

ONWARD.

Though the shadows loom around us, like wild specters from the tomb, And the hand in grief and sorrow struggles through the lightning gloom; Though the light of hope is dim, and the path is dark and long, And a mist of sorrow veils our eyes, and a mist of sorrow veils our eyes, And a mist of sorrow veils our eyes, and a mist of sorrow veils our eyes...

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

A TRUE INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A CATHOLIC GOVERNOR IN EUROPE. Little Misses of the Sacred Heart. "Y-n are a Roman Catholic?" "Yes, sir."

Always. If there had been trials now and then, dark days of impotence and illness, it was forgotten when the sick man wrote, with trembling hand, that he would be glad if she could return to his children; he was dying. So she returned to them.

A few days after this last fruitless attempt, the poor invalid asked to be carried into the garden. It was a glorious midsummer day and they were all gathered around his chair. His son paced up and down near him, his daughters were grouped around their governess just beside him.

THE LEGEND OF TWO SACKS.

From the "Woman" Magazine. There is an ancient legend that tells of an old man who was in the habit of traveling from place to place, with a sack hanging behind his back and another in front of him.

SILLY BIGOTRY REBUKED.

The following from the New York Catholic Review might with advantage be studied by the editor of the Mail and the ministers who "run" the "popular" churches in Toronto:

THE CITY OF IS.

Deep under the waves of Britanny's shore And the sailors' last thro' the still night air The voice of a bell that is tolling there, The voice of a bell that is tolling there, The voice of a bell that is tolling there...

SAINT TERESA.

The fairest flowers of Carmel and the West of Women.—The Eventful Period that Witnessed Her Birth. SATURDAY, October 15th, was the feast of St. Teresa, the following extract from a sketch of her life has a special interest.

NORAH.

She was sitting dejected and tired-looking on the hard benches of the intelligence office, hushing a crying baby in her weary arms, when some ladies came in to look for a girl.

A JOYOUS REUNION.

TWO BROTHERS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE WAR. In 1861 when he was broke out there were living in Cincinnati, O., two orphan brothers named George and William Thomas.

THE MORNINGS.

The morning was fine, as walking slowly along the gravelled walks in a beautiful garden, admiring the loveliness and inhaling the fragrance of the flowers, I saw a man at a little distance before me, who seemed to be engaged in the same occupation.

THREE GREAT TRUTHS.

These two are from the New York Sun. A great truth: Lager beer is a better drink than whiskey on a hot day.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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Catholic Record.

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TO OUR READERS.

Last week we mailed accounts to all our subscribers who are in arrears for the CATHOLIC RECORD. We would feel grateful to our kind friends throughout the country were they to respond promptly to our appeal.

We therefore hope that before the new year our kind friends will not forget to square up accounts for their Catholic paper.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

Christmas! How many joyous memories does this word recall! With what anticipation did we look forward in the days of childhood to the day which brought with it always some new and unexpected pleasure.

The Festival of Christmas was kept in the Church from a very early date. There can be little doubt that it is of apostolic origin, though positive evidence which would make this historically certain is difficult or impossible to be obtained after so great a lapse of time.

"Observe the days of the festival brethren, and first the Nativity, and let this be celebrated by you on the twenty fifth day of the ninth month."

This was the 25th December according to the Calendar in use in Palestine.

St. John Chrysostom, in the 4th century, attests that the date on which the Nativity of our Blessed Lord was observed in the East was different from that used in the West, until ten years before he delivered his famous sermon on the Birth of our Lord: but he adds "This day was known from the beginning to the inhabitants of the West."

This great feast has always been held as one of the most important festivals of the year, and St. Chrysostom, already quoted, says we "would not be in the wrong in calling it the chief of all festivals."

birth of our Lord, which is also an essential part of the mystery of salvation. The two feasts may therefore be regarded as of about equal rank, and they are universally esteemed as the most important in the Christian Calendar. The practice of offering up three masses on Christmas day is of very early origin, as is evident from a Homily on the Gospel written by Pope Gregory I, wherein he says: "By the goodness of God we are about to celebrate the solemnity of the Mass three times on this day."

It is not, then, merely on account of the social memories which are attached to the feast of Christmas, that we should greet its approach with joy, but because it is the birthday of the true life of the world, because on this day our Divine Saviour, our Deliverer from sin and death, comes to earth to save mankind.

It is by devotedness to our holy religion, and strict observance of its precepts that we may, all of us, secure the blessings which are attached to the devout celebration of this sacred feast. We know that, as usual, our faithful people will manifest their devotion by respectfully assisting at Mass on Christmas day: but we hope that there will be even more fervor than heretofore; and that the good resolutions which Catholics are accustomed to form at this time, when they prepare themselves for the proper celebration of the feast, by a good communion, may be permanent.

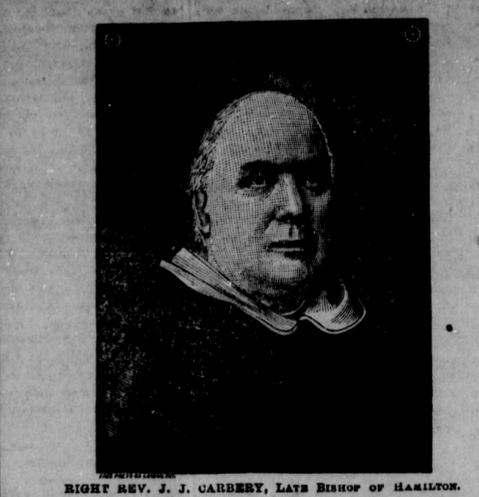
A HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND MGR. PERSICO.

The following despatch from New York is evidently a hoax. We wonder that Mr. Gill has given to it the importance which he seems to attach to it. The Unionists would no doubt give credence to such a rumor, for "drowning men catch at straws."

New York, Dec. 15.—T. P. Gill, M. P., cables to the Tribune:—The following communication has reached me through a person in London, whose position and character lend it a special importance. It will appear to morrow in United Ireland, and form the text of its first leader. You will see at once the gravity of its import:—"Unionist circles here in London are greatly elated at present over a stroke of policy which it is confidently predicted will relieve the Irish Government from all its difficulties. It is freely asserted that the Government have succeeded at last in securing the co-operation of Monsignor Persico, as well as of a few prominent Irish bishops, Monsignor Persico, it is said, has undertaken to control the Irish priesthood and prevent them from opposing the action of the Executive, no matter how extreme it may be. In consideration for this service the statement is that the Government have undertaken (1) to endow richly a Catholic university and (2) to receive an envoy from the Pope and to send an ambassador to the Vatican. The Unionists loudly boast that this arrangement will enable them to crush the Nationalist party in Ireland. The programme is that all the troublesome leaders of the National movement are to be got under lock and key, the priests to be silenced and compelled to leave the country, and Irish discontent to be finally allayed with the co-operation of the Unionist bishops by a generous endowment to a Catholic university. I am, of course, unable to say what amount of truth there is in this, but it is the common talk of Unionist circles."

