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

VOL. 6.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1884.

NO. 274

CLERICAL.

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

N. Wilson & Co., 136 DUNDAS STREET.

BOUND FOR AMERICA.

A Queenstown Scene.

BY E. GEARY. [For Redpath's Weekly.]

Ah! Mary, mavourneen, mavourneen,
For us'lis the sad bitter day;
See the ship is now fast getting ready,
To bear us from Ireland away;
Mavrone, sure it bitterly pierces,
My heart to its innermost core,
To think that the gray dawn of morn
Will find us afar from her shore.

Now, hot tears are coplously flowing,
Adown your cheeks, faded and pale.
And I muse on the time when I met you,
Where Funcheon winds clear thro' the
vale.
Oh, ne'er did we think in life's morning,
That from it we ever should roam;
To dwell in the land of the stranger
Afar, o'er the wide ocean's foam.

Oh, sweet was our home by the Funcheon,
There love every blessing did crown
Where the old tvied eastles of Glanworth,
On its clear sparking waters look down;
But dark is the soul of the tyrant,
That banished from it away,
May the curse of the heart-broken homeless
Fall heavy upon him to-day.

For there in our childhood's days rosy,
We've wandered as chainless as air,
In youth we have lived there together,
Unharrassed by sorrow or care;
But now when old age hovers o'er us,
We're fated to roam o'er the wave
'Twere better that down by the Funcheon,
We'd lain in the cold silent grave.

The tyrant—he came there that morning,
With a satanic scowl on his face;
And he gave to his myrmidons order
To ransack and pull down the place.
Then razed they to earth the old homestead,
Our cattle they bartered for gold,
And they mocked us, and jeered at our sorrow As we homeless went out in the cold.

No more in the moss-covered valley,
When evening's shades fall fast and
We'll sit by the thatch covered cottage
And list to the blackbird's sweet lay.
That blackbird's mellifluous cadence
Shall echo thro' valley and plain
While our love hearts with sorrow are breaking.

ing, In exile afar o'er the main.

Sure our bouchai and colleen will meet us,
As soon as our ship strikes the shore;
With feelings of joy they will greet us,
Their bosoms with love flowing o'er;
Of course they have love and contentment,
With money and riches galore;
But the bliss we've enjoyed by the Funcheon
Such comforts can never restore.

past progress. At present there is little to show that this field of research has been cultivated by Catholics. The tol-lowing sketch touches upon the chief events in the history of the diocese of Arichat—or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say, the history of the church in Cape Breton and eastern Nova Scotia. It may be divided into two periods—the first included between the landing of first missionaries, and the fall of Louisburg-the second extending to our

In the Relations des Jesuites, a work Mr. Murdock says, in his History of Nova Scotia, is 'marked by high intelligence, good sense and obvious integrity,' we find a reference to a mission established by the Jesuit Fathers at St. Anne's, Care, Parton as early as 1529. One of FIRST PERIOD. Breton, as early as 1629. One of Cape Breton, as early as 1629. One of the letters in this collection, dated 1634, states that the Mic-Mac Indian, or the Souriquois, as they were then called, were well disposed towards the mission aries and their work. Referring to their

customs, the writer says:

'The aborigines of Cape Breton generally go without any covering on the head, and they allow their hair to grow long, but have little or no beard, so that the costume of the women is not distin guished from that of the men except by guished from that of the men except by a sash which the former wear and by their having less of the body exposed.' In reading the 'Relations' one is often disappointed at finding the missionaries

spoken of in a general way as far as their names are concerned, but the nature of the country, the habits of the aboriginthe country, the habits of the aborigin-ies, and the missionary work are descri-bed with great clearness. A letter of 1659 mentions that the Jesuit fathers in Acadia, at that time, were Andrew Richard, Martin Lionne, and James Fre-min

THE NAMES OF THE FIRST MISSIONARIES are not given. It is not easy to ascertain the exact result of the Jesuit mission. In 1720 the fortifications of Louisburg were completed. Recollect fathers (Franciscans) attended to the spiritual wants of the new French town and open-ed schools for boys, the schools for girls being in charge of the sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame. Louis-burg was also the centre of the missionary work among the Indians, but the one that has the highest claim to the title of apostle among the Mic-Macs is Father

Maillard, a priest of the society of foreign missions in l'aris, who came to Louisburg in 1635. Father Maillard fixed his principal residence at an Indian village on the Brasd'Or, but every year he went from village to village, sometimes as far as Yarmouth, in Nova Scotia, and Miramichi, in New Brunswick. He learned their language thoroughly, and reduced it to writing by means of hieroglyphics, the use of which he taught the Indians. Religious books printed according to this system are now largely used by the Indians throughout this diocese. After the founding of Halifax, in 1749, the citizens could scarcely go out of the city without falling into some ambuscade of the Indians, who shared in the hostility of the Acadians. Instead of sending out a force to conquer the hostile Indians, the government adopted the wiser plan of inducing Father Maitlard to reside in Halifax, and of using his influence over the Mic-Macs for the protection of life. The Indians followed him there, but there was no longer any danger from their hostility. The missionary but there was no longer any danger from their hostility. The missionary labor of this good man continued till his death, or during the space of thirty

After the fall and destruction of Louisburg in 1758, the sparsely settled Acadians in Cape Breton became alarmed and fled for the most part to St. Pierre de Miquelon. During the next thirty years there is scarcely an event of any importance to be recorded. In 1772 there was a poor and unimportant mission at Arichat attended by the Rev. William Phalan, who remained there two years. But immigration was destined to supply in a short time new elements for more prosperous missions, and in this connection two circumstances deserve special mention: After the fall and destruction of Louis-

1. Shortly after the close of the Ameri-1. Shortly after the close of the American war of independence, cotton and other manufactures sprang up in the west and south of Scotland, causing a notable rise in the price of meat and wool throughout the country. The landlords soon discovered that the raising of cattle and sheep would be henceforthe more profitable than the letting of their lands to poor tenants, and they heartlessly

and sheep would be nencerous background and sheep would be reneared as profitable than the letting of their lands to poor tenants, and they heartlessly ejected the latter from their native homes. To these THE NEW WORLD WAS THE ONLY REFUGE, and the years 1790, 1791 and 1792 saw the first important emigration of Highland Catholics to these shores. Every subsequent year till 1828 brought its contingent of Catholics from Scotland or Ireland. They settled for the most part in the counties of Antigonish and Pictou, and in Cape Breton. In October of the present year a gentleman named Mr. Colin Chisholm, in giving evidence before the Crofter's Commission in Inverness, Scotland, said:

Inverness. The said winiam and and wife, Lady Ramsay, left two sons. Both the sons succeeded, one after the other, to the chiefship of Chisholm. Between William, Lady Ramsay, and their two sons, they had nearly squeezed the native population out of Strathglass."

2. When the Acadians who fled to St. Pierre learned that the country was being settled by Scotch and Irish Catholics, and apprehending danger from another quarter, they decided to return to their former homes, and about the year 1792 one hundred and sixty Acadian families left St. Pierre and settled in the country of Antigonish and in Cape Breton. A Priest named Father Lajamtel came to Aaichat from St. Pierre at the same time Anichat from St. Pierre at the same time and ministered to the spiritual wants of the Acadians for thirty years.

the Acadians for unity years.

THE FIRST HIGHLAND CATHOLICS.

that arrived in the country, colonized the parish of Arisaig in the county of Antigonish. Five years ago the present Bishop of Harbor Grace, the Right Rev. Dr. McDanald, preached the dedication. Dr. McDonald, preached the dedication sermon on the occasion of opening the new church of St. Margaret's, Arisaig,—a sermon which shows that in the departure of Bishop McDonald from this province we lost one of the most competent to write the history of the diocese. The following paragraphs from this sermon are here most appropriate: "In 1787 the first Catholic Highlander, the pioneer of the faith, took up his solitary abode in new church of St. Margaret's, Arisaig,the faith, took up his solitary abode in the forest primeval, which them waved in unbroken grandeur on these shores. In the territory included by the boundaries of the diocese of Arichat, Catholical and the shorest the could for any for her daries of the diocese of Arichat, Catholics were at that period few and far between. In November, 1783, the 82nd regiment, which had a large contingent of Catholics from the western Highands, was disbanded at Halifax. None, however, of these had hitherty made their ever, of these had hitherto made their way thus far. To those forlorn inhabi-tants of the forest in a strange land, the consolations of religion were first carried as often they had been to others in similar circumstances, by the
UBIQUITOUS AND IRREPRESSIBLE IRISH

THE PRELATES OBSTINATE BUT LOVAL.

The prelates have been heard to say that they never before witnessed deliberations more harmonious and at the same time more serious. The points that struck the cardinals were the unity and clearness with which the prelates expressed their views, and the purity of purpose, which inspired their arguments. The feelings awakened in the prelates for the presiding cardinals were none other than those of admiration for their vast erudition and noble aim, and of gratitude for those of admiration for their vast erudi-tion and noble aim, and of gratitude for exhaustless patience and courtesy. There was no attempt to overrule anything by high authority, and the power that decided every question in this instance was argu-ment. The prelates held their ground, and the impression created somehow or other on the Romans outside of the Pro-paganda was that the Americans were very paganda was that the Americans were very able and a little obstinate.

able and a little obstinate.

HIS GRACE OF BALTIMORE
delivered an address at the conference's
close. He returned thanks to His Holiness
and to their Eminences, declared the devotion of the prelates, and said that they
spoke their views voce Americana ted corde
Romano. Cardinal Simeoni replied. He
expected no address, and his spontaneous
words revealed his own unmistakable
affection and esteem, and conveyed besides
to the prelates the gratification with which
the Holy Father followed their deliberations.

Sure our bouchal and colleen will meet us, As soon as our ship strikes the shore; With feelings of joy they will greet us, Their boson for the love flowing o'er; Onther boson will be soon, such comforts can never restore.

Acushla, come, we must be leaving, May Heaven assist us, I pray, The vessel is tossing and heaving, Impatient to bear us away.

Dear Ireland, we leave you in sorrow O, God, that it ever has been, But on hearts shall remain in your bosom. In our own native valley so green.

New York, Dec. 14, 1883.

DIOCESE OF ARICHAT.

A Sketch of its Iuteresting History.

Antigonist Aurora.

Some day, let us hope it will be soon, missionary work in the maritime provinces will find a historian to narrate its past progress. At present there is little to show that this field of research has was now approaching his golden jubilee—
his Eminence the Cardinal of New York;
and to whom, he said, the American
Church owed more than to any other of
her children for the happy relations that
existed in America between Catholics and
their exercised between Catholics and

their separated brethren.

Archbishop Corrigan replied, and said, with great modesty, that he had often found himself unable to represent the found himself unable to represent the Cardinal, and never more so than at pres-ent. He was pleased to hear the kind words spoken of his Eminence by his Grace of Baltimore, and he knew they would make a deep impression on the heart of the Cardinal. He said he had, besides his own, words for his Grace, and they were to thank him for the able and gracious manner in which he presided over their proceedings. He admitted that his thanks on this occasion were part of that

THE BALTIMORE COUNCIL And now the whole work is done, and nothing remains but the formalities above mentioned and to settle a few remaining questions concerning the council. The place has been definitely decided, and it is Baltimore. The prelates of the American Church will be assembled again beneath the "yaulted dome." The time is next November, after the Presidential election. Baltimore must prepare for her guests la

The work among the bishops will begin immediately after the audience. Arch-bishop Corrigan will be the first to leave. He hastens home for the jubilee of the Cardinal, January 12, and will sail the 29th inst. by the So, thia. Archbishop Gibbons will be detained the longest of all, in looking after the details of the

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS AND THE STUDENTS. The Propaganda College gave two entertainments in honor of the prelates. The first was a theological debate with MISSIONARY, a character which perhaps had never before been more fully sustained than it was in the present instance by the zealous Father Jones. This was an Irish Capuchin friar, learned as he was pious. Protected by the toleration extended to him by Edward, duke of Kent, be publicly exercised the sacred ministry at Halifax unmolested, and held a vicar

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—A terrible accident occurred near the Humber this morning on the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk Railway there. The suburban train, composed of one coach attached to the dummy engine, left the city at 7 o'clock this morning with 37 employees of the Toronto Bolt Works on board. When near the Humber a special freight from the Westlwas observed approaching them. The drivers on each reversed their engines, and the suburban train was almost brought to a standstill. Not so, however, with the freight. It was a steep grade, and the brakes had little effect, and the result was that in a few moments it collided with the passenger train, forcing the engine through the coach, killing some of the passengers instantly and wounding all in the car. The boiler of the dummy burst and the men were terribly scalded and burned. The driver and firemen on the engines escaped with slight injuries.

rounder of the English of the killed as far as identified: Wm. Turrif, Richard White, Charles Spohn, Jos. Cruthers, John Kerigan, Geo. Haggett, Geo. Heath, Richard Mulligan, James White, John McDonald J. B. Keefer, E. Robinson, John Spohn.

A large number were so frightfully mutilated that they are not yet identified. The blame is attached to the conductor of the freight train, who, it is said, was running against orders.

RIOTS AT HARBOR GRACE.

Press Despatch.

St. John, Nfld., Dec. 26.—A formidable riot occurred at Harbor Grace this evening. The Orangemen of the city turned out in procession with their regalia and flags, when they were attacked by the opposite faction, and three men instantly killed, and several mortally or severely wounded. The riot at this hour (8 p. m.) has not been quelled. Detachments of infantry and cavalry and police are being despatched by train and steamer to the seene of the disturbance.

St. John, Nfld., Dec. 31.—The excitement in the public mind in Conception

ment in the public mind in Conception Bay has somewhat allayed, and authentic intelligence of the Harbor Grace Orange intelligence of the Harbor Grace Orange Roman Catholic affray is now at hand. The following is a true story of the whole affair. The Orangemen walked out on the morning of St. Stephen's day, and got as far as the turn leading down from Hawey street to Walter street. They had just arrived at the bridge, and were playing the "Boyne Water," when they were met by the mob and told to come no further, but to go back. The Roman Catholics were ranged along with pickets in their hands, and had determined to use no other weapand had determined to use no other weap

ons unless in self-defence.

They fought with these till Head Constable Doyle shot down Pat Callahan from the Constable Doyle shot down Pat Callahan from the Constable Doyle shot of Harbor Grace. Then their proceedings. He admitted that his thanks on this occasion were part of that gratitude which is a lively appreciation of coming favors, and consisted also in great part of the pleasure he expected on seeing his Grace presiding over the coming council. volley from several scaling guns. Four men were killed and fourteen badly wounded, the rest of the Orangemen flying like sheep, tearing off their scarfs and leaving their flags and beautiful flags. leaving their flags and banners behind them. Young Pat Darmody tore their flags into slips and planted the green flag in their place. He was fired at by an Orangeman, who was running away, and

wounded.
When the flying Orangemen got down into the city in safe quarters, they began breaking the windows of the Roman Catholics' houses and tearing down the shutters of those whose houses were closed. shutters of those whose houses were closed. They broke through the shop windows of John Hennessey, and attacked Wm. Hennessey on the street. They stopped the horses of Dr. McDonald, the Roman Catholic bishop. Later in the day, while he was on a visit to the wounded men at Bearcove, they attempted to throw him over a precipitous cliff near Courages Beach, but were prevented by Father Rowe, a big, herculean Irish priest, who inflicted a severe blow on the head of one of the assailants with a leaden-handled whip, and dispersed the rest. The Bishop whip, and dispersed the rest. The Bishop and Father Rowe had to be escorted the remainder of the journey by the mounted

No Roman Catholic is now safe even no Roman Catholic is now safe even in his own house. They are thirsting for blood. Bill Thomas, a notorious character, kept singing out from his house, "Have blood for blood."

St. John, Nfid., Jan. 3.—Latest Harbor Grace dispatches state that depositions

apostolic's jurisdiction over the extensive region laved by the waters of the gulf of St. Lawrence."

Correspondence of the Catholic Mirror. ROMAN NEWS.

Correspondence of the Catholic Mirror. ROMAN NEWS.

Rome, Dec. 15, 1882.

The conference with the American prelates closed yesterday. A banquet next Sunday at the Propaganda from his eminence Cardinal Simeoni, and a reception of all the prelates in audience by the Holy Father, probably next Monday, will be the formal close. After that the prelates will separate for their several destinations. These conferences began, you will remember, on Tuesday, November 12, and were to be carried on at the rate of threa week, but owing to the fact that business proceeded more expeditiously than was anticipated, they suffered delays twice for want of prepared matter. The private conferences went on uninterruptedly at the same frate at the American College, and Mgr. Jacobini to grant themsome mark of his benevolence and sugering the dignity of Domestic Prelacy, and His Holiness graciously acceded. FRINGYLON SULDED.

Mr. Errington has received the their sympathizers and the same frate at the American College, and Mgr. Jacobini consulted with the American College, and Mgr. Jacobini consulted with the honorary president, gives another therations of the merits of Mgr. Hostolian of Mgr. Jacobini consulted with the honorary president, gives another theration of the merits of Mgr. Hostolian of Mgr. Jacobini consultation of the merits of Mgr. Hostolian of Mgr. Jacobini consultation of Mgr. Jacob

Orangemen. Only seven shots were fired in all. Winslow further swore that he saw one of the Roman Catholics fall after being deliberately aimed at from the direction of the Orange party. No guns were visible in the ranks of the Orange procession, but their sympathizers and followers were armed, and shot at the Roman Catholics in a kneeling position. The shooting was almost simultaneous on both sides. The Catholic party numbered 100 men and boys, the Orangemen, with followers, nearly 1,000. The deadly part of the affray lasted only three minutes. No Orangemen were arrested. Head Constable Doyle is temporarily suspended.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, BLYTH.

In St. Michael's R. C. Church, the festival of Christmas was celebrated with more than usual solemnity. A retreat of 3 days was conducted by the Rev. Fathers Jno. O'Conhor and G. R. Northgraves, as a preparation for the proper graves, and the proper graves, and the pr tion. The rev. gentleman took for text "Glory to God in the highest and peace on earth to men of good will." Luke, II, XIV. He explained that these words had reference to the Incarnation of the Son of God, the mystery to which the celebration of this great festival is referred. The fall of man from grace is the cause which made the Incarnation necessary, because it was impossible for man to regain by any sacrifice he could make, the inheritance he had lost by sin. Only God made man could offer a sufficient atonement to satisfy divine justice, as sin is an evil of so great maginitude. Therefore it was that the Son of God offered himself up to His heavenly Father to be the adequate sacrifice of propitiation. Unbelievers attack most perseveringly this mystery on the plea that it is not comprehensible. But we finite beings cannot expect to know everything that relates to God, if we could do so we would be equal to God. know everything that relates to God, if we could do so we would be equal to God. We must expect to find mysteries in religion which are incomprehensible to men. It is therefore not at all a vaild argument against the fact of God's taking upon himself human nature, that we cannot understand how this is done. God himself has revealed to us that He has done so, therefore must we believe it. He then proceeded to show that the Incarnation is a wonderful manifestation of the wisdom, justice and mercy of God,

of the wisdom, justice and mercy of God, who found this means of reconciling these, His attributes, whereas mere reason could never have discovered the means of attaining the end of man's Re-demption and restoration, the privileges for which he had been originally created. Thus the application of the Angel's words to this mystery is seen, "Glory be to God in the highest," because the incar-nation of Christ and redemption of man ration of Christ and redemption of man glorify God, and "peace to men of good will," because through this great mys-tery alone could the salvation of man-kind be effected. We have given here but a few of the leading thoughts de-veloped by the Rey, gentleman, whose veloped by the Rev. gentleman, whose subject was ably treated, and in a mansubject was ably treated, and in a manner calculated to convey most solid instruction. The sermon was followed by the Benediction of the blessed Sacrament. In St. Augustine's Church, Wawanosh, similar services were conducted, the three Masses of Christmas declaring collegated by the Rey, G. R. day being celebrated by the Rev. G. R. Northgraves. In both Churches the large number of communions was a special feature of the Christmas celebration.

FROM SARNIA.

The drawing of prizes for the Bazaar in aid of the Sarnia Church took place on the 29th of December, 1883.

The following are the winning num-

7660 2470 2665 3360 3634 645 8977 7328 8521 7347 5793 9015 4603

The Bazaar, we are happy to say, was very successful, over \$1600 being realized. Rev. Father Bayard returns his sincere thanks to all who so kindly assisted to bring about this gratifying result.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society. At the regular meeting of the society held last Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—
President, C. McCarron, 1st Vice President, dent, P. Flannery; 2nd Vice President, M. Hart; Recording Secretary, Thos. Fitzgibbons; Financial Secretary, Frank gibbons; Financial Secretary, Frank O'Neil; Treasurer, C. Hevey; Murshal, A. Conway.

APOSTOLIC COMMISSIONER.

Visit to the Carmelite and Jesus and Mary Convents.

His Excellency the Apostolic Commissioner, accompanied by his two secretaries, early yesterday morning visited the convent of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary at Hochelaga. At the main entrance, he was met by the Rev. Abbe Valois, founder and benefactor of the institution, and among the other clergymen present were Pay Eathers Blais. Superior of the Col-

His Lordship the Bishop of London, has lately erected a new parish at Walkerville, in the county of Essex, and has entrusted Dean Wagner of Windsor with the charge of making the necessary preparations towards erecting the new parish church this coming spring.

parations towards erecting the new parish church this coming spring.

As the Catholic people in and about Walkerville are not as yet very numerous nor generally well off, Father Wagner has thought fit to organize a bazaar which is to come off on the 31st January next.

All who contribute the small sum of 25 cents will have a draw at the Bazaar, and what is worth far more, will have the

and, what is worth far more, will have the advantage of being numbered among the benefactors of the new church, which will be dedicated to our Heavenly Mother, under the title of Our Ludy of Lake St. Clair, in view of the fact that this new sanctuary of Mary is to be erected on the bank of the River Detroit, within a short distance and in sight of Lake St. Clair. We hope that all who read this notice will associate to themselves three other persons, so as to form the sum one dollar to be sent with the names to Dean Wagner, who will

good that will be done in this new sanetuary of Mary for all time to come.—

The Late Mr. Wm. Walsh.

It is with much sorrow we have to announce the demise of this estimable young man, which occurred on Sunday morning last in this city. He had been confined to the house for some months past and it was most edifying to witness the sweet resignation to the will of God which characterized his conduct during those weary days and nights of suffering which he felt would terminate at no diswhich he left would terminate a holds-tant day his career in this world. His fondest wish was gratified, namely, to be allowed time to die a holy death, fortified by the sacraments of the church, of which he was ever a fond adherent. Our numerous readers in the West will remember Mr. Walsh as having acted in the capacity of agent for the RECORD for a period of three years, and up to the time he was taken seriously ill.

