MAS COFFEY, RECORD OFFICE,

ST PUBLICATIONS.

for the Times! Days- 4th Edition ready CHRISTIANITY AND UNBELIEF. A plain and ent of the real doctrines of Catholic Church, as opposed sely attributed to her, by The reject her authority, and ers in Revelation; that thus nay be easily drawn between once delivered to the Saints," flicting Theories, and Scien es of the present Age: and a Refutation to the assaults Infidelity. By the Right D. Ricards, D. D., Third 2mo, cloth, net \$1.00. age 11 cents extra.

AT THE PRESS SAY: aightforward, logical book."
reeman's Journal.
cinating, as well as thoroughly
actical work."—Catholic Re-

actical work."—Catholic Re-k.

le, and as the whole, we can

book as about the healthiest

ading that has lately come to

n Daily Eagle (non-Datholic),

strictly polemical, it evades

it ranges over every kind of

supplies a satisfactory solu
und ail."—The Catholic Times,

ng questions of the day are eachant but learned manner." rror, Baitimore. s, indeed. a remarkable one." c, Pittsburg. e, Pittsburg. to set the minds of its readers -Sunday Union and Times,

nich must be admitted to be meful." - The True Witness, ent is plain, straightforward, clearly expressed."-Catholic

dside delivered at infidelity, well,"—Catholic Examiner, ew of Catholicity as it is, in the misrepresentations always exas Monitor.

IGHT REV. JOHN NEPO-NEUMANN, D.D., C.SS.R. hop of Philadelphia. 12mo, 60.

Commentarium in Facultates s, etc. 12mo, cloth, net, \$1.00. 3J. Compendium Theologiae Large 8vo, half leather, net,

PHIC GUIDE, a Manual for ers of the Third Order of St.

According to the recent
of the Holy See. Cloth, 60
pan, red edges, 75 cents.

LETTER WRITING, of Academies and for Self-in. Adapted from the French thor of "Golden Sands," by McMahon, 16mo, Cloth, 60

M AND FETICH WORSHIP-Rev. P. Baudin, Missionary we Coast of Africa. Sold for t of the Society of African Lyons), France. Translated Lyons), France. Translated M. McMahon. 8vo, flexible

\$1.00. CATHOLIC - 1885 ME ALMANAC

ER BROTHERS, to the Holy Apostolic See, lishers and Booksellers, and Manufacturers of Church Or-is, Vestments, Statues, etc. 36 & 38 Barclay street; Cincin-n street; St. Louis: 206 S. Fourth



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

VOL 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1885.

NO. 333

CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished garments than any Western House. N. Wilson & Co., 136 DUNDAS STREET

Irish Ecclesiastical Monthly.

LITURGY.

The Tabernacle.

No well-instructed Catholic, much less any priest, needs to be reminded that in our concern for the beauty of God's house, the Tabernacle must hold the first place in the Tabernacle must hold the first place in our thoughts. It is the Sanctum Sanctorum in the house of God—the little apartment in which He lives. Respect then for Him whom it holds demands this care; and, moreover, it is a duty which we, priests, owe to the people to give them an example not only of prayerful devotion to the Blessed Sacrament, but of that too which is inseparable from a lively faith, a reverential anxiety reaching to the minutest particulars about the little home where our Lord dwells. where our Lord dwells.

I purpose to set down in order the prescriptions of the rubrics and rubricists regarding the Tabernacle.

1. The Tabernacle must be not only scrupulously clean and neat both inside and outside, and furnished in accordance and outside, and furnished in accordance with the liturgical prescriptions, but also as elegant and costly as the revenues at the disposal of the priest for church-decoration can conveniently afford. In St. John Lateran's the Tabernacle sparkles with precious gems, and in St. Peter's it is made of gilt bronze and ornamented with columns of lanis lazuli. It would be a columns of lapis lazuli. It would be a manifest invasion of intelligent and well-ordered zeal to be lavish in the expenditure of care and money on the various articles of church furniture and decoration —such as even the pictures and statues of saints—and to neglect the Tabernacle. 2. Material of the Tabernacle—The Ta-bernacle is commonly made of wood, as

being dry and well suited for keeping the Sacred Hosts; but other solid and more costly materials, such as marble, iron or bronze, may be also used. When the material is such as admits or retains moisttre, it is always advisable, and in some cases necessary, to insert an inner Tabernacle of wood in order to protect the Blessed Sacrament from damp. In this case it would be well if the wood Tabersometimes enclosed in an outer one of wood or marble. The iron safe gives additional security for the protection of the Blessed Sacrament in case of fire, or of an attempt at sacrilegious robbery, and is

cupola or dome, surmounted with a little cross. It may be remarked in passing, that this little cross will not suffice for the cross required at Mass. The Tabernacle is join or are born in. The Church of Engineering the cross required at Mass. to have no opening except the door in front, and it is also forbidden to put in any part of it little windows through which the Blessed Sacrament might be seen within. On the dome or top of the Tabernacle, a place is usually prepared to re-ceive the Monstrance at the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. The only other object which may be placed on the top of the Tabernacle is the cross of the altar, as it is specially forbidden to make the Tabernacle a support or resting place for statues, or relics, or anything, except the ice containing the Blessed Sacra-

ment, and the altar-cross. The Tabernacle is to be sufficiently large to hold the sacred vessels in which the Blessed Sacrament is reserved. In parochial and other churches we frequently have in reserve two large ciboriums, a Tabernacle should be so large as to hold all these conveniently. But this want being provided for, the size of the Tabernacle should be in the size of the nacle should be in proportion to the altar on which it stands. It is very inconvenient when it encroaches so far on the table of the altar that but little room is left for

altar-stone or corporal.
4. The Interior Decoration.—The interior of the Tabernacle is to be lined all round. including the door and on top and bottom, with white silk or damask. If nails are used in putting on this lining, they ought to be non-corrosive, and with gilt heads. It is the Roman custom, and indeed the common custom elsewhere too, to suspend from inside at the opening made by the door a curtain of rich white silk, suitably decorated with fringe, to prevent the ciborium from being seen, when the Tabernacle is opened by the priest, and also to shut out any dust. This curtain is divided in the middle in order that the sacred vessels can be conveniently put in and taken out, and also so arranged that and taken out, and also so arranged that it can be moved back, so that the ciborium in a private Exposition may be visible to the people when the door is open, without taking it out of the Taber-

sacred vessels actually containing the Blessed Sacrament, and it is forbidden to place in it anything else—even relics, or the holy oils, or the purified sacred vessels, or the little vase containing the purifica-tion occasionally held over from first to second Mass, in fact, anything except the vessels containing the Blessed Sacrament and the corporal on which they stand.

TO BE CONTINUED.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH

ON PROTESTANT DIFFICULTIES AND MIS UNDERSTANDINGS REGARDING THE DOC-TRINES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. His Grace commenced by alluding to the difficulties which our separated breth-ren have respecting the doctrines of the Catholic Church. The root of these diffi-culties lies in misunderstanding and misinterpreting its doctrines. From their very infancy doctrines attributed to the Catholic Church were presented to our separated brethren in a most odious light. Were it not for this misfortune vast numbers of well-meaning people would join the True Church of Christ, and those that do join, had the task before them of pulland join, and the task perfect them of puli-ing down a pyramid of prejudice and false doctrine. We do not therefore blame the Protestants of the present day for their want of knowledge of the true faith in Christ, as believed in the Catholic Church.

Church.

Those are to be blamed who first began the revolt against the Catholic Church, and who formed for themselves doctrines and a code of laws to suit their own fancy or idiosyncrasy. The followers of the so-called religions do not refuse to be called after the name of their founders, because we have Wesleving Catholicits. called after the name of their founders, hence we have Wesleyans, Calvinists, Lutherans, Campbellites, but none ever assumed or received the appellation of Catholics. Heresy begins where obstinate in error, known to be such, is a sin against the Holy Ghost, because it is a refusal to obey the light which the Holy Spirit condescends to pour into the soul, and this sin is hard to be forgiven, because seldom repented of. We shall now take up the misunderstandings or difficulties of Protestants without any order, just as they testants without any order, just as they

occur to our mind.
"How can I become a Catholic," said a "How can I become a Catholic," said a gentleman to me one day, "when my first step must be to renounce my own reason, and submit my judgment completely to the dictates of the Church? My conscience revolts against such a process." I said to him, "No wonder; but sir, you are mistaken in supposing that the Church wishes you to give up your reason." No man can or should do this; the essential and characteristic element of our nature, in contradistinction to the animals, is the nacle were not in contact with the outer one. It is now very common to have an iron safe for the Tabernacle, and this is not an unreasonable or unreasoning, but join or are born in. The Church of England people must believe the 39 articles, and the candidates for their ministry must swear to their truth and promise to obey them. The Presbyterians must submit to all the tenets of Calvinism contained in what is called the Westminster confession The Baptists must submit and believe baptism means buried under the water, and so with other denominations. The members must believe the peculiar tenets of their sect or church or leave. . We hear from time to time of some Protestant ministers who are tried for heresy, that is, announcing some doctrine at variance with the peculiar doctrine of their church. Some don't submit but commence a new denomination composed of people who think as they do, hence there are so

many denominations at the present time all differing among themselves. This again had its origin in conceding infallibility in interpreting the Sacred Scriptures to everyone able to read them. All know that this concession on the part of the Protestant churches has been the cause of the most absurd and ridiculous interpretations. Such liberty would not be accorded to each individual to interpret the laws of the country as he pleased. It would be absurd to suppose that our Di-vine Redeemer could be the author of all these sects and denominations. My reason tells me that I, as well as other men, may be deceived in many things, and especially in matters relating to religion, whose doctrines the human reason does not teach. For this is the province of a divine teacher for supernatural things. An unreasonable obedience is not a virtue, it is the act of animals or unreasonable beings. In sub-mitting to the judgment of the church we use our reason in the most rational way. Taking reason for my guide, I am way. Taking reason for my gunde, I am led to seek in a matter of the greatest importance, having a happy or miserable eternity at stake, perfect safety in obeying an infallible authority. It is a point of the property of t

on religious matters, residing in the high priest together with a great council or Sanhedrim of the Jews, should we not have in the Church founded by Christ an infallible authority also? Nay, there is a greater reason for an infallible guide in the Church of Christ. He wishes that the Church of Christ. He wishes that His true doctrine should be carried and His true doctrine should be carried and preached to all the nations of the earth. This the Jewish Church was not called upon to undertake. Not so with the Church of Christ. He wishes to have it preached to every creature, and every human being is bound to listen to this divine message and to conform to its doctrines. How could all the doctrines of Christ he preached to the whole world Christ be preached to the whole world composed of people of various tongues, and preached to the end of time as Christ and His Apostles delivered those doctrines, if there were not an infallible guide? Impossible,

We have only to read history or even

the newspapers to be convinced of this-the most absurd things have been advanced from time to time and called religion—divine inspiration indeed!
Christ always accompanies the preach-

ing of his real doctrine by his divinely ap-pointed ministers with grace to open the mind to receive and to follow His divine mind to receive and to follow His divine truth, but all do not profit by this grace. Nay, many reject it. The Holy Spirit of God breathes powerful grace and assistance into the hearts and minds of those who humbly hear the word of God. The Holy Spirit abides and acts in His Church as the soul of man acts in his body. Christ has given over to the Holy Ghost the guidance of His Church, and that Divine Spirit is to guide and to perfect it guidance of his Church, and that Divine Spirit is to guide and to perfect it till the end of time. It is the highest wisdom and no abandonment of reason to submit ourselves to the Catholic Church directed and influenced by the Holy Spirit. Protestants deny the infallibility of any church, including their own. Now, it would not be reasonable to submit our judgment to an authority that could deceive us. This, indeed, would be to abandon the guidance of reason, which no man can do, but the Catholic, believing in the infallibility of his Church, makes the best use of reason in submitting to the guidance of that Church. an attempt at sacrilegious robbery, and is also proof against damp.

3. Its Shape and Size—No particular shape is prescribed for the Tabernacle. It may be round, or square, or of six or eight sides. In determining its shape, a good deal will depend on the character of the church and altar. A common form is that of a rectangular little chest with a that of a rectangular little chest with a curola or dome, surmounted with a little protestants forget that they too have to submitting to the guidance of that Church. We hear of views, opinions and ideas of religion but of that unerring faith within which you were brought up you must renounce. You may think this dishonor-able and disgraceful, an acknowledgment that you were hitherto wrong, that you have to incur the displeasure of friends who will cut you off and reject you, but if the Jewish people listened to these evil suggestions they would never have em braced the doctrines of Christ, and the world would have remained pagan.

Archdiocese of Toronto.

LETTER FROM HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL

Most Illustrious and Most Rev. Lord: Most Illustrious and Most Rev. Lord:

The decision of the Supreme Court (Tribunal of Cassation) of Rome, ordering the conversion of the immovable property of this sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, is at length almost entirely executed. Henceforward, therefore, the means at the disposal of this renowned Institution, founded by the Popes for the Propagation of the Gospel and civilization, shall entirely depend on the goodwill of that Government which, in 1870, by means well known to all, took possession of Rome, declaring to undertake in the face of Europe and to undertake in the face of Europe and Catholicity the responsibility of maintaining the security of the Papal See, and solemnly promising to preserve for the head of the Church on the banks of the Tiber, a glorious Throne, independent of all hu-man sovereignty. (Letter of Victor Em-manuel to Pius IX, 8th September, 1870) Since Your Grace, on that sad occasion, raised your voice to stigmatise that flag-rant act, thereby showing how interested you, as well as the faithful entrusted to your care, were in defence of the rights of this meritorious institution, you will, I am certain, learn with sorrow that the united efforts of the entire Episcopacy, and the most distinguished portion of the Catholic laity, as well as of our separated brethren, were fruitless against the procedure of a power which now, in the very centre of Europe, is allowed to commit with inpunity every atrocity and excess against the Catholic Church, and its august Head. Although even from the very first attempts were made to enslave the Propaganda by an infallible authority. It is a point of ciborium in a private Exposition may be visible to the people when the door is open, without taking it out of the Tabernacle.

The rubrics prescribe that a corporal (blessed) be placed in the Tabernacle, on which the sacred vessels are to stand. The corporal will of course vary in shape with the Tabernacle. When necessary, a pall will serve instead of a corporal. The Tabernacle is interded to hold only the confiding to a most talented lawyer, a simple confiding to a most talented lawyer, a submit to an authority. It is a point of the sa point of the highest wisdom to submit to an authority established by God Himself, Who neither can deceive or be deceived. Who neither can dec

difficult case of law, affecting his rights and property? You will say that man acts wisely. Few men are competent to next their own physician or lawyer; self-love blinds too much. Now, in matters of religion a man is not to be blamed for consulting the best authority on matters concerning his soul and eternity, nor does he abandon his reason or his judgment by submitting to a Church infallible in its teaching, and guaranteed in its infalliblity by Christ himself, the founder of that Church. For He said, with Divine authority, to Peter, "Thou art a rock, and upon this rock will build My Church," and again "Hear the Church, let him be unto thee as a heather and a publican." Christ could not give such a command if that Church could lead into error. If, in the Jewish dispensation, there was an infallible authority on religious matters, residing in the high priest together with a great council or Sanhedrim of the Jews, should we not have in the Church founded by Christ an infallible authority also? Nay, there is a suppression of Religious Orders, as well as whole world, more especially in those regions as yet uncivilized. This injustice and injusty is at the present juncture aggravated by reason of the imperative necessity that now exists to aid the foreign missions. Not to mention the constant disasters to which not a few of the Vicariates, especially in the extreme for existing in the extreme for vicariates, especially in the extreme for every end of the Vicariates, especially in the extreme for every end of the Vicariates, especially in the extreme for every end of the Vicariates, especially in the extreme for every end of the Vicariates, especially in the extreme for every end of the Vicariates, especially in the extreme for every end of the Vicariates, especially in the extreme for every end of the Vicariates, especially in the extreme for every end of the Vicariates, especially in the extreme for every end of the Vicariates, especially in the extreme for every end of the Vicariates, especially in the extreme and the Indian Archipelage, where innumerable nations and people are now called to be participate in the benefits of religion and civilization. It is impossible not to experience profound sorrow on beholding the propaganda unable as of old to administer and dispose of that sacred patrimony which all Catholic Christendom confided to its care and keeping for the diffusion of the Gospel and civilization and certainly not to any civil government, on beholding such a great deficiency in the number of Apostolic labourers, by reason of the unwarranted suppression of Religious Orders, as well as by the violent confiscations of the few confiscations, coupled with the obligation to military service imposed on Ecclesiastical stadents and even on priests, has reduced to almost nething the Italian missions and obliged the Propaganda to substitute for Italian missionaries those of other nations. to almost nothing the Italian missions and obliged the Propaganda to substitute for Italian missionaries those of other nations.

Amidst these sorrows and this anguish, which rend every Catholic heart in Italy, there is nevertheless this consolation, that in other countries pious associations are not wanting, which, with true Christian zeal and assiduity, stimulate one another to sid this sublime work of the conversion

to aid this sublime work of the conversion of nations to the truth of the Gospel. Amongst these certainly the most impos-ing is that of the society of the Propagation of the Faith, which, in France, despite the deplorable state of affairs that now reigns there, makes prodigious efforts, collecting not only the princely donations of the wealthy but also the humble mites of the labourers and artisans. But whilst this society rejoices at the rapid progress made in the erection of churches and the extension of missionary labours, it beholds with regret its inability to furnish sufficient means for their maintenance and further development. The Procuratorships founded by this sacred congregation in various parts of the world have commenced to receive gifts and legacies, which, however, deplorable state of affairs that now reigns ceive gifts and legacies, which, however, are as yet insufficient to satisfy the extraordinary daily demands; and it may be found necessary sometimes in great embarrassments even to sell their new capital stock itself, which might be freely administered in any court progress. stock itself, which might be freely administered in any country except Italy.

For these reasons I again address Your Grace, imploring you in your zeal to make known to your flock the straightened circumstances of this Institute, and most

the means of sustenance scarce. The compassion and generosity of the faithful, and their love for the diffusion of Christian knowledge alone can aid the sublime ministry of the Apostleship, and make it triumph throughout the earth.

umph throughout the earth.
Given at the Propaganda on the solemnity of Epiphany, 1885.

JOHN CARD, SIMEONI, Prefect.
†D. ARCHBISHOF OF TYRE, Secretary.
To the Most Rev. John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto.

Hymenial.

On Shrove Tuesday morning, the 17th inst., Rev. John Carlin, P. P., in St. Mary's R. C. Church, Woodstock, united in the holy bonds of matrimony John Keane, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Miss Cecilia Keane, daughter of John Keane, of Newark, in the township of North Norwich. The groomsman was the bride's brother, Peter, and the bridesmaid was her sister, Bridget. The father was pres-ent and performed the honors of giving away the bride. The happy couple took the afternoon G. T. R. train for Niagara Falls, and will make their home in Buf-

Mr. M. J. McCaul, of Ottawa, was married on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock a. m., by the Rev. Father Sloan, of the Basilica, to Miss Lizzie M., daughter of John Pender, of the Audit office. H. H. Duggan acted as groomsman, and Miss M. A. Pender, sister of the bride, as bridesmaid. After the ceremony the happy couple and their friends drove to the residence of the bride's father where the wedding breakfast was partaken of. The bride was the recipient of many valuable presents.-Ottawa Free Press

OPINIONS OF SUBSCRIBERS.

WM. STAPF, ESQ., WELLAND, ONT. The RECORD, as a Catholic paper, is at the head of the list. May it ever con-

said: "One single application of the knowledge acquired in a Business College course is often sufficient to reim-burse its possessor for all it may have cost him to obtain it, and then he enjoys it gratuitously all the rest of his life." We recommend the Business College at We recommend the Business College at Chat-Chatham to all who are desirous of such

Knowing your zeal for the promotion of Catholic education, I hope you will find place in your valuable paper for the following jottings, taken lately on the occasion of a short visit to the soon-to be

city of Stratford.

Thanks to the devotedness and energy of their esteemed Paster, Rev. Dr. Kilroy. the Catholics of this place enjoy many ad-vantages for the training of the youthful mind, and the commodious, well-ventilated school-rooms and efficient teachers give evidence of the able efforts of the Pastor each of the rooms being provided with maps, apparatus, and furniture complete. In the senior girls' department the pupils are prepared for the entrance examination into the high school, as they are also in the senior boys' school. Here, as well as in the other divisions, we were much gratified with the order, intelligence and ready answering of the pupils, and, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the little ones were present in large numbers. Though every feature in the examination of the classes gave us so much satisfaction,

OBITUARY.

MR. TIMOTHY O'MEARA.

On the 18th instant passed away the soul of Mr. Timothy O'Meara, in the 88th year of his age. Deceased had been for many years a resident of London, coming here at a time when it was but a small town. Those who knew him in the prime of life—and we ourselves had the revisited of his accountance of the counstances of this Institute, and most earnestly exhort you to assist as much as possible in increasing the offerings for the pious works of the above mentioned Society for the Propagation of the Faith, the Holy Childhood, the Eastern Schools, and other associations instituted for a similar purpose. Strongly urge upon the more wealthy the necessity of consecrating a part of their riches to the holiest and noblest of all purposes, the diffusion of faith and civilization. In the present crisis and exigencies of the Church, it can be said with all the rigour of truth that looking around, new and vast tracts of country may be seen ripe with an abundent harvest, but the laborers indeed are few, and the means of sustenance scarce. The compassion and generosity of the faithful, and being laborated the prime of life—and we ourselves had the privilege of his acquaintance at that time—admired him for his stirling worth. A warm-hearted, genial Irishman, a fervent Catholic, a kind husband, an indulgent father, was Timothy O'Meara. From his youth to the grand old age he had attained it may with truth be stated that he was a model which all would do well to imitate. The congregation of St. Peter's will miss from amongst them the noble old man who had fought the good fight—whose life was a good life,—and whose death was the death of a true son of holy. Church. He leaves a highly respected family of four sons and one daughter.

We very regretfully announce the death of Mr. James Larkin, of Ottawa. general regret among his friends and acquaintances. The sad event occurred on the 24th of January, the funeral taking place on the 26th. The Rev. Father Sloan, of the Basilica, read the last sad offices. Mr. Larkin was for twelve years messenger in the Department of Secre tary of State and enjoyed the regard of all with whom he came in contact. R. I. P.

MRS, MICHAEL GALLAGHER,

Her many friends in Canada will be grieved to hear of the death of Mrs. Michael Gallagher, which sad event occurred at her residence, Ashland, Wisconsin, on the 10th instant. The deceased lady came from Fermanagh, Ireland, a few years since, and resided in St. Thomas for a short time, where she married Mr. Gallagher, now road-master on the Wisconsin Central Railroad. She was of amiable qualities and charitable disposition, and will be missed, not only by her husband and two small children, but by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. We tender Mr. Gallagher and family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement. May she rest in

peace. MR. M. J. MURDOCK. We regret to announce the death of Mr. M. J. Murdock in Grand Rapids Mich., which took place on the 4th o February. He was a son of Mr. James Murdock, collector, of Ingersoll. The remains were interred in the cemetery of that town. High mass was cele by the pastor, Father Molphy, and the service at the grave performed by Rev. Father Tiernan, of the Cathedral. We extend to the family of deceased our heartfelt condolence in the loss of an Horace Mann, the Prince of Education, settimable man, taken away in the prime

> Dr. Johnson said of book-keeping: "It is an art which must contribute to the advantage of all who desire to be rich, and of all who desire to be wise." A cat

CATHOLIC FRESS.

Milwaukee Citizen.

What has been written in these columns on the necessity of "defensive" training, and on the desirability of associations among educated lay Catholics, outlines a most practical and most useful line of work. In Easter ities, suggestions of this nature are being acted upon. We are informed, for instance that in Boston a class of young gentle men and ladies for the "study of s

ary machines of your children, but want to educate the heart as well as the mind," said Bishop O'Reilly, addressing his people on convent schools. In these few words is contained the whole meaning of the school question.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Independent, quoting our remark, that Irishpendent, quoting our remark, that Irishmen, however opposed to the dynamiters and their policy, were not called upon to act as detectives or informers for the common enemy, says:—"The Pilot makes a very great mistake. It is the duty of Irishmen to prevent their cause and their name from being disgraced by these dynamits fiends, and in roother. these dynamite fiends, and in no other way could they prove the justice of their cause and the strength of their character so effectually as by denouncing these outrages and declaring that those who perpetrate them are not to be accounted as representatives of Iral as representatives of Ireland, but as enemies of their own race, as well as of civilization." Condemnation and de-nunciation of violence are very different from active assistance in the work of detecting and punishing the con-spirators. It was in denial of the latter claim that we wrote. Our esteemed contemporary, with every intent to be just and fair, does not realize that it is an insult to a law-abiding Irishman to bid him clear his skirts of complicity in crime by aiding the police of a despotism to ferret out its victims. If our dis-claimer of connection with the so-called claimer of connection with the so-called dynamiters is not credited by England's rulers, we do not purpose strengthening it by doing their police work. It is a question of self-respect, as Mr. Parnell, for example, shows by his calm disdain of the enemy's base attacks. Perhaps the Independent will understand the propriety of his position by considering whether or not Mr. Gladstone is called upon to disclaim complicity in the late attack on O'Donovan Rossa, an outrage endorsed by every organ of English public opinion. lie opinion.