The Pope has never been found to be so easily bought as this invention of the enemy indicates.



RIGHT REV. J. J. CARBERY, LATE BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

DEATH OF RIGHT REV. DR. CARBERY.

We regret exceedingly to have to record the sudden death of the Right Reverend Dr. James J. Carbery, Bishop of Hamilton. Not only the people of his diocese, but all the devout Catholics here in our souls which is spoken of by the Apostle, St. Paul: "God sent His Son made of a woman, made under the law, that he might redeem them who were under the law, that he might receive the adoption of sons. And because you are sons, God hath sent the spirit of His Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father."

The Right Rev. Dr. Carbery was born in Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, Ireland, in 1822, and was for many years sub-Prior of the Dominican Convent attached to St. Clement's Church, Rome. This Church was originally built in the reign of Constantine the Great, on the site of St. Clement's residence, the place of whoseatory is still pointed out in it. The Church building was, however, destroyed by an earthquake in the year 900. During the Pontificate of Pius IX. excavations were made which brought to light many interesting mementoes of the ancient Church, the new basilica of St. Clement's being built upon the same site.

It was here that Mr. Carbery was stationed as sub-Prior of this interesting sanctuary, when he was called to the Episcopate of Hamilton, on the death of the late lamented Bishop Crinon, and he fulfilled the duties of his sacred office with great success, having built new churches through the diocese, and establishing schools until his ill health required that he should cross the ocean to recuperate himself. In August last it was reported that he was recovering, but he was suddenly taken with heart disease, and he died on the 19th inst., after being fortified by the usual sacraments administered to the dying. Requiescat in pace.

The annexed reference to the death of the distinguished prelate is taken from the Hamilton Times of the 19th instant:—"Bishop Carbery died to-day," was the brief message I received this morning by Vicar General Heenan from St. Mary's Priory, Cork. It was signed "W. Keeler," the name of the Bishop's nephew. In July the Bishop left his diocese to seek rest in his native land, and intending also to visit the Eternal City before returning to Canada. His only companion was the faithful Brother Dominic. To all appearances the Bishop was in fair health, but the change of climate must have affected his constitution more than was then to be seen. To a man of his age, over sixty-two years at the time of his consecration as Bishop of a Canadian See, the change from the mild climate of Italy to Canada was not without many dangers. But he obeyed the command of the head of the Church, and he left the Continent in the month of Rome for the Diocese of Hamilton about three and a half years ago. The white-haired dignified pastor was received with the greatest honors by his flock, and his executive ability was soon shown by his active management of the affairs of the diocese, which he ruled with wisdom, firmness and gentleness. His kindly ways, deep insight into and sympathy with human nature brought him the love of all who were under his spiritual guidance, as his scholarship and pulpit abilities compelled respect. While he made no radical changes in the diocese the condition of many congregations was vastly improved, churches and schools were built and new pastors appointed for growing parishes. In his private life he was plain and simple, and while maintaining the dignity of a wearer of the purple he was personally always the humble Dominican monk. A good and faithful servant all his life, he has now entered into the joy of his Lord, and it was fitting that he should have died in his native land, and within the walls where he once was Prior Joseph Several times in the last month has the announcement been made of Dr. Carbery's alarming illness, but in spite of these warnings his people will be greatly shocked to learn that the wisest for improvement never came.

A BRILLIANT CAREER.

Dr. James Joseph Carbery was born in Mullingar, County of West, in 1822. He received the rudiments of his early education in the principle school of that town, under a teacher whose name and abilities have not yet died out of the memory of that locality, Mr. John Hogan. Thence he passed on to the academy attached to the Diocesan Seminary of Navan. At the end of his course

he young seminarist expressed his desire to join the Dominican Order. At that time there was no existing convent of that religious institution in his native town, and he determined to embrace the state of the priesthood in the Order of Friars Preachers. When his vocation was satisfactorily tested by Dr. Wm. Vincent Harold, then Provincial, he was accepted as a postulant for the religious habit, and went with a companion aspirant to the seminary of life, with an abbot to Italy to enter on his novitiate. The convent of "Our Lady of the Oak" (the convent) lying at a short distance outside the city of Viterbo, was chosen by his superiors for his novitiate house. By a happy coincidence and singular privilege it was in the same great convent that Father Lacordaire with his Dominican associates, in re-establishing the Order of Preachers in France, had spent their year of probation, under the guidance and example of the Reverend Father Palmigiani. Three years previously the same novice master, then assisted by the present Very Rev. Commissary General of the Order in San Francisco, N. S.—Father Sadoc Villavieja—formed the Irish novice, Brother Carbery, to the life of

A DOMINICAN FRIAR. In the month of November, 1843, he was admitted to solemn profession on making his religious vows, and was detained in the same place to make a course of two years' philosophy under excellent professors, Fathers Vincent Aguroni and Pelliquinetti, and here he received sub-deaconship from the hands of Cardinal Pianetti, Bishop of Viterbo. To enter and complete his course of theology he was sent to Rome. Residing in the Irish Dominican convent of St. Clemente, he read theological lessons under Father Clolette, a Spanish Lectur and member of the same community, while every day he attended the classes of theology in the celebrated College of St. Thomas in the University of the Minerva, where he read under the two famous Regents, Spanish divines, Xarrio and Pingo, having at the same time Father Guilemotti as Master of Studies. Having received deaconship from Cardinal Pianetti, and the order of priesthood from the Cardinal Archbishop of Constantinople (having already taken his degrees), Father Carbery returned to Ireland in 1849. The first appointment he received in the service of religion and his Order of Friars Preachers was his immediate assignment, in 1850, to the Church of St. Mary's, Pope's Quay, by the then Provincial of the Iberian Dominicans, Dr. John of Pius Lourenco, the venerable Bishop of Drogheda. Not long after he was chosen as sub-prior re-appointed to the same office in 1854 and again in 1858. In November, 1859, he was removed to Limerick, where on several occasions he was elected to the office of Prior. During his stay in that city, owing to his great

POPULARITY AND INFLUENCE.