On Thursday morning a requiem mass was celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral by Rev. Father Tiernan for the repose of Rev. Father Tiernan for the repose of the soul of deceased. The reverend gen-tleman referred in touching terms to his many beautiful Christian virtues, and said he doubted not he was enjoying the reward of a well spent life. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives in their sad affliction.

Miss Norris' Private School.

The children attending the excellent private school of Miss E. Norris, in this private school of Miss E. Notris, in this city, gave their parents a choice entertainment on Thursday, Jan. 3rd, in their school-room, consisting of songs, dialogues, &c. From the manner in which the pieces were rendered, we doubt not the little ones under Miss Norris' tuition are attended to in a manner deserving all

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UMBIA.

f Plans and Spe-npletion of the British Colum-t, the 17th day of and for receiving day of February. I. ENNIS, Secretary. S, {

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S WORKS. ND ST. EWIS.

RTES. ip and Durability. BE & CO. Baltimore Street, th Avenue, N. Y.

VANTED rd class certificate Separate School of o begin the first of well recommended, oreferred. Address Board of Trustees, 269-tf

Tearless BY BERTHA MAY IVORY.

[For Redpath's Weekly.] And thou art dead, my own, my love, my They tell me, thou art dead-Cans't be?d I am left, ed and dumb. to live this weary life, e every light is gone—of every joy Ah, thou art dead !- those eyes so wonderous sed with heavy lids, from light of

No eager passion soft, entreating love again Shall light them, as the sun illumes earth's

I see thee, as I know thou'rt-lying now, So slient; with thy fair hair clustering o'er That noble brow, like some proud marble The temple's crown, alas! soul-lit no more; In vision I can see, as tho' I saw it real, The smile hall faint, upon the cold d'ad face;
The gentle mouth, so cold and firm withal,
Enwreathed in Death, still with imperial

And I can see that quiet, still, white form, Lie calm with loided hands across the breast; That in this life beat with impulses grand, That battled for the right, and conqueres -Rest
Around you I can see the clustered group;
The ones who have the right to mourn and

weep:
They can have tears to comfort—I have nonOnly my soul and heart this vigit keep: These, too, these rightful mourners, with

Warm for the time, pernaps,
Warm for the time, pernaps,
I hee near;
Can kneel beside thy bler, can kiss thy face;
Smooth the soft hair of one so loved and
Smooth the soft hair of one so loved and r tears for the time, perhaps, can bend Smooth the soft hair of one ro loved and dear.

But I must stand apart, where I can gaze,
With eyes as cold as any stranger there—
Must stand apart, nor mingle with the few,
Those who, the world say, have the right
to care.

They weep-ah, God! if I might only love So little, that my grief might find, iii

So little, that my grief language theirs,
In tears some thawing of the barb that wounds and tears.

Tears, angel tears!—are all my cries la vain?
Will you not gather like the pearls that From ocean's depths, tossed by some angry storm,
To ease my heart and clear my burning eyes?

And yet, why thus?-for my sweet love is dead;
Ah, sure in death, at least, he can be mine;
Ah, sure the Fate that rose like some black
strand,
Must die with death—life's claims no
longer thine.
Mine, mine, tho' thou art dead, the bliss
to teel.

to feel,

That I can steal out to your lonely grave,

When others cease to think, and kneel and And sink my soul 'neath memory's mighty

And O! to-day is not like one that's gone, That fearful day of anguish—woeful grief— When thousand arrows lodged within my When thousand arrows lodged within my breast, To stab my heart and shut out Hope's re-

Then, when I quaffed Fate's bitterest polsonwith her wand she waved afar each heart, hight death nigh, I knew not how to But for ourselves we cannot choose life's

God willed it: and I felt it, He knows how, And He knows, too, the bitter biting pain That followed e'er the wound grew partly healed: Touched by Time's soothing hand, tho' cure was vain. And then my heart grew sick with silent woe. But rising morns brought duties to be I lived, I breathed, I even smiled and sung-But like an earth that moved without a

Twas then I learned the blest relief of tears: I lived because I breathed, and that was In the glad sunlight like a ghost I moved,
In sorrow shrouled as a funeral pall.
And yet, when in night's vast I gaze and see
The same blue heavens, and stars that
shone above,
The same queen moon, that listened to our
vows:

vows: I feel a gladness, as of first sweet love. But 0 to feel these eyes will never more Shine bright in beauty as they oft the

show;
To know those hands shall ne'er be clasped in mine,
Nor e'er my heart be gladdened with thy tone!

And thou art dead, and I am here alone,
Condemn-d till death to dree a dreary lot,
With daily tears my daily bread is wet,
Sad, weary, hopeless for that thou art
hotol

Not on the Earth, not in the vale of tears Where thou could'st never be my own own.
But thou art glorious, where nor days nor

years

Bring care or heart-break Thou'st the
victory won.

In Paradise Victory won.

But make thee ready, love. In Paradise
Almighty Love our Beings shall soon unite
Farewell! sad world with all thy toil and

wice, Welcome fair Heaven where all is love and light.

THE STORY OF THE

SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

BY A. WILMOT, F. R. G. S.

CHAPTER II. The student of history finds nothing more distinctly proved than that the Scottish Reformation was the work of an oligarchy. For a long period the crowe, the clergy, and the people, from whom the clergy sprung, were opposed by the nobility. The nobles of Scotland whom the clergy spring, were opposed by the nobility. The nobles of Scotland were extremely powerful, and a spirit of prideful competition urged them on to savage warfare, sometimes smoon them. selves, but more frequently against the established authorities. They murdered James I. and James III., imprisoned James V., rebelled against James II. and James III., confined Mary in the Castle of Lochleven, and afterwards deposed her. Their base comprises deposed her. Their base conspiracies form almost a framework to Scottish his-

tory.

There were in large cities no powerful free Burghers—no municipal spirit. The conformation of the country itself favoured the nobles, as its lakes, fens, morasses, and mountains rendered many of the chieftain's retreats almost inacces of the chieftain's retreats almost inaccessible. Frequent savage incursions from the highlands, and long continued sanguinary wars with England, desolated Scotland. Laing says truly that the nobles were too numerous for the extent of the country, "and there was no middle station between a proud landholder, and those who, having no property to lose, were ready for any tumult. A rich yeomanry, numerous merchants. A rich yeomanry, numerous merchants and tradesmen of property and all the denominations of the middle class, so important in a flourishing society, were long to be confined to England." Tytler tells us that during the unfortunate and lengthy captivity of David II. the nobles became completely insubordinate, and

These nobles and chiefs were the War and rapine were their principal employments, and such insecurity frequently prevailed that peaceful pursuits were almost impossible. It is notorious that even the burgesses sent to Parliament were completely under the sway of the nobles who ruled their towns. As one consequence of the opposition of the nobles to the Church, they detested and despised learning. After the time of John Knox in 1567, when the famous chief, Walter Scott of Harden, was married, we are told by Chambers in his Annals that the contract was signed by a notary, because none of the parties could sign their names. The Earls of Crawford and of Ross in

the north of Scotland, and the Earl of Douglas in the south, were each strong, but when united their power completely overawed that of the monarch (consequently we cannot be surprised that when James V. died of a broken heart, and the crown devolved upon an infant the nobles were able to head an irresist ible party of traitors, who acted in con-cert with Henry VIII. and Elizabeth to betray the cause of royalty and of the Catholic Church in Scotland). Several apostate priests of bad character, including John Knox, were used as tools only to be thrown aside unrewarded when they had done their work. The usual specious and unsound arguments based upon the bad lives of many dignitaries of the Catholic Church were, of course, used largely on this subject, the grossest exaggerations and calumnies were indulged in. But if we look thoroughly into this absurd ground for a radical change in doctrine we shall find that abuses simply arose from the free and normal action of Church having been paralysed. Unfortunately there was only one Queen Margaret. During the Catholic reign of her husband and his sons the great teaching power was free, but subsequently it was trammelled and interfered with in the grossest manner. McCrie tells as that Scotland from her local situation had been less exposed to disturbance from the encroaching ambition, vexatious exactions, and fulminating anathemas of the Vatican Court than the countries in the immediate vicinity of Rome." nothing is more proved in mediæval history than the fact that nations have become corrupt precisely in proportion to their alienation from or opposition to to their alienation from or opposition to the Holy See. Church dignitaries in Scotland became by degrees so dependent on the secular power that the latter succeeded in thrusting its own creatures into sacred offices, and in maintaining them there contrary to the canons. King James V., for instance, provided for his illegitimate children by making them abbots and priors of Helyrood House, Kelso, Melrose, Coldingham, and S. Andrew's. They received the income of benefices, committing the duties of their charge to others, and though they seldem took orders they ranked as clergymen, and by their vices brought disgrave upon the clerical body. When we find an open contempt for canonical freedem of election, and a cruel and forced separa-tion from the fountain head of authority we can no longer be surprised at the sad degeneracy of clerical morals. The doc trine had not changed, the Church denounced then, as it did in the days of St. Margaret, all that was unlawful. But it is necessary that scandals must come The tares have never ceased to grow with the wheat since Our Saviour preached on the hills of Galilee. The best eras of the Church have always been accompanied by the history of the bad conduct of many of her children as well as by the histories of heresies, but it is a great error to lay too much stress upon the former as a cause for the latter. The principle of submission to authority in matters of faith has always encountered resistance. The inherent pride of man s the fruitful source of heresy and infi-

delity. To this we can attribute the rebellions against faith which have occurred in every age of Christianity. If the sixteenth century had been an exception to this rule the question would have to be asked, "Looking at the nature of the human mind how is it possible that no sect appeared in that age?" One of the greatest philosophical writers of modern times makes this remark and gees on to say, "As soon as error was preached in the sixteenth century, whatver may have been its origin, occasion, and pretext, as soon as a certain number of followers assembled around its banner, forthwith Protestantism makes its appear ance, in all its extent, with its transcend ent importance, its divisions and subdivisions; I see it with boldness and energy make a general attack on all the doc-trines and discipline taught and observed by the Church. In place of Luther Zuinglius, and Calvin, let us suppose Arius, Nestorius and Pelagius; in place of the cross of the felagius; of the errors of the former, let them teach the errors of the latter; it will all lead to the same result. The errors will exc te sympathy; they will find defend-ers; they will animate enthusiasts; they will spread, they will be propagated with the rapidity of fire; they will be diffused; they will throw sparks in all directions; they will all be defended with a show of knowledge and erudition; creeds will change unceasingly; a thousand professions of faith will be drawn up; the llturgy will be altered—will be destroyed; the bonds of discipline will be broken; we shall have to sum up all in one word,

Protestantism." The war between the Scottish aristocracy and the clergy of the Church of Scotland was waged fiercely during the reign of James V. It was by means of the efforts of Beaton, Archbishop of S. Andrew's, that the king had effected his statement of the Douglasse and was en-The war between the Scottish aristoc-Andrew's, that the king had effected his escape from the Douglases and was enabled to take refuge in the Castle of Stirling. Ever afterwards this great ecclesiastic was his principal adviser and friend. The chancellorship of the kingdom was conferred upon the Archbishop of Glasgow, the Abbot of Holyrood became treasurer, and the Bishop of Dukeld came treasurer, and the Bishop of Dukeld was made Privy Seal. No follower of the house of Douglas was allowed to approach within twelve miles of the Court under pain of treason, and an act of attainder passed against the chief of that powerful family. The Earl of Angus had been driven out of Scotland, while the Earls of Bothwell, Maxwell and Home, as became completely insubordinate, and affected the style and title of princes.

prison. Other noblemen were severely punished, and the clergy held the highest offices of the State. In the interest of Justice and of the people it was evidently necessary that a competent High Court rhould be established, and the Archbishop of Glasgow instigated the formation of one of the noblest institutions of Scotland—the College of Justice. tions of Scotland—the College of Justice. This was a deadly blow aimed at the jurisdiction of barons and counts, where each nobleman in his own castle was the tyrant of his neighborhood. In this the tyrant of his neighborhood. In this the clergy were really the friends of liberty, of justice, and of the people, but they were priests of the Catholic Church and therefore debarred from any praise in works on the history of Scotland. Let any impartial man make himself thoroughly acquainted with the facts connected with the country of the Reformation and he will be events of the Reformation and he will be thoroughly surprised at the audacious conspiracy against truth, which lasts even to the present time. In recent ectures by men who are considered emin ent Divines of the Presbyterian Church steadfast attempt is made to gloss over and excuse the crimes and faults of the ruffian of the Reformation and his follow-ers, while special pleading of the most dishonest character is used to justify treason and crime. There is no real depth in the historical research of such Divines, and fortunately a spirit of inquiry is now in existence, under which it is even possible to question the dicta of Scottish ministers. The Catholic Church has been reviving, and must revive rapidly, in the land of S. Margaret, under the influence of liberty and of education; the narrow oppressive tyranny of Calvanistic minis-ters, under which Scotland groaned so long, is practically at an end, and the Catholic Hierarchy is once more firmly established in the land of Columbia and Kentigen, of Margaret, Malcolm, and David, of Wallace and of Bruce. Scotland has been too long under a dark cloud, but, thanks be to God, the diffusion of education has been a source of enlightenment. Men begin to see that the absurd phantasmal figures which they imagined to be the real doctrines of the Church are to be the real doctrines of the Church are mere creations of the imagination. The great bulwark of Protestantism, false-hood, is falling down in every direction, and men of intelligence are now swiftly ranging themselves on the side of truth. Knowledge and the diffusion of truth are too strong for the Protestant sects. The most learned men are always in the respective of the respective o most learned men are always in the var of conversion to the Church, and it is only over the unthinking and prejudiced who will not take the trouble to inquire that the diluted remains of the Presby

to the constant stream of calumny poured forth against the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church. The establishment of the College of Justice exasperated the nobles of Scotland almost to madness, and stern hat. red of the clergy and desire of revenge induced them to become traitors to their country as well as to their creed. secret understanding was soon arrived at with Henry VIII, who desired to take away that independence for which Wal-lace had died and Bruce successfully fought. The first Reformers indeed cared nothing for religion, but a great deal for revenge and for aggrandizement Their characters were as bad as their motives, and their conduct was quite on a par with both. Treason was

terian tyranny of one hundred years ago has any control. The spread of Calvinis-tic heresies, and their rampant continu-ance in Scotland, are really principally to be attributed to the ignorance of the

people and the comparative feeble means of civilization and enlightenment, united

panied by assassination, destruction, rapine, and plunder.

In 1538 James V. married Mary of Guise, a member of one of the principal Catholic families of Europe, and David Beaton, who negotiated the marriage, Beaton, who negotiated the marriage, was in 1539 made Archbishop of S. Andrew's and became the chief adviser of the king during the rest of his reign.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Whipping an Editor.

Editors, like other shrewd men, must live with their eyes open. A good sto is told of one who started a paper in a Western town. The town was infested by gamblers, whose presence was a source of annoyance to the citizens, who told the editor if he did not come out against them they would not come out his paper. He replied that he would give them a "smasher" next day. Sure enough his next issue contained the promised "smasher," and on the follow-ing morning the redoubtable editor, with scissors in hand, was seated in his sanctum, when in walked a large man with a club in his hand and demanded to know if the editor was in.

"No, sir," was the reply; "he has just stepped out. Take a seat and read the aper—he will return in a minute.' crossed his legs, with this club between them, and commenced reading a paper In the meantime the editor quietly vamosed down stairs, and on the landing he met another excited man, with a cudgel in his hand, who asked if the

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply: "you will find him seated up stairs, reading

latter, on entering the room, with a fearful oath, commenced a violent assault upon the former, which was resisted with equal ferocity. The fight was con-tinued till they had both rolled to the foot of the stairs, and had pounded each other to their hearts' content.

No sufferer from any scrofulous dis No sufferer from any scrofulous disease, who will fairly try Ayer's Sarsaparills, need despair of acure. It will purge the blood of all impurities, thereby destroying the germs from which scrofula is developed, and will infuse new life and vigor throughout the whole physical organization. organization.

A Great Source of Evil. Every farmer will admit that one of the most destructive evils to good crops is that of worms or parasites that prey upon vegetable life; other species of worms infest the human system and are productive of much suffering and ill health. Freeman's Worm Powders will offectually rid the system of this trouble effectually rid the system of this trouble, are pleasant to take and contain their

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

XXIII.

Oh, ancient land! where are those lords
Whose palace-gaies to me
Seem'd rusted as their father's swords,
Which won their share in thee!
Their avenues are all grass grown,
Their courts with moss are green,
Cold looks each tree, and tow'r and stone
Where no master's face is seen.

Having without hesitation restored the state Church, with its prelacy and liturgy, which in their heart of hearts they detested, the Puritans, who con trolled the Irish Parliament, proceeded to legislation looki: g to the settlement of the land claims arising out of the wars waged under Charles and Cromwell. The Cromwellians were bent on one purpose and that the procuring by act of Parlia ment the legalization of their spoliation. An act of settlement drawn up in strict literal adherence to the terms of the king's declaration at Breda, which had been so worded as to exclude almost all the Irish, was introduced into the Commons, and, of course, met with favor. The Lords were, however, disposed to support the claims of the ancient Catholic gentry. The Earl of Kildare, one of the most powerful noblemen of the kingdom, specially interested himself on behalf of the ancient proprietary. Kildare, and those who acted with him, directed his special attention to the enlargement of the fund for reprisals. It had been found that scandalous practices had been resorted to by the commissioners in granting these reprisals, that they had actually rejected the claims of the king's devoted followers and made grants to their own particular friends.

Another and more important clause says Taylor, tended greatly to diminish the claims of the adventurers. The English Parliament, not content with their lavish distribution of the lands of Ire-land, by the 17th of Charles I, acted on what they called the Doubling Ordinance. what they cannot be Doubing Ordinance.
This document declared, that whoever advanced one-fourth more than his original adventure, should have the whole doubled on account, and receive lands as if the double sum had been actually paid; and that, if the adventurer refus o advance this fourth, any other person on paying it, should reap the same advantage, on repaying the adventurer the sum he had originally advanced! Sir John Clotworthy, who had been lately created Lord Massarene, was a prime agent in procuring the enactment of this ordinance. He had, at the time, purchased up the shares of several adventurers; and he now zealously contended that the king was bound by the terms of the agreement. Kildare replied, that this ordinance could not be considered of the same validity as an act of Parliament; that the money raised in obedi-ence to it, had been used to pay the English army then fighting against the King; and that it was absurd to require the sacrifice of at least one hundred and fifty thousand acres, for which no consideration whatever had been received. In spite of Massarene's opposition, Kil-dare's clause enacting that the adven-turers should be satisfied only for the money advanced, and no more, was carried. The heads of the bill were at length finally determined. A copy was laid before the Lords justices, and by them transmitted to England; whith went also commissioners from both Houses of Parliament, and accredited agents, to plead the cause of the Irish Catholics.

Both parties, Catholics and Cromwellians, despatched agents to London. The agents of the latter strove by every means to excite the populace in the British capital against the Irish Catholics, services of the Catholics of Ireland to his family, suffered himself to be guided in this important matter by the Duke of Ormond, whose favor the Puritans had purchased by a gift of £30,000. Under the advice of the duke, Richard Talbot, one of the agents of the Irish, was committed to the tower, and another, Sir Nicholas Plunket, forbidden the royal presence. The bill, including the severe qualifications of innocency inserted by the influence of the Puritan party, soon after received the king's assent and was subsequently hurried through both houses of the Irish parliament. Never did a monarch prove so ungrateful as did Charles in permitting his loyal Catholic subjects to be robbed by his own and his father's most implacable foes. The act of settlement proved one of the most disastrous measures in the long series of cruel enactments devised to rob Ireland of the faith. Taylor goes on to speak of its provisions and their efforts in a manner that clearly shows that the intention of its framers was, at all hazards, to root out the Catholic proprietory from the soil of Ireland

Besides confirming and extending the declaration and instructions, and provid-ing for the appointment of commissioners to hear and decide claims, the act provided the restoration of all church ands, and the estates of Trinity College. Power was given to the commissione rower was given to the commissioners, during seven years, to plant Protestant colonies on lands not restored; and they were granted full authority to erect another college, to be of the University of Dublin, to be called by the name of the King's College, to be endowed with estates of the yearly value of £2.000, and King's College, to be endowed with estates of the yearly value of £2,000, and to be governed by such statutes as his Majesty should appoint. The two latter clauses have, ever since, remained a dead letter.

The Act of Settlement was received with indignation by all parties interested in its operation, and by none with fiercer

anger than the adventurers and soldiers anger than the adventurers and soldiers, for whose interest it best provided. The number of the Irish nobility and gentry nominated by the King to be restored in full, as objects of special favour, had been increased, which the Puritans deemed an unpardonable partiality to "the Popish interest," as they expressed it, though several of the nominees were Protestants. The restoration of church Protestants. The restoration of church property was scarcely less offensive to men who, in their secret souls, detested men who, in their secret souls, detested prelacy as much as papacy. And finally the clause enacting, that no adventurer should be satisfied for more money than he had really advanced, in the language of Hotspur,

And cuts me from the best of all my land, A huge half moon, a monstrous cantle out The royalist Protestant officers found The royalist Protestant officers found their security greatly diminished by some clauses of the act, especially by several large grants which were made to the Earl of Leicester and others. The Irish Catholics complained loudly and justly that they had not been heard fully before the Council, and that their agents had not been consulted in framing the set

not been consulted in framing the act.

