens that in holding up and acquiring that highest and inconvertible good which they spontaneously seek, it should not only never import anything disadvantageous, but should give all the opportunities in its power. The chief of these is, that attention should be paid to a holy and invis-

late preservation of religion, by the duties of which man is united to God. Now which the true religion is may be easily discovered by any one who will view the matter with a careful and unbiassed judgment; for there are proofs of great number and splendour, as, for example, the truth of prophecy, the abundance of miracles, the extremely rapid spread of the faith, even in the midst of its enemies and in spite of the greatest hindrances, the testimony of the martyrs, and the like, from which is is evident that that is the only true religion which Jesus Christ instituted Himself and then entrusted to His Church to defend and to

up a society on earth which is called the Church, and to it He transferred that most glorious and divine office, which He had received from His Father, to be perpetuated for ever. "As the Father hath sent Me, even so I send you" (John xx, 21). "Behold I am with you all days even to the consum mation of the world" (Matt. xxviii., 20). Therefore as Jesus Christ came into the world "that men might have life and have it more abundantly" (John x., 10), so also the Church has for its aim and end the eternal salvation of souls; and for this cause it is so constituted as to embrace the whole human race without any limit or circumscription either of time or place. "Preach ye the Gospel to every creature" (Mark xxi, 15). Giver this immense multitude of men God Himself has set rulers with power to disclose the character of the character of the fair author's first effort, wonged by the killing of Riel because Himself has set rulers with power to govern them; and He has willed that one should be head of them all, and the chief and unerring teacher of truth, and to him He has given the keys of the kingdom of He has given the keys of the kingdom of heaven. "To thee will I give the keys of the kingdom of heaven" (Matt. xvi., 19). "Feed My lambs, feed My sheep" (John xxi., 16, 17). "I have prayed for thee that thy faith may not fail" (Luke xxii., 32). This society, though it be composed of men just as civil society is, yet because of the end that it has in view, and the means he which it tends to it is super-

very appi.

Thus truly the majesty of rule will be attended with an honorable and willing regard on the part of the citizens; for it do add add add the with an honorable and willing regard on the part of the citizens; for when once they have been brought to conclude that they who rule are BY GOD.

Hey will feel that those duties are due and just, that they should be obedient to their rulers, and pay to them respect and a fine filty with somewhat of the same affection as that of children to their parents. The every soul be subject to higher powers" (Rom. xiii., 1).

In the will not hest of the trace of the tra own judgment. Now this authority, which pertains absolutely to the Church herself, and is part of her manifest rights, It is clear that a State constituted on this basis is altogether bound to satisfy, by the public profession of religion, the very many and great duties which bring it into relation with God. Nature and it into relation with God. Nature and

exercise publicly: the Apostles themselves being the first of all to maintain it, when, being the first of all to maintain it, when, being forbidden by the readers of the Synagogue to preach the Gospel, they boldly answered, "We must obey God rather than men" (Acts v., 29). This same authority the holy Fathers of the Church have been careful to maintain by weighty reasons as occasions have arisen; and the Roman Pontiffs have never cassed to defend it with inflexible. never ceased to defend it with inflexible governors themselves have approved it in theory and in fact; for in the making of compacts, in the transaction of business, in sending and receiving embassies, and in the interchange of other offices, it has been their custom to act with the Church as with a supreme and legitimate power.
And we may be sure that it is not without
the singular providence of God that this
power of the Church was defended
by the Civil Power as the best defence of

ts own liberty. TO BE CONTINUED.

OUR BOOK REVIEW.

The Doctor's Daughter—By "Vera," Author of Honor Edgeworth. Ottawa, A. S. Woodburn.

welcome to this charming, and, we may say, fascinating story. It is the second effort of a gifted young lady who gives brightest promise of a distinguished, honorable and useful literary career. Her style is alike devoid of affectation and free from redundant ornateness, her diction choice and elegant, her thoughts often striking, and nearly always original. She has even in this early period of her literary progress developed a very decided power of invention that bespeaks a clear-sightedness, talent and culture. 'I'he author's first work, "Honor Edgworth," in which she was, it must be confessed, rather severe on the angularities of life, the eccentricities of fashion and the smaller vices of humanity, especially that large, interesting, and important, and in our days, rather self-asserting element thereof, known as the female sex, met with much favor. A competent critic in the Winnipeg Times,

writing of "Honor Edgworth, "It is a novel of society, the hero being one of Ottawa's fashionable young men and the picture of Ottawa society is singularly true of life when we remember how inexperienced must be the hand which traced it. The plot is a good one, and the scenes and details are well worked out. More surprising even than the power of painting characters is the hat is the only true religion which Jesus
Thrist instituted Himself and then enrusted to His Church to defend and to pread,
For the only-begotten Son of God set

For the only-begotte

Favorable as was the reception accorded to the fair author's first effort, high as was its merit, we consider that the "Doctor's Daughter" is, in many important respects, a more meritorious work and one upon which its writer can better lay claim to public endorsation. In her preface she says:

"If the present story can lighten the burden of an idle hour of sickness or sorror; if it may shorten the time of wait.

"If the present story can lighten the xi, 16, 17). "I have prayed for thee that thy faith may not fail" (Luke xxii., 16, 17). "I have prayed for thee that thy faith may not fail" (Luke xxii., 17) (Luke xxii., 18) (Luke xxii., 1

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-Owing to the wide-spread influence of your paper and the stand you have taken therein on the Riel question, now fraught with so much interest to the Dominion as a whole, to interest to the Dominion as a whole, to the French Canadian people who are now being frenzied on the subject of political agitators and to the Irish Catholics of Canada, whom it is sought to embroil in it, I deem it incumbent upon me to address you these few lines. I do not propose to discuss the whole question; that it is you these tew lines. I do not propose to discuss the whole question; that it is unnecessary at present, and, if need be, I shall have an opportunity of doing so on the floor of Parliament. I propose now to deal with the attitude you have assumed and the reasons you have given therefor. The Irish Catholics of the Dominion have been appealed to by the French-Canadian and other agitators to make common cause with them in denouncing the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald. In your editorial

28th inst., you put the question and gave the answer in the following language:— "What, then, should be the precise posi-tion of Irish Catholics in this crisis? They should not, in our estimation, take part in or encourage illegal or violent manifestations of any kind calculated to incite class against class or race against race. They should not express admiration for rebels or rebellion, merely because the rebels were mostly Catholics and the rebellion hadded by Catholics and the rebellion. rebels were mostly Catholics and the rebel-lion headed by Catholics, nominal or otherwise. They must not forget that the Catholic Church as an organization was a heavy loser by Riel's uprising—priests murdered; missions laid waste; faithful and clergy dispersed."

That is pretty plain: I shall not attempt

and clergy dispersed."
That is pretty plain; I shall not attempt
to add to its vigor, although in all justice
some addition might well be made owing
to the facts of the case, which, through
authentic documents, will be more widely mown in a few days than they now are As you have put it, however, this is no case in itself to invite Irish Catholic sympathy. Priest murdering, nuns hunted by ferocious savages, missions laid waste, faithful and clergy dispersed, etc., etc., all hese things are not calculated to induce our people to rank their author as a hero or a martyr, to assign him a place on the roll of fame alongside of Emmet, or to give him the blasphemous eminence which the Hon. Mr. Mercier, leader of the Rouge party in this province, deemed him fit to occupy. I refrain from putting his words in writing.

Taking your own statement as the criterion Riel per se merited his fate, nevertheless you speak of him as "a vie tim." You think he deserves the sympathy of the French Canadian people, yet Fathers Andre, Touse, Moulin, Fourmend Vegreville and Leggy writing mond, Vegreville and Lecog writing a joint letter to the French Canadian people of the Dominion, dated Prince Albert, the 13th of June last, said: "We, the priests of the districts particularly affected

"They seek, by means just and fair, the vindication of their race, so foully wronged by the killing of Riel because his death had been decreed in the secrecy of Orange lodges."

and disgraceful. In ordinary cases, almost any citizen will sign a petition for clemeny to offenders. We hear of philanders of those newspapers had any effect on the most hardened criminals. It remained for the Black Watch of Peterborough and ministers of the gospel forsooth to clamor for a man's blood! And you believe that their representations to the Cabinet had the effect of ensuring Riel's execution? What does such a statement imply? That in a Government containing six Catholics, three of them French-Canadians, two Irish Catholics, and one a distinguished member of our church from the province of Nova Scotis, our represents. province of Nova Scotia, our representa tives were so terrorized by Orange influ ence that they steeped their hands in the blood of one of their fellow creatures. Any one of the Freuch Canadian mem-Any one of the Freuch Canadian members of the Government who would have resigned on this question might have placed himself, by that simple act, at the head of his fellow-countrymen in the Dominion. Either of the irish Catholic members who, in handing in his resignation, would have declared that he did so because a man was being doomed by Orange influence, would have had the whole of our people at his back, without exception. It was not, therefore, for the sake of popularity that the ministers referred to remained in office. Was it for the sake of emolument? Let us suppose for one moment that the minds of five Catholic ministers could be so deprayed, that their hearts were so craven. prayed, that their hearts were so craven, that their love of the miserable \$7,000 per annum was so overpowering. What about the Hon. Frank Smith? He has no salary. He would not accept one. He is jointly responsible with every one of his colleagues for this act and ret his colleagues for this act, and yet you would have us believe that for the sole

purpose of gratifying Orange lodges he consented to cover his name with infamy and to biast forever a well-earned raputation for consistent courage and unswerving fidelity to his people. Such a pretension cannot hold. If you believe anything of the kind come out boldly in your journal; state that we have been mistaken in our battles heretofore waged with Riel's fate. Others have ascribed the failure of a reprieve to the rascality of the Rouges, who sought to make political capital out the interprieve to the rascality of the Rouges, who sought to make political capital out the interprieve to the rascality of the Rouges, who sought to make political capital out the range of a reprieve to the rascality of the Rouges, who sought to make political capital out to the range of a reprieve to the rascality of the Rouges, who sought to make political capital out to the range of a reprieve to the rascality of the Rouges, who sought to make political capital out the range of the for Catholic representation in the Cabinet, that the presence of Catholics, Irish or French, in the Government has been a delusion and a snare, resulting in greater humiliation than ever could have overtaken us were we absolutely at the mercy of Protestant influence Orange dictation had nothing to do with Riel's fate. We must seek elsewhere for the solution of the problem. Allow me, for a moment, to direct your attention to the articles of the Toronto Globe on this to the articles of the Toronto Globe on this question, from the day the indictment was framed at Regina (begin then, it will be instructive) until the unfortunate man's fate was sealed. Let us cast a glance over kindred sheets published in the Reform interest and what do we find? So unpatriotic, so partizan, so disreputable, was the conduct of those newspapers, that the Montreal Witness, personally and politically opposed to the Dominion Premier, opposed to his fiscal policy, to his railway policy, and to every measure that he way policy, and to every measure that he has inaugurated within my memory, felt itself constrained to publish the following on 13th August last:—"We are inclined to stand by the Government in any position it may take in a matter in which it seems to be the object of some to embarass it.

Again on the 11th September:—"S much has been done to embarass the Government, and its position has been ren-dered so difficult, that we have already stated our intention to support it in whichever course it feels called upon to These statements so thoroughly roused the ire of the Grit journals that their rage knew no bounds, and in reply to their ravings and partizan perversity, the Witness, on the 17th September, ad-ministered the following rebuke:—

"There are journals so destitute of either heart or conscience as to be able to treat a question of life or death to a human being simply and solely as an opportunity for the manufacture of political capital. These journals, believing the Government of the day, to which they are politically opposed, to be between the borns of a dilemma with regard to the execution of Riel, are anxious only to keep themselves free to impale the Government upon whichever born its action may throw it against. Their plan is to embarrass the

French supporters of this province, not dare to hang him. Whichever course the Government chooses, that course, secrecy of Orange lodges,"

I have already pointed out that you admit Riel deserved the extreme penalty for his crimes. He was not, therefore, killed, as you so forcibly put it. You allege that he was hanged because the decree went forth from the Orange lodges. If this were the case Canada would not be a fit place to live in.

I have already pointed out that you the Government chooses, that course, they will be free to maintain, was wrong, and they will declare the choice was made from wrong considerations, though the very considerations they will consider the choice was made from wrong considerations, though the very considerations they will be free to maintain, was wrong, and they will be free to maintain they will be free to maintain. pendent journal, which, while not afraid to expose its own opinions upon the sub-ject, is determined not to embarrass the Government,"

You will perhaps imagine that I am about to ascribe the execution of Riel to the perversity of the course pursued by the Grit journals. In this you would be entirely mistaken. I am endeavoring to write in a non-partisan spirit, and I must candidly admit I do not think the course to a threatening telegram to the leader of the Government when the warrant of execution was on its way to Regins. Othe 14th of November the Star published the following article on the telegram in

question :"Whatever remote chance Riel had of escape a week ago, he has, it is generally believed, lost now. The Government would be more or less than human if it altered its decision now, in the face

if it altered its decision now, in the facof the open threats levelled against it by
a number of the Conservative representatives of the province.

"That these gentlemen made a mistake fatal to Riel, if Riel had any chance
previously, it is admitted on ail hands.
If the Conservative members who talk
of bolting, and if certain sections of the
French Canadian press were realigned. French Canadian press, were really in-terested in getting Riel hanged, they could scarcely have employed surer means to succeed than those they have used. By publishing their threats to the Premier, and by making such public avowal of holding him responsible for Riel's fate, they have most assuredly

tightened the noose around the unfortu-nate man's neck."

The telegram referred to was a blun-der. Yet I know it had nothing to di-with Riel's fate.

This seems plausible; but to be perfectly fair I must say that neither Orange bitterness, Grit perversity, Bleu blander-ing nor Rouge rascality occasioned the execution of Riel. The true solution of this problem must be sought in the words of the venerable pastor of 8. Patrick's church, Father Dowd, w o stated in his memorable sermon, speak ing of Riel, that "as the leader of savage tribes and semi civilized half-breeds, who had to be taught respect for the law and constituted authorities, the Govern ment had taken the responsibility of making him suffer the death penalty. This was an unbiassed and, I think, a statesmanlike view of the subject, and one that will command itself to all who have neither personal nor political pur-poses to serve in displacing the issue on this subject to grounds that are likely to produce sectional and sectarian animosi ties. I have the honor to be,

rev. and dear sir. your obt. servant, J. J. Curran,

CATHOLIC NOTES,

Rev. R. J. Meyer, of St. Louis University, has been named by the General of the Jesuits, Father Anderledy, provin-cial of the district which comprises the middle section of the country from Pennsylvania to Kansas, inclusive.

Mrs. Bancroft, the actress, known as Marie Wilton in the records of the stage has been received into the Cathedic Church, and has joined the corps of devout practical followers of our faith, to which Miss Mary Anderson and Lotta also belong.

The board of trustees of the Catholic university met at the archiepiscopatresidence on Wednesday. It was agreed to raise \$700,000 in the dioceses, which, with Miss Caldwell's donation of \$300 000, will give the university \$1,000,000 to

start with.

It is announced by the Weekly Fegister, that within a few days three clergymen have left the Anglican for the Roman communion. These are the Ray. W Southerdon, Carate of St. John's, Torquay, and formerly a worker with Mr. Lowder at London docks; the Rev. Owen C. H. King, Corate of Liantaman, Monmouthshire, and the Rev. C. A. Bur-leigh Hart, formerly Curate of Corrugton, Lincolnshire.

Written in the Record.

sitting one day in her easy chair, A dalot, cap on her snow white hair, Her gold-riumed gla-ses astride her nose, Was grandma, a nitting her winter hose.

As I sat and watched that dear, kind face Where Father firm left many a trace, I wondered why it was winkled so, And asked her if I would ever grow

Wasted and thin, and bent with age, "On yes," said grandma, "a c-risin page Of your life de-rehild, for you will hold The fruit of age. You will grow old,

And those bonny eyes, so wondrous bright will lose their lustre, that step so light will heavy grow as the years roll op, And the freshness of youth will all be gon

The past holds all there was once for me, Its mem'ries cover my childhood's gies. The days of my youth are burled there With the happy am les I used to wear."

She sighed, and the tears began to flow As she peeped at the days of long ago, And poor old grandma could not refrain From wishing that she were young sgain Traverse City, Mich., Nov. 19, '85.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Franklyn ha of tired of life in the country.

Of course wild roses, strawberries and cream, and the song of blackbirds and linnets before dawn were very enchanting

linnets before dawn were very enchanting —but they had their balancing disagree—ables. The Gothic roof leaked under its braided greenery of wisteria vines and honeysuckle; the kitchen stood an inch deep in waver whenever there was a triffe heavier rain than usual, and a half mile walk from the depot, however enchanting in flowers times, gave Mr. Franklyn a jumping neuralgia when traversed in a grizzly equinoctial. The butcher forgot to call just when his wares were needed most, the next door neighbour charged a little more than city prices for his milk, eggs, and butter, and the cook and chambermaid left at the end of the first rooth. So that his in the rural districts was

So that his in the rural districts was not altogether without trials to Mrs. Laurence Franklyn; and about the time Laurence Franklyn; and abort the time that New York houses break out into a harmless 'eyspelas of biks having the legends 'to Let,' and 'Fer Sale,' she said to her husband:

'Don't you think, dear, it would be well enough for us to return to the city?'

Yes, I do,' said Mr. Franklyn.

Miss Julia Icsiardi, Mrs. Franklyn's pretty eighteer year old sister, clapped her hands.

'God tood!' cried she. 'Now I shall

Good! good!' cried she. 'Now I shall

'Goed ! good!' cried she. 'Now I shall have some sort of chance at morning concerts and the opera again!'

And house hunting commenced in good exacts. But it flugged after the first adge of enthusiastic enterprise was worn off. None of the houses suited exactly. Mrs Franklyn declared that it was of no use wearing out one's shoe-leather and temper looking for what couldn't be found. Mr. Franklyn said it was a pity they hadn't found out that before. Mrs. found. Mr. Franklyn said it was a prythey hadn't found out that before. Mrs. Franklyn said that, as far as she was concerned, she would just as soon stay where they were. Mr. Franklyn retorted that anything was better than an indolent woman. Mrs. Franklyn burst into tears.

kitchen and fresh eggs at eight cents apiece, when Bee came exultingly back from the city one evening.

'Oh, Julia,' cried she, 'I've seen the

sweetest little gem of a house!'
'Been house hunting, eh?' asked Miss

'Well, n., not exactly house hunting, you know. I wouldn't do that after Laurence's shameful behaviour! but I saw the bill and I went in. Double parlours, and frescoed dining-rooms in the rear; hot and cold water, gas, range, baths—every-thing in short, and the hall floor laid in those delightful mosaic patterns of tesse-lated marble. The neighbourhood de-

'And the rent?' eagerly demanded Miss Lesiardi, with eyes like blue moons. 'Only eighteen hundred a year.'
'Oh,' said Julia, 'but isn't that a great

deal?' 'Not when you consider the prices of 'Not when you consider the prices of houses in general. I'll go back to-morrow and secure it; but mind, it's a secret. I don't want Laurence to know that I have taken any trouble, after his hateful

'I don't quite believe in secrets between husbands and wives,' said Julia Lesiardi.
'But of course I'll keep your secret!'
Mrs. Franklyn had retired to bed when

her husband came home. Miss Lesiardi, however, was up to pour his tea. 'Well, Julia,' said Mr. Franklyn, trium. phantly, 'I've found the very house we

want.'
Julia looked up with almost a scared
expression in her face.
'You haven't taken it, Laurence?'
'No; but I shall to morrow.'
'I wouldn't do anything without con-

'I wouldn't do anything when the sulting Bee,' pleaded Julia.
'I shall give her a pleasant surprise,' said Mr. Franklyn, buttering a muffin, 'Remember, Ju, this is between you and

'Oh, of course,' said Julia, beginning to Oh, of course, said Jana, beginning to feel a little embarrassed by the amount of confidence reposed in her.

Early next morning Mr. Franklyn went to New York. Bee followed in the next is the state of the state of

train, while Miss Lesiardi breathlessly awaited the crisis.
We shall have to live in two houses, as

sure as the world, she said to herself.
'What idiots these people are!'
Mis. Franklyn returned rather carlier

than her sister had expected her, with a bright, flushed face.
'Well I' said Julia, breathlessly.

TRELAND'S CLAIM.

MR. DONOVAN ABLY STATES THE CASE. The following is the report of an address delivered by Mr. Donovan, Inspector of Separate Schools for Ontario, at a meeting of the Irish National League, of Hamilton, in the E. B. A. Hall of that

Mr. Donovan said :

'I've agreed to pay two thousand a year for it,' said Mrs. Franklyn.

'Two thousand!' echoed Miss Lesiardi. 'I thought it was only eighteen hundred!' 'Well, so it was, but there's another party, it seems, very anxious to secure the house, and——'

'Oh, nonsense, 'exclaimed Julia. 'That's only the professional landlady's ruse.'

'Oh, but it's true,' persisted Bee, 'for I saw his hat on the sideboard, and I caugnt a glimpse of his legs walking about in the upper storey to see if the paint was in good order on the second floor. So I said I'd give her two thousand.'

'But I really think, Bee, darling, you'd better speak to Laurance.'

'So I will,' said Bee; 'this evening. He will see that his wife is something more than a dead letter in the family. But I want you to go and see the house this afternoon, Julia.'

'This afternoon!' cried Miss Lesiardi. Why IRELAND SHOULD HAVE HOMERULE.

When the inhabitants of a country are of the same race and have social and political interests in common; and when they possess the means of not only sustaining but also of strengthening and developing national existence, they are entitled to the rights of nationality, among which stands predominant the right of self government. It will be seen in the course of this argument that the status of the Irish race exhibits all the conditions laid down in this proposition; that other countries than Ireland have on far lighter grounds obtained measures of local independence, and that for these as well as for other reasons peculiar to her history, Ireland should have the liberty, as she has undoubtedly the right, to make laws for the government of her own people.

The unhabitants of Ireland are of the same race. It is true that since the THY IRELAND SHOULD HAVE HOME RULE. want you to go and see the notes that afternoon, Julia.'
'This afternoon!' cried Miss Lesiardi.'We've no time.'
'Yes, we have,' said Beatrix, 'just exactly time enough, if we hurry down to the cars, and return in the last train.'

The level rays of the soft April aunset were shining into the pretty little double drawing rooms of the house on Millard square, as Bee led her sister exultantly into it.

the right, to make laws for the government of her own people.

The inhabitants of Ireland are of the same race. It is true that since the time when the Celtic colonies originally settled in the country other races have been occasionally introduced, yet they intermarried with the Irish, adopted their manners and customs and in the course of time, such was the wonderful assimilating character of the Irish race, that the descendants of these foreigners, ignoring the strain of foreign blood in their veins, became at last as Celtic and as patriotic as their Irish mothers or their Irish fathers. "More Irish than the Irish themselves" is a well known saying, equally applicable to all stages of Irish history, from the days of the Norman Geraldines to the more recent times of Henry Grattan, Robert Emmet and Charles Stewart Parnell. I speak of the great mass of the Irish people; but if there be an individual among that people who is unwilling to say of Ireland "this is my own, my native land," it cannot affect the value of the statement that the Irish people are of the same race, having the same several political interests. He who cannot say this is alone the sufferer. Had he lived in the time of St. Patrick he would have been swept over the Connemara cliffs into the sea, with the other reptiles, and like Scott's selfish wretch, "without a grave, unknelled, uncoffined and unsung." As a distinct race, then, the Irish should be allowed to legislate for themselves.

That Ireland possesses the means of sustaining national existence can be proved from her history, both of ancient and modern times. I reland was a self-existing kingdom when the country now called England was a slave successively to the Roman and the Saxon. While the Saxon conquerors debauched England with their barbarous customs and holocal wars. Ireland was a reconstruction. Beatrix Franklyn looked aghast.

'You have not let the house?'

'Yes, ma'am, I have. A poor lone widow like me has her own interests to look to; and the gentleman offered twenty-five hundred a year if I'd sign the papers at once, which,' with a reflective look at her pocket-handkerchief, 'I did.'

'I told you so,' said Julis, sotto woce.

Mrs. Franklyn rose in great indignation, her woice rising accordingly. Mrs. Franklyn rose in great indignation, her voice rising accordingly.

'I really think,' said she, 'I should be justified in placing this matter in the hands of the lawyers, and

'Why, Bee, my darling!'

'Laurence!'

The folding doors alid back, and Mrs.
Franklyn found herself vis-a-vis with her backend. husband.
'Here's the gent himself,' said the ancient female, who smelled as if she had stepped out of a dye-tub, 'which he can explain.'

'You never have taken this house Laurence?' almost shrieked Mrs. Frank lyn.
'Yes, I have, my dear.'
'But I offered two thousand for it!'
'And I have signed a three years' lease at twenty-five hundred,' said the husband Miss Lesiardi burst out laughing.
'So,' said she, 'your profound secrecy
has cost you just five hundred dollars per ively to the Roman and the Saxon. While the Saxon conquerors debauched England with their barbarous customs and bloody wars, Ireland was a prosperous country enjoying the blessings of Christian civilization—the teacher and evangelizer of other nations. In the struggles with the Danes during the 10th and 11th centuries, Anglo Saxon England yielded to these northern barbarians, while Ireland still maintained her independence, and almost at the very Mrs. Franklyn began to cry—the elderly female looked as if she thought the lease might be vitiated by this matrimonial misunderstanding. Julia's eyes sparkled

History most emphatically says, No!
Centuries passed away—centuries of
gallant struggles for liberty on one side
and sur remacy on the other—and if the
invaders more than once deemed them.

selves master of the country, the natives as frequently brought their resistance

to the very verge of triumphant success. Generations of invaders followed each other but always with the same result—

other but always with the same result—
the cause of the Irish sometimes up, sometimes down—now with Owen Roe O'Neill
winning a glorious victory at Benburb,
again suffering massacre from the treachery of a regicide Cromwell at Drogheda;
then at Limerick dictating their own
terms to the soldiers of the king who

terms to the soldiers of the king who had successfully measured swords with the great Louis XIV. of France—in a word, always combatting for national freedom, always opposed to injustice, whether it appeared in the form of acts of plunder by the soldiers of English generals in the past, or of acts of coercion on the part of English ministers of the present day. People possessed of

the present day. People possessed of such a spirit are entitled to the rights

of nationality, for that spirit is the funda-mental principle of national existence. Ages of misery and misfortune brought

During the period of the American revolution, when the coasts of Ireland were exposed to the attacks of American privateers, the British government in its hour of danger informed the Irish people that they must defend themselves. With alacrity they sprang to do so. Volunteer corps were organized all over the island and in a few months Ireland saw borrells preserved of a wall-disciplined

herself possessed of a well-disciplined and well-officered army of 100,000 men. Feeling their strength these gallant men conceived the idea that as they had been

called upon to defend Ireland against a

foreign enemy, it would be better for them to defend it for the Irish rather

than for the English. Thereupon they de-manded free legislation for their country.