co-operating with his zeal for the beauty of God's house and characteristic energy in all his undertakings, Father Carbery, in a short and gloriously short time the beautiful Church of St. Saviour's for his Order, as it now stands in that city. In the Provincial Chapter, held in Dublin in 1876, he was raised by the suffrages of the assembled Capitular Fathers to the important charge of Provincial Superior of all the houses of the Order in Ireland. In the period of holding that office, he was recalled to Cork, to be placed at the head of the community as Prior of St. Mary's, in the year 1880. He was scarcely settled down with the prospect of spending the remainder of his days in Cork, to the bishop, clergy and people of which he was so sincerely and steadfastly attached, when he was raised to a post of rank and responsibility in the eternal city, being selected as one of the companions or advisers of the Master General of the Order and members of its council for administering its general affairs throughout the world. It was in that capacity that Dr. Carbery accompanied the most Rev. Father Laroco, General of the Order, in his course of visitations to the several houses and missions of Dominicans throughout the United States, England, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, and a part of France. On the 1st of July, 1883, he returned to Ireland, with the General's sanction, to pass the summer at home. After his arrival in Cork he expected to sojourn there for some time. He had scarcely resumed from the fatigue of his journey, when, suddenly and quite unexpectedly, he received by post the apostolic letters, conveying to him the first intelligence of his removal to the See of Hamilton, which was recommended by the Cardinals of Propaganda in Congress, 30th July, and afterwards ratified by His Holiness Leo XIII. on the 13th of August, 1883. On the return of the Bishop of Cork, after a month's absence from that

city (during which Dr. Carbery had been on a visit to his convent of St. Mary and had left on route for Rome) the Most Rev. Dr. Delaney had forwarded to the Bishop of Hamilton an episcopal ring, of great value and beauty, as a most significant souvenir in perpetuum memoria of His Lordship's long and most cordial friendship with the Dominican Bishop.

THE THIRD BISHOP.

Dr. Carbery was the third Bishop of the Diocese of Hamilton. He succeeded the late Bishop Crinon, who was consecrated at Stratford in 1874 and died in Florida, where he had gone in search of health in November, 1883. Bishop Carbery was consecrated on the 11th of November, 1884, in the chief church of the Dominicans at Rome. Cardinal Howard was the consecrating prelate, and was assisted by the Archbishop of Chalcedonia and Bishop Cleary, of Kingston. Many prelates and church dignitaries were present from all parts of the world. Shortly after his consecration the Bishop went to Ireland for a few weeks and then sailed for America, reaching Hamilton on the 3rd of April, 1884. The reception accorded him on his arrival was a magnificent one and is doubtless still fresh in the minds of Times readers. At St. Mary's Cathedral the new bishop was introduced to the people by Archbishop Lynch and welcomed with addresses from the clergy and people of the diocese, expressing satisfaction at his appointment to the charge of the diocese and assuring him of the loyal support and love of priests and parishioners.

It is altogether likely that the remains of the deceased Bishop will be interred in Cork. He was the fifth bishop which the Dominican Community at Cork gave from its members to serve the cause of religion at home and abroad. The other four were: Dr. Hynes, Bishop of Demerara; Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Drogheda; Dr. O'Garra, Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Trinidad; Dr. Hyland, Assistant Bishop of Trinidad.

Rev. Father Heenan and the bishops of the diocese were greatly shocked on receiving the news of his death, and are this afternoon communicating with the different parts of the diocese.

A GOSSIP.

The Mail has a London correspondent who, under the name of "Our London Gossip," telegraphs all kinds of rumors which may be expected to injure the cause of Irish Home Rule. The appropriateness of the nom de plume may be inferred from the character of the "news" which the "Gossip" thinks it worth his while to send by cable. A short time ago he telegraphed that the statements concerning Mr. O'Brien, as wearing his own clothes, were false, and that he was wearing actually the prison uniform. The postal service which brought the complete account of detention in England and Ireland had satisfactorily dispelled the "Gossip's" story. Either he has no means of accurate information at command, or he invents his stories as he thinks he may succeed in gulling the public. The other day he attributed to Parnell a plot to murder Mr. Goschen and Lord Hartington. It has been announced by cable that this plot has no foundation in fact, but that it is a clumsy invention of Government supporters, for the purpose of casting odium on the Home Rulers. Nevertheless, in the Mail of the 14th inst., the "Gossip" refers to the "plot" as being "far more serious than the public were led to suppose." Does he imagine that Canadians have no more means of information than the "Gossip" furnishes?

However, we admit, that this statement may not be intended to refer to the plot of which we have spoken, and which has been so thoroughly exploded, but only to the newer plot which he has discovered, the forgery of tickets of admission to the "great Unionist meeting at Dublin." This forgery was intended, it is said, to pack the meeting with Home Rulers, "to prevent the Unionist speakers from gaining a hearing," "to turn out the gas and wreck Leinster Hall," and in all probability, though it is not positively asserted, "to deliberately massacre the Loyalists." It is asserted, however, that there would have been a tragedy of the most appalling character, if the plot had been successful. The committee are said to have been so extraordinarily vigilant that the forgery was detected, so that hundreds holding the counterfeit tickets were turned away at the door, and only "a few gained admittance."

It is very possible that, as a war measure, an attempt was made by some Nationalists to enter Leinster Hall, in order to protest against the impudence with which a packed meeting professed to speak in the name of Dublin's wealth and intelligence. The next mail will throw some light on this subject. It is even possible that counterfeit tickets were issued by some wag to attain this end, though considering the source whence the information comes, the story may very reasonably be doubted. But the other circumstances are evidently on a par with the "Gossip's" other brilliant inventions. The Home Rulers, by baffling Balfour's vigilance over his victims, by Mrs. Peggy Dillon's prosecution of the Irish Secretary, and by innumerable other acts, have shown, indeed, that they are possessed of a keen appreciation of the comic, and a spirit of uncontrollable drollery, but such criminal acts as the Mail's correspondent would put upon them are confined to the murder and bludgeon party who showed at Mitchelstown and elsewhere through

Ireland what they are capable of in this line.

The "Gossip" further speaks of "Mr. Balfour's despotic and brutal rule which trampled out the last vestige of liberty, bedad!" as if it were merely imaginary. In proof of this he appeals to the "fact" that Mr. Eugene Davis, a revolutionist, is conducting the Nation, while its talented editor, Lord Mayor Sullivan, is in prison. It will be time enough to dub Mr. Davis as a revolutionist when the fact can be proved against him: though it were not surprising that Irishmen should be "revolutionists" under the brutal rule to which they are now subjected. But the "Gossip" ignores the fact that under the present regime, Mr. Davis is liable to arrest for merely publishing the resolutions of peaceable citizens, who desire that their country shall be self governed, and that for this crime only, are Lord Mayor Sullivan and many other distinguished Irishmen in prison now, and liable to be treated as were Mrs. O'Brien and Mandeville, whenever the blood-stained Balfour may think proper to decide that they are not to be dealt with "either with leniency or severity." Such is the word!