Catholic Columbian. Now we know the reason why so many men prefer to stand around the vestibule The decased young gentleman was in his twenty-ninth year at the time of his demise. He had been for many months alling from a lung complaint; but his death, though expected, caused deep and in the place of danger to protect the women and children in case of an attack by Indians. The possibility, if not the probability, of such an event is so uppermost in the minds of these men that i has been observed that they cannot read a prayer book or say the Rosary.

The New Church at Port Perry.

The Port Perry Catholic church will be onsecrated and formally opened on the donsecrated and formally opened on the 3rd of March. The following is the programme:—At 10 a. m. the consecration of the church will take place, the service being conducted by His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by the priests present. Solemn High Mass will then be celebrated by Rey. Father Allain, after which a service of the consecration of the service of Solemn High Mass will then be celebrated by Rev. Father Allain, after which a ser-mon will be preached by His Grace the Archbishop, who will also administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. At 7. p. m., Grand Vespers, fellowed by a lecture by Rev. Father McCann, P. P. of Brockton, and clearly with the selection of the service of the se and closing with the solemn benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, His Grace celebrant, with deacons and sub-deac The far-famed choir of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, will be present and sing Mozart's 12th Mass. Admission, morning or evening, 50 cents. All are cordial v invited.

From Port Arthur.

At a meeting of the Catholic Literary association of Port Arthur the following fficers were elected

Patron, His Lordship Rt. Rev. John Patron, His Lordship Rt. Rev. John Joseph Jamot, Bishop of Peterborough; Chaplain, Rev. P. Hamel, S. J.; President, Mr. Thos. Ryan; 1st Vice-President, Mr. William James Bawlf; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Philip Labby; Rec. Secretary, Mr. James Hourigan; Cor. Secretary, Mr. A. T. Filgiano; Treasurer, Mr. John Nagle; Librarian, Mr. J. J. Hayes; Executive Committee, the Chaplain, the President, 1st Vice-President, and Messrs. McIntosh, Dwyer, Collins, McDonald, Langlois, O'Rourke, Whalen and Guirard. We are pleased to see our esteemed friend Mr. leased to see our esteemed friend Mr. Thos. Ryan, a former resident of London occupying the position of President of this excellent society.

Hymn of Freedom,

BY M. J. BARRY. God of Peace! before Thee, Peacetul, here we kneel, Humbly to implore thee For a nation's w.a! Caim her sons' dissensions, Bid their discord cease, Eud their man contentions-Hear us, God of Peace!

God of Love! low bending, To Thy throne we turn:
Let Thy rays, descending.
Through our island burn.
Let no strife divide us,
But, from heaven above,
Look on us and guide us—
Hear us, God of Love!

God of Battles! aid us; Let no despot's might Trample or degrade us, Seeking this our right! Arm us for the danger, Keep all craven fear To our breasts a stranger— God of Battles! hear.

God of Right! preserve us Just—as we are strong; Let no passion swerve us, Just—as we are strong.
Let no passion swerve us,
To one act of wrong;
Let no thought unholy
Come our cause to bright;
Tous we pray Thee, lowly—
Hear us, God of Right!

God of Vengeance! smite us With thy shaft sublime, If one bond unite us, Forged in fraud or crime! But if, humbly kneeling, We implore Taine ear, For our rights app-aling— God of Nations! hear.

CHIP.

CHAPTER I.

"Threads in the web of life." Sundown is situated on the Delaware. Its citizens delight in calling it a town, but impartial visitors, who have no fear of the inhabitants before their eyes, talk of it as a village. Its public buildings— of which the Sundowners are immensely proud—consist of two churches, a hall, a jail, and the long wooden pier, at which the steamboats stop daily on their way down. This pier is the first of ject that catches your eye from the river; behind it are thim fringes of houses, and beyond that, orchards and well-kept farms.

On days when the wind blows up from the ocean, the air is full of Atlantic fre hness, and the miniature waves that wash the narrow beach up to the roots of the bordering trees, are capped with real sea-

No sounds of busy trade mar the quietness, though occasionally a deputation of noisy sailors are sent from some brig or oyster boat, to secure a relay of pork and biscuits from the trocery store, at which anything you don't want can always be

John Maitland lives in Sundown. His uncle, Andrew McVeigh, is decidedly the greatest man in the place, for he has been n the legislature of his native State, he the finest house and garden in Sundown
—gifts which inspire the Sundowners with
respect and awe. Not finding in his nata;
place an opening for work worthy of his
ambition, John Mait and secured a position
as book keeper to a prosperous and influnatial firm in the opposite give of Swede. ential firm in the opposite city of Swede-ston. He crosses the niver twice every day in a superanuated steamer, which would go to pieces if it were not too old

John Maitland is tall and handsome, and the outdoor life of his boyhood—Sundown boys are amphibious animals—has given him that athlet's development that Americans too often lack. Looking at his face, as he sits this bright spring day in the office of Seth Wills & Co., you cannot help thinking that it is the face of an honest man. In his eyes, even now when he tilts back his high stool in earnest thought, there slumbers a spark of laughter, his mouth is too mobile, perhaps, too ready to express either anger, scorn, or goodnature, as circumstances demand. His face tells you that he is sincere, frank, imus, and it may be a little satirical.

down by the Delaware; the wedding day is only two weeks off, and he is now thinking about the bill for furniture. Mr. Kenzie, the upholsterer, has just left him. "My dear Maitland," Kenzie said, "I

know I am asking an unwarrantable favor. senting a bill before I have entirely finished a job, but I am awfully 'hard up ;' a batch of unexpected payments have to be made, and if you would let me have a hundred

"If I could, I would, but I can't, you a talk with Grace.

I'm afraid not," said Kerzie, his countenance falling: "I must have it to-mor-row at the latest. Good-day."
"I wish I could help him," thinks

up of "ways and means." He is so deeply immersed in thought that he does not see a sunburned stranger who enters. The stranger dreps his portmanteau, and throws back his Ulstercoat: then he takes

"Have the cares of matrimony alread begun to oppress, my brother in future ? Why, Will Lynch!—Will, old boy! exclaims John, starting up, and shaking the stranger by both hands. "How— when—from whence on earth did you come here? I thought you were in Rom "So I was until lately; but the wants a correspondent to go to some festival in Iceland, or Greenland, or somewhere, and so I have been recalled, with orders to report at the editorial rooms in New York to day. And I go, like Cicero— isn't it?—but to return—some time."

"You have been over at Sundown?" Aunt Bridget, who used to scold me awfully when I brought home stray dogs, and ask me where I expected to go to, when I came into the parlor with unwiped for Grace—dear little Grace She'll make

"You think!" echoes John, in a perfectly indescribable tone.

"Well, I know, ther. At any rate, 'pray accept my blessing,' as the little old woman says in Break House. By the way, did you know that Father Augustin, the dear old director of studies at Notre Dame—how indignant our false quantities used to make him!—is stationed at the church in Sundown? I met him in the

"No. I haven't been at church there lately. When I do go to Mass-which is only now and then-I go to one of the churches in Swedeston. Will Lynch gives him a scrutinizing

When you do go to Mass. Two years must have greatly changed you, John."
"Well," said John Maitland, with a slightly embarrassed laugh, "between business and other things, one finds such little time, and so many things to think of. In fact, I'm afraid I am growing rather care-

Lynch makes no reply at once. He is thinking and mentally weighing Grace's influence against the possibility of his care-lessness becoming indifferentism and utter

"Grace would make a saint of anybody," he says aloud, with a half sigh. "I had a conversation with your uncle to-day. He was very kind, very. I always was a favorite of his, you know; indeed, I don't know how I could ever have gone to college, after father's death, if it had not been for his assistance. Andrew McVeigh is cer-tainly one of the worst-tempered of men, and yet one of the most generous. We had a long talk; but he did not allude to your marriage. Are you on quite good

"No," answered Maitland, frowning and digging his pen nervously into the lid of the desk. "No. He is acting very meanly, think, and since I told him so, we have scarcely spoken. I am his only relative living, and he tells everybody that I am to be his heir, and yet—would you believe it?—he actually refuses to advance a dollar towards-towards-towards our house-

Will Lynch cannot suppress a smile as he observes the mixture of dignity and awkwardness with which his friend enun-

ciates "our housekeeping."
"And," continues Maitland, "though he admires and respects Grace, he would prefer that I should marry a Protestant. at least, he has a prejudice against her

"His sister—your mother—was a convert, a very fervent Catholic, and he has always been indifferent to all forms of religion. It is singular, but such extremes-faith and lack of faith-often occur in modern families. There are Dr. Newman and his brother, for instance."

"Yes," returns Maitland, who has not heard a word of this. "My uncle says that we must begin life economically. 'If you can't afford to get married,' he said, 'don't. Two young people starting out into life ought to be satisfied with necessities.' He has no heart, except for

"He appears to have a great deal of

"Only a moment ago I had to refuse Kenzie, - you know Kenzie, he was in our class? -1 had to refuse Kenzie a hundred dollars on a furriture bill I will owe him in a short time, just because I hadn't the

money!"
"A very sufficient reason. But good-by old fellow, I must be off, or I'll lose the train. I regret that I can't be on hand for the wedding, but duty, you know. Good-by. Oh, I forgot!" And Will Lynch threw an envelope on the desk. "That's for you, in honor of the great ccasion. Take good care of Grace! God

Lynch shakes his friend's hand violently, grasps his portmanteau, and leaves the office like a flash.

Maitland watches him, and then goes to ork at his books, but times are dull, and before the clock has struck three he has nothing to do. Suddenly he remembers Will Lynch's

On the John Maitland, a haze coming between strength of this, he has asked Grace Lynch, the prettiest and sweetest girlin Sundown, lill afford it. I must manage to repay the prettiest and sweetest girl in Sundown, ill afford it. I must manage to repay the question. In consequence of her answer, he has built a gem of a cottage money is remarkably convenient. It will pay Kenzie's bill, and buy that carpet for and which her aunt thought we could not afford. I'll go and see Kenzie at

> Having gone into the back office and made sure that "the firm" had no farther need of his services, he starts for Kenzie's but the sound of a bell informs him that the Sundown steamer is at the wharf. This being the case, he forgets all about Kenzie

a talk with Grace.

As the rickety machine shakes and tight sum due me here, but I can't draw it till Monday. Will Monday do?'

a talk with Grace.

As the rickety machine shakes and struggles through the water, somehow or other, he thinks of the old story of Hero and Learder, and wonders whether he and Leapder, and wonders whether he would have the courage to swim across to the lady of his love if there were no

superanuated steamer.
Light, pleasant, careless thoughts;
flowers on the brink of a precipice!

CHAPTER II.

"There are more things wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."-

The cottage in which Grace Lynch and her aunt Bridget live is on the main street of Sundown-the street which runs down to that work of architectural beauty, the pier. This cottage is a small, frame, chocolate-colored house, with a veranda and a tiny lawn in front. The structure looks so fragile that one would not be surprised to hear of its being bodily carried away by a pair of muscular burglars but Aunt Bridget covers her slight doors and windows with bolts and chains, for Will, being a prominent man on the staff of the enterprising Echo, is seldom at home, and Aunt Bridget, though as an old maid she pretends to hate the h, yes, all the morning. Dear old sex, does not like the idea of having "no man about the house.'

On this afternoon Aunt Bridget has gone to church, for Father Augustine is holding the Forty Hours' Devotion, and oes, went into an eestasy of joy, and as Grace, having given all her music lessons you a good wife, John, and I think you can be trusted with her."

and made her visit, is sitting before the piano, which, small as it is, fills half the room.

Grace is not beautiful; it is true she has the dark blue eyes and the luxuriant

black-brown hair of her mother, who was the prettiest girl in all Galway, but she lacks color, while the cheeks of her aunt, lacks color, while the cheeks of her aun, who is sixty-three at least, yet bear the ruddy bloom given them by Irish air. Grace is gentle and sweet, but a trifle too thoughtful-looking for a girl; she deserves

that nameless quality which proclaims the perfect gentlewoman.
She is singing, playing a low minor accompaniment. Her voice glides from the Stabat Mater into the Dies Irae.
"There is sorrow in the air," she murmurs dreamily, "to day I can play nothing but songs of sadness." She changes her accompaniment and tries a favorite song: Pray, though the gift you ask for May never comfort your fears—

May never comfort your fears—
May never repay your pleading—
Yet pray, and with hopeful tears.
An answer, not that you long for,
But diviner, will come one day;
Your eyes are too dim to see it,
Yet strive, and walt, and pray.
"Good enough, Miss Grace!" cries a
piping treble voice from the garden.
"Good enough! Give us something liveline!"

Grace goes to the window and small freckle faced boy, with very bright saucy eyes partially concealed by the hanging rim of a dilapidated straw hat. The boy holds one hand tightly on the breast of his buttoned up lucket, under which some bulky object is hidden, and plants his feet into the very heart of a bed of young

"Oh. it's you, Chip." Grace smiles, and then says sternly, "Get off the grass!" Chip obeys. "Have you studied the Catechism obeys. "Have you studied the Catechism lesson I gave you?" Apparently, Chip is not eager to answer

that question.

"Ob, Miss Grace, you sing nearly as well as the lady I heard once at a circus.

Did you ever go-"
"Have you studied that lesson?" "Oh, Miss Grace, Jonas Brown caught ixty crabs this morning!" Grace cannot elp smiling. The Sundown boys, and men, too, say cra a a bs, with an accent on the "a" like the crackling of thorns.

"Do you know your lesson?"
"Well," answers Chip, re "Well," answers Chip, reluctantly, well!—oh, Miss Grace, I shot a hawk, and

"Shot a hawk!" exclaims Grace, alarmed, "I hope John hasn't trusted you with a gun."
"I hadn't a gun," says Chip, clutching

the object under his jacket, and very anxious to evade this new sulject of conversation. 'The steamer's in !—and here comes Mr. John!" Chip knows that this diversion will be

most effective. Grace, with a happy light in her eyes, goes down to the gate, to meet him,—John Maitland. "How do you do, Chip? Idle as usual, see. Really, Grace, I am afraid you are poiling this imp of mischief. Look here,

Chip, you were in my room yesterday; know it by the way I found everything in disorder. If I catch—"

Chip utters a howl, for Nemesis has reached him. A stiff, slight, white haired man on horseback has just turned from the lane into the street. He has dismounted, and with three or four stealthy steps

reaches the gate at which the three are reaches the gate at which the fire are standing. His riding whip whistles in the air, and strikes Chip's back.

"Is this the way you waste my time, boy?" the old man cries, his cold bine eyes blazing with auger. "Hey? I sent you with an important message at eight o'clock

this morning, and I haven't seen you since. I'll teach you!" The whip descends again, but Chip jamps over the w fence and escapes.

"Really, uncle, I don't think Chip has lone anything-

"It is not your affair, John Maitland!" exclaims Andrew McVeigh, turning lercely, and shaking the whip at his "I tell you it is not your affair, ou have spoiled that rascally urchin. until he has become as ungrateful as your-self! Yes, I repeat it, ungrateful," continued the old man, glad to have an object. Chip failing, on which to pour the viais of his wrath. "I have fed, lodged, and edupetuous, and it may be a little satirical, but it also tells you that he needs some rough discipline to teach him self-control. John Martland is past twenty-five; this year "the firm" has raised his salary to two thousand, and intimated that he will be "Generous-hearted Will!" murmurs such as the salary to two thousand, and intimated that he will be "Generous-hearted Will!" murmurs religion could not spoil her, wasn't enough!"

"I can't stand this, even from him," nutters John Maitland between his set teeth, his face whitening with suppressed anger. "Grace, leave us."

"I've nothing to say against her per-sonally, and I've told you that before," interrupts the old man; "but I don't see why our family—your grandfather, John Maitland, fought under William at the Boyne-should be so fond of Catholics t's just your confounded, pig headed,

In justice to Andrew McVeigh, it must be said that he does not mean more than one half of what he says. He has had a day of disappointments, and his temper is worse than usual.

"You have thwarted me whenever you could, John Maitland, and I may repay you yet by cutting you off with a shilling, leave my money to 'apist ?' And the inconsistent old man ives his whip a vicious flip which, either accident or design, makes a red mark his nephew's cheek. Then, chuckling, he walks slowly from the garden, takes his horse's bridle, and proceeds down the

street.

John Maitland, gasping with rage, looks after him.
"I could kill him where he stands!" he

mutters, hoarsely. "I will! I will!"
"John!" Grace lays her hand on hi arm, and then shrinks back. Fury changed her hero into a demon. powerless. She sees the golden cross of St. Paul's glowing in the sunlight, and the sight inspires her. "John," she says, pointing with her hand, "go, if you lave our soul; if you love me, go, and kneel before our Lord! He alone can save you from your passion!'

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medi-cine for every one in the spring. Emi-grants and travellers will find in it an effectual cure for the eruptions, boils, pimples, eczema, etc., that break out on the skin—the effect of disorder in the

board ship.

To our Readers.

guaranteed cure for all irregularities of the blood, liver and kidneys.

IS IT TOO LATE!

Boston Pilot. The startling news from Egypt has diverted attention for the hour from the dreadful relations fast growing between England and Ireland. The madmen were her name, for every action is stamped with that nameless quality which proclaims the at the helm a week ago, and the nations seemed to be rapidly drifting into a war of races more appalling than the world has ever seen, for the limits of such a conflict, should it ever come, will extend round the

should it ever come, will extend round the planet, wherever there are Irishmen and English interests.

The madmen are at the helm yet. When 30,000,000 English people wildly cheer a half insane and wholly disreputable murderess, and thirty million people of Irish blood half sympathize with the desperate lunatics who would burn down London—it is time for both sides to planes.

It is time for both England and Ireland

In the present hour of her calamity and grief, we say to England that she can steal the exultation out of Irishmen's hearts by granting the justice that they now ask, but will soon demand, from her. A hundred years ago, when she had to grant Ireland a free Parliament, the posi-tion of Eng'and was not so perilous as it is now, nor had the Irish people then onetenth of their present strength.

One magnanimous statesman in Eng-land, one leader with the courage and wisdom of genius, would solidify the British Empire to-day with a master-stroke of politics. He would abolish the Union, and leave Ireland as she stood 85 years ago, a happy, free, confederated part of the

Such a policy would silence the dynamiters and radicals, satisfy and gratify the Irish people throughout the world, strengthen the British Empire, and make America thoroughly sympathetic. There are 20,000,000 people in the United States who as kindred feel the rise and fall of the Irish barometer; and the policy of America must largely respond to their in-

fluence in the future.

It is only a question of a few years till Ireland obtains all that she now asks, and more, without England's consent. Nothing can stop the wave of Irish nationality that is now moving. At the first rattle of conflict in India or Europe, Ireland's action may mean the ruin or salvation of the

British Empire.
England may think that an offer of friendship from her would now come too late. She knows her own earning in Ireland, and may well doubt that her bloody hand would be taken in amity by the people she has so deeply wronged. But let her offer. She is dealing with a gener-ous and proud and warm-hearted race. We know the Irish people; we gauge their hatred and measure their hope; and we profoundly believe that the hour is t yet too late for England to disarm and onquer them by the greatness of her spirit, as she has never been able to subdue them by the force of her armies.

Meanwhile, it is Ireland's duty, in view of the storms ahead, to prepare for great emergencies. England will never be gen erous while Ireland is weak or submissive. Before Hungary's hour had struck, she had sent out patriotic missions to represent her cause to other nations. Kossuth came to America. For this, last year, the Boers sent Paul Krueger to Ger-many. For this, some years ago, the Cir-cassians and Poles sent messengers to Eng-

Ireland ought this year to send national missions to Russia and Germany. France and the Latin nations understand her cause already. A few years ago Russia, then on the eve of war with England, sent officers to confer with leading Irishmen. She will now welcome national parties from Ireland; and their message will reach England's enemies from Mos

cow to Delhi. England would probably prevent such political missions leaving Ireland. Let them then be composed of Irish-Americans,

ogland's enemies invading Northern India, seizing the Australias, or dashing at

agland's own shores. Should the storm burst that is now gathering, Ireland must declare her inde-pendence. If the thunder be delayed, it is only for a time. Ireland will, if present relations continue, at once get recor nition as a nation from France, Germany and richer and far more populous and in fluential than half the free nations Europe-Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland Sweden and Norway, Greece, and Bul garia. Ireland's position and natural wealth would soon make her one of the chest and most prosperous countries in

England blames the Gladstone Ministry disasters in Egypt, and is blind the deadlier danger they are fomenting i Ireland. It is time to drive the madmen from the wheel in both Ireland and England; and it is not, we trust, too late to steer the nations into peace and unity. The burden lies on England, who has all to lose. Ireland has lost all—and has

everything to gain.

A Bargain in Corner Lots

is what most men desire, but to keep from filling a grave in a cemetery lot ere half your days are numbered, always keep supply of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" by you. When the first symptoms of consumption appear lose no time in putting yourself under the treatment of this invaluable medicine. It cures when nothing else will. Possessing, as it does, ten times the virtue of the best cod liver oil, it is not only the cheapest but far the pleasantest to take. It purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the system cures blotches, pimples, eruptions and other humors. By druggists.

THE "Myrtle Navy" brand of smoking caused by sea-diet and life on ship.

The Layrence fleet of disorder in the concession of the layrence fleet of disorder in the layrence fleet no friend and gained scores of thousands. If you suffer from headache, dizziness, back-ache, biliousness or humors of the blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a gained it the approval of the public, but gained it the approval of the public, but its superiority in the essential qualities which make a first class tobacco.

SCHOOL PROGRESS.

We feel genuine pleasure in laying before our readers two letters—the one from a devoted missionary at Buttleford, in the Canadian North-West, the other from our friend, the Rev. Father Baudin,

of Rat Portage. Battleford, Jan. 16th, 1885.

Battleford, Jan. 1010, 1883.

To the Editor Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR,—I wish to inform you of the success of our Catholic school of Battleford. We had, for the first time, the 13th of January, a public examination, though we had a school here for many years. Owing to the severity of the weather there were but twenty-one pupils in there were but twenty-one pupils in attendance. There were present at the examination Rev. Fathers Lestanc and Cochin, the Hon. Judge Rouleau also Dr. Rouleau and many parents, who were all satisfied with the progress of the children. After the examination, prizes were distributed by the Hon. Judge Rouleau, who, at the invitation of the Rev. Father Lestanc, addressed the scholars in both French and English. He insisted upon the necessity English. He insisted upon the necessity of learning both French and English for the wants of this country, and have a complete education, and as an encouragement, he promised the children to give next summer four prizes, two to the two best French scholars in English, and the two others to the two best English

proceedings.

Besides a Catholic school, we have here a church of 50 feet by 30 feet, with a large congregation. We have an organ and a large bell from Ciinton H. Meneely, of Troy. It is the desire of the people to have a Sisters' school established here. I am glad to give you the above information, that people may know that we have thrown away the paper in disgust, and many more are sure to follow.

In these days when secret societies. both schools and churches in this iar

for not having acknowledged sooner the receipt of your letter, as well as the school instituted for their own aggrandisement law book. However, allow me to thank as well as for the complete wou very much for your kindnes:

Regarding our school, I have much pleasure in telling you that everyhing is arranged with the Ontario government.

It is recognized as the Catholic separate school of the partage. Already the Catholic separate Consequently, it behooves all good school of Rat Portage. Already the election of three school trustees has taken place. A return for the last half election of three school trustees has taken place. A return for the last half year has been sent. Everything looks bright and altogether conformable to our cieties. That Ontario is "honey-combed" wishes, at least so far. We had not any opposition to the establishment of a Catholic school. Mr. Lyon, the chief stipendiary magistrate, entered at once supendiary magistrate, entered at once into our views, and I may say that it is through this gentleman that all has been done to the effect mentioned. As to the grant, I know not yet what will have the content of the amount. Miss Bella McDonald is our teacher. More than fifty children are attending school daily. With many thanks,

J. B. BAUDIN, O. M. I. THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

WHAT METTERNICH RELATES OF PIUS VII. AND NAPOLEON I.

Among the historic memories revived by the recent visit of Prince Napoleon to the Eternal City, the following will probably have special interest for our readers. Metternich, the famous Austrian diplomatist, relates that Napoleon the First said to him, "I desire that the Pope should come to Paris, and establish in it the seat But it is my wish that of the Church. the Pope should be independent. Sup-pose that I prepare a fitting establishment for him near the capital, present him with a palace, and in order that he may be literally in his own house, I declare his ternitory neutral within the circumference of several leagues. There he will have his College of Cardina's, his Diplomatic Corps, his Congregations, his Court. And to selected by Ireland and commissioned by her national leaders.