The British government dallied and temporized but finally yielded to the

by aggression and misrule, still found on by aggression and misruic, subroken, this spirit unconquered and unbroken. During the period of the American revol-

misunderstanding. Julia's eyes sparkied roguishly.

'Never mind, Bee,' said Mr. Franklyn soothingly. 'It's a gem of a house, anyway, and we'll be as happy as the day is long in it. I only wish I had confided in you about it.'

'And I wi—w—wish I hadn't been so abotingte and hateful,' whisnered Been.

annum

'Just look at those marble mantles,' said

'Just look at those marble manties,' said
she, 'and the pattern of the cornices.
And the pier glasses and the gas fixtures
go with the house, and—
'Oh, I beg your pardon, ma'am, I'm
sure,' said a falcon-nosed, elderly lady, who
advanced bearing with her a smell of dyed
bombszine. 'I'm sorry to disappoint you,

Beatrix Franklyn looked aghast.

to those of St. Monica:—
"I conjure my brethren and friends,"
said Saint Ephrem, "in the name of that
God who commands me to leave you, to
remember me when you assemble to
pray. Do not bury me with perfumes.
Give them not to me, but to God. Me,
Give them not to me, but to God. Me, conceived in sorrows, bury with lamen-tations, and instead of perfumes assist me with your prayers; for the dead are benefitted by the prayers of the living saints."

How different are these sentiments of How different are these sentiments of Saints Monica and Ephrem from those with which so many in our day look forward to, and meet their deaths. The poor body, marked as it is for corruption, is thought of, and a handsome tomb provided, in order for that body to rot, as it were, in state; rich grave clothes, which soon the worms shall defile; expensive coffins, which shortly shall burst asunder and decay: costly hearses and many and decay; costly hearses and many carriages. Meanwhile, the poor soul which is to live forever, treated as an outcast, is not for one moment thought

of.
St. Augustine prayed for the soul of his departed mother, Saint as she herself was, in the following eloquent and pathetic language:
"I, therefore, O God of my heart, do now beseech Thee for the sins of my mother. Hear me through the medicine of the wounds that hung upon the wood. May she then be in peace with her husband. And inspire, my Lord, Thy servants, my brethren, whom with voice and pen I brethren, whom with voice and pen I serve, that as many as may read these words may remember at Thy Altar, Monica, Thy Servant."

What beautiful examples we have

What beautiful examples we have here, first from Saint Monica and Saint Ephrem, for those who are about to pass into the next world, that they may value the soul and despise the body; then from Saint Augustine, for those who are left temporarily behind, that they may remember piously the ones who have entered before them into Eternity.

Unfortunately, there are too many sorrowing spouses, children and friends, who differ widely in sentiment and conduct from glorious Saint Augustine— burying as they do, the bodies of their dead with pomp and circumstance, and not thinking, perhaps, to utter a single prayer for their immortal soul. Ah, how sad the thought—ten to fitty carriages for the funeral, but not a single mass for pendent, populous, powerful and patriotic; her debt did not exceed her means of payment. Peace, order and security extended over the island; no army was required to defend the coasts, no police was wanted to preserve tranquility, neither foreign nor domestic enemies could succeed against a prospering and united people." This is a specimen of the condition of Ireland under free legislation when her affairs were controlled by her own statesmen. Under the rule of British legislators her condition partook of misery, turmoil, famine and depopulation. Such being the different results, who will not say that Ireland should be allowed to govern herself?

A glance at the resources of Ireland will show that she is also naturally constituted to sustain and develop a healthy national existence. The soil is very fertile and could under favorable circumstances produce food for a nation of fifteen millions instead of five millions. England with an area scarcely double the of Ireland, and a soil less fertile.

fifteen millions instead of five millions. England with an area scarcely double that of Ireland, and a soil less fertile, maintains a population four times as large. Many of the most useful minerals can be found in different parts of the island, and if mines have not been successfully operated it is owing not to incapacity or lack of enterprise on the part of the people, but to the selfish, illiberal spirit that has hitherto characterized the policy of landholders and part of the people, but to the sensing illiberal spirit that has hitherto characterized the policy of landholders and lawmakers. Had not the commercial policy of the imperial government always discriminated in favor of the miners of Northumberland, Cornwall and Wales, the iron of Kerry, the coal of Kilkenny, the copper of Wicklow and the silver of Antrim would have furnished employment to thousands of Irishmen who have been forced to cross the channel and help to develop the wealth of England while that of their own country remains untouched. The lakes and streams of Ireland abound in fish, but there have been restraints upon fishing that destroyed the usefulness of the business, and that which might furnish food for the people is mainly kept for the sport and that which might furnish food for the people is mainly kept for the sport of the nobles. Flax, hemp and wool can be raised in large quantities in almost every part of the country. The coal that the island contains and its extensive water privileges, could be made available to work an almost unlimited quantity of machinery; while the superior quality of the little that Ireland does produce in the way of linen, poplin and lace, proves the skill of Irish factors. Occupying a prominent position on one of the great mercantile highways of the world, surrounded on all sides by the sea, deeply indented with numerous bays, traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, Ireland possesses facilities for trade equalled by few nations of the world and excelled by none. Under these circumstances, observable to all who wish to read and examine for themselves, it needs no

observable to all who wish to lead and examine for themselves, it needs no commercial expert to prove that Ireland should be prosperous. But as she is not, the cause will be found in the policy of the dominant nation, which by a long series of laws has succeeded in centering manufactures and commerce within her own cities and ports. Had the regulations of commerce been just and equitable the hum of trade that resounds along the wharves and streets of Liverpool, Bristol and Hull would have given to Dublin. anything was better than an indolent woman. Mrs. Franklyn burst into tears. Mr. Franklyn went out of the room, banging the door behind him. Miss Lesiardi declared that all men were brutes, and that she for one never intended to be married "I don't care,' sobbed Mrs. Franklyn. 'And I wi...w-wish I hadn't been sobstinate and hateful,' whispered Bee, "Come,' said Miss Lesiardi (Mrs. Laurence Franklyn's baptismal appellation was Beatrix). 'You were as wild after it as he was.'

Shining Examples

Shining Jee, said Mr. Franklyn said the same thing, and Mrs. Franklyn said the same thing and I lith centuries, Anglo Saxon England in I let's make in Juny say, and I lith centuries, Anglo Saxon England in I let's make in Juny say, and I lith centuries, Anglo Saxon England way in the loated the said lith centuries, Anglo Saxon England way in the festivities in connection with the coronation of a Danish king over the coronation of a Danish king over figure wit tortuous and was once difficult and dangerous. The city of Limerick in Ireland is almost on the direct line of traffic between the most important business places of Europe and America. It is naturally easy of access, lies on the banks of the most navigable river in the United Kingdom, and possesses an anchorage as safe as and more commodious than that of Glasgow. But with the full weight of British influence in its favor Glasgow holds the third place in the British empire while Limerick, that has all the requisites to rival even Liverpool itself, is almost unknown.

almost unknown. Facts and references similar to the foregoing could be easily multiplied. They are gathered from an examination of the physical structure of the country, which is capable of giving it more than an average degree of prosperity, and from the testimony of the best authorities on the commercial and industrial relations that have hitherto existed between Great Britain and Ireland. Be it remembered that Irishmen do not begrudge their English and Sootch neighbors any degree of prosperity they may enjoy. Nor do they seek for favors or advantages. All that Irishmen want is an equal chance with the rest of the empire in the race for prosperity—the which is capable of giving it more tha an equal chance with the rest of the empire in the race for prosperity—the right of controlling their own internal affairs. Home Rule an accomplished fact would benefit Ireland and injure no one. Irish statesmen legislating for Ireland would develop the great natural

resources of their country and thereby make it prosperous—something that British statesmen have hitherto utterly failed to accomplish.

Besides internal there are also various external reasons why Ireland should have Home Rule. Students of should have Home Rule. Students of political economy must have noticed that the affairs of the whole empire would be improved by the existence of local legislatures even for the three great divisions of the united kingdom. On the principle of the division of labor the business of government would be transacted more quickly and more efficiently than at present and in a greater ciently than at present and in a greater quantity. A spirit of emulation, with its accompanying good effects, would be aroused among the different controlled the controlled on the controlled o demands of a determined and united people, and the power of the British parliament to bind Ireland was re-nounced, that is to say, Ireland was now free to make her own laws. This oc-curred in 1782, and for a brief period Ireland was happy. In the words of Sir Jonah Barrington, "she was free, inde-

tenure, the removal of the curse of absenteeism, and the retention at home of its own capital and the flower of its population would be included in the general benefits already implied. The centralization of all authority in London for so many ages has made Government, long burdened with the cares of an immense colonial system, neglect until recently the affairs of Ireland and to disregard the demands of her little band of representatives. Or if that government ever

the drairs of Ireland and to disregard
the demands of her little band of representatives. Or if that government ever
seriously turned its attention to the
Irish people it was like the sluggard
master of a school who, waking from a long nap at his
desk and finding his pupils clamorous,
mercilessly flogs them into silence, returns
to his chair and falls asleep once more.
The federal system of government must
sooner or later be adopted. As it has
been found expedient and has worked
successfully for the states of the American
Union, for the provinces of Canada and
the colonies of Australia, it could be applied with equal propriety to the United
Kingdom and would undoubtedly prove
equally successful. The Austrian empire
has given its Hungarian provinces a measure of self-government more advanced
than Ireland asks from Great Britain, and
yet Austria was never more powerful than
she is to-day. The German empire is constructed on the federal principle and yet
for military purposes at least it
is the greatest empire in the world.
More than once has England interfered
on behalf of weak states against the
aggressiveness of powerful neighbors or
tyrant masters. She has assisted to preserve the autonomy of Holland and Belgium and to obtain the absolute independence of Servia, Roumania and Greece,
and it was only yesterday, one might say,
that within her own territory Great
Britain granted self-government to the
Boors of South Africa. And yet not one
of these places has done as much as Ireland to serve British interests, for it is to
the valor of Irish soldiers and to the genius of these places has done as much as Ire-land to serve British interests, for it is to the valor of Irish soldiers and to the genius of Irish statesmen that Great Britain owes much of her great pre-eminence among the nations of the earth. We should be

much of her great pre-eminence among the nations of the earth. We should be just before we are generous, and although it is undoubtedly a generous thing to help the persecuted stranger to liberty it is no more than just that Eugland should give to Ireland, her neighbor, a measure of independence smaller than she accorded to the Boor or secured for the Greek.

Not long since the House of Commons of Canada passed resolutions memorializing the British government to grant Ireland a local legislature similar to that eujoyed by each of the Canadiaa provinces. In doing so Canada set an example to the world that shall forever redound to her credit. She thought of the days when her own people groaned under the oppresher own people groaned under the oppression of the "Family Compact," and when for the gross mis-management of her affairs her rulers could not be held responsible. Contrasting that gloomy period with her present bright and prosperous era, when all aggravating disabilities being removed and avery province possessed of

era, when all aggravating disabilities being removed, and every province possessed of its local parliament, managing its own affairs successfully and harmoniously, Canada stepped to the front with respectful dignity and requested that Ireland, the parent land of thousands of Canadians, be invested with the power of subgravers. invested with the power of self-govern-ment to which she was rightfully entitled. It is true that the British government did not grant the implied request of the Canadian Parliament, but the action of the latter was not without its effect. It was an evidence to the Home Government what it is the action of the latter was not without its effect. the latter was not without its effect. It was an evidence to the Home Government that intelligent men even in the outside world acknowledged the justice of Ireland's demands, and it encouraged the people of Ireland in their efforts to secure a full measure of justice for their long ill-treated country—a measure that will grant them rights and privileges neither greater nor less than those at present enjoyed by the inhabitants of this broad Dominion. While the mass of our fellow-subjects in England, Scotland and else, where are doubtless willing to extend their sympathies to the Irish in their struggle for Home Rule, there are, unforst unately, many among them who are loud in the statements that Irishmen have no grievances that are not common to their grievances that are not common to their fellow-subjects of other parts of the United Kingdom. That Irishmen have grievances has been acknowledged by the best authorities of this and other days, and if the men of Britain have none, then they show an unworthy spirit in refusing to the men of Britain have none, then they show an unworthy spirit in refusing to allow their neighbors a position of equality with themselves. But if the natives of England and Scotland have also political disabilities and tamely submit to them they should at once give up the proud title of "Liberty-loving Britons" and acknowledge that Irishmen alone of the three nations know and appreciate their rights. Time and again have Irishmen contended for their rights in public assemblies and in the council chamber of the nation, and they are determined to struggle in a similar manner until they obtain all that lawfully belongs to them. This is the temper of the men of Ireland. Britons, if they choose, can hold their tongues and suffer in silence.

These are some of the reasons why

marized they may be quoted as follows:

1st. In the character of her people
and in her great natural resources she possesses the means of sustaining and developing national existence; 2nd, she is as well entitled to a
measure of self-government as any Brit. measure of self-government as any Brit-ish dependency that has already received it, and she deserves it better than those 10, and sne deserves it better than those foreign nations whose independence Great Britain has helped to secure; 3rd, though a local parliament for Ireland might lead to the same for England and Sootland, still it is contended that such a state of affairs would be ded that such a state of affairs would be advantageous, as many existing examples prove the superiority of the federal system of government; finally, when Ireland was ruled by her own people she was a prosperous and united nation, while foreign legislation, when predominant, produced nothing but turmoil and misery. When we consider all this and especially the multitude of issues suggested by the last mentioned clause, might we not address the Government.

These are some of the reasons why Ireland should have Home Rule. Sum-

might we not address the Government of Great Britain in terms such as these —Gentlemen of the British Government, for 700 years you have called yourselves would be aroused among the different countries and greater enthusiasm and interest would prevail when each felt that it was working for its own welfare. As far as Ireland is concerned, the establishment for a better system of land

ciples of justice. Here is your record in brief. You found Ireland a prosperous country, her people more enlightened and her rulers more virtuous than your own, but before your work was half done your peculiar legislation had ruined and impoverished her. You began by taking away the lands of the people of Ireland and then called them beggars; you continued by forbidding them the means of education, that you might accuse them of ignorance, and you wound up by depriving them of their government, that you might treat them as slaves. You priving them of their government, that you might treat them as slaves. You did everything in your power to break their spirit but in that you failed, and to-day you find the men of Ireland as unwilling to accept your legislation as they were in the days of the 1st Plantagenet, seven hundred years ago. For seven centuries you have been on trial as rulers of Ireland, and speaking in the mildest terms, you have failed to give satisfaction. Gentlemen, you have still one course to pursue—one certain means of rendering complete justice—acknowledge that you are incapable to rule Ireland and that an Irish legislature is alone competent to make laws for the Irish people; repeal the legislative union at present existing between the two islands, and bury the past with all its bitter recollections and inaugurate a happier future, not only for Ireland but for yourselves and all concerned in Ireland's welfare, by re-establishing the Irish parliament in College Green.

In conclusion allow me to offer a few words of advice:

Irish parliament in College Green.

In conclusion allow me to offer a few words of advice:

The wolves that go about in sheep's clothing can be national as well as religious. From the orator's rostrum or the editor's chair, they address their wild have negues or huncombe leaders that in. editor's chair, they address their wild harangues or buncombe leaders that in flame and mislead the public without benefitting the cause they pretend to advocate. Instead of making a clear statement of the questions at issue, and of submitting the causes of complaint and their collateral bearings with all necessary fullness and emphasis; instead of boldly showing the necessity, honestly pointing out the means of redress, and firmly demanding its execution; of earnestly counselling to wise and politic action; they indulge in fierce vituperation and invective against the dominant

firmly demanding its execution; of earnestly counselling to wise and politic action; they indulge in fierce vituperation and invective against the dominant power, and by their exaggerated accusations and wild extravagances alienate the sympathy of the disinterested public, and make their object (laudable in itself) more difficult of achievement.

Let the Irish people be on their guard against these false friends. Too often before have they been the means of deception. Inflamed with the desire of personal glory, they have made false appeals to Irishmen's patriotism, counselled rash or absurd measures, and urged them on to abortive attempts that have resulted in pecuniary losses to a too confiding people, and the stultification of a cause that would otherwise secure the sympathy of those who love justice and liberty. Let Irishmen pay no attention to these men but place their confidence more firmly in those who have always been their true friends—in those who have for ages shared their joys and sorrows, who have stood in the breach, their shield and defence, when the demagogue turned his back; whose influence and support, lent to men of approved honesty and integrity of purpose, did more for Ireland's welfare than all the blood and thunder orations ever delivered, and who are now quietly but earnestly laboring for the same good object. They are our true and natural leaders. Trust them and be patient. Reformation by violence is seldom salutary, for it often sweeps away the good as well as the bad, injures the innocent as frequently as it punishes the guilty, and renders it difficult to rescue from the confusion thus made, a just and lawful condition of things.

HYMENEAL

The Quebec Telegraph has the following interesting paragraph concerning an Ottawa gentleman and one of Quebec's a life partnership: On Tuesday, the 17th inst., the bells of the church of Notre Dame de Levis pealed forth their merriest Dame de Levis pealed forth their merriest strains on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. T. Battle, of the Civil Service, Ottawa, to Miss M. O'Connell, daughter of Mr. J. O'Connell, J. P., of Levis. The bride looked charming in a travelling suit of grey cloth, trimmed in plush. She was attended by her sister, Miss M. E. O'Connell, who acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. James Battle, son of Mr. Martin Battle, Collector of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, acted as best man to the Mr. James Battle, son of Mr. Martin Battle, Collector of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, acted as best man to the groom. Immediately after the ceremony the newly wedded couple, accompanied by their relatives and friends, proceeded to the residence of the bride's father, where they partook of a sumptuous dejeuner. At 2.30 p.m. the bridal party left by the C. P. R. on an extended tour through the United States. The wedding presents were handsome and numerous, and included a magnificent set of brilliants presented by the groom's friends in Ontario, besides a number contributed by friends in Quebec and Levis. Mr. T. Battle is an old Quebecer, and his many friends here and abroad will heartly rejoice to hear of his happiness. For our rejoice to hear of his happiness. For our part we heartily wish him and his fair bride every joy and prosperity in their new sphere of life. Mrs. Battle is quite a sphere of life. sphere of life. Mrs. Battle is quite a musician and enjoys a good reputation as such in Quebec, having frequently taken part in concerts in that city. She will prove a valuable acquisition to the musical talent already in Ottawa.

With the Telegraph we join in wishing Mr. Battle much happiness and a prosper-

Horsford's Acid Phosphat FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Dr. Jos. Holt, New Orleans, La., says: "I have frequently found it of excellent service in cases of debility, loss of appe-tite, and in convalescence from exhaus-tive illness, and particularly of service in treatment of women and children."

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

To REMOVE DANDRUFF.-Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet. Terra Nova Advocate, Nov. 1

MONSIGNOR SEARS.

The telegram which in its collaconic phrase announced the death Right Rev. Mgr. Sears, told of a which sent a tremor of sympatfeeling to the heart of every cit 'Onr Island Home.' It told of 'Our Island Home.' It told of parture of one who will figure pages of our history as one of the preat men whose names will ad annals of our country. He was a singular honesty and earnestness pose, of vast and deep practical kno of far-reaching prudence, combine an almost child-like simplicity and mindedness, of rare virtue and faith. Whatever work he under was so convinced of its rectitude, launched himself heart and soul and with such enthusiasm as to and with such enthusiasm as to upon himself the incredulity, alm ridicule, of more sober-minded as going persons. Yet in the long views were always found to rest on practical basis. He has been called the midst of his labors, and before h be said to have reached the third qu the ordinary cycle of life, yet he see carried to perfection many public measures of progress and tion on the extreme Western st the Island, which on his first arri wanting and which were thou many to be mere chimerical and ticable ideas. From the moment ticable ideas. From the moment landed on our shores (now some syears since) he became enraptu; the vision of the great natural rof the country, and from that death every aspiration of his moble soul went forth glowing wand fervic wishes for the develophis adopted land. Every mome time that he could spare from his inties (which always held a hi uties (which always held a hi holier place in his mind) he devot amelioration, physically and mo amelioration, physically and mo intellectually, of the great regi-thanks to him, pretty well kno-but which previous to his arr vaguely known to some few of or as the "French Shore," a name we took as much interest as we "Sahara Desert."

The Right Rev. Monsignor Seers though born in the old

ears, though born in the old the classic "kingdom of Kerry," the banks of the world famous Killarney (where he imbibed fancy his ardent love of the wild of nature), was brought out to by his parents at the early age years. His father was one brave Irish hearts who left the sod" in times of sorrow, to h new life for himself in the fore West. With a few other emig ilies they settled down in wh the lovely valley of Lochab Scotia, but then was a wild glen with the forest primeval, and only by the small clearings and few Highlanders from Arg Northern and Southern Kelts, Northern and Southern Kelts, adversity, gave mutual welcon other, and before one gener-passed away the young me settlement had risen to comf affluence, and were fit to t places in the public life of the ony, in the Senate, the Courts Church. The Irish mother across the wide waste of Atlan brought with her, fresh and e

ous, that darling desire of her give a boy to the altar." Thomas Sears was somewhat in years before he was enable plete his ecclesiastical studies, pursued in the Laval Universi ary of Quebec. We have no the date of his ordination. in several missions in the Arichat before coming to New Arichat before coming to New motably, Port Hawkesbury an in which latter place he prosite on which the Church, Gland Convent are now built.

In the year 1868, on the del Very Rev. A. Belanger, Mis Bay St. George, the Right Review and a source to Canada and Convent to Canada and Convent to Canada and Convent to Canada and Canada

lock made a journey to Cana failed in his efforts, he thinking of handing over that diocese to Quebec. While this subject with his old frien Right Rev. Dr. McKinnon, Arichat, the Rev. Father ushered into the room:—"T man, my Lord," said the B when the matter was explaine Sears, after a short consideral "he would go." He felt as call from Heaven. He at of for the field of his future lab trying to make Bay St. Georgian to Bay driven by a storm into Bay where he arrived on the 2nd ber, 1868. About three wee addressed a letter full of ho addressed a letter full of he and high aspirations for Ne to Bishop Mullock, which wa in the Newfoundlander. Th first of a series of letters, ad lectures which continued to from his facile pen for a p

years.

Those who know the state Coast at present, and remen was when Mgr. Sears first la lone and uncivilized shores all this talking and writing vain. When he first landed an unknown wilderness, s pled by a nomadic race of i Micmac Indians. It some Micmac Indians. It "No Man's Land," outside all jurisdiction. Undefined ing territorial claims on the land and France prevente Government from extendi

agis of its protection, so that held full sway.

Such was almost the civilly and morally, of the which this energetic spirit f called upon to rule and raistion. It extended from C on the Southern coast, to Son the North-West, a stre ne, including the immens line, including the immens St. George, Port-a Port, Bi Bonne Bay, St. Barbe's, 1000 miles. Throughout all district there was not a rea lighthouse, a landing plac no magistrates or customs parliamentary representation of authority whatever. No for schools or local public

MONSIGNOR SEARS.

Terra Nova Advocate, Nov. 11.