The same correspondent informed us that owing to Mr. Gladstone's silence at the present time, the Liberal party are in a state of discomfiture. At the very moment while he was telegraphing this flappodoo to Canada, Mr. Gladstone's letter to the Liberal meeting at Dundee, Scotland, was being published in the papers. Such is the accuracy of "Gossip's" gossip. Mr. Gladstone's letter is referred to in another column.

This telegraphic correspondent further bespawls with falcons flattery the Duke of Argyll, who delivered "the most masterly speech" of the evening at the great Unionist meeting in London. The Duke of Argyll is, no doubt, an able writer, and the speech in question seems to have been written and read from the manuscript; but with the character he enjoys, as "a born orator," and an oppressor of the crofters, his opinions on the rights of the people are but of little value in the estimation of a discerning public. It will be noticed that "Gossip" acknowledges that the admission to the Unionist meeting at Dublin was by ticket. This packed assemblage, composed mostly of Castle-backs, is what is claimed to be the honest expression of opinion by the "wealth and intelligence of Dublin."

DISGRACEFUL TACTICS.

While Mr. O'Brien is serving his time in prison, for advising Mr. Poseny's tenants to hold out for the very moderate reduction of rack-rents which they demanded, it has occurred to Mr. Balfour that possibly Mr. O'Brien was in the right. The Government has, up to the present, taken Mr. Poseny's side. They have supported him with all the forces at their command, and have, for his sake, inflicted untold suffering on the people of Poseny tenants may be judged by a few cases. John Flynn occupied a holding valued at £68. On this he had to pay a rental of £27, besides expending £250 in buildings and improvements. Callaghan Flavin, evicted last May with seven other families, was obliged to pay a rental of £104, on a valuation of £66 10s., though his improvements were full value for £341 10s. These improvements are now the property of the landlord, Martin Loughlin's improvements were valued by the land commissioners at £800, but as he was unable to pay an impossible rent of £93 4 6d. he was driven out, and the landlord confiscated his estate. Numerous were the cases perfectly like these, and it was this wholesale robbery which Mr. O'Brien advised resistance. It was on this estate that honest and hard-working families were driven from homes built by themselves, and lands made valuable by their own capital and toil. And as soon as Mr. Balfour succeeded in arming himself with the powers granted by the Coercion Act, he arrested the champion of the oppressed tenants, and by unprecedented acts of meanness and tyranny endeavored to degrade him and torture him to death. For a whole year has the Government been carrying on the war against these tenants, and now, when the injury has been done, Mr. Balfour makes up his mind to enquire into their case. And for what purpose is the enquiry to be made? Is it to redress their wrong? Is it for the purpose of vindicting Mr. O'Brien from such maligners as Mr. John Bright, who has gloated over the sufferings of Messrs. O'Brien and Mandeville, whom he stigmatizes as anarchists and rebels? By no means. It is merely for the purpose of enabling the Government to know something of a case, the merits of which they know nothing about when they took the side of the tyrannical landlord.

It would seem incredible that any modern Government could be guilty of such duplicity and tyranny, but a letter has now been unearthed which exposes the whole plot. It was a private, a secret letter, and the public are indebted to United Ireland's energy and patriotism for its discovery and publication. The letter is written by S. A. W. Waters, the Chief of the Crime Special Branch of the Royal

Irish Constabulary, Dublin. It is addressed to Mr. Jones, who occupies a similar, but subordinate position. It is as follows:

The Castle, Dublin, 13, 1st Dec. 1887.

My DEAR JONES: I want to Government use a short and coteroy of the Poseny estate agitate you do it for me? 1. Were the rents reason hitherto well paid? 2. Was there a harsh landlord or the reverse? 3. How did the agitation originate? how do matters now stand? 4. Any interesting facts or circumstances known to you? Please reply direct in a Special Cover. Oblige yours faithfully, S. A. W.

Here is a complete vindication wronged and persecuted patriots the same time an unblushing beagle government which now the destinies of the British Empire actually knew nothing of the case on which they adjudge twelve months ago, and the going to look into it! And he proceeding? Their method is par with their antecedents. policeman writes to a Cork post fall information on the case. of Cork sends the letter to a man, Kern, District Inspector which is in the centre of the Estate. This Kern, who is to whole question whether the reasonable or not, is a person no more about the value of a dog does about a holiday, Ireland declares. He is whether Mr. Poseny the Mr. Blakeney the agent is "reverse." The fate of the men, women and children is the balance, awaiting the decision of the law in Ireland.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM. The Mail is much troubled, fate which impends over States schools. "They are the destruction." We read in the 13th inst: "The people of the United Kingdom are becoming awake to which threatens their schools. And what is the danger? found stated in an address the Rev. Dr. Josiah L. Strong of the Christian Conference, in which he appeals to for united action, thus: "no doubt that the ten or twelve of Church members in this if united in aim and method any moral reform within possibility. Christian sentiment organized, and cannot, the due weight upon public opinion the Ultramontane attacks schools, and the attempt to funds to the support of the The common school is the of the body politic, in which generous material coming to and assimilated."

There is no attack made from any quarter, and Catholic Schools, which the adopt and make its own; the greatest liberality toward particular affection for Catholic it feels so great an interest stantly giving us advice how enjoy civil and religious Mail is, in fact, like "the snuff," "a direction post telling the way to a pig-goose there."

We will speak plainly. Josiah L. Strong states falsehoods in the above Mail is equally responsible Strong, for he adopts the in the United States the montane attack on Public is there any attempt on the lios at perverting public support of sectarian schools, the absurd application of "tarian" when Catholic is that the speaker meant to illos which to rob the public illos schools, but we presume ignorance of his mother to able to express himself ac

1st Catholics have no United States attempt Public Schools. The many times, to make it did so, but the stories he gross misrepresentations out at the time. Catholics do wish to children religiously. We

Irish Constabulary, Dublin. It is addressed to Mr. Jones, who occupies the similar, but subordinate position in Cork. It is as follows:

The Castle, Dublin, 13, 11, 1887.

MY DEAR JONES: I want for private Government use a short and concise history of the Pensonby estate agitation. Can you do it for me?

1. Were the rents reasonable, and hitherto well paid?

2. Was there a harsh landlord or agent, or the reverse?

3. How did the agitation originate, and how do matters now stand?

4. Any interesting facts or circumstances known to you?

Please reply direct in a Special Branch Cover.

Oblige yours faithfully, S. A. W. WATERS.

Here is a complete vindication of a wronged and persecuted patriot, and at the same time an unblushing confession of the brutality and stupidity of the imbecile government which now sways over the destinies of the British Empire.

They actually knew nothing of the merits of the case on which they adjudicated over twelve months ago, and they are now going to look into it! And how are they proceeding? Their method is quite on a par with their antecedents.