The only person capable of managing the complicated affairs of Ireland was the Duke of Ormond. He had been the chief instrument in bringing about the confusion and disarrangement which pre-vailed; and on him the task of restoring order necessarily devolved. He came over as Lord Lieutenant with unusual over as ford Lieutenant with unusual pomp, and was received with great warmth by all parties, each hoping that he would be the advocate of their claims. The commissioners appointed to consider the qualifications of innocency were Englishmen; they had been carefully selected as account of their attacks. Englishmen; they had been carefully selected on account of their attachment to the cause of Protestant ascendancy; but they acted with more impartiality than the government either expected or desired. Rigorous as the qualifications of innocency had been made, in the first month of trials thirty-eight were pronounced innocent, and only seven noncent; in the second, seven were declared guilty, and fifty-three acquitted; in the third, seventy-seven were found mnoguilty, and hity-three acquitted; in the third, seventy-seven were found innocent, and only five condemned. This was a result which nobody had anticipated. Ormond, who had devised the entree plan of the qualifications and commissions, was confounded. The Cromwellians, fearing that their plunder was about to be wrested from their hands, boldly determined to take up arms. A committee of the officers who had served in Cromwell's army met to organize the scheme of a general inversetion and in Cromwell's army met to organize the scheme of a general insurrection, and laid a plan for seizing the Castle of Dublin. The House of Commons was in a violent rage at the probability of seeing justice done to the Papists. They presented an address to the Lord Lieutenant, requiring him to make the qualifications still more rigorous, and suggesting such alterations as would have involved the whole Irish party in one sweeping condemnation. The whole House, with condemnation. The whole House, with Sir Audley Mervyn the Speaker at their head, went up with the address; and Mervyn, on presenting it, made an inflated speech, full of dark hints and mysterious warnings. Ormond received the address very coldly, and gave a very unsatisfactory reply. Mervyn resolved to satisfactory reply. Mervyn resolved to appeal to the public, and printed his speech. Its quaint style and figurative obscurity was well suited to the temper of the times, and the prejudices of the people; and the government, dreading its effects, commenced prosecution against the printers both in London and Dublin. The Commons, finding that their directions had not been adopted, passed a resolution, declaring, "that they would apply their utmost remedies to prevent and stop the great and manifold prejudices and inconveniences which daily did, and were likely to happen, to the Protestants of Ireland, by the proceedings of the commissioners for execuceedings of the commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement."

Ormond feared that the Puritans would destroy their own interest, and determined to save them in spite of themselves. He prompty arrested the British capital against the Irish Catholics, and succeeded but too well. The king, who was too indolent to decide on anything himself, and too oblivious of the thing himself, and too oblivious of the read of the prompty arrested the principal leaders, and issued a proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of those who had escaped. But he did not venture to proceed with too much rigor against Protestant rebels; a few were executed; the rest received the king's pardon. The firmness of the king's pardon. The firmness of the Lord Lieutenant awed the violent faction in the House of Commons; they withdrew the obnoxious resolution, but at the same time they sent up an address, representing the dangerarising from recusants, and from the confluence of priests, friers and jesuits; and requested that a proclamation should be issued,

banishing all Popish ecclesiastics from the kingdom.

No less than four thousand claims were entered for trial before the com-missioners; and from the number that had already established their innocency. there was reason to dread that the Cath olic proprietors would recover a large portion of their estates. This was evaded portion of their estates. This was evaded by a new contrivance. The time for the sitting of the commissioners was limited to a certain number of days, during which only about one-fourth of the claims could be heard; the court then closed, and was never opened afterwards. About three thousand of the most ancient and respectable Irish families were thus stripped of their property, without even the form of a trial, without enjoying a privilege not refused to the meanest criminal, that of being heard in their own detence. They made strong and earnest supplications to the king for redress supplications to the King for redress; but Charles, in compliance with the advice of his councillors, refused to pay the slightest regard to their petitions. Of course, they were finally and hopelessly wined.

The Act of Settlement not having been found explicit enough for the Puritans and not ambiguous enough to cover the duplicity and the machinations of Ormond, it was decided to pass a supplementary measure with the title of "Act of Explanation and Final Arrangement." Of this act the writer just cited says :

"By the Act of Explanation it was provided, that all lands and possessions vested in the King by the Act of Settlement, should be freed and discharged from all estates tail, and from all conveyances made before the 23d of October 1641, by any tanget in tail. Parson per last of the Act of Settlement, should be shoul

theretofore adjudged innocent, were for-ever barred from any claim. The adven-turers and soldiers to be confirmed with-in two months. No adventurer, soldier, Forty-nine officer, or Protestant pur-chaser in Connaught or Clare, before the 1st of September 1663, in possession of lands restorable, to be removed, until he should have as much other forfeited land set out to him. All deficient advenset out to him. All deficient advenset out to him. All deficient adven-turers to be satisfied in the same barony or county. Protestant officers serving before 1649 confirmed in lands not already decreed away by the commisalready decreed away by the commissioners. Protestant purchasers from transplanted persons to hold two-thirds, and no person to be reprised above two-thirds. All lands vested in the King, or restored by virtue of any decrees, or by this or the former act, subject to quitrents as in the former act, except the lands in Ulster, which were to be thence. lands in Ulster, which were to be thenceforth charged at twopence per acre. In case of doubts or defect arising or appearing in the act, the commissioners might within two years after their next sitting, acquaint the Lord Lieutenant and Council therewith; and that such order of amendment or explanation as they should make in writing within the said two years, and enrolled in Chancery, as effectual as if it were part should b of the act.

In pursuance of this last clause, the commissioners proposed certain doubts to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, and an explanatory order was issued which may be considered part of the act. It declared, that all estates and posses-sions which, on the 23d of October 1641, or at any time since, belonged to any Irish Papist, or which had been returned by the civil survey or Down survey, as belonged to any Irish Papist, and which, at any time after the 22d of October 1641, were seized or sequestrated, or vested in his Majesty, upon account of vested in his Majesty, upon account of the rebellion, (excepting such estates as had been decreed to innocents, and belonged to them on the 22-1 of October 1641, and excepting such lands as had been restored to the former proprietors, because clause in the Acts of Settlement by some clause in the Acts of Settlement by some clause in the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and excepting any lands for which some judgment or de ree was held by a Protestant, in the late court, or pretended Court of Claims, or in any of the four courts before the 22d of August 1663), should at all times thereafter, in the four courts sitting in Dublin, and in all courts of justice, and in all tripls, actions and suits both in in all triels, actions and suits, both in law and equity, as well between his Majesty and any of his subjects, as between party and party, without any further proof, should be always construed to have been seized, sequestrated, and, from the 22d of October aforesaid, for from the 22d of George aloresta, for-feited to his Majesty, without any in-quisition or office found, &c. And it further declared, that after the commis-sioners for executing the said acts have sioners for executing the said acts have adjudged any of the said lands so vested in, or forfeited to his Majesty, to any person or persons who, by said acts, are entitled thereunto, and said acts, are entitled thereunto, and letters-patent should be thereon passad, the rights, titles and interests, of all persons whatsoever, who had been adjudged innocent, as well such as were Protestants as Papists, should be thereby concluded and barred forever, other than such rights and title as should be reserved in the letters-patent, and such rights as are the proper act of the pasts. rights as are the proper act of the party to whom such letters patent shall be granted, or of those under whom he claims as heir, executor or administrator, and other than such debts, leases or pay-ments, whereunto the same are, by the said act, made liable. It is also provided, said act, made liable. It is also provided, that the said lands, &c., in the said letters-patent contained, should be by the sai i acts confirmed, according to the several estates thereby granted, against the King, and all other persons or bodies political or corporate. And finally, that all adventurers and soldiers, their heirs and soldiers, their heirs and assigns, should have and enjoy an estate of inheritance in fee-simple, in such lands as should be certified to belong to them, unless some lesser estate should be therein expressly limited; and that in case such lesser estate should be that in case such lesser estate should be so limited, the party should be reprised out of other lauds, so as to make up his other two-third parts, by the said acts intended to him, equal in worth and value to others, who should have estates in fee-simple certified and granted to

in fee-simple certified and granted to them.

Such were the Acts of Seitlement and Explanation, whose importance was not overrated by Sir Audley Merryn, when he called them the "Magna Charta of Irish Protestants." But what were they to the Catholics? What, to the Irish patient, At heart tree things of the land. nation? At least two thirds of the land in the entire country changed masters. The new proprietors felt conscious that their claims were not founded in strict justice, and were tormented with a sense of insecurity; they looked upon the native Irish as their natural enemies, and native Irish as their natural enemies, and dreaded every hour some new attempt for the recovery of the forfeited estates. This dread of resumption existed within our own memory; and the probability that opening political power to the Catholics would lead to a claim for the restor olics would lead to a claim for the restor-ation of property, was by no means a weak argument against the concession of Catholic emancipation. That these acts had no foundation in justice, is evident. That they were inconsistent with sound policy, is almost equally clear; they caused Ireland to retrograde in everything that gives a nation value: they made her a drain on the wealth of England, when, from her natural resources, she might have become a source of additional wealth and security: they spread through the country a feeling that the English are the invoterate enemies of Ireland, which, though it payer was a English are the inveterate enemies of Ireland, which, though it never was perfectly just, and has long since lost even the semblance of justice, is not yet totally eradicated. It is difficult to make atonement for national injuries deep and long continued. The evil extends over the entire surface of society: the good will only be felt, or at least appreciated, by a few individuals.

The guilt of the Stuarts in thus abandoning to ruin innocent men to whom they were bound by every tie of honor and gratitude, did not go unpunished. James II. suffered for the crimes of his brother as well as for his own follies. If the Cromwellian party in Ireland had sunk into the same obscurity as their brethren in England, there would pro-1641, by any tenant in tail. Persons not bably have been no resistance to the

nocent, were forim. The advenconfirmed withenturer, soldier, Protestant pur-Clare, before the in possession of emoved, until he er forfeited land leficient adventhe same barony officers serving by the commis-burchasers from hold two-thirds, rised above two-l in the King, or y decrees, or by y decrees, or by subject to quit-act, except the ere to be thencece per acre. In fect arising or e commissioners after their next ord Lieutenant

and that such explanation as riting within the lled in Chancery, s if it were part last clause, the certain doubts and Council, and as issued which of the act. It

tes and posses. of October 1641, elonged to any d been returned Down survey, as apist, and which, 22d of October sequestrated, or ipon account of such estates as innocents, and 224 of October mer proprietors, ets of Settlement excepting any Igment or de ree aut, in the late rt of Claims, or s before the 22d d at all times courts sitting in s of justice, and suits, both in ell between his his subjects, as ty, without any questrated, and, er aforesaid, for-without any in-ad, &c. And it tter the commis-e said acts have

said lands so to his Majesty, ersons who, by thereunto, thereon passed, erests, of all per-id been adjudged as were Protes. be thereby conver, other than as should b patent, and such act of the party patent shall be der whom he or administrator. ame are, by t is also provided, &c., in the said granted, against persons or bodies And finally, that diers, their heirs ve and enjoy an n fee simple, in e certified to be me lesser estate ssly limited; and estate should be ould be reprised to make up his

by the said acts l in worth and ould have estates and granted to Settlement and portance was not y Mervyn, when Magna Charta of what were they at, to the Irish hirds of the land hanged masters t conscious that founded in strict ated with a sense oked upon the ural enemies, and me new attempt forfeited estates. n existed within the probability ower to the Cath im for the restorby no means a the concession of That these acts stice, is evident tent with sound lly clear; they grade in every on value: they wealth of Eng-atural resources,

ciety: the good ts in thus abanat men to whom very tie of honor go unpunished. he crimes of his own follies. 1f in Ireland had scurity as their nere would pro-

a source of addi-ity: they spread feeling that the

erate enemies of

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ice, is not yet difficult to make

njuries deep and vil extends over

despotism of the Stuarts: James might have kept his throne, and England lost its constitution. But the wise dispensa-tions of Providence in this instance, as in countless others, produced universal good from partial evil. The reformed religion and the civil liberties of Europe religion and the civil liberties of Europe depended then on the preservation of freedom in England; and, but for the strong support that the English patriots possessed in the Cromwellian settlement they probably would have failed in the contest. Ireland alone paid the price by which European liberties were purchased, reaped little advantage from

their blessings.

The conduct of the Duke of Ormond in these transactions has been the theme of unmeasured praise, and equally un-measured censure. Yet is there no point of fact at issue between his advocates and his opponents. If, for the sake of establishing a Protestant interest in Ireland, it was lawful, and even praiseworthy, to commit treachery, fraud, and universal robbery, then may we join in all the culogiums that have been heaped upon him; but if the best end cannot sanctify the worst means—if Mammon and Moloch be unworthy allies to the cause of pure religion—then must we condemn him as one who sacrificed up-ight principle to questionable policy,

guilty of atrocious evil to effect nd was guilty of atrocious evil to effect a doubtful good. The most instructive commentary on his conduct is the simple fact, that, before the civil war, his estates only yielded him about £7,000 per annum; but, after the final settle-ment, his annual income was upwards of \$50,000 more than ten times the farmer £80,000, more than ten times the former He felt, to the last hour of his life, a lurking consciousness, that the part he had acted would not bear a close examination; and writhed under attacks made on him in pamphlets by the men he had betrayed and undone. One of these, named "The Unkind Deserter," is distinguished by its superior ability and deep pathos. There are few who could read the simple and touching details of the writer's statements, with out pity for the deserted, and indigna tion against the deserter. Ormond at tempted no reply; he suppressed the book, and threw the printer into prison; but he was afraid to give the matter additional publicity, by bringing the question

into a court of justice.

There was a time when it would have been neither safe nor prudent to detail the facts recorded in this chapter; but that time is now past forever. There is no longer and prudential motive for concealing the truth; and it has been, there-fore, told as amply as our limits would permit, and yet not without some feelings of reluctance; for the writer, being himself descended from Cromwellian settlers, would gladly have given a more favorable account of their proceedings, if he could have done so with truth.'

That the strictures passed on the Stuart family by this Protestant writer were fully deserved none will deny, that those passed on Ormond were likewise merited will be further shown in our Well, gentlemen, in face of all this—in narration of his dealings with the Irish episcopacy, in which the utter selfishness and unscrupulousness of the man will be made apparent.

PARNELL'S SPEECH.

The following is a verbatim report of the speech delivered by Charles Stewart

description of to-night, and the expression of an opinion as regards the results which to-night must produce (hear, hear). You, my lord, have recalled to our memories the historical occasion of the assemblages one hundred years ago in this hall. I trust that those who come after us-I not only trust but feel sure that those who come after us at the centennial anniversary of to day will occupy a brighter, a higher, and a greater position, and will see their country occupy a greater and a higher position than we are fated to see to-day cheers). I shall not attempt to reply in any way to your lordship's eulogy, speak-ing as an Itishman to an assembly of Irishmen and Irishwomen (applause). I shall only say that I believe and I think that the result of the great movement of the last few years shows that I am right in that belief (cheers), that there must have been many Irishmen who thought and felt as I did, many undoubtedly more able and more willing than I was ("no, no") to effect to my thoughts and my

eye of his landlord (hear, hear), with the knowledge that in that landlord's power rested the whole of the future of himself and of his family; that his position was literally no better, physically not so good, as the lot of a South African negro (hear, hear); that he was endeavoring to make both ends meet, that his life was a constant struggle to keep the roof over his head and over the head of his family by the most grinding and pinching selflenial. I saw, as you have all seen, the Irish laborer, whose lot even to this day has been but very little improved (hear, hear), but for whom there is now also, I

from heaven dripping upon the couch on which he was forced to lie; dressed in rags; subsisting upon the member food; and whether I looked up 1 one side, irresistible conviction was barne back upon me that here was a nation corrying on its life, striving for existence, atriving for nationhood under such difficulties as had never beset any other people on the face of Europe (hear, hear).

face of Europe (hear, hear).

THE ODDS AGAINST THE LAND MOVEMENT.

Many of us saw these things. To many of us these same thoughts occurred. And some three years ago we resolved-and I am proud and happy to say that at this board to night there are many present who joined in that resolve—that these things should no longer be if we could help it. And the historian of the future will say for the Land League movement, if he be unprejudiced and truthful, that never was there a movement formed to contend against such an infamous and horrible system—a system which even the horrible system—a system which even the British Parliament, and the influence and laws of England, have already partially admitted to be a gigantic system of rob-bery and fraud (cheers)—that never was there a movement formed to contend against such a system with so much odds against it, in the carrying out of which, I will not say even in connection with which, but in association with which there was so much moderation and discretion, and such an utter absence of crime, and of the strong passions which agitate men (cheers, in which the clo-ing words of the sentence were lost).

THE FORCE WE HAVE TO FACE.

THE FORCE WE HAVE TO FACE.

Ireland is not in a normal condition. If she had been we never should have had the system of landlordism that my friend Mr. Davitt has devoted his life and vowed his future to the extermination of. (Cheers.) We never should have had it; and we certainly should not have it now, were it not that this system is upheld by a stronger nation and a stronger power than our own. We always have to take into account that no matter how we may strive to keep within the limits of the constitution, this strong people outside of us and particularly opposed to us will always meet us with the rule of force; and in striving for and obtaining the parital justice that we have yet obtained we have been met with this rule of force. Look about you on every side. You see over 30,000 soldiers of the regular army re-30,000 soldiers of the regular army retained in Ireland. You see another and more efficient army of 15,000 policemen for the purpose. You have seen the law, the ancient law, of habeas corpus, repeatedly thrown away in regard to Ireland, and the most signal example of this particular breach of the Constitution out of ticular breach of the Constitution, out of many breaches which are being constantly made in the British Constitution in Ireland (laughter), was when one thousand Irishmen were thrown into prison by the late lamented Buckshot Forster (groans and laughter). We are now living under a coercion which is the combined result of the Irish question, and how to meet it by

face of the fact that no man's life, much less his liberty, is at the present moment safe—Lord Hartington has the coolness to

tell us that the Liberal party will co-operate with the Irish party (laughter).

A Voice—If he gets a chance.

Mr Parnell—When we abandon our un constitutional ways and use only constitu-tional methods (laughter). I would tional methods (laughter). I would rather have preferred to say that, until the Liberal party abandon their unconstitu tional methods, and betake themselves to the observance of even the British Constitu-

No QUARTER FOR EMIGRATIONISTS.
We regard any system of emigration which has yet been tried in this country as a murderous blow (loud cheers), against the life of our nation (renewed cheers), accompanied by untold sufferings to the unhappy individuals on whom the experiment is made (cheers). It is useless for the Tuke committee to present us with their carefully selected cases of certain individuals who have been prosperous in their new homes beyond the Atlantic. We know enough from bitter experience what must be the fate of the unfortunate man who has emigrated with his family at the who has emigrated with his family at the rate of £5 per head, including the passage money (hear, hear); and we have irresistible proof to show that three-fourths of the emigrants who have been sent out from Ireland during the last year or two have been compelled to find their homes in the miserable garrets of New York, Boston, and Montreal (cheers). Whatever Mr. Tuke's individual motives may be—and he may be a philanthropist of the gurest water for all I Know—the proceedings of the committee stand exposed as an ings of the committee stand exposed as an indecent attempt to assist the Government As an Irishman, I have no doubt, in common with many thousands of my countrymen, I looked around me; I saw longed to them of providing for the welcountrymen, I looked around me; I saw the artisan in the town struggling for a precarious existence with a torpid trade, with everything againt him; I saw the Irish tenant farmer trembling before the eye of his landlord (hear, hear), with the knowledge that in that landlord's power rested the whole of the future of himself and of his family; that his position was than by those wolves in sheep's clothing, the Whigs (hisses). If emigration must be tried, if it is such a wonderfully good be tried, if it is such a wonderfully good thing for the poor people, why should they not try it upon some of those congested districts in London (applause). If I mistake not, any attempt to bring into practical operation the theories of Lord Spencer and Lord Derby (hisses) with regard to emigration would lead—and, by the way, we never heard of Lord Spencer (hisses) carrying any child out of the slums

(hisses) carrying any child out of the slums of St. Giles on board an emigrant ship in

form, of every advance for public liberties in Ireland, that it has to be liberties in Ireland, that it has to be accompanied by great suffering for the people, by great sacrifices on the part of individuals, and by relatively small gain in proportion to the exertions which have been made. Who can doubt what would have happened to landlordism in Ireland, if any other European country was face to face with the movement of the last few years. It would no longer have troubled us. But we have in our country hard facts to meet with and to grappie with. We have such individuals as Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan (groans), and try hard facts to meet with and to grappie with. We have such individuals as Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan (groans), and I do not think I exaggerate when I say that although these two individuals have been vastly helped by the Coercion Act, of which they have made such liberal use—I do not think I exaggerate when I say that the present Irish Executive is probably characterised by greater meanness and by greater incapacity (hear, hear) than any other of its predecessors; that it is ceatain, just as certain as that our poor friend Mr. Forster (groans and laughter) was obliged Forster (groans and laughter) was obliged to retire precipitately from this country, or rather was not allowed to "come back or rather was not allowed to "come back to Erin" (laughter); that it is just as cer-tain that this present Government of Ire-land will prove, sooner or later—and prob-ably much sooner than later—as great and

as conspicuous a failure as any of its pre-decessors (applause). EARL SPENCER'S GALLOWS GOVERNMENT. For Lord Spencer there is of course some excuse—he does not owe his position to the fact that he has distinguished himself in the walks of literature (laughter), or to the fact that he is even a representaor to the fact that he is even a representa-tive of the people (renewed laughter). He has been distinguished by none of those qualities which go to make a states-man (taughter). He simply came over to Ireland as the assistant of Mr. Forster (groans), and it is most desirable, since it is so of often dinned into our ears it is so of often dinned into our ears about the mingled gentleness and firmness—I think that is the expression (laughter)—of Lord Spencer, it is most desirable that we should always remember, that we should never forget that the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland simply came over as a very inferior bottle-holder to Mr. Forster (loud and prolanged engages). It was thereinferior bottle-holder to Mr. Forster (low 1 and prolonged applause). It was, therefore, to be expected that Lord Spencer should distinguish himself by the administration of the new Coercion Act, by his refusal to spare that pillar of English rule in Ireland, Mr. Marwood, from any of the duties of his office (hisses), by his imprisonment and his tortures, by his fines and police questered upon an unoffending and guildless people. We are not surprised, I say, that Lord Spencer should do his little best to imitate the biggest of the big coercionists who ever came to the big coercionists who ever came to Ireland, and that he should desire to give full play to the unbridled insolence and

on of the foreign garrison in Ireland (applause), PINCH OF HUNGER'S PLANK-BED. But what can we say of Mr. Trevelyan (groans), a distinguished Radical, the good newphew of his great granduncle (laughter). Mr. Forster used to have a nick of overwhelming us all by saying that his great ambition was to enable everybody in Ireland to do what they had been sight to do clambia. Pet everybody in Ireland to do what they had a legal right to do (laughter). But Mr. Trevelyan's great ambition seemed to be to prevent anybody in Ireland from doing what they had a legal right to do (laughter and prolonged cheers). Take, for instance, three salient examples of Mr. Trevelyan in Ireland—his imprisonment of my honorable friend Mr. Harington (cheers), his seizure of the Kerry Sentinel, and his imprisonment of the editor, and lastly, his suppression by the speech delivered by Charles Stewart Parnell at the Rotunda Banquet, on the cocasion of the presentation of the progress of general reform, to which and presentation of the progress of general reform, to which and presentation of the presentation of the progress of general reform, to which and presentation of the progress of general reform, to which and presentation of the present know how adequately to express my leerings with regard not only to your lord—ship's address, not only to the address of the Parnell National Tribute, but also regarding this magnificent demonstration, for I can call it nothing else. But, my the land continued cheers).