Ireland must keep 50,000 English soldiers imprisoned in her fields. Her purpose must be so plain as to hold the English navy in sleepless guard round her lish navy in sleepless guard round The Pope would observe, and justly observe, that he would be as much a prisoner with your six millions as he is to day at

the Pope, with the surrounding country of ten or fifteen leagues, wholly neutral; of ten or fifteen leagues, wholly neutral; and assigns to him a revenue of twelve millions. If the Pope should accept this arrangement, would Your Majesty consent to it?" Although the astate Emperor sent to it?" Although the astate Emperor over the people." understood the apologue, he made his proposal to Pius VII.; but the Sovereign Pontiff replied that Savona appeared to im as good a prison as Paris, that six llions a year were not necessary him, tenpence a day being enough for him, which he would willingly receive in alms from the faithful. A similar reply was given by Pius IX., when Quintin Sella sent him a Public Debt bond for 3 225,000 francs as the income of the Holy and the refusal was repeated by Leo

Young and middle aged men suffering rom nervous debility, premature old age, oss of memory, and kindred symptoms, hould send three letter stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

That the Mason & Hamlin organs stand at the very head of instruments of this class in the whole world will scarcely be doubted by any one. Few among rival makers, even, will claim to make organs equal to theirs, none to make better ones. Prices of Mason & Hamlin organs are a little higher than those of poorest, lowest priced instruments, but nothing in proportion to their superiority. This company have just commenced the manufacture of improved Upright Pianos, which they claim are entitled by their superiority to rank as high as their organs.—Boston Traveller.

Use the safe, placeant and off-stank.

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

Letter from Glengarry.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR,—Your valuable paper has gained much respect, and many names to your subscription list, in the parish of St. Margarets, Ontario, since 1883.

Margarets, Ontario, since 1883.
Our worthy pastor recommended your
journal to his parishioners a few Sundays
ago, and when a gool Catholic journal,
such as the RECORD is, be introduced
among our people, and so highly spoken
of by the clergy, it seldom fails to
gain that support which it so richly
verites.

merits. This is only as it should be. When we consider the amount of literary trash and anti Catholic papers and journals read by our people, we think it full time that literature, congenial to our tastes, should be more widely read and diffused in our midst.

Too many of us often feel that we are competent to read and judge for ourselves; such may be, and is, no doubt, the case in many instances, but, in a religious point of view, we ought, in all deference, to submit to the dictates of our ecclesiastical

superiors.

Without going outside of our own Province, we can find sufficient proof of papers largely supported by Catholics, being the most inveterate enemies of our co-religionists.

A Toronto paper leads the van in such instances, where that far-famed theologian scholars in French. Both parents and children seemed to be delighted with the and prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, i reputable and iniquitous manner. such an extent has this paper believed forth its torrents of abuse against that venerable prelate, that it has lost caste among some of its-supporters, many of

many more are sure to follow.

In these days when secret societies govern municipalities, if not kingdoms; when nearly every Protestant in our towns and cities belong to some of the secret orders, from the common secret.

or fair play. Yours truly, MAC. Glengarry, Ont., Jan. 24th, 1885.

The Festival of Children. Cardinal Manning on a recent occasion said: We must look to Christmas as the festival of the children. It is so because it is the festival of the Child Jesus—it is the festival of home, of father, of mother, and little ones. And at this Christmas time all who have children ought to lay to heart the responsibility allotted them in respect to them. They were the children of fathers and mothers by nature, but they were the children of God by adoption and grace. Let parents take care how they bring up their chil-dren. Let them give them a true Chris-tian education. Let them not be lured by any of the attractions of greater inte lectual culture to send daughters out of the light of faith which no mean end, united turned upon them, made them disciples of Jesus Christ. Then they had duties to perform in their homes. They ought to take account of them on Christmas Day. How had they ruled over their house-holds? And had the light of faith shone

her love, care, and tender watchfulness over the children committed to them Savona in his poverty."

This answer greatly irritated the haughty Emperor; and Metternich, for the purpose of calming him, said: "Your Majesty drags a secret from me. The Emperor of Austria has conceived the same design as you have. He sees that you will not place the Pope back again in his Rome, and therefore he is thinking of creating a new State for him. Your Mojesty knows the Palace of Schonbrunn. Weil, the Emperor wants to present it to the Pope, with the surrounding country There were others besides their children

The Small Boy in Church.

In a certain village in Maryland a small boy kicked up a breeze in a parish church last Sunday. It seems that a certain good woman bought a calf's head and put it of to boil, leaving her little boy to while she went to church close by. The minister had reached his fifthly, my orethren, when a small boy stuck his head in the door and whispered

"Mamma!" The good woman recognized her son in stantly, and began to make signs for him to leave the door.

"Mamma!" again came the whisper, this ime a little louder than before. The mother shook her finger at the boy warningly, and indulged in familiar par tomime with which she was accustomed to awe her son. But it didn't work worth a cent. The boy was excited and in dead

Raising his voice he shouted "Mamma, you needn't wink and blink at me, but you had better come right away, for the calf's head is buttin' all the dumpins out of the pot."

earnest, as the denouement will show.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula and wasting diseases, and very pala-

Catholic LONDON, SATURDAY

MR. GLADSTONI

A letter addressed

to Mr. G. W. Smalley,

Tribune, calls for some

FEB. 28, 1885.

hon, gentleman, spea ton, expresses himsel impressed with the mo greatness of his charact as far as to say that he a loss to name among any age or country n any, who could be his mier disclaims any 1 statement of disparagin iticians, men of his ow whom, in his own land, experience, he has four than other men of love tion. He could, he thi them men who seem near even to Washingt the last half century for ison, he says, that if am tals supplied by history acters of extraordinary ity he saw one higher and, if at a moment's required to name the for it, his choice at any last forty-five years wo and it would now fall, After this graceful and to George Washington, country, first in peace first in the hearts of Mr. Gladstone procee relations of the Engli ples with each other. numbers he says: "Mr. Barham Zincke calculator, reckons t speaking peoples of the years hence will proba

sand millions. Some whose name I unfortu recent estimate, place lower; at what precis recollect, but it is lik lions. A century bac were not much, if at a millions; I also supp take them at a hundre "These calculations as they may seem to upon a rather wide in best they can pretend proximation. But, as either Imlay, or one of

the name of that creat that computed, a cent bable population of the at this date, and place the point where it nov Mr. Gladstone the prospect of very many lions, certainly among and energetic in the one great continent, say two, and other isla ies not easy to be o British islands, the m world-in contact, by with all mankind, and ted in kindly political some more hundreds o

in blood and language in religion, laws, and goes on to say: "If anticipations sucrealized in any consideration and considerati prospect is at once and consolatory. Th neaning and of power ing that the pupil time to let in such shall not attempt, a it, to expound it. It as if a box-keeper a

letting in a party, she pound the piece. "I hope that some n tent and less engage give this subject the aking his stand on century, and the pron of the coming one. as well as hope that ing, in the future ne English-speaking peo not be a matter of c yond the necessity so to speak, for reco any individual, earn ole heart as I, for mend it."

The right hon, gen is clear that if the En ples shall be anythin supposes, and if the understanding amor have been a base d duty, a renunciation most beneficial, the macy ever presente understanding of m

"On the other ha Premier, "great as i tive ingenuity or be an orderly and quiring only that yo ably true and loya and we to ours. To and we to ours. preter-human stren miss it will requir degeneracy. Even it would be an impo better than that v verse super et Garama Proferet imperium : j Extra anni solisque

because it implies n and is full only of the strength." The Globe, review the British Premier siastic. Our Tor

declares with empl

Ty.

christian so-, which, whilst their Catholic undermining way. True, rat to catch ity as Toronto general, what ics obtain at low of justice truly, MAC. b, 1885.

recent occasion ristmas as the is so because Child Jesus—it of father, of And at this have children responsibility them. They rs and mothers the children of e. Let parent up their chiln a true Chri not be lured by greater intel-their sons or of faith which, em disciples of

had duties to They ought to Christmas Day. of faith shone ers lived with re endeavoring d mothers essed Virgin in r watchfulness itted to them? erved them an es of love and neir houses were children of the their servants their servants y, with watch-moral welfare? to enable their bid they afford e service? Did i to their meals, them and give was the practice the light of the the light of the htness over the v, "There is a v, "There is a land and a mist

Church. laryland a small a parish church ad and put it on boy to mind i d his fifthly, my y stuck his head

ke signs for him the whisper, this efore.

nized her son in

finger at the boy as accustomed to ted and in dead ent will show. ted: wink and blink come right away,

n'all the dump

re Cod Liver Oil and very pala-

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1885. MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER.

A letter addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. G. W. Smalley, of the New York Tribune, calls for some notice. The right hon, gentleman, speaking of Washing. ton, expresses himself as profoundly impressed with the moral elevation and greatness of his character, and even goes as far as to say that he found himself at paratively small proportion of the fifty a loss to name among the statesmen of any age or country many, or possibly any, who could be his rivals. The Premier disclaims any intention in this statement of disparaging the class of politicians, men of his own craft and cloth, whom, in his own land, and with his own experience, he has found no less worthy than other men of love and of admiration. He could, he thinks, name among them men who seem to him to come near even to Washington. Shutting out the last half century from the comparison, he says, that if among all the pedestals supplied by history for public characters of extraordinary purity and nobility he saw one higher than all the rest, and, if at a moment's notice he were required to name the fittest occupant for it, his choice at any time during the last forty-five years would have fallen, and it would now fall, upon Washington. After this graceful and eloquent tribute to George Washington, the father of his country, first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, Mr. Gladstone proceeds to discuss the relations of the English-speaking peoples with each other. Of their growth in numbers he says:

"Mr. Barham Zincke, no incompetent calculator, reckons that the English-speaking peoples of the world a hundred years hence will probably count a thousand millions. Some French author, whose name I unfortunately forget, in a recent estimate, places them somewhat lower; at what precise figure I do not recollect, but it is like 600 or 800 millions. A century back I suppose they were not much, if at all, beyond fifteen millions; I also suppose we may now take them at a hundred.

These calculations are not so visionary as they may seem to some; they rest upon a rather wide induction, while the best they can pretend to is rough approximation. But, as I recollect, it was either Imlay, or one of those with whom the name of that creature is associated, that computed, a century back, the probable population of the American Union at this date, and placed it very nearly at the point where it now stands.

Mr. Gladstone then dwells on the prospect of very many hundreds of millions, certainly among the most manful one great continent, he might almost say two, and other islands and territories not easy to be counted, with the British islands, the most historic in the world-in contact, by a vast commerce with all mankind, and perhaps still united in kindly political association with some more hundreds of millions fitted for no mean end, united almost absolutely

ing that the pupil of the eye requires time to let in such a flood of light. I shall not attempt, after thus sketching it, to expound it. It would be as absurd as if a box-keeper at a theatre, when letting in a party, should attempt to ex

pound the piece. "I hope that some person more competent and less engaged than myself will give this subject the study it deserves; taking his stand on the facts of the last century, and the promise, valeat quantum, of the coming one. I cannot but think as well as hope that a good understanding, in the future near and far, among English-speaking peoples, though it may not be a matter of certainty, yet is beyond the necessity of going a begging, so to speak, for recommendations from any individual, earnestly and with my whole heart as I, for one, should recommend it."

The right hon, gentleman adds that it ples shall be anything like what he thus understanding among them, there will have been a base desertion of an easy duty, a renunciation of the noblest and most beneficial, the most peaceful primacy ever presented to the heart and understanding of man?

"On the other hand," concludes the Premier, "great as it would be, it would demand no propas nda, no superlative ingenuity or elivit; it ought to be an orderly and natural growth, requiring only that you should be reason ably true and loyal to your traditions and we to ours. To gain it will need no preter-human strength or wisdom; to miss it will require some portentious degeneracy. Even were it a daydream it would be an imposing one, loftier and better than that which prompted the

super et Garamantas et Indos Proferet imperium: jacet extra sidera tellus, Extra anni solisque ylas. because it implies no strife or bloodshed, and is full only of the moral elements of strength."

The Globe, reviewing this effusion of

speaking man, with a soul in his bosom, admits, however, that occasionally such tenanced by Mr. Fleming, but now renot be optimistic enough to regard it as the occasion. more than the dream of a visionary. But, asks the Globe, why should such a future who look upon the suggestion as chimerithe Anglo-Saxon race. But a comis of Anglo-Saxon origin. So also in successful operation. Canada and other British possessions, while many millions in the British Isles themselves are not of the Anglo-Saxon race. The speaking of the same lanrace, or of political interests and pursuits.

We deny the statement of the Globe that the trend of events during the last in the vicinity of Mount Steven, for the purpose at present be laid aside) should not be century, and especially during the last of saviny a year's time in completing the difficult to meet. The examinations dedecade, is in the direction indicated by Mr. Gladstone. Both the British Premier and the Globe seem to forget that any line has been built, and the large rock slide there are fourteen or fifteen millions of east of the long tunnel through a spur of Mount people in the American republic of Irish Steven." origin who have no friendly feelings At page 71 of his pamphlet Pailo towards Britain, and that there are as Veritas assumes that the extract from talked of overland traffic and that to many more millions of other origins in Mr. Reed's report just quoted implies the the United States who have no desire to tremendous work of a tunnel nine miles tighten the bonds of amity between the in length, which, truly enough, might two nations. In any such union as that occupy eight or ten years in completing. of which Mr. Gladstone speaks so enthu- But the "nine miles of temporary track siastically America would of necessity around a tunnel and some heavy work" do have to take a second place. How could not necessarily imply a tunnel of that Americans look on their country subsid- length, and Mr. Reed's explanation that ary and secondary to Britain or any it is built merely to expedite the workother nation? Neither the English Pre- ing of the line by one year is conclusive mier nor the Globe should forget that the to every one that the tunnel referred to misgovernment of Ireland renders the can only occupy one year in building, union of the English-speaking and consequently cannot be very long, peoples of the world, for the pre- certainly a mere fractional part of nine sent, an impossibility. Let Brit- miles. ain conciliate the twenty millions of It is simply astounding that Philo Irish throughout the world by conceding Veritas should have penned the paragood government to Ireland, and then graph at page 71: "I bring to notice the some such union as that spoken of remarkable assertion that it is possible to comwith such earnestness and enthusiasm | plete 9 miles of tunnel through the mountains by Mr. Gladstone may come to pass. in a few months. They believe they have But so long as injustice reigns at the fools to deal with?" Until Mr. Reed states very doors of England, by and with the the length of the tunnel in question the approval of Britain, so long as the Irish supposition of P. Veritas is worthless. nation is held in political servitude, However, all that has yet come to claims jurisdiction over 15,777, and that international concord be impossible of characterize it. realization. We should be glad indeed P. Veritas states that the line has been to see concord and good-will prevail located in the wrong place. Perhaps it between the two great English-speaking has. Indeed, in the opinion of many nations, but while the older of them will besides himself, the Yellow-Head route persist in governing one of the richest would have been the best by which to and energetic in the world, occupying and fairest lands that the sun shines on reach Burrard Inlet. With regard to the by injustice and cruellest tyranny, and last named pass, it was adopted by Mr. deny a noble and generous race the Mackenzie, and although Mr. Fleming freedom it claims the mission of pro- takes to himself the merit of having pagating in strange countries and distant | chosen it, he had no other alternative at growth of that concord and good-will so pass to the Frazer river. much to be desired in the interests of humanity.

for the philanthropic purpose of endea- pocket aneroid (in all cases a most written for the purpose of eulogizing Mr. Sanford Fleming, the late Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who, in 1870, assumed control of the surveys for the location of the line, and who, guided by the able reports and prior discoveries of the Palliser expedition sent out by the Imperial Government, chose the Yellow Head pass and route across the Rocky Mountains, even before one mishap, that the slightest delay was not of his surveying parties had set foot in the field of exploration. Be this as it may, there is still much to interest the is clear that if the English-speaking peo- | Canadian reader (and, for that matter, the foreign capitalist as well) in the pages supposes, and if there shall not be good of this little work, although it is a matter for regret that the writer has exhibited so much animosity against C. P. R. engineers, whom he characterizes as standing,"and as very inferior to the Canadian railroad professional. All this takes away from the value of Philo's dissertation upon the trade, fisheries, settlement, etc., which some Canadians have preached mile tunnel in the Selkirk range is also any one passessed of ordinary knowl clusion he has apparently arrived at is scarcely quite borne out by the report

and information he places before us. Philo Veritas takes up the question of the British Premier, grows quite enthu a curve of one degree is the limit allowed midsummer, and, in fine, precisely the siastic. Our Toronto contemporary by the school of "educated and thought- phenomena observed by Mr. Fleming. declares with emphasis that no English ful engineers" upon this continent. He On the Bute Inlet rout, once coun-

of the Anglo-Saxon race be set down as to every one conversant with the prace phenomena of nature even on a grander visionary? Placing ourselves among those | tice of engineering, curvature of 80 and | scale can be witnessed. And in the cal and visionary, we beg to ask our on this continent, as well as grades of several places, along which the C. P. Ry. contemporary what does it mean by 116 feet per mile, as instance the U. S. is located, where at any moment rock C. P. Railway across the Sierra Nevadas, slides may take place. Have they not five millions in the American republic on other roads, east and west, now in | tion of the road? Strange that, until

Philo Veritas accuses Messrs. Van Horne and Reed of deliberate falsification when, in point of fact, Engineer | Where these menace the road, when all Reed's report to Mr. Van Horne (a copy else fails, there is the last and best safeguage is no proof of identity of origin or of which Philo Veritas gives us), speaks | guard to fall back upon: to tunnel past of "10 ° curvature and four per cent. grades in the danger. a distance of nine miles of temporary track built around a tunnel, and some heavy work posed permanent line around which the tempor-

denied the right of self-government, and light in regard to the pass selected by ruled by military despotism, so long will the syndicate points to the fact that the dream of unfettered commerce and heavy grades and much heavy work

lands, there can be no basis for a solid the time, for it was then the best known

As P. Veritas quotes Mr. Fleming as his chief authority for his statements we naturally turn to his book, "Old to New The appeal, although ostensibly made guessed at doubtless by the aid of a nothing of the kind at all worth recording could have been accomplished without considerable delay on his part, and, to tell the truth, his book is so replete with trivialities, so much space is taken up with descriptions as to the manner in which the party ate, drank and slept, so

> Whence, then, comes all this rather precise information?

The next matter of importance, and one upon which P. Veritas lays, very "uneducated, ignorant men, without properly, some stress, is the danger to which the line will be subject from avalanches of snow, ice, timber and rocks.

In his book Mr. Fleming makes refer ence to these, traces of which he could not avoid seeing from the trail he folfor the last ten years were to follow the lowed. After quoting Mr. Fleming's completion of the trans-continental line description P. Veritas asks if the Govfrom Montreal to the Pacific. What Philo ernment will permit the line to be taken tells us of the heavy grades and nine through this domain of glaciers. To of paramount interest, although the con- edge of British Columbia P. Veritas would appear to make mountains out of mole-hills. Wny, let him travel through Will prove to be but blessings in disguise For which we'll render praise instead of that Province, and he will find the same grand phenomena almost everywhere. Mr. Van Horne's location through the Let him visit the Cascade Range, and he Rocky Mountain region, and at page 12 | will find glacier upon glacier, whole he points out the very heavy grades, and mountain sides denuded of timber, sharp curvature used, first telling us that creeks filled with snow and debris in

can fail to feel some thrill responsive to curvature is inadmissible, and then gives | pudiated by him on the Skeena river the grandeur and nobl ness of this Glad. us two pages of rather pedantic reading, route, once strongly favored by Mr. stonian conception, even though he may more suitable for the school room than Fleming, but now disayowed by himon the Salmon river, on the Kimano Now, although it seems almost un- river, all surveyed and seriously thought necessary to repeat what must be known of by Mr. Fleming at one time, these 10° is in use upon many first class roads | canons of the Frazer river there are upon the Baltimore and Onio R. R., and already taken place since the construcnow, no objection has ever been raised against any of the old proposed routes on the score of glaciers and slides.

> The other issues raised by P. V. (those relating to financial matters purely may road. I also examined the section of the pro- manded by him will doubtless be made without any opposition from the C. P Ry. Co.; especially interesting will be the proposed investigation of the trade in Pacific waters. We shall then know what there is to expect from the so-mucharise from railway connection with the Pacific Province. To do P. V. justice, he may not be far astray in his remarks upon the traffic expected from the road, and although he appears to have been actuated all through his work by some degree of malevolence, still, his efforts may not, in the end, prove entirely with-

MASONRY IN AMERICA.

out fruit.

The strength of Masonry in America may be guaged from the published records of the Grand Lodges of North America, which show that there are 580,684 affiliated members connected with the craft. New York leads off with more than 60,-000 members, Illinois following with 38,-521; Pennsylvania comes next with 35,-831; Ohio ranking fourth with 30,433. Michigan has 26,488 Masons, and Maine 19,342. Missouri has 24,289, and Indiana 23,700. The Grand Lodge of Tennessee of Texas over 15,661 members. The Grand Lodge of Cauada claims obedience from 17,967, that of Quebec from 2,768, Nova Scotia from 2,898, and Manitoba from 646 brethren.

These figures show that the Masonic body is strong in numbers and that its influence must be great.

MINEROLOGY.

The lecture announced to be given by Rev. Prof. Marsan in the Ottawa college gymnasium, and presumed by many to have been postponed on account of the burning of that hall, was delivered last evening of that hall, was delivered last evening in the drawing studio before the members of the College Mineralogical society, several members, ladies and gen-tlemen of the Ostawa field naturalists' no mean end, united almost absolutely in blood and language, and very largely in blood and language, and very largely in religion, laws, and institutions. He goes on to say:

"If anticipations such as these are to be realized in any considerable degree the prospect is at once majestic, inspiring and consolatory. The subject is full of meaning and of power; of so much meaning that the pupil of the eye requires time table in separation of the pupil of the eye requires time table in separation of the subject to reader.

The appeal, although ostensibly made time table in separation of the college professors and other gentlemen interested in scientific questions. On being introduced by Mr. Poirter, president of the Mineral of the railway. Nothing is to be found therein which throws any light upon that bugbear, the nine-mile tunnel. Now and then he speaks of heavy grades, guessed at doubtless by the aid of a guessed at doubtless by the aid of a little more than a mere description of the college professors and other gentlemen interested in scientific questions. On being introduced by Mr. Poirter, president of the Mineral of the miterested in scientific questions. On being introduced by Mr. Poirter, president of the Mineral of the miterested in scientific questions. On being introduced by Mr. Poirter, president of the Mineral o club, and a number of the college pro little more than a mere description of voring to save the country a great expen-diture, and although presenting facts some of which were already well known to the reading public, is also manifestly the country and the same of the route followed. Indeed, the country a great expension of the route followed. Indeed, the country a great expension of the country a great expension of the same of tellectual development of the young mind. The reform he advocates consists in the introduction of chemistry as the ground-work of a course of mineralogy. By applying analytical chemistry to the determination of minerals he succeeds in combining description and determination in a single system at once interesting, easy, which the party ate, drank and slept, so much do the travellers appear to have been actuated by a senseless dread of mishap, that the slightest delay was not tolerated, and we look in vain for aught of interest from a practical point of view. Self-laudation, indeed, and namby-pamby nothings, with scraps of schoolbook history, are all we find.

In a single system at once interesting, easy, and strictly scientific. At the close of the lecture, which lasted nearly an hour, Mr. T. V. Tobin, of the College Mineralogical society, undertook to analyze an Australian mineral and though confident of having drawn the hard looking stranger from his incognita, and well supported by Mr. St. Aman, was attacked by Mr. W. A. Herckenrated in a brilliant criticism and further prosecuted by Mc. P. J. Griffin. The discussion was excremely lively and interest. cussion was extremely lively and interest ing, and showed to advantage the excel lence of the system of mutual instruc-tion followed in the society, afforcing as it does to the younger members an oppor tunity of self-advancement whilst con-tributing their share of research and information to the more scientific labor of the rev. director and other gentlemen conversant with this branch of the natural sciences.—Ottawa Free Press, Feb. 16.

metime, I think, I know not when no Perhaps beyond lif's often clouded skies a the blest land where neavenly mansions

rise— Some things that sorely vex our spilits Beneath whose load we, shrinking, fainting

sigh 4. And kiss the hands that some gifts disal-

Jow,
As ears attuned to music's highest skill,
In notes discordant find sweet narmony,
so we, perhaps, will feel our spirits taril,
When in the knowledge of eternity
some things that how our hearts with an
guish fill, Prove minor chords of purest melody.

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

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY. "Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 188

Ayer's Hair Vigor Has been used in my household for three

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair, 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.