The telegram which in its cold and laconic phrase announced the death of the Right Rev. Mgr. Sears, told of an event which sent a tremor of sympathy and feeling to the heart of every citizen of 'Our Island Home.' It told of the departure of one who will figure on the pages of our history as one of the truly great men whose names will adorn the annals of our country. He was a man of singular honesty and earnestness of purpose, of vast and deep practical knowledge, of far-reaching prudence, combined with an almost child-like simplicity and single-mindedness, of rare virtue and lively faith. Whatever work he undertook, he was so convinced of its rectitude, that he launched himself heart and soul into it, and with such enthusiasm as to bring Terra Nova Advocate, Nov. 11. the outer world. The mail steamer from St. John's passes along fortnightly. Annually the Judge and staff of the Supreme Court of St. John's make the circuit of the island, distributing peace and justice and all the amenities of British law and protection. Magistrates and revenue officers, policemen, etc, are stationed in various parts of the coast, and, above all, the vexed question of the French claims was so far arranged as to permit of the extension of the franchise and the erection of electoral districts, so that now the shore is represented in the local parliament by two members, so that now the shore is represented in the local parliament by two members, who look after the rights of the people and secure them their due share in all the public grants of money. Many miles of road have already been made, several light houses erected, public wharves built, etc. We are not outstepping the bounds of truth when we say that all those temporal advantages and measures and with such enthusiasm as to bring and with such enthusiasm as to bring upon himself the incredulity, almost the ridicule, of more sober-minded and easy-going persons. Yet in the long run his views were always found to rest on a sound practical basis. He has been called away in practical basis. He has been called away in the midst of his labors, and before he might be said to have reached the third quarter of the ordinary cycle of life, yet he lived to see carried to perfection many of those public measures of progress and civiliza-tion on the extreme Western shores of the Island, which on his first arrival were wanting and which were thought by many to be mere chimerical and impracticable ideas. From the moment that he landed on our shores (now some seventeen years since) he became enraptured with the vision of the great natural resources of the country, and from that day till his death every aspiration of his good and noble soul went forth glowing with hope and fervia wishes for the development of his adopted land. Every moment of his time that he could spare from his spiritual tuties (which always held a higher and holier place in his mind) he devoted to the amelioration, physically and morally and intellectually, of the great region now, thanks to him, pretty well known to us, but which previous to his arrival was vaguely known to some few of our people as the "French Shore," a name in which we took as much interest as we do in the The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas

ars, though born in the old world in the classic "kingdom of Kerry," and on the banks of the world famous Lakes of Killarney (where he imbibed from in-fancy his ardent love of the wild beauties ature), was brought out to America by his parents at the early age of three years. His father was one of those brave Irish hearts who left the "dear old sod" in times of sorrow, to hew out a w life for himself in the forests of the West. With a few other emigrant families they settled down in what is now the lovely valley of Lochabar, Nova the lovely valley of Lochabar, Nova Scotia, but then was a wild glen, covered with the forest primeval, and enlivened only by the small clearings and crofus of few Highlanders from Argyle. The Northern and Southern Kelts, tellows in adversity, gave mutual welcome to each other, and before one generation had passed away the young men of the settlement had risen to comfort, if not affluence, and were fit to take their places in the public life of the new col-ony, in the Senate, the Courts and the Church. The Irish mother, coming across the wide waste of Atlantic waters, brought with her, fresh and ever vigor ous, that darling desire of her heart, "to

give a boy to the altar." Sears was somewhat advanced in years before he was enabled to com in years before he was enabled to com-plete his ecclesiastical studies, which he pursued in the Laval University Semin-ary of Quebec. We have not at hand the date of his ordination. He served in several missions in the diocese of Arichat before coming to Newfoundland, notably, Port Hawkesbury and Pictou, in which latter place he procured the site on which the Church, Glebe House

Father Forristal, and the Rev. John Ryan, St. Patrick's. The Mass was sung by the Rev. Dr. M. F. Howley, with Rev. P. Delaney and D. O'Brien as Deacon and Subdeacon, and the Rev. M. Aboun Master of Caraganias. Payda I. and Convent are now built.

In the year 1868, on the demise of the Very Rev. A. Belanger, Missionary of Bay St. George, the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock made a journey to Canada to pro-cure a priest to fill his place. Having failed in his efforts, he was seriously thinking of handing over that part of his diocese to Quebec. While discussing this subject with his old friend, the late Right Rev. Dr. McKinnon, Bishop of Arichat, the Rev. Father Sears was ushered into the room:—"There's your man, my Lord," said the Bishop, and when the matter was explained to Father Sears, after a short consideration, he said "he would go." He felt as if it were a call from Heaven. He at once set out for the field of his future labors, and in trying to make Bay St. George, he was driven by a storm into Bay of Islands, where he arrived on the 2nd of Novemwhere he arrived out three weeks later he addressed a letter full of hopeful views and high aspirations for Newfoundland to Bishop Mullock, which was published to Bishop Mullock, which was published to Bishop Mullock, which was published to Bishop Mullock. to Bishop Mullock, which was published in the Newfoundlander. This was the first of a series of letters, addresses and lectures which continued to pour forth from his facile pen for a period of 17

Instrumental Duett—La Chase Aux Lions.
Twenty-eight Hands.
Song—Many Happs Returns of the Day....
Fairy Piece.
Comic Piece. Those who know the state of the West Coast at present, and remember what it was when Mgr. Sears first landed on its lone and uncivilized shores will say that all this talking and writing was not in vain. When he first landed there it was an unknown wilderness, sparsely peo-pled by a nomadic race of fishermen and Micmac Indians. It was a sort of some Micmac Indians. It was a sort of "No Man's Land." outside the pale of all jurisdiction. Undefined and conflicting territorial claims on the part of England and France prevented the local Government from extending to it the agis of its protection, so that lawlessness held full sway.

Such was almost the chaotic state,

Address and Presentation.

The names of the young ladies who took a prominent pars are: Frances Donohue, Maggie Carrell, May Curran, Annie Stanley, Maud Sexton, Alice MoShane, Aggie Smith, Noliie Foley, Emma Symmons, Aggie Carroll, Katle Maloney, Mary Kavanagh, Mary Monette, and Annie Ryan.

When the programme was gone Annie Ryan.

When the programme was gone through the rev. gentleman heartily thanked his young friends for their kindcivilly and morally, of the vast region which this energetic spirit found himself called upon to rule and raise to civiliza-tion. It extended from Cape LaHune tion. It extended from Cape LaHune on the Southern coast, to St. Genevieve on the North-West, a stretch of coast line, including the immense inlets of Bay St. George, Port-a Port, Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay, St. Barbe's, etc., of about 1000 miles. Throughout all this immense district there was not a road, a school, a lighthouse, a landing place. There were no magistrates or customs officers—no parliamentary representation—novestige of authority whatever. No public grants for schools or local public works. No

telegraph, no postal communication—in a word, it was an absolute wilderness. Now, however, all these adjuncts of progress and culture are to be found. The telegraph line runs along the coast connecting the principal settlements with the outer world. The mail steamer from St. John's passes along fortright! Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD. IRISH HOME RULE.

Large and Representative Meetings of Irishmen in Lindsay and Orillia.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 19th, a meeting of the friends of local govern-ment for Ireland was held in the Opera House, Lindsay, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Irish National League. Although the night was unfavorable, preventing many of the farmers of Ops from attending, a large number filled the hall, and from the beginning to the end of the meeting abowed the greatest end of the meeting showed the greatest interest and enthusiasm. Arthur O'Leary, Esq., took the chair. After explaining the object of the meeting the Chairman introduced C. L. Mahony, Esq., President of the Lish National Lesgue of Toronto, who in an able address of an hour's length, discussed the principles of the League, showing the condition of affairs in Ireland and the necessity of reform. The resolu-tion of the evening was moved by Hugh those temporal advantages and measures of progress are due, to a great extent, to the untiring and irrepressible zeal of the

o'Leary, Esq. in an eloquent speech, and seconded by Dr. Lynch:

"That this meeting, composed of men of Irish birth, the sons of Irishmen, and others of other nationalities, taking a warm interest in whatever affects the rights of their faller men and an expectal interest." Right Rev. Monsignor Sears.
But it must not be thought that while thus occupying himself about these material objects he neglected the higher and holier duties of his Sacred Office. their fellow men, and an especial interest in Ireland as part of the Empire, desires to express its belief in the justice of this He established schools in every possible locality for the education of the children—he built churches and chapels. He principle—that all peoples have the un-doubted right to regulate through their elected representatives their own internal legislative affairs.

"That as in Canada we possess this sent students to study theology in dif-ferent Colleges of Europe and Canada,

ferent Colleges of Europe and Canada, having procured bourses for his Mission in "All Hallows College, Dublin; Propag-anda, Rome; St. Ann's, Quebec, and the Grand Seminary, Montreal, in which young men are at present under prepar-ation for that Mission. In the year 1872 invaluable boon, and recognize the advan-tages resulting therefrom in furthering the progress of the country, strengthening devotion to its interests and contributing the fullest measure of social and personal the funest measure of social and personal happiness and prosperity, we heartily approve of the claim now and for a long time put forth by the Irish people through their leaders in the British House of Commons, namely, their right to control by means of a local partiament all matters of a local nature pertaining to the he had so far advanced the spiritual affairs of the Mission, that the late Holy Father Pius IX., erected it into a Pre-fecture Apostolic, and in December 1881, he was honored by receiving from the he was honored by receiving from the hands of the present Venerable Pontiff Leo XIII., the high ecclesiastical rank of a Prelate of the 1st Order of the Mantelletto, with the title of Right Reyd. Monsignor, trol by means of a local pariament all matters of a local nature pertaining to the interests of Ireland and consistent with the integrity of the British Empire.

"That we believe the granting of this right of self-government, which is now

No doubt, had he not been so quickly taken off in the midst of his Apostolic labors, he would soon have been elevated to the plenitude of the Episcopal dignity. For some months past his constitution, never of the robust, began to show sigus of the long years of hardship and concerns to the severity of the favorably regarded by many leading statesmen of both political parties in Eagland, and has been unanimously recom-mended by the parliament of our own Dominion, will strengthen the Empire by making Ireland, instead of a source of weakness, a firm friend and trusty ally. Therefore be it

No doubt, had he not been so quickly

herd among his flock. The effort was too

Saints, precious in the sight of God,

of the venerated and saintly Prefect of

OBSEQUIES.

Scott and M. A. Fitzgerald, chanters. In the choir were several clergy of the city

and outports, among whom were the Rev. J. Brown, Harbor Main; Revds. N

Rev. J. Brown, Harbor Main; Revds. N. Roach and M. O'Driscoll, Witless Bay; Rev. S. O'Driscoll, St. Mary's; Rev. J. St. John, Salmonier; Rev. M. Morris, Topsail, Rev. L. Vereker, Ferryland. A large congregation attended to show respect to the memory of the late Monsignor, and to join in the suffrages of the Church for the eternal repose of his soul.—R. I. P.

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY, MON-

On the afternoon of the 10th inst.

On the atternoon of the foot agreement of the date above institution, by the pupils of the first class, the event being the feast of St. Martin, patron saint of Rev. Martin Callaghan, spiritual director of the school. The following was the pro-

Comic Piece. Instrument d Duett-Marche Indienne... Thirty-six Hands.

from the feted one. AN EX PUPIL

(Ps. exv-15)

Ahern. Master o

his soul.-R. I. P.

sure that the end of a life whose

snow signs of the long years of hardship and exposure to the severity of the weather, and of the incessant labor and drag, which were a necessary condition of his Missionary life. During the past summer a general debility rendered him quite prastrate and his active towards. "Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the people of ireland in their endeavors to obtain a local parliament, and cordially endorse the course followed by Mr. Parnell and his colleagues; that we quite prostrate, and his active tempera-ment pined and chafed under enforced place the fullest confidence in their ability and devotion, and that we will use all the inability to work, and symptoms of inability to work, and symptoms of dropsy appeared.

He tried for some time mineral springs of New Poland, Maine—but feeling the end approaching he strove to reach his Prefecture to die like the Good Shepconstitutional measures we can employ to assist them in carrying their labors to a successful end."

successful end."

The resolution was put by the Chairman and enthusiastically carried, after which the chairman called for geutlemen who desired to contribute to the Parliamentary much. He had reached only as far as Stellarton, on the way to Pictou, when the inexorable call came. We know not yet any particulars of his death, but we desired to contribute to the Parliamentary Fund to come forward. The response to this appeal was made in a proper spirit, and about \$150 was subscribed.

A motion was carried to form a branch of the Irish National League in Lindsay and Ops, and the following gentlemen were elected officers:

President, George McHugh, Ops; 1st Vice-President, Hugh O'Leary, Lindsay; 2nd Vice-President, Walter O'Boyle, Ops; Treasurer, John Kennedy, Lindsay; Sec-

every throb was given to the service of its Maker was like the "death of the We understand that the Rev. Dr.

We understand that the level by Howley has in preparation an "Ecclesi-astical History of Newfoundland," which will be soon ready for the press, and which will contain a complete biography l'reasurer, John Kennedy, Lindsay; Sec-

retary, Dr. Lynch, Lindsay; Sec-retary, Dr. Lynch, Lindsay.
A vote of thanks to Mr. Mahony was moved by Mr. Devlin, seconded by Mr. Barr, and cordially assented to by the Yesterday, 10th instant, Solemn High Mass and Office was celebrated in the Cathedral. His Lordship the Most Rey. Dr. Power attended at the Turone in cappa magna and gave the Absolution, assisted by the Very Rev. Administrator, Eather Egyristal, and the Rev. John meeting.

Collectors have since been appointed

and a worthy contribution may be ex-

IN ORILLIA.

Orillia, Nov. 25.— A large and representative meeting of Irish Home Rule sympathizers was held here this afternoon, according to previous announcements, in Kennedy's Music hall. All the prinand a very respectable representation from the townships, notwithstanding the rough state of the roads at present, and taking into consideration that two similar meetings are to be held in the neighborhood within the present week The meeting was called to order at 2.30 p. m., with Mr. G. I. Bolster, president of the local branch, in the chair.

of the local branch, in the chair. Amongst those on the platform were the following gentlemen:—Rev. K. A. Campbell, P. P., Orillia; Rev. J. Lynch, P. P., Midland; Messrs. L. J. Mahoney, barrister, Toronte; S. S. Robinson, barrister, A. D. Kean, barrister, Dr. Slaven, John Curran, of the News Letter, Thomas Mulcahy, merchant, Frank Madill, ex. M. P. P., R. A. Lynch, and P. Fitzgerald. THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, in an able and eloquent speech, reviewed the state of Ireland from 1847 to the present time. At that

speech, reviewed the state of Ireland from 1847 to the present time. At that period Ireland had a population of nine militons, and in a few years it had dwindled down to five millions. The track of the emigrant ship could be traced across the Atlantis, and four millions of people had fled from famine during the succeeding years. Ireland needed a local government then as now, which, is she had it, would not allow food to the value of one hundred millions of dolvalue of one hundred millions of dollars to be exported out of the country, and allow the people to starve. These were facts that came under his own observation. He was a Home Ruler then as now. Some say that it is treason to ask for Home Rule. Such, however, is not the case. The Irish are among the manufactured by the results and the same and the same and the same as the same

thanked his young mends of the hardeness in remembering his feast.

The afternoon's enjoyment closed with a few words of wisdom and a blessing letters of apology from the following gentlemen:—Rev. J. B. Armstrong, Methodist minister, and Mr. F. G. Gilles-

pie, Uptergrove.

OBJECT OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

Canada. He quoted several eminent thinkers, amongst them John Stuart Mill and others, showing that the internal and others, snowing that the internal affairs of a country should be managed by the people of that country. He closed by explaining the provisions of the Land Act, stating that out of fourteen million acres of pasture or waste lands five mil-lions could be brought under cultivation at the cost of three pounds per acre. The speaker resumed his seat amidst vocifer-

The following resolution was moved by Rev. K. A. Campbell: —
"Resolved, that under her present system of government, which has had a long trial, Ireland has been the most wretched miserable, and poverty-stricken country on the face of the globe. That we be-lieve a local government, such as Canada and all the British colonies enjoy, would make it prosperous, happy, and con-tented, and that it would make her people second to none in loyalty to the Crown of England, for which she has been pre-eminent when occasion called for it, even when suffering THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Dr. Slaven, in moving the second re-solution, said he did not think it necessary to say much after what had been said by the able speakers who preceded him, but with regard to the Parliamentary Fund, we came here not only to sympathize, but to pecuniarily assist the great Home Rule leader, who, by legal and constitutional agitation is steadily gaining every grievance complained of, He was glad to see such a mixed and representative audience. The chairman (Mr. Bolster), he likened to a second Parnell, who, though a loyalist, was a staunch Home Ruler. The doctor com-plimented the meeting on their patriotism and enthusiasm in coming eighteen miles to assist this moven and closed his remarks by urging all to contribute liberally to the Parliamentary Fund. (Applause.) He moved the second

resolution:—
"Resolved, that as the members of the
English House of Commons receive no remuneration for their parliamentary attendance, wealthy landlords or their nominees having heretofore been prin cipally returned as the representatives of Ireland in that assembly, and it hav-ing been thought advisable by the Irish National party in Ireland to pay such of its members as may not be in a position to bear their own expenses, we fully endorse the principle, and call on all lovers of freedom, justice, and fair play to strengthen the cause by generously subscribing to the cause of the Irish Par-

liamentary Fund."

Mr. S. S. Robinson, in seconding the resolution, said he did so with great pleasure. Although not an Irishman by birth, his father and mother were both natives of the Green Isle, and therefore ne would with all his heart subscribe to the Parliamentary Fund.

HON. MR. COSTIGAN'S RESOLUTIONS.

The third resolution was moved by
Mr. John Curran, of the Orillia News Letter, who said he was an Irishman him-self and the son of an Irish farmer, and knew something of the grievances of that unhappy country. He very minutely described the manner in which county described the manner in which county boards in Ireland imposed taxes on the ratepayers without having a voice in the manner of their appropriation. He concluded by saying that the Irish should have Home Rule and participate in the benefits of the land. There was no sectarianism in this movement; the Pro-testants of the North were equally anxious for land reform and endorsed Parnell's programme. He moved

"Resolved, that we heartily endorse the resolutions moved by the Hon. Mr. Cos-tigan in the Canadian House of Commons in the spring of 1883, and the address to her Majesty passed unanimously by the representatives of Canada at the same time, praying that some means might be found of meeting the expressed desire of the Irish people with regard to self-government, so that Ireland might government, so that Ireland might become a source of strength to the Empire and the Irish people at home and abroad might feel a pride in the great-

mess of it."
Mr. Thos. Mulcaby said he had great pleasure in seconding this resolution, and drew the attention of the audience to the business-like and orderly manner in which the late county conventions in Ireland had been conducted, showing conclusively that Ireland was capable of managing her own affairs. It was only in Ireland where Irishmen had to take second place. In other countries where they had a fair field they invariably came to the front. It was only those wh lived in the country and witnessed scenes that would make the heart sick that could tell the

SUFFERINGS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE. He described the efforts of the Cross. bar brigade, who, when they could not demolish the houses of the poor tenants, would lay them in ashes. The remedy would lay them in ashes. The remedy for all this is Home Rule. We are happy in Canada because we have the man ment of our own affairs. Dublin Castle rules Ireland. (Great cheering.)
Rev. Fatner Lynch, of Midland, spoke

for about ten minutes and was warmly applauded, and closed by saying that the time was now ripe for Home Rule. Mr. R. A. Lynch was called upon and said it afforded him great pleasure to see such a representative gathering of Irishmen of all classes and creeds favouring by their presence the object for which they were assembled. He complimented the reverend and learned gentlemen present for the manner in which they spoke to the various resolutions which were advocated unanimously.

The meeting was brought to a close by moving votes of thanks to the chairman, the most loyal people, and would be more contented with Home Rule, owing to their peouliar temperament. (Great applause.)

The Secretary, Mr. R. A. Lynch, read three more for the Queen. On the whole the meeting was a grand success. The contributions amounted to over \$128.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

BENZIGER'S-

CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC

-) FOR 1886. (--

THIS issue of this Almanac—now in its third year—both in the variety and interest of its articles, as well as in the artistic beauty of its illustrations, surpasses either of the previous numbers. The Catholic Home Almanac is a success, and we believe its sale will be greater this year than ever before, for its good qualities have become known, and it is being extensively introduced into the home circle as

THE BEST FAMILY READING TO BE HAD.

LOOK AT ITS CONTENTS THIS YEAR :

Good Reading. From the Pastoral Letter of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. With 2 Illustrations. Hernando Cortes. By Archbishop Spalding. With full page illustration.

The Lioness and the Hermit. By Mrs. MA.
Stace, A Legend in Verse, Illustrated.
The Stone-Cutter of Brest. By Racul de
Navery. A Touching Story. Illustrated.
Hush. By Adelaide Anne Proctor. A Poem,
With large Illustration.

By Eliza Allen Starr. With full-page Illustration.

Mat. Rev. John. Joseph Williams, D. D., Archblabop of Boston. With Portrait,
Beppo's Dream. A Christmas Story. With
Idl-page Illustration.

The Garden of Gatham.

With large Illustration.

Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, D. D., Archbishop of St. Louis. With Portrait.

The Legend of Gusdalupe. A beautiful Tale of simple Faith in God. Illustrated.

Winter A Sketch. With full-page Illustration.

The American College Rome. By a Power.

More than a Mother's Love. A Tale of notice sacrifice and heroic devotion. 2 liustrations.

A Little Boy's Greeting. An exquisite fullpage Illustration.

A Locky Thought. A Funny Incident of the Zulu War.

Gregory XIII. With full-page Illustration.

A Guard of Honor. By Maurice F. Egan. A delightful Story in this popular author's best vein. With 2 illustrations.

Mother M. Jerome Ely, Superiores of the Good Reading. From the Paris.

Luke Shanahan's Story. By Mrs James Sadlier. Iliustrated. Monsteur the Cure. A Village Sketch." Il-lustrated.

Andre's Enemy. By Christian Reid. A Charming Tale of Breton Faith. With fuil-page Illustration.

St. Ambrose and the Emperor Theodosius By Eliza Allen Starr. With fuil-page Illustration.

The American College, Rome. By a Former Student of the College. An interesting Sketch of this famous historical institution. Idustrated.

The Bread of Life. A Sketch. Illustrated. A Retrospect of the Past Year. Illustrated.

Interspersed with Anecdotes. Wittleisms, Statistics, etc. A Lovely Chromo Frontispiece, and the Calendar for the Year, in Red and Back.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Those who wish to be supplied from the First Shipment are requested to send their ders at once. Remit postage stamps, scrip or money order.

Address-THOS. COFFEY,

CATHOLIC RECORD" OFFICE, - LONDON, ONT

DOMINION

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

SOCIETY

LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to F. B. LEYS,

MANAGSA

OFFICE-Opposite City Hall, Richmond

CHURCH PEWS. SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time stace to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and ireland. Address—

THOSE DESIRING A that will be lasting should nurchase an

EVANS BROS. ORCHESTRAL PIANO.

Diploma at Southern Counties Fair, 1st prize Peninsular Fair, 1st prize South Oxford Union Exhibition,
These maryollous Planos have obtained an enviable reputation for purity and briliance of tone, clasticity of touch and parfect vibratory power. They will keep in tune four times the ordinary period, and have enormous strength and durability. They stand at the head of the few really first-class Planos made in Canada.

Each Plano guaranteed five years.
Also a superb Knabe Upright Plano for sale; great bargain.

LONDON PIANO FACTORY,

73 Dundas Street. EVANS BROS. & LITTLER.

BLUE, BRONZE AND BROWN

Elysian Overceatings New Shades in

Melton Overcoatings. New Shades in

Cheviot Overcoatings. IRISH FRIEZES,

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD

-if the clos

Boweis, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bilicusaness, Dyspepsia. Headaches, Dizzuess, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimenso of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Lysinelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General hillt; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the many other similar Complaints yield to the same complaints of the same complaints yield to the same complaints of the same c

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$3 For sale by all dealers.

EN & CO., Proprietors, Torone



Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER It centains neither alum, lime, nor ammonis, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE EMERICA, to ALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the study of the control of the co

LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarala;
Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersolt; Corcoran, Parkhill, Twoby, Kingston; and Rev.

Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of good imported or manufactured in the United

imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of the Agency are many a few of which are:

Ist, it is situated in the heart of the whole-sale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hance—
2nd Ro extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases made for the mand giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

portence and facilities in the actual different obarged. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

and correct ming of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by seading to this Agency.

5th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trake buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Riverything new coming into this market, can be supplied by me as early as any other house can supply it.

Ally business matters, cutside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or manacement of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything, send your orders to

THOMAS D. EGAN, New York Catvoile Agency, NEW YORK

THE LONDON MUTUAL

Call on us and we will show you the best assorted stock of Sultings and Overcoatings in London.

DEFINITION

RETIRING from BUSINESS
OIIcloths, cocos matting, India matting, wool and India mats, at cost—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

rosper N. ., says : xcellent of appen.'

eld gue and esty for

who

as it

n of

wing

17th Notre

rriest ige of

uit of

e was

fartin

cere-ccom-riends,

n. the on an States.

ne and

room's

nd hi

ir bride ir new

quite a stion as taken

she will

e musi-

wishing

thstand effectual anse the

Sulphur soap fer

lered by far the greater service to

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The elections in Britain are proceedi

the greatest activity and earnestness be

on all sides demonstrated. The ex

Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King.

Ottawa Agency:

P J. Correy, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St. paper can be stopped.

Persons writing for a change of address could invariably send us the name of their former post office.

Catholic Record.

LOVINON, SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1885.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER. st Didecus.
(Fau.) St. Bistana.
est Francis Xavier.
(Fau.) St. Peter Chrysologus.
st. Stanislas Kontks.
Second Sunday of Advent.

second Sanday of Auvenument Ambrose.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

[Genet 18 Eulychisous.

Translation of the Holy House

Fast) St. Demasus. 1. St. Melculades

15. Filird sunday of Advent.

16. Tilird sunday of Advent.

16. St. Leonard of Port Maurice.

15. Octor I mass tlate Conception.

16. St. Ensebits (Fast of Ember Days).

17. Patronses B V. M. (Fast of Ember B V. M. (Fast of Ember E

Blessed Urban V. Fast of Ember Days)
Fourth Sunday of Advent.
St. Thomas Apostle.
Of the Feria. Fast, Vigil of the Nativity of Our Lord. CHRISTMAN DAY.

29. UHRITMAN DAY.
26. St. Stephen, Protomartyr.
27. St. John. A postle and Evangelist.
28. The Holy Innocents.
29. St. Thomas of Canterbury.
40. Sunday within the Octave.
31. St. kylyes er.