A Dublin policeman writes to a Cork policeman for full information on the case. The man of Cork sends the letter to a third policeman, Kerin, District Inspector of Youghal, which is in the centre of the Pensonby Estate. This Kerin, who is to decide the whole question whether the rents were reasonable or not, is a person who knows no more about the value of land, than a dog does about a holiday, as *United Ireland* declares. He is to decide whether Mr. Pensonby the landlord, or Mr. Blakeney the agent is "harsh or the reverse." The fate of the thousands of men, women and children is trembling in the balance, awaiting the decision of this mighty arbiter of human destinies!

The dispute is on a difficult and delicate agrarian question, and for its settlement the Government appoints a police-inspector to do the duty of a Land Commissioner!

But the comedy of the transaction does not end here. Mr. Kerin is the boon companion of Blakeney, Mr. Pensonby's agent; and no doubt as soon as he received Mr. Waters' letter, he carried it to Mr. Blakeney to consult with him as to the answer to be given to the question, "Was there a harsh landlord or agent, or the reverse?" A most monstrous transaction was never heard of, even in the administration of the law in Ireland.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The *Mail* is much troubled about the fate which impends over the United States schools. "They are threatened with destruction." We read in that journal of the 13th inst:

"The people of the United States are evidently becoming awake to the danger which threatens their schools."

And what is the danger? It is to be found stated in an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Josiah L. Strong, at a session of the Christian Conference at Washington, in which he appeals to the Churches for united action, thus: "There can be no doubt that the ten or twelve millions of Church members in this country could, if united in aim and method, accomplish any moral reform within the limits of possibility. Christian sentiment is not organized, and cannot, therefore, get its due weight upon public questions, such as the Ultramontane attack on public schools, and the attempt to pervert public funds to the support of sectarian schools. The common school is the digestive organ of the body politic, in which the heterogeneous material coming to us is digested and assimilated."

There is no attack made on Catholics from any quarter, and especially on Catholic Schools, which the *Mail* does not adopt and make its own; yet it professes the greatest liberality towards all, and a particular affection for Catholics, in whom it feels so great an interest that it is constantly giving us advice how we are to enjoy civil and religious liberty. The *Mail* is, in fact, like "the moral Pecksniff," a direction post which is always telling the way to a place, and never goes there."

We will speak plainly. The Reverend Josiah L. Strong states two deliberate falsehoods in the above extract, and the *Mail* is equally responsible with Mr. Strong, for he adopts these statements. In the United States there is no Ultramontane attack on Public Schools: neither is there any attempt on the part of Catholics at perverting public funds to the support of sectarian schools. We pass over the absurd application of the term "sectarian" when Catholic is meant. We know that the speaker meant to say that Catholics wish to rob the public to sustain Catholic schools, but we presume that in his ignorance of his mother tongue he was unable to express himself accurately.

Let Catholics have nowhere in the United States attempted to injure the Public Schools. The *Mail* did attempt, many times, to make it appear that they did so, but the stories he recorded were gross misrepresentations, as we pointed out at the time.

Catholics do wish to educate Catholic children religiously. We wish them to be

instructed in the Catholic faith; but surely this can be done without any attack being made on Public Schools. Indeed it would be only fair and just that in the United States, the Catholics should be allowed their share of taxes, as is the case in Ontario, for the support of schools in which education is imparted in accordance with Catholic conscientious convictions. In this there would be no injury inflicted on the Public Schools; but the injury which is now inflicted on Catholics would be avoided; for as everybody knows, wherever Catholic Schools are established, Catholics are plying for the education of Protestant children, and at the same time are educating their own at their own expense. The iniquity and injustice are committed by such Protestants as the Rev. Josiah L. Strong, who are perpetuating injustice under the hypocritical pretence that Catholics are endeavoring to destroy the Public School system.

But does not the very fact of teaching religion in the schools destroy the Public School system? If it does so, Protestants in the United States are making the very attack on it, the blame of which deceitful agitators are endeavoring to put upon "Ultramontanians." Over and over again, have Protestant Ministerial Associations, both in the United States and Canada, asserted the necessity of religious teaching in the Schools, and this year even more persistently than heretofore. The alarm sounded by Rev. Mr. Strong and the *Mail* is therefore a piece of evident hypocrisy.

2dly. Catholics do not desire to pervert public funds for the support of either Catholic or "Sectarian" Schools. The funds which are called "public" are private funds until they are taken from the pockets of the taxpayers on equitable principles. Catholics do desire that these funds shall not be taken from them for the support of schools which will not benefit them. Where they are able to support Catholic schools efficiently, they are quite willing themselves to pay for the education of their own children, but they desire to be exempted from paying for the education of other people's children at the same time. There is, therefore, no perversion of any funds at all in question: still less a perversion of public funds, which would imply that Protestants as well as Catholics, that is to say, taxpayers in general, had had contributed towards them.

What we have said of the schools of the United States is equally applicable to Ontario. Under pretence that Catholics are taxing the public for the support of Catholic schools here, the *Mail* and those who follow its teachings would, if they could, impose on us the same injustice under which Catholics in the United States are laboring. This is the secret of the *Mail's* course in constantly calling up every incident which occurs through the Union which may be so distorted as to excite the prejudices of the Protestant population here against Catholic schools. If we retain them in a state of efficiency, as we expect to do, small thanks will be due either to the *Mail* or to the noisy bigots who echo its utterances.

MR. BALFOUR ON EVICTIONS.

On Wednesday night, Dec. 14th, Mr. Balfour addressed an immense assemblage at Manchester. In consequence of a rumored plot against his life, police guarded the hall and platform, and also the street by which he reached the hall. On his appearance on the platform he was greeted with prolonged cheering, which could not, however, drown the hissing from another portion of the audience.

He maintained that evictions were less frequent under his administration than under that of Sir George Trevelyan, though Sir George said: "The farmers are being evicted by wholesale." He asserted that in the three months which began Sir George Trevelyan's administration there were 855 evictions, while during the same period under the speaker there were only 132. Such estimates, if true, only prove that no administration has done or will do justice to Ireland until she obtain self-government. Every British government, whether Whig or Tory, has misgoverned the country; but Mr. Gladstone's last administration has this in its favor, that the Grand Old Man made an honest but unsuccessful effort to atone for the evils of the past by introducing a measure which would substitute the blessings of Home Rule for the alien regime under which the country has suffered for centuries.

It has been stated that Mr. Gladstone, in using the figures of Mr. Mulhall, very much exaggerated the number of those evicted since 1848. Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Mulhall's figures were in reality small; and this statement has been made again in England and Ireland in a campaign pamphlet issued by the Conservative Association, and repeated in the columns of the *Toronto Mail*. Mr. Mulhall resides now at Buenos Ayres, and it was therefore impossible for him at once to answer Mr. Balfour's charge of inaccuracy. However, a letter has appeared from him addressed to the editor of the *Times* in which he proves that Mr. Balfour's statement is entirely false.