No QUARTER FOR EMIGRATIONISTS.

We regard any system of emigration term of the purpose of amending the Act by the advanced cheers.

We regard not only to your lord—our present position as an independent his tenant farmer constituents that if they did not do something for the laborers, the would be consistent and purpose of amending the Act by the advanced cheers.

No QUARTER FOR EMIGRATIONISTS.

We regard not only to your lord—our present position as an independent his tenant farmer constituents that if they did not do something for the laborers, the would be consistent as an independent his tenant farmer constituents that if they did not do something for the laborers, the would be consistent as an independent his tenant farmer constituents that if they did not do something for the laborers, the purpose of amending the Act by the adanission of leasenoiders within the Land Act, the amendment of the Healy Clause, and soforth. Mr. Harrington, of course, has a perfectly legal right to do this over in Westminster, but he had not a legal right to tell his constituents in Ireland that he was going to do it in Westminster, and accordingly he was put into prison, and he was taught on the plank bed that although he might have a legal right in

very dangerous men (applause), and one day when the printer's devil, who had by some misfortune got into Mr. Harrington's employment, took snatching a proof purporting to be Invincible notices from Mr. Harrington's type, the great exusc was framed, and the printing press of the Kerry Sentinel was seized, the type was destroyed, the newspaper was suppressel, and they were all sent off to Dublin Castle. The boy admitted that he had done this thing, and without the

knowledge of the editor or of any respon-

landed proprietors of England (hear, hear)

WHO WOULD BE FREE MUST SUFFER.

Now gentlemen, we have notarrived at cur present position without having to submit to and to suffer a very great deal. It is the history of every measure of reference of every weasure of reference of every measure of reference of every weasure of reference of every weasure of reference of every measure of every every measure of every every measure of every measure of every measure of every eve small way can be found of the utter un-scruplousness of our rulers, of their utter want of common interest (applause) than the fact that Mr. Harrington is still de-tained as a common felon within prison walls, lying on a prison bed, and eating prison fare ("shame") for an offence of which it must be perfectly well known to these men in Dublin Castle that he is as absolutely invocent as Law (anylows).

A Voice—We will have revenge.

Mr. Parnel!—My friend says we will have revenge. All I can say is that he will have to have lots of patience before he has his revenge.
A GOVERNMENT OF TREACHERY AND TRICK-

I now come to the last example of this most pernicious and extraordinary Government—the suppression of the Northern meetings. Mr. Trevelyan may be able to meetings. Mr. Trevelyan may be able to cross the water and hoodwink the simple people of Galashiels, but he is not going to throw dust on any section of the Irish people, either Irish nationalists or Irish Orangemen (cheers); and I can hardly believe that Mr. Trevelyan does himself the honor of believing what he told them (hear, hear). All through his speech it is easy to hear). All through his speech it is easy to detect the self-satisfied chuckle of the man who exaggerates for his own purpose the danger likely to arise from the action of a few poor wretched Orangemen, and who deliberately exaggerates for the same purpose the resources for mischief of the landlords who hire them (cheers.) He admits the illegality of those proceedings from the top to the bottom. He describes them in the most forcible language, while he enormously magnifies the results likely to arise from them (cheers). And what is the excuse for the action of the Government —an action, you must remember, exactly in accord with the wishes and demands of the law-breakers? His excuse was that it would take a 1,000 infantry and cavalry to protect the constitutional right of public meeting, and enable those seeking an alteration in the law to do what they had a legal right to.

FALSE APOLOGIES EXPOSED.

If Nationalists meet together to obtain an alteration of the Land Act—if my Lord Mayor goes to Derry to deliver a

lecture (cheers) on the extension of the franchise to Ireland, the excuse for proclaiming the meeting in the one case, and for at best winking at the designs of the assassins who fired at him, was that it hesitate to protect the Lough Mask expedition in 1880, because it took 1,000 infantry and cavalry to protect them 7 lid they aver refuse vertextion to a relative to the protect them 7 lid they aver refuse vertextion to a relative to the protect them 7 lid they aver refuse vertextion to a relative to the protect them 7 lid they aver the protection to a relative to the protection to the protection to the protect the Lough Mask expedition in 1880, because it took 1,000 infantry and cavalry to protect them 7 lives a relative to the protection to the pr Did they ever refuse protection to any landlord engaged in the eviction of his interest of the tenant? Did the English reviling, of which he, no doubt, is justify Government—was it ever known to refuse all the arms and all the men that might be necessary for such a purpose? (No.) Did the Government shrink from holding 1,000 untried men in prison for twelve long months in 1881 and 1882 lest any impediment would be offered to the legal views of the lead and legal views of the lead of the countless errors controlled. be offered to the legal rights of the land-lord class? No. All our experience of English force in Ireland results in this, and that they are always willing to employ that force to the fullest extent while it is a question of protecting the so called rights of the minority against the majority (cheers). The proceedings in the North teaches us this lesson, that the law in Ireland is only powerful when the

PATIENT PERSEVERANCE WILL WIN. Gentlemen, we are told about the fran purpose of amending the Act by the admission of leaseholders within the Land Act, the amendment of the Healy Clause, and soforth. Mr. Harrington, of course, and soforth. Mr. Harrington, of course, mons a solid band of solid men—(cheers)
—who would vote steadily against any westminster, he had no legal right at all in Ireland (hear, hear). Take the second example—the proceedings in reference to the suppression of the Kerry Sentinel.

Mr. Harrington's brother. Mr. Harrington's brother was engaged in the perfectly legal occupation of bringing out a country newspaper—a country weekly newspaper. It was not a newsthe perfectly legal occupation of bringing out a country newspaper—a country weekly newspaper. It was not a newspaper that had set any large portion of the West of Ireland on fire. I am not aware that he had even set a large portion of the country Kerry on fire. At all the country Kerry on fire. of the county Kerry on fire. At all events, Mr. Harrington's brother had been engaged in bringing out this weekly newspaper for twenty months during the existence of Mr. Forster's Coercion Act without ever having been reasonably susyes, but Mr. Trevelyan was going to change all that. He knew better. He knew that the brothers Harrington were acter of the shifts and evasions which the Irish Executive have daily resorted to show that we must win. (cheers.) Coercion cannot last for ever (cheers), and there is one thing more to be said, as this Coerci it into his head to beguile an idle hour by snatching a proof purporting to be Invin-down—there is one thing we must remem ber, and remind the English people of-—that if there is one fact more certain than another it is the fact that if we are to be coerced, even if the present Coercion Act, or any part of it, is to be renewed, if sible person about the place. The notice in question presented all the internal and external evidence of want of genuineness andwant of authority. No child even would

shall rule England. This is a great force and a great power; if we may not rule ourselves we can at least cause them to be ruled as we choose (cheers). This force has already gained for Ireland inclusion in the coming Franceise Bill, and we have reason to be proud, hopeful, and energetic, determined that this generation shall not pass away until it has bequeathed to those who came after us the great bitth-right of national independence and prosperity (loud cheers).

THE JESUITS.

We make place with pleasure for the following interesting communication, which lately appeared in the True Wit-

ess. Sin,—Your remarks in last week's issue, regarding the barkings of your evangelical contemporary against the Jesuits, has recalled to my mind an interesting little sketch of the Jesuit mission at Tadousac in the early days of the colonly, which I read not long since, and the record of the daily lives of those devoted men, as portrayed by a venerable Father of the Society, is of a nature to accentuate the indignation which all Catholics justly feels towards the tra-ducers of the illustrious order of St. Ignatius.

Ignatius.

A discussion is now being carried on, as you are no doubt aware, in the French press, and it is to this controversy we are indebted for the venomous attacks in our snug offices or samptuous in our snug offices or samptuous attacks. which have attracted your attention in the columns of that sanctimonious sheet, the only (Deo Gratias) religious daily in the world." It goes without saying that the Pecksniffs and Chadbands of the Pur-itanical organs are only too glad of an and are particularly jubilant when the occasion is offered by soi disant Catholics. A historian (?) of the present day has attempted to write the history of his countrymen, the French Canadians, and in the course of his work has seen fit to criticise, with undue and unwarranted severity, that noble vanguard of the Church; a course which cannot be said to display phenomenal originality, for the same ground has been gone over thousand of times by enemies of the Church ever since the foundation of the society. The writer has thus far received encouragement and support from a few flip-pant "chroniquers" whose approval carries little weight and whose literary integrity, as shown by divers compromis assassins who fired at him, was that it would take 1,000 infantry and cavalry to anything else. Did the Government worthiness of Bret Harte's famous bestowed upon them by the bitter and landlord engaged in the eviction of his tenants, or to any sheriff engaged in forestalling the Land Ast by selling out the interest of the tenant? Did the English reviling of which he, no doubt is justly severity the countless errors, contradic-tions, and misstatements, involuntary and otherwise, which he discovers scattered through the work. Great stress is laid on "documents" by which the author claims he can substantiate all his

statements. Yet a few days since a French Canadian gentleman of the high-

est standing, in a letter to La Minera charged the historian with an offense

the arduous duties of a missionary in the arctious duties of a missionary in those early days, a life that was a long and weary martyrdom. The mission-aries were dependent on the good-will of the savages for food and lodging, lived with them in their narrow, crowded wig wams in which they were obliged to tak a sitting posture when not on their knees. In the winter the wigwams were constantly filled with dense extension of the suffrages in England if Ireland were left out, we would see very little of the inclusion of Ireland in the forthcoming bill. We can survey these contests between the English parties with sioned painful inflammation of the eyes, often debarring them from reading their breviaries and rendering it necessary for them to be led by the hand. Strong fires were kept up through the day, rendering the wigwams insupportably hot, while at night they were nearly frozen with the intense cold. The cabins were so small that it was impossible to sleep with the form stretched out, and they lay with their heads against the oute snowy margin, which position frequent-ly brought on toothache and other ills They were obliged to constantly sleep in their clothes, and never removed them except when forced to do so to banish the vermin which they caught from their savage companions, who, particularly the children, had ever on hand a surplus stock. They were overrun with dogs, often as many as ten in the wigwam running over and sleeping on them. One solitary dish served for the inmates, including the dogs; the only washing the dish ever received was when it was wiped out with an old greasy skin, or licked by the dogs. The Indians were inex-pressibly filtby in their preparation of tood, the meat being full of hairs and all sorts of impurities. The missionaries could cat only when fool was offered them. They hat for napkins old dirty Act, or any part of it, is to be renewed, if the constitution is not to be restored to us, these things shall be done by the Tory Government, and not by the Liberal Government (cheers), and shall carry with them in the shape of increased taxation the facility and panalize inflicted unous the facility and panalized unous the facility and panali the fruits and penalties inflicted upon us.

Beyond a shadow of doubt it will be for the Irish people in England, poorly as they are supported, and isolated as they are, and for your independent members to determine at the next general election whether the Torm or Libertal Ministries. hear), but for whom there is now also, I trust, a day of light and hope dawning (cheers and cries of T. P. O'Connor). I saw the Irish laborer the lowest of the low, the slave of the slave, with not even a dry roof over his head, with the rain

cold cabins, at others on the snow with a few branches of spruce under them, with stockings and clothing soaking wet, hop-ing to get a few snatches af refreshing sleep. I pass over many details, but ing to get a few snatches af refreshing sleep. I pass over many details, but have given sufficient to enable us to form an idea of the almost superhuman courage which animated these saintly heroes. They were men, well-born, educated and refined, accustomed to the usages and comforts of the foremost nation of the age, yet they gave up all to carry salvation to the poor untutored sons of the forest. To more perfectly serve their Divine Master, they voluntarily abandoned their native land, many amongst them destined never again to behold the fair shores of sunny France, tore themselves from family kindred, and all those tenfrom family kindred, and all those tender ties that bind loving human hearts. They did all this to embrace a life of endless toil, privation and hardship; and more than this, many of them died at the martyr's stake after having endured

the marryr's stake after having endured atrocious cruelties, to which death was a relief and a deliverance.

We, poor weak-kneed, effeminate children of this puffed-up nmeteenth century, shudder as we read the sickening details of the cruel torments and appalling suffering borne with such heroic endurance. Even the ordinary everyday discomforts of their life amongst the weary years? Oh, no! but enscenced in our snug offices or sumptuous homes, we can coolly criticise and presumptuously impugn their motives, and tell their brethren brethren of to-day that they brought their troubles on themselves by an excess of religious zeal. The Jesuits despised nor feared no ordeals, however repugnant to weak human patters thay came to win to weak human nature; they came to win souls to God. While they thankfully accepted from their savage hosts and pupils rancid meat and disgusting stews, let us, wise children of our generation, merrily sing gastronomic lyrics in honor of succulent bivalves, and the other good things of our day, in which we delight to indulge. While they, surrounded by well-nigh insuperable difficulties and exasperating distraction, laboriously wrote annals which to day are of priceless value, and which we do not disdain to consult in order to acquire renown as historians, let us gaily dash off pompous odes to greet the advent of disreputable wandering players, whose damaged reputations and most unsavory antecedents forever banish them from the pale of respectable society. Let us in stilted verse pass homage to their gaunt and questionable charms. They may perchance be dissolute and shameless; what matter; they

are "chic," that suffices.

While the Jesuits, with heaven-inspired generosity, gave their talents, their labors, and their lives for the formation and well being of the colony, let us, with patriotic ardor, give joy to their most implacable enemies (and our own for that matter) by covert sneers and open disparagement. While they labored indesparagement. When they moved in cessantly wherever good was to be accomplished, yet we shall ever look upon them as crafty intriguers, thirsting to usurp civil power. When their martyrs are extelled, let us, with colossal puerility, protest that colonists were also masd, therefore the Jesuits shall not be red. We may from time to time award to them a puny meed of praise, in order that we may acquire the right to censure them, and when our patriotic labors shall have been brought to a close. perhaps the Royal Society of Canada may graciously accord to us an academic

Montreal, December 10th, 1883,

What it did for an Old Lady. Coshocton Station, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1878. Gents—A number of people had been using your Bitters here, and with marked

effect. In one case, a lady of over seventy years, had been sick for years, and for the past ten years has not been able to be around half the time. About six months ago she got so feeble she was helpless. Her old remedies, or physicians being of no avail, I sent to Deposit, forty five miles away, and got a bottle of Hor Bitters. It improved her so she was able to dress herself and walk about the house. When she had taken the second bottle she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbor's and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use. W. B. Hathaway, Agt., U. S. Ex. Co.

A Common Annoyance.

Many people suffer from distressing attacks of sick headache, nausea, and other bilious troubles, who might easily be cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. It cured Lottie Howard, of Buffalo, N. Y., of this complaint and she praises it

Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes : "Dur Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes: "During ten years active practice I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda came under my notice, I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction, and is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it is my own family almost as a have used it in my own family almost as a beverage during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscalar or nervous system."

Tried in Toronto.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, reports the removal of eight feet of tapeworm by the use of one bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. This medicine is reliable for all kinds of worms that afflict childron or schill. worms that afflict children or adults

Caution.

We advise all who are afflicted with a cough or cold to beware of opiates and all medicines that smother and check a cough suddenly, as serious results surely ollow. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam losens and breaks up coughs and colds in a safe and effectual manner.

The cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diptheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathmly to ing the chest or throat, for taking inter-might nally or inhaling, it is a matchless com-

The Extholic Mecory ublished Weekly at 496 Richmond Stree London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

P. J. Coffey, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St.

RATES PER ARNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00; bree Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten opies, \$12.50. Payable in every case in tising rates made known on appli-

on.

proved by the Bishop of London, and samended by the Bishops of Ottawa, gaton, and Peterboro, and leading Oath-Clergymen throughout the Dominion. I correspondence addressed to the Pabers will receive prompt attention.

Trears must be paid in full before the grean be stopped. writing for a change of address avariably send us the name of their

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1884. THE MEN OF MAYO SPEAK.

There was held on Sunday, the ninth

of December last, at Ballina, a great meeting of the people of Mayo to pronounce on the political issues before the Irish nation, and condemn the treason of the county members, Messrs. Nelson and O'Connor Power.

The chair was taken by the Very Rev. The chair was taken by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Donoghue, who said that one of the representatives of the county was to them as a dumb beast, and the other, who had raised himself on the shoulders of the people, had the audacity to go into the alien House of Commons and declare to the enemies of Ireland that he stood there in opposition to the bishop and pricets of Mayo. Now, it gave him the greatest pleasure to declare from that platform that pleasure to declare from that platform that Mr. O'Connor Power shall not long be in a position where he could have an opportunity of making such a statement. The people of Mayo were assembled that day people of Mayo were assembled that day people of Mayo were assembled their dis in their thousands to pronounce their dis tinct and emphatic protest against the misrepresentation of that man. On a for-mer occasion Mr. Power had declined to spend the money sufficient to come there
and raise his voice on behalf of those whom he had been sent to represent, and on this occasion he had been invited, but sent no reply, and he (the chairman) could tell by this that he need never attempt to show his face or raise his voice in that county again. Mayo had been, he might say, boycotted in the House of Commons, but they could no longer tolerate the indignity of occupying such a position.

Mr. Smith, the secretary of the meeting, formally announced that invitations had been issued to the two county members and that the meeting was held under the approval of the Most Rev. Dr. Conway. Bishop of the diocese. Mr. O'Connor Power did not vouchsafe an ack nowledgment of the invitation sent him, and Mr. Nelson sent a most extraordinary reply :

Belfast, Dec. 9, 1883.

MEN OF MAYO—I am not at liberty to speak to you on Sunday next face to face.

You may rest assured that Ireland's righteous claim to manage its own affairs has never been compromised, never been betrayed by us. Our society was making steady progress in convincing Irishmen of all sects that ecclesiastical interests were not included in our programme when the Down election covered us with shame and confusion. Appoint a committee of up-right men to sift this election. I will meet it and convince it that we have not deceived you. Isaac Nelson.
P. S.—I send one of our addresses,

and if you engage to spread it in Mayo I will send as many as you please.—I. N. We are not surprised to learn that the reading of this letter evoked the greatest merriment. The men of Mayo give the world the fullest knowledge of their views in a series of manly and forcible resolutions. These resolutions were moved by the Rev. P. McHale, who delivered a stir

ring address. He moved : That this mass meeting of the electors and non-electors of Mayo declare that Mr. John O'Connor Power, by his backslidings towards the Irish party, and his laudation of the Coercion Government in his recent Manchester speech, has forfeited the con-fidence of this, and proved himself un-worthy of any Irish National constitu-

That we hereby call upon the Rev. Isaac Nelson to resign a trust which he is either unwilling or unable to fulfil in the House of Commons in accordance with the

views and wishes of this constituency.

That this meeting declares its confidence in the Irish Parliamentary party, and pledges itself to support no candidate at the coming general election who will not

the coming general election who will not consent to sit and vote with that party and Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons.

That we adopt the programme of the Irish National League, and will endeavor, to the best of our power, to work out its purpose—to win the land for our country, and legislative independence for the Irish

The resolutions met with the unanimous endorsation of the vast multitude present. We are happy to have on record the honest determination of the patriotic men of Mayo. That county will, at the next election, give Mr. Parnell two supporters of unswerving fidelity and undoubted devotedness to the cause of their native land.

Mayo, by its solemn declaration. affirms the endorsation of Mr. Parnell's policy given at the polls by Monaghan. Wexford, Sligo and Limerick.

Our biographical sketches of dis tinguished Canadian Catholics will. as already announced, begin early this year. These sketches will constitute one of the RECORD's chief features of interest for the current year. We are also promised for an early issue an interesting sketch of the College of Ste. Therese, one of the best known educational establishments in the Diocese of Montreal and being commanded by Zebehr Pasha.

Province of Quebec.

IGNORANCE.

The ignorance displayed by non Catholics in matters concerning the Catholic Church is really surprising. This ignorance appears in a very bad light when combined with a settled purpose to misrepresent what little non-Catholics really do know concerning Catholic movements. There is a great deal of ignorance and not a little malevolence exhibited by the writer who declares that "it is said the real business of the Catholic bishops to Baltimore is to devise a system of church government which will allow the priests greater liberties; and this is necessary to prevent rebellion." Refreshing, indeed, were it not too absurd for anything. The priesthood of America requires no greater liberties than it enjoys and is not of the rebellious type. The bishops may at the coming courcil seek to bring about uniformity as to disciplinary legislation throughout the American republic, and also perhaps adopt measures looking to a clearer definition of the relations between bishops, priests and people. But that they will adopt any measure through any fear of rebellion on the part of the clergy is too preposterous for notice.

MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH.