THE RECORD SUSTAINED. From all parts of the Dominion, from the North-West, from Ontario, Quebec f rom the remotest points in the Maritime Provinces, we have received expressions of hearty endorsation of our course on the execution of the Metis chief. From priests venerated in their own towns and cities, and respected throughout the country, from laymen of prominence, acumen and fore-ight, from citizens of distinction and influence, many of whom have grown gray in the service of either one of our political parties, and others just entering the targled and darksome path of public life, wherein to see one's way care and caution and conscience are all in demand, has come to the RECORD with a spontencity and unanimity animating, inspiriting and emboldening every expression of approval that the most ardent hopes could desire, or the most sanguine auticipations formulate. Our readers well understand our position. We have not justified rebellion, nor condoned murder and ourrage, neither have we belauded rebels, nor fallen into line with their abettors, of whom we know not even one. But we have denounced, as we will ever denounce, as long as quill can speak our thoughts in terms loud, fearless, and energetic, the oppression brought upon a scattered, plundered and undone race, the poor Metis of the North-West, Weak and impoverished as they are, abandoned of all in the vast and cheerless solitudes of their prairie homes, without a friend at court, their condition is one that, we maintain, calls for the sympathy of every citizen who prizes patriotism more than party, and places country above faction. Did we say that they were abandoned of all? We mistake. In the darkest hour of their sorrow and tribulation they have not been abandoned by the noble and heroic band of missionaries that have carried the light of the gospel, with its saving truth and healing comforts, to the farthest North and West, and whose work has suffered more from the fury of civilized vandalism than from the obstinacy of Indian superstition-we mean the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate. The zeal, the ardor, the devotedness and the apostolic heroism that become true children of Mary and characterize the Oblate missionaries in this far-off, ungenial and melancholy land, are personified in His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, patriarch and primate of the North-West, and in his venerable brother, the saintly bishop of St. Albert. The hearts of these apostles of the North bleed for this simple, frugal and injured race. We well know the efforts made by both of these prelates, and by many of their devoted priests, to secure justice for the despised and trampled Metis. Well also do we know the efforts they made as priests and patriots to stay the effasion of blood, and how they in the depth of the anguish and bitterness of their souls hid their faces when rebellion stalked through the land, for how could they, who had expended every effort to pravent this sad result, look on the desolation, outrage and murder sure to follow in the wake of revolt? When at last they raised their eyes the view that met them was appalling, the virgin soil of the prairie reddened with blood, the missions pillaged, churches profaned, priests murdered or dispersed, religious banished from their peaceful homes, the good work of half a century arrested and imperilled forever. But why repeat this mournful tale? Often has it been recited in these columns. The rebell on, whose origin and reddened with blood, the missions

demned to death, a deep and general feeling prevailed that the death sentence should not be carried out. All good citizens felt that as grave doubts were entertained as to his sanity, as political crimes had in civilized countries long ceased to be visited with death, and as the uprising in which he figured as leader was provoked by white oppression, official insolence, and monopolist rapacity, the executive elemency should be extended to the unfortunate man. We were ourselves in this regard in hearty accord with His Grace of St. Boniface and with His Lordship of St. Albert, both of whom publicly expressed the belief that the rebel hief should not be made suffer the ignominious death of the scaffold, but be closely interned for the remainder of his days. In thorough agreement were we, and are yet, with all the devoted missionaries of the Northwest, whose words and sayings have been grossly distorted by fanatical partisans to condone outrage, and justify malignity. In harmony are we with the French clergy and people of Lower Canada, with the entire Irish Catholic body of Canada, and with every fair-minded citi-zen, no matter what his origin, in our reprobation of the Metis chief's execution. That reprobation came not from sympathy, even the most latent, with either of the political parties. Neither of the two parties in Ontario is likely to benefit from the agitation in Lower Canada unless upon conditions that neither will, we think, accept. The leaven of fanaticism in each is too great, in our estimation, and we pretend to know whereof we speak, to permit a close alliance of any Upper Canadian party with the party of the majority in Quebec. In this we may be mistaken, and hope for the good of our common country that we may be mistaken, but that view we will hold till facts oblige its relinquishment. Riel is now dead, and our wish, at all events, is to leave his ashes in peace. To the subject of his death we would not return but that by one party, and by one only, whose vagary should perhaps in charity be ascribed to a temper not even, and a mind not well balanced, have we been charged with condoning murder, justifying rebellion, and fomenting agitation for partisan purposes. Well, for the enlightenment of this party, who likens Riel to El Mahdi, the false prophet of the Soudan-Riel, whom we have never gone so far as to call a hero or a martyr-we publish a remarkable letter from Father Andre, of Regina, N. W. T., addressed to F. X. Lemieux, E q., Q. C., Quebec, omitting, however, some severe strictures on the Premier and government of the Dominion. The letter appears for the first time in the English language.

Erglish language.

Regins, Nov. 20, 1885.

SIR, AND DEAR FRIEND,—Before leaving Regina I wish to carry out the desire formally expressed by the late Louis Riel, and address you a few words. The night before his death, finding me alone with him in his cell, he requested me to write in his name to thank you, as well as Mr. Fitspatrick and Mr. Greenshields, for your noble and generous efforts to defend him and save him from his doom. In this teatimony of gratitude he In this testimony of gratitude he includes all those generous hearts, as well French as Irish, that felt interest in his unhappy lot. Throughout that remarkable night, the memory of which will never fade from my heart, he prayed with extraordinary fervor for you, dear sir, begging the Lord to bless you, your wife and family, in reward of all you had done for him. He was greatly moved when I told him of all the steps you took to save him from the gallows, and was keenly touched when I informed him that Mr. Fitzpatrick had scarcely landed from England when he hastened

landed from England when he hastened to Ottawa to make a last effort in his tavor to Ottawa to make a last effort in his tavor.

The thoughts of all these things passed clearly before the mind of poor Riel on the eve of his death, and his heart, though it must have been filled with anguish, was full of gratitude for those who had shown sympathy for him in his misfortunes. Father Andre, said he, pressing me in his arms, be you the interpreter of my sentiments of affection and gratitude to the people of Quebec, to my many friends in the United States, to the Irish people in Canada, and assure them that Riel in dying had them all in mind, and that I ask of had them all in mind, and that I ask of them as a last favor to remember me in their prayers. My dear Lemieux, our poor friend Riel died as a HERO and a SAINT. Never did death give me such consolation and edification. I thank God for making me the witness of the life led by Riel in prison. He spent of the life led by Kielin prison. He spent all his time in prayer and preparation for the terrible passage from this life into eternity, and God gave him strength to die an heroic death. He has, indeed, if I can use the expression, ennobled and sanc-tified the scaffold. The punishment which he suffered, far from being a dis-grace to him has become by the accomrace to him has become by the accom panying circumstances a veritable apoth-cosis of Riel. The Regina Leader, which had not much love for Riel, has been obliged to render homage to his brave and heroic death. You will receive a copy that will acquaint you with all the details of that memorable execution. During the whole night preceding his death, Riel never manifested the slightest symptom of fear. He prayed a great part of the night, with a fervor, a beauty of expression, as well as a suavity that trans-

I been at once so edified and consoled by a death. Throughout the live-long night there was not a single word of complaint against his condemnation nor his persecutors—gay and joyous was he as he saw his captivity drawing to a term. He often said "I cannot tell you how glad I am to die, my heart superabounds with joy." He laughed heartily and embracing me affectionately thanked me profusely for staying with him to the end. When I expressed a fear that terror might perchance seize him at the last supreme moment, he declared with emphasis, "Fear not, I will not shame my friends nor please my foce, nor the foss of religion, by dying as becometh a coward. For fifteen years they have pursued me with deadly hate and never yet have they made me flinch—lees than ever will they to-day when they lead me to the scaffold and when I feel infinitely grateful to them for delivering me from the budgescene maticity that widers. yet have they made me innon—sees than ever will they to-day when they lead me to the scaffold and when I feel infinitely grateful to them for delivering me from this burdensome captivity that weighs on me. I most assuredly love my parents, my wife, my children, my country and my countrymen; the very thought of being free and being with them fills my heart with joy. But the thought of spending my days in a lunatic asylum, or in a penitentiary, thrown in with the soum of society, obliged to bear every affront, fills me with horror. I thank God for having spared me such a trisl, and I accept death with joy and gratitude. A new respite in the disposition in which I find myself, were to me a source of great affliction? He exclaimed as if dominated by a sort of religious enthusiasm, Lactatus sum in his quae dicts sum inhis; in domum Domins thims. Be satisfied, Father Andre, I will die brave and happy. With the grace of God I will courageously meet death."

Would you believe it? Although troubled by so many emotions that pressed heavily on my heart, and placed in a position naturally calculated to excite any time the armond of the sum at the only one whose heart was the only one whose heart wa with joy and gratitude. A new respite in the disposition in which I find myself, were to me a source of great affliction? He exclaimed as if dominated by a sort of religious enthusiasm, Lactatus sum in his quae dicta sumt mihi; in demum Domini shimus. Be satisfied, Father Andre, I will die brave and happy. With the grace of God I will courageously meet death." Would you believe it? Although troubled by so many emotions that pressed heavily on my heart, and placed in a position naturally calculated to excite any man, I can honestly affirm that I passed the night in saintly happiness, and that the hours seemed to speed away rapidly. Riel was occupied at one time in prayer, at another in writing to his relatives and friends, and again in conversing with me friends, and again in conversing with me on things spiritual. In the course of conversation he charged me with different messages. He showed the same courtesy versation he charged me with different messages. He showed the same courtesy and kindness to the guards, kindly consenting to write lines of remembrance for those who asked them. A singular and extraordinary fact was the great extent to which he had acquired the esteem and respect of all those who came in contact with him. There was something about him that inspired respect, and though polite he was never familiar with any one. The Mounted Police, the ladies any one. The Mounted Police, the ladies of the Fort, and some of the officers sym-pathized profoundly with Riel in his mis-fortunes, and his death everywhere crea-

ted a profound sorrow.

At five o'clock I said Mass for him, and

he received Holy Communion with angelic piety. After six he asked permission to wash and prepare himself, regretting that he did not receive an earlier notice, so that he might have put together his effects, that he might have put together his effects, and in order, said he, to go to death with soul and body purified, as a mark of respect for the majesty of the God he was to meet. He wished that he was well dressed, so strongly rooted was his sense of neatness and order. But despite the poverty of his attire, he went to his doom, his clothing well brushed, his hair neatly combed; showing in everything that propriety, the symbol of his soul's purity. At a quarter past eight, when the assistant At a quarter past eight, when the assistant sheriff appeared at the door of his cell, not daring to announce the fatal order of which he was the bearer, Riel, divining how much it cost Mr. Gibson to break how much it cost Mr. Gibson to break silence to announce the terrible news, turning to him, said without the least emotion; "Mr. Gibson, do you want me? I am ready." He left at these words and crossed the guard room with a firm step to ascend the long stair case which you remember could be seen on entering the guard room. I feared this ascent, but he ascended without showing feebleness or hesitation. He left me far behind him, when suddenly perceiving that he was not followed by his spiritual adviser, he waited for me in the middle of the large followed by his spiritual adviser, he waited for me in the middle of the large joined him we continued our funeral march, reciting the proper prayers, till we reached the place fixed for the execution. Then in the very presence of the gallows we fell on our knees and prayed for a certain time. Riel was the only one who preserved his sang froid and presence of mind. He rose and took his place bravely mind. He rose and took his place bravely on the scaffold, called me a last time to him, embraced me, and saked me not to forget, Mr. and Madame, Forget for their kindness to him. I then left him and having turned my back on the scaffold, he cried out: "Courage, good courage, father!" Recommending his soul to God, invoking the Sacred Heart of Jesus and pronouncing the holy names of Jesus. Mary and Joseph—his favorite ejaculation, the bolt was drawn, and he disappeared. His death was almost instantaneous, easy and peacewas almost instantaneous, easy and peace-able. His features remained calm, and his body underwent no contortion. Never have I beheld a more radiant countenance than his, while he prayed at the moment he walked to the scaffold. The beauty of he walked to the scaffold. The beauty of his soul was reflected in his face, and a ray of divine light seemed already to illumine his figure. His eyes shone with great brilliancy and seemed to lose themselves in the contemplation of the divine greatness. Never, I repeat, did the scaffold offer a spectacle so sublime and so magnificent. The lookers-on were moved and stricken by the grand spectacle under magnificent. The lookers-on were moved and stricken by the grand spectacle under their eyes. Never did a religious ceremony touch and stir their hearts as did the sight of Riel going to death. The Sheriff, his assistant, the hangman himself, cried with emotion, I came away from the execution consoled and executed by such a death soled and encouraged by such a death, thanking God for making me its witness. Everyone else felt a similar impression. Riel wished to speak to prove he was a prophet, and fu'fill his mission to the end. It was for him a great sacrifice to end. It was for him a great sacrines to keep silence at my request. "You have, in fact," I said to him, "a mission to fulfill, to show the world how a Catholic animated by faith and sustained by grace knows how to die," and this mission he admirably fulfilled, for he died as the Londor said. "As a man and a Christian."

a man of heart and spirit, and I feel pleased to render him this testimony. The body was not given me till Wednesday evening, the third day after the death of Riel. It was impossible, notwithstanding the lively desire by him expressed, to have it sent to St. Boniface. It would be a long story to tell all the obstacles thrown in the way of my giving poor Riel Christian burial. The body having been brought to my place of residence, we opened the coffin to ascertain whether the rumor was correct that shameful outrages had been perpetrated on the remains of the deceased. Sheriff Chapleau, Mr. Davin, editorof the Leader; Messra. Forget, Bourget, Bourget, Bourget, Bourget, Bourget, Bourget, Boureau and other citiseus were present at the opening of the coffin. We were happy to find that the body was intact and that it was religiously respected. We were all struck with admiration when the remains were exposed before us to see hearers to persevere in the good resolutions they had formed during the retreat. They should not only be hearers but doers of the word, and doers even unto the end for he only that perseveres to the end would be saved. They should fly every occasion of sin, have frequent recourse o prayer, refresh and strengthen themelves for the combat with the many and untiring foes of their salvation at the fountains of grace, the Sacraments of Holy Church. If they did so, ever seeking and grace would be theirs, as also the neverending peace of heaven. MR. PARNELL'S LEADERSHIP.

pool Mr. Parnell laid it down that there were two conditions upon whose fulfilment depended the success of the Irish people in their present struggle for home government. The Irish should be, at home as well as abroad, united and free from all quarrels and dissensions among themselves - they should be true to the great traditions they had inherited, and, as i rested in their power at this moment to deal a successful and lasting blow, they should not hesitate to strike hard and home. The second condition was that the men they sent to Westminster to repre sent their interests should be men ready to sink all personal considerations and the fact struck and afflicted us all, Mr. Justice Rouleau refused to attend the service. He was the only one whose heart was not softened by a death such as that suffered by Riel whose bearing on the scaffold moved his very executioner.

I know that these details will to you be precious. For my part it is consoling to hold converse about my dear and unfortunate Riel. You have a right by virtue of the devotedness that you have shown him to know all that concerns the last moments of that client who was dear to you by so many titles. maintain the same union in the ranks you by so many titles.

Asking you to present my affectionate remembrances to Messra. Fitspatrisk and Greenshields and to offer our best regards to your wife and children,

I am, your devoted friend,

A. Andrea. O. M. L.

The Irish leader evidently places little faith in the efficaciousness of Mr. Gladstone's declarations and promises on the subject of Home Rule. While admitting that Mr. Gladstone's Edinburgh speech was the most important declaration ever made by an English statesman on the Irish National question, that speech-looking at it from a practical point of viewfell far short of the exigencies of the position. In very clear terms the Irish leader

out any protestation on my part. I again salute you most affectionately. I leave for St. Boniface to see the family of poor Riel before returning to my mis-

A. ANDRE, O. M. I.
P. S-La Mineres and La Nouvelliste

may attack the authenticity of this letter also—but these are truly simple people who put in doubt the existence of a letter that goes the rounds of the press with-

satisfactory : Such the eloquent outpouring of a "He said that it appeared to him if they priestly heart. Such the simple but sublime speech of a man justly entitled a patriotic, because a faithful minister, of God. Does he call Riel an El Mahdi No! No! We commend his words to those who apply this term of reproach and of ignominy to the dead chieftain. We ask them to read Father Andre's letter with great care, to ponder over the sentiments of Christian charity he so beautifully enunciates to be jus even to a rebel who has already met the just Judge before whom we must all one day stand. Not having known the unfortunate Metis leader as did Father Andre, we cannot speak of him in the language of that good priest. But looking on him as the victim of Orange hatred, we share with the heroic mis ary in his sorrow at the sacrifice of his 'dear and unfortunate Riel." Nor are we of the general election, strangers to his consolation at the manner of strangers to his consolation at the manner of the general election, but under the his penitent's death. We thank our friends House of Lords would only be carrying crisis. We feel we have done a duty that we owed ourselves and the country. We have struck hard blows at Orange domination. Nor will we be satisfied till every trace of its mastery in the councils of the nation have been effaced. Meantime, however, atter the excitement that so naturally followed the death of Riel, the people require a season of calm thought and earnest reflection. This season let them have in peace. We fear not its result, for whatever party is to hold power in this Dom. inion must be a party freed from the restraint, control and domination of Mr. Gladstone did not feel at liberty to every secret faction and every occult combination working in the silence of night and the darkness of conspiracy for

ADVENT'S FIRST SUNDAY. On Sunday last His Lordship the Bishop of London occupied the pulpit of St. Peter's Cathedral, and in a sermon of bid for that support. With a party numerremarkable power and persuasivenesseven for so finished a pulpit oratorpointed out to his people the means they hould take to preserve and increase the fruit of the mission. The Bishop took for Rule is within his very grasp; freedomhis text the words of St. John, v. 14. "Behold thou art made whole, sin no dawns on Ireland. Mr. Parnell's succes more, lest some worse thing happen thee." Probatica. They had just been made the Probatica of the new law. To them, therefore, with special application might be addressed the counsel of our Lord, that

the accomplishment of deeds suggested

by hatred and born of rancor, deeds that

have their life and being in minds to

which patriotism is a stranger and Chris-

tian charity a myth.

and Parnell. According to the American. O'Connell, in Mr. O'Brien's view, renstriving for the grace of a good death, that

In an address to the Irishmen of Liver-

maintained by the Irish Parliamentary Party from 1880 to 1885. They should crush out with an iron hand every symptom of dissension, and above all, believe in themselves and the work they had undertaken. These two conditions fulfilled, the Irish people would soon have the gratification of witnessing the assembling of an Irish Parliament on Irish soil to guide the destinies of their nation.

stated his grounds for dissatisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's speech as vague and un-

took Mr. Gladstone at his word, voted for his candidates, and gave him the large majority independent of the Irish party, which he claimed to be necessary for any English Ministry before it could consider the Irish National question, they would find themselves in this position. They would present their claims for considera tion to Mr. Gladstone, and if he agreed with them he would probably bring in a bill to carry them into law, and that bill bill to carry them into law, and that bill after passing the House of Commons, goes up to the Lords, who would say to Mr. Gladetone, "You never submitted the principles or the details of this bill to the judgment of the electors at the general election, and we consider it is right in a question of such enormous gravity as this of the national relations between England and Ireland that the electors of land and Ireland that the electors of England and Scotland should have an conjust and sooting and another and opportunity of passing judgment upon it, and we will throw out this bill and compel you to dissolve Parliament. That would be a very abortive result of the general election, but under the before the country at that general elec-tion. Mr. Gladstone could avoid all this tion. Mr. Gladstone could avoid all this trouble by simply bringing his great intellect to the promoting of a constitutional course. There was no living man better able to do it, and he (Mr. Parnell) invited him, with all seriousness, to lay his views as to the largest amount of self-government for Ireland, subject to the conditions and limitations which he had stipulated to according the suprement of the Crawn. and limitations which he had stipulated for regarding the supremacy of the Crown and the maintenance of the unity of the empire before the public, in order that the electors of the Three Kingdoms might have an opportunity of judging of them and passing a decisive verdict at the gen-eral election."

take up the Irish leader's challenge for a definite statement of his views on Irish self-government, and in consequence of his failure to do so has lost the support of the Irish electors in Britain. From the present outlook, the Irish leader will in the next Parliament be in a position to dictate terms to both political parties. Each will-with all its antipathy to Ireland and the Irish, an antipathy it is impossible on this side of the Atlantic to fathom—each will, we say, be ready, through a craving for office, to make a bold ous, united and determined, Mr. Parnell can do great things during the next few months for his country. He now stands on the very threshold of success: Home we may without exaggeration say itas a leader will be fully understood when He likened the mission to the pond of the in the next Parliament he confronts with a united Irish party an evenly divided whole by the saving waters of Penance, British majority, just as Mr. O'Connell's genius for the guidance of a peaceful revolution was shown by his standing for Clare in 1828 and then confronting they should take heed not to sin again lest | British bigotry at the bar of the Commons. some worse thing might befall them. He Mr. Barry O'Brien in his "Fifty years of pointed out the danger of relapse, its concession to Ireland," establishes a very ingratitude and criminality, and urged his interesting comparison between O'Connell

Ireland, as it was he who called into exist. ence the public opinion by whose direction Mr. Parnell has achieved all his successes. On the other hand Mr. Parnell is far more tolerant of independence of opinion among his associates than the Liberator was; he allows his adherents to fight each to his own hand, as far as is consistent with party unity. But he shows less sense of responsibility for the general condition of the country. The reason for this is found in the far greater authority exercised by the Liberator; he could do what he pleased to an extent that has not been true of his successor, who is a Teuton of great talent, while Mr. O'Connell was a Celt of genius. Mr. Parnell is less exacting and autocratic, and limits his action to shaping and regulating the course of whatever force is the strongest in the movement of public opinion. Mr. O'Connell could take all sorts of risks and make all kinds of experiments with the loyalty of his followers, while Mr. Parnell knows that his leadership is conditioned on his close adherence to the popular wishes. He does not, like the Liberator, waste his time in repelling personal attacks on himself; he cares for no attack that does not imperil the success of the party, and for those that do. only in so far as they do. He is greater than Mr. O'Connell in this entire selfabnegation, while far his inferior in the brilliant gifts which made the Liberator the most delightful speaker in the House of Commons and on the hillside alike. He is also more anti-English, in spite of his closer kinship in blood. He never seeks to conciliate the public opinion of England, even to the extent of disavowing acts of violence with which he has no sympathy. It is enough for him that his own public in Ireland understand him in the matter, and he is stronger than the Liberator in that his policy has rallied around him a body of capable lieutenants, such as never before followed any Irish leader, and each of whom has the liberty and encouragement to use his gifts to the utmost. Mr. O'Connell, the American adds, produced upon his antagonists the impression of something theatrical and unreal, which they need not take in entire seriousness; Mr. Parnell, by his slowness and want of passion, affects them with the feeling that he is a fate and as inevitable as the operation of a law of

nature. Mr. Parnell is just the man for the present crisis which must result in the political, just as Mr. O'Connell was the divinely appointed leader in the trying time that closed with the religious emancipation of Ireland, and the names of both will go down to posterity amongst the noblest in the long roll call of Ireland's patriot leaders and benefactors of humankind.

NINETEENTH CENTURY PRO-GRESS.

We have a paragraph to which we repectfully draw the attention of Dr. Wild and other panegyrists of nineteenth century enlightenment in general and Protestant progress in particular. Here it is as published in the London Free Press .

"Suicide is increasing in Berlin, says the correspondent of the London Times, to what may truly be called a most frightful and attempted self-murder, while not a single day passes without bringing its repulsive story of suicide in some form or other. Nor are these cases of felo de-se confined to the lower and the poorer classes. There have been several instances quite recently of stock jobbers and other speculators moving in the upper ranks of society, who blew their brains out in a fit of despair at their orans out in a fit of despair at financial misfortune. To-day (November 12) also brings its own peculiar tale of the death of an aged and respected couple, owning a villa in the most fashionable street of the West End. The story is that Herr Markwald, a retired banker suddenly expired in some mysterious way, and that his widow at once put an end to her life with a revolver. The couple, who have several married children, had left written instructions for the cremation of their bodies." Now, let us examine into these state-

ments with care. Berlin is the capital of Protestant Prussia, and one of the most thoroughly non-Oatholic cities in the world, almost as much so as Pekin or Yeddo. Berlin is the head and centre of that land through which Luther first shed the light of the so-called reformation. It is the metropolis of a country of bible readers and believers in private judgment. Yet self-murder is fearfully prevalent in this great modern communty. Christianity seems to have so far lost control over its population that even amongst the enlightened this dreadful crime is of frequent occurrence. The enemies of Romanism must find some other cause for this sad state of things besides the darkness and su perstition of Popery. We do not ascribe it ourselves to biblereading or to any greater wickedness in the Teutonic than in other races. But we do ascribe it to the utter failure of Protestantism as a religious system to inform the hearts, enlighten the minds, and guide the consciences of men and thus bring great civic and national communities into conformity with God's holy law. In Ber-lin evidently, as well as in other places, Lutheranism has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

result will not be known for fully th weeks. It is, meantime, quite evid that the two English parties will be clos tched in the new Parliament, while I Parnell's strength will be even grea than at first anticipated. To enable of to understand the mutations in pastrength that the elections will br about, it is well to bear in mind that 1880 there were 297 borough seats in E land and Wales. Of these the Liber carried 217. In 1885 there are borough members. In 1880 there w 187 county seats in England and Wa of which the Tories held 123. There now 253 so-called county seats, wh however, have a considerable leaven town population. The London Spectator claims it i moderate estimate to assign to the Lil als a majority of 25 or 30 of the boro seats, and a majority of 25 of the so-ca county seats, but the results thus far not bear out this claim. Scotland in 1880 had 60 members. N it has 72. In 1880 the Conservati carried nine seats in Scotland. Tories may now carry 12, leaving Liberal majority of 60 in Scotland. Ireland has 103 seats; the same num as in 1880. Mr. Parnell expects to co There were at time of the dissolu-640 members in the House of Comm

> There were 64 professed Home R elected in 1880, but of these Messrs. I farlane, Carlow; Fay, Cavan; O'S Clare; Moore, Clonmel; Shaw and tharst, Cork: Brooks, Dublin of O'Donnell, Dungarvan: Mitchell He Galway ; R. P. Blennerhasset and Si Blennerhasset, Kerry; Meldon, Kilde Sir P. O'Brien, Kings Co.; Gabbett, erick; Bellingham, Louth; Erring Longford; O'Connor Power and Ne Mayo; Smyth, Tipperary, and McC Wicklow, did not acknowledge Mr. nell's leadership and generally voted the Liberals. None of these gentle have the slightest chance of election in part of Ireland, and very few of then seeking election elsewhere in the pr contest. The Irish Liberals—elected as in 1880-were the following: M. Richardson, Armagh Co.: Les and Kin Donegal ; Whitworth, Drogheda ; L Dublin City ; Russell, Dundalk ; Dick Dungannon; Lever, Galway city Thomas McClure and Samuel We Derry Co.; Findlater, Monaghan; O'Donoghue, Tralee; Dickson, Tyr Stuart, Waterford Co., and Allman, don. Several of these gentlemen are didates for seats in the next Parlian but with very limited chances of su the last House not more than half wil vive the general slaughter of the

Total Counties...... Total Boroughs.....