Mr. Mulhall says: "I have before me a table which I copied in the British Museum, showing the number of evictions, and of persons reinstated as caretakers." The total of evictions from 1849 to 1882, a period of 33 years, was 482,000, and the number reinstated as caretakers was 119,000. Now as there must be at least five persons to each family, the number of evicted persons must be at least 2,910,000; or deducting those reinstated as caretakers, 1,815,000." Mr. Mulhall points out that this is much below the actual number, as it represents only those cases in which the police took part.

The Government Blue Books show that during the same period, 3,130,000 persons emigrated from Ireland. Evicted persons, it is known, constitute the majority of emigrants, so that this is collateral evidence of the truth of Mr. Mulhall's figures, whereas according to Mr. Balfour's figures, not more than 10 per cent of the emigrants were evicted, which is evidently false.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is rumored that Lord Randolph Churchill will soon re-enter the Cabinet.

AUBERTIN, who attempted to assassinate M. Ferry, being attacked by dementia, has been sent to a mad-house.

DETROIT has beaten the record in divorces. Mrs. Book secured a divorce in twenty-four hours, having employed eminent lawyers to conduct her case.

It is announced on good authority that the Hon. Edward Blake will probably not be present during the next Parliamentary Session. For the sake of the restoration of his health, he may extend his tour from Europe into Egypt.

Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C. M. P., will leave for Hamilton on the 19th, where he will deliver a lecture, on the 21st, under the auspices of the Society of the League of the Cross of that city. A treat is in store for the Hamiltonians.

It is almost certain that the negotiations for a settlement of the Fishery question have failed. The folly of the Salisbury Government in appointing Mr. Chamberlain will now be apparent even to the warmest friends of the blundering and bullying Cabinet.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE ROBES will be made of Irish white poplin, manufactured at Dublin. This will be in accordance with the request of the Right Reverend Bishop of Meath, who asked that this mark of special affection be given to the Irish people. His Lordship presents the robes.

It is asserted that the mission of the Duke of Norfolk as special envoy for the Queen, is not merely to bear a civil message to the Pope, in acknowledgment of the Pope's Jubilee gift, but that the Government intends to resume diplomatic relations with the Vatican. Many extreme Protestants are much agitated by this port.

PRINCE Lichtenstein presented to the Pope the jubilee presents of the Austrian Emperor. His Holiness expressed his gratitude, and said that he regarded the gifts as a fresh proof of the Emperor's unwavering friendship. President Carnot intends to send some valuable gifts. The religious services in the Elysee chapel have been resumed by the President's order.

Many English Catholics are about to send an address to Mgr. Persico, expressing the hope that the Pope will be induced to assist in obtaining for Ireland the fulfilment of the national aspirations. The address repudiates the actions of those English Catholics who have adopted a course of bitter and uncompromising hostility towards Ireland. It has been already signed by the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Ashburnham, Lord Orford and other prominent gentlemen.

It was hoped that the throat of the German Crown Prince was cured, but alarming symptoms have again appeared of fresh growth, and a new swelling which has spread rapidly is growing still. It has been frequently asserted that his illness arose from excessive smoking, but in reality few Germans are so moderate smokers as the Crown Prince. As a rule he smokes daily three mild cigars or a few cigarettes. He never uses the pipe except when campaigning, and then two pipes a day have been his usual allowance.

ON THE 17th inst. the Pope gave audience to the Duke of Norfolk. The Duke expressed the congratulations of Queen Victoria on the papal jubilee, and her thanks for the mission of Mgr. Scilla on occasion of her jubilee. The Pope expressed his pleasure at this proof of kindly feeling of the Queen, and his hopes that its influence would be felt on other occasions. He said he was animated by feelings of the greatest affection towards the English people.

ARCH-ABBOT BONIFACE WIMMER.

THE PIONEER BENEDICTINE OF AMERICA DEAD.

The Rt. Rev. Boniface Wimmer, Arch Abbot and founder of the Order of St. Benedict in America, died at St. Vincent's Abbey, near Beatty, Pa., on December 8, aged seventy-eight years.

He was born January 14, 1809, at Thalaching, Bavaria, studied for the priesthood at Ratisbon, and was ordained July 31, 1831. The year following he entered the Benedictine Monastery at Metten, Bavaria. He filled professorships in the seminaries of his order in Edinestret, Augsburg, and in Munich from 1833 till 1846. In the meantime, a flood of German immigration to America had set in.

The immigrants were clamoring for priests, Father Boniface was empowered to establish a seminary in America for the education of aspirants to the priesthood. He enlisted the sympathy and substantial aid of King Louis of Bavaria, and finally, four students for the priesthood and fifteen artisans for the lay brotherhood, volunteered for America. They arrived here in September, 1846, were warmly welcomed by Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburgh, Pa., and took possession of the land on which St. Vincent's Abbey now stands.

Readers of the *Pilot* will recall a charming sketch of the Benedictines in America, which appeared in these columns two years ago, and in which the foundation of St. Vincent's was graphically described. It is enough to say here that the order's glorious history of twelve centuries repeated itself, and the pioneer American Benedictines, like the pioneers of the order in older times and lands, cleared the primeval forest, and made the waste places to blossom as the rose. No sturdier axe man in all the company than Prior Boniface. In 1854 he visited Rome, where he was most kindly received by Pope Pius IX., who, in recognition of his labors in the cause of religion and education, raised his monastery to the rank of an abbey, and himself to the dignity of Abbot.

The new Abbot forthwith devoted himself to the extension of his Order to such effect that to-day it has abbeys in Conception, Mo., Collegeville, Minn., St. Meinrad's, Ind., Belmont, N. C., Atchison, Kan., Indian Territory and Newark, N. J., and a great number of priories in various parts of the country. Pope Leo XIII. raised Abbot Boniface to the dignity of Arch Abbot in December 29, 1883, the 50th anniversary of his monastic profession, as a mark of his appreciation for the learned Abbot's nearly forty years of successful labor in the United States. On this occasion there was a grand celebration of the event at St. Vincent, with members of the Benedictine Order in attendance from all parts of the globe.

This grand old prelate was a most noble and conspicuous figure in the Church in this country; and his personal worth and boundless charity endeared him fondly to the people of his immediate neighborhood. His business capacity is attested by the fact that during late years there have grown up at the monastery all kinds of industries that are self-sustaining. A large flouring mill, a brewery of established reputation, tailor shop, book bindery and telegraph office are some of the leading concerns, and the large brick barn at the monastery, with all its steaming and beating facilities, is decidedly the best building of the kind in the country.—*Boston Pilot*.