The speech of the Irish leader which we elsewhere publish in full is a plain and forcible statement of his policy and purpose. Mr. Parnell has just cause to feel satisfied with his achievements while laboring under the greatest difficulties. With increased Parliamentary strength his success will be still more marked and decisive. It were utterly impossible even for the two English parties combined to offer successful resistance to a solid Irish Parliamentary delegation determined to secure at all hazards and at every sacrifices the legislative independence of their country. We will publish next week the magnificent speech of Mr. Sexton, whose fervid eloquence entitles him to rank with Ireland's greatest oratorical glories.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

Things wear a most threatening aspect in Egypt, El Mahdi's real strength and purpose seems at last to be known. The government of the Khedive is at its wit's end, and the British agents in Egypt filled with alarm at the approach of the dread prophet of the desert. The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune despatches from London a very accurate view of the situation:

Cairo and the English officials are alike half-paralyzed. The English insist upon reforms to which the Khedive assents, but he does not carry them out. The opinion is daily growing stronger that England will be compelled to accept the direct responsibility for governing Egypt. Intractable radicals like Mr. Cowan sullenly tractable radicals like Mr. Cowan sullenly concede the impossibility of withdrawal; serious politicians believe that the meeting of Parliament will oblige the Ministry to adopt a definite policy, if not before. Another special cable says reports from Egyyt as to the movements of El Mahdi are conflicting; spies who have arrived at Khartoum from El Obeid say that the forces of El Mahdi have divided and that his plan is to make simultaneous attacks nis plan is to make simultaneous attacks on Dongola and Sannaar. Small bodies of his forces are hovering around Khartoum and firing at boats on the river and stragglers from the garrison. Their operations caused a report to spread that Ei Mahdi was closing around the place, and there was great alarm there The arrival of a reinforcement of 1,300 Egyptians from Fashoda has not increased the con-fidence of the English officers. The incapacity of the garrison was shown reincapacity of the garrison was shown re-cently, when a false alarm was given of the approach of El Mahdi. The Khedive and his Ministers maintain a sullen atti-tude towards the English officials at Cairo on account of the refusal of English assistance to the Soudan operations. The Egyptian Government is willing to assent to the proposal of the Porte to despatch a Turkish expedition to Soudan at the expense of the Egyptian treasury, through a loan to be advanced by England. The Khedive favors, as another scheme, to provide for the expense of the expedition, the selling of a concession for a second canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Sir Evelyn Baring has made a report to Lord Granville, in which he advocates that the southern boundary of Egypt be fixed at about the 15th degree of latitude, and that an arrangement be made with Abyssinia for the maintenance of Massowah sinia for the maintenance of Massowah, Suakim, and other Red Sea ports in pos-session of Egypt. Since the arrival of Baker Pasha at Suakim, the prospects of an advance have become brighter. He will take the offensive as soon as a second Egyptian corps under Hussein Pasha reaches Berber. The total force under Baker Pasha is four thousand Egyptians and four thousand Bedouin auxiliaries,

Britain does not care to assume the responsibility of cruebing out the "false Prophet," and we are not surprised at her reluctance. El Mahdi is at the head of a powerful army and has the earnest sympathy of every devoted Mussulman. He would assuredly prove the most formidable antagonist that England has had to encounter for many a long day. All Europe is of course interested in the protection of the Suez canal, but the powers are not likely to take any joint action in Egypt other than that which may be required for the safety of the canal.

THE FRENCH VICTORY AT SONTAY

The capture of Sontay by the French has had an excellent effect both in China and elsewhere. It is now seen that France is in carnest and that she will maintain her rights against all opposition. The N. Y. Herald's Hong Kong correspondent gives interesting details concerning minister's blessing the haggis is quite the taking of Sontay. Under date tender. Dec. 29 he states:

I have just received from Haiphong further particulars of the affair at Sontay. The total French loss was 320, of which 250 were killed. The enemy's loss is not reliably known. My correspondent says: "There was nothing to prevent an attack being made in rear of the citadel, and nothing done to avoid the loss attending a direct assault in front, where succeeding lines mutually protected each other. The Turcos behaved like madmen; one company of 140 men threw thems the entrenchments, despite the orders of their officers, who, seeing the men so im-petuous, rushed in front and led the men petuous, rushed in Front and led the men to destruction. Only twenty men and one officer escaped. After the entrench-ments had been taken the enemy evacua-ted Sontay on the night of the 16th, and the French entered the next morning. Admiral Courbet does not intend to follow up his victory by an attack upon Bacninh until he has received reinforcements, which cannot arrive before the rainy season again approaches. Thus all the advantages of the recent victory will be lost. M. Tricou left Haiphong on the 26th, together with Dr. Harmand and his staff. The latter proceeded directly to 26th, together with Dr. Harmand and his staff. The latter proceeded directly to France. M. Tricou will stop at Hue to secure the ratification of the new king to Dr. Harmand's treaty of the 25th August. In the meantime the poor Tonquereze suffer from all sides. The French Government affords no protection against the robbers who pillage and burn the villages which cannot protect themselves, as they have been disarmed for more then twenty-five years. Each expedition into the country reveals on all sides villages rob'ed and burned, pagodas destroyed and people suffering from the pangs of hunger and terror. If they declare openly for the French they are exterminated by the mandarius imported from Hue; if they are indifferent, their property is destroyed and sacked by French reconnoitering parties. Whatever troops approach them they suffer, and when no soldiers are nighthey are oppressed by the mandarins."

From this statement it will be readily seen that it is the interest of the native population that peace should be restored by an early acknowledgment of the rights of He affirms that the state of Egypt grows steadily worse. El Mahdi is probably approaching Khartoum. The Ministry at Cairo and the English officials are alike sponsibility and that the honor of France is to be maintained with firmness and decision.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

A friend sends us a copy of a paper called the Rodney Chronicle, of date Dec. 14, containing a paragraph in reference to a sermon delivered by one of the local preachers. We give the paragraph in full. Our readers have not every day an opportunity of enjoying such reading:

"On Sunday evening last the congregation in one of the churches in Rodney was entertained to a very peculiar serspeaker dia mon, in which the rev. coursed on the Saints in general and St. Andrew in particular. He said he never had had the pleasure of forming the ac-quaintance of St. Andrew, and he had failed to discover if ever such a person existed, giving in a category St. Andrew, St. George, St. David, St. Devil, St. Hell forcibly denouncing all such beings as a delusion and a snare, originated for the shelter of the ungodly and the debauched. Other remarkable ideas were hurled forth, and other saints with godesses attacked not one escaping except St. Patrick, a very peculiar exception for a Protestant minister to observe. The gist of this sermon no doubt was directed towards the late St. Andrew's supper in Rodney and Bismarck and those who attended them, but in the rev. gentleman's remarks he issued his ignorance and became quite irreverent in denouncing great and holy people who lived upon earth and holy people who lived upon earth and devoted their lives for the good of mankind in promoting christianity and godliness. Had he confined his remarks to the abuse Had be confined his remarks to the abuse that arises from the observance of those days he would certainly have had to include Christmas day, which is too often an occasion of debauchery, while all holidays and festive occasions come in the same category. We can and do uphold the general manner in which holy days are observed, but we cannot agree that great and holy men who labored faithfully for the good of the world should be denounced and the sins of the present day nounced and the sins of the present day showered upon their graves. In refer-

ence to St. Andrew's Suppers we have often met conscientious ministers of the gospal attending, and in asking a blessing over the haggis we believe they were better performing their allotted duty than in entering the pulpit and discoursing upon patron saints being mythical."

The minister alluded to must be a very pronounced opponent of Scotch ascendancy, and may have a weakness for Home Rule, though St. Patrick would hardly take kindly to the good man's attentions.

The episode as detailed by the Chronicle leads us to think that the Scott act is required at Rodney, and that a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals may be, in view of the severe editorial denunciations of the Chronicle, a pressing necessity If the Chronicle man would really like to see how a holiday should be spent, we can give him the names of fifty or more Catholic villages in Canada where no religious feast or solemnity, not excepting Christmas day itself, is an occasion of debauch-

The Chronicle's allusion to the

SOCIALISM IN AMERICA.

We have socialists in America and a great many of them too. At their congress held in Baltimore, at the close of last month, some radical conclusions were arrived at. Resolutions were adopted demanding the abolition of the offices of president and vice-president of the United States and the Senate, and the substitution therefor of a federal council. They insist upon the wiping out of congressional district lines, demand the submission to the vote of the people of any law which may be demanded by a given number of applicants, and a general war upon corporations which control labor and its price. In discussion the extreme views of Herr Most, the German Socialist, were generally condemned, and a more conservative course, it was declared, would be more effective. The American Socialist is evidently not afflicted to any alarming extent with bashfulness. We are glad however, to see that bad as he is, he is not yet disposed to adopt the sanguinary tenets of Herr Most.

A NEW VIEW OF MANITOBA.

The American says : The anti-Canadian agitation, by which the people of Manitoba are relieving the monotony of their eight months of winter, still continues. A convention of the agricultural population is in session, and takes very high ground with reference to local rights, demanding of the Dominion more than an American State, to say nothing of an American Territory, can ask under the Constitution. The worst mistake in the management of the province seems to have been the failure to create something like a Territorial Legislature. In the absence of a regular channel for the ven-tilation of local grievances, there is sure to be recourse to extemporized conven-tions of this kind; and these are sure to regard extreme statements and violent proposals as needful to prove the n ecessity for their meeting.

Our readers will no doubt be surprised to find so well informed a journal as the American credited with the above extraordinary statements. There is, we may inform our republican contemporary, no anti-Canadian agitation in Manitoba, and there is nothing known in that Province of an eight months' winter. But Manitoba has a local legislature as efficient as any of the state legislatures across the line. Public meetings and conventions are in this country regular channels for the ventilation of local or other grievances. We fail ourselves to see any thing extreme in the statements made or anything violent in the proposals formulated at the late farmers' convention of Manitoba

TRADES' CONGRESS.

At the late Trades' Congress held in Toronto resolutions were adopted condemning the holding of large tracts of land by companies and individual speculators, calling upon the working classes to organize and form trade councils, affirming that stipendiary magistrates have jurisdiction in all cases of non-payment of wages and expressing the opinion that the working classes would best obtain parliamentary representation by the constituencies being grouped with cumulative voting. Resolutions were passed against monopolies, and that in no case should any individual hold more than 320 acres of land, and must be an actual settler; for the abolition of all tax exemption; that no further government grants be given to universities or colleges, but that books in the public schools be given to pupils free of charge ; for the appointnent of a board of arbitrators to settle trade disputes : that legislation to reduce the consumption of intoxicating liquor meets with the congress' hearty approval,

and for various other reforms, such as condemning piece work, &c.

Many of these resolutions will meet with general acceptance. Others, however, affirm principles at variance with right and in violation of individual liberty. The cause of the working men always suffers when its advocacy is assumed by the professional politician and demagogue. This element was evidently fully represented in the Toronto Trades Congress.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Mr. Parnell has called for a conference of the Irish party to meet in Dublin to make arrangements for the coming session. The party has before it a season of arduous and, we would fain believe, fruitful labor The Irish leader must, however, to accomplish anything of permanent benefit for Ireland, have the ready and unanimous support of the party. That support will we trust, be given to the fullest extent throughout the session. We expect to be enabled at the close of the session to chronicle a long series of triumphs for the Irish Parliamentary party, triumphs that will prove the prelude of a sweeping victory at the polls at the next general elect-

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MILLION. AIRES.

The British constitution provides for the due representation in the estates of the realm of the landed and aristocratic interest. There are indeed many titles in the British peerage which represent but small fortunes, but others are synonymous with gigantic revenues. Among the wealthier of the British noblemen are reckoned the following with fortunes, as estimated by the Economiste Français: Duke of Norfolk, \$45,000,000; Marquis of Bute, \$39-000,000 ; Duke of Bucleugh, \$30,000,000 Duke of Northumberland, \$30,000,000 Duke of Devonshire, \$29,000,000; Earl of Derby, \$28,000,000; Duke of Bedford \$24,000,000; Duke of Hamilton, \$23,-000,000; Duke of Portland, \$23,000,000 Earl Fitzwilliam, \$22,000,000; while the Duke of Sutherland closes the list with a modest \$21,000,000.

The American constitution makes n provisions for the representation of wealth, real or personal, in any form whatever, in the national congress. Yet the power of wealth as a political lever is becoming daily more and more felt in the United States. The American Senate seems in fact to have closed its doors to all but very wealthy men. Time there was when statesmanship, eloquence and public merit were the chief qualifications for admission to that body, but those times have vanished. Seventeen members of the Senate are represented as worth \$55.

350,000, divided as follows: Fair, Nevada, \$18,000,000; Miller, California, \$4,000,000; Sawyer, Wisconsin, \$7,000,000; Brown, Georgia, \$5,000,000; Palmer, Michigan, \$7,000,000; Sabin, Minnesota, \$2,000,000; Bowen, Colorado, \$2,000,000: Hale, Maine, \$1,000,000; Miller, New York, \$3,000,000; Don Cameron. Pennsylvania, \$5,050,000; Plumb, Kansas, \$500,000; Pendleton, Ohio, \$2,000,000 Sherman, Ohio, \$250,000; VanWyck, Nebraska, \$250,000; David Davis, Illinois, \$4,000,000; Bayard, Delaware, \$100,000;

It has been with truth remarked that it will soon be easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a poor man to pass within the portals of the American Senate. This is certainly not a nealthy sign.

CONFESSION AND ABSOLUTION.

The Chatham, N. B., World, of the 28th ult., contains a paragraph well calculated to startle many of ou Anglican triends. The World says: The Rev. Mr. Forsythe, Rector of St.

Mary's, created a genuine sensation in his congregation last Sunday evening by preaching in favor of confession and absolution as a doctrine of the Church of England. He quoted from the Scriptures and the Prayer Book in support of his con-tention, and said he, as one of the ambas-sadors of Christ, was bound by his vows to hear confessions and declare absolution in the prescribed terms. The only difference between the Church of England and the between the Church of England and the Church of Rome in regard to this, according to him, is that in the latter confession is compulsory, while in the former it is voluntary. The preacher, after expounding the doctrine, proceeded to endorse and defend the practice of confession as useful for fitting courseling for the higher life. derend the practice of confession as useful for fitting ourselves for the higher life beyond the grave. As the body is to share with the soul in the resurrection, he taught, so it should share with the spirit in humiliation for sin, and it is much more mortifying to confess our sins to man than to God alone. The reverend gentleman preached confession and absolution, and, preached confession and absolution, and, in effect, penance—the mortifying of the body for the purpose of fitting it for the resurrection. Many of the congregation were startled, and some were angered. One left, and the wife of a prominent member held him in the pew by the coattail. The sermon has been the talk of the town, as well as of the congregation, and will probably be referred to in evan-gelical pulpits next Sunday.

Mr. Forsythe is here credited with speaking of the doctrine of the Church of England on confession and absolution. That the Anglican body teaches any such doctrine will

be news to many of its professed adherents. In fact, we know of no set of doctrines which that sect really declares to be the sum of its teachings. Clergymen and laymen seem 'to us to believe what they please and reject what they please. In Halifax some of the clergy hold "missions," after the Catholic style, in Kingston another goes over body and bones to the Salvation Army, and now we have the Protestant community of Chatham, N. B., disturbed by Mr. Forsythe's declarations in favor of confession and absolution. Next!

THE HARBOR GRACE RIOTS.

Newfoundland has its curse in Orangeism. That blood-thirsty orranization has just inflicted lasting disgrace and injury on the peaceful town of Harbor Grace. It has had its human sacrifice. It lives on the blood of hapless victories as well in Newfoundland as elsewhere. We are in hearty sympathy with the good Catholic people of Harbor Grace in their sore trial and affliction. We assure them that we speak the sentiments of all Catholic Canada when we say that their fortitude has won an admiration as universal as the condemnation evoked by the savagery of their Orange fees

THE BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, Vicar General of the Diocese of Hamilton, has received a letter from the Bishop of that diocese. Right Rev. Dr. Carbery, dated from Rome on the 13th Dec., in which His Lordship states that he was well. He was not able to reach Ireland for Christmas, as he expected, being detained by diocesan business in the holy city. He further states that it was his intention to set out for his diocese, accompanied by Mgr. Cleary, of Kingston, and the American prelates now in Rome. He sends his kindest regards to all the clergy of his diocese.

OUR INDIANS.

The Montreal Star publishes the following:

His Grace Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, Man., whose labors in the pioneer days of the North-West are well known, is in town and is the guest of the Rev. Abbe Valois, at Hochelaga. The object of the visit of the distinguished prelate to Eastern Canada is in connection with the Eastern Canada is in connection with the introduction of his mighty scheme of establishing industrial schools throughout that new country for the education of In-dian children. From the promised assistance of the government at Ottawa, and ance of the government at Ottawa, and the completeness of the present arrange-ments, His Grace confidently states that his long cherished hopes will shortly be realized. It is proposed to establish schools throughout the whole territory lying between Hudson Bay, British Colum-bia, the United States and the Mackenzie district, under the joint direction of the Archbishop, and his colleagues, Bishops wrote to the Mother House in France of the Oblate order, of which he is a mem-pressions of the scheme that he immediate. ly despatched the Very Rev. Father Souliere to Canada in order to become more ere to Canada in order to become more acquainted with the subject. This reverend gentleman has visited the North-West, with which he is well pleased, and is now on his departure for France on Monday next. To-day he has been closeted with His Grace for several hours, no doubt arranging the details of establishing the proposed school system.

In order to satisfactorily educate the female Indian children, the Archbishop has secured the services of the Grey Nuns for that purpose. The final arrangements will be completed on Thursday next when His Grace will have an interview with the Superior-General of the Order. The

Superior-General of the Order. The Archbishop thinks that one great advantage that will accrue from the establishment of the schools will be, that the International Company of the Compan dians will be prevented from making their periodical visits northwards to the hunting grounds. In the course prescribed for the Indian youths, they will be thor-

oughly trained in agricultural pursuits.

Archbishop Tache will remain in Montreal till about the 10th proximo, when he will proceed to Ottawa, to consult with the Government in regard to its promised grant to his scheme. grant to his scheme

We have only to hope that the government will fully enter into the views of the Archbishop. Any other course is certain to do injustice to the Indians themselves and to invite the hearty reprobation of the people of Canada. Canada requires a Christian policy in regard of her Indians.

Personal.

We were much pleased to notice in London, on a visit, Mr. Joseph Wright, son of John Wright, Esq., King street. His hosts of friends in London, were delighted to see him once more in their midst, looking the very picture of health and manly wing. vigor.

The Jews would not willingly tread upon the smallest piece of paper in their way, but took it up; "for possibly," said they, "the name of God may be on it."

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

SIR,—Mr. O'Sullivan's letter in your last issue bears the "mint-mark" of Toronto University College training. His whole concern is lest our Protestant fellow-citizens should be obliged by law to support Separate schools as well as their own; he has not a word to say against the actual injustice of compelling Catholics to support schools and colleges which are repugnant to their conscience. It is quite support schools and colleges which are repugnant to their conscience. It is quite natural for a graduate of the University of Toronto to take the opposite side of this question, and to attempt to throw cold water upon any shapes to promote Cath water upon any scheme to promote Catholic education. But, as you point out, no one ever proposed to tax Protestants for Separate school purposes, and so your correspondent's solicitude is altogether unnecessary.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

Mr. O'Sullivan lays it down as an Mr. O'Sullivan lays it down as an axiom, that "a defective act, if well carried out, is more beneficial than a perfect one if allowed to become a dead letter." I do not know what his ideal of a "perfect" act may be, but if the allusion is to an act embodying your projected amendments, I beg to remind him that, as provision is therein made for a deputy minister, to be charged with the administration of the law and the regulations of the department, it is not at all likely that it would ever be suffered to become a dead letter. If the existing act, which your correspondent is free to admit is "not a very good one, perhaps," has managed to remain in force so far, despite the studied very good one, perhaps," has managed to remain in force so far, despite the studied indifference and neglect, not to speak of the sometimes active opposition of the Education Office, the chances surely are that an improved measure, with a special

deputy to administer it, would be more practicable and efficient and lasting.

As "a University man" Mr. O'Sullivan opposes the contention of Principal Grant and others, that the state should provide no more funds for Toronto University. and others, that the state should provide no more funds for Toronto University; as a Catholic he admires the spirit of fairness which that University has shown to St. Michael's College when negotiating for abasis of affiliation. I admire the distinction. I am glad that it is as "a University man," and not as a Catholic, he favors the demand for further sid out of the public chest. It were strange, indeed, to find a Catholic supporting such a claim. Catholic supporting such a claim. Upon what terms St. Michael's has been affiliated with the University I do not amnated with the University I do how know; it is none of my business to in-quire, but I fancy "the spirit of fairness" shown by the latter during the transaction was a mere virtue of necessity. As a mat-ter of fact, the University has gained by

Your correspondent thinks that if it is inconvenient or impossible for any College in Toronto to teach the natural sciences or any other department in an Arts course, it is surely open to it to take advantage of the means the University College has for that purpose. Well, perhaps it is, but why should the people at large be called upon to pay an exorbitant bill for the convenience of cartein institutions. for the convenience of certain institutions in Toronto? Can Mr. O'Sullivan ex-

He is surely not serious when he pretends that Mr. George Casey's opinion is of more weight among the Methodists than the emphatic resolution of their educa-tional commission; that the fact of the representatives of the affiliated colleges joining in the call for additional endowment, (for their own convenience, Mr. O'Sullivan suggests) will prevail against the unanswerable arguments and firm protests of Queen's, Victoria, and Trinity, all representing large and influential constituencies, and the resolute opposition that may be expected from the ho, true to the teachings of the Church, advocate the extension of the Separate School principle to higher education.

Yours, &c.,
THE COMPILER OF THE VIEWS ON UNI-VERSITY ENDOWMENT.

FROM OTTAWA.

Yesterday, the Irish and French Catho-Yesterday, the Irish and French Catholic societies of Ottawa presented His Lordship Bishop Duhamel with the customary congratulatory addresses of New Year's day. Owing to their great length all the addresses cannot be given, but the only one in English was as follows:

To the Right Rev'd. Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa.

My Lord—On this happy anniversary, the opening of the New Year, the Irish Catholic Temperance Society have called

Catholic Temperance Society have called to mind one of its most pleasing duties, that of paying your Lordship the tribute of its feality and the undiminished personal respect of its members.

We therefore approach your Lordship with the greeting proper for the day

with the greeting proper for the day— not, however, with the coldness of mere conventional usage, but with the warmth which springs from the heart's sincerity,

which springs from the neart's sincerity, by wishing you a happy New Year.

We come to you as dutiful children of the Church, with the homage due to you as the chief pastor of the diocese; but this motive is strengthened by your personal merits which command our admiration and attract our warmest affections. tion and attract our warmest affections.

When we call to mind all the oppor tunities for satisfying our spiritual needs placed within our reach during the past year, your Lordship's fervid eloquence in the pulpit on so many occasions, your sleepless vigilance and zeal; in a word, your ardent solicitude that no soul committed to your care shall be lost; it is not surprising that we—and we may venture to speak for your Irish people generally—should be animated by sentiments of profound gratitude and veneration in

Aword or two, My Lord, in reference Aword or two, My Lord, in reference to the society we represent would not, we feel, be out of place on an occasion like the present, especially as Your Lord-ship has always taken a warm interest in its progress, but on the other hand we are persuaded that our venerable presiare persuaded that our venerable presi-dent, the Rev. Father Malloy, has kept Your Lerdship so fully advised as to its condition, its working, and its prospects that it is unnecessary for us to say more than that it is still following its old rules and situative but surely and steadily. doing

Aroon, Father Sloan; but we desire also to express our thankful appreciation of the services rendered us by the other pious and devoted clergymen of the Palace, who though differing from us in race and language have by their cheerful ministration done much to make up for the want of another Irish priest in the parish. In conclusion, My Lord, we earnestly and hopefully pray that the arduous labors inseparable from Your Lordship's exalted station may be rewarded by a large measure of success; that you may ever

exalted station may be rewarded by a large measure of success; that you may ever have the consolation of finding your people of every origin appreciative, docile, and responsive to your pastoral voice; that the Divine Lord who called you to preside over this portion of His vineyard may grant you length of days, with health and vigor to discharge in the future with the same wisdom and ability as in the past the sacred trust committed to your hands.