Majority of Liberals and Home Rulers.

ATTENTION.

nationalists just being consummate

the patriotic Irish electorate, deterr

upon being at last fully represented

alien Parliament and securing for

country the priceless blessings of fre

and equality.

We beg leave, most respectfully firmly, to call the attention of the ge ment to the report of Riel's exec published in the Regina Leader. I report is made a statement concerni conduct of certain members of Mounted Police on guard at the B prison that calls for prompt action. troopers," said the Leader," stood in on the verandah of the prison, an conversation was not edifying. times a pause—but no sound cam within-no sign but that the trage finished. At last a thud was hear one of the police said"-here foll most horrible imprecation. "Y another of the gang, as if saying 'A this noble prayer." Another blan was the amen uttered by this cowardly brute in human form. then," adds the Leader, "followe civilized laughter."

Was not the execution attend horror enough without the add blasphemous, blood-thirsty and joy? These offenders against dece humanity are in the pay of Can supposed to be brave men. But Canada's uniform, they curse with fellow-being, who loved his couwisely but too well, is hurled into We call the attention of the gov to this matter. We demand a ri tigation into the conduct of thes men, and the instant dismissal found guilty. It was, God ki spect.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The elections in Britain are proceeding, the greatest activity and earnestness being on all sides demonstrated. The exact result will not be known for fully three weeks. It is, meantime, quite evident that the two English parties will be closely stched in the new Parliament, while Mr. Parnell's strength will be even greater than at first anticipated. To enable one to understand the mutations in party strength that the elections will bring about, it is well to bear in mind that in 1880 there were 297 borough seats in England and Wales. Of these the Liberals carried 217. In 1885 there are 237 borough members. In 1880 there were 187 county seats in England and Wales, of which the Tories held 123. There are now 253 so-called county seats, which, however, have a considerable leaven of town population.

The London Spectator claims it is a moderate estimate to assign to the Liberals a majority of 25 or 30 of the borough seats, and a majority of 25 of the so-called county seats, but the results thus far do not bear out this claim.

Scotland in 1880 had 60 members. Now it has 72. In 1880 the Conservatives carried nine seats in Scotland. The Liberal majority of 60 in Scotland.

Ireland has 103 seats; the same number as in 1880. Mr. Parnell expects to carry

There were at time of the dissolution 640 members in the House of Commons. divided as follows :

Lib. and Home Rulers. Con English Boroughs.
English Counties...
Weish Boroughs...
Scotch Boroughs...
Scotch Counties... 216 Total Counties...... Total Boroughs.....

Majority of Liberals and Home Rulers....148 There were 64 professed Home Rulers elected in 1880, but of these Messrs. Macfarlane, Carlow; Fay, Cavan; O'Shea Clare; Moore, Clonmel; Shaw and Coltharst, Cork; Brooks, Dublin city; O'Donnell, Dungarvan: Mitchell Henry, Galway ; R. P. Blennerhasset and Sir R. Blennerhasset, Kerry; Meldon, Kildare; Sir P. O'Brien, Kings Co. ; Gabbett, Limerick; Bellingham, Louth; Errington, Longford ; O'Connor Power and Nelson. Mayo; Smyth, Tipperary, and McCoan, Wicklow, did not acknowledge Mr. Parnell's leadership and generally voted with the Liberals. None of these gentlemen have the slightest chance of election in any part of Ireland, and very few of them are seeking election elsewhere in the present contest. The Irish Liberals-elected as such in 1880-were the following: Messrs. Richardson, Armagh Co.: Les and Kinnear, Donegal : Whitworth, Drogheda : Lyons, Dublin City ; Russell, Dundalk ; Dickson, Dungannon; Lever, Galway city; Sir Thomas McClure and Samuel Walker, Derry Co.; Findlater, Monaghan; The O'Donoghue, Tralee; Dickson, Tyrone; Stuart, Waterford Co., and Allman, Bandon. Several of these gentlemen are candidates for seats in the next Parliament, but with very limited chances of success. the last House not more than half will survive the general slaughter of the antinationalists just being consummated by the patriotic Irish electorate, determined upon being at last fully represented in the alien Parliament and securing for their country the priceless blessings of freedom and equality.

ATTENTION.

ut de se er en kin wat he er, he le, on le, ad on

of

ost

the

of

ned

dg-

far

ful he

her

the

ble-

s in

we

Pro-

orm

uide

rng

We beg leave, most respectfully but firmly, to call the attention of the government to the report of Riel's execution published in the Regina Leader. In this report is made a statement concerning the conduct of certain members of the Mounted Police on guard at the Regina prison that calls for prompt action. "The troopers," said the Leader," stood in groups on the verandah of the prison, and their conversation was not edifying. Sometimes a pause-but no sound came from within-no sign but that the tragedy was finished. At last a thud was heard, and one of the police said"—here followed a most horrible imprecation. "Yes, said another of the gang, as if saying 'Amen' to this noble prayer." Another blasphemy was the amen uttered by this second cowardly brute in human form. "And then," adds the Leader, "followed some civilized laughter."

Was not the execution attended with horror enough without the addition of blasphemous, blood-thirsty and satanic joy? These offenders against decency and humanity are in the pay of Canada and supposed to be brave men. But wearing Canada's uniform, they curse with joy as a fellow-being, who loved his country not wisely but too well, is hurled into eternity. We call the attention of the government to this matter. We demand a rigid investigation into the conduct of these police. men, and the instant dismissal of those found guilty. It was, God knows, bad by law esholished in England Christianity dicated of a lawyer and politician—when

enough to hang this unfortunate man, but to entrust the custody of prisoners to uniformed fiends is a still greater outrage on right, decency and humanity.

DEWDNEY CONDEMNED BY HIS

Not even the "great Dewdney"-as the MacLeod Gazette sarcastically terms the little mischief-making man who tries to pose as Czar of all the North-Western Canadas, and whose posing has cost this country many a thousand—is exempt from trouble. It is the North-West Council, a hybrid body consisting partly of elected and partly official members, that is now a thorn in the side of this potent viceroy. Bedecked in the latest extravagancies of gubernatorial millinery "His Honor" condescended a short time ago to "come down" to open in person the session of the North-West Council in the capital city of the plains, which, when invested with metropolitan honors, doffed its unmelodious appellation of Pile of Bones for the more stately if less appropriate appellation of Regina. He made a speech from "the throne." We have seen no description of this throne but fancy it must be an improvement on the boulders of the glacial period, that long Tories may now carry 12, leaving a served as thrones to aboriginal chiefs and potentates, and altogether magnificent beside the tripod from which the editor of the Regina Leader discourses words of sweetest wisdom. The Council in due time took the speech into respectful consideration, and though not characterized as a body by much of independence, either of thought or character, was actually profane and disloyal enough to the potentate of Regina to formulate a few of the grievances under which the North-West labors and groans. The Council finds that the settlers, being British subjects, are filled with distrust and uneasiness for want of increased representation, or, in other words, the want of "Home Rule;" that the means for creating schools are too limited; that the extension of municipal franchise is hindered by the land-grabbing companies which refuse to pay taxes on town sites in which the government and Canadian Pacific Railway are interested, and

> bellion broke out. As an evidence of the efficiency and justice of the system of government enjoyed by the North-West, Le Manitoba asserts that in the parishes of St. Jean Baptiste, St. Pie, St. Joseph and Loretto. the oldest parishes in nitob a, multitudes of patents remain to be issued. They may be issued some time before the day of judgment. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, Sir David Macpherson slept while his subordinates incited a whole people to insurrection in the Canadian North-West. The Canadian people are now interested in the question : we to have periodical uprisings in the North-West ?"

that (unkindest cut of all) there is reason

for regret that the repeated representa-

tions of the Council, based on its knowledge

of the influence of the half-breeds over

the Indians, were totally unored till the re-

NOT QUITE CORRECT.

The Boston Pilot says:

"Sir John McDonald is a Grand Master of the Orange Order, and is bound by his oaths to carry out the dictates of that association. This is why, according to a late despatch, he consented to the hanging of Riel. Sir John is the premier of Canade, but he owes obedience to the secret, bloody and bigoted Order of which he is the servant. Individually, he would prefer to follow the dictates of humanity and policy, by com muting the sentence; but when did mercy and policy seem the same to the cowardly and cruel vehmgerichte of Orangeliam?"

At a largely attended special meeting of the London Branch of the Irish National League, held in the CATHOLIC RECORD office on Monday evening, collectors were named for the various wards. We appeal to the Irish Catholics and friends of good government in this city generally to give these collectors a hearty welcome. The friends of Irish Home Rule in the Forest City are numerous and generous enough to make London's

Sir John A. Macdonald has never, that we are aware of, held any office in the Orange Association. But the sad mistake of his youth in joining the Orange body, which he himself has, no doubt, often inwardly lamented, has been the great drawback to his success as a statesman. Touch fire and you will be burned, touch pitch and you will be smeared, enter even the portals of an Orange lodge and you will not only be defiled, but forever be robbed of true independence of character and action. How happy would not the Premier, who is-whatever his faultshumane, generous and large-hearted, now feel had he never identified himself with Orangeism.

THE CRUECH BY LAW ESTAB-LISHED.

We'are very much pleased to notice in our exchanges a letter addressed by Cardinal Newman to a friend anent his reported statement that he had declared the Church of England a "bulwark" of Christianity. His Eminence writes:

Mr DEAR -- Thank you for your letter. I know by experience how diffi-cult it is, when once a statement gets into the papers, to get it out of them. What can I do more than deny it? And this I have done. I always refer inquirers to what I have said in my "Apologia," pp.

The Anglican bishops say that disestablishment would be a national crime, but Catholics will say that the national crime was committed 300 years ago. Yours most truly, J. H. CARDINAL NEWMAN.

A feeber 'bulwark' than the Church

tolic origin. Cobbett in his legacy to parsons, tells the true story of the founds tion of the establishment:

"The aristocracy having got rid of Henry VIII., resolved to make a new church by law and a Protestant one, in order that the Pope might never come order that the Pope might never come and instigate the people to restore those landed estates and titles which they had got into their possession by grants from Henry. It would be wise in parsons never to direct our eyes back to the origin of this church by law established. The Catholies assert that their church originated with Christ and His apostles; yours originated with the aristocracy of England."

We have no sympathy with the establishment which led a noble people into error, and to this day keeps one of the most naturally honest and religious peoples on the face of the earth in error, doubt and spiritual inanition.

BIGOTRY RUN RAMPANT.

In the County Council of Frontenac the Orange element is represented by not few brethren of the most approved type, mong whom one Walker is evidently a shining light. Mr. Hogan, Reeve of Wolfe Island, is a Catholic, and for the past year has been chairman of the property committee of the Council. Grave charges against this committee having been adranced in the council, Mr. Hogan succeeded in repelling the accusations of carelessness, incompetency and neglect formulated against his committee, proving by the irrefragable logic of figures that that portion of the county business entrusted to the committee has been more economically managed than in former years. During the discussion on the subect, the following passage at arms took place. We quote from the Kingston News : Mr. Walker said that Mr. Hogan was son was a gentleman of responsibility, and had never to shift his property to his brother in order to save himself.

brother in order to save himself.

Mr. Hogan thought when a man was personally attacked he had a right to defend himself. He challenged Mr. Walker to prove his insinuation, and alluded to a brand on the latter's forehead, whereupon Mr. Walker called Mr. Hogan "a coward."

Mr. Hogan said that since the first of the proveness.

the year he had been persecuted by this individual, and that when he was appointed chairman of the County Property committee, Walker remarked: "I wouldn't have cared a —— what you had done if you had not elected that —
papist chairman of the County Property

The Warden then ruled the discussion out of order and the dispute was brought to a close by Mr. Walker saying he was not a man to go back on what he had

Mr. Walker evidently glories in his bigotry, wallowing with very delight in his own filthy slough. To the honor of Frontenac's County Council it must be said that the party of intolerance did not succeed in fastening any discredit on Mr. Hogan, who stands fully vindicated by the resolution adopted expressing entire satisfaction with the report of the Committee on County property."

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

and generous enough to make London's contribution to the parliamentary fund worthy this city and its people.

THE MEMBER FOR CENTRE MON-

Our readers will no doubt carefully read the letter from our friend, the member for Montreal Centre, that appears in another column. With very much that the hon. gentleman states we agree, but to many of his conclusions we by no means subscribe. When we read his palliation of the Orange vindictiveness that brought Riel to the scaffold, our mind went back almost involuntarily to that gloomy April day in 1883, when the Commons chamber resounded with his thundering denunciations of the Orange foe, and we had almost exclaimed : Quantum mutatus ab illo. We give the honorable gentleman credit for candor and courage in the making of his statement. But in going back to Riel's rising he is somewhat beside the mark in so far as our attitude is concerned. We have never denied Riel's criminality in revolting, never palliated his misdeeds, but we did then, and do now maintain, that under the peculiar circumstances of his case his execution were an act of cruelty, and we further held, and do now hold, that he had not died if Orange fury had not to be placated. Than the member for Centre Montreal no man can be more

could not have. Its false pretences and baseless professions havedriven thousands its weakness, labors under greater into open infidelity. We see that Canon open infidelity. We see that Canon open infidelity. We see that Canon open infidelity of the highest principles of good our friend on this issue, we, however, bespeak for his letter the fullest consideration. His high standing, his great talents and brilliant services in behalf of his people entitle him to attention and re-

A BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

There has just been completed an addition to St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, in the shape of a stately and spacious sanctu ary which will be blessed and dedicated to divine worship on Tuesday, the 8th inst., feast of the Immaculate Conception. The ceremony will be unusually imposing and brilliant. The blessing, which will take place at 10,30 a. m., will be followed by Pontifical High Mass, sung by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa. sermon of the day will be preached by His Lordship the Bishop of London. The Most Rev. Dr. Lorrain, Bishop of Cythera, i p.i., and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, as well as a large number of clergy from various parts of the country, will assist at the ceremony. In the evening at 7.30 Pontifical Vespers will be sung. We congratulate the Rev. Father Whelan, the zealous pastor of St. Patrick's, and the good people of his parish on the improvement made in the only distinctively Irish Catholic Church in the Dominion metro polis. St. Patrick's of Ottawa, as well in point of architectural merit as of spacious ness, deserves to be ranked among the finest church edifices of the country.

BISHOP CLEARY. The celebration of the fifth anniversary of the consecration of His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, postponed from the 21st of November, will take place on the 10th inst., in the cathedral church of the mother diocese of Ontario. Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated by the Bishop of Kingston himself and the sermon of the day preached by His Lordship of Eudocia. His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto and all the Bishops of the Province are expected to assist. The five years that Dr. Cleary has spent as a bishop of Holy Church have been years of unremitting toil, ceaseless care and deepest solicitude. But they have also been years of a marvellous growth of religion, of brilliant and successful administration. An enormous debt removed, many new parishes formed, a great number of new churches and schools erected, the priesthood augmented, the cathedral church improved and embellished, pastoral visitations even to the renotest ends of the diocese, all bear testimony to the unquenchable zeal and transcendant ability of Kingston's sixth bishop, the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary.

LAURELS FOR AN ACADEMY OF SACRED HEART.

The schools and academies of the east, says the Catholic Review, will have to look to their laurels. Among the exhibitors at the late World's Exposition, New Orleans, was the Sacred Heart Academy, conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Omaha Neb. The Academy—the most recent foundation of the Sacred Heart-received awards for specimens of its pupils' work in plain sewing, embroidery, lace, darning, work, etc. The award on handsome silk, and bore suitable inscriptions. They were accompanied by the following letter :

"Lincoln, Neb., Oct 20, 1885. "To the Mother Superior of Sacred Heart Academy, Omaha, Neb.

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that at the late World's Exposition, held at New Orleans, your institution received three awards for work from your pupils, exhibited in the Nebraska Woman's Department. This may be considered an honor. You will, I am sure, be interested when you know that the sidered an honor. Yes will, I am sure, be interested when you know that the silk upon which the awards are printed was cultivated, spun, woven and donated by the Woman's Silk Culture Association of Philadelphia. Will you please sign the receipts I enclose and return by next mail?

Most respectfully yours,

"Mrs. S. C. ELLIOTT,

"State Commissioner to

"State Commissioner to "World's Exposition." The superior and foundress of the Omaha Academy of the Sacred Heart is, we learn from the Review, Madame Dunne, formerly superior of the Academies of her institute at Eden Hall and Manhattanville. We are quite agreed with our New York contemporary that under these accomplished ladies' auspices it is not surprising that the Omaha Convent is already in the front rank amongst the educational institutions in the West

NO! NO! AND YES! YES!

The Ottawa correspondent of the London Free Press wired that journal on Nov. 23rd :

"The absolute absurdity of the cry that Orangeism had anything what-ever to do with the hanging of the rebel chief will be apparent to anyone who stops long enough to notice that in a Cabinet of thirteen members, six are Roman Catholics and only one an Orange-man. Of the Catholics three are Frencheloquent and vigorous when he has a good men and three Irishmen. It is incredible that all these should have compromised their religious principles to favor a minority. No, no. Riel was hung for his case in hand, but no man-because of his well-formed, we had almost said delicate conscience-could such a blessing be pre-

government.'

This worthy correspondent gives an emphatic "No, no" to the statement that was killed because the Orange body clamored for his blood. To this same statement we return an equally emphatic Yes! Yes! Nay more. No honest man who knows anything of Canadian politics can truthfully deny that Riel was made the victim of Orange ferocity. In the reasons advanced for his death, both by press and pulpit, the killing of Scott was always prominent. We were told again and again that as he showed no mercy to Scott none should be shown him. This

FATHER McWILLIAMS' COR-RECTION.

falls flat on the public mind.

"No. no" from Ottawa is a little late, and

future of Confederation. We published last week a letter from the Rev. Father McWilliams to His Excellency the Governor General. We notice in the daily press that the reverend gentleman desires to correct at least one of the statements made in that letter. Having published his letter to the Marquis of Lansdowne, we feel bound, in justice, to impart to our readers full knowledge of the correction. It is as follows:-"I have seen published a letter addressed by me to His Excellency the Governor General in reference to the insanity and irresponsibility of the unhappy Louis Rici. I feel it to be a duty to my self as a priest and to His Excellency as the representative of Her Majesty that I should publicly revoke one sentence in that letter, which my mind, now relieved from the excitement of feeling which swayed me in writing it, has already condemned. It is this:—If your Excel-lency allows the sentence of death to be carried out, upon your head and that of your advisers will rest the blood of an insane man.' Most certainly I did then will rest the blood of an Most certainly I did then insane man.' Most certainly I did then believe that Riel was not of sound mind, and ought not to have been put to death as though he were responsible for his acts; but I confess to have been carried away by my sympathy for his misfortunes and by the intensely agitating surroundings of my position whilst I was in communication with him. This explains how it was that I hurriedly penned the foregoing sentence, which should not have been addressed to the representative of the Queen's majesty, especially in reference to the exercise of the royal euce to the exercise prerogative, nor to his advisers, who I am perfectly sure have been governed in their decision by no other considerations than those of public duty and fidelity to their oath of office.'

It will be observed that Father Mc-Williams simply qualifies, but does not deny his previous statement, that Riel's sanity was open to question.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- The British elections have from the outset been closely contested. At the time of our going to press the Liberal majority over the Tories was 21. The number of Irish Nationalists elected was 28, thus leaving the balance of power in the hands of Mr. Parnell.

- We are pleased to learn that the Rev. Father Bayard, pastor of Sarnia, has secured for his fine church a magnificent reed organ, from the firm of Doherty & Co., Clinton, Ont. A sacred concert in which leading vocalists will take part, will be given on the evening of the 6th inst., for the benefit of the organ fund, and on the night of the 22nd a Christmas Musical Festival will be held for the same good purpose in the town hall of the beautiful town of the lake.

- We are pleased to learn that the ladies of the congregation known as Faithful Companions of Jesus, have entered their new convent at Calgarry, N. W. T., and have already a fair number of pupils, boarders and day scholars. These good ladies impart a thorough Christian education to their pupils. We are glad to see that while due attention is paid to other languages, English, which is already, and will continue to be, the principal and in most part the only language of the North West, receives special attention.

- The Irishmen in Canada keep the ball rolling bravely. In the Ottawa district the good example given by our fellow-countrymen in the Dominion capital has been followed by those of the rising towns of Mattawa and Maniwaki where large contributions have been made We are pleased to notice amongst the subscribers the names of many old friends. In the Midland countles of Ontario, Lindsay and Orillia deserve special mention for their creditable display of genuine patriotism. Vicar General Laurent at the former, and Father Campbell at the latter places, lent the movement the influence of respected names and hearty co-operation.

- The New York World denounces the execution of Riel as impolitic and brutal. It gives two reasons why Riel should not have been executed : "First, the Government, by its offer to settle with the rebels' in the Northwest Territory after the latter had taken up arms, and by its admission that the half-breed residents had been wronged and were entitled to redress, precluded itself from exacting the extreme penalty of the law for the offence and made the hanging of the leader an

made to ascertain if he was morally responsible for his acts."

- The Pilot says of Riel's death, that the French Canadian population without exception passionately demanded that his life be spared, while the Orangemen clamored for his blood. He was flung to the Williamites as a captured fox to a howling pack. "England's enemies in Canada, the United States and Ireland may well smile at the blood-stained blunder. Forever the red line is drawn between French and English in Canada. Riel will become a Canadian Emmet. The Canadians needed a hero, a cause, and a hatred. They have them now, and if the people be worthy, they possess the secret and the seed of a nation." We do not believe that Riel will ever hold in the temple of fame a rank equal to that of the most heroic of Irish patriots. His death was, however, like that of Emmet, a cruel blow at liberty and justice, and has cast a shadow over the once bright and promising

- At the annual weekly meeting of the Quebec branch of the Irish National League it was announced that \$1,225 had been already contributed by Quebec to the Parliamentary fund. This is by far the largest amount sent from any one place in Canada, Gladly do we make mention of this fact, testifying so clearly to the genuine generosity and patriotism of the noble Irish colony of Quebec. On Thursday evening, Nov. 26th, Mr. Chas. Fitzpatrick lectured at the usual weekly meeting of the Quebec branch. His subject was "A trip to Ireland." It will be remembered that a short time ago Mr. Fitzpatrick visited England on legal business; when finished he took a trip to Ireand. While there he met many of the leaders of the present agitation, with whom he conversed and learned much information. He also attended a convention. Mr. Fitzpatrick's address was a singularly able one, even for so clever a speaker as well as deep and original thinker.

- In the Boston Pilot we read that "an-

other English Catholic bishop takes his stand with Cardinal Manning and Bishop Bagshawe, of Nottingham, as an advocate of justice to Ireland. Bishop Lacy, of Middlesborough, in the course of an address in his Cathedral, on the night of November 1, condemned Mr. Chamberlain's attempt to drive Catholic children into godless schools. The mention of the English radical leader naturally suggested the question of Home Rule for Ireland. Bishop Lacy said Ireland had a right to legislate for herself, and hoped that his hearers would be spared to see Parliamentary institutions in that country." We are always happy to chronicle accessions to the good cause, come from whatever quarter they may. The Irish people will be glad to win legislative independence with the help and sympathy of English Catholies, but will win it in any case, with or without them. The English Catholics—we say not the Catholics of England, three-fourths of whom are Irish and in full sympathy with their motherland-have always gained from alliance with the Irish, whom so many of them, even amongst those living on the bread earned by Irish labor, affect to despise.

ST. CECILIA'S DAY.

In accordance with a time-honoured custom the feast of St. Cecilia, virgin and martyr, who was beheaded for her belief in Christianity in the second century, and who is specially honored as the patroness of music, was celebrated yes-terday in the chapel of the convent of la Congregation de Notre Dame, Glouces-ter street. It was indeed a beautifully impressive sight to witness the youthful pupils, habited in the sombre black unipupus, nabited in the sombre black uni-forms of the institution, with long white lace veils on their heads and ranging in age from the little "pets" of four or five up to the young ladies almost emerging from their "teens," file in "with solemn tread and slow," to the music of the Croatian march played on visco and tread and slow," to the music of the Croatian march played on piano and harps by Misses Gagne, Wills and Nagle, with organ accompaniment by one of the sisterhood. Precisely at seven o'clock a low mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Langevin, Oblate of Mary Immaculate, and during its progress the choir of young ladies sang the Cantathus. Choir of young ladies sang the Cantatibus
Organis of St. Cecilia, the Benedictus qui
venit in nomine Domine, Rossini's hymn to
the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and the Inviolata. At its conclusion another march was played whilst all retired. In the afternoon at four o'clock solemn bene-diction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by Rev. Father Niles, O.M.I., during which the musical programme of the morning was repeated in addition to a very beautiful rendition of the Tantum very beautiful rendition of the Tantum Ergo. The sort is was a hymn to the Blessed Virgin, in which the fair young cantatrices breathed forth their best wishes for their beloved mother superior, the Rev. Sister St. Cecilia, whose patronal feast it was. In deference to the express wishes of the mother superior, the celebration of the day was confined entirely transfer and far nursly religious chartenance. tirely to one of a purely religious char-acter—the only exception being that in accordance with the rule in such a case, the pupils were accorded a grands conge in the convent from Saturday at noon till last evening.—Ottawa Citizen,

The Madonna della Strada, an ancient picture of the Blessed Virgin preserved in a chapel of the Gesu, in Rome, was solemnly crowned not long ago by Car-dinal Howard, the Chapter of St. Peter's attending. The picture had been crowned before, but the jewels, with so many of the riches of the Gesu, were taken away in the troublous times of Pius VI.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The bigots, in the South Dublin Union, have apparently won over Mr. Harrel, the Police Commissioner, to their views on pauper creed administration, for that functionary has just issued an order, quite likely to work out their views. Hitherto, a policeman finding a deserted child, was at liberty to carry it to a Catholic church to be baptised before giving it in charge at the Union; the new order prohibits the men of the police force from so doing in future. Wexford.