3d. As a dressing. It has given entire satisfaction in every Instance. Yours respectfully,
WM. CAREY CRANE."

AVER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious sub stances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and sealp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

desirable dressing.

Sold by all Druggists. YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE BACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. All bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds after every facility for the enjoyment of interpretation of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the proper

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnia, out.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. ist. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to Mother Superstron, Box 303.

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

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly

RSULINE ACADEMY, CHATline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge
Board and fultion per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Superior.

A SSUM PTION COLLEGES

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wice, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum For full particu-iars apply to Key. Denis O'Connox, Presi-dent SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND

Meetings.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY to be present. C. A. SIPPI, President.

VAT HOLIC MUTUAL, BENEFIT

ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour c 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. ALEX.

WILSON, Pres. C. HEVEY, Rec. Sec.

protessional. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE

1 32) Dundas street, London, Ontarlo, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-eases, J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician. M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, S

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE— Post Office. A venue, a few doors east of 38.1y J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO licitor, etc. Office—Carling's Block, London.

B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., 781 Dundas Street w st. Money to loan on real estate.

RUPTURE.

Poyal Canadian Insurance Co FIRE AND MARINE.

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

MONEY TO LOAN J. BURNETT & CO

ye been circl. Indeed, so strong is my faith in itsefficary at I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VAL-ABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give ex-ress & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St. N. Y MASUN & HAMLIN

ORCANS

PIANOS

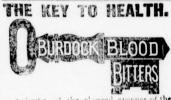
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO ..

BOSTON, 154 Tremont St. CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Ave. NEW YORK, 46 East 14th St. (Union Square.)

EVANS BROS. Orchestral Scale PIANO

Appeals to the highest musical taste. Its tone equals that of a grand, possesses power without harshness, and purity without metallic effect. The treble is wonderfully brilliant, and the touch delicate. Will keep in tune four times the ordinary period, Finest workmanship and mechanicism. Each instrument guaranteed.
Deal with the manufacturer. Lowest prices. Send for catalogue.

LONDON PIANO FACTORY 73 Dundas St. West.



Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bili-cusness, Dyspepsia. Leadaches, Dizzness. Heartburn. Constitution. Dryness of the Skin Dropsy. Dimness of Vision Jaundice. Salt Rheum. Brysioclas, Scrofula. Fluttering of the Heart. Nervousness and General Debilit; all these and many other similar Complements. Correcting BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Sample Dottles 10c; Regular size \$1. For sale by all dealers.

BELLBIEN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

W. HINTON (From London England

UNDERTAKER, *** The only house in the city harring Children's Mourning Carriage FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR BILL. 202, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street.

R. ECKERMANN & WILL, WAX BLEACHERS & REFINERS

CHURCH CANGLES. In presenting our Monded
Bees Wax Candles to the public
and especially to the R-verend
Clergy and Religious, we wish to
say Mat we have now succeeded in
producing a perfectly pure Moulded Bees Wax Candle, whitch has
heretofore been deemed almost
impossible, owing to the pseudiar
hature of bees wax. However, by
means of spectal appliances welch
abiled to turn our pure Bees Wax
Candles from mounds, one goaled
Candles from mounds, one goaled
of beauty of finish combodines,
even the beauty of the combodines,
even the beauty of the combodines.

Ask your dealer for B. Ecker-

R. ECKERMANN & WILL,

HEALTH FOR ALLIII

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders o. the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND SOWELS. invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

Is an infallible remedy for Bud Lags, But Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Goat and Rheumaticm. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal, FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted

and stiff joints it acts like a charm. Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment.

78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDO and are sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 37s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**Fourthasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boses. If the address is not Oxford Street London, they are sparrious.

The Catholic Merorb ablished Weekly at 486 Richmond Street, London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, M.A. Editor. Mos. Coffey, Publisher & Proprietor.

General Agents:

Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King.
Ottawa Agency;
P. J. COFFEY, Gen'l Agent, '4 George St.
RATES PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00;
bree Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten
opies, \$12.50. Payable in every case in
advance.
Advertising rates made known on application. Advertising Approved by the Bishop of London, and Approved by the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamitton Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Cathbile Clerkymen throughout the Dominion. All correspondence addressed to the Pubr will receive prompt attention. aper can be stopped.

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

Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1885.

GOD AND MAN.

The Bishop of St. Paul, Most Rev. Dr. Ireland, lately delivered in his Cathedral Church a most remarkable discourse on the subject of "religion," This vital theme he treated in the form of a reply to the irreligious tendencies of the age. Bishop Ireland laid it down that the first two principles which every man should acknowledge were, exist," and, "there exists above me Supreme Being, the Creator of myself and all around me." Men might term this Supreme Being the Unknown or the Unknowable, but whoever reflects on his own being, his organization and life, and upon the world around him, must acknowledge the existence of such a Being. From these cardinal, essential, and fundamental principles of the existence of God and man came religion, with its attendant duties, which the learned prelate treated under four heads, viz, adoration, thanksgiving, prayer and obedience. Adoration he defined as an acknowledgment of our dependency on God, and showed that it flows naturally from that dependency which all men must feel. We have not made ourselves, nor the worlds around us; we are, and they were, formed by God, from Him we and they have life and being, and in acknowledging this fact we must necessarily acknowledge His power. After adoration comes thanksgiving, the rendering to God thanks for all the benefits we have received at His hands. This is gratitude, pure and simple, the fulfilment of the duty of acknowledging obligation for favors received, a duty which common custom and a sense of right requires of eyery man even to his fellowman. Prayer, the third duty of religion, results from our own feeling of insuffi ciency, of our dependence on others, especially on God, our Creator, who is all powerful and as willing to help as He is all-powerful. The enemies of religion have put forward the plea that after creation God the Creator ceased to have any influence over His work. But this opinion lacked ground to rest on and was plainly and palpably erroneous from the fact that the laws of creation were established by God, and He certainly could control the laws by Himself established. The fourth duty of religion was obedience. On every soul was stamped by the Creator the necessity of obedience. God has given every man a conscience right and what is wrong. Reason itself teaches us many of the laws of God, and to the aid of reason comes resolution, extending our Testament we have not only the precepts, but the counsels and maxims of Christ Jesus to guide and direct us. It is the duty of every man to seek out this teaching of revelation to see what is true, and to know what is false, and it is by our fulfilment of this duty and our

Sovereign Lord and Supreme Judge. THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNT.

The counting of the electoral votes took place some days ago in the presence of both Houses of Congress and was a mere matter of form. The result was declared to be 219 for Cleveland and Hendricks, 182 for Blaine and Logan.

The popular vote of the country, as officially announced in each state but Nevada, was as follows : Cleveland.....

There were fusion tickets in Iowa,

Michigan, Missouri and West Virginia. In 1880 the total Greenback vote was 398,578, and the total Prohibition vote

There was little or no excitement attendant on the count of the electoral vote made this year by Congress. In several tormer elections great interest was taken in this proceeding, and many acrimonious discussions took place. It speaks well good pastor of Alliston, because of the ful state of things that permits Earl for the stability of American institutions great loss sustained by him and his Granville to dictate to the Irish people that after all the excitement of the last campaign, the closing act of the electoral burning of the Church of the Immaculate ture before them. We trust that they drama should occasion none of the bitter-

will, on the 4th of March next, enter on will of the American nation has chosen them. Nothing is yet known for certain hand. of the composition of the new President's Cabinet. There is no doubt, however, that Gov. Tilden and himself have decided on the names of the lucky ones. There is ample material in the democratic ranks to draw from in the formation of a Cabinet, and we feel assured that a good one will be formed. Upon the complexion and policy of that Cabinet will depend the future of the democracy.

HOME RULE.

Mr. Matthew Arnold has been delivering himself of certain views on the Irish question that will, no doubt, receive some attention. He says that Irishmen are to be found, who, in desperation at the present state of their country, cry out for making Ireland independent and separate, with a national Parliament in Dublin, with her own foreign office and diplomacy, her own army and navy, her own tariff, coinage and currency. This, says Mr. Arnold, is manifestly impracticable. All very good, so far as it goes, we answer, but will Mr. Arnold tell us if Ireland, independent and separate, could be any vorse off than she is to-day, linked gainst her will to England, Besides, the earned gentleman does not put the case fairly, as far as the party led by Mr. Parnell is concerned. That party, comprising nine-tenths of all entitled to the name of patriot in Ireland, claims for Ireland the right to legislate for her own local concerns. The Irish party in Parliament or out of Parliament has never made any such proposition as that which Mr. Arnold ascribes to Irishmen in desperation. Mr. Arnold goes on to state :

"But here again let us look at what is done by people who in politics think straight and see clear; let us observe what is done in the United States. The Government of Washington reserves matters of imperial concern, matters such as those just enumerated, which cannot be relinquished without relinquishing the unity of the empire. Neither does it allow one great South to be constituted, or one great West, with a Southern Parliament, or Western. Provinces that are too large are broken up, as Virginia has been broken up. But the several states are nevertheless real and important wholes, each with its own Legislature; and to each the control, within its own borders, of all except imperial concerns is freely committed. The United States Government intervenes only to keep order in the last resort,"

We are wholly at a loss to see what analogy the learned gentleman sees between the case of Ireland and that of the Southern or Western states. Every state of the American union is a separate and, in local concerns, an independent commonwealth. Ireland is in no sense independent. There is no demand in the United States for a Southern or a Western legislature. Each state is content with the measure of independence allowed it by the constitution. No comparison of England's treatment of reland, and American treatment of the South or West, can justify the former power's gross misrule of Ireland. But Mr. Arnold has a panacea for Ireland's wrongs. Here it is :

"There are four provinces there, forming four natural wholes—or perhaps (if it should seem expedient to put Munster and Connaught together) three. knowledge of the laws. In the New each Irish province would have its own Legislature, and the control of its own real affairs. The British landlord would no longer determine the dealings with land in an Irish province, nor the British Protestant the dealings with church and education. Apart from imperial concerns, or from disorder such as to render military intervention necessary, the Government in London would compliance with the dictates of conleave Ireland to manage itself. Lord Spencer and Mr. Campbell Bannerman science that we will be judged by the yould come back to England. Dublin Castle would be the State House Leinster. Land questions, game laws, police, church, education would be regu-lated by the people and Legislature of einster for Leinster, of Ulster for Ulster, of Munster and Connaught for Munster and Connaught. The same with the like matters in England and Scotland. The Local Legislatures would

regulate them." Anything more childish and impracicable it were impossible to conceive. Better a thousand times for the Irish to remain as they are than have themselves burdened with four petty squabbling4,844,252 parliaments that could secure for them none of the real benefits of home rule. but would certainly afflict them with the miseries of sectionalism.

THE ALLISTON BAZAAR.

As will be seen by our advertising columns, the bazaar to be held in the above place has been unavoidably postponed until next fall. We trust that now more than ever will a generous response be made to the appeal of the this country. We consider it a disgracefaithful people a few days ago in the of Montreal who shall or shall not lec-Conception, North Adjala, entailing a will not let the matter rest here. The

and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indians, notwithstanding the fact that we are claims to be, a truly free country. For passing through a severe period of the our part we cannot look on this claim as the duties of the high offices to which the year, will aid, according to their means, anything but the merest pretension

Comparatively few have any very just

WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT?

ideas as to the origin and cause of British intervention in Egypt. British interests in that country are of a twofold character: (1) the large pecuniary in terests in the Suez Canal, England's highway to her Indian possessions, the late Lord Beaconsfield having purchased for the government about one-third of the shares of canal stock for \$20,000,000. these shares being now much enhanced in value, and (2) England's heavy claims for loans made by Englishmen to the Egyptian government, now amounting to about \$200,000,000. In 1876, at the instance of Ismail, the former Khedive of Egypt, an English expert was sent to examine the public accounts of Egypt, to see if some means could not be devised to pay the debt. France, at the same time, sent a commissioner to look after her claims for loans made by French citizens. The two agents. Goschen and Jaubert, on behalf of the English and French bondholders, proposed as a result of their investigations a scheme for supervision and settlement to the Khedive, which formed the basis of the arrangement known as the "joint control." Under this scheme the supervision of like a challenge, or defiance of British the entire revenues of Egypt was placed authority in a British country, and the Under this scheme the supervision of in the hands of two comptrollers. These appointees introduced a vast retinue of salaried officials, about 1,400 in number, who drew pay to the amount of nearly \$2,000,000 and exempted Europeans from taxation. The Khedive soon wearied of this arrangement, quarreled with the comptrollers and removed them from office. In 1879 Ismail was deposed by France and England, acting, of course, in the name and authority of the Sultan. The joint control was re-established on a distinctively political basis, the comptrollers being political agents of these two powers. The new agents reduced expenditure and cut down the army. Dissatisfaction among the Moslems was the result, culminating in the rebellion under Arabi Bey in 1882. The purpose of Arabi and his followers was to rid Egypt of foreign domination and of foreigners and to place on the Egyptian throne a monarch after their own hearts, a true servant of the prophet. In the embroglio brought about by this rebellion England was left alone to crush Arabi Bey. The latter was completely routed at Telel Kebir. After his crushing victory Britain was left in indisputed possession of Egypt, and has ince been obliged to keep garrisons in the country and manage its finances. Accordingly when, in 1883, the Mahdi of the Soudan appeared as the new champion of Islam, England was obliged to take measures to meet and overcome him. Hence the mission of Gordon to

pedition under Wolseley for his relief, NARROW AND UNGENEROUS.

Khartoum, and the despatch of the ex-

The following item of news sent by its Montreal correspondent, appeared in a late number of the Mail:

"Earl Granville British The retary of State, has refused an applica-Parliament of the Empire would still be in London, and Ireland would send the Boston Pilot, to allow him to visit members to it. But at the same time Canada, England, or Ireland. The Irish exile was invited to lecture here by Mr. D. Barry, president of St. Patrick's society, but he has finally declined to come after consenting. A deputation from the National society went to Ottawa and requested the Minister of Justice to guarantee Mr. O'Reilly freedom while here. Sir Alexander Campbell replied that he could only be responsible for his own department, but any outsider could take out a criminal warrant and have the editor arrested. It appears Mr. O'Reilly was tried in Dublin, Ireland, in 865 for high treason, convicted at the assizes, and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. Through the connivance of James Stephens and confederates he escaped not long after his incarcera tion and proceeded to America, where he became a citizen. . . . Considerable disappointment has been expressed by the Nationalists, as preparations had been made for the lecture. The British Minister was very emphatic in his refusal.

It is well that Earl Granville should

Boyle O'Reilly will suffer nothing in the if not enforced, will not many follow the and England." The Herald adds: "By dorse sentiments and opinions expressed estimation of the Irish population of estimation of the frish population of example of the ex-prefect, and give the Canada by the noble earl's refusal, world the benefit of their sad experience will be more profitable to the Empire, and of New York City, who seems to be emphatic though that refusal may have been. Earl Granville must be made understand that no Canadian holds Mr. Boyle O'Reilly guilty of any crime against Canada because he was at one time in his life condemned by an Irish judge and jury for high treason to Britain, but that, on the other hand, his de votedness to Ireland, his sacrifices on her behalf, entitle him to the warmest esteem and reverence of thousands in

the noble work Father Gibney bas in while Earl Granville can, from Downing street, forbid the hospitalities of this country to that illustrious patriot and friend of liberty, John Boyle O'Reilly. Since the above was written we have

read the following in the Post, which will, we think, be perused with interest by our

When John Boyle O'Reilly received nstructions from the English Secretary of State that he could not visit British territory without leaving himself open to arrest, he at once wrote to Mr. D. Barry, President of St. Patrick's society, explaining the state of affairs and regretting that he would be unable to fulfil his engagement to deliver the annual address at St. Patrick's concert on the 17th of March next. As soon as Mr. Barry re-ceived this news from Mr. O'Reilly the "Letter received. Don't see why arrangements should be altered in view of my letter to you. Have no fear. Am writing you.

D. BARRY."

To Mr. Barry's communications Mr O'Reilly has sent the subjoined letter, which will be brought before the meet ing of the St. Patrick's Society this even

THE PILOT EDITORIAL ROOMS. Boston, Feb. 16th, 1885.

Dear Siz,—I am sorry that my judgment leads me to the conclusion that I ought not to visit Canada, after the letof the English Home Secretary, without at least the written or publicly ex-pressed guarantee of the Dominion Gov. ernment, that I should not be interfered with. Any other course would appear public opinion of the country would not endorse or support it. I do not think it would be a dignified course to go to Canada, depending on the connivance of the authorities as the means of evading the law. I might have done so had this English letter not reached me, but now I cannot do it with self-respect or the approval of this country.

I thank you personally and your

society for your great kindness, and I deeply regret that I have been the cause of so much trouble to you. I beg that you will present my re-

spects and gratitude to the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, and assure them that I hope some time to have the pleasure of meeting them l am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,
JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY D. BARRY, Esq., President of St. Patrick's Society,

A MASONIC EMBROGLIO.

French Masonic circles are disturbed at the action of ex-prefect of police Andrieux, who has published a partial exposition of the secrets of Masonry. He has, in consequence, it is said, received a communication from the lodge in which he was initiated, charging him with violating his Masonic oaths and obligations, and demanding whether or not he has any explanation to offer concerning the crime of which he stands accused. The letter from the lodge is reported to state that if no reply reached them by the 11th of February the executive committee would pronounce judgment on his dereliction, and declare the penalty he should suffer. The ex-prefect does not seem to be very deeply distressed, much less affrighted, by the menaces of his quandom brethren. Andrieux, in

"You pretend that I have violated my oath, the text of which is as follows : do solemnly swear never to reveal the mysteries of Freemasonry under the the ebb and flow of the tide. me to observe that an oath, like a confession, is indivisible. If the first part of your formula is serious, the second why I should not also poke fun when I talk about your mysteries. I shall not reveal anything, but if I should see fit to reveal anything, you should, if your arrangement is serious, submit me to the torture above described. Are you pre-

This is rather plain and, indeed, defiant language, and we are not surprised that the publication of such a reply to the solemn and rather mysterious summons of the lodge should have created a great sensation: It now remains to be seen whether the penalties of which the exbe enforced. If enforced, Masonry will appear in its true light as an organizaas Masons?

new St. Peter's Cathedral in London at transcontinental railway rather than in open sale of beer and ale on Sunday after an early date has made it necessary that slaughtering Arabs or being slaughtered the present choir should be reorganized, by them." and an invitation is extended to such ladies and gentlemen who have not as yet intimated a desire to become members, to do so at once by sending in their names to the Rev. Father Tiernan or to the organist. It is desirable that practice be begun at once. During Lent it land to sit in their Parliament? The suggestion, as a means of supplanting the diately after devotions in the Cathedral.

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels," by Rev. nesses or heart-burnings of times gone by. Grover Clevelard, of New York, generous Catholic people of Ontario,

EDITORIAL NOTES.

written to Sir John Macdonald offering completion.

- We beg to tender an expression of hearty sympathy to Dr. McIntyre, M. P. for King's, P. E. I., who, besides suffering himself from an attack of congestion of the lungs, has lately been sorely tried, first by the death of his father and shortly after by the death of his wife. The death of this estimable lady was no doubt hastened by anxiety for her husband's fate during his exposure in attempting to cross on one of the ice boats to Nova Scotia.

- A despatch from Albany indicates that President Cleveland's Cabinet will he was made bishop of Mira by Pope be made up as follows: - Secretary of Pius IX. Soon afterwards he was ap-State, Bayard; Secretary of the Treasury, pointed apostolic nuncio in Bayaria, and Manning; Secretary of the Interior, Mc-Donald; Secretary of the Navy, Gorman; Secretary of War, Thurman; Postmaster-General, Villas; Attorney-General, Garland. The appointment of Daniel Man. ning as Secretary of the Treasury is generally looked upon as a certainty.

- Mr. Cameron, Huron, will introduce bill during the present session granting representation to the North West Terri. 200,000,000 Mohammedans in the world. tories. The bill will provide that there boia and one to each of the other dis- Turkey, 25,000,000 in Arabia and Cen-December so as to allow the successful Columbia, which has got six representatives in Parliament, and it ought to be placed on the same footing.

- There has been laid before Parliacruise of the Neptune last year in Hudson's Bay. According to a Montreal journal the report shows that; "up to the middle of August the Hudson straits are not navigable for ordinary iron ships, and that even specially prepared vessels may have great difficulties with the ice. As the new ice begins to make in October, and navigation becomes impracticable as a commercial route Hudson's Bay and ing what was said and what has been done in the matter of the Canadian Pacian unduly pessimist view of the subject, garded as of any value, the navigation is not only difficult, dangerous and uncerwhich it may be said to exist at all. Gordon says that he was informed that 1884 was an exceptional year in the matter of ice difficulty, but who ever vet went into a strange country on enquiry bent without being told that he had 'I come in an exceptional year ?"

penalty of having my head cut off, my tongue torn out and my body cast into dence of the waking up in an article of the time. Mr. Tuck was the Conservative the sea where it will be forever rolled by London Morning Post urging a closer candidate in opposition to Hon. Isaac Permit knitting together of Canada and England Burpee at the last general election in part is also. If you talk about the ebb and flow of the tide merely to mock and poke fun at Masons, there is no reason that the Post, which was filled by the specific region and apparent of Mr. Research and Russia. "Eagland," says the Post, which was filled by the England with a new route to Hong Kong, judgeship in New Brunswick would be prefect speaks in such defiant terms will or thirty thousand men, which she could the claims of our friends by the sea? easily spare in any emergency, in twentyfive days. All depends upon the cultihave so fully shown his hand. Mr. John tion dangerous to civil and social liberty; vation of a good feeling between Canada Union. We can, however, cordially enexample of the ex-prefect, and give the and by they will learn in England that it St. Peter's Choir.—The opening of the in helping forward a Canadian-British in the Sunday laws so as to allow the

rude blow to the proposed scheme of unexpected quarters. It is not a novel Imperial federation. He asks what it is plan, and the experience of other countries proposed to do by this new scheme. does not recommend it. The enlarged "Are Canadians and Australians to sit in facilities for the sale of ale and beer proour Parliament? Is anybody from Eng- vided some years ago at Mr. Gladstone's whole thing is childish and absurd, and whiskey shops, operated only to increase will not bear discussion for a moment." Mr. Bright further adversely criticized reported by careful students of its effects Lord Grey's proposals for the formation | to have operated directly to increase, perof a Colonial Council to assist the Secre- ceptibly and seriously, drunkenness among tary for the Colonies, and went on to women. Some years ago, when a Sunday

urge that the true policy of the country was not to seek to enlarge her empire or _ It is stated in Ottawa that Ex-Gov- to bind it more closely in the way proernor Dorsheimer, of New York, has posed by the Federation League, and added: "The way to deal with our Colthat he and other capitalists will con- onies is to deal with them as we do now. struct the Canadian Pacific South-Wes- to encourage them, to give them freedom tern railway through Manitoba. It is as now, to deal justly and fairly with further stated that it is probable that them on all occasions, to cultivate symthe construction of this line, regarding pathy and good-will towards them : but which so much discussion has been pro- if we bind or attempt to bind them in voked, will be carried to a successful a closer tie by meddling with them, by allowing them to give counsel, which perhaps we should not follow, we shall find that instead of their being more our friends they will be less our friends, and that the bond of union will, in all probability, be weakened."

> - The late Cardinal Chigi, papal nuncio to France, whose death was announced on the 17th, was born in 1810 and, therefore, had passed the allotted three-score and ten years. He did not enter holy orders till late in life. He was present at the coronation of Alexander II. on March 2, 1855, on which occasion in 1861 he succeeded Mgr. Sacconi as nuncio at Paris. He was raised to the cardinalate in 1873.

- The Mail very pertinently observes that "the statement that the possible success of the Mahdi would lead to a general uprising of the Mohammedan races means more than most people think. It is estimated that there are of whom there are 6,000,000 in southshould be two representatives for Assini- eastern Europe, 20,000,000 in Asiatic tricts. The elections should be held in tral Asia, 7,500,000 in Persia, and 60,000. 000 in Hindustan. The remainder are parties taking their seats during the next in Africa. The spread of a spirit of session of Parliament. In his opinion revolt among these vast bodies of followthe Northwest is as populous as British ers of the Prophet would be fatal to the European powers in Asia and Africa.

- The proposed canonization of Sir Thomas More and Cardinal Fisher, who both died for the faith in the reign of ment Lieut. Gordon's report of the the second Tudor, has given rise to a feeling of glad expectancy among English-speaking Catholics all over the world. Sir Thomas More was Cardinal Wolsey's successor as Lord Chancellor and enjoyed many royal favors, but for refusing to admit the lawfulness of the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn, he was committed to the Tower, condemned and beheaded in 1535. His body was early in November, it would seem that | first interred in St. Peter's church in the Tower, and afterwards in Chelsea church. Strait are not likely to be used, at least His head was exposed on a pole on in the present generation's time. View London bridge but was obtained by strategy by Margaret Roper, Sir Thomas More's daughter, and is still to be seen, a fic Railway, it may not be safe to take fleshless skull in a small grated niche in the wall of the Roper vault, St. Dunstan's but if the records and experience of the church, Canterbury. John Fisher, who Hudson's Bay Company are to be re. was bishop of Rochester from 1504 to 1535, was a zealous defender of the Catholic faith against the innovators of his tain but enormously expensive, even for time. He resolutely opposed the royal the brief portion of the year during claims to spiritual supremacy and was beheaded in 1535.