With these sentiments and wishes, My

With these sentiments and wishes, My Lord, we crave for ourselves and our families as well as for our Society, Your Lordship's benediction.

On behalf of the Society, John Heney, 1styVice President; John O'Reilly, 2nd Vice President.

New Year's Day, 1884, A. D.

Beautifully illuminated and engrossed addresses in French were also presented to His Lordship by the St. Jean Baptiste Society, L'Institute Canadian Francaise, St. Pierre Society, L'Union St. Joseph, St. Thomas Society, St. Cecile Society, the orphans of the St. Joseph Orphanage and the Basilica Sanctuary.

the orphana of the st. Saseph Olphanage and the Basilica Sanctuary.

His Lordship replied to cach address separately, acknowledging in graceful terms the homage paid and assuring all of the interest he took in their spiritual and temporal welfare.

A POPULAR SEPARATE SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

On New Year's eve a number of the leading separate school supporters of Vic-toria Ward assembled in the American House, Mr. Dourlay proprietor, and presented Mr. John C. Enright, trustee, with the following address, which explains

itself: —
To John C. Enright, Esq.
DEAR STR:—We the undersigned separate school supporters of Victoria Ward, cannot let the occasion of your re-election (by acclamation) pass without wishing to prove, in some tangible manner, that your services as trustee for Victoria Ward, are duly appreciated; and that your efforts in the direction of school improvements

have not passed unnoticed.
Fully aware, as we are, of the many relily aware, as we are, of the many sacrifices of time you are compelled to make for the advancement of our educational interests, we would be ungrateful and unappreciative not to ask your acceptance of the accompanying slight token of our esteem and thankfulness, which we trust you will be spared for many verse to enjoy in company with

which we trust you will be spared for many years to enjoy in company with Mrs. Enright and family, to whom we wish many happy returns of the season.

(Signed,) Wm. Ahearn, P. Dunn, J. Albert, J. Hanrahan, T. Hanrahan, J. Dourlay, M. White, A. McCusker, D. Noonan, J. Armstrong, P. Armstrong, T. Grimes, J. O'Melley, J. Keeley, M. Ahearn, T. Ahearn, J. Martin, W. Baskerville, R. Quain, E. J. Kennedy, Jas. O'Lone.

The gift which accompanied the address was a handsome pair of beautiful otter gauntlets, and a box of choice Havanas.

Mr. Enright, although taken by surprise, made an appropriate reply. He expressed his thanks in feeling terms for the manifestation of goodwill, and appreciation of his efforts at the board. A pleasant evening was afterwards spent.—Free Press, Jan. 2.

At the election held on the 2nd inst, in

an. 2.
At the election held on the 2nd inst. in Wellington Ward for a Separate School Trustee the vote stood G. Marsan 136

The result is a complete endorsation of the course pursued by the Rev. Father Whelan in counselling the electors to choose for the office of trustee none but

ST. PATRICK'S ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

In all our list of charities and benevo-lent institutions few, if any, in their great usefulness, surpass that of the St. Pat-rick's Orphans' House. Eighteen years ago a few of the Irishmen met, and, on Church street, organized the base from which the present flourishing institution has taken its rise. At that meeting Mr. D. O'Connor was elected President, and has In all our list of charities and benevo D. O'Connor was elected President, and has held that honourable position down to the held that honourable position down to the present date. Amongst the few remaining to-day who formed the first council and who prominently stand forth, for the great assistance they have ever rendered the Home, may be mentioned Wm. McCaffrey, vice-president; M. Battle, M. Kavanagh, John Heney, Wm. Wall, treasurer, and R. Devlin, secretary. These gentlemen have every reason to feel proud of the grand result of the, at that date, apparent hopeless task they had undertaken.

At the annual meeting held at the Home on yesterday the President submitted the

following report:—
The President and Council, in presenting this the eighteenth annual report on the affairs of this institution, have much pleasure in announcing that the progress and success of the asylum during the year has been very satisfactory, that the means available have been used to the best advantage and much distress and misery

The institution is now permanently divided into two classes; one the care and education of orphans and destitute children, and the other for the support and dren, and the other for the support the maintenance in their old age of infirm and destitute men and women. When the last report was published there were in the asylum in all 108 persons, viz., eighteen old men and forty-five old women. twenty-eight boys and twelve girls; during the year now closing forty-two old men, fifty-one old women, forty-eight boys and thirty-three girls were admitted, making 174 as the total admission for the dent, the Rev. Father Malloy, has kept Your Lerdship so fully advised as to its condition, its working, and its prospects that it is unnecessary for us to say more than that it is still following its old rules and silently, but surely and steadily, doing good in our midst.

In taking a retrospect of the past year we cannot forget the debt of gratitude we owe to the faithful pastors who surround your Lordship and carry out your behests to our great spiritual advantage. Of these it is but natural that our affections should centre upon our young Soggarth

moneys received, and the manner in which the same was expended. It is gratifying

the same was expended. It is gratifying to be able to announce that the statements are the most satisfactory that any council has been able to present since the first foundation of the asylum.

By reference thereto it will be seen that there is a balance in the treasuer's hands for ordinary purposes amounting to \$65.39, and besides this the sum of \$1.596.75 is at the credit of the new

hands for ordinary purposes amounting to \$65.39, and besides this the sum of \$1,526.75 is at the credit of the new building fund. The council are also happy to be able to announce that all the current and floating accounts of the asylum have been paid, and that with the exception of the mortgage of \$4,000 to Mr. Pinhey, the institution is free of debt, and that even this mortgage could be paid off at once if necessary out of the moneys to the credit of the building fund.

Reference to the accounts show that the bazaar held this year has been the most successful held for many years past under the auspices of the asylum, which realized the large amount of \$3,252.08. In connection with this bazaar the members and friends of the institution are under a great debt of gratitude to the Rev. Father Whalen and the ladies' society. Through the energy of that gentleman and the zeal of the ladies, the bazaar prospered beyond our most san-

gentleman and the zeal of the ladies, the bazaar prospered beyond our most sanguine expectations.

The council have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of \$513.75 from Mr. D. O'Connor, the executor of the estate of the late Sarah Mulligan of Richmond, which was paid over to this institution in accordance with her last will and textament. The council also institution in accordance with her last will and testament. The council also gratefully acknowledge the receipt of \$1,413.22 in cash from Mr. D. O'Connor, the executor of the estate of the late James Sweeney, together with a transfer from the same executor to the asylum of five shares in the Capital Mutual Building Sweeney, and which are valued at \$800, making a total sum of \$2,213.22, which have been paid in as stated to the credit of this institution in accordance with the terms and directions of his last will and testament. Mr. Sweeney, who was a life member of this institution, was known by almost all the members, and was noted in his life time for the zeal and infare and success of the home.

For many years he was the able assistant of the Rev. Dr. O'Connor in the

management of the interior affairs of the institution, and devoted his time to the work gratuitously. It is to be hoped that his name will be kept for a long time in his name will be kept for a long time in fond remembrance by those who will not only directly benefit by his benevolence as well as his many friends in Ottawa and its vicinity. The council also gratefully acknowledge the receipt of \$200 from Messrs. D. O'Connor and G. Goodwin, executors of the estate of the late James Goodwin in payment of a legacy of that amount left by Mr. James Goodwin to the asylum.

the asylum.

Among the many warm friends of this institution who departed this life during the present year none will be more missed and regretted than that of Mrs. William and regretted than that of Mrs. William McCaffrey, the wife of the vice-president. During her life she was a zealous and devoted friend to the asylum, and at her death directed that \$100 should be paid over to the institution in her name. This has been done and her name, as well as the conference of the citer beneficiars above. those of the other benefactors above mentioned, will be inscribed on the mar-ble slab of the asylum in accordance with

ble slab of the asylum in accordance with the rules of the institution. The council also acknowledge the receipt of \$50, being a bequest of the late Charles Rowan.

The Provincial Inspector of Asylums having decided and reported that other accommodation should be provided for the care of the old people than that afforded by the present institution, it becomes recessary, if we wish to retain the annual grant given by the Government towards the support of the House of Refuge branch, to erect a suitable building for that purpose. The council, with that end in view, have had plans prepared, which will be laid before the members at this meeting.

much. The building proposed is estimated to cost about \$12,000. When the present asylum building was first com-menced the late Rev. Dr. O'Connor took up a special subscription for a building fund, and was highly successful in his efforts.

The council recommend that a subscription list of a similar character be opened and request that all friends and members of the institution shall give it all the support possible.

president and council desire to bear testimony to the zeal and energy which the ladies and friends of the institution take in all works bearing on its success, and to their devotion much of the success of the home depends.

The council have again much pleasure and satisfaction in reporting that the in-ternal administration of the home is carried on admirably, and that due economy, consistent with the health of the inmates, is rigidly practised, that under the direc-tion of Sister Martha and her assistant tion of Sister Martha and her assistant sisters, the affairs of the home are carefully and prudently managed, and that too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them for their untiring devotion to this work of charity. We trust that Sister Martha may be long spared and permitted to rule over the institution.

The president regrets that owing to pressure of outside business matters, he finds out that he cannot devote that time and attention to the asylum which should be done by one occupying that position:

be done by one occupying that position that when the institution was founded in 1866, he became vice-president for that and the succeeding two years, and for the last fifteen years he has had the honour of occupying the position of president of the

After his service of eighteen years in the management of the institution he feels that he is entitled to be released from further he is entitled to be released from further duty; for these reasons he gratefully acknowledges the kindness of the nembers in having annually elected him to the position he has occupied, and in consequence will not be eligible for election to the council for the present year. In his position as a simple member of the institution he shall be happy at all times to render the council all possible aid and render the council all possible aid and assistance. In looking over the history of the asylum for the last eighteen years he

has the satisfaction to know that he has has the satisfaction to know that he has been one of those who from the first assisted at the foundation of the institution which from small and humble beginnings has grown to be a great work of charity established and resting on a solid basis. In accomplishing this result he contributed his best energies.

In concluding the report the council have to bear testimony to the valuable service rendered by the Rev. Father Whelan, spiritual director, on whom, to a large

lan, spiritual director, on whom, to a large extent devolves the duty not only of look-ing after and providing for the spiritual but also for the temporal wants of the

Thanks are also rendered to Dr. Kelly for his professional services rendered gra-

tuitously.

To the public generally for the liberal subscription and general support at all times freely given, the council and the orphans and the old and infirm inmates are duly grateful, and trust that in the coming year the same support and sympathy will be accorded.

D. O'Conner,

President of the St. Patrick's Asylum

of Ottawa. Ottawa, Dec. 30th, 1883.

It is proposed that a subscription list similar to the original one be put in circulation for the purpose of adding to the present building, so that its usefulness may be spread and its beneficent effect in the unfortunate waifs and the aged and infirm, and it is to be hoped that the efforts will be crowned with that suc-

cess its evident merit deserves.

After the reading of the report the Rev. Father Whelan addressed the meeting, and in the start made a happy allusion particular incident which occurred during the reading of the report. Just as the President read the report of the successful President read the report of the successful issue of the late bazaar, a cock came up to the window at the back of his chair and crowed. This was taken as a favourable omen. He extolled the labours of the President and members of the council for the good work done, and showed the great necessity for the immediate carrying out the work of erecting the new building

for a home for the old people.

Rev. Father Coffey made a stirring appeal to the Irish hearts, and hoped that they would not now relax in their energy, but go on in this great, noble charity.

Mr. John Heney also complimented the members on the great results of their

labour.
Mr. M. Battle made a very telling and heartfelt appeal to Mr. O'Connor not to retire.

The president then gave his reasons for

The president then gave his reasons for retiring, when it was Moved by Mr. M. Battle, seconded by C. Conroy, that the following gentlemen do compose the Council of the institution for the year 1884, viz:—Wm. McCaffery, Wm Wail, M Kavanagh, Geo Baskerville, J B Brannen, J Heney, R. Devlin, E T Smith and Thomas Burns, together with the several clergymen provided for in the act of incorporation.—Carried.

Mr. R. Devlin then read the following ADDRESS:

ADDRESS:
To Mr. Daniel O'Connor, President of the Council of the St Patrick's Asylum: Dear Sir,—The members of the Council of the St. Patrick's Asylum cannot permit you to sever your connection with them without expressing their warm appreciation of the many valuable services you have rendered this institution since its foundation, and especially during the

its foundation, and especially during the fourteen years of your presidency.

You were foremost among those who, eighteen years ago, with the blessing and encouragement of the Venerable Bishop Guigues, inaugurated the good work of providing a home for the fatherless and friendless of the Irish race. With its rise and progress you have ever since been identified, and to-day, at the close of your administration, you can point with pardenadministration, you can point with pardenable pride to its past success and present prosperity, without parallel, we believe, in the history of this city and diocese.

the support of the House of Refuge branch, to erect a suitable building for that purpose. The council, with that end in view, have had plans prepared, which will be laid before the members at this meeting.

It is proposed to construct this building during the coming year, provided the council can see their way clear to do so without embarrassing the institution too during the coming year, provided the council can see their way clear to do so without embarrasile the institution too of the city, and the constant exertions of the city, and the constant exertions and fatherly care of your lamented brother, the late Very Rev. Dr. O'Connor, whose memory will never fade from our hearts. At the same time we cannot forget all that is due to your wise direction as President of the Council and your ready and hearty promotion of all our undertakings, and how, in the discharge of your duties, you have retained the respect and esteem of every member of the Council, and the confidence of that large constituency, the friends and sup-porters of this institution.

Your retirement from the office you

have so long and so efficiently filled is deeply regretted by all. To us, your old associates, there is a pang in the parting which is only alleviated by the assurance we feel that your interest will not be withdrawn with your presence, and that we may always rely upon your

sympathy and support.

With this feeble expression of our sincere regard, we offer you, dear sir, a slight souvenir of the many pleasant evenings we have spent together doing good; wishing you and your estimable wife and family a happy New Year, long life and abundant prosperity,
Signed by the Council of the St. Pat-

Signed by rick's Asylum.

Ottawa, Dec. 29th, 1883.

The Vice-President then presented Mr.

O'Connor with a massively carved, goldobovy cane. The president

mounted ebony cane. The president made a suitable reply, and the meeting adjourned.—Ottawa Citizen, Dec. 31.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, Dec. 29th, 1883.
To the Editor of THE RECORD:
Sir,—It is not often you bear from
Paris, and yet for the last twelve months there has been no town in the diocese of such interest as ours, not only on account of the progress of religion amongst us, but chiefly because Paris has been the chosen residence of the Very Rev. Administrator, and therefore frequently visited by the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese of Ham-

As you have already published a description of our church and of the ceremony of dedication on the occasion of the visit of the Archbishop of Toronto, last September, I shall now refer to the im-

provements that have taken place since. It was expected that the statuary which was to adorn the interior of the building would have arrived for the opening, but, being very elaborate, the artist found it impossible to have them ready so soon. They have since arrived and are now placed in position. They consist of lifelike statues of the Twelve Apostles, and of St. Patrick, the apostle of our fatherland. The three apostles favored with land. The three apostles favored with the vision of Mt. Thabor (Saints Peter, James and John, together with St. Paul) occupy places in the sanctuary, whilst the remaining eight, with their appropriate emblems, are ranged on either side of the nave over the pillars and between the

nave over the pillars and between the arches, resting on iron pedestals cased in gothic plaster of Paris moulds.

The lofty figure of St. Patrick, with golden Crozier and Mitre, in purple soutane and cape lined with green, (his feet crushing the serpent, on the broad pedestal finged with shampeaks). fringed with shamrocks), occupies a most prominent position directly over the gallery-arch facing the painting of the Sacred Heart and adoring Angels, over the High Altar.

The statues are all painted in life-like

colors with appropriate drapery and symbols, and, looking down as they do on the worshippers, give additional solemnity to the church services, bringing back the mind to early days and making the congregation realize that their church is truly

apostolical.

The blessing of the statuary will take place on the Feast of the Epiphany. On Christmas day we had six masses, the sol-Christmas day we had six masses, the sol-emn High Mass being sung and the ser-mon preached by Rev. Father Lillis, of Hamilton. Confessions were heard all day previous, and until after ten at night and a very large number approached Holy Communion at the several Masses. The offertory as usual here was a generous one. Although our congregation consist one. Although our congregation consists of only eighty families (one of the smallest in the diocese) yet it speaks well for their liberality that they have (for its size) one of the finest and best furnished churches in the diocese. At another time I may be able to inform you how much has of late been expended on improvements. ments.

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. As a means of honoring our Pastor on the occasion of the completion of our church and aiding him to meet the expenses incurred, it was resolved to tender him and the Reverend Clergy of the diocese a banquet on the evening after Christmas and to hold a concert and Christmas Tree festival the following evening. Both entertainments were en-Christmas Tree festival the following evening. Both entertainments were entirely successful. The ladies worked most energetically and, as usual at all Paris festivals, supplied a superabundance of good things for the banquet; so much so that the day following a grand dinner was given the parochial children and the remainder distributed among the poor. The banquet, which took place in the The banquet, which took place in the Town Hall, was attended by about four

Town Hall, was attended by about four hundred guests.

In the absence of Daniel O'Neail, Esq., (who was to have acted as chairman bat who was prevented by illness) the chair was taken by his son Thomas O'Neail, Esq., Mayor of Paris. The 1st vice chair, which was to have been occupied by Edward Duffy, Esq., our new and popular parishioner, who was also laboring under a severe cold, was ably filled by Mr. Patrick Skelly, and the 2nd vice chair by our popular and portly town-council-Mr. Patrick Skelly, and the 2nd vice chair by our popular and portly town-councillor, Mr. Thomas Murray. Fourteen clergymen of the diocese were present, including the two deans and the chancellor, whilst many others wrote expressing their regret that duties or distance prevented their attendance, which manifests their love and esteem for our Very Rev. Administrator, in whose honor the banquet was given. Letters of apology were also received from the Hon. Mr. Hardy, Provincial Secretary, Dr. Burt and others, all of whom gave tangible proof of their

urer. During the banquet several selec-tions were played on the piano and organ by Miss Ealand, the Misses O'Brien, Miss Nelson, Miss Benning, Miss Mauer and others, for Paris is noted for its local musical talent, several of the young ladies of the congregation being pupils of a Toronto professor, himself a pupil of the celebrated Abbe Lizt. Immediately the celebrated Abbe Lizt. Immediately after the banquet ten young ladies of the Sodality appeared on the stage and participated in a dialogue entitled the "Rose of St. John," at the end of which they presented a boquet of flowers to the Pastor. The ladies having now retired the toasts of the evening then began, the Mayor remarking that the guests were tree to choose between pure grape wine and pure coid water, the latter being his own choice, although perhaps the dearer own choice, although perhaps the dearer of the two, since it had lately cost the town some thirty thousand dollars. Taking for granted our loyalty to church and state he would pass over the Pope (always said he, first with us) and the Queen and said he, first with us) and the Queen and other loyal toasts, and propose the health of the new bishop, Dr. Carbery. Very Rev. Father Dowling responded in the bishop's name, pronouncing Dr. Carbery a distinguished churchman who would no doubt make an able prelate and shad your doubt make an able prelate and shed new lustre on the diocese, whose priests would extend him a hearty welcome. Next followed, "the Administrator of the diocese," the Mayor enumerating the many good works accomplished since his advent, which told far better than words the respect and esteem entertained towards him by his devoted parishioners and fellow townsmen. Father Dowling replied in a short speech, attributing any success that attended his administration to the kind co-operation of the clergy, and any parochial improvements in educational and control of the clergy. church matters to the zeal and generosity of his united congregation, on whose sympathy and assistance he could always depend. The 1st vice chair then gave the Clergy" and "Our Guests," which called forth along and witty speeches from

P. Skelly and Mr. T. Murray" etc. The entertainment closed with the singing of the National Anthem and was pronounced one of the pleasantest and happiest re-unions of the congregation that ever took place in the town of Paris. Next week I may refer to the Concert and Christmas Tree Easting!—Vours respectfully. Tree Festival. Yours respectfully, M. S., "Enfant de Marie."

HAMILTON LETTER.

THE PIETY AND ZEAL OF A WORHTY PRIEST

THE PIETY AND ZEAL OF A WORHTY PRIEST APPRECIATED.