On Oct. 30, Sub Inspector Rodwell and Head-Constable Duggan paid a visit to the posting establishment of Mrs. Margaret Webbe, Gorey, and requested her to sign a document agreeing to supply cars to the police when required, which she declined to do.

Kilkenny. Kilkenny.

The tenants on the Garryricken estate of the Marquis of Ormond have met at Wind-gap, and pledged themselves to pay no rent until an abatement of at least 30 per cent. They also added a riler to the petition, asking for a still further reduction to those tenants whose holdings are rented over Griffith's valuation. He had, unsolicited, granted abatements varying from 10 to 20 per cent., which were considered wholly inadequate. The Very Rev. Canon Maher, P. P., presided. Among the speakers were Rev. J. Brennan, C. C.; Messrs. Mercer, Laudy, Hennessy, &c.

The Rev. John Dawson, of the diocese

Hennessy, &c.
The Rev. John Dawson, of the diocese
of Newport and Menevia, died at Aberystwith, on Oct. 27th.

Queen's County.

The mean and spiteful animus with which the police are playing in the hands of the landlord party was strikingly shown in the Stradbally prosecutions. Six publicans of the town were summoned by District Inspector Aldworth, on the charge of having refused to sell spirituous liquor to laborers working on a hovcharge of having refused to sell spiritu ous liquor to laborers working on a boy-cotted farm belonging to a person called Gurd. In some cases the defendants had not refused to sell, but had charged an additional price; in another it was stated that the publican summoned had not the drink in the house. Mr. Marum, M. P., who was on the Bench, expressed his belief that the refusal to sell spirits was not boycotting, but rather a case for civil action. The Bench did not exactly see where the corpus delicti lay in these cases, and dismissed them. So Mr. Aldworth had to retire some-

Westmeath.

Westmeath.

A large deputation of the tenant farmers on the Down estate, in the neighborhood of Tang, county Westmeath, accompanied by the Rev. Father Casey, C. C., waited on Mr. Richard Handcock, agent, and demanded a reduction of 40 per cent, in rents. Mr. Handcock, in reply, said that he should consult first with his principal, Captain Dawson, who resides at Brighton, before offering a definite answer or even entertaining the demand. It is the general belief, and there is no room for doubt, that his spendings, squeezed as they are from his tenantry, are likely to prove considerably less in the sweet by and bye. The reply of Captain Dawson is looked forward to with perhaps more curiosity than anxiety. than anxiety.

On the appointed day for the payment of rents on Lord Bellew's estate, in Barmeath and Dunleer, the tenants, having held previous meetings, and considered the great depression in the market price of agricultural stock, decided to ask for a reduction of the rent. Accordingly, Mr. J. O'Reilly, J. P., of Coolamber, county Longford, the agent, was communicated with, and informed that unless a reduction was given he might not less a reduction was given he might not attend in Dunleer. Mr. O'Reilly did

Cork. Mr. J. H. McCarthy, M. P., delivered the inaugural address of the Cork Young Ireland Society, on November 3d, and expressed his belief that by 1886 Ireland will have obtained Home Rule.

The Rev. D. Keller, Administrator, Queenstown, has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Very Rev. T. Caren Murphy, P. p. of

Very Rev. T. Canon Murphy, P. P., of

On November 6th, Michael McCarthy, sheriff's officer, Skibbereen, proceeded to the townland of Glounafeen, assisted by four policemen, to carry out an eviction in that townland, which is situated on the verge of Loughine. The landlord in the case was Mrs. Kate Atkins, of Cork, and the tenant Daniel Minihane. The tenant was not found on the premises and the eviction was looked upon as novel one, there being no one to evict on the place.

A remarkable accession to the ranks o the National League in Kerry is that of Daniel O'Connell, of Derrynane, a grand-son of the Liberator. Mr. O'Connell is a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Kerry, a landlord, and has been almost

every year a Grand Juror.

The Rev. John Griffin waited on Mr.
E. M. Bernard, Sheheree House, Killarney, on behalf of the tenants on his estate, demanded a reduction of their

rents, and he succeeded in procuring for them an abatement of 25 per cent., which was gratefully received and thankfully acknowledged. Clare.

The Kilmihill clergymen at both Masses on Sunday, Nov. 1, addressed their flocks as to how, during the present crisis, they were to meet the November rents. They advised the people of each property to see what portion of profit remained this year after supporting themselves and their families, then go in a body to the landlord, and if he refused to accept the balance to bank he refused to accept the balance to bank it in the names of trustees to meet law

Tipperary.

A public meeting of the tenantry of the late Lord Ashtown, under the presidency of the Rev. David Hearn, P., was held on Nov. 1, at Four-Mile-Water, to take into consideration the ter's most mournful music for the dead. notice from the agent to attend at Clonmel, and pay the rent, less 10 per cent. elevation! On, how the lofty gothic

This offer was not considered sufficient, owing to the depression of the times, and it was unanimously resolved to demand 25 per cent., and an extension of time on the present rental. The Rev. D. Hearn called on the tenants to select four tenants to represent the judicial fixed rents. The following were proposed and deputed to attend on behalf of the lease holders:—Messrs. Patrick Mulcahv, Edmond Nugent, F. Delaney, and W. Norris. Judicial fixed rents:—Messra. Walter Wall, Patrick Condon, Patrick Leonard, Wm. Moore. Father Hearn and the above deputation will appear on behalf of nearly 200 tenants before William Uniacke Townsend, Esq. Waterford.

Mr. John Hearn is building an addition to the Convent for the Sisters of Charity in Lady Lane, Waterford, and is also erecting an extensive wing to the Brothers of Charity house, at Belmont Park, one of the finest sites near Waterford. Mr. George Nolan is now completing some excellent modern built houses at South Parade; he has also roofed the pretty little chapel at Ballygunner. His pretty little chapel at Ballygunner. His new house adjoining the Cathedral in new house adjoining the Cathedral in this city is a great improvement to that locality. Mr. M. Hunt is making impor-tant additions and alterations to the Church of S. S. Peter and Paul, Clon mel, and other improvements to the fine parish church of Tramore.

On November 6th, the remains of the late Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, the lamented Bishop of Down and Connor, were in terred in the vault, specially prepared for their reception, beneath the Episcopal throne, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Donegal street, Belfast, The attendance was enormous, every available inch of space of the building being occupied, and the interment took place amidst the most profound evidences of univer-

The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of the diocese of Dromore, has appointed the Rev. Daniel Mallon, Adm., Dromara, parish priest of Dromgoaland, and the Rev. John Lowry, C. C., Rostrevor, Adm.,

f Dromara. Mr. Justin H. McCarthy, M. P., selected candidate for Newry, on Nov. 4, delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture on "The Work of Young Ireland," at the Assembly Rooms. There was a very large audience. The lecturer reproached Irish-men for their neglect of their native tongue, their National history, their art, and their National monuments, and urged that one of the first works of the Young Ireland of the free future should be to repair the discreditable consequences of this neglect.

To Mr. J. J. Louden, B. L., belongs the distinction of having been the only person "unanimously rejected" as a candidate by the Convention of his native county, and we warmly congratulate the people of Mayo on the discrimination they have shown. Mr. Louden, of course, protests against his treatment, and, we are told that, he will go to the poll at all hazards!

that, he will go to the poll at all hazards! A number of the tenantry on the estate of the Marquis of Sligo recently memorialized his lordship for an abatement in their rents. The memorial, which was presented by the Rev. Father Joyce, respectfully pointed out the various difficulties which the tenants had to contend with to meet their obligations. Mr. Powell, the agent, has written to Father Joyce stating that on account of the reductions made in the rents under the Land Act of 1881, and the arrears wiped out under the and the arrears wiped out under the Arrears Act of 1882, the Marquis declines to grant any abatements. A much more considerate reply has been received by the Rev. James Sinnot, P.P., Raheen, Mountrath, from Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, & Co., Dublin, the agents of Mr. Eyre Coote, in answer to a memorial of that gentleman's tenants. In consideration of the exceptionally bad year, the agents have recommended Mr. Coote to grant a reduction of 15 per cent. although the rents were lowered not long since.

CATHOLIC PROTESTANTS AND PRO-TESTANT CATHOLICS.

There are some Catholics who could improve on the plans, polity and liturgy of the Church; at least they think so. O, if they but had the handling of affairs O, if they could only be Pope for a day on even prelate—yea, or priest! Then you would see reforms. Some things they would abolish in toto. Other things they would have as the Methodists have them, or according to the custom of the Second Congregational Church, Customs belonging to "former ages" would have to go. New forms in agreement with the age of telegraphs, railroads and tele-phones would be introduced. The aspect of things would be changed;—for the

of things would be changed;—for the better? Verily that is the question.

Luther thought likewise. He turned Pope and arbitrarily did what no Pope has before or since thought to do—lopped off dogmas from the creed and engratted new teachings and new "morals." He styled himself a Protestant Catholic.

But there are Protestants, read in all

But there are Protestants-read in all the centuries of misrepresentation and calumny—yet clear-sighted enough to recognize that Catholics do most things in the best possible way. There are Catholic Protestants who would move Romewards but for the inertia of the social incubus. Protestant preachers, like Beecher and Talmage and Swing, have frequently borne testimony to the consummate policy of the Church of

In such a strain recently discoursed a Baptist clergyman. Speaking of Car-dinal McCloskey's funeral, he said: "Who else can have such processions world where can the ear of man catch such harmonies? The music, as a whole, was a deluge of lofty and inspiring expressions. A great Gregorian choir of boys take up the wail, and their shrill treble is by and by joined by the hoarser notes of 400 priests, in the solemn music of the Pontifical requiem Mass. It has never been given to mortal ears to listen to such marvels of musical sound in this country. Anon the great organ and the united choirs render the mas-

arches thundered! How they sighed and cried and melted. The great assembly was swayed, awe struck, like branches of forest-trees in gales or in sephyrs. The influence of those melodies will not die. O Rome is old, Rome is new, Rome is wise. Roms is the Solomon of the churches.

"Mark this well. The Cardinal is dead. What happens? Does the machinery.

of the churches.

"Mark this well. The Cardinal is dead. What happens? Does the machinery stagger? Has a great and irreparable calamity fallen on the churches? Are any plans abandoned? Is the policy affected? Will aggression cease? Nothing happens but an imposing funeral. The plans are not affected. The lines do not waver. No work begun will be suspended. Everything goes on. If only a deacon should die out of some Baptist church, alas, my brethren, the plate returns empty to the altar. The minister puts on his hat. Consternation jumps on the ridge-pole and languishing settles down. When shall we learn?"

Catholics must be admonished by such testimonies to admire rightly the ceremonies of their own church. Such admiration is predicated on true Christian feeling and on an instinctive avoidance of the vulgar. They must rightly estimate the polity and administration of the Church. It is the wisdom of many centuries. More than this it partakes of the inspiration of Truth which vitalizes the Church's teaching.

DEATH OF THE MOST REV. DR.

vitalizes the Church's teaching.

DORRIAN. We announce with the deepest regre the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Bishop of Down and Connor. The sad event came not unexpectedly. For the past few days the news respecting the venerable Bishop's health left no room for doubting that the end of a long and honored career was at hand. He had honored career was at hand. He had suffered so much from his illness while suffered so much from its littless white recently in Rome—he had become physically so enteebled, that the relapse—for such it was—found him unable to sustain a second attack, and on Tuesday morn. ing, at his residence in Chichester Park, as full of honors as of years, the good as tall of nonors as of years, the good bishop passed away peacefully to rest. Dr. Dorrian was a native of Downpat-rick, where he was born early in the year 1814. In 1835 he entered Maynooth, 1814. In 1835 he entered Maynooth, and, after a course marked by distinguished proficiency in all the branches of his training, the young Ulsterman was ordained in Dublin by the then Archbishop, Dr. Murray. A short time afterwards he began his mission as a curate in Belfast, where for ten years he labored with great zeal and efficiency. It was during these early days that the young curate attracted great attention as a remarkably able preacher, and the promise which he then gave was more than fulfilled by his subsequent high career. During the terrible famine year of '47, the ravages of which were less of '47, the ravages of which were less bitterly felt in the North than elsewhere, bitterly felt in the North than elsewhere, Dr. Dorrian was appointed to the parish of Loughinisland, and there, for thriteen years, he threw himself with all the energy and sincerity of his nature into the work of a large and onerous district. There also he found time, amid his books, to nourish an intellect upon which so many calls were made in after days with sterling results. In 1860 Dr. Denvir, the then bishop, becoming enfeebled by age, Dr. Dorrian was elected coadjutor, with the right of succession. feebled by age, Dr. Dorrian was elected coadjutor, with the right of succession, and his election being confirmed by the Holy See, he was appointed Bishop of Gabala in partibus. Five years afterwards Dr. Denvir died, and Dr. Dorrian succeeded to the See of Down and Connor. With the episcopate of Dr. Dorrian is inseparably associated the marvellous growth of the Catholic Church in Belfast and the diocese of Down and Connor.

and the diocese of Down and Connor. To rightly appreciate its extent it is necessary to remember that Dr. Dorrian stood in the very heart of the most Protestant portion of Ireland. And a quarter testant portion of Ireland. And a quarter of a century ago the sort of "civil and religious liberty" which the Catholic population enjoyed afforded little ground for encouragement to a prelate who had set his hour wards. of his people. It was in those days and long after that the shadow of a Catholic It was in those days and dare not cross the threshold of any of the large and many of the small business ments of the Northern capital if it was employment he wanted. nothing daunted, Dr. Dorrian set to work, and his death, we have no doubt, was consoled by the consciousness that was consided by the consciousness that there remained no part of his large dio-cese in which there was not a memorial of the striking success of his labours. Down and Connor was a growing diocese, and under Dr. Dorrian's watchful care

the Catholic Church has grown with it. In 1861 the Catholics in the dioces numbered 27,851; in 1881 these had increased to 60,000. To meet the wants of this rapidly extending popula-tion Dr. Dorrian had to build churches and to erect schools and convents. When Dr. Dorrian first entered upon the duties of his episcopate few dioceses it Ireland were more miserably provided with educational establishments. To-day To-day there are few stand higher in that repect. Besides the schools which he founded and placed under the supervision of especially appointed priests, he took the earliest opportunity of secur-ing the services of the Christian Brothers and strengthening their position in Belfast. Out of the small nucleus of the Donegall-street Seminary he made St. Malachy's College what it now is—one of the first matitutions of its kind in the country. To these are to be added the convent schools—in Belfast these institutions are amongst its finest buildings—and orphanages, and industrial schools. In 1860 there was but a single convent in Belfast. Now St. Paul's, on the Crumlin-road; a Convent of Mercy, with large private, training, and day schools, as also schools in Sussex-place; a Convent of Bon Secour, on the Falls-road; a Convent and Schools of the Dominican Nuns at Springfield; a Convent of the Sisters of Nazareth, on the Ballynafeigh-road, and a Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd also at Ballynafeigh. The Mater Infirmorium Hospital, on the Crumlin-road, in connection with St. Paul's Convent; and the Home for the Aged and Infirm Poor, and the Refuge for Magdalenes, in connection with the Convent of the Good Shep-

herd, speak for themselves. There were at the time of Dr. Dorrian's consecration only three Catholic churches in Beliast. At present the Catholics can point with pride to the magnificent edifice in Derby-street, St. Peter's, the foundation stone of which was laid shortly after the late bishop's accession to the Coadjutorship; the equally magnificent church of St. Patrick, Donegall street, replacing the quant unpretentious structure within which even many of the younger generation used to worship, and which within which even many of the younger generation used to worship, and which dated from the year 1815; the beautiful Church of St. Mary, Chapel lane; the finely proportioned Church of St. Matthew, Ballymacarrett; the Church of St. Joseph, near the docks; the Church of the Good Shepherd, Ballynafeigh; Churches of the Passionist Fathers at Ardoyne and Ligoneil; and we may add also the Church of St. Paul at Springfield. The list of structural achievements would be incomplete if we excluded St. Mary's Hall, the splendid public hall, with its library, reading, recreation, and lecture rooms, which has been an incalculable boon to the young men of the town.

men of the town.

Dr. Dorrian was a sterling, unflinching Nationalist, and it is the highest tribute to his personal character that while maintaining his advanced views, he yet continued to secure the esteem, respect, and confidence of his fellow-townsmen of all denominations. Northern that he was, he never failed to prove his patriotism in a practical way; and in this circumstance the readers of the Freeman will readily recall that towards all the National funds which have been started in these columns Dr. Dorrian's subscription was certain to be amongst the promptest and most generous. In him the town of Belfast has lost a friend who has contributed not a little to its material prosperity, and the Diocese of Down and Connor a prelate who was a model to all who will come after him. He was an ornament to the Hierarchy, and as ornament to the Hierarchy, and as true a son of Ireland as was ever given to the National cause by the "North countrie." It is but a few weeks since the silver jubilee of the deceased prelate was celebrated in Belfast, and the rejoicing and congratulations which signalized it testified to the unbounded affection in which he was held by the clergy and laity alike. Dr. Dorrian, however, lived long enough to witness one notable triumph for Faith and Nationality in Ireland. The late election to the Archbishoppic of the metropolitan See, surrounded as it was by so many stirring incidents, was a victory for the Church and for the Irish cause, the importance of which none come highly appreciated than Dr. Dorrecce. cause, the importance of which none more highly appreciated than Dr. Dor-rian. His death removes from the scene an eminent ecclesiastic and a sterling

A telegram was received from the Pope giving the Apostolic Benediction to the Bishop a few hours before he died. -Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Politics Too Much For Him. lady on Fifth Avenue, New York,

quickly summoned a doctor:

"Oh, doctor, my husband is nearly dead.
He attended a caucus last night. He made four speeches and promised to be with his fellow citizens again to day.
But oh, doctor, he looks nearly dead."

"Has he been in politics long?"

"No, only last year. He worked hard for * James McCaulay's election." "He will get well, madam! He has a stomach for any disease, if he worked for him!"

Political life, of short or long duration is very exhausting, as is evident from the great mortality which prevails among public men. Ex. U. 3. Senator B. K. Bruce, who has been long in public life,

says:
"The other day, when stepping into a car at a crossing, I found Dr.—
within, who eyed ma up and down in a

surprised way, remarking:
"'Why, Senator, how well you look!"
"'Well, I feel pretty well,'I answered."
The doctor uttered an incredulous reply, when the Senator frankly told him, in answer to an inquiry, that it was Warner's safe cure which accomplished for him what the profession had failed to do. Sanator Bruce sava his friends are very much astonished at this revelation power.—The Globe.

·Overwhelmingly defeated.

Dangers of Delay. If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? Is it not diseases of the throat and lungs, branchitis, asthma. the throat and lung, brenchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. It is worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for this frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Biakle's
Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal
herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system. disease from the system.

A FAOT which even political economists are apt to forget is that a manufacturer's rate of profit is not the only essential element to success; the aggregate profit at the end of the year is of far greater importance, and this in most cases is greater out of a low rate of profit than out of a high rate, because of the increased business, which the lower price gives rise to. It was on this principle that Messrs. Tuckett & Son acted in introducing their now famous "Myrtle Navy" tobacco, and to this principle they have ever since adhered. This is one of the reasons why the people of Canada are smoking the best tobacco which can be produced, at a cheaper price than any other people can

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy

"Maryland, My Maryland." Lovely daughters and noble men." "My farm lies in a rather low and miss atic situation, and

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

enumpy find, yet causing me grass

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

"Lost!"

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

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

"The day creature just looked over my

thank for it.

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

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain,
C. L. James
Beltsville, Prince George Co., Md.,
May 26th, 1883.

May 26th, 1883.

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

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

MAILS AS UNDER. MAILS AS UNDER.

G. W. R. Going Exat—Mass Line.

Railway P. O. Mails for all Places East of London and Eastern States, close 500 am, 120 pm; one for delivery 800 am, 130 pm.

New York, etc. (Thro Bags), close 5 12) pm, 19 39 pm; due for delivery 8 60 am, 5 30 pm.

Buffalo (Thro Bag), close 5 60 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 5 30 pm.

G. T. R. East of Toronto, Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Railway P. O., close 3 50 pm.

10 39 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 5 09 pm.

10 30 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 5 00 pm.

For Toronto, close 5 00 am, 11 00 am, 3 50 pm.

10 30 pm, 10 30 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 11 30 pm, 6 30 pm.

For Hamilton, 5 00 am, 1 20 am, 3 50 pm.

10 30 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 11 30 pm, 6 30 pm.

For Hamilton, 5 00 am, 1 20 am, 3 50 pm, 10 30 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 11 30 pm, 6 30 pm.

G. W. R. Going West—Main Line.

Thro Bags—Bothwell, Glencoe, close 500 am, 13) pm; due for delivery 800 am Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London, close 120 pm; due for delivery 12m Erie and Huron, close 1215 am; due for Erie and Huron, close 19 15 am; due for delivery 245 pm
Thro Bags—Detroit, Western States, close 500 am, 10 15 am; 245 pm
Thro Bag—Winnipeg, close 5 00 am, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm
Thro Bag—Winnipeg, close 5 00 am, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 120 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 12m, 5 00 pm
Bienheim, close 5 00 am; 8 00 am, 12m
Mt. Brydges, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 6 30 pm
Newbury, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 12m
Windsor, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am, 120 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 12m
Windsor, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am, 120 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 12 am, 5 00 pm
Sarnia Branch—G. W. R.

Sarnia Branch-G. W. R. Thro Bag—Sarnia, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm, due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm
Thro Bags—Petrolia, Watford & Wyoming, close 7 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm
Bailway P. O. Mails for all places West, close 1 20 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm
Strathroy, close 7 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 12 00 am, 2 45 pm
Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Br.
Mails.
Glanworth, close 6 00 am; due for delivery

Glanworth, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 245 pm Wilton Grove, close 600 am; due for deliv-ery 245 pm Loop Line Ratiway, close 600 am; due for

Lop Line Railway, close 6 60 am; due for delivery 245 pm.
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt. Bruce and Orwell, close 6 60 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm.
Ayliner, close 6 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm.
O.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Esser Centre, Ridgesown and Amherstburg, close 6 00 am, 200 pm, 5 48 pm.; due for delivery 2 46 pm.
St. Clear Branch Railway P. O. Mails—Courtwright to St. Thomas, dec., close 2 00 pm; due for delivery 2 9 pm.; st. Thomas, close 6 00 am, 2 00 pm; due for delivery 2 9 pm.; applied for delivery 5 9 am, 2 45 pm, sa pm.
Sort Stanley, close 6 00 am, 2 00 pm; due for delivery 5 9 am, 2 45 pm, sa pm.
Sort Stanley, close 6 00 am, 2 00 pm; due for delivery 5 9 am, 2 45 pm, sa pm.

pm; dee for delivery 2 pm
3s. Thomas, close 5 00 am; 2 00 pm; due for
delivery 5 am, 2 45 pm, 3 am, 2 00 pm; due for
delivery 2 45 pm, 5 am, 2 00 pm; due for
delivery 2 45 pm, 5 am, 2 00 pm; due for
delivery 2 45 pm, 5 am, 2 00 pm; due for
delivery 2 45 pm, 5 am, 2 00 pm; due for
delivery 8 00 pm
London, Huron & Bruce—All places along
line, and Seaforth, Kincardine & Lucknow,
close 5 00 am; due for delivery 6 30 pm
London, Huron & Bruce, only to Centralis.
Crediton, Hensall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton,
Blyth, Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine,
close 4 00 pm; due for delivery 11 00 am
W. G. & B., close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for
delivery 8 am, 5 00 pm, 6 3 pm
W. G. & B. South Extension, close 5 00 am,
4 00 pm; due for delivery 5 00 pm
B. L. H. West of Stratford, close 6 30 am;
due for delivery 5 00 pm
G. T. R. West of Stratford, close 6 30 am;
due for delivery 5 00 pm
G. T. R. bestween Stratford and Toronto,
close 1 20 pm; due for delivery 5 00 pm
S. Mary's and Stratford, close 6 30 am;
due for delivery 3 00 pm
S. Mary's and Stratford, close 6 30 am;
due for delivery 3 00 pm
S. Mary's and Stratford, close 6 30 am;
due for delivery 3 00 pm
S. Mary's and Stratford, close 6 30 am, 11 30
am, 1 00 pm, 5 00 pm, 5 00 pm, 5 00 pm
Thro Bage—Goderieh and Mitchell, close
6 30 am, 1 00 pm, 5 00 pm,

pm Balton, Thorndale, (daily) St Ives, Cherry Grove, Plover Mills (Tuesday and Friday), close 12 49 pm; due for delivery 6 39 pm Thro Baga—The Grove and Seaforth, close 4 49 pm; due for delivery 1 00 pm Thre Bag—Parkaill, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 1 00 pm

The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leav

Wicks for Sanctuary Lamps. F. MEAGER'S EIGHT-DAY WICKS, for Sanctuary Lamps, burn a week with out interference. Post free, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a box, which lasts a year. Dollar notes are accepted.

REV. R. W. MEAGER, Weymetth, Bagland.

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the biood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomæa, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the custachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing heareness: usurping the proper strucrowing in the vocal cnords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but with

What is Catarrh ?

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

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthluses offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical: Educational advantages unsurpassed.
French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.
The Liberary reunions are held monthly, Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and sconomy, with refinement of manner.
TREMS to saithte difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.
For further particulars apply to the Super-

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Labry O

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant. y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimen. Lal as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency. Board and tuition in French and English, per annun, \$100; Garman free of charge; Music and use of Plance, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

TRSULING ACADEMY, CHAT-RSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, is
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge
Board and Tuition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wroh, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, 3150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOE, Presi-dent.

FRANCIS ROURK, M. D., PHYSICIAN Surgeon, etc. Office and residence, 243 Wellington Street, London.

DR. WM. HANOVER, M.D.C.M., McGILL, Montreal; M.R.C.P.S., Ont. Office and residence, 398 Dundas st., London.