5th inst. The Hon. Mr. Carlisle was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. The tariff, the questions of restricting immigration, and of the assumption of the telegraph system by the National Government, are expected to be the principal subjects which will occupy the attention of legislators during the session. The object of the restriction of immigration is, according to those who are promoting the measure, to prevent the importation of Mormons, Socialists, Anarchists, and those who would be likely to be dependent on the public for support. The measure to hand over the telegraphs to the Government is likely to meet with strenuous opposition, as many believe that immediate relief would attend it, from the great entanglement of political patronage, while on the other hand, though private speculators might make use of the knowledge which passes through their hands, hitherto from a prudent regard for the credit of the telegraph companies, the managers have kept the telegraph as a confidential transmitter of intelligence.

RUSSIA has massed large bodies of troops on her Western frontier, thus threatening Austria, so that it is feared that within an incredibly short space of time war on a large scale may again break out. As usual, however, the Czar and the Russian newspapers declare that their intentions are peaceful. Austria declares that she is prepared for any emergency. The *Feather-Lloyd*, in a warlike article, says: "The Russian army is inferior to that of any of the great powers. Austro-Hungary will be able to fight Russia unaided." Many well-informed persons think that Russia may threaten, but will not venture to challenge the triple alliance. The Bourse at Vienna is feverish, fluctuating according to the intensity of the varying rumors. On the 16th instant, Austrian rents declined two per cent. Anglo-Austrian bank shares fell from one hundred and three to ninety-four, and then recovered to ninety-six. Still later advices indicate that Germany and Austria are very likely to declare war, which will be initiated in the spring, to check Russian aggressiveness; and that both powers are making their preparations on a large scale.

SPECIAL TO THE CATHOLIC RECORD. MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Ann's Church was on the evening of Sunday, the 11th, the scene of a most impressive demonstration. The celebration was in honor of our Lady of Perpetual Help, to invoke her intercession on behalf of the parish that it might be spared the visitation of sickness or contagion. The sacred edifice was filled long before the appointed hour. The ceremonies were opened with prayer, followed by a sermon, after which a procession composed of the children of the parish was formed, and headed by the sanctuary boys bearing aloft the picture of our Lady, and the banners of the Immaculate Conception, and carrying lighted tapers, wound their way through the aisles, solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed. Rev. Father Gaudin, pastor of St. Ann's, celebrated, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. The beautiful marble altars were resplendent with countless lights. The singing of the choir was in keeping with the grandeur of the occasion.

The monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society was held on the 11th. The attendance showed a marked increase over previous meetings. The religious exercises in St. Patrick's church were largely attended by non-members. The Rev. J. A. McCallen preached a most eloquent sermon on the vice of intemperance—the evils of drinking liquor to excess was graphically described. A large number took the pledge. Mr. Edward Murphy presided at the business meeting. The monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society was also largely attended. Mr. P. Reilly presided. Rev. Father Strubbe delivered a very eloquent address on temperance. A special committee was, on suggestion of the Rev. Father, formed, to devise means by which to create the membership of the Society.

The business meeting of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention was held on the 13th. Rev. Father McCallen presided. The four Irish Catholic Temperance Societies of the city were well represented. Rev. Father Strubbe, Messrs. Jas. J. Costigan, Geo. Murphy, John Cogan and others delivered short addresses. The following petition was, at the suggestion of Mr. Costigan, adopted, and will be presented to the Local Legislature at its next session.

That owing to the very great increase of intemperance arising from the abuse of intoxicating liquor, and caused in a great measure by the excessive number of saloons now existing, and also the unlawful sale of liquors by the glass by grocers and others, your petitioners beg leave to suggest that the laws relating to the sale of liquor be amended as follows:—

1. That the liquor traffic be entirely separated from all other trades, especially from the retail grocery business.

2. That the number of licenses now existing be reduced.

3. That a rigid system be enforced for the purpose of stamping out illicit liquor selling.

4. That the liquors sold in licensed saloons be subject to analysis from time to time for the protection of the public against the poison now sold under the names of wines, brandies, etc.

The third lecture of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society course took place on the 14th. Mr. Henry J. Kavanagh, Advocate, was the lecturer. The subject was Gratian's Parliament, the subject traced the history of the dealings of the Imperial Parliament with the Irish Legislature, Gratian's career and Flood's rivalry, the Insurrection of '98, the extinction of Ireland's liberties by the machinations of Castlereagh. The lecturer brought his instructive, brilliant and eloquent effort to a close by an able peroration on the cheering hopes for the future, when the genius of Ireland's sons will devise means to restore to her the brilliancy and prestige of Gratian's Parliament, and add to the peace and prosperity which the country stands in need of.

A vote of thanks, moved by Mr. J. Coffey, seconded by Mr. P. O'Reilly, was unanimously carried, and, after a stirring address by Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C. M. P., the large audience dispersed, well pleased with the evening's instructive treat.

A gloom has been cast over the city, occasioned by the death of the late Rev. Father Flavien Parre Martineau, of the parish of Notre Dame. The sad event occurred at the Seminary shortly after 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th. The deceased was endowed with remarkable ability and indefatigable zeal, possessing rare talent which specially fitted him for the service of his holy calling. As a pulpit orator he had few equals, as an organizer and director of religious festivities and societies, he could not be excelled; he was a zealous advocate of temperance, and his powerful sermons on the cause have been productive of far reaching good. He was beloved and respected not only by his own people but by the community at large, and the regret at his demise is universal.

Rev. Father Martineau was born at Chauca, diocese of Lucon, (Charente, France) June 17, 1830, and was educated at the Seminary of St. Sulpice in 1852, the Seminary of St. Sulpice in 1854, served as professor of rhetoric in the Seminary the Sables d'Olonnes and arrived in Montreal in September, 1860; was attached to St. Joseph's church for some years, transferred to Notre Dame in 1864, where he has ever since labored with great zeal and devotion. Since 1870 he has yearly preached the thirty one sermons of the month of Mary and also conducted the Rosary services of the month of October. He possessed great musical abilities and generally conducted the musical portion of all the great services of the Church. On the feast of the Immaculate Conception he preached no less than five sermons, one of which was delivered at High Mass at Notre Dame. On this occasion it said he was more eloquent than usual, his voice developed a sweetness which charmed his hearers and the ideas he gave expression to were grand and lofty. The severe exertion, added to a slight cold, brought on inflammation of the lungs, which ended in death. His last moments were most peaceful, and showed a calm resignation.