On Christmas Day the young Ladies of St. Mary's Sodality assembled in the parlor of St. Joseph's Convent for the purpose of doing honor to their good director, Rev. Father Cleary, by presenting him with one hundred dollars in gold, a valuable silver tray and gold medal, beautifully engraved with crossembossed on surface, around which was inscribed the glorious motto, "In hoseigno vinces," A very nice programme was inscribed the glorious motto, "In hoc signo vinces." A very nice programme was prepared for the occasion by the Sodalists, consisting of Adeste Fideles, opening chorus, Song, the blind girl to her harp, sweetly sung by Miss Mary De Lorme, musical accompaniment by Miss Sarah Halleron. Vocal Duet, "Whispering Hope;" this beautiful song was well rendered by Misses Charlotte Bastien and Mina Fromm. Duet, the grand rendered by Misses Charlotte Bastien and Mina Fromm. Duet, the grand March, by the Misses Bastien, was very pleasing. The following distinguished personages were present: Very Rev. Chancellor Keough, of St. Patrick's, M. J. Cleary, Director of the Sodality, Rev. Fathers Slavin, St. Mary's, Bergmann, St. Joseph's, Craven, St. Patrick's, and Feeney, Dundas. Good Father Cleary was then addressed on behalf of Sodality, and presented with testimonial by Miss Long, 1st. Assistant of Sodality.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER:—The joyous AND DEAR TABLE I.—Its Joydes in Paradise, and from angelic lips rang out their silvery echoes to herald the Nativity of our Infant God, once again make earth vocal with gladness and beauty and unspeakable joy! Every sigh of the wintry breezes seems to breathe of the fragrant sweetness, the hallowed peace of beautiful Christmas! Its cheer and sunshine beam upon the rich and lowly, and eneurcle, with rare benedictions, the hearths of every Christian home. Yes, Christmas is grand—yet tender and holy—sweet in its revelations of divine love. It tells us the glorious truth that we are to tells us the glorious truth man we are commemorating the happy festival of the commencement of our redemption. Is it not, then, Dear Father, an appropriate occasion for the children of your Sodality to express a little of their appreciation of your inestimable kindness to them? This evening you find us gathered around you, with affectionate felicitation, to testify our deep esteem, and sincere gratitude for the ardent zeal, the untiring devotion you have always evinced for our progress on the golden path that leads to our heavenly home, and for your generous efforts to render our association worthy of its Immaculate Patroness, the Queen of Heaven. The pious counsels wherewith you have enlightened our youthful minds and made impressive our duties as children of Mary, shall ever cause your memory to be a precious treasure to us, and like the hours of childhood, so refreshing in recollections of beauty, they will ever prove a potent incentive to virtue. Then, dear Father, please accept the accompanying little testimony of our esteem for you, our revered Director, and we ask you to re-ceive and cherish it as a loving tribute of respect from your devoted sodalists.
Would that we could tell you in proper
measure the depth of our veneration and gratitude, or that we could present you with a suitable recompense for all your noble kindness to us! But feeling that we are unable to do so, we raise our hearts to our bounteous God, whose gifts

> coming New Year may bring you its benisen of health, happiness and grace. Father Cleary replied substantially as My Dear Friends, Your address and presentation have deeply moved my feelings to day. Were I conscious to teelings to day. Were I conscious to myself of having deserved even a little of the kind expressions contained in your address, I would feel more at ease; but reflection shows me at once that I cannot lay claim to your imputed merit. when I took charge of the Sodality, I found the ladies thereof numerous, and ready to continue the good work to which they had devoted themselves; which they had devoted themselves; and thanks to God, I am happy to be able to say to-day, that the members are fast increasing in numbers, and giving that edification worthy of children of Mary. There is one thing that I have at least attempted to have done, and that is my duty; but although having endeavoured to act according to the best of my ability, still I must confess that I have fallen far below the standard of a good and zealous director. But the of a good and zealous director. But the kind words of your address and the generous offering that has accompanied it, give me much encouragement to day, and move me to the resolution of making greater exertions in future for vancement of your spiritual welfare. Always shall I cherish these mementoes of your liberality and kindness: and should it be God's will for me to soon bid adieu to the friends I have met with in Hamilton during the past few years, I have now to express the pleasure it ever shall afford me to remember the ladies of St. Mary's Sodality in my prayers, and preserve with gratitude and happy recollection the proofs they have given me of their externs and respect on given me of their esteem and respect on the Christmas of 1883. Rev. Chancellor Keough, Rev. Fr. Slavin

Clergy" and "Our Guests," which called forth eloquent and witty speeches from many of the reverend elergymen and prominent citizens present. Then the 2nd vice President gave, "The Mayor and corporation," and lastly the "Ladies" on whose behalf James Gardiner, Esq., of Braeside, made one of the happiest speeches of the evening. Songs were sung at intervals followed by volunteer toasts, intervals followed by volunteer toasts, in-

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A PRIEST WHO HAS LIVED THROUGH MUCH "HISTORY."

FATHER CARROLL, OF CHICAGO.

From the Chicago later-Ocean, November

A friend in Chicago who seems never tired of doing favors for the Freeman's Journal, sends us an interesting "inter-view" with the venerable Father Carroll, of Chicago, who suffered a painful acci-dent, the facts of which, sent us by our never-tiring friend, Mr. W. J. Onahan, of Chicago, were published in the Freeman's Journal of September 8th.

Journal of September 8th.

Father Carroll has in his possession a precious gem given him by Charless Carrol of Carrollton, when the latter was old, and the priest, now aged, was very young. He has, also, many reminiscences of the Carroll family, some of which touch on our American history. A great many think John Carroll—Jesuit till the suppression of the Jesuits, then Bishop, and afterward Archbishop of Baltimore—was a brother of Charles Carrollton. The better informed know that Jehn Carroll, first ter informed know that John Carroll, first Archbishop of Baltimore, was a cousin of Charles of Carrollton. That was supposed American fashion, to mean first or full

Here comes Father Carroll, of the Carrolls of Dougheragon, who has known the family of Charles of Carrollton, and tells that John Carroll, dying Archbishop of Baltimore, could not have been nearer to Charles of Carrollton than a second cousin. Because the grandfather of Charles Carroll—with his retinue of all ranks following—on the fall of the Stuarts, left their home at Daugheragon to arts, left their home at Doughoragon to join the Lord Baltimore experiment on a wild coast. But it was the father of John Carroll, Jesuit, Bishop, and Archatshop, that left the same Doughorsgon for Maryland. Therefore, at nearest, Charles of Carrollton and Archbishop Carroll were

second cousins.

The reporter of the Inter-Ocean says:

The reporter of the Inter-Ocean says:

The venerable Father Carroll, one of the oldest and most distinguished Roman Catholic priests in this country, has returned from New York, his many friends in this city will be pleased to learn, in good health, although still suffering somewhat from the accident he met with while in the East. About four months ago the aged churchman went to New York to visit friends. The evening of August 30th, while on his way to the wharf to take a boat for Niagara Falls, he fell on a curb-stone and broke the pan of his right knee. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where for three months he was tenderly cared for by the good Sisters who have charge of the institution and by the clergy of New York.

Father Carroll is now in his 86th year,

having been born June 3, 1598. He was born in Queen's County, Ireland, though his family were of the Carrolls of Doughoragon, King's County, and close of the blood of Charles Carroll, of C rrollton. In 1817 Father Carroll left his native land In 1817 Father Carroll left his native land for Halifax, Nova Scotia. The following year his uncle, Edmund Burke, a relative of Edmund Burke, the great Irish orator and English statesmar, was made first Bishop of Halifax. On the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, June 29, 1820, Bishop Burke ordained his nephew, Father Carroll, priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

Father Carroll was reading his breviary yesterday afternoon in the unpretentious parlor of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, at the corner of Douglas and Lake Avenues, at which institution he has officiated as chaplain for the past seven years, when visited by a reporter for the Sunday Inter-Ocean. His injured leg was outwere two crutches, which he uses to assist them in moving about. Though the traces of a long and well-spent life are evident, Father Carroll is far from being feeble. His well-shaped head is covered with thick gray heir, his casis also out. feeble. His well-shaped head is covered with thick gray hair; his eye is clear and often twinkles with merriment as he recalls some pleasant reminiscence, or relates an anecdote of old time friends; the grasp of his hand is firm, and his voice is full and strong. Father Carroll evidently here. and strong. Father Carroll evidently has a poor opinion of New York newspapers, as hesays every one of them had a different version of the accident which befell him, and none of them correct. "One paper," said he, "stated that I was knocked down by a wagon; another, that in run-ning away from a team of horses I fell." As the reverend gentleman said this, he looked as if he would like to hold a business interview with the reporter who dared to intimate that he ran away from even a wild pair of horses, "My accident," even a wild pair of horses. "My accident," he said, "occurred in this way; I was going to the ferry and was crosing Fifth avenue, where a horse was standing in my way. Instead of asking the driver to pull the horse around a little, I jumped toward the sidewalk in such a way as to avoid a possibility of the animal kicking me and in doing so. I fell on the early me, and in doing so I fell on the curb-stone and injured my knee. At first I thought my thigh was broken, and said so

time I fell I was in the hospital and comfortably cared for. You would like something about my life," said Father Carroll, in reply to a question. "Well, it is a long one, but I may say uneventful."

The brief biography already given was then furnished by Father Carroll, who, with a merry twinkle in his eye, said: "I was up in arms in 1798, and I was ordained a priest the day before I was born." The reporter laughed and looked for an explanation, which was given as follows: explanation, which was given as follows:
"In 1798 nearly every man in Ireland was fighting the English Government. It was the year of the rebellion. They were all up in arms, as they say in the Green Isle. As I was in my infancy, I was up in arms, too. As I said, I was ordained one day before I was born. I was ordained on June 29th, and born on June 30th, but," he added, after a pause, "the events did not occur in the same

thought my thin was broken, and said so to those who surrounded me, but the physicians who examined my injury thought otherwise, and, for a wonder, they were right. In fifteen minutes from the time I fell I was in the hospital and com-

Father Carroll laughed as heartily at his explanation as did the reporter. "Halifax," he continued "was my first mission. I spent seven years there and then went to the city of St. John, New Brunswick,

cept seven years I was at Woodstock. I knew Charles Carroll of Carrollton well, and lived a considerable time with him when I was a young man."

During the conversation that followed, he alluded to Charles Carroll of Carrollton by the proud title of "the Signer."

"When I lived with the Signer he was in his ninety-fourth year. It was a good age, but at the time he was in as full possession of all his faculties as I am of mine now. In 1825 there were only three signers alive—John Adams, Thomas Jeferson and Charles Carroll. On the Fourth of July, 1826, Adams and Jefferson died.

night they recited the Rosary and family prayers together; and that from the time of their First Communion every one not hindered from doing so, approached the Sacraments every Sunday and feast-day.

We started on our lourney at five o'clock in the morning, and passed o'clock in the morning, and passed o'clock in the morning on the earth, hearing the outside. We passed close by them on horseback, and not one turned his head to look at us.

At a place about thirty miles from Rome, in 1853, I saw something similar.

"I remember that one day in September, 1827, I was at dinner at the Signer's house, at which were present, besides Adams died, and now the papers are saying that you should have died last fourth.'

The Signer quietly replied: 'My child, my time has not yet come, but I suppose it will very soon.'
"I go to Maryland nearly every year, and when I am there I am the oldest Carroll in the State. I have lots of friends and relatives there, and they all flock

known, that ever came to America. He had a grant of 48,000 acres of land from Lord Baltimore. Soon after his arrival he was made Attorney-General of the State, I was at the Yorktown celebration, and enjoyed it very much. I was in New York on Evacuation Day. They would have had a grand celebration there that day only for the rain. I did not see Washington's monument, but I saw a picture of it, and I think it is not as great a monument to that great man as New good lives and saye their souls. All the

Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

The following extract from our editorial article (September 8th) on Father Carroll has additional interest in the light of two happy events, his restoration to health and

"Father Carroll, in response to our inquiry when he was ordained, said. 'It may surprise you; but, in fact, I was ordained the day before I was born!' We laughing, he repeated: 'I tell you truly, I was ordained the very day before I was born!' After a little, adding—'not the same year!' In fact, however, Father Carroll was ordained one day before he was twenty-two years old. It was in the troubled times of Pope Plus VII:—when the Pope, in his exile, imprisonment and misery granted, especially to Missionary Bishops, faculties that—as one of his successors said—exceeded his own—the Pope being, for his ordinary action, tied secration of Archbishop Riordan:-Pope being, for his ordinary action, tied up by the Canon -from which, because of the miseries of the times, he set Mission-

ary Bishops free.

"There is great sorrow in Chicago. The Hon. Wm. J. Onahan writes us loving messages for the venerable Father Carroll, medicine. and says that a great, empty place will be left, when Father Riordan is to be consecrated on the 16th inst., as Archbishop Coadjutor of San Francisco. Father Carroll, joyous and self-possessed in his sufferings, sends gracious messages back. De-prived of bodily presence, his heart will be there. And, already, he had written to tell where the ring with the amethyst set-ting was to be found, that had belonged to his uncle, Edmond Burke, first Bishop of Halifax, and that Bishop Burke had be-queathed to Father Carroll. This ring, the Episcopate. With his magnificent constitution and his heroic courage, we have every reason to hope that Father Carroll will, in as short time as the nature of his injuries admit, be restored again to the green old age that has made so many happy. For this prayers will be said; and we ask more of them."

These prayers have been happily ans wered.

WHAT THE PARISH NEEDS.

What a change would take place in parish if it actually came to pass that all the faithful composing it set to work to communicate regularly every week It would be a perfect transformation. Abuses of every kind would disappear of their own accord, needing no repression, simply through the workings of conscience.

There would be no more dishonesty There would be no more dishonesty, scarcely any quarrels, no real scandals. All would not become perfect, but, mark you, all would improve, and so much so that, in comparison with past times, they would seem almost perfect. The work of police, magistrates, and half the judges, would be almost a sinecure. Faith and good faith would keep business straight; no more disputes or lawsuits; peace, union and sweet cheerfulness would reign everywhere. There would be no more poor, for the rich would be always ready to be a pro-

How pleasant to be a priest! The priest's work would certainly be hard, but what consolation he would have! If he were worked to death, what a holy and glorious death it would be! And what a consoling sight the churches would present, specially on Sundays and holy-days! How every one's fer-vor would be maintained by the example of his fellows! It would be a little

I am not writing simply from fancy. There are blessed parishes in the world which are something of the kind. I have seen such some time back; in the Tyrol,

At a place about thirty miles from Rome, in 1853, I saw something similar. "We have not a beggar in the parish," said the Mayor. "Monks and nuns are house, at which were present, besides charles Carrol, his daughters, Mrs. Caton and Mrs. Commodore Decatur. Mrs. Caton said to the Signer: 'Father, on the fourth of last year Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Industrious and happy.'' industrious and happy."

And the good religious who were help

the clergy of the parish to nourish the piety of these excellent people, added: "Here the majority of our congregation approach the Sacrament weekly or fortnightly; no one stays away longer than a month." And in that lay the secret of their charming peace and

happiness. I knew in Normandy a good priest Signer, was the first Carroll, so far as known, that ever came to America. He had a grant of 48,000 acres of land from had a grant of 48,000 acres of land from the experiments of the sand souls taken from three parishes, and souls taken from three parishes, the sand souls taken from three parishes, and souls taken from three parishes, the sand souls taken from three parishes, and souls taken from three parishes, the sand souls taken from three parishes the sand taken from three parishes the sand taken from three parishes the san

picture of it, and I think it is not as great a monument to that great man as New York should have."

When the reporter took up Father Carroll's watch to examine the seal bequeathed to him by Charles Carroll, and asked if it was run by standard time, Father Carroll facetiously replied. "Oh, yes; I am always up with the times." Father Carroll, though suffering from his injury, daily celebrates Mass in the chapel of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

At the end of the first six years this good priest had every day from forty to sixty persons at Mass, and ten and fifteen

good priest had every day from forty to sixty persons at Mass, and ten and fifteen communicants every month, and at the time he was telling me of these miraculous transformations, there remained only sixteen more people in the parisl to convert, the greater part of his people came to gain new graces, and strengthen their good resolutions, instead of the old twenty Easter communions in the course

of a year.
I ask all priests who are doing such good work as that of my friend in Normandy, whether the increased number of communions in their churches is not their greatest reward for past labors, and an earnest of help towards further progress? If the priest is the head of the parisb, the tabernacle is its heart, Holy Communion is its very soul.—Mgr. De Segur.

DELEVAN, Wis., Sept 24, 1878. GENTS—I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To day I am as active and feel as well as I did at I see a great many that need such a D. BOYCE.

A Remarkable Result. W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, was a terrible sufferer from Chronic Kidney and Liver complaint, and at one time was so bad that his life was despaired of. He was cured by four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.

For sufferers of Chronic diseases, 35 pp, symptoms, remedies, 1elps, advisa. Send stamp—DR. WHITTER, 29J Race, St., lincinnati, O., (old office). State case. Some say "Consumption can't be cured."

Some say "Consumption can't be cured."

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refreshing sleep. Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo, J. Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which entirely cured meafter a few applications." Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, unprincipled persons

are imitating it. Get the genuine. Do Not be Duped.

A recently advertised and highly puffed remody for deafness has lately been exposed as an unmitigated fraud. Not so with Hagyard's Yellow Oil; none name it but to praise. John Clark, of Millbridge, testifies that it cured him

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would reign everywhere. There would be no more poor, for the rich would be always ready to be a providence to them. In a word, there would be no evils, except those necessarily by our human frailty.

And how well God would be served! cine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostroms put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. seen such some time back; in the Tyrol, to the city of St. John, New Brunswick, where I remained five years. I then moved to Canada, where I stayed until 1847, when I went to Suspension Bridge and became the pastor of a little church on the New York side. In 1869 I came to Chicago and have been here since, ex-



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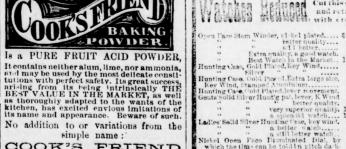
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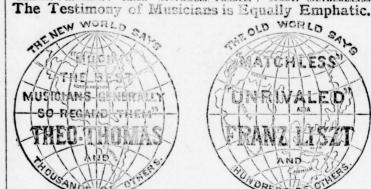
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LATEST CABLE NEWS.

France and China.

New York, Jan. 6.—The Tribune's ondon cable letter says mediation etween France and China makes no dvance. Marquis Tseng is in communition with Lord Granville. Admiral cation with Lord Granville. Admiral Courbet's delay in seizing other strategi-cal points, and the intervention of the rainy season, may shortly influence France on, may shortly influence France

in favour of peace.

The Sun's London cable letter says the The Sun's London cable letter says the mysterious partic in the military operations in Tonquin is accompanied by diplomatic reticence. The general opinion is that Admiral Courbet is an over-prudent commander, or that any further French advance is impossible until the arrival of even larger reinforcements than those on their way.

Spain.

Madrid, Jan. 5.—The rupture between the Liberal factions is complete, and the country waits to see whom King Alfonso will call to power. Great uneasiness prevails. The army is suspected of preparing for a revolt and funds are falling. The crisis will last for a fortnight. More than the language of the Republican even is that of the Ministerial press hostile to M.narchy. An international tribunal for the settlement of the American claims is much discussed. The United States asks \$5,000,000 and not \$10,000,000. Spain will answer with claims for 000. Spain will answer with claims for the cession of Florida and the losses of Spanish subjects during the war of Independence. The situation is critical for the Ministry, King, and nation.

Ireland.

Treland.

The Sun's London cable letter says:—
Some interest is felt in the instructions which have been given to Lord Spencer, who brought the Orange disturbance before his colleagues. He gave at Dromore the first symptoms of a real determination to uphold the law, and there it was that for the first time in Irish history the spectacle was afforded of the speeches of the oratars being taken down in shorthand by a police reporter. One Jeremiah Sturges. oratars being taken down in another and by a police reporter. One Jeremiah Sturges, who was a historic figure at the Parnell trials and during the Land League agitations, officiated in that capacity.

The United Ireland, commenting on the

trial of O'Donnell, says that the insane folly of the Irish in America failed com-pletely as did the hopes of his counsel to pletely as did the hopes of his counsel to save O'Donnell by cultivating public opinion in England. His counsel were opinion in England. His counsel were rather embarassed by the pretended claim that he was an American citizen. No authentic record of it was forwarded.
O'Donnell himself could not remember when or where he was naturalized or whether he ever was naturalized. President Arthur thought that the fact that

O'Donnell served in the war itself was sufficient to entitle him to citizership.

London, Jan. 5.—It is believed that the Cabinet Council yesterday considered the state of affairs in the north of Ireland. Earl Spencer attended the Council and returns to Dublin to adopt measures which reserves to necessary to necessary to necessary the necessary that the necessary the necessary that the necessary that the necessary the necessary that the necess he may think necessary to preserve order. Russia

The Sun's London cable letter says the revival of Nihilist activity has had a terri-ble effect upon the Czar. Good private information represents him as suffering from delinium, and that sentries in and about his palace have been trebled. The life of his eldest son is now threatened.

The central fact of the last assassination

advance on Upper Egypt is improbable. The Cabinet are now discussing the question. The Conservatives are seeking to force the hand of the Government by suggesting that the French Government is vigilantly watching the situation with a continuous intervening in the Soudan if the vigilantly watching the situation with a view of intervening in the Soudan if the English Government does not act promptly. It is alleged that French in-terests require that the movement in the Soudan be put down without delay, other-wise it may spread to districts which would affect French interests.

Sacrilegious Socialists

On Sunday evening, Dec. 30, in the Favoriten-Schauplatz, the workingmen's quarter of the city of Vienna, Austria, a scene of terrible panic and confusion occurred. A Jesuit priest named Hamerle was praching a mission sermon to an enormous audience, the majority of whom were women and children. Suddenly were women and children. Suddenly crowds of excited Communists broke into the church shouting "Down violently into the church shouting "Down with the Jesuits!" smashing doors, windows and chairs, tearing the robes of a Jesuit priest named Geon, throwing paving stones at Father Hamerle and damaging stones at Father Hamerie and damaging the altars and surroundings. The
infuriated Communists raged through the
sacred building like madmen, and the
priests barely escaped with their lives into
the sacristy. Meanwhile the wax tapers
on the altar falling about caused a blaze.
This was soon extinguished, but a most
fearful panic ensued. Women and childraw were sounced crushed and trampled dren were squeezed, crushed and trampled upon. Three dead bodies have been

identified. Seven persons were severely and probably fatally injured. Father Hamerle is a very learned and eloquent preacher and frowns upon the wild ideas of the Socialists. Growds are wont to fill the church when he preaches. wont to fill the church when he preaches. His theme on this occasion was the "Glory of Poor Christians in the Midst of the Wilderness of Socialism." Simultaneously with the attack of the most upon church thousands of Socialist proclamations were distributed throughout the city. The chancel was literally torn in pieces and everything in the interior was destroyed. The floor was here and there marked with blood stains and is still covered with Socialist proclamations, still covered with Socialist proclamations, shoes torn prayer books, hats, bonnets, shoes and clothing. During the havoc two women gave birth to children. Archbishop Ganglhauer ordered the profaned

ORDINATION AT THE GRAND SEM. INARY, MONTREAL.

EDITOR OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD:-The following gentlemen were promoted to Holy Orders at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, Saturday, December 22nd, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fabre :

Montreal, Saturday, December 22nd, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fabre:

PRIESTHOOD—Cleophas Joseph Bourduas, E'ie Vitalien Doucet, William O'Mears, Montreal; Patrick Joseph O'Reilly, Alton; Henry Aloysius Barry, Francis John Butler, John Francis Keleher, Bartholomew Francis Kelelea, Mortimer Edward Toomey, Boston; Patrick Joseph Houlihan, Cleophas Damase Trottier, Burlington; John Thomas Kelly, Hamilton; John Franc's Corcoran, Michael J. Cresy, Daniel Michael Lawlor, Arthur Charles O'Keefe, Hartford; John Patrick Kelly, Kingston; Patrick Burns, Francis Philip McNichols, New York; James Joseph McDonnell, Henry McEvoy, Nicholas Joseph O'Reilly, Pittsburg; Michael Henry Kennedy, Providence; John Wm. McCarthy, Providence; John Wm. McCarthy, Providence; John Edward Donnelly, Elie Anicet Latulippe, Stanislas Rezni Tranchemontagne, Montreal; Wilfred Leon Ferland, Clement Kermonn Johannes, Alton; Charles Sullivan, Boston; Hugh Francis Cassidy, Edward Joseph Connell, Michael Francis Flannery, Brooklyn; Andrew Joseph Barron, Alf. Albert Langevin, Butlington; Charles Martin Carroll, Dubuque; James Thomas McIntyre, New York; Arthur Adrien Hamel, Portland Francis Lawrence Carney, Saint Jan; Daniel Francis McGillicuddy, Spiing-

Francis Lawrence Carney, Saint Jean;
Daniel Francis McGillicuddy, Spingfield; Wm. Joseph Fitzgerald, Trenton;
Wilfred Edouard Mathieu, Arthur
Joseph Morin, Montreal; Napoleon Masse,
C. S. C.