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICEmeen's Avenue, a few doors east of B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, Erc., 781 Dundas Street west. Money to lo

M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists, Office: — Dundas Street, Street, Street, London, Ont. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE

329 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-eases, J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygician.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT

ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour of \$8\$ o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Alblon Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres. JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th lnst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. Sippi, President.

WIDE OPEN.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y, The New All-rail Route to the NORTH WEST

AT LOWEST RATES. Take the C. P. R. fer Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and all points East. THOMAS R. PARKER,

PASSENGER AGENT, LONDON. Office-402 Richmond St.
W. C. VAN HORNE, D. McNICOLL,
Vice-President, Gen. Pas. Agt.

Boyal Canadian Insurance FIRE AND MARINE,

J. BURNETT, AGENT. Taylor's Bank, Richmond Street.

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers. Preached in their Church of St. Paul Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and N Avenue, New York. TWENTY SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTEC TWENTY SIXTH SUNDAY AFFER PENTER

"But he that shall scandalize one of
little ones that believeth in Me, it were
ter for him that a mill-stone shoul
hanged about his neck, and that he sbe drowned in the depth of the sea."
Matthew's Gospel, xvili., 6.

These words of the Apostle St.

These words of the Apostle St. thew, dear brethren, have an applicate all of us without exception, but have a particular application to par For parents are the immediate guard of the little ones of whom Holy Scrip speaks, and the daily example accord to which children instinctively regitheir conduct. And hence it is evilow scrupulously careful parents shat all times be never to say or do thing that can offend the innocents of those entrusted to them by God. But, alas! how forgetful are fas and mothers of so solemn a duty! negligent they are of giving their children example of virtue and piety! In of being a help to the formation of habits in their children, parents are

of being a help to the formation of habits in their children, parents are culpable, and wilfully culpable, of setheir little ones grow up utterly do of Christian modesty, and ignof those truths the know of which is so necessary to truly Christian man and woman. do not, or will not, recognize the were proposability imposed upon their responsibility imposed upon ther being blessed with children. The not consider attentively enough strict account they will have to rend God for the souls of their little For, if this were not the case, why si we see in our midst so many young ple without religious instruction, out moral training, without hatred sin, without love for virtue? The generation are subject to many because they were neglected in homes of their childhood. Instea nomes of their childhood. Insteadseeing pictures of piety hanging their walls, their pure minds tainted by the sight of immodification of hearing words of charity their control of their control Instead of hearing words of charity purity, their ears were offended detraction, quarreling and blaspl Instead of being edified by the vir lives of those who bore them, they scandalized by the sin of drunket and its consequent vices of dis and hatred. They were allow read books and papers that them a love for impurity; they allowed to keep company with men and convoced to the teaching.

and opposed to the teaching of Church; they were allowed to fre places of the occasion of sin; they allowed to grow up with inor-attachments to the pleasures and a ments of this world. And all the account of the violation of the deparents towards their children. Mothers and fathers, give ear twords of our Lord: "He that scandalize one of these little one believeth in Me, it were better fe that a mill stone should be hanged that a mill-stone should be dar his neck, and that he should be dr in the depth of the sea." Lov children with a parental love; give the example of a life of holiness; in in them the seeds of virtue when young hearts are capable of a ric vest for Almighty God; instil into a resolution to observe the comments, to avoid sin, to be faithful treligion, and to become types manhood after the pattern of our

> [COMMUNICATED] IN MEMORIAM.

REV. FRANCIS X. SADLIER. SADLIER.—At Holy Cross (
Worcester, Mass., on the 14th ins
Francis Xavier Sadlier, S. J.,
thirty-fourth year of his age.
The year 1885, which has se
corded the deaths of so many gre
good men, has seen none which i

Jesus Christ.

more regretted than that r above. Father Sadlier was t Montreal in the year 1852, and son of the late James of the firm ot D. & J. Sa Co., and the distinguished au Mrs. Mary A. Sadlier. As a boy remarkable for his gentle, affe remarkable for his genue, and disposition, and great talents, his preliminary studies were fini entered Manhattan College, ar completing his course there, er journalism as a profession.
friends he appeared at this tim
entering upon a long and usefu
in the world. But a far different was awaiting him. Little his thoughts turned from the earth, and the result was that ember 1, 1873, he entered the novitiate at Sault-au-Recolled Montreal, Canada. After he h there two years he was sent to Belgium, to continue his stud 1879 he returned to this city, 1879 he returned to this city, stationed at the college in Street, and the year following to Holy Cross College, Worcest which he never left save to Woodstock for his on which took place on Aug last. Towards the end of he was seized with a slight tion, which, however, increased to day, until at length, on I day, Father Sadlier passed away by the Sacraments of the Chattended with all the benedictions he extends to the most favor she extends to the most favor children. The funeral service children. The funeral servic took place in the chapel of the on Monday morning, Noveml were most impressive, and at the remains, preceded by a lar ber of priests, among whom mulars were mingled with his Jes ren, were borne, with sound chant and light of blessed treatments.

chant and light of obessed me other sorrowing relatives, to graveyard, to rest among the of St. Ignatius whose work is So ended a life which was ev tent with the highest Christi ings, and in which grace and n position combined to produce ful and most lovable charaman fulfilled the promise of the Jesuit fulfilled the promise novice; and like blessed Jo ong e of ince pare for Son,

MY,

offer-en of water ounds of in-cation dvan-

YOF

ssan'.y site De-educa-French dimen. anches-nce) in tion in 0; Gar-Plane, and bed-om, \$20. forher 43.ly

CHAT-

PERIOR

SICIAN ence, 24

McGILL,

FICE-

s east of 38.1y

R, Erc.,

URGEON

Street, 8 don, Ont.

TUTE

tario, for ronic Dis-thic and

CNEFIT

eetings of lic Mutual in the first th, at the astle Hall, mbers are M. HART-Sec.

OCIETY
of the Irish
on Friday
s, Masonic
requested
tent.

N.

the

ES.

C R'Y.

ST

awa, Mon-East.

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS

FOR EARLY MASSES
By the Paulist Fathers.
reached in their Church of St. Paul the
Apostle, Fifty-minth Street and Ninth
Avenue, New York. TWENTY SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. TWENTY SIXTH SUNDAY AFFER PARTECOST.

"But he that shall scandalize one of these
little ones that believeth in Me, it were better for him that a mill-stone should be
henged about his neck, and that he si ould
be drowned in the depth of the sa."—St.
Matthew's Gospel, xviii., 6.

These words of the Apostle St. Mat-

These words of the Apostle St. Matthew, dear brethren, have an application to all of us without exception, but they have a particular application to parents. For parents are the immediate guardians of the little ones of whom Holy Scripture speaks, and the daily example according to which children instinctively regulate their conduct. And hence it is evident how scrupulously careful parents should at all times be never to say or do any thing that can offend the innocent souls of those entrusted to them by God.

But, alas! how forgetful are fathers and mothers of so solemn a duty! How negligent they are of giving their children an example of virtue and piety! Instead of being a help to the formation of good habits in their children, parents are often culpable, and wilfully culpable, of seeing their little ones grow up utterly devoid of Christian modesty, and ignorant of those truths the knowledge of which is so necessary to the truly Christian man and woman. They do not, or will not, recognize the weighty responsibility imposed upon them by being blessed with children. They do not consider attentively enough the strict account they will have to render to God for the souls of their little ones. For, if this were not the case, why should we see in our midst so many young peo-For, if this were not the case, why should we see in our midst so many young peo-ple without religious instruction, without moral training, without hatred for sin, without love for virtue? The rising generation are subject to many vices, because they were neglected in the homes of their childhood. Instead of homes of their childhood. Instead of seeing pictures of piety hanging about their walls, their pure minds were tainted by the sight of immodesty. Instead of hearing words of charity and purity, their ears were offended by detraction, quarreling and blasphemy. Instead of being edified by the virtuous lives of those who bore them, they were scandalized by the sin of drunkenness, and its consequent vices of disunion and hatred. They were allowed to read books and papers that gave them a love for impurity; they were allowed to keep company with young men and women of doubtful character, and opposed to the teaching of the and opposed to the teaching of the Church; they were allowed to frequent places of the occasion of sin; they were allowed to grow up with inordinate attachments to the pleasures and amusements of this world. And all this on account of the violation of the duty of parents towards their children.

parents towards their children.

Mothers and fathers, give ear to the words of our Lord: "He that shall scandalize one of these little ones that believeth in Me, it were better for him that a mill stone should be hanged about his neck, and that he should be drowned in the depth of the sea." Love your children with a parental love; give them the example of a life of holiness; implant in them the seeds of virtue when their young hearts are capable of a rich harvest for Almighty God; instil into them a resolution to observe the command. a resolution to observe the command-ments, to avoid sin, to be faithful to their religion, and to become types of true manhood after the pattern of our Lord Jesus Christ.

> COMMUNICATED] IN MEMORIAM.

REV. FRANCIS X. SADLIER.

good men, has seen noted more regretted than that recorded above. Father Sadlier was born in Montreal in the year 1852, and was the son of the late James Sadlier, of the firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., and the distinguished authoress, Mrs. Mary A. Sadlier. As a boy, he was remarkable for his gentle, affectionate disposition, and great talents. When his preliminary studies were finished he entered Manhattan College, and, after completing his course there, embraced journalism as a profession. To his entered Manhattan College, and, after completing his course there, embraced journalism as a profession. To his friends he appeared at this time to be entering upon a long and useful career in the world. But a far different future was awaiting him. Little by little his thoughts turned from the things of earth, and the result was that on November 1, 1873, he entered the Jesuit novitiate at Sault-au-Recollet, near Montreal, Canada. After he had been there two years he was sent to Louvain, Belgium, to continue his studies. In 1879 he returned to this city, and was stationed at the college in Sixteenth street, and the year following was sent to Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., which he never left save to go to Woodstock for his ordination, which took place on August 29th last. Towards the end of October he was seized with a slight indisposition, which, however, increased from day to day, until at length, on last Saturday, Father Sadlier passed away, fortified by the Sacraments of the Church, and attended with all the benedictions which she extends to the most favored of her children. The funeral services, which attended with all the benedictions which she extends to the most favored of her children. The funeral services, which took place in the chapel of the college on Monday morning, November 16th, were most impressive, and at their close the remains, preceded by a large number of priests, among whom many seculars were mingled with his Jesuit brethren, were borne, with sound of solemn chant and light of blessed taper, and followed by his afflicted mother and other sorrowing relatives, to the quiet graveyard, to rest among the other sons of St. Ignatius whose work is done.

So ended a life which was ever consistent with the highest Christian teach-

so ended a life which was ever consistent with the highest Christian teachings, and in which grace and natural disposition combined to produce a beautiful and most lovable character. The man fulfilled the promise of the youth; the Jesuit fulfilled the promise of the novice; and like blessed John Berch.

mans, and St. Stanislaus Kostka, whose feast day called him away, he was made perfect in a short time.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

A NEW SECRET SOCIETY-A GRAVE MISTAKE.

Philadelphia Standard.

Nearly nineteen hundred years ago our Blessed Redeemer, in his ever memorable discourse with Nicodemus, declared: "And this is the judgment; because light is come into the world, and men loved darkness, rather than light.

. . . . He that doeth truth cometh to the light that his works may be made manifest, because they are done in God."

be made manifest, because they are done in God."

Had the Church no experimental knowledge of the actual workings and pernicious influences of secret societies these words of our Divine Lord would furnish a sufficient reason for her condemning such organizations. Truth, purity, virtue have no reason to shun the light. Nor should those who follow and practice these excellent things try to hide the light of their good works. In obedience to the divine precept they should let it shine so that men may see it and glorify their Father in Heaven.

Yet just the reverse of this is what a number of young Episcopalians are doing in New York City, if an account of their movement in the New York Sun can be relied on as correct. It says that "a

in New York City, if an account of their movement in the New York Sun can be relied on as correct. It says that "a new secret society is rapidly spreading through the Protestant Episcopal churches of New York City. Its members are all boys." They style themselves "Knights of Temperance and Purity." Their motto is: "Sobriety, Purity and Reverence." They pledge themselves to "abstain from strong drink," and to "avoid whatever words and deeds are indecent and profane." "Rev. Dr. Da Costa, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist" is "an active supporter of the new secret body."

It is highly praiseworthy for boys and young men to mutually pledge themselves to the practise of temperance and of purity of heart and of life, and to associate themselves together for the purpose of mutual encouragement and perseverance in this meritorious work. But it is a grave mistake for them to throw over their association the veil of secrecy. Thus they mar the beauty and taint the otherwise goodness of their work, by introducing an element which, if not positively evil in itself, yet always and everywhere tends to evil. It is not the pure, nor the virtuous, who instinctively seek to shroud themselves and their deeds in darkness, but the impure and the vicious. "For every one," says our divine darkness, but the impure and the vic-ious. "For every one," says our divine Lord, "that doeth evil hateth the light and cometh not to the light that his

works may not be reproved."

Among the many signs of the rapid lapse of the Protestant sects into mere naturalism and rationalism, there is none to our mind more significant than the tolerance and positive encouragement they are now giving to secret associations. Formerly most of these sects were opposed to these associations. Now their members and ministers generally belong to one or more of them. They profess to be "on the Lord's side," and fighting in His name and to be against the devil. Yet in favoring secret societies they are ranged side by side with the devil and his allies. to our mind more significant than the

Kidney Complaint.

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

SADLIER.—At Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., on the 14th inst., Rev. Francis X avier Sadlier, S. J., in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

The year 1885, which has seen recorded the deaths of so many great and good men, has seen none which is to be more regretted than that recorded more regretted than that recorded whether internal or external.

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

A Host of Bodily Troubles are en-A Host of Bodily Troubles are engendered by chronic indigestion. These, however, as well as their cause, disappear when the highly accredited invigorant and alterative, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, is the agent employed for their removal. A regular habit of body, and a due secretion and flow of bile, invariably result from its persistent use. It cleanses the system from all irregularities, and restores the weak and broken down constitution to health and strength. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Frost Bites of Chilblains require

FROST BITES or Chilblains require

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

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes:
"A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words, 'It just seemed to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

H. Gladden, West Shefford, P. Q.,

H. Gladden, West Shefford, P. Q., writes: For a number of years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I suffered a great deal of pain, from which I was not free for a day, until last spring, when I began to use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and I rejoice to say it has cured me, for which I am thankful.

A CRYING EVIL.—Children are often fretful and ill when worms are the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

of rheumatism that have been cured when other remedies have failed. We consider it the best medicine sold.

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try thom. THE STOMACH is the grand central of the living system, the first organ developed in animal life, and the first to suffer from excesses. Regulate its diseased action by Burdock Blood Bitters, which restores health to the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, and blood.

You Invite Disease when you neglect a regular action of the bowels, and incurable disease may result. Regulate the bowels and the entire system with Burdock Blood Bitters, which acts upon the Bowels, Stomach, Liver and Blood.

NATIONAL PILLS are the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine; they are

mild and thorough. Worms often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system.



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

Sibley's Tested Seed Scatalogue free on application. Send for it. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO... ROCHESTER, N.Y. AND UNIDADO, ILL.

W. HINTON (From London England.)

UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London Private Residen 254 King Street.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON. King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nincent 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.

BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 BIG OFFER. will GIVE AWAY1,000
Self-Operating Weaking Machines. If you want one
THE NATIONAL CO., 23 DAY ST., NEW YORK

\$5.45 Any one sending us 27 c. is a genuine offer and a fortune to you. Certain Satisfaction.
Niagara Supply Co., Drawer ses, Busyalo, N. Y.

SUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O. MENEELY & COMPANY

WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the public since
1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm
and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals MONEY TO LOAN

J. BURNETT & CO Taylor's Bank, London.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN Railway. The best route and

SHORT -:- LINE -BETWEEN-

CHICAGO, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

AND OMAHA. The only line to take from Chicago or Milwaukee to Freeport, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Des Moines, Sloux City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and all points West. It is also the

Short Line between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. And the best route to Madison, La Crosse, Ashland, Duluth, Winona, Huron, Aber-deen, Pierre, and all points in the North-

deen, Pierre, and all points in the Northwest.

It is the direct route to Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, and the mining regions of Lake Superior.

It is the LAKE SHORE and PARLOR CAR ROUTE between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE.

PALACE SLEEPING CARS on night trains, PALATIAL DINING CARS on through trains, between CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL, CHICAGO AND COUNCIL BLUFFS! AND CHICAGO AND WINONA.

If you are going to Denver, Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco, Helena, Portland, or any point in the West or North-west, ask the ticket agent for tickets via the "NORTH-WESTERN"
if you wish the best accommodations. All
ticket agents sell tickets via this line.

M. Hughitt, General Manager. R. S. Hair, General Pass, Agt. CHICAGO.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

DIRECTORS:
Henry Taylor, President; John Labatt,
Vie-President; W. R. Meredith, Q. C., M.
P.P.; I. Danks, Secretary Water Commissioners; W. Duffield, President of the City
Gast Company; F. B. Leye; Benjamin
Cronyn, Barrister; Thos. Kent, President London Loan Company; T.os. Long, of
Long & Bro., Merchants and Millers, Colingwood; J. Morison, Governor British
America Insurance Company, Toronto. HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. A. M. SMART, Manager.

BRANCHES — INGERSOLL, PETROLEA, WATFORD, DRESDEN.
Agents in the United States—The National Park Bank.
Agents in Britain — The National Bank of Scotland.
Drafts on all parts of Canada, and American and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on all accessible points, and a general banking business transacted.
BAYINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. — Deposits coelved and in terest allowed thereon.



Merchant

Tailors 361 Richmond St., Hunt's Block. FALL AND WINTER STOCK NOW COM-PLETE. Satisfaction as to price and fit guaranteed. A call solicited.

Anterns for Home Amusement, 136 page Catalogue free.

RETIRING from BUSINESS Ends of Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, wool carpet, oilcloths, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.



ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS.

Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private

Buildings. FURNISHED IN THE BEST STYLE and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

STAINED GLASS WORKS. 484 RICHMOND ST R. LEWIS



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Ic a safe, sure, and effectual Castrover of worms in Children or Adulta.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. are among the leading GROCERS

An Immense Stock of Goods always on hand, fresh

IN ONTARIO.

and good. Whole-sale and Retail. A CALL SOLICITED.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. 169 DUNDAS STREET.



CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE

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

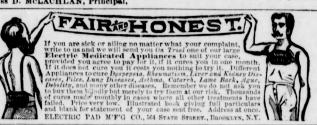
For Catalogue apply to R. E. GALLAGHER, Principal



BUSINESS TRAINING, should know the unequalled vantages offered by the



OF CHATHAM. Its thorough course of instruction, able staff of teachers, and well-established reputa-tion, place it among the first of the schools of its kind in America. For particulars address D. McLACHLAN, Principal.



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

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

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

SUBJECTS TAUGHT:—Book keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Grammar, Spelling d Word Studies, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Elecution, Phonography, Telegra-

y, Type-writing, etc.
In all Departments we excell. For Circulars containing full particulars, address—
YEREX & CADMAN,

BOX 400, LONDON, ONT. WM. N. YEREX, Pres. A. J. CADMAN, Sec'y.

THE FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

We were awarded First Prize for Penmanship at the late Prov. Exhibition in Lor

SADLIER'S

Catholic Text Books ILLUSTRATED SPELLERS, READERS, HISTORIES.

HEADLINE COPY BOOKS, ETC. SADLIER'S DOMINION CATHOLIC SPELLER, " FIRST READER, PART I. " SECOND " THIRD " FOURTH " IN PREPARATION. " FIFTH

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

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

JAMES A. SADLIER, MONTREAL.

> BRITISH AMERICAN COLLEGE TORONTO.

ARCADE, A School thoroughly equipped for business training. Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Correspondence, Shorthand and Type Writing particularly taught. WILL RE-OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1st NEXT. C. O'DEA, Secretary. For circular and information address

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

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

in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages, For Unitered and the aged they are priceless.

THE OIN TM ENT

Js an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,

Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78. NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON,
and are sold at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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

CAUTION! MISTAKES OF

EACH PLUG OF THE

IS MARKED T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

WOMAN OR MAN 125 Per Cent.
PROFIT
laking orders for our celebrated oil portraits. Provious throwledge of the business unnecessary, 82.55 Outil Free. The agent realizes so profit per week on only rulers per day. Belly Bross. & Co., 441 Broome St., N. Y.

Terms mailed free. There & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Send six cents for postage, and re ceive free, a coatly box of goods which will be paid, estimate sex, to make the works. The full particulars, terms and in formation, address—P. A. McCARTHY, President, and the world. For full particulars, terms and in formation, address—P. A. McCARTHY, President, and the world. For full particulars, terms and in formation, address—P. A. McCARTHY, President, and the world. For full particulars, terms and in formation, address—P. A. McCARTHY, President, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, address—P. A. McCARTHY, President, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, address—P. A. McCARTHY, President, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, address—P. A. McCARTHY, President, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, address—P. A. McCARTHY, President, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, address—P. A. McCARTHY, President, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, and the world. For full particulars, terms and information, and the world. For full particulars, terms and informatio

NEW BOOK.

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

MINNESOTA

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

NDON. ICOLL, i. Pas. Agt. nce 60

KER, E.

BENT. Street.

C. M. B. A.

The following resolutions were unani-mously adopted at a meeting of Branch No. 28, held on the 18th November inst.: No. 28, held on the 18th November inst.:
Whereas, The members of Branch No.
28, C. M. B. A., have learned with regret
of the death of Bro. A. J. St. Pierre,
Treasurer of Branch No. 29, be it
Resolved, That the members of this
Branch desire to express their sincere
sympathy with the widow and family of
our deceased Brother in their affliction,
and

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the widow of our late Brother and to the official organ for publication.

At the first meeting of Branches in December the election of officers for the ensuing term takes place. At the same time the branch representative to next Grand Council Convention should be elected. Said representative must be a chancellor, except in the case of a new branch, when any one of the elected officers may be chosen. The next Grand Council Convention will take place about the end of next July or first week in August. Notice as to date will be given in due time.

Branches are requested to send me as soon as possible after election the list of

Branches are requested to send me as soon as possible after election the list of new officers, also the names of represent atives to Grand Council Convention.

Sam. R. Brown, Grand Secretary.

THE LONDON LEAGUE.

A meeting of the London Branch of the Irish National League was held in the rooms of the London Board of Trade on Friday evening, the 27th inst., Mr. J. J. Gibbons in the chair. The Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Coffey, presented his report, showing that after all disbursements the amount on

hand was about \$170.
On the motion of Mr. T. E. O'Callaghan seconded by Rev. Dr. Coffey, the President, Tressurer and Mr. M. O'Meara were dent, Treasurer and Mr. M. O'Meara were appointed a committee to strike lists of collectors for each ward in the city. Mr. Coffey in the course of the discussion on this motion, said the difficulty in collecting money was owing to the impression which had got about (through cooked cable despatches chiefly) that there was something rebellious in the movement. If the Society did no other work they would despatches. He thought the movement, if properly understood, would receive the support of Protestant and Catholic Irishmen alike. Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., lately dealing, with the misrepresentation to alike. Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., lately dealing with the misrepresentation to which the Irish National movement had been subjected, had pointed out that, to American readers who depend on their morning papers for information, the Irish movement and the policy of the Irish leaders are not easy to explain. The cableman hashes, jumbles, and distorts everything Irish in a style which presents about as accurate a picture of Irish affairs at the scenes in a pantomime bear as the scenes in a pantomime bear to the realities of the world outside. For instance, one day the New York Herald announces that Mr. Shaw, the Munster Bank wrecker, is a leading Parnellite M. P., and that in con-sequence of his conduct Mr. Davitt has been obliged to fly hastily from Dublin in been obliged to by hashly from Dublin in order to escape the unfortunate depositors; while the next he tells you that a deadly war is raging between Mr. Davitt and Mr. Parnell, which is smashing up the and Mr. Parnell, which is smashing up the entire national movement. Any one who will engage in the task of piecing together such scraps of the history of Ireland as have been allowed to reach America by telegraph since the Atlantic cable was laid will come to the conclusion that the daily business of the Irish nation consists in the commission of mu.der and outrage. Most presents are therefore greatly survived.

committee just named should deal with this suggestion.

the motion of Rev. Dr. Coffey,

on the motion of Rev. Dr. Colley, seconded by Dr. Hanover, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the city press for its published reports of the meetings of the branch. The mover said that the very full and exact reports published in the daily papers had done much to dis-pel the false notions prevalent concern-ing the objects and purposes of the branch. The meeting then adjourned subject

to the call of the president.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston.

From Kingston papers we learn that at High Mass in St. Mary's cathedral, Sunday, Nov. 22nd, Rev. Father Twohey announced that the three stained glass windows required to complete the twelve have been ordered and will be placed in resistion in a very short time. twelve have been ordered and will be placed in position in a very short time. He further stated that one was being erected by Messrs. P. Browne and W. Harty, another by Mr. James Browne, and the third by the French Canadians of this parish in memory of the late Bishop Gaulin, Immediately after this mass a meeting of the Church Improvement committee was held in the palace, ment committee was held in the palace, and the opinions of the members of the committee were taken in regard to the heating of the cathedral by steam. It

to the home of the bride's mother where a sumptuous repast was in readiness, after which the newly wedded pair left for trip to Detroit, Mich.

MR. WALKEN VS. BISHOP CLEARY.