- The Ottawa correspondent of the Globe telegraphs that paper that Mr. W. H. Tuck, Q. C., of St. John, N. B., has arrived to press his claims to the vacant New Brunswick judgeship, and is confident of winning the prize, notwith-- The Montreal Herald thinks they standing that Messrs. Landry and Har are waking up in England and finds evi- nington have been on the spot for some to ensure the protection of the latter's in. | St. John city and county, which gives creasing commerce in the Chinese seas him a strong claim upon the party. At "has no territory in the Pacific region, and appointment of Mr. Frazer, we were aspires to none. The completion of the given to understand on eminent author Canadian Pacific Railway will provide ity that the next vacant superior court occupying but little more than a month, filled by the appointment of a Catholic sixteen days less than the Suez Canal The government has now an excellent route. The new route would enable opportunity to render the Catholic England to land troops in China at least | minority of New Brunswick, too long ten days in advance of French troops | denied equality by Puritanical exclusive starting at the same time from Marseilles, ness, at least an instalment of justice or Russian troops from Odessa, in the How would the nomination of the Hon. event of the Suez Canal falling into hostile P. A. Landry to the Bench, and that of hands. Canada might even send twenty | the Hon. M. Adams to the Senate, satisfy

- It is not often we can subscribe to the views of journals such as the Christian in the following paragraph : "Mayor Grace, especially to England, to spend a few honestly purposed to enforce the excise millions in Canada than in the Soudan, - laws, is reported as recommending a change church hours. This is allowed in England, and, according to the New York Herald, _ Mr. John Bright has dealt a rather | the suggestion meets with favour in some their patronage; and the grocers' license is

don, da intend indica what s positio sible, of the

closing

Great B

made a

cally un

if the Su

mitted,

rum an

counter

drink, b

but te

attractiv

tion th

Sunday

as strict

could a

Canada

spect is

ant par

at hand

Canadia

their re

people,

forcem

liquor

grants years mous Asia i There Coun Russi

> adia sitio "Of bear

posal

liquor trade.

Central Asia is causing no little uneasi-

ness in Britain. A despatch from Lon-

don, dated the 16th inst., stated that a

"panic was created in the city on that

day, especially in commercial and finan-

cial circles, by the receipt of despatches

ordered 2,000 Krupp guns for the pur-

pose of strengthening her position in

Central Asia. The guns are evidently

intended for service in fortresses, and

indicate that Russia intends retaining

what she has acquired, and making her

position as nearly impregnable as pos-

sible, when England awakes to a sense

action was decided upon."

decisive ground against the absurd pro-

tiser remarks, there can be no doubt that

a regiment of such could be easily

raised, but, as our contemporary adds :

of men out of employment would no

doubt be glad to secure the shelter of a

barrack and the rations of a soldier,

while the spirit of adventure would lead

many to enlist irrespective of any feel-

ing as to the question at issue. We

know of many Canadians who enlisted in

the Northern army during the American

war. We suppose it is quite the

correct thing to say that they did so

because they were opposed to slavery.

As a matter of fact, we believe the

great bulk of them did so because they

New York City. 'From the bottom of

my soul I do hate this cursed drink,' said

Bishop Keane, of Virginia. Said Bishop

Spalding, of Illinois, 'The people's enemy

is liquor, and their curse the saloon. Let

us support those public men who oppose

this evil. . . Join the ranks of the

new crusade.' These thousands of Cath-

ached to clutch the bounty.",

ue policy of the country to enlarge her empire or closely in the way pro-Federation League, and way to deal with our Colwith them as we do now. em, to give them freedom al justly and fairly with casions, to cultivate sym-I-will towards them ; but attempt to bind them in meddling with them, by to give counsel, which ould not follow, we shall ad of their being more our ill be less our friends, and of union will, in all proba-

kened." te Cardinal Chigi, papal rance, whose death was the 17th, was born in 1810 e, had passed the allotted d ten years. He did not ders till late in life. He was e coronation of Alexander 2, 1855, on which occasion e bishop of Mira by Pope on afterwards he was aptolic nuncio in Bayaria and succeeded Mgr. Sacconi as aris. He was raised to the 1873.

il very pertinently observes atement that the possible he Mahdi would lead to a ising of the Mohammedan s more than most people s estimated that there are Iohammedans in the world, ere are 6,000,000 in south ope, 20,000,000 in Asiatic 000,000 in Arabia and Cen-00,000 in Persia, and 60,000,ustan. The remainder are The spread of a spirit of g these vast bodies of followrophet would be fatal to the owers in Asia and Africa.

roposed canonization of Sir

re and Cardinal Fisher, who or the faith in the reign of Tudor, has given rise to a lad expectancy among Engg Catholics all over the Thomas More was Cardinal ccessor as Lord Chancellor many royal favors, but for admit the lawfulness of the riage with Anne Boleyn, he ted to the Tower, condemned led in 1535. His body was d in St. Peter's church in the afterwards in Chelsea church. was exposed on a pole on idge but was obtained by Margaret Roper, Sir Thomas ghter, and is still to be seen, a ull in a small grated niche in the Roper vault, St. Dunstan's nterbury. John Fisher, who of Rochester from 1504 to zealous defender of the Cathagainst the innovators of his resolutely opposed the royal spiritual supremacy and was

in 1535.

Ottawa correspondent of the raphs that paper that Mr. W. Q. C., of St. John, N. B., has press his claims to the vacant swick judgeship, and is conwinning the prize, notwithnat Messrs. Landry and Han we been on the spot for some . Tuck was the Conservative in opposition to Hon. Isaac the last general election in eity and county, which gives ng claim upon the party. At f the last vacancy in the New bench, which was filled by the ent of Mr. Frazer, we were nderstand on eminent authore next vacant superior court in New Brunswick would be he appointment of a Catholic. ty to render the Catholic of New Brunswick, too long uality by Puritanical exclusive east an instalment of justice. d the nomination of the Hon. dry to the Bench, and that of M. Adams to the Senate, satisfy s of our friends by the sea?

not often we can subscribe to the journals such as the Christian Ve can, however, cordially entiments and opinions expressed wing paragraph : "Mayor Grace, York City, who seems to be surposed to enforce the excise orted as recommending a change nday laws so as to allow the of beer and ale on Sunday after urs. This is allowed in England, ding to the New York Herald, tion meets with favour in some d quarters. It is not a novel the experience of other countries recommend it. The enlarged or the sale of ale and beer proe years ago 'at Mr. Gladstone's , as a means of supplanting the hops, operated only to increase onage; and the grocers' license is y careful students of its effects perated directly to increase, pernd seriously, drunkenness among Some years ago, when a Sunday

closing movement was inaugurated in at all surprising that 10,000 or twice 10,-Great Britain, the Dean of Canterbury made a canvas among the poorer families in that city with the result of a practigreatest moral and social reforming power cally unanimous petition against Sunday sales, by the wives and mothers of the in the world and never loses an opportunity to direct the attention of the faith. patrons of the shops. The less beer the poor man drinks the better off he is; and if the Sunday sale of beer and ale is permitted, either the consciences of the liquorsellers or the eyesight of the police will have to improve very greatly to prevent proof of the power of the Church in this this matter. rum and whiskey going over the same direction. The Bishops who spoke at the counter. What we want is not more New York meeting voiced the sentiments drink, but better and cheaper food; not of the entire Catholic Episcopate on the shops to draw men away from home, subject of the liquor evil. but tenements that can be made attractive homes, and a practical educa-

- The St. John (N. B.) Globe says of tion that will teach both men two late appointments to the Senate: and women to make them attractive." "The recent appointments to the Senate cause a great deal of discussion in the Upper Provinces, although they attract little attention here. Dr. Sulli-Sunday closing, we may remark, is not as strictly enforced in this country as it could and should be. There are places in van, who is a Roman Catholic, owes his appointment to the fact that he, at Canada we could mention where little reappointment to the fact that he, at Kingston, gave his personal influence to the First Minister. Neither of these gentlemen is chosen because he is a man of influence in the country, because he gives weight or dignity to the Senate, or brings a high order of intelligence or personal genius to the Senate. The Toronto Week indignantly says that it is no exaggeration to say that there is not another community of freemen on spect is shown for the law in this important particular. We trust that the day is at hand when in this and all other regards Canadians will prove themselves worthy their reputation abroad as an order-loving people, by insisting on the complete enforcement of the laws regulating the is not another community of freemen on earth which would tamely endure this system of personal appointments.' - The steady advance of Russia in

We are not in favor of the present system of appointing Senators, believing that it tends to deprive the Upper Chamber of its legitimate influence and constitutional usefulness. But so long as this system lasts we are always glad to give the government of the day credit from Berlin, announcing that Russia had for a good appointment. Dr. Sullivan's appointment is one of the best that has been made in years and it is a matter of deep regret that it should have been closely followed by one that is a disgrace to our free institutions.

- The Montreal Herald states that the situation in South Africa is beginning again to look unpleasant. The Boers of the danger of a formidable foe so are once more assuming a threatening close to the borders of her Indian empire. Russia has every year an ex- attitude and using strong language. cess of 1,100,000 births, and more immi- They have taken steps to inform the government of the Cape what it shall or grants than emigrants, which in twenty shall not do in Bechuanaland, and years means the population of a firstclass power. This gives her an enor- threaten that if the British do not shape mous force, and Russia's advance in their policy to suit their views they will Asia is the greatest danger that England absorb Natal. Our contemporary concan be called upon to encounter. tinues:

"The attitude taken by the Boers and There was a long session of the Cabinet Council and it is rumored that the news from Berlin elicited a discussion upon from Berlin elicited a discussion upon ernment made a mistake in being so magnanimous and so forbearing as to conclude a peace with them after they Russia's advance, but that no definite — We are glad to see the Post taking had obtained a temporary success. It is evident that they did not understand the motives of that Government in re-fraining from crushing them when they were so audacious as to provoke it to posal that the Canadian government should raise a regiment or two to send take up arms against them. It seems now that those who declared that the Boers ought to be well thrashed before to the Soudan at its own expense. The government of Canada is in no posipeace could be made with them with safety were right. But the indications tion just now to incur any further financial liability. Our contemporary well just now are that that necessary but unpleasant operation has only been de-layed, for as sure as the Boers attempt pleasant operation has only been delayed, for as sure as the Boers attempt to carry the threats that they have lately made into execution, so sure will they have cause to repent having roused to anger a powerful nation that treated them with consideration and was too forbearing to use its strength to crush them, even when it incurred reproach ment in College Green. puts it when it says that Canada is not in a mood to participate in England's wars, and that any attempt to make the Canadian people bear the burden and expense of an expedition to the Soudan would meet with the strongest opposition in the Parliament of the Dominion. them, even when it incurred reproach "Of course," adds the Post, "there can be for not punishing them for their audacno objection to ex-army officers, dead

It may not be just so easy to crush the beats and other unemployed gentlemen quitting Canada on their own hook for Boers as the Herald would have its readthe scene of war. As the London Adverers believe.

- The Philadelphia Record deals with the advertisement scandals and abomin-'This would not be necessarily a proof of ations in very vigorous terms. That gushing loyalty, so called. Thousands journal handles the abuse without gloves. "The atrocious abominations and demoralizing spectacles in the guise of advertisements that are seen on bill-boards, in shop windows, in unsavoury pictorial papers and elsewhere, which the normal sense are colly attemption. sense can only stigmatize as loathsome, excite disgust and indignation in even the not over-sensitive. Why it should be allowed that the eyes of respectable persons should be thus assailed by ghastly and sickening, and sometimes indecent, exhibitions cannot be clearly understood. Vile books are hidden away, and no one is compelled to read them; monstrosities are kept in museums or from the public gaze, and none are compelled to go in and view them; but sictures and other objects of ugliness and nastiness stare passers by in every city's open light. The prudish, prurient - Many outside the Catholic Church mistake fanaticism for moral reform. A eye that would in amazement turn from a piece of thinly veiled Grecian statuary New York religious journal, The Voice, ceives no shock from all this; indee thus speaks of the temperance movement it may gloat upon the most suggestive details. It is not the "exceptionally reamong Catholics :- "That Catholic meetfined" nor the morbidly sensitive man ing, 10,000 strong, is one of the most significant of the many indications that
New York is on the eve of a mighty temperance awakening. Think of nearly perance awakening. Think of nearly growing stronger; and it is to be hoped 10,000 Roman Catholics crowding tothat it will grow stronger and stronger until offenders against the patient toler-ance of the public will be brought to a full realization of their impertment and gether to hear the most radical temperance and prohibition talk from three representative Catholic Bishops, and this in indecent presumption.'

> - At the last regular meeting of the Ottawa City Council Ald, O'Keefe

moved, seconded by Ald. Desjardins, That in the opinion of this council it is not advisable to refer the question of dividing Wellington ward to the Ontario Legislature for arbitrament or settle ment; therefore, be it resolved, that the

emanated from the council of '84 the at all surprising that 10,000 or twice 10,000 Catholics should assemble to hear their bishops denounce the awful abuses of the liquor traffic. The Catholic Church is the council or any municipality, to settle its differences among the council or any municipality, to settle its differences among the council or any municipality, to settle its differences among the council or any municipality, to settle its differences among the council or any municipality. unprecedented manner to the legislatunity to direct the attention of the faithful to the evils of intemperance and the necessity of their avoiding abuse of every kind if they wish to be saved. The fact that Catholic nations are the most temperate in the world should be sufficient perate in the world should be sufficient.

> After some drivel from Ald, Cox and a long tirade of abuse from Ald. Cunningham, the motion was carried on the following division:

Yeas—Ald. Brown, O'Leary, Heney, Germain, O'Keefe, Bingham, Desjardins, and Durocher_8 Nays-Ald. Gordon, Hutchinson, Cun-

ningham, Cherry, Cox, Greene, and Whillans-7. - We were glad to read in the Ottawa Free Press a spirited condemnation of the boycotting of Irish workmen in England.

Our contemporary states that the no Irish need apply movement in Great Britain is one which for senselessness has been paralleled but once in the history of that country. The Free Press adds: "Here and there among Irishmen, as among Englishmen, will be found men who believe that in anarchy and outrage

lie a short road to successful political revolution, aiming at the obtaining of justice; but it requires more than ordinary mistrust of human nature to believe for one moment that any considerable body of people—whether frish or English—will give even the passive sanction of mental approbation to these dynamite explosive outrages. The cables tell us that thousands of Irish are being tell us that thousands of frish are being thrown out of employment in England because they are Irish. We are sorry for that, but believe, nevertheless, that when the childish impulse yields to the sober second thought, the English people who have the advantage and pleasure of the property of the society. will be prepared to treat the Irish as fellow-citizens entitled to equal rights and an equality of representation in the general administration as if there were no division of name or race between

We trust that our friend's hopes will We trust that our friend's hopes will not be doomed to disappointment, but fear it will be long before the Irish are attract the members to the meeting, for treated to equality in citizenship with Englishmen.

PARNELL TO THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

OFFICE OF IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA. Lincoln, Neb., February 13th, 1885.

To the Officers and Members of Branches Irish National League of America: Enclosed I hand you copy of a letter just received from Hon. T. Harrington, M. P.—the Honorary Secretary of the Irish National League—and I feel that in order to secure your prompt and hearty co-operation, I have but to call your attention to the urgent request of Ireland's chosen leader—Charles Stuart

Parnell—for renewed exertion in support of the Parliamentary Fund. As you will learn from the statement of Mr. Harrington, the people at home

ment in College Green. Yours respectfully. PATRICK EGAN, Pres. OFFICES OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE, 39 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

Dublin, January 27, 1885.

Patrick Egan, Esq , President Irish National MY DEAR MR. EGAN,-Mr. Parnell desires me to write to you and place before you the difficulty he has in acting upon your suggestion to send over two members of the party during the Spring. He had been in hopes that two members of the party might be able to undertake the journey; but the immense labor that will be thrown upon our small number in the forthcoming session of Parliament in fighting the Redistribution of Seats Bill and the Renewed Crimes Act will render the absence of even one man of our party a serious loss. If we can show sufficient strength in the House during the approaching session we will be able to amend the Redistribution of Seats Bill in such a manner that it will enable us to take possession of eighty-five seats in the new Parliament, while at the same time, upon the energy and power we display in discussing the Bill, will depend the fate of the Crimes Act,

which the Government intends to renew.
Under these circumstances Mr. Parell desires me to say that you and our friends in America will have to leave us our full Parliamentary strength during the approaching session, and you may rely fully upon his desire and that of the Party to send you a delegation as soon

Party to send you a delegation as soon as it is at all possible.

Our organization is making splendid progress and doing great work. To the activity which our Irish branches disactivity which our Irish pranches disactivity of played in working up the registration of voters during the past two years we owe the fact that Ireland is to receive the benefit of the extended franchise, for we showed that with energy and persever-ance we could secure under the limited franchise nearly every seat which the new franchise brings within our easy grasp. A very large proportion of our funds was expended on this part of the struggle, and even still our expenses in attending Boundary Commissions and preparing schemes and evidences for them are very large. If, however, we had not to sustain a large number of

£6,000 while we have had to vote over

American papers attributed to Mr. Par-nell, that no funds were needed in Irethemselves. It was an action which the late council undertook to apply for in an me he never made such a statement, On the contrary, it is with a view to preparing for the general election that we mainly want funds. We shall have to put forward about 90 candidates at the general election in Ireland, and we must have local machinery prepared to work every one of these elections, as all the constituencies will be split up into single member constituencies, and every man will have to fight his own corner with the

local aid he may receive.

Mr. Parnell has directed me to request that any Parliamentary fund at present in hand might be forwarded, as a large proportion of the present expenditure of the National League falls within the line of a Parliamentary Fund; such as the preparation of bills for Parliament, the rent and expenses of Parliamentary flices, and the expenses of members delegated to attend meetings, as well as the preparation of pamphlets on the Crimes act, and the supplying of other such information to Parliament.

To remove these off our limited re-sources would leave us free to devote a larger proportion of our funds to organization. Under all these circumstances Mr. Parnell urgently requests that you will point out to our friends in America the necessity for renewed exertion in support of the Parliamentary Fund.

Yours sincerely, T. HARRINGTON, Honorary Secretary

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

The College of Ottawa Debating Club has begun again its regular meetings, which have been somewhat interrupted by the semi-annual examinations. The by the semi-annual examinations. Rev. Director and the committee have contributed greatly to make this associa-

Especially interesting and instructive was the debate of last Sunday evening. The subject, Resolved, that the northern nations of Europe since the twelfth cen tury have been and are still superior to the southern nations of that same continearly every seat was occupied. The Director, Rev. Father Nolin, called the meeting to order. After the usual pre-liminary business Mr. James Farrell was Chosen to act in the capacity of chairman.

The debaters were Mr. J. Foly and Mr.

L. Phelan for the affirmative, and Mr. E. Moras and Mr. A. E. Dorgan for the negative. They showed great skill, ingenuity and originality in their arguments and presented them in such a man-ner that they proved themselves to be masters of the oratorical art. The audience was kept in the best of cheer during the entire evening, and listened very attentively to the speakers, occasionally showing their appreciation of the argu-

ments by loud applause.

After the debaters had finished speaking, Mr. Farrell, evidently remembering the motion "Palman qui meruit ferat," and throwing aside his own convictions on the subject, summed up the arguments and gave the palm of superiority to the negative. Several other members spoke on the subject, Mr. Demarais and Mr. McKechnie being especially noticeable.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

OUR NEW PEWS.

The new pews were in St. Basil's church on Sunday, and although all were not in permanent position to give the inside of the church a fully finished appearance, still a good idea could be got of how the church will appear when the work of pewing is completed. The new pews are of oiled oak and are lower and back than the old ones. O the end of each is I.H.S. carved inside of an ornamental scroll, besides a walnut cross enclosed in a Gothic frame. The contractors, the Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, have carried out their con tract to the letter for time and quality of work, every pew being fully up to the sample. On Sunday next, after high mass, the pews will be disposed of and new locations given to all who are anxious for a change of scenery or neighbors. The new pews being all of uniform size have pushed the side aisles a little closer to the walls: THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

This institution is prospering better than in any former winter. A pro-gramme for the season's work has been adopted, which greatly facilitates business, and the young men are making good progress in debating. Last week the members held an open meeting, when the question of whether party politics was the best means to attain good government, was discussed by Messrs. John Powers and Thos. Brown for the affirmative, and Messrs. J. J. Hurley and Wm. Comerford for the negative. The affirmative won. Messrs. Jas. Doyle and John Hawkins gave readings, and Miss Johnston sang a solo, and the whole was adopted, which greatly facilitates business

by their vote to help to crush the saloon.

Join the ranks of the new crusade.'
Pass on that exhortation. Those who imagine that the Prohibition party is going to draw its votes wholly from the Republican party greatly err." It is not

LOCAL NOTICES.

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

For the best photos made in the city 35 to Epy Bros., 280 Dundas street. al and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague teelings of unrest ? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains One-side headache? Backache Frequent attacks of the "blues"

Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark

Chills and fever? Burning patches of

YOU HAVE

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys,

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis, or convulsions ensue, and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. WARNER'S SAFE CURE has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

ONTARIO INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

A Highly Satisfactory Showing for the Operations of the Past Year-Pro-ceedings at the Annual Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ontario lavestment Association was held in the offices in this city, on
Wednesday, I'th inst. There were present
Messrs. C. Murray (President), Henry
Taylor (Manager), S. Crawford, Isaiah Danks,
Hugh Brodle, A. E. Pavey, B. Cronyn, R. M.
Meredith, J. Johnston, Arthur Wallace, W.
Daffield, Daniel Dewar, T. Hook, and many
others. Mr. Charles Murray occupied the
chair, and Mr. Henry Taylor acted as
secretary.

cretary.
After the notice calling this meeting and
he minutes of the last annual meeting had
sen read and confirmed, the secretary read
he annual report and financial statement

the annual report and financial statement as follows:—
The Directors have pleasure in submitting their Annual Report to the Shareholders, shewing the continued and substantial improvement in the affairs of the Association. Notwithstanding the unusual depression in trade, which has to some extent adversely affected all Loan Companies, this Association has been able not only to maintain its usual rates of Dividend to Shareholders, but after payment of excep-

A SUPERB PHOTOGRAPH

PLENARY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE

5

Composed of 89 Archbishops, Bishops and Officers, was photographed for the express purpose of being presented as a souvenir to His Holiness Pope Leo XIIL, at an expense of over \$2000.00. The likeness of each one (with name printed on the large ones) being perfect and a great triumph of the art. It is mounted on the best card board and published in four sizes, as follows :-

12 inches long, \$1.00, 18 inches long, \$2.00. Also groups of the Archbishops and Bishops of different Provinces, same sizes and prices as above, and singly, including Archbishop Lynch, who was visiting the Council. Supplied wholesale and retail by

THOMAS D. EGAN

New York Catholic Agency, 42 Barelay Street, New York;

This agency supplies goods of any descrip-tion required, and attends to any personal or business matters where an agent can act for the principal.

NEW BOOK

MISTAKES

MODERN INFIDELS!

Rev. Father Northgraves,

PARKHILL, ONTARIO.

Comprising evidences of Christianity and complete answer to Col. Ingersoll.

"Eminently descriving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Out. 421 pages; paper, 75 cents; cioth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price.

Active Canvassers Wanted.

CH. F. COLWELL, 171 Dundas St., London, Ont. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Planos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instru-ments, Strings and Fittings. The choicest stock, lowest prices, and handsomest Ware-rooms in Western Canada. Call or write before buying elsewhere.

CH. F. COLWELL.

tionally heavy charges, to apply a handsome sum to reduction of the Suspense Account, which now stands at \$17.541 \$19.00 (23.9047:1), and which it is expected will be fully extinguished by the Surplus profits of the Trent year.

The prose samings of the Association for the past year were \$137.812 \$91.001 (23.937:117:1) about 7 per cent upon the average investments, out of which were paid the usual half-yearly Dividends at rate of 8 per cent. per annun, all expenses of management, and the proper proportion of Commission and charges on sales of Debentures, leaving a surplus above referred to of \$17.701 59.100 (23.637:93).

Two be observed that a considerable increase has been made in investments in mortgages on Real Estate, and a corresponding reduction in Loans on Stocks.

The Directors have pleasure in referring the successful placing of Debentures upon the English Market, and from late advices from the General Agents, there is good returns during the present year.