Joseph Morin, Montreal; Napoleon Masse, C. S. C.

Subbeacons—G. Joseph Bourassa, George Joseph Houlde, Jean Bte. Morin, Montreal; John Charles Daw, Patrick Fallon, Alton; Thomas William Coughlin, John Joseph Crowley, John McGrail, Nathaniel Joseph Merritt, Boston; John Thomas Barry, James Jos. McAlteer, Brooklyn; Jean Bte. Brunon, Colorado; Michael Henry May, Hartford; Richard Joseph Cullen, Kansas City; Philip James Guam, Charles M. McMannus, London; Peter Engene Bradley, Francis Joseph Finn, Edward Francis Harley, Michael Chas. McDonough, Noel Jos. Plante, Portland; James Henry Leoby, John Thos Lynch, Wm. Henry McNamara, Providence; Anselme Joseph Fauteux, Ludger Guertin, Victorien Larose, Gustave Jos. Roy, St. Hyacinthe; Philippe Louis de Gours Belliveau. St. John; Thomas Jos. Fitzgerald, Peter Stanislaus O'Reilly, Springfield; Michael Joseph Guerin, Toronto; Endore Charles Cadet, Montreal; Bernard Joseph Burke, Burli agton; Diescor Joseph Rochon, C.S.V. Minor Orders—Alphonse J. Dugas, Montreal; Lehn Lesant Charles

Burfi agto 1; Diescor Josepa Rochon, C.S. V.
Minor Orders—Alphonse J. Dugas,
Montreal; John Joseph Chalon, Dennis
Francis Lee, William Joseph Quirk, Daniel Henry Ricordan, Boston; John Halinan, Davenport; Frederick John Burne,
Henry Joseph Geling, John Aloysius Gerrlman, Dubuque; Thomas Francis Whelan,
Hartford; Patrick John O'Brien, Thomas
Patrick O'Connor. Kingston: Hubert

Saint Paul; James Joseph Farrel, Scranton; James Tyrrell, Springfield; Michael Hosey, Trenton; Fabien Marceau, Marquette; Benoit Garant, C. S. V.

THE POPE AND THE KING OF ITALY.

If we may believe the Unita Cattolica the nomination of Cardinal Alimonda to the See of Turin has afforded a remark. the See of Turin has afforded a remarkable opportunity to Leo XIII. for displaying his pacific and conciliatory character, and for a cordial rapprochement between His Holiness and King Humbert. The Pope could have no difficulty about recognizing the King as the locitimate Syvereign of Piedmont, of legitimate Sovereign of Piedmont, of which Turin is the capital; and therefore, on the death of Mgr. Gastaldi, he took

on the death of Mgr. Gastaid, he took steps to ascertain indirectly the King's feelings with regard to the nomination of a new Archbishop.

"King Humbert, full both of gratitude and of admiration for Leo XIII., did not hesitate to make known that he would be kighty pleased to have as Archbishop. be highly pleased to have as Archbishop of his native town Cardinal Alimonda The request was a difficult one. The King desired a Cardinal for a See in which, for certain reasons, no member of the Sacred College had been seen for a century. Moreover, he asked for what rarely takes place in the hierarchy, where Archbishops often become Cardinals but very rarely indeed do Cardinals become

very rarely indeed do Cardinals become Archbishops outside of the Papal States."

The Pope, however, did not hesitate to break through the usual routine in order to please the King; and the latter took care to give expression to his great satisfaction at having secured the nominative of people in Turin seem tion. All classes of people in Turin seem to have shared in the same gratified feel-ings; and the Cardinal himself, with the ings; and the Cardinal himself, with the consent of the Holy See, announced his nomination to the King, declaring himself "the very loyal subject of his legitimate sovereign." The King determined to send his gala carriage to meet the new Archbishop at his solemn entry into Turin. But this cordiality between Church and State was too much for the anti-Catholic and Masonic party, who by means of the Prefect of Turin so worked upon the fears of Signor Depretis by

BRANTFORD LETTER.

Our Christmas Tree entertainment was brought to a close last Thursday evening. It has been a very great success, and every-body who has had a hand in its working deserves congratulation, and all who attended as patrons enjoyed themselves well. The musical programme of each evening was alone worth double the price of admission. Both city bands kindly lent their aid and many young folks, members of admission. Both city bands kindly lent their aid and many young folks, members of our own and other churches, helped with their voices and general musical ability to fill the measure of our success and happiness. The opportunity for drawing articles was greater than on previous occasions, the number of blanks being much less. Two \$5.00 gold pieces were drawn, one by Mr. James Murphy, and another by a young lady from Goderich. Some of the articles are not yet drawn.

drawn.

Miss Ellen Traux, for many years a resident of this city, died at Saginaw on Mon-day of last week. But a short time beday of last week. But a short time before, in company with her sister, she went
to Michigan with the intention of making
it their home. They were progressing
nicely when about Christmas deceased was
taken ill and her disease was found to be
beyond the skill of the physicians.
Her sister suffered much in bringing the
remains to the city for housel, the remains Her sister suffered much in bringing the remains to the city for burial, the railway being in such a state of blockade with the snow that it took two days and a night to reach the city. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon. Much sympathy is felt for her sister, who was her constant companion, and whose health has not been vigorous for some time. yigorous for some time.

About Christmas time we see a great

About Christmas time we see a great many new faces amongst us and this season brought its full share, among them John McKenna, from Manitoba; James Harrington and little daughter, Fort Gratiot, Mich.; Ella Dalton, Ridgetown; Henry Kew, Syracuse; Ella Kew, Toronto; Maggie McKenna, Galt; Miss Green, Caledonia; J. H. Dignan, Thos. H. Lannon, Detroit; and very many others.

At the late entrance examination five pupils from our school were admitted to the Collegiate Institute, viz. Emily Gilmartin, Mary Conboy, Marion Bryne, Joe Convoy, Charles Hawkins. Emily Gilmartin stood seventh on the list of ninety-four who passed.

Mr. Kelleber is back and in charge of

four who passed.

Mr. Kelleher is back and in charge of

THE ORGAN FUND.—Recently a very successful social entertainment was held in St. Peter's school, in this city, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, at which a very large number were present. Refreshments were also served in abundance. The whole was under the management of the children of Mary attached to the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Every the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Every-thing passed off in the most pleasant manner possible, and the result of the ladies' arduous labors will place about one hundred dollars more to the credit of the organ fund. The success of the entertainment was largely due to Mrs. Cruick-shanks, organist of the cathedral, and the members of the choir. Rev. Father Flannery's assistance was also highly appreci-

C. M. B. A. NOTES

about his palace have been trebled. The life of his eldest son is now threatened. The central fact of the last assasination is that it was planned and carried out by a man who was regarded as a most efficient and trustworthy agent of the police. The final torture of the Czar is comprised in the multitude of telegrams of condolence which reach Gatchina, and his wife, in pity for his general demoralization, has postponed her visit to Cannes.

Egypt.

New York, Jan. 6.—A London cable letter says:—Public opinion is excited as to the situation in Egypt. It is certain that the Mahdi is gaining strength every day. The Arab chiefs are joining his standard from all sides. Private advices from Cairo intimate that an immediate advance on Upper Egypt is improbable. The Civil et a reach of the police. The Civil et are now discussing the question of the control o Seaforth, Dec. 31st, 1883. to the afflicted one, and if death comes to the afflicted one, and if death comes the membership are out in full force to bear the mortal remains away to the sepulture. The widow of a deceased brother is often visited and comforted with kind words in her loneliness; the orphan children are clothed and educated, and provision is made for them as to an occupation for life, with almost as much care as the deceased with almost as much care as the deceased father, had he lived. And yet the question comes up from the outside world, What is the aim of the fraternity? The aim of the C.M.B.A. is to lead men everywhere to honesty of intent, purpose and action, and thereby correct the ten thousand evils that exist in and afflict society. Then let our great fraternizing Society go on in its mission of educating and emobling humanity, and when the grand era of the millenium shall come, while our Holy Mother the Church will be honored the millenium shall come, while our Holy Mother the Church will be honored Holy Mother the Church will be honored for what she has done to bring it about, C. M. B. A. fellowship will, please God, come in for her share, and in the light of eternity the records of heaven will show what she has done. The principles and teachings of the C. M. B. A. are admirably calculated to improve and elevate the character of its members, and caplighten their minds. Still another creat admirably detailed to improve a vate the character of its members, and enlighten their minds. Still another great aim in view is to enlarge the sphere of their affections to the end that there shall be a true fraternal feeling among the brotherhood, and even extended to their families. But while all this is done in the manner indicated, there is still something wanted to more fully accomplish the good work; we want in the membership of the C. M. B. A. agreement or concord, a complete blending of thoughts and feelings, a union that will bring about the endearments of a blessed fellowship. We want such a state of heart and life, fraternal action in our Branch rooms while transacting business, and using our grand ceremonial, as will lead everyone observing it as well as giving and receiving it, to feel: monial, as will lead everyone observing it as well as giving and receiving it, to feel:
"Behold how pleasant it is for bretheren to dwell together in unity." Harmony is the strength and the support of all institutions, and especially is this true of fraternal associations like ours. To every Branch of the C. M. B. A. we would say, let brotherly love continue, let us be on close and intimate terms with one another, and accord with each other in everything that tends to advance the interest of the Branch and of the association in general. If the principles of the C. M. B. A. were accepted and practiced universally

among our Catholic people, nine-tenths of the temptations under which the unwary fall would cease to exist, and the now invisible enemies to mankind and human happiness would be visible and out in an open field fight with truth, and be conquered. I wish you the compliments

onquered. I wish you the compliments of the season, and may you long live to be one of the chief pillars of the C. M. B. A. in Canada. Yours fraternally,

JOHN MCQUADE,

Rec. Sec. Branch 23.

Toronto, Dec. 21, 1883.

22000. Received from the Catholic Mutual

\$2000. Received from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the sum of two thousand dollars, being in full for beneficiary due on the death of my son, John C. Delaney.

Witnesses:—Theo. Braun, John Kelz, John S. Kelz, Rec. Secy., Branch 15.

There are at present 1080 C. M. B. A. members in good standing in Canada, and a sufficient number of applicants approved, to make, when initiated, nearly 1200 members.

During the year 1883 there were 52 C. M. B. A. deaths, only 5 of which were in Canada. Fifteen assessments were issued to pay the beneficiaries.

Branch No. 13, Stratford, is now the banner-branch of Canada. It was organized on January 13th 1882 starting with

ized on January 13th, 1882, starting with 17 charter members. In January 1883 17 charter members. In January 1883 it had 62 members, and it has now a membership of 108 in good standing. Grand Treasurer D. J. O'Connor interested himself in getting a sufficient number to form Treasurer D. J. O'Connor interested nim-self in getting a sufficient number to form a Branch at Stratford, and when the Branch was organized was elected its pre-sident, which office he held until he re-signed in favor of Mr. C. Stock. We have no better C. M. B. A. worker in Ontario than Mr. O'Connor, and to his ability and than Mr. O'Connor, and to his ability and untiring energy, together with the very able assistance of his brother officers, who at all times worked together in perfect harmony, is mainly due the grand success and rapid progress of Branch 13. This shows that by a little extra exertion on the last of the grand members of Branches. shows that by a little extra exertion on the part of officers and members of Branches, our C. M. B. A. membership in Canada could soon be increased to a very large number.

SAML. R. Brown.

When we consider the labors and anxieties the few responsibilities life entail upon us, how truly wonderful seems God's work! He carries the destinies of all created things in His bosom.

In this city, on Jan. 6, William Walsh, econd son of the late Edward Walsh, aged

MARKET REPORT.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 1 60 to 1 75; Deihi, ₱ 100 lbs.
169 to 1 75; Treadwell, 1 70 to 1 75; Clawson,
150 to 1 70; Red, 1 55 to 1 75. Oats, 102 to 1 (3,
Corn, 1 30 to 1 40. Barley, 1 00 to 1 15. Peas,
125 to 1 35. Rye, 1 05 to 1 10. Beans, per.
bush, 1 50 to 2 00. Flour—Pastry, per cwt,
275 to 3 00 Family, 2 50 to 2 75. Coatmeal Fine,
2 25 to 2 50; Granulated, 2 50 to 2 75. Cornmeal, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 18 00 to 22 00.
Bran, 14 00 to 16 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw,
per load, 2 00 to 3 09. Butter—pound rolls, 20
to 22c; crock, 18 to 20c; tubs, 14 to 18c. Eggs,
retail, 26 to 25c. Cheese, lb. 11½ to 124c. Lard,
11 to 12c. Turnips, 30 to 40c. Turkeys, 75 to
200. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c. Ducks,
per pair, 70 to 80c. Potatoes, per bag, 90 to
110. Apples, per bag, 60 to 1 00. Onlons, per
bushel, 60 to 80. Dressed Hoggs, per cwt,
6,25 to 6 80. Beef, per cwt, 5 59 to 8 09. Mutton, per 10, 6 to 8c. Lamb, per 1 b, 6 to 8c. Lamb, p

Hops, per 100 lbs, 30 to 50c. Wood, per cord, 500 to 550. MONTREAL

FLOUR—Receipts 000 bbis. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$555 to \$555; extra \$5 40 to \$5 45; experior, \$555 to \$455; extra \$5 40 to \$5 45; experine, \$4 65 to \$4 5; expring extra, \$6 00 to \$5 15; superine, \$4 75 to \$4 85; strong bakers, \$5 10 \$4 85; strong bakers, \$5 10 \$4 85; strong bakers, \$6 10 \$6 25 \$65; city bags, \$7 80 to \$1 10 to \$2 85; pollards, \$3 30 to \$4 95; middlings, \$6 10 \$6 25 \$65; city bags, \$7 80 to \$1 10 to 18; can red winter, 12 10 10 \$1 22; No. 2 spring, 120 to 122 Corn, 75 to 75c. Peas, \$8 10 81c to 18; can red winter, 10 to 83c. Barley, 80 to 72c. PROVISIONS—Butter, creamery, 25 to 27c; Eastern Townsings, 19 to 22c; B. & M. 18 to 20c; Western, 14 to 18c. Cheese. 124 to 125c. Bacon, 13 to 14c; hams, 13 to 15c.

TORONTO.

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108; No. 3, 105 to 105; spring, No. 1, 1 12 to 1 12; No. 2, 1 10 to 1 10; No. 3, 1 08 to 1 109. Barley, No. 1, 7 1 to 7 1c; No. 2, 06 to 60e; No. 3, extra, 62 to 62e; No. 3, 52 to 55e. Peas, No. 1, 76 to 76e. No. 2, 75 to 75. Oats, No. 1, 32 to 33e; No. 2, 34e. Corn, 00 to 00c. Wool, 00 to 00e, Flour, Superlor, 500 to 5 10; extra, 48 0 to 4 85. Bran, 11 00 to 11 59. Butter, 12 to 19e. Hogs, street, 7c 7to 7 00. Barley, (street), 66 to 00e. Rye, street, 60 to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 1 05 to 11; fall, 1 01 to 1 03. Oatmeal, 5 00 to 0 00. Cornmeal, 3 75 to 3 90.

1 ll; fall, 1 01 to 1 03. Oatmeal, 5 00 to 0 00. Cornmeal, 3 75 to 3 90.

OTTAWA.

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

Spring wheat, \$1 10 to 1 15 bush.; Oats, 40c to 42c bsh; Peas, 70c to 00c bsh; Beans 1.25 to 00 bsh; Rerots, 30 to 60c bsh; Carrots, 30 to 40c bsh; Turnips, 50 to 60c bsh; Corions, per peck, 30 to 20c; Potaloes, per bag, 45 to 65c. Dressed hogs, per 100 lts., 65 to 750; Beef, per 100 lbs., 500 to 700. Butter, pails per lb, 18 to 20c; firkins, 18 to 20c; fresh print, 22 to 25c. Hams, 14 to 15c. Eggs, fresh per doz., 22 to 24c. Chickens, per pair, 40c 50. Fowls, per pair, 60c. Ducks, wild, per pair, 75. Geese, each, 583. Turkeys, each, 85 to \$174. Hides 60 to 800. Hay, per ton, 500 to 10 00; Straw, per ton, 6 to 7 00. Lard, per lb, 15 to 60c. Apples, per bbl. 250 to 3 50. Sheep, 4 0) to 4 50 each. Lambs, 7 00 to 8 00 each.



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All orders for Catholic Family Almanacs, Price 25 cts., received last week will be filled at once. We would advise all who wish to get a copy to write immediately, enclosing price, the demand being such that we find it difficult to keep a stock on hand. See adver-

LOCAL NOTICES.

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Can try the SPIROMETER and consult the Surgeons of the celebrated International Throat and Lung Institute FREE, by calling at the Tecumseh Hotel, London, Jan. 3, 4, 5. This instrument, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, Ex-Aide Surgeon of the French, which conveys the medicinal properties of medicines directly to the seat of disease is the only thing that will cure permanently diseases of the air passages, viz.: CATARRH, CATARRHAL DEATNESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTIMA, AND CONSUMPTION in its first stages. Crowds are visiting passages, viz.: Catarri, Catarrial Deaf-Ness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consump-tion in its first stages. Crowds are visiting them in every town and thousands of poor sufferers are being cured every year by these celebrated physicians who have offices in London, Eng., Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Detroit, Mich., and Boston, Mass. If impossible to call personally, write for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, to 173 Church St., Toronto, Office for Ontario.

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During the past three months Mayor Beatiy, the enterprising organ-builder of Washington, N. J., shipped 5,000 cabinet organs from his great factory there, as follows: September, 1,000; October, 1,800; November, (two holidays) 1,6.0-total, 5,000. It is said that this is by far the largest shipment of organs made there by any organ-builder in America for the same length of time, and it is proof that here by any organ-builder organs in preference to other makes.

He agrees to ship the organ that is advertised in this issue the same day he receives the order, or feet \$500 in greenbacks. This is enterprise, and to those who want an organ for a holiday present it is a decided bargain. 5,000 Beatty Organs Shipped.

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assortment in the city. Confidence pictures a specialty.
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to Rev. P. Colovin, Port Lambton.
74-16

TEACHER WANTED

Holding a Second or Third class certificate for the Roman Catholic Separate School of Wallaceburg. Services to begin the first of Ianuary, 1884. Must come well recommended, A personal application preferred. Address Floos. FORHAN, Sec'y. Board of Trustees Wallaceburg. FARM FOR SALE.

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I. DANKS,

ESQUIMALT GRAVING DICK, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE time for inspection of Plans and Specification for the completion of the Graving Dock at Esquimalt, British Columbia, is extended to Thursday, the 17th day of January next, inclusively; and for receiving Tenders to Friday, the 29th day of February.

By order,
F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

273.3w

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 20th Dec., 1883.

BOOKS.

Dioceses in the United States, British America, Ireland, England and Scotland. Paper.

The Illustrated Catholic Family Annual for 1884.
The Catholic Home Almanac for 1884.
The Catholic Home Almanac for 1884.
The Eternal Priesthood. By Cardinal Manning. Cloth.

Littledale's Plain Reasons. By H. J. D. Hyder, of the Oratory. Paper.

Notes on Ingersol. By Rev. Louis A. Lambert. Paper.

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Mixed Marriages, their Origin and their Results. By Rev. A. A. Lambing. Paper.

Pastoral on Christian Education. By Right Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, D.D. Paper.

Pastoral on Christian Marriage. By Right Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, D.D. Paper.

How to Live Plously, a Little Book of Simple Instructions. Cloth.

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Paper.
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Mater Admirabilis, a Hand Book of Instruction on the Power and Prerogatives of our Blessed Lady. By the Most Rev. C. O'Brien, D. D. Cloth.
A thought of St. Teress's, for every day of the year. Cloth.
Lectures and Discourses. By the Right Rev. J. L. Spalding, D. D. Cloth.
A History of Religion. By Rey. J. DeHarbe, S J.
Names that Live in Catholic Hearts.
By Miss Anna T. Sadlier. Cloth.
Idols, or the Secret of the Rue Chaussee
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a Tale of the Rebellion '98. By D. P.
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Necessary Mark of the True Church.
By the Kight Rev. Mgr. Capel, D.D.
Paper.

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Paper.
The Church and Luther. An Essay.
By Rev. J. Nilan. Paper.
The Life of Martin Luther, compiled from Reliable Sources. By Rev. W.
Stang. Paper.
Martin Luther. By Rev. H. A. Brann, D.D. Paper.
Martin Luther. Protestantism vs Catholicity, Martin Luther and the Diet of Worms. By Rev. I. T. Hecker.
Paper.
From Gethsemni to Golgotha. Seven Short Lenten Sermons on the Sufferings of Our Lord. By Rev. P. Gerard Pilz. Paper.
Claims of a Protestant Episcopal Bishop to Apostolical Succession and Valid Orders Disproved. By Right Rev. S. W. Ryan, D. D.
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The Christian Father, what he should be.
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Thousands bear testimony to the fact, send for circular giving particulars Address, L. D. ModICHAEL, M. D., S. Nigara St., BUFFALO, N. Y.



GRAVING DOCK, British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Graving Dock, B.C.," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 8th day of February. 1881, inclusively, for the construction and completion of the partially finished Graving Dock at Esquimalt Harbor, British Columbia,

British Columbia,

According to plans and specification to be seen on and after Monday, the 24th December next, at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and on application to the Hon. J. W. Trutch, Victoria, B.C.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and prices affixed to the whole of the items stated therein, and signed with their actual signatures.

Fach tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$7,500.00, in the Minister of Public Works, which will be for feited if the party decline to enter into a feating the sum of the complete the work contracted for. If the tender we not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order,

By order,

Pepartment of Public Works,

Ottawa 12th Nov. 1833

273.3w

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 12th Nov., 1883.