Mr. Walkem Q. C., is one of the gentlemen who kindly consented to speak at the meeting held last Wednesday. Unavoidable absence from the city prevented his carrying out his intention. He has, since his return, embodied his views on Home Rule in a letter addressed to our local contemporaries, which our space prevents us from doing more than briefly referring to. We think his language is not always well chosen; for example, when he says that the granting of Home Rule "would take from under the feet of the agitators, who keep the country in a ferment, the only firm ground they have to stand upon," he is, perhaps unconsciously, using the stereotyped phrases of those who would deny to Ireland the rights which he asserts her to be entitled to. He seems to use the words "agitators" and "keep the country in a ferment," in a sinister sense, as if agitators of Home Rule were doing something reprehensible. That can hardly, however, be his real meaning, because in the very next sentence he admits that the "condition of Ireland at the present time is deplorable," and, farther on, that "Ireland has never had a representative Parliament," and that "it is only by coalition with one or other of the parties into which the House is divided that they (Irish members) are able to effect any object they may have in view." These things being so, there is admittedly "firm ground" for the agitation and "ferment" which exist, and if so, the "agitators" are engaged in a commendable work. "agitators" are engaged in a commend-able work,

While the general tenor of the letter is honest and liberal, we must point out a remarkable error into which Mr. Walka remarkable error into which Mr. Walkem has fallen, when he expresses surprise at the language attributed to His Lordship by the News report of the meeting, that "with the blessing of God Almighty, Ireland would never have a national unity with England or any other nation." He interprets that to mean "separation of Ireland from Great Britain," and the erection of "Ireland into an independent state."

Now in the first place we ourselves are witnesses, and several gentlemen to whom we have spoken agree with us, that the phrase used by the Bishop in this particular passage was not "national unity," but "national unit," which he repeated frequently and with marked emphasis throughout his address, asserting that Ireland could never be "a national unit with England or not blind to the condition of Ireland. He perceives that her representation in the British Parliament does not dispense with the necessity of a local legislature. He says truly: "The argument that Irelaud is represented in the British Parliament does not meet the case. The Irish members are a small fraction of that great body, and it is only by coalition with one or other of the parties into which the House is divided that they are able to effect any object they may have "a national unit with England or any other nation." To speak of having "a national unity with" any country, is slipshod English, liable to be contounded with "national union with," and so the change of the word "unit" into "unity" supplied occasion for a totally different construction being, we believe innocently, but upon the original exinnocently, put upon the original expression. If, however, the word "unity" pression. If, nowever, the word unity is kept to its proper meaning, which is the state or property of being one, the change of one word for the other, the abstract for the concrete, does not affect the sense. Before printing our report we asked His Lordship which was the correct form of words, and his reply was, "Let it stand as the 'News' report has it, the phrase being indisputably faultless," Well, assumindisputably faultless." Well, assuming for argument's sake, that it was an ambiguous expression, we do not approve of Mr. Walkem's separating it from its context and affixing an odious meaning to it, the very reverse of the resolution which the Right Reverend persons are therefore greatly surprised to learn that statistics prove Ireland to be one of the least criminal countries on the face of the earth.

Mr. O'Meara suggested that the support and assistance of the fair sex should be enlisted. Elsewhere the daughters of Ireland had rendered invaluable aid to the movement.

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the support and assistance of the fair sex should be enlisted. Elsewhere the daughters of the movement.

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author writ:

Mr. O'Callaghan thought that the same spirit that its author wri

"A perfect judge will read each work of wit With the same spirit that its author writ; Survey the whole nor seek slight fault to find.

'Tis not a lip or eye, we beauty call, But the joint force and full result of all." The resolution under discussion contained the very emphatic clause, "all due provision should be made for the mainprovision should be made for the main-tenance of the integrity of the Empire." And lest that should not be sufficient, the principle was repeated in even stronger language when it was declared that the meeting was "firmly opposed to any movement looking to the disintegra-tion of the Empire." Surely that lays down as clearly as words can do, what the speaker meant! But even the very brief and fragmentary report from which Mr. Walkem extracted the sentence under discussion, tells us that His Lordart. Walkem extracted the sentence under discussion, tells us that His Lordship in his first utterance proclaimed himself "a loyal subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland;" and a little further on, he is reported as asking, "Did Home Rule mean to drag Her Majesty from the throne? God forbid!" Does that mean dismemberment of the Empire? And again, it represents him as saving 'he never had heard any intelligent man say that Home Rule involved disintegration of the British Empire;" and he argued that Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet were of one mind with him in and he argued that Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet were of one mind with him in this respect. After that, is it likely that His Lordship would have made a statement which "he never heard any intelligent man make"? Was he thus going to herd with the unintelligent? Mr. Walkem must surely have written "hastily, and, dare we say, imprudently." He has confounded the idea of unity with that of union. "Unity" is the state of being ment which 'the never beford any intelligent man make'? Was he thus going to the cathedral by steam. It was the unanimous opinion that the present heating was unsatisfactory and that steam would remedy the state of siffairs. It is probable that a steam heating apparatus will be put in the building at an early date.

St. Augustine.

St. Augustine, Miss Melligan and Mrs. D. Laforge appeared to good advantage while rendering a duent "Cheerfulness." Both have mitten in was surely have written "hastily, and, dare we say, imprudently." He has confounded the idea of unity with that which is whole in itself and distinct from every thing else; "union" is merely the combination of two or more units, between which its prevails. A "unit" is that which is stellen McCourt, daughter of the late Henry McCourt, was married to Thomas. Science of two or more units. If one thing is a unit with another, each is merged in the composition, and together they form but one compound union, each ceases to be a unit. Where, however, "union" exists, the several units bridge of Sighs' was rendered with grand musical effect. Mr. Gooderich followed with "Ten Thousand Miles Away," which was seelbrated by Rev. Father Cummins, sister of the groom, while J. a. McCourt, brother of the bridge. Officia-ed as best man. After High Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father cummins, the happy couple, together with a large number of invited guests, repaired

His Lordship was the due of unity with that on the present a state ment which it was the man make"? Was be thus good advantage while rendering a duett "Cheerfulness." Both have differed on the fine voices and theri singing was much appeared to good advantage while rendering a duett "Cheerfulness." Both have all were any inpudently." He has conformed the comic of being one; "Union" necessarily miplies the combination of two or more units, between which its prevails, A "unit" is that which i

occasion detract nething from her musical reputation. The concert was a grand artistic as well as a financial success, about ninety dollars being realized. The people of Pt. Edward, to whose management and assistance the success of the concert is in many respects due, deserve much credit in making the concert in every way a gratifying success. SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

organic existence; but there is a union between them and the other portions of the British Empire. So it is with Ireland. Her national unity, of which the Bishop spoke, is an historical fact, nowise dependent on her political union with, or separation from, Great Britain. It existed 1,500 years before England became a national unit. It was unaffected by the "Union of the Crowns" in 1541. It was not extinguished by the Union of the Parliaments in 1800. It is virtually affirmed in the very title of the "Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland." For, to have union, there must at least be two things—two units; Great Britain in this case is the one, and Ireland is the other. Neither has lost At a recent meeting of the Particular Council of this Society in Toronto the members took occasion to congratulate their venerable and respected President on the honor which had been a short time on the honor which had been a short time ago conferred upon him in his appointment as a Knight of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre. The following address, which was beautifully illuminated and framed, was presented to Mr. Macdonell in the name of the Society, and he read the reply thereto, which is a subjected. Great Britain in this case is the one, and Ireland is the other. Neither has lost its own individuality. Together they form one Imperial unit, entitled the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Her name is preserved as the name of

Her name is preserved as the name of an ancient nation, an indestructible national unit. She proudly boasts, and every one must admit, that through all her vicissitudes she has never lost her national unity. What she now wants, is to be legally constituted a political unit, so that her organic life and functions may be governed by laws proper to her-self and the character of her national existence. By the Act of Union her which is subjoined.

To W. J. Macdonell, Esq., Knight of the
Sacred and Military Order of the Holy
Sepulchre, President of the Society of
St. Vincent de Paul of the City of Toronto, etc., etc., etc.
SIR AND DEAR BROTHER,—We, the
members of the Particular Council of the self and the character of her national existence. By the Act of Union her political unity became indeed absorbed in the combination with that of Great Britain. Her national unity was however indestructible: and she never really consented (although her purchased representatives did) to the absorption of her political unity, which she is now seeking to regain, that she may be restored to the position she occupied from 1782 to 1801. His Lordship, therefore, used the word "unit" in its strict sense; and the assertion that she never will be a unit with England (or, if you prefer it, never will have national unity with England) is not in the faintest degree incompatible with that State or Imperial union which is perfectly consistent with, not only the national unity of Lorleyd in the strict the sense. Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Toronto, have with much pleasure heard of the marked distinction conferred upon you by the revered Head of the Church, through his Excellency the Most Rev-erend Patriarch of Jerusalem, We rejoice the more because we feel

to be a man whose mind is not cramped by any bigotry, whose mental vision is not blind to the condition of Ireland. He

which the House is divided that they are able to effect any object they may have in view, which would not, but for that coalition, be supported by a majority of the House."—Kingston Freeman, Nov. 25

SARNIA.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 26th, the Catholic choir of Sarnia held a grand con-cert in the Oddfellows' Hall at Pt. Ed-

cert in the Oddfenows' half at Th. Ed-ward. The object of the concart was to assist in paying for a fine new organ now being placed in the Catholic Church here by our worthy pastor, Rev. Father Bayard. The instrument is a beautiful two-manual

double bank reed organ, procured from the Doherty Organ Company, Clinton. The hall on this occasion was crowded to the

well rendered and applauded with more than usual enthusiasm. Mrs. Bohan-non's solo, "A leaf on the Spray," was encored and in response she sang "I have seen a Fairy," with excellent effect.

The rendering of "Mollie and Barney," a duett by Misses M. and C. Phelan, was very fine. On being encored Miss C. sang to a delighted audience "When I've nothing else to do," being accompanied by her sister on the piano. "Fantasia,"

by her sister on the piano, "Fantasia," a flute solo rendered by Mr. S. H. Vint, and a solo, euphonium, "Rocked in the Cra'lle of the deep," were pronounced by musical critics very fine. Both were

enthusiastically encored, to which they responded. Miss M. Phelan's solo "I'll

the programme. The charade was pro-ductive of much laughter and formed as

interesting a feature as any other of the

programme.

Miss M. Melligan and Mrs. D. Laforge

that your new honors are a recognition of your eminent services in connection with our dear Society. It gratifies us to know that your labors and zeal for the thirty four years you have presided over our Society have received such high

approval.

The honors that adorn the brow of the aged parent must bring joy to the hearts of true children. You are the Father of most, if not all, of the Sons of St. Vincent de Paul in this city, therefore it is that your well-earned honors enhance

Imperial union which is perfectly consistent with, not only the national unity of Ireland, but with the political unity of the Empire of India and the Dominion of Canada, and the autonomous Colony of Australia. When Jones and Smith became partners, Jones does not become Smith, nor Smith Jones. When Great Britain and Ireland unite, Great Britain does not become Ireland, nor does Ireland become Great Britain. The conjunction "and" is the connecting link between the two distinct units. In other respects Mr. Walkem's letter shows him to be a man whose mind is not cramped our joy.

That God grant that faithfully in the future as in the past, you may continue to lead us in the footsteps of our venerated Patron, and that you may enjoy many years of life and usefulness in the many years of life and usefulness in the happy possession of your title, Knight of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre, is the heartfelt prayer of your faithful confreres,

MARTIN MURPHY,
Vice President.

ALEX. MACDONELL,
Secretary.
Patrick Curran,
Foley,
Patron,
Foley,
Wm. Barron,
Rush,
Rush, C. LeFrancois, Martin Burns,
Joseph J. Murphy, James Fullerton,
William Burns, M. Meyer.

MR. MACDONELL'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN AND DEAR CONFRERES—
For a quiet life, mine has been rather an eventful one. I have appeared in many characters, but never before as the recipient of an address. The wise man tells us that "as silver is tried in a fining pot, and gold in the furnace, so man is tried by the mouth of him who praiseth." A well known modern writer states the case thus: "Being praised, puts us for the most part in a ludicrous position; either it mortifies us by a sense of inferiority, or it makes us suspicious by a feeling of dispropostion, or it unreasonably awakens our sense of humor which is always in proportion to the honest seriawakens our sense of humor which is always in proportion to the honest seri-ousness of those who are praising us. The fact is, very few people know how to praise, and fewer still know how to take it." I am one of the class just re-ferred to; censure I can understand and appreciate, but praise has to my unaccus-tomed ears a sound both strange and uncongenial.

the choir. A solo "Parting in the ch of some person, to me unknown, it was offered to me three years ago. Contrary to my usual practice, I did not even acknowledge the letter.

The matter remained in abeyance till

The matter remained in abeyance till last year, when it was again brought forward. I suggested that the honor should be bestowed upon another individual who really merited it, and who would have prized it more than I do; but here it is, and in accepting it, I pledge myself not to compromise the dignity of the Order by an unworthy course of conduct. The 14th of September was the thirty-fourth anniversary of my election to the office of president, of our well-beloved

office of president of our well-beloved society. In glancing over those departed years, we find much cause for gratitude to that Divine Providence who sometimes chooses the feeblest and most inefficient instruments for the accomplishment of this greatest works. plishment of His greatest works.

responded. Miss M. Phelan's solo "I'll await my love," received a well merited encore. She responded by singing "The pretty Maid milking the Cow." Miss Phelan has a voice of great compass and clearness and, as she appears well, her singing was much admired. A "Charade" in four acts by the school girls was not the least entertaining feature of the programmer. The charade was pro-The society has been established on a firm and permanent basis, and its unity and efficiency fully maintained. The continuance of the work devolves upon you; may you prove worthy of the charge, and thus become distinguished by the highest honor which God vouchsafes to those whom He has called into exist-

THE DATHOLIC RECORD

WEDDING BELLS.

Another of those pleasing events, which cause such a flutter, especially among the fair sex, took place on Wednesday morning, 25th inst. On that morning Mr. William Donegan of Perth, was married to Miss Lizzie Shields, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Shields, Esq. The interesting ceremony was performed in the R. C. cathedral by the Rev. P. S. Dowdall. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the residence of the brother-in-law of the bride, Mr. Jno. J. Gorman, of Murrays & Gorman, where an elegant wedding breakfast was served. In the evening a grand party was held, at which the bride and bridegroom and about eighty friends and acquaintances were present. The happy couple left on the 3:39 a. m. train yesterday morning on their honeymoon tour. Miss Lizzie was a great favorite in town, and while sorry to lose her, all join in wishing her and her husband a happy and prosperous journey through life together. The wedding presents were very numerous, and of great beauty and value.—Pembroke Observer, Nov. 27.

OBITUARY.

MRS. G. H. HOUGH

The numerous friends and acquaint-ances of Mrs. G. H. Hough will hear with deep regret of her rather sudden death which took place at the residence death which took place at the residence of her father, Mr. Thomas Donovan, at Eganville, the 17th inst. Some few weeks ago she contracted a cold which turned to consumption and terminated fatally although she received good medical care and attention. Her death like her life was holy in the sight of God and man, she being well prepared by the last sacraments which she received with last sacraments which she received with sentiments of pure love, piety and devotion; her last moments were truly edifying being spent in recommending her soul to God and calling on Jesus, Mary and Joseph to assist her in that last combat between life and death. Although very young, being only in her twenty third year, yet she has left a void which it will take some time to fill. In her loss her husband has been deprived of a loving wife, her parents of an affectionate daughter, her brothers and aister of a kind sister and the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin of an exemplary of the Blessed Virgin of an exemplary member. Her remains were taken to the parish church on the 20th inst., where a solemn Requiem Mass was cel-ebrated by Rev. M. Byrne, P. P., after which they were followed to the ceme-tery by a large concourse of sorrowing friends. Requisscat in pace.

The first widow to make a religious pro fession at the Ursuline Convent in Que-bec, since the death of the Venerable Mother Marie de L'Incernation, foundress of the institution, a Madame O'Kelly (nee Higgins), of Hamilton, Ont., whose vows were received on Saturday morning by His Grace the Archbishop, who was by His Grace the Archbishop, who was assisted in the ceremony by Revs. Messrs. Murray, of Hamilton: E. A. Maguire, of the seminary; — Maguire, Redemptorist; E. L. Moisan, C. I. Gagnon, of the Archbishop's Palace, and G. L. Lemoine, Chaplain of the Ursulines. The sermon decircumstance was preached in both French and English by Rev. Mr. Murray, Redemptorist.—Montreal Star.

The Truckes Cell Pamblican asses that

The Truckee, Cal., Republican says that up in the fastnesses of the Sierras is a lake so surrounded by bold cliffs that it is impossible to reach its shores save by one narrow cleft in the rocks. It has a circumference of at least a mile, and a beau-tiful flat surrounds it which is utilized for pasturage. It is probably the crater of some extinct volcano, and is exceedingly

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.

ı	Bishop Walsh\$20 00 John O'Gorman \$	20
	J C Patersou, M P 25 00 D. O'Gorman	20
	C. Coughlin 10 00 Michael Durkin.	20
	Rv. W.Flannery. 10 00 P. F. Boyle	2 0
	Father Connolly 10 00 M. O'Mara, jr	20
	Rv.L.A. Dunphy 10 00 John Connolly	20
	S. R. Brown 500 John Sullivan	2 0
	J. J. Biain 5 00 Ald. O'Meara	20
	J. J. Gibbons 5 00 J. J. Baine	20
	Father Coffey 5 00 Martin Gould	20
	T.E.O'Callaghan 5 00 Peter McGlade	20
	M. F. O'Mara 5 00 T. J. O'Meara	ĩo
	P. Cook 5 to John O'Donnell.	10
	M. Mulrooney 5 00 Roger O'Neil	10
	Dr. Hanover 5 00 C. J. Laughin	10
	Thos. Coffey 5 00 P. Grace	10
	Rev. Jas. Walsh. 5 00 A Friend	10
	P. Kelly, jailor. 5 00 John Carey	10
		10
	Daniel Collins 5 00 John Connell	10
	John M. Keary., 5 00 Mrs. E. O'Brien.	1 0
		1 0
		10
		5
		2
	Rv.M.J.Tiernan. 500 A Friend	-
	Martin Durkin 4 00	
í	All money for this purpose should be	ad
	dressed to Thos. Coffey, Treasurer, Lon	dor
ı	Ont.	
í		

INGERSCLL.

INGERSCLL.

(Contributions Received.)
Peter Kennedy...\$ 5 00 Jos, Mahre.
James Brady... 5 00 Jos, Mahre.
J. Callaghan... 6 00 M. Shearon...
Nichols Dunn... 20 M. Keunedy...
Edw. Flood... 2 00 M. Keunedy...
Edw. Flood... 2 00 M. Shearon...
Michael Dunn... 1 00 M. Hillsdon...
Jas. Murdoch... 1 00 E. H. Henderson
John Frezell... 1 00 Michael Brown...
Robert Frezell... 1 00 Michael Brown...
J. S. Smith... 1 00 F. Sheary...
J. S. Smith... 1 00 F. Sheary...
J. Murdoch... 1 00 Thos. Cain...
D. H. Haderson... 1 00 Thos. Cain...
D. H. Murdoch... 1 00 Thos. Cain...
J. O'Callaghan... 1 00 Aug. Frezell...
G. McSherry... 1 00 Chris. Gorce...
J. J. O'Callaghan... 1 00 Miss Sheedy...
Jas. Duheny... 1 00 Miss Sheedy...
Peter Carling... 1 00 James Howe...
D. L. O'Neill... 1 00 J. P. Burk...
Mr. Rawling... 1 60 Jannes Howe...
G. O'Callaghan... 1 00 Andrew Smith...
P. C. urey.... 1 00 Walter Scott...

LOCAL NOTICES.

Dress Velvets, in black and all fashionable colors, very value, at J. J. GIBBONS'.

For the best photos made in the city to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures FINE ARTS. -All kinds of art materials

for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London.

RETIRING from BUSINESS— Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, three-ply carpet, at cost.—R. S. NURRAY & CO.

CATHOLIC

ALMANA

FOR 1886.

THIRD YEAR FREE, BY MAIL, 25 CENTS. Per doz., \$2; per doz., free by mail, \$2.85. Bea utifully and Profusely Illustrated.

With a Chromo Frontispiece, AND CALENDARS IN RED AND BLACK. AND CALENDARS IN RED AND BLACK.
Centains contributions from His Grace,
the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baitimore;
Right Rev. L. de Goesbriand, D.D.; "A Former S. udent of the American College,
Rome;" Maurice F. Egan; Christian Reid;
Mrs. James Badiler; Mrs. M. A Stace; Anna
T. Sadiler; Eliza Allen Starr, and other
Catholic writers besides a rich selection in
Prose and Verse of other Tales, Anecdotes,
Short Poems, Blographies, Descriptive
Sketches, etc., making it

Just the Book for the Long Winter Evenings.

Thirty-fifth thousand just out of CATHOLIC BELIEF. 40 cts.; 10 copies, \$2 65; 50 copies, \$12; 100 copies, \$20. Sold by all Catholic Booksellers and Agents.

BENZIGER BROTHERS

Printers to the Holy Apostolic See,

NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS

TEACHER WANTED. FEMALE TEACHER WANTED, FOR S. Section No. 13 Westminster, holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate. State salary. Address, Wm. P. Regan, Glanworth P. O. 371-3w

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED FOR THE R. C. SEPARATE
School of Belleville, a male and female
teacher. Daties to commence on the 4th of
January, 1886. Application stating salary
and testimonals, to be made to P. P. Lynch,
Secretary and Treasurer. TEACHER WANTED.

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

For Roman Catholic Separate School, Hullet, a female teacher, holding a second or third-class certificate. Applicants are required to state salary and qualifications, and enclose testimonials. Duties to commence on the 3rd Jan., 1886. Apply to Owen FLYNN, Trustee, Clinton, Ont. 872-3w TEACHER WANTED. r Section No. 2, Common Sch

a second-class certificate. State s-lary and send restimonials. Address, MAURICE DAL-TON, Kintail P. O., Ont. 372 3w SITUATION AS TEACHER

WANTED.

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

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

FOR SALE.

The Hierarchy of British America. A MAGNIFICENT LITHOGRAPH IN colors, representing all the members of the British North American Episcopate, artistically grouped according to Provinces around His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Size 22x28 inches. Mailed to any address upon receipt of \$1.50 by F A. LAFOREST, Berlin, Ont. Active agents wanted in every town.



GAZETTEER Containing over 25,000 Titles, describing the Countries, Cides, Towns, and Natural Features of every part of the Globe.

Webster—it has 113,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary, Standard in Gov't Frinting Office, 32,000 copies in Public Schools, Sale 20 to 1 of any other series.

BEST Holiday Gift G. A.C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for CHANTRY ISLAND WORKS," will be received until Thursday, the 17th day of December next, inclusively, for the construction of works at Chantry Island, Bruce County, Ont., according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. James T. Conway, Town Clerk, from whom forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, GOBEIL,

Department of Public Works, Secretary.

Ottawa, 10th Nov., 1885.

PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN.



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

Free Perfumery An elegant sample casket of orec. in stamps (to cover postage and packing). A harrest for agts. World Mfg. Co. F. O. box 2633, N. Y. city.

VOLUME 8.

NICHOLAS WILSON 186 Dundas Stree

Tailors and Gents' Fur

FINE AND MEDIUM WOOL A SPECIALT

INSPECTION INV DIOCESE OF OTT

PASTORAL LETTE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP ON FREEMASONRY.

JOSEPH THOMAS DUH By the Mercy of God and the I Holy Apostolic See, Bishop Assistant at the Pontifical The To the Clergy, the Religious Comm the Faithful of the Diocese Health and Benediction in our

Health and Benediction in our DEARLY BELOVED BRET whose commission it is to feed and lambs of Christ and to gragainst the wolves, has, by table Encyclical Humanum Gen a note of warning and pointed favoured flock the presence of He has shewn us in settles a deep-seated conspirac doers bent upon devastating wherein the Heavenly Shephel his faithful followers and to calls His erring ones. The fee oalls His erring ones. The feo of the Pope has rung throughtendom calling upon all to around him, and offer an in barrier to the hordes of destr

The encroachments of Fr are boundless. Here as el extends to both town and cou even thrust itself into the domestic life with intent to child from the holy influer mother, to keep from it th requisites of Christian trainin olic schooling, and also to from associations where religious

from associations where religences are still felt.

Dearly beloved Brethren, indeed heard the voice of Pastor of the Church, but vinced your minds or tot hearts? If so, your first duty to admit the existence of which has been pointed out should be undutiful to the rebellious in the sight of God question the utterances of question the utterances of representing our divine Mast then not weary of considering

in which we stand, or of por solemn words of warning. In previous pastoral doc have examined six of the minduced Leo XIII. to deno masonry as the enemy again have at present to struggle; ter we purpose developing effect another and

VIITH REASON. "By opening their rank hailing from every shade of crepancy, Freemasons," say "are materially assisted in gi to that great contemporary consists in holding all religion consists in holding all religions as a matter of no import, at upon a footing of equality e religious belief.

"Such a principle carries

destruction of every religion ally of the Catholic one. sect gives those who become to it full liberty of opinion another, either in affirmation of the existence of God," Not only then is there no revealed religion, but the natural order is shaken o and human reason no lo what to believe, either in re

versal creation emanating f act free and supreme, or in act free and supreme, or in the after existence of the truth of a future life, eve consequent on the pre (Encyc.)

Now, all this means t denial of the main dogmas and of our very faith itse

subversion of religion.

A dogma is a truth revand proposed by the Chbelief of the faithful. Any truths taken separately dogma, and the aggregate truths makes up the substa lic dogmatic teaching. Trest on one general basis in principle from God, consider the substantial truths and the substantial truths are substantial truths. Persons, His attributes an from the mysteries of Jesus from the origin and ultimankind. They are deep ately co-relative: they are and proceed one from anot a compact and indivisible ving from God, towards who

tain Head of all being, they thing converge. When any man is so bold single one of these dogmas, shipwrecked as to faith; ha the authority of the Churchimself. By the rejection authority, Catholic dogma, word of God manifested by Church, is swept away. No tion of dogma is the destru ion, since dogma is the gr the whole fabric of faith. single dogma implies the call; and to question a single the same disastrous rest persists in doubting what spoken and the Church is the tast and the Church is the call of the by that very doubt, set a authority of God and of the destroying both faith and

Freemasonry induces adherents firstly to doubt and lastly to apostatize from