The investments of the Association being carefully selected, and under the inspection of an experienced officer, the probabilities of the Association have been thereful as a considerable limits.

of loss are brought within very of loss are brought within the subjected to a competent audit, and the various officers have been prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES MURRAY, President.

ASSETS							
oans on Mortgages of Real Estate	\$1	1,209,110 53 488,761 07 300,749 46 17,541 19 8,599 46 £	188 50		E248,447 100,430 61,797 3,604 1,767	7 6 7 0	2 81 3
	82	,044,639 68			€420,134	8 1	0
LIABILIT							
Liabilities to the Shareholders- Capital Stock paid up. \$634 Reserve Fund 500	,715 71 ,000 00 ———————————————————————————————	.184,715 71-	137,421 102,739	0 9 14 6	£233,160	15	4
Liabilities to the Public— \$612 Sterling Debentures	,226 65		£ 125 ,799	19 11			
not yet due	,011 10	909,923 97-	62,105 543			13	6
	q.	2,044,639 68				-	
PROFIT AN							
Permanent Special Dividend	14,139 42	\$ 50,412 19	£9,069	14 10	£10,358	13	5
due	5,182 58		1.064	18 (
Expense account, including salaries, Directors fees, taxes, etc. Commission and inspection on loans, std. debenture com. and exch. acct. Carried to suspense account.		15,491 66 2,884 69 2,550 80 17,701 50			3,18 ⁶ 47 ⁶ 52 3,63	3 4 9 14 1 8 7 6	1
		\$137,812 9			£28,31	7 14	7
Cr. Interest earned		\$137,812 9	1		£18,81	7 14	
******		\$137,812 9			£28,31		

Including a monthly audit of eash account and bank account, mortgage, leaders, real setate and debenture books, and have pleasure in confirming the above statement as correct J. Burnert, Auditors, Thos. Blakenery, Auditors, London, Canada, Feb. 6th, 1885.

ment, was discussed by Messrs, John Powers and Thos. Brown for the allimnative, and Messrs, J. J. Hurley and Wm. Comerford for the negative. The allimnative won. Messrs, Jas, Doyle and John Hawkins gave readings, and Miss Johnston sang a solo, and the whole was a success.

The annual report of the Brantford Conference for 1884, showed receipts of 8194,88, and expenses of 8156.70. Mr. A. Harrington has been elected president in the place of Mr. Jas, McGregor, resigned.

A Canadian 'Prima Donna,

Miss M, H, O'Reilly, daughter of Mr. John O'Reilly, license inspector, was in the city last week. The young lady has been a pupil of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, for the past two years of the content of the content of the city last week. The young lady has been a pupil of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, for the past two years of more mental to the city last week. The young lady has been a pupil of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, for the past two years of more mental to should be a supplied to the New England Conservation of Misson's Chelly has it in understood that Misson's Chelly has it in the place of the Misson's Chelly has it in the place of the Misson's Chelly has it in the place of the Misson's Chelly has it in the place of the Misson's Chelly has it in the place of the Misson's Chelly has it in the place of the Misson's Chelly has it in the Misson's

1

Take joy home,
And make a place in thy great heart for he
And give her time to grow and cherish he
Then will she come and of will sing to the
When thou art working in the furrows; a;
Or weeding in the sacred hour of dawn.
It is a comely fashion to be glad:
Joy is the grace we say to God.

There is a rest remaining. Hast thou sinned?
There is a sacrifice. Lift up thy head;
The lovely world and the over-world alike
Ring with a song eterne, a happy rede:
"Thy Father loves thee."

JEAN INGELOW. NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

The Times bitterly reproaches Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien for not having in their speeches at Miltown Malby and Lucan offered themselves as special constables, so to say, to redeem the incapacity of Mr. Jenkinson. It is not long since Dublin was honeycombed with a social cancer more deadily than dynamite, and how much assistance did the English public and their Press give to justice? It is perfectly notorious that they gave all sorts of assistance to the beastly criminals; bitterly calumniated their accusers; stifled the truth; and never once broke silence when the criminals were dragged in spite of

them to judgment.
On January 26, the oldest inhabitant of On January 25, the oldest linabilant of Swords, Mr. Thomas Moffett, was buried there, aged above one hundred years. The constabulary sub criptions for the erection of the High Altar in the Father Burke Memorial Church now amount to

more than £600.

On St. Stephen's Day, farmers, and others, had the temerity to indulge in a day's hunting over their own farms, on the estate of Earl Fitzwilliam. Such conduct was a gross breach of the rules of the Coolattin office, and not to be tolerated, consequently the following farmers have been cited to the Dublin courts, to show cause, if they can, why they took part in, or permitted such an outrage to occur. Thomas Sheppard and Joe Gahan, Boley; P. Neill and Kane Carroll, Ballyknocken. About fifty others are to be brought before the local "justices," to receive their deserts, and be taught proper respect for the rights of their betters. Notwithstanding the terrible fulminations of the "office," a people's hunt on a grand scale over the very same lands is being organized, at which it is expected the whole country side will attend.

Meath.

There are some people who are determined that Royal Meath shall not sink into Viceregal Meath. On Jan. 26, amidst the gay and gallant throng at the Beaupare meet, there appeared, with brows almost as black as their garments, the grim forms of Father Woods of Navan, and Father Anderson, O. S. A., of Drogheda; and there was a look in their eyes, as of men bent upon other sport than that specified in the programme. Their Rey-nard, however, did not show up. Earl Spencer, in whose honor the Beauparc neet was arranged, suffered from a diplomatic cold which kept him indoors whereat the hunters in scarlet felt a load lifted from their hearts, and the hunters in black adjourned their meet to a future

A meeting for the purpose of organiz ing a public demonstration to establish a local branch of the National League, was intended to be held in the Court-house, at Mitchelstown, on Jan. 25, but the police interfered. At the meeting, subsequently held elsewhere, the recent explosions in London were referred to as a wicked work which every man should condemn. The Aghabullogue National League passed a resolution condemning outrages in its dis

It is rumored that Major Kiddell, agent to the Messrs. Hills, intends giving 20 per cent. to the tenants on Kilcoleman, Ardeen, and Inchnagree, on their Septem-Ardeen, and Inchangree, on their September rents, next gale day. In the days of the late Land League, before agitation agitation to be returning by road. A great body of sympathisers went out to meet them, rose to its highest point, the tenants were also conceded a reasonable reduction, which did not necessitate even a single

About ten years ago, when the landfever and land-grabbing were at their height, a gentleman near the town of Mal-low bought the interest in a farm near his residence for the sum of £800. It was recently resold for the sum of £600.

Clare. Henry Valentine MacNamara, of Ennis-

Henry Valentine MacNamara, of Ennistymon House, Ennistymon, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant.

The Milltown Malbay meeting was the largest Mr. Parnell remembers to have addressed outside a city. The whole night long, from the most distant parts of Clare, the roads were covered with cavalcades making fay the meeting.

making for the meeting.
On Jan: 25, after the celebration of
Mass in Scariff, a meeting of considerable sales in Scurif, a meeting of considerable proportions, and comprising the farmers, shop-keepers, and laborers of the district, was addressed by the Rev. M. G. Kenny, P.P., in advocacy of National League principles. The day was wet and tempestuous. The assemblage met about one o'clock in the principal street of the village.

on Jan. 29 an encounter with poachers oh Jan. 29 an encounter with poacners took place at Donoghmore, within eight miles of Kilrush, resulting in one man, Patrick Connell, being wounded in the back. Two men, named Patrick Pender back. Two men, named Patrick Pender and Michael Shannon, were soon after arrested by the police at Doonbeg.

Limerick.

The Limerick city branch of the Irish National League, at a meeting, on Jan. 29, passed a resolution, protesting against the proposal of the Corporation to substitute the Royal Irish Constabulary for the present night watchmen. The present night watch was entirely under the control of the Corporation, and the objection to the proposed change was that it was against the principles of self-government, for which they had been contending.

Tipperary.

On January 27, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke blessed a beautiful set of Sta-tions of the Cross, the gift of the parish-ioners of Cashel to their church, and which cost £130. The Very Rev. Dean Quirke

Mr. McMullen, Cork, being the contrac- They are beginning to feel the severe com

There is no fear of the rights of landlords suffering at the hands of the Tipper-ary magistracy. These gentlemen admin-ister the game laws in a way which would water, and, consequently, the fish. The magistrates who inflicted this preposterous penalty deserve to have their names given to fame. They are Viscount Hawarden, Mr. Arthur Payne, Mr. George Posnett, and Mr. Meldon, R. M.

Kerry.

build 155 cottages, at an estimated cost of

and fatherly interest. He was about twenty years a curate, and in the several parishes of the diocese he won the sym-pathy and admiration of all classes that

Thomas Wm. Anderson, Esq, of Grace-

mation, no suitable rooms to meet in and transact their business, resolved a few weeks ago to erect a house for the pur-

Antrim.

The National League is about being reorganized in Belfast. With a view to effect this object a preliminary meeting, at which Mr. Biggar, M. P., presided, was held in St. Mary's Hall. Though the meeting was private, it is understood that a large number gave adhesion to the movement, and a provisional reorganizing committee was appointed.

against this latter agons and grain in dispersion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the

On January 26th a highly successful meeting was held in the Catholic Hall, Ogle street, Armagh, and a branch of the National League formed. The patriotic administrator, Father McOscar, presided, and he was supported by his worthy colleagues. In the Orange city of the Diamond the establishment of a branch is a matter of more than everyday occurrence. matter of more than everyday occurrence. It is gratifying to find the recent convention at Armagh—the success of which was due to Mr. Small, member for Wexford, and the priests of Armagh—has not passed over without rendering good service to the

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Derry.

The Mercers' Company is said to have, the other day, at Kilrea, distributed clothing to all its poorer tenants in Derry. This was kind, no doubt, but if it had reduced its rents in the past, the tenants would not the past, the tenants would not any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the would advise any one suffering from the

have needed the dole.

On Jan. 29th Londonderry was the scene of great excitement. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Redmond had attended a county themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to and returning, came on towards the city with bands and torches. The Mayor (R. McVicker, Esq.) had, in the meantime, brought out the military, and had the police massed behind. A deputation of police massed behind. A deputation of Nationalists waited on the County Inspector, and they allege that an arrangement was made by which the procession would be allowed to reach Waterloo square. It was checked at a point further from the city, and grievous trouble had well nigh ensued. Mr. O'Brien was obliged to hurry off by train, but Mr. Redmond succeeded in having the torches put out and the bands silenced. The crowd then came along, and, it is said, missiles were hurled at them from a house top on the Strand road. The Orange party during this time were parading the pathway in Bishop street. As Mr. Redmond and his friends walked to the hotel door there was a shout from the opposite side, "Where is Redmond?" A lively melee followed, and the police placed behind rushed in through the Nationalist crowd. The hon, gentleman got safely inside. The situation was alarming to a good the consequences must be bad. The most inside we had a proposed to the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most inside we had a placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hands by an East waing had placed in his hads by an East waing had placed in his hads by an East waing had placed in his hads by an East waing had placed in his hads by an East waing had placed in his hads by an East waing had placed in his hads by an East waing had placed in his hads by an East waing had placed in his Nationalists waited on the County Inspector, and they allege that an arrange crowd. The hon. gentleman got safely inside. The situation was alarming for a inside. The situation was narming for a time, but the disturbance was not allowed to assume any serious dimensions. The city afterwards quieted down, but for a brief stretch nothing more exciting or ugly looking could be imagined.

Galway. On January 23d, the remains of one of the most prominent Nationalists in the West of Ireland were interred in St. West of Ireland were interred in St. Bridget's cemetery, Loughrea. The deceases, Mr. Thomas Cunningham, was, during the Land League agitation, the principal organiser of the several branches in the locality.

Mayo.

A collection in aid of the twenty-five evicted families on Clare Island has been started under very favorable auspices. A

started under very favorable auspices. A committee has been formed and circulars

issued.

On January 27th, Mr. James Ruddy died at Upper Gardiner street, Ballina, of bronchitis. The deceased was highly es-teemed in Balina, and indeed in the varisatisfaction. It cures rheumatism, colds, and all painful complaints and injuries. ous towns of the county where his business made him known, as conducting clerk for Mr. McAndrew, C.S.

Lottie Howard writes from Buffalo, N. tions of the Cross, the gift of the parishioners of Cashel to their church, and which
cost £130. The Very Rev. Dean Quirke
also gave a splendid marble altar, that cost
£100. The nuns of the Presentation are
building a large addition to their church,

state.

petition from the other side of the Atlan-tic, while the landlords are exacting the rent to the last penny with a merciless hand. At such a crisis the resolution of the Killinumery branch of the National ister the game laws in a way which would delight the heart of the Norman monarch who made the New Forest, and hedged round bird and beast and fish with a legal fence of triple brass. A few days ago a man named John Carey was fined £1, with another £1 costs, for merely washing his hands in a stream in which fish were being preserved. It was not pretended that he was attempting to poach—the only charge against him was that he had disturbed the water, and, consequently, the fish. The

An Alarming Disease Afflict-ing a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if The efforts of the Killarney Board of Guardians to put the Laborers' Act into peration have been much crippled by the opposition of the landlords on whose property it is proposed to erect the cottages. At the meeting of the Board, on January 21st, the names of six dissenting January 21st, the names of six dissenting landlords were read. It is proposed to questions, he will be able to determine questions, he will be able to determine whether he bimself is one of the afflicted : whether he limself is one of the afflicted:

—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a zee, died of a fever after a fortnight's illness. He was appointed parish priest of Tuogh about two years ago, and from that time up to the time of his death he was time up to the time of his death he was regarded with affectionate reverence by his flock, in whose welfare he took a keen his flock, in whose welfare he took a keen the right side as if the liver were enlarged. ing? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly. from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and pathy and admiration of all classes that came in contact with him. At the time of the famous Kerry election of '72 he was a curate in Castleisland, and strenuously supported the candidature of Mr. Blenner-hassett.

Waterford.

Secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stoamch? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment dieu, Waterford, has been sworn in High Sheriff for the county of Waterford, and John Thomas Hudson, Esq., of Glen Beg, Dungarvan, Sub-sheriff for the sam county Dangarvan, Subsherin for the same cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the livery and the

disease is eradicated, until the appetite

has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this

distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors

throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch,

out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) R. Turner, For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Drug gists, London, and A. J. White, (L.d.,) traner office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

affliction from a neglected cold, and the dis

clothes, or exposure are more numero

lungs from viscid phlegm by changing the secretions from a diseased to a healthy

A Good Record.

Among the many thousand bottles of Hagyard's Yellow Oil sold annually in

Well as Ever.

Canada, not one has ever failed to

larities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

A timely * * use of hop Bitters will keep a whole family In robust health a year at a little cost.

—To produce real genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

** None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, polsonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name. treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or AYER'S

Is a highly concentrated extract of

able, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Elotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. Moore." Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS.

Athlone Serges and Tweeds. INSPECTION INVITED.



BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO CATALOGUE ISOO TESTIMONIALS
THE CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O.

MICSHARE EBEEL FOUNDRY ted Chimes and Bells for HENRY MCSHANE & CO, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A:

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY Meneely & Co., West Trey, N.Y

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1885, OF EVERYTHING FOR THE CARDEN." PETER HENDERSON & CO.,
35 & 37 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Home Items and Topics. —"All your own fault. If you remain sick when you can Get hop bitters that never—Fail.

The weakest woman, smallest child and sickest invalid can use hop bitters

with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters.

**Body My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methohop bitters.

dist Clergyman. Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine On earth!!!

Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.
"My mother drove the paralysis and

neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—Ed. Oswego Sun.

**Reep the kidneys healthy with op bitters and you need not fear sick---Ice water is rendered harmless and

more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

bitters in each draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters!!!

—"At the change of life nothing equals | Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident | Thereto."

—"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters."

-Mothers with sickly, fretful, nursing children, will cure the children and benefit themselves by taking hop bitters daily.

Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of hop

-Indigestion, weak stomach, irregu-larities of the bowels, cannot exist when

Sarsaparilla

Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reli-

NEW IRISH TWEEDS,

NEW ENGLISH SUITINGS, Mahony's Celebrated Serges!

PETHICK & MCDONALD.





vil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in hall
sund tins by grocers. Labelled thus:
AMES EPPS & Co., Homocopathic Chemists
London, England. WESTERN HOTEL.

PARMERS WILL CONSULT their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel. Best stabiling in the city. Dinings-room first-class.— ALFRED ET PANTON, Prop

your. In NOTES ON

"As a scholar, logician and theologian, the author is master of the situation "As a scholar, logician and theologian, the author is master of the situation. He thoroughly exposes Ingersoll's ignorance, sophistries and misrepresentations. He meets Ingersoll's pleas for Atheism fairly and squarely and overwhelms the superficial pleader by unanswerable arguments. The whipped Atheist is in the hands of the author like a child in the grasp of a giant, or like an empty egg-shell in the hand of a strong man; the giant lays the child down and puts his foot on him, and tells him not to stir; the strong man compresses his hand and the egg-shell is crushed into a hundred pieces.—Baltimore Methodist.

PRICE 25 CENTS-FREE BY MAIL.

A LARGE LOT OF THE LATEST EDITION JUST RECEIVED. ADDRESS-

THOMAS COFFEY.

Catholie Record Office, London, Ont.

= INCERSOLL



This Lantern can be made very profitable at Church Fairs and SundaySchool Entertainments, and a large amount of cash realized at a very small outlay. As an Educator, the ELECTRO RADIANT surpasses almost every other apparatus used in a school. The attention of the scholar is concentrated on just the ONE illustration before him, and the mind of the student is forcibly impressed. There is a fascination about illustrations by means of the Lantern which dispels any lack of interest in the subject in hand, which might otherwise be dry and hard to attract the student's attention toward. The value of the Magic Lantern for educational purposes is acknowledged by many teachers who have tried it, and no College, Lecture Room, School or Parlor should be without one.

As a means of impressing the minds of the young, it stands unexcelled. We particularly recommend this Lantern to all societies who have occasion to raise money for charitable and other purposes

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING,

CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE Myrtle Navy

T- &

IS MARKED

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

FEB. 28, 1885

BY J. E. U. Oh, mothers over all the To you I make my moa You have your burdens, And each one bears her But you around whose nec twine. Pity me desolate: God too

I know the most of you I
Where some sweet flow.
That drooped too soon; y
With loving, happy sye
On others, playing in the s
O pray for me to-night: Go

Perhaps, losing many, yo Through God's kind met Kiss its sweet face in pea "God help her who has I had four, but the trailing Around his grave and thei

this province in pandering and cupidity of the cot politicians by their action

TORONTO'S AGGRESSI We beg leave to entagainst the action of the

Queen's College and other ing. Is Toronto University of Queen's Coas it has been of late est of such men as Fleming and the po That Toronto does desire the benefits of the experiment taken out of the people of Ontario, the has long been well aware of it more painfully so Ontario; but the proposi foundations of Queen's the few educational ins country about which historic association to cluster, is—aside that it is an outra that it is an outra people of Eastern Onta vandalism of which it is to think that such men perpetrating, much less Has Mr. Fraser ceased t that he is the only repres ern Ontario in the Pro Are there no hallowed as foliage of the tree of kno beneficent shade Mr. Mo acquired those intellect whose means he is what the selfish and mercenary Toronto coterie paramo vince? These questions forcibly and directly wh who so coolly proposed to consult the public consult the public consult tory to note that Que its determination to it toric individuality, individuality, that practical expression timent of this division which will enable it to aid which Toronto inter the provincial government withdraw, while our or Ottawa has treated the Toronto people with a tempt. If the Ontario no higher function than of Ontario for the exclusi provincial capital, per forced to the conclusion circumstances urge the mistake to have preferre

on Thursday last, in wi the province at Toront After claiming tha have more than one consaid that there was b Ottawa regarding the g that if Toronto Univer-aid the same should be colleges. After referr leges, he alluded to th University, which has a in France and some dents, had been requescheme, and that it pa the request, not even to Toronto. It was a upport of such an ex After referring to the with a head who was day, and to her gradu country, the speaker st the scheme in a gre prove an abortion (A not be carried out in the down here were a str perous people, and al their rights (Cheers). Protestant say that Questay she should, and a prosperity till she becomerous university in the Sun, Feb. 10th.

legislative union in 1 once acquired a strong

favor by propounding the money which was people by the govern turned to the people i This action of his woul

that he is desirous of claim to public favor.

Dr. Grant accurately vo of the people of Ottawa ing a resolution at a m

"Work, Work

How many women to-day in various bran say nothing of the the housewives whose live round of toil-who a liable. Their tasks hard and irksome an ened, yet hard necess keep on. To such D Prescription" offers a For all female weak

cure. All druggists. It is a good rule to trial, proved worthy is a case where other may be of great servi the experience of the Cherry Pectoral is the

societies purposes

I know the most of you have graves,
Where some sweet flower lies
That drooped too soon; yet you may look
With loving, happy eyes
On others, playing in the spring sunshine.
O pray for me to-night: God took all mine!

Perhaps, losing many; you have kept,
Through God's kind mercy, one;
Kiss its sweet face in peace, and pray;
"God help her who has none!"
I had four, but the trailing mosses twine
Around his grave and theirs,—God took all

Not sparing one, although I prayed
So hard to keep this last—
My little Mary, my one sweet flow'r!
But 'tiss prayer gone past.
My God! not my will any more, but Thine;
All Thou hast done was best for me and
mine!

Ave Maria

TORONTO'S AGGRESSIVE SELFISH. NESS.

We beg leave to enter our protest against the action of the Government of this province in pandering to the greed and cupidity of the coterie of Toronto politicians by their action in regard to Queen's College and other seats of learning. Is Toronto University jealous of the prestige of Queen's College, enhanced as it has been of late by the interest of such men as Mr. Sandford Fleming and the personal labors of such men as Principal Grant? That Toronto does desire to centralize all the benefits of the expenditure of the That Toronto does desire to centralize all the benefits of the expenditure of the money taken out of the pockets of the people of Ontario, the whole province has long been well aware, and no portion of it more painfully so than Eastern Ontario; but the proposal to disturb the foundations of Queen's College—one of the few educational institutions of the foundations of Queen's College—one of the few educational institutions of the country about which the ivy green of historic associations has begun to cluster, is—aside from the fact that it is an outrage upon the people of Eastern Ontario—a piece of vandalism of which it is simply amazing to think that such men as Oliver Mowat and Christopher Fesser could think of and Christopher Fraser could think of perpetrating, much less of originating. Has Mr. Fraser ceased to regard the fact that he is the only representative of East-ern Ontario in the Provincial Cabinet? ern Ontario in the Provincial Caomer, Are there no hallowed associations in the foliage of the tree of knowledge in whose beneficent shade Mr. Mowat in his youth acquired those intellectual weapons by the selfish and mercenary instinct of the Toronto coterie paramount in this province? These questions will be answered forcibly and directly when the gentlemen who so coolly propose to disendow Queen's College, have again the occasion to consult the public conscience of Eastern Ontario. In the meantime it is satisfactory to note that Queen's College, in its determination to maintain its historia individuality is endorsed by toric individuality, is endorsed by that practical expression of the moral sentiment of this division of the province which will enable it to dispense with the aid which Toronto interests have induced and when I oronto incless have induced the provincial government to seek to withdraw, while our own University of Ottawa has treated the proposal of the Toronto people with a well-merited contempt. If the Ontario Government have no higher function than to tax the people of Ontario for the exclusive benefit of the of Ontario for the exclusive benefit of the provincial capital, people will soon be forced to the conclusion, to which many circumstances urge them, that it was a mistake to have preferred a federal to a legislative union in 1865. Mr. Mowat once acquired a strong claim to popular favor by propounding the principle that the money which was taken from the people by the government must be re-

the province at Toronto was denounced, After claiming that Ontario should have more than one college, the speaker said that there was but one opinion in Ottawa regarding the grants, and that was that if Toronto University received state aid the same should be extended to all the colleges. After referring to foreign colleges, he alluded to the fact that Ottawa University, which has an able staff selected in France and some three hundred stu-dents, had been requested to enter the scheme, and that it paid no attention to the request, not even sending a delegate to Toronto. It was a serious consideration for the scheme not to receive the support of such an excellent institution. After referring to the position of Queen's with a head who was the Carlisle of today, and to her graduates throughout the country, the speaker said he felt sure that the scheme in a great measure would the scheme in a great measure would prove an abortion (Applause.) It could not be carried out in theory. The people down here were a strong, able, and prosperous people, and all they wanted was their rights (Cheers). Both Catholic and Protestant say that Queen's must stay, and stay she should, and go on increasing in prosperity till she becomes the most prosperous university in the country. (Ottawa) perous university in the country.—Ottawa Sun, Feb. 10th.

people by the government must be re-turned to the people in its expenditure. This action of his would seem to indicate

of the people of Ottawa when, in present-

ing a resolution at a meeting at Kingston

on Thursday last, in which the endeavor to centralize the educational interests of

"Work, Work, Work!"

How many women there are working to-day in various branches of industry—to say nothing of the thousands of patient housewives whose lives are an unceasing round of toil-who are martyrs to those complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. Their tasks are rendered doubly hard and irksome and their lives short-ened, yet hard necessity compels them to keep on. To such Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" offers a sure means of relief. For all female weaknesses it is a certain cure. All druggists.

It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as have, after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used. He Fetched the Judge

As we got into South Carolina we were As we got into South Carolina we were joined by a judge from Pittsburg. He had been traveling south for his health, and he had just figured up that he had paid out \$25 in fees to waiters. He vowed that he wouldn't pay out another red cent, and we encouraged him as hard as we could. as we could.

as we could.

When we went up to the hotel the landlord gave us a big room with three beds in it. A big negro brought the trunks up, and when he was ready to go the Judge called to him and began:

"Colored man, stand up! Now I want to say to you that I shall expect prompt service without fees. You have brought up my trunk; that's all right, it was your business to. I shall want water, and I may want a fire, and I shall probably want you to go errands, but if you even look fees at me I'll throw you out of the window."

We were there two days, and the waiter was vigilant, humble and willing, but as

We were there two days, and the waiter was vigilant, humble and willing, but as we made ready to depart the morning of the third in comes a constable with a warrant to arrest the Judge for threats of personal violence. It had been sworn out before a Justice ten miles away, and the complainant was the negro waiter.

It took the two of us to hold the Judge down on his head, during the first party.

down on his back during the first parox-ysm, and when he had cooled off a little ysm, and when he had cooled off a little
the negro slipped into the room and said:
"White man, stand up! Now I want
to say to you dat a \$5 bill will settle yer
case j'st as I feel now but if you goes to
callin' names or pullin' hair or kickin',
I'll stick for \$25! Dat Justice am my
own brudder, an' he's just achin' to send
some white man to juil fur six months!"
We sat on the judge again for about
twenty minutes, at the end of which time
he handed over the amount and was pro-

he handed over the amount and was pro-

PITHS.

Beware of the inquisitive woman. Don't let the children go to bed with

cold feet.
"Marrying for money,"—was there ever a greater mistake!
It is not to a girl's credit to be able to state that she knows nothing about cook-

Are you as careful to bid the members of your own family a cheery good morning as you are the guest who sleeps beneath your roof?

Don't talk against your relatives.
It is best not to keep canaries in painted cages-they are apt to pick off and eat the paint.
Milk, sweet or sour, will sometimes work

wonders in removing stains from colored

Use newspapers to polish , lassware. When cooking Saratoga potatoes, pre-pare enough for two or three meals. They are just as nice at the second or third breakfast as at the first, provided they

have been kept in a dry place. Would that we were not all so fond of If you want to lighten your wife's labor, see that the inside of the house is frequently painted. A fresh coat of paint in a room will do more towards making it clean and tidy than all the scrubbing and eleming that a woman's hands can give

cleaning that a woman's hands can give it.

It is said that white silk lase can be cleaned by washing in benzine. It is best to do this work out of doors, away from fires and lights.

fires and lights. Corned beef and tongue are the best meat for a hash.
Slang is as "catching" as chicken-pox

Now is the time when an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure in warding off colds and coughs. Colds, sore throats, etc., are not always the storm, Till the angel's call on the complex of the control Colds, sore throats, etc., are not always the results of exposure. Indigestion, constipation, greasy foods, lack of personal cleanliness, and ill-ventilation are each and all prolific sources of these maladies.

that he is desirous of abandoning that claim to public favor. Our townsman Dr. Grant accurately voiced the sentiments Practical Advice to Young Fellows:

If you want to be somebody in this world you must begin by being yourself. Your great-grandfather can't help you, because he is dead, and this is a live world that wants living men. When I hear a man talking too much about his ancestors, I say, "There is a man who needs them." I have known men who were very proud of their ancestors whose ancestors would have been dismally ashamed of them. We care more for the pedigree of the horse we buy than for that of the man who sells them. After all, hard work is the greatest secret of success. It accomplished more than genius. There are white cows, but they are no more useful than the black ones. Hard work doesn't kill men, "Fun" kills men. The "good times" the boys have lay them out. The hard workers have no time for dissipation, so they live long. Man's work goes on for-ever, but every man doesn't go torever to do it. He doesn't do it all while he does stay here. A young man must do his best and hardest work now. When you get fifty dollars a line for your poetry, my boy, as Mr. Tennyson does, then you can afford to write as poor

poetry as Mr. Tennyson does. Mr. Alex. Robinson, of Exeter, in writ-Mr. Alex. Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and have been cured of Drancesia that troubled me for over of Dyspepsia that troubled me for over ten years, Part of that time I had it very bad, and was at considerable expense trying to get relief; but this excellent remedy was the first and only relief I received." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

An Excellent Report.

Hon. Jos. G. Goodridge, of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: -"I cannot express myself in sufficiently praiseworthy terms of Bur-dock Blood Bitters which I have used for the past two years with great benefit."

Useful to Know. Everyone should know that Hagyard's



Paper, with Chromo Frontispiece, 25 Cents FREE, BY MAIL .- 25 CENTS.

CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC

Pire, wholesome reading for the Home circle-cfinterest to both old and yourg. A collection of Short Stories, Humorous and Pathetle; I oms; Historical and Bicgraphical Sketches; and Statistics.

Beautifully and profusely illustrated. With a rese-colored cover, Chromo frontispiece, and Calendars in red and black. It contains the best reading, and the pretilest pictures, and is the best value for the money of any Catholic Almanac ever offered to the American public.

Send orders at once, if you wish to be supplied from the first shipment, to

THOMAS COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,

In Memoriam.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF YOUR DEAR CHILD, MAGGIE.

She was a rose that budded here on earth To blossom in a land beyond our birth, Far from the scorching sun and biting blast Of sin's domain, where our sad lot is east.

She braved the tempests of this stormy life, Without a murmur in the painful strife; Walting, watching, praying until the end, Knowing that her course did heavenward wend. Through many years of suffering and pain She did pass, an immortal crown to gain; Spent a blameless life in expectation, Bearing all with holy resignation.

Always in her sweet virgin mind did dwell A thoogat for Jesus, whom she loved so well. "All for Jesus," she oftentimes would say, And longed to be with Him day after day.

Such do the guardian angels greatly prize, And with Joy take them home to Paradise Where their yearning love may be satisfied. In the bright presence of Christ crucified.

Her soul was wafted to mansions of rest, To enjoy God in the home of the blest. He took her to that happy place above. E'er sin would stain the object of His love.

Friends do now mourn the loss of a dear child,
Who was always so patient, meek, and mild,
Sweet in disposition, to all so kind;
Endeared forever,—those she left behind.

When painting the pictures for the Capuchins, Murillo dwelt in their convent nearly three years, it is said, without once leaving it. He painted for these monks lit's worth a quarter to shave some of 'em." twenty pictures with life-size figures, and several smaller works. Seventeen of these are now in the Museum of Seville, for the monks had the wisdom to send their pic-tures to Cadiz for safe keeping before the "Plunder-master general of Napoleon," as Soult has been called, could reach them. When the French wars were ended, the not speak of them separately, but will say that the Madonna called "La Virgen de la Servilleta," or the Virgin of the Napkin, now in the museum, has this pretty story Murillo during his long service to the artist, and when the time came for them to be separated the cook begged the painter for a keepsake. The painter said he had no canvass left; the cook quickly ne nad no canvass lett; the cook quickly gave him a napkin and asked him to use that; with his usual good nature, Murillo assented, and soon painted this picture, which is now one of the famous art treasures of the world. It is not large, and represents the Virgin with the child Jesus, who leaves forward almost out of the signs forward almost out of who leans forward almost out of the pic ture, as if to welcome anyone who approaches it. It has a brilliant color, and so affects one that it is not easy to turn away from it .- Clara Erskine Clement in February St. Nicholas.

DISEASE GATHERS STRENGTH as it advances. Annihilate it at its birth. When the bowels become sluggish, digestion feeble, or the liver torpid, they should be aroused and stimulated with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a medicine foremost in usefulness among alteratives. It should not be abandoned if a nimedial should not be about the nimedial should not be abandoned if a nimedial should not be nimedial should not not nimedial should not not nimedial should not not nimedial should not nimedial peptic Cure, a medicine foremost in use-fulness among alteratives. It should not be abandoned if an immediate cure is not Everyone should know that Hagyard's Yellow Oil will give prompt relief; applied externally will stop any pain; and taken internally cures colds, asthma, taken internally cures colds, asthma, croup, sore throat and most inflammatory will then prove that it is thorough. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Worms and Cause, quicker than any Medicine.

Wallonal Pills purify the Blood, regulations.

LONDON, ONT. Apples as Food.

Apples have always been used for desert. Pliny tells us of 22 varieties cultiva-ted by the Romans; now we possess over ted by the Romans; now we possess over 2,000 kinds. As an article of food they rank with the potato, and on account of the variety of ways they can be cooked are preferred by many to the potato. As a substitute for pastry they are invaluable, feeding the brain as well as flesh producing, preventing constipation and acidity. A ripe, raw apple is digested in an hour and a half, while a boiled potato takes three, hours. Sweet apples, baked or stewed, should be used instead of the sour varieties. Every meal should have apples varieties. Every meal should have apples cooked in some form or other, and children should be allowed to eat as many as they want. Instead of using the quack nos-trums sold for the blood, and other patent medicines, use apples freely as food, and as far as possible in the place of potatoes, and the testimony of the medical pro-fession goes to prove the healthful quali-ties of this excellent fruit.

A Barber who Likes to Shave Priests.

"I like to shave priests," said a'talkative young barber on Sixth avenue near Twenty-fourth street, Monday, as he re-moved the lather from his customer's ears and nose with a wet towel, and proceeded Mourn not, dear friends, there's no sin or sorrow.

In those realms, or dawning of the morrow; But fathful virgius clad in bright array, Adoring God in everlasting day.

and nose with a wet towel, and proceeded to rub his chin with one knuckle briskly.

"A good many of them come in here, and I don't want a better customer than the average I lish priest. I have never yet shared an I lish priest. average Irish priest. I have shave I an Irish priest without Adoring God in evertasting day.

In your memories her virtues will shine, Her goodness round your hearts ever entwine, Whose angel-like deeds in this "vale of tears".

Merit more in heaven than length of years.

A FRIEND.

The "Virgin of the Napkin,"

The "Virgin of the Napkin," and are never in a hurry. There is one thing—though, they have the cruelest beards that we have to tackle.

You see they shave all Irish priest without getting a fat little quarter as a tip. They come very quietly, have little to say, shave easily, and go out as quietly as they easily, and go out as quietly as they never smoke in their chair, seldom the prior th

Kerosene for Cleaning Windows.

The great number of uses to which kerosene may be applied are daily multi-plying. It not only lights our homes with great brilliancy and very cheaply, but a friend of the writer, who has just had a new house made ready for occupancy, and was unable on account of the extreme cold to use water for cleaning windows has found that a cloth dipped in kerosen now in the museum, has this pretty story connected with it. The legend is that the cook of the convent grew very fond of Murillo during his long service to the artist, and when the time came for them to be separated the cook begged the painter for a keepsake. The painter said known that it was valuable for polishing tarnished furniture, and we have tested its efficacy in relieving severe rheumatic pains; so we shall cease to wonder at its astonishing adaptability to many other human wants. The supply seems exhaust-less; so, for the present we need have no fears of its running short.

> Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these trouble ome excrescenses, as many have testified

> FOR NETTLE RASH, Itching Piles, Ring-worm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

DR. Low's WORM SYRUP will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

MAILS AS UNDER.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.		P.M.
Great Western Railway Going East-Main Line.						
For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffalo, Beston, East-						
ern States.	5 00	1 00	****	8 00	1 80	****
(Thro Bags) New York,	****	1 00	10 30	8 00	1 30	6 80
Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Quebec and Maritime		3 20	5 00	8 00	1 30	
Provinces	****	3 20		8 00	1 30	
For Toronto	5, 11	3 20 1			1 30	6 30
For Hamilton	5 & 11	13.3 20	10 30	8 00	1 30	6 30
ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe,	5 00	1 15		8 00		
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London,						
Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c	****	1 15			12m	
Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates	2.113	12 45	10 80	8 00	2 45	_
Thro Bags-Chatham	5 00	12 45	10 30	8 00	12m	
Mt. Brydges	5 00	1 15				6 30
Blenheim	5 00	2111		8 00	****	
Newbury	5 00	1 15	****	****	12m	
Newbury	* **					
Sarnia	5 00	1 15	****			
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Watford & Wyoming	6 00	1 15	****	8 00	2 45	
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	20.0	1 15		0 4 0 00	2 45	
Strathroy. Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.	60 0	1 15	****	849 30	2 45	
Claure S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.	6 00				0.45	****
Glanworth				9 00	2 45	
Wilton Grove	6 00	****			****	****
Loop Line Railway	0 00				****	
Bruce and Camall	6 00				6 30	
Bruce and Grwell	6 00	1 15			1 30	6 8
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge-	0 00				2 45	
town and Amherstburg	6 00	1 15	10 30		2 45	
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwright				1		
to St. Thomas, &c.,		1 15			2 45	
St. Thomas	6 00	1 15		8 00	2.45	68
Port Stanley	6 00	1 15		****	2 45	6 8
Port Dover & L. H. Mails	5 00			8 00		
London, Huron & Bruce-All places between Lon- don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth,						
White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.	7 00				6 30	
Ailsa Craig	7 00			****	6 30	
W. G. & B. South Extension			****	11 30		
W., G. & B	5 00	1 00		8 00	1 80	68
Thro Bags—Hensall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton, Blyth, Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine				1		-
Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine	****	3 30	****	2111	11 00	
Between Harrisburg and Fergus	2244	1 (0		8 00	****	***
B. L. H. West of Stratford	5 00	****			****	6 8
G. T. R. West of Stratford	5 00	****				6.8
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford	5 00	1.00	****		1 80	6 8
B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo	5 00	1 00			2 45	0.0
G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto	5.00	12 40	****	11.30	****	6 8
Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division	5.00	12 40	4 40		11 30	6.8
St. Mary's and Stratford Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell	5 00		4 40			6 5
Bellon, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St. Ives.		****	* 40	11 00	****	
(Tuesday and Friday)		12 40				6 8
			4 40	11 30		
The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth						

ill a.m. per Canadian packet, via Quebec. A Supplimentary Mail for despatch, via Rimonski, will close at 3 2 p.m. on Fridays.

Rates of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion, 3c. per i oz., prepaid by postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding i oz. in weight, and prepaid only 3c., will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, ic. per i oz. Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each.

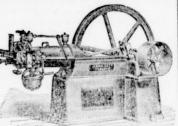
Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Order Office in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundland and United States. The German Empire, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Jamaica (West Indies) Victoria [Australia], New South Wales [Australia], Tasmania, Belgium, New Zealand and Barbados, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, including Iceland, the Nethelands (Holland)

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

Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Post Office.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Doors will remain open until 10 p. m. for box holders only.

GAS ENGINES, FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.



No Boiler. No Steam No Fire. No Ashes. No Engineer. No extra Insurance.

No Danger. Started instantly with a match.

Gives out its full power at 2, 4, 7, 10, and 15 horse-power. 10.000 of them in use.

Send for Circular. JOHN DOTY ENGINE CO'Y, Cor. Front & Bathurst Ms,

TORONTO, ONT. COOKS HARDS

Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as wel as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious initiations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple name:

COOK'S FRIEND
IS GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package. AMERICAN

A MODEL Large Size S1. Small Size 60c.

Electric Lamp is one of those u

the Electric Lamp is one of those used articles desired in every family. There is nothing to explode or dangerous in its construction, while it is simple and easy to manage. Its light is generated by electricity at small expense. The Incandescent Electric Lamp consists of Stand, Globe, Piatlin Barner, and Double Electric Generator; with full instructions for putting in operation. Either size mailed on receipt of price by the manufacturer.

FREDERICK LOWEY, P. O. Box 1922. 96 & 98 Fulton St., New York.

N. B.—Estimates furnished for factory church, residence and municipal lighting at lowest cost, and all kinds of electrical work undertaken by contract.

CARRIAGES

are among the leading GROCERS

IN ONTARIO.

An Immense Stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Whole-sale and Retail.

A CALL SOLICITED.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. 169 DUNDAS STREET.

4th Door East Richmond St.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. A. M. SMART, Manager

BRANCHES — INGERSOLL, PETROLEA.
Agents in Canada—The Molsons Bank.
Agents in the United States—The National
Park Bank.
Agents in Britain — The National Bank of
Scotland. Scoiland.

Drafts on all parts of Canada, and American and Sterling Exchange bought and sold.

Collections made on all accessible points, and a general banking business transacted.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. — Deposits received and interest allowed thereon.



FREEMAN'S

WORM POWDERS.

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

ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS

Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private Buildings.

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

STAINED GLASS WORKS.

R. LEWIS.

DOMINION SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

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

LONDON, ONT.
To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate.
Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 8; per cent., according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, it he so desires.

Fersons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,

MANAGER
OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St.

London Ont.



C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt of price, \$1.35, by addressing T. P. TANSEY, 255 St. Martin street. Montreal; or Thos. COFFEY CATHOLIC RECORD office, London.

A meeting of the trustees of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was held at the Broezel House on Thursday, 19th inst., for the purpose of acting on the petition of the Grand Council of Canada to be allowed to form a separate beneficiary jurisdiction, and also to attend to other important matters in connection with disposal of beneficiaries. There were present, Supreme President, W. C. Shields, Corry, Pa; Supreme Recorder, C. J. Hickey, Allegany, N. Y.; Supreme Trustees, Wm. Franklin, Buffalo; R. Mulholland, Dunkirk; J. S. McGary, Franklin, Pa.; Wm. Look and J. B. Todenbier, Detroit. The following members of the organization in Buffalo were also present, C. J. Wechter, C. J. Drescher, E. Bertrand, J. J. Hynes, J. J. Griffin, and A. E. Schweigert. From Canada there were Rev. J. P. Molphy, Rev. P. Bardou, Sam. R. Brown, Thomas

Coffey and J. E. Lawrence.

The discussions were spirited but harmonious and resulted in the adoption of

of the Supreme Council has no power to act in the matter of the petition for the separation of the Canada Grand Council of the C. M. B. A, but that it is the sense of this board, now assembled, that under the peculiar circumstances which the C. M. B. A. of Canada is about to be placed by the enactment of a certain law, whereby they are forced to become incorporated under Canadian laws, that they will be justified by the enactment of the said laws to comply with the re-quirements of the same, still retaining and conforming to the constitution as far as possible, and retaining the friendly relations now existing between the membership of Canada and the United States; and

Resolved, That the Supreme President be hereby requested not to act in the suspension of the Grand Council of Canada in case of a violation of the constitution after the passage of the act above mentioned.

WM. FRANKLIN, Chairman of Trustees, J. S. McGary, Secretary of Trustees.
At the next session of the Supreme Council, action will be taken by which the withdrawing of the Canada C. M. B.
A. beneficiary will be legalized, without any regard to the number of members in

Canada at date of said withdrawing.
Supreme President W. C. Snields,
Recorder C. J. Hickey, and Trustees
Wm. Franklin, J. S. McGary, and R.
Milhelland, are officered for this had Mulholland, are officers of which the society may be proud. Recorder Hickey is a thoroughly competent officer and we trust he will long retain his present posi

The bond of the Supreme Treasurer was increased from \$20,000 to \$30,000 and that of the Supreme Recorder from \$8000 to \$10,000.

\$8000 to \$10,000.

Hamilton, February 9th, 1885.

Received from W. J. Flynn, Recording
Secretary of Branch No. 10, C. M. B. A.,
of St. Catharines, Oat., the sum of two thousand dollars, beneficiary of the late J. J. Daly, of said Branch, from the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A.

OLIVIA M. DALY. Witnesses, John Lowns, Jos. Quinn. We have received a very fine letter from lawyer J. C. Coffee, of Branch No. 31, Guelph, Ont., in which he points out very clearly the necessity for incorporation of the C. M. B. A. in Canada, separ ate beneficiary, and a reserve fund.

Also Mr. A. Forster, a Grand Council ters again; coming from such educated and successful business men and members of our association, they carry weight and are deserving the attention of all thinking men. We fully endorse the views of Bros, Coffee, of Guelph, and Forster, of Doon, in regard to reserve

Supreme President Shields, at the meeting at Buffalo, received a telegram from Branch No. 28, Ottawa, stating that said Branch was unanimously in favor of separate beneficiary for Canada imme-

Kingston, February 6th, 1885. At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 9, C. M. B. A., Kingston, Ont., It Wm. Leahev, and resolved .- That whereas, having read in a communication of Mr. H. W. Deare in our official organ, that Mr. T. A. Bourke, of Windsor. trary to the express wishes of the Canadian Grand Council, opposed the granting of a separate beneficiary, we, the members of Branch No. 9, express our stern disapproval of his actions on that occasion, and consider them entirely uncalled for, and detrimental to the best interests and wishes of the Canadian Branches. And that a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD for insertion therein,
M. J. MALONEY,

Rec. Sec. Branch No. 9

Morrisburg, 12th Feb., 1885, for Canada, the several Branches of the said association here do co-operate and form a separate beneficiary for the 20 assessments were issued. Dominion of Canada, without any prejudice whatever to the American Branches

relating to the same subject.

J. J. McGannon,

on the 11th inst., It was moved by James Skelly, seconded by James Doyle, That in view of the apparent feelings which now exist in the various Branches of the C. M. B. A. in Canada, and in com-pliance with the wish of the Rev. Grand President for action thereon, Branch No. 14 takes the opportunity to record its opinion in favor of incorporation and separation financially from the United States. Also in view of the continued threatening legislation bearing on Mutual Benefit Associations holding

American charters,
Be it resolved, That the Grand President be hereby requested to take all means possible to establish a separate

means possible to establish a separate beneficiary for Canadian Branches in accord with the laws of Canada. Resolved, That a copy of this resolu-tion be sent for publication in the CATHOLIC RECORD. Yours fraternally BARNARD MAURER,

Rec. Sec. Branch 14, Galt, Ont Dundas, February 17th, 1885. DEAR SIR AND BRO.—Having seen by a copy of resolutions sent us by T. A. Bourke, of Windsor, that the officers of the Supreme Council will meet in Buffalo on the 19th inst., our Branch passed the following resolution and ordered me to transmit to you at once: Whereas, there is a strong feeling in

favor of separate beneficiary for Canada, lst. Therefore, be it resolved, that the question of separate beneficiary now agitating the association in Canada be and is hereby fully endorsed by this Branch and that, while asking separation United States on all other questions.

2nd. Resolved, That our connection

with the United States for beneficiary purposes is greatly interfering with th spread of our association in Canada, and believing as we do that separate benefi-ciary for Canada would promote and largely increase our membership, we hereby fully endorse separate beneficiary for Canada.

Resolved, That in consideration of the amendments to the insurance act by the Dominion Government during the prerequest the Grand Council of Canada to at once petition Supreme Council for separate beneficiary, and if their petition e not granted to immediately form sepbeneficiary for Canada.

4th. Resolved, That a copy of the fore-going resolutions be sent to the Grand Recorder with the request that he have them published in CATHOLIC RECORD.

Yours fraternally, DAVID GRIFFIN. Sec. Br. 11, C. M. B. A., Dundas.

FROM BRANTFORD. Moved by the Rev. J. E. Crinion,

conded by Jno. C. Sullivan, That, whereas, this branch having at a meeting, prior to the assembling of the last Grand Council, voted to recommend that body to petition the Supreme Council for a separate beneficiary to Canada, and for permission to have our supplies printed and obtained in Canada; And, whereas, said Grand Council, by a large majority vote of its members and representatives, decided to petition, and did petition, the Supreme Council for these

And, whereas, proper action was not taken on this petition by the Supreme Council, owing, we believe, to a misunder-standing on their part that it would require an unanimous vote to grant it, and one member having opposed it; And, whereas, it has now been shown

that their unanimous vote is not required, but that it can be granted by a two-third vote of that body;

Be it resolved:
That this Branch, believing that financial separation from the United States is absolutely necessary for the spread of the association in Canada, earnestly recommend the Grand Council to renew the said petition to the Supreme Coun-Trustee, and a leading manufacturer of Doon, Ont., writes a splendid letter favor. Council again refuses it, or does not take cil asking them to take immediate action ing a reserve fund for the C. M. B. A. in Canada. We will refer to those let-should form an independent association in Canada under the same rules and con-

> For assessments issued to pay the beneficiaries of deaths that occurred in the C. M. B. A. In 1880 Canada paid \$4,186.00

stitution. Carried.

" 1881 " " 4,843.23 " 1882 " " 8,803.83 " 1883 " " 13,175.39 " 1884 to date of last death or No. 16 assessment notice Canada will have paid on the 16 assessments \$22,738.24. a total of \$53,746.69 paid for beneficiaries by Canada during the time there were 19 deaths in Canada. Therefore, Canada paid \$15,746.69 more than would have to be paid were there a separate benefici-ary for Canada, besides what would be saved on account of supplies, exchange on drafts, etc. In 1880 there were no C. M. B. A. deaths in Canada; in 1881 there were 2: in 1882 there were 4: in 1883 there were 5, and in 1884, up to issue of No. 16 assessment, there were 8

deaths-total 19 deaths. The death rate in Canada was 5 per 1000 members. In New York State 10 per 1000 members, and in the whole society 8 per 1000 members.

The average death rate in New York in 1884 was less than in past years, 1n 1884,

up to date of death for which No. 16 assess ment was issued, there were 70 deaths; of these, 43 were in New York; 9 in Pennsylvania; 8 in Michigan; 8 in Canada; 1 in Ohio, and 1 in Virginia. Since writ-At the last regular meeting of Branch
No. 33, C. M. B. A., It was moved by
Bro. Edward Donegan, seconded by Bro. Francis Fox and Resolved, That inasmuch as the Supreme Council at its last session declined to honor the petition of mean in membership during the several the Grand Council of Canada of the C.
M. B. A., asking a separate beneficiary

were 36 deaths in the C. M. B. A., a very high average, while there was not one in the association in Canada, and for which

The foregoing figures will show very clearly that Canada would have no diffi That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to S. R. Brown, Esq., for registration with the other Branches' resolutions relating to the same subject. death rate is low in Canada we could form a reserve fund, which, while not causing any expense higher than at present, would, before our death rate is as high as the death rate would.

the death rate would cause, over, say 20

ssessments per annum.
We are credibly advised that a very large number of the members of Branch No. 1, Windsor, are in favor of the action of the Grand Council of Canada and op-posed to the resolutions of said Branch. The resolutions of Branch No. 1 are contrary to actual facts, there is no foundation in them. We are informed that Messrs. D. B. Odette, H. J. McKee, Law-Messrs, D. B. Orette, H. J. McKee, Law-yer McHugh, and other leading men of experience and sound judgment in Branch No. 1 were opposed to the adop-tion of the Branch resolutions.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

IRELAND.

In consequence of news that there is imminent danger of seditious outbreaks in Ireland, the Government will not recall any troops from there for service in Soudan.

in Soudan.

Deasy, National member of Parliament, addressing the Central Irish National League branch at Dublin, said the recent attitude of Irishmen was due to the reaction following a long period of presistency. excitement. They would soon become active again. He believed "firm and gentle" Spencer would shortly follow the footsteps of French and others and disappear from Irish public life. England's hands were now full. The Irish should take every opportunity to strike a blow at her power in order to recover their freedom. Deasy thought there for beneficiary purposes, we still wish would be another anti-rent strike within connection with the association in the a year.

There is quite a batch of Irish constabu-

lary doing duty in plain clothes in Lon-don. The presence of these men, of fine physique and bright intelligence, is doing much to restore the confidence which was so badly shaken by the dynamitards. Under the new regulations for the protection of the Imperial Parliament from the dynamitards the admission of strangers is almost prohibited. The detectives do not expect a second attack on the Parliament buildings, but believe the next blow will be aimed at St. Paul's cathedral or Westminster Abbey. United Ireland proposes a novel scheme for settling the rent question in

Ireland. It recommends tenants on each estate to combine for the purpose of pro-tecting their individual interests by united action. Let the tenants of each estate, it says, determine for themselves what would be fair yearly rental for individual holdings. When they have done this let them pay over the whole amount of the year's rent to trustees whom they are to choose from the clergy and members of central leagues. Then, when landlords demand a settlement of the tenants, the latter

should simply refer them to the trustees.

A practical illustration of Irish sympathy with El Mahdi has been given by the desertion of 25 troopers from a regiment which was just about to start for Suakim. The deserters were all Irishmen, and they were almost the only Irishmen in the bat-Some of them were non-commistalion. sioned officers, and they were all men who had been regarded as brave and trustworthy.

EGYPT.

A Korti despatch says:—E! Mahdi has ordered all tribes on the east bank of the Nile to assemble opposite Gubat. When El Mahdi heard of the result of the battle at Abu Klea he proclaimed that his troops had gained a great victory, and announced that the English were destroyed. He paraded British accountements on spears as proof of the truth of his statements. When the prophet made his proclamation the garrison in Khartoum were on short rations, and they believed what El Mahdi said. When El Mahdi's men approached Khartoum the disaffected garrison levelled a portion of the wall to admit them.

Gen. Buller, who began to retreat from Gubat several days ago, was compelled to halt at Abu Klea wells and entrench his troops in order to safely defend himself against El Mahdi's men, who are gathering in large numbers on the line of retreat and continually menacing the British. It is believed Wolseley will have to send strong reinforcements to Buller if he is to be rescued. Grave fears are enter-total, \$116.02. is to be rescued. Grave fears are enter-tained that Buller may meet the fate of

Gordon unless he is speedily succored.

The Government has called out the militia, and suspended transfers of officers from the regular army to the reserves. The action of the Government has created a profound sensation and a general feeling of alarm respecting the safety of not only the forces under Buller, but those under Wolseley and Brackenbury. The opinion is widely expressed that the War Office has received more startling information from Wolseley than conveyed in the telegram in relation to Buller being hemmed in at Abu Klea. The quantity of ammunition and projectiles under process of manufacture at Woolwich for transportation greater than the quantity sent out of the country during the entire Crimean war. The Government is evidently preparing for a long campaign.

FRANCE AND CHINA,

A Shanghai despatch says:—In the en-gagement between the French fleet and five Chinese men-of-war, the French torpedo boats sunk two of the Chinese war ships, three others escaping in a fog to Shanghai. French residents here have been placed under Russian protection. Admiral Courbet telegraphs the following -"Sheipos, Feb. 15.—Torpedo boats sunk the Chinese frigate Yuguen, carrying 26 guns and 600 men, and the Chinese corvette Tcheng King, carrying 7 guns and 150 men." Admiral Courbet states that in the naval engagement in Ning Po River the French fleet was repulsed four times before it succeeded in sinking the Chinese vessels. The French fleet is now pursuing the fugitives. It is reported a slight engagement has taken place off Ning

FRANCE.

Over one hundred representatives of French factories are going to Rome to have an audience with the Pope. They will present an address on the duties of employers towards workmen, affirming the The Pope has prepared a reply in the form of an encyclical letter on the reconciliation of capital and labor.

CONCERT IN WINGHAM.

Notwithstanding the bad weather and roads there was a very large attendance at the lecture and concert in the Town Hall, last Friday evening, under the auspices of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The programme presented on the occasion was an excellent one, and it was conceded was an excellent one, and it was conceded to be the finest musical entertainment held in Wingham this season. The fact that every performer was encored bore evidence of this fact.

The first piece on the programme was a quartette by the Misses Walsh, of Seaforth, and Messrs. Cline, of Wingham, and being encored, she gave another song equally as good. This was followed by a second quartette by the Misses Walsh and Messrs. Cline and Roberts, after which Miss Downie, of Seaforth, gave "The Wedmiss Downie, of Seaforth, gave "The Wedmiss Downie, of Seaforth, gave "The Wedmiss Downie," ding Day" with good effect, and, being encored, responded with a popular Scotch song. Miss Downie certainly made herself London, sang "Tyrol's Lonely Dell."
This young lady, although apparently not more than 15 years of age, promises to become a singer of no small ability. This

MARKET REPORT.

as never before heard in Wingham.

During the course of the entertainment
the Rev. Father West delivered a brief but pointed lecture, comparing the Catholic Correct report made every week for "The catholic Record." Protestantism as to origin, commission, doctrines, discipline, ceremonies and time of existence. The origin of the church was traced back to the time of Christ; the first century was closely linked to the present, for the reason that they could trace an unbroken chain of Popes from St. Peter to the present one; he showed that over two hundred millions of people in every clime and in every province worship at the same altar and belong to the one and the same faith as in centuries past; while the Catholics go to confession, other churches, to a certain extent, have their mode of doing the same, by relating experiences, etc.; and he made a good point in regard to the forms of the church, by pointing out that certain forms were observed in every church, in every well regulated society, on the streets and even in our households. The subject was a very difficult one to handle in such a mixed audience, but the rev. gentleman

mixed audience, but the rev. gentleman did it in a masterly manner, and it was well received and frequently applauded. It was moved by Mr. Flannigan, seconded by Mr. Elliott, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Meyer for the very able manner in which he discharged his onerous duty. Mr. Meyer responded in happy terms, and after the national anthem had been sung the concert was anthem had been sung the concert was brought to a close.—Wingham Vidette.

FROM OTTAWA.

The ladies connected with the Good Shepherd's bazaar met at the convent on Tuesday afternoon, and made their returns,

Tuesday afternoon, and made their returns, as follows:—
St. Joseph's Table—Mrs. Moylan, \$91; Hon. Mrs. R. W. Scott, \$84.65; Mr. P. E. Ryan, \$76.45 Mrs. Duplessis, \$55.15; Mrs. Undresne, \$55; Mrs. Brophy, \$31; Mrs. W. Kehoe, \$30; Miss S. Baskerville, \$17; Miss Goodwin, \$12. Total, \$452.25.

Basilica Table—Mesdames Chas, Goulden, \$141; L. Whelan, \$81.25; F. McDougal, \$27; Foisav. \$24 20; Hurtubuise, \$23; M. Starrs,

Foisey, \$24 20; Hurtubuise, \$23; M. Starrs, \$20; total, \$316.45.

Refreshment Table-Mrs. Tassee \$310.80.

Lottery Table — Mrs. Bourke, \$91.85; Mrs. E. A. Mara, \$50; total, \$141.85. Children of Mary Table-Miss Cullen \$78.50.

The grand total receipts were \$1,415.87. The expenses amounted to \$76.18, leaving the total net proceeds \$1,339.69.

The following articles were raffled off and won by the parties mentioned;—Chair, Flavian Rochon; sofa cushion, James Farley; silver watch, Rev. Father Pallier; brooch, P. Fitzsimmons; inkstand, Mrs. Duplessis; fender stool, E. J. Laverdure: counterpane, Wm. Fitzgerald, Brudenell —Ottawa Free Press, February 12.

A MERITORIOUS INSTITUTION.

From the London Advertiser of 19th inst. We are pleased to learn that notwith standing the dull times and stringency of the money market, at least one business is meeting with unusual prosperity. We refer to the Business College at Chatham. Through the principal, Mr. McLachlan, we have learned that the at tendance at the college this year is much larger than ever before and represents a much wider range of patronage, a number of those now in attendance being from different parts of Michigan and New York, while many of them are from the immediate vicinity of London. At the Christmas holidays 3,000 feet of additional space was secured to accommo-date the expected increase of students. Nearly all of the present available space is fitted up, and preparations are being made to add to it early in March. We congratulate Mr. McLachlan on the sucess of his institution, and we hope he increased prosperity.
We can but echo the sentiments of the

The Ontario Investment Association.

In another column will be found a report of the business transacted by this Association during the past year, and a statement of its present standing. Many institutions of a similar character have been in existence in London for some years, but none seems to here been more years, but none seems to have been more prosperous than the one in question while quite a number, although in many respects carefully managed, fail to attain that degree of success achieved by the Ontario Investment Association. This gratifying result, it appears to us, must have been brought about from the fact Roberts, of Seaforth, which the audience seemed to enjoy to a considerable extent.

The second was a solo, "The Woodman's Call," by Miss Killoran, of Seaforth, and, posed of gentlemen whose goodly bank ment is placed are business men of high attainments. This directorate is comattainments. This directorate is com-posed of gentlemen whose goodly bank accounts have been piled up by shrewd yet strictly honest and honorable dealings with their fellow-men. Their knowledge of financial matters is such that doubtfu investments are avoided, and capitalist are, in consequence, yearly given liberadividends, while at the same time the a favorite in Wingham. Miss Berghan, of London, sang "Tyrol's Lonely Dell." the manager, belongs a large of the manager, belongs a large of the manager.

MARKET REPORT.

concluded the first part of the programme.

The first piece on part second was a trio of the Misses Killoran and Downie, of Seaforth, and Johnson, of Toronto, who were heartily encored, and responded. Next followed an instrumental, by Miss Lynn, of Blyth, who proves to be a first-class musician. Miss Johnson then sang "Children's Home," and in response to an encore gave "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town," after which a solo, "I'll go Back to Erin," was given by Miss Downie, who was loudly encored. The old popular song, "Larboard Watch, Ahoy," was sung by Miss Downie and Mr. Cline, and rendered as never before heard in Wingham.

During the course of the entertainment the Rev. Father West delivered a brief but grainty letters, and the state of the state of the solo of the state of the solo of the solo

OTTAWA. Grain—Oats, 27c to 28c. Peas, 55c to 60c Spring wheat, 70c to 8.c. Fall wheat, 80c to 85c. Scotch, 95c. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beans, 1 25 to 1 50. ol 50.

DIARY PRODUCE — Butter in pails, 16c to 7c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 18c to 19c. Cheese,

DIARY PRODUCE — Butter in pails, 16c to 17c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 18c to 19c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 22c to 25c per doz.
POULTRY—Chickens per pair, 75 to 09. Geese, 80 to 80 90 each. Turkeys, \$1 00 to 2 00, Ducks per pair, \$1 00.

MEATS—Pork \$5 50 to 6 75 per cwt; ham. 14c to 17c; bacon, green, 9c to 13c; young pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Beef, in qrs., 4 00 to 5 50. Mutton and lamb, 19c.

MISCELLANEOUS — Potatoes, new, 00c gal.; 35c to 00c a bag. Hay, 12 00 to 15 00; straw, 450 to 5 00. Flour, 4 25 to 5 00. Oatmeal, 4 75 per barrel. Bran, 90c per cwt. Hides. rough 5 to 6c; inspected, No, 1, 7 50 to 800 per cwt' MONTREAL.

5jc to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 800 per ewt'

MONTREAL

FLOUR—Receipts, 500 bbis. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 10 to \$5 20; patents, \$4 25 to \$5 00, superior extra, \$4 10 to \$4 55; extra superine, \$5 95 to \$4 65; springextra, \$6 5 to \$4 75; superine, \$5 40 to \$5 50; strong bakers, \$4 15 to \$5 00; fine, \$1 15 to \$5 50; middings, \$2 5 to \$2 00; pollards, \$2 65 to \$4 05; springerine, \$5 40 to \$5 50; strong bakers, \$4 10 to \$2 00; pollards, \$2 65 to bags, \$2 35 to \$2 00; pollards, \$2 65 to bags, \$2 35 to \$2 00; pollards, \$2 65 to bags, \$2 35 to \$2 00; pollards, \$2 65 to bags, \$2 30 to \$2 00; pollards, \$2 65 to bags, \$2 30 to \$2 00; pollards, \$2 65 to bags, \$2 30 to \$2 00; to bags, \$2 10 to \$2 00; to bags, \$2 00 to \$2 00; to \$6 00; middle \$1 00; mi

MONTREAL.

to 13c; hams, 13c to 14c.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Wheat—Fall, No. 1, 00c to 00c; No. 2, 82c to 83c; No. 3, 89c to 81c; spring, No. 1, 83c to 83c; No. 3, 89c to 81c; spring, No. 1, 83c to 83c; No. 2, 81c to 81c; No. 3, 95c to 96c. Barley, Np. 1, 74c to 74c; No. 2, 69c to 69c; No. 3, extra, 45c to 65c; No. 3, 59c to 59c. Peas, No. 1, 59c to 69c; No. 2, 60c to 61c. Oats, No. 1, 3c to 34c; No. 2, 00c to 00c. Corn, 00c to 00c. Wool, 00c to 00c. Flour, Superior 375 to 38); extra, 35 to 369. Bran, 10 50 to 00 00. Butter, 00c to 00c. Hogs, street, 00c to 00c. Wheat, street, 00c to 00c.



test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only cans, ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall Stre. New York

TEACHER WANTED

FOR R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL No. 4, Fletcher. Male or female, second or third class. A young male preferred, Address, stating salary, Trustees of R. C. S. S. No. 4, Fletcher. PHILIP MURPHY, Sec. Treas., Fletcher.

The Alliston Bazaar.

Ticket holders for the drawing of prizes in connection with the above bazaar, are hereby notified that the drawing of prizes is postponed until next fall, the exact date of which will be published in due time. This is in consequence of the unsatisfactory returns for tickets, which fact is due, no cess of his institution, and we hope he may soon require more space to accommodate those seeking admission. Wherever we hear this college spoken of it is in terms of the highest praise, and we are pleased to add our good wishes for increased prespective. end in their returns before the drawing

N. B.—Persons holding tickets and un able to dispose of them, are requested to return them so they can be placed in other hands.

H. J. GIBNEY, Pastor,

333-3w Alliston.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off Galt, Feb. 18th, 1885.

Dear Sir and Brother,—At the regular meeting of this Branch, No. 14, held

Dear Sir and Brother,—At the regular meeting of this Branch, No. 14, held

Dear Sir and Brother,—At the regular meeting of this Branch, No. 14, held

This reserve fund to be used whenever

The Arts.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray—on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Catholic young man who is open for a content of the place—opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.

Dear Sir and Brother,—At the regular meeting of this Branch, No. 14, held

This reserve fund to be used whenever

This reserve fund to be used whenever

The Arts.—All kinds of art materials we would be pleased to hear from a Catholic young man who is open for a Catholic young man who is open for a Content of the place—opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.

Paschal Candles

10, 12 and 15 lbs. Sizes - per lb..... 50c.

Real Palms for Palm Sunday.

100 Heads ... The average number used is 100

heads for 1000 persons. Month of March Books.

Flower, for each day of the month of March, 10 cts. each-\$6 per 100.	í
The Month of St. Joseph-Cloth. 0 co	1
The Power of St. Joseph	0
Devout Client of St. Joseph	n
Lafe of St. Joseph 0 6	c
Glories of St. Joseph	(
The part of the pa	1

1		
s	Lenten Monitor	ĭ
1	Lenten Thoughts	ť
y	Sufferings of our Lord (by Father	,
n	Thomas of Jesus) 1.	ì
٠,	Lessons from the Passion (by Rev.	
n	Imitation of Christ—at 40 cents each and upwards.	

Rev. F. W. Faber's Works

All for Jesus .81 25 Bethlehem 1 25 Blessed Sacrament 1 25 Creator and Creature 1 25
Bethlehem 1 25 Blessed Sacrament 1 25
Blessed Sacrament 1 95
Creator and Creature 1 95
Foot of the Cross 1 25
Growth in Holiness 1 25
Hymns 1 25
Life and Letters 1 25
Precious Blood 1 25
Spiritual Conference 1 25
Spiritual Conference 1 25

Growth in Holiness	î	25
Hymns	1	25
Life and Letters	1	25
Precious Blood	1	25
Spiritual Conference	1	25
Holy Week Book.		
Roan-Plain Edges	90	FO.

	Holy Week Book.	
	Roan—Plain Edges	5
1	Imitation Morocco-Red Edges 1 (j
	Imitation Morocco-Black Edges 1	j
	Morocco 2 (į

Any of the Above Sent on Receipt of Price.

1669 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL

OUR LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

A Book for the Times!

Editions in 90 Days- 4th Edition ready. CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY AND
MODERN UNBELIEF. A plain and
brief statement of the real doctrines of
the Roman Catholic Church, as opposed to those falsely attributed to her, by Christians who reject her authority, and by unbelievers in Revelation; that thus a contrast may be easily drawn between the "Faith once delivered to the Saints," and the conflicting Theories, and Scien tific Guesses of the present Age; and serving as a Refutation to the assaults of modern Infidelity. By the Right Rev. Jos. D. Ricards, D. D., Third edition. 12mo, cloth, net \$1.00.

Postage 11 cents extra.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY :

"A plain straightforward, logical book."

New York Freeman's Journal.
"A most fascinating, as well as thoroughly useful and practical work."—Catholic Review, New York.
"On the whole, and as the whole, we can

view, New York.

"On the whole, and as the whole, we can commend this book as about the healthlest theological reading that has lately come to us."—Brooklyn Daily Eagle (non-Catholic).

"Though not strictly polemical, it evades no difficulty; it ranges over every kind of objection and supplies a satisfactory solution for each and all."—The Catholic Times, Liverpool.

tion for each and all."—The Catholic Times, Liverpool.
"The burning questions of the day are treated in a trenchant but learned manner."
—Catholic Mirror, Baitimore.
"The book is, indeed, a remarkable one."
—The Catholic, Pittsburg.
"Cannot fail to set the minds of its readers to thinking."—Sunday Union and Times, New York.
"A work which must be admitted to be singularly timeful."—The True Witness, Montreal.

Montreal.

"His argument is plain, straightforward, logically, and clearly expressed."—Catholic World.

"It is a broadside delivered at infidelity, and delivered well,"—Catholic Examiner, Brooklyn.

"A clear view of Catholicity as it is, in contrast with the misrepresentations always accepted."—Texas Monitor. LIFE OF RIGHT REV. JOHN NEPO-

MUCENE NEUMANN, D.D., C.SS.R. fourth Bishop of Philadelphia. 12mo. KONING'S Commentarium in Facultates Apostolicas, etc. 12mo, cloth, net, \$1.00. SABETTI, S.J. Compendium Theologiae

Moralis. Large 8vo, half leather, net, THE SERAPHIC GUIDE, a Manual for the Members of the Third Order of St. Francis. According to the recent decisions of the Holy See. Cloth, 60 cents. Robin address of the Holy See.

cents. Roan, red edges, 75 cents.
Also in German at the same price HINTS ON LETTER WRITING, for the use of Academies and for Self-Instruction. Adapted from the French of the Author of "Golden Sands," by Miss Ella McMahon. 16mo, Cloth, 60

ETICHISM AND FETICH WORSHIP-PERS, by Rev. P. Baudin, Missionary on the Slave Coast of Africa. Sold for the benefit of the Society of African Missions (Lyons), France. Translated by Miss M. McMahon. Svo, flexible cloth, net, \$1.00.

1885 - CATHOLIC - 1885 HOME ALMANAC richly illustrated and fine Chro

BENZIGER BROTHERS Printers to the Holy Apostolic See,
Publishers and Booksellers,
Importers and Manufacturers of Church Ornaments, Vestments, Statues, etc.
New York: 36 & 38 Barclay street; Cincinal: 143 Main street; St. Louis: 206 S. Fourth street.

VOL 7.

CLERI We make a of Clerical S turn out bet and better fin ments than tern House. N. Wilson

136 DUNDA Irish Ecclesiastic

LITUR The Taber CONTINU

5. The Exterior Orno made of wood or bronz is richly gilt on the ou chins, however, in con vow of extreme povert use a Tabernacle of pl use a Tabernacie of piglding. The exterior ated with emblems of ment, such as bunches or with figures of ad some Tabernacles thinscriptions. Montaul the Church of the Hollers, the words, "High I lem, the words "Hic I inscribed on the Tab that of the cathedral inscription on the fries St. John, "Hic est pa coelo descendit. Si q

caverit, non morietur mentions other similar The door of the Tab rich in its material ar In the Church of St. (is of silver gilt, and stones. It is usual on the door some figu Blessed Sacrament, or of the Passion, such a herd, the Last Supper Host over it, a Pelica other appropriate emi It is prescribed in

the Congregation of R

nacle when containin rament should be co The rubrical name for It cannot be dispensed a veil hangs inside the The inside veil is not conopeum is. The co supposed to cover the sides. It is divided front, so as to allow of Tabernacle door, and little brass rod which when necessary. It is desirable that this liturgical cover and Tabernacle when con acrament, should be It is sometimes made rial used for vestmen monly of silk orname or expensive colored recommends the prie conopeum of real clo or some other materi its richness and appr great feasts of the veever, to understand material is prescribe Congregation decided even cotton fabric c

A veil of one color seasons of the year, color is used, white the most suitable, as i some poor but well-r they use veils of t violet for the penit white for the rest of Roman custom, rec Congregation of Rit color of this veil, and with the color of the the color of the Ma tion Days, the conop color of the Mass. never used for the

pendium, and its p When the Blessed the Tabernacle, the c or drawn aside, and

left open.
6. The Key of the Ta nacle is to be pro lock; and the parfsh place, and after h priest who has to ad munion, is responsib the key. The key s the Tabernacle doo quired for a functio place, or open dra We are forbidden to of it to lay persons are nuns. When not lock and key by the safe is perhaps the for it.

From a feeling guish it from other key is usually more ornamented with so St. Charles recon convenient, it shou or of common meta common keys by its suitable decoration. in which the practi end of the Taberna of gold lace or richl may not be observe to have two keys, to necessity of break nacle, if one key is It is forbidden