to the will of Him whom he had served so faithfully. When he found himself growing weaker, he requested Rev. Father Hamon to give him absolution. The priests of the Seminary were summoned, and the last rites of our Holy Church were administered, the priests present reciting the prayers for the dying. Turning to Dr. Laramie, Father Martineau said, "It is the end, is it not, doctor? The doctor told him gently all hope was not gone, when he exclaimed, "My God, my God, allow me to die now." One of the priests present said, "Say rather allow me to suffer." "Yes, yes, anything He may wish," and, kissing the crucifix he held clasped in his hands, he passed away quietly. The remains were, on the 15th, laid in state in the mortuary chapel of the seminary. The dear father was placed in this coffin in a semi-inclined position, holding between his hands the crucifix which he always used during his life time during his temperance mission. The body was attired in the priestly robes. No less than twelve to fifteen thousand persons viewed the remains during the day, and many a tear was shed, and many a prayer was uttered for the repose of his soul. In the evening the remains were removed to the Church of Notre Dame. A solemn vigil was kept up during the night by the members of the Adoration, Neutra and kindred societies. The funeral obsequies were held on the morning of the 16th. The commodious church of Notre Dame never held within its sacred walls a larger or more sorrowful congregation, all were visibly affected. The scene was one of great solemnity and impressive grandeur. The eyes of the great assemblage would turn from the catafalque bearing the remains to the pulpit, where his eloquent lips had often pointed out the way and portrayed the bounties of the Almighty, thence again to the choir gallery from where his grand voice was often heard resounding in songs of praise and adoration. The church was draped in mourning, the sanctuary was filled with the prayers of the diocese and distant parts. His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal presided. The solemn Requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Laro, preacher of St. Sulpice, assisted by Rev. Father Guillet, of St. James, as deacon, and Rev. Father Dennis, of the Seminary, as sub-deacon. His Lordship Bishop Gradin of St. Alberts gave the absoute. After the service the remains were conveyed to the hearse and the sad cortege wound its way to the vaults of the grand Seminary, the final resting place, followed by an enormous concourse of clergy and citizens of all classes.

The late Bernard Gunning, whose death took place on the 14th, was widely known, and much sympathy is felt for his family. The deceased was a native of Sligo and was for over twenty years in the employ of Wm. Evans, the well known seedman. He was held in great esteem by that gentleman, who reposed great confidence in him. He was during his lifetime a prominent member and held important offices in the following societies: Irish Catholic Benefit, St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society, and St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society. He was also at one time a member of Branch 26, C. M. B. A. He possessed many qualities which endeared him to all with whom he came into contact. He was a warm-hearted, generous, good, honest citizen, he was only forty years of age and leaves behind a wife and three young sons, who will have the earnest sympathy of a wide circle of friends. May his soul rest in peace.

Rev. Father Coffey, Superior of the Seminary, is still suffering from a heart disease, and is now at the Hotel Dieu. Rev. Father Palatin, of St. James Church, has been removed to the Hotel Dieu, prostrated with a very severe attack of typhoid fever.

A largely attended meeting of the representatives of the various Irish Catholic Societies was held in St. Patrick's Hall on the 14th to arrange for the reception of Sir T. Gratton Emond, M. P., and Mr. A. O'Connor, M. P. B. A. He held here on or about the 31st of January. The meeting was an enthusiastic one. On motion of Mr. Edward Murphy it was agreed that the parliamentary and civic representatives together with the Presidents of various societies and a number of chosen leading citizens form the reception committee. The visitors will be presented with an address and be entertained by a banquet. The latter will also address a grand meeting on the burning question of the day, in the Queen's Hall, during their stay. A further meeting in connection with their visit will be held on the 20th, when all final arrangements will be completed. Cos.

CHURCH OF "OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL," MONTREAL.

The closing exercises of the retreat of the Children of Mary's Sodality, the benefits of which were extended to all the ladies of the parish, took place on Thursday, the feast of the Immaculate Conception. A number of new members were received. The ceremonies were most impressive, and quite in harmony with the tasteful decorations of this unique and beautiful edifice, of which it is gifted an ideal pastor, Reverend J. J. Salmon, should feel justly proud, as, owing to his untiring efforts, as well as those of his able and indefatigable curate, Rev. Father O'Daniel, its affairs are progressing so favorably as to merit congratulation from all its well-wishers.

Montreal, Dec. 10, 1887. E. C.

Behind the altar in the church of St. Bartholomew, Crowkers, Somerset, England, is a room which is said to have been formerly used as a confessional, the doors on either side being intended for the entrance and egress of the penitent. Over the former of these two doors is the figure of a sinner, intended to denote the polluted state of the conscience before the act of confession; while, over the other door, are the figures of two doves to denote the purity of the penitent soul after absolution.

It is asserted that the Shah of Persia will go to Rome, to be present at the ceremonies of the Papal Jubilee.

THE CAUSE IN ENGLAND.

BY J. J. CLAWY, M. P., B. L. In the eighteen months that have elapsed since the commencement of the Home Rule struggle in England...

It was, on the Liberal side, a time of doubts and fears, and confusion. Very many even of the men who had remained true to Mr. Gladstone...

As it has been in Scotland with the Irish members, so it has been in England. They have been for many months, and are still, in universal demand...

Even Mr. Goschen admits that by "presenting their plausible case" to the masses of the people the Irish members have won election after election...

Some of the experiences of the Irish members in England have been of a nature to console them for much of the suffering of the present period of trial.

the Home Rule candidate at one of the elections which took place at a distance of over one hundred miles from their home...

It is not, however, all plain sailing with the Irish members on English platforms. They sometimes meet with audiences that are not only apathetic but hostile...

In England, as in Scotland, the masses of the people, generally speaking, seem to be on Mr. Gladstone's side—a fact which is not practically contradicted by the circumstances...

The farmers of England, I think, are generally speaking, against Home Rule, and the worst of this is that a good many of them endeavor to influence the agricultural labourers and succeed in the effort.

On the whole, the Irish cause has not yet made such progress in England as it has made in Scotland; but the progress it has made is making it to my mind as satisfactory as under all the circumstances...

That pure blood is the life nourishment of the body, and means perfect health no one can deny. Cleanse the blood from all impurities with B. B. B., the best blood purifier known.

CELTIC ANTIQUITY.

Report by the Ottawa Union of a lecture delivered before the St. Patrick's Literary Society of Ottawa, on Wednesday evening, the 20th December, 1885, by Rev. Eneas Mac Dawson, L. L. D., F. R. S., &c., Ottawa.

By some mistake the lecture had been announced as "Celtic Literature." He would not, however, at present undertake a subject so difficult and extensive.

The Celtic populations of Ireland and the Western parts of Scotland enjoyed the use of letters at a very early period. They wrote or rather inscribed on tablets of beech wood with a style which resembled that of the Romans.

Dr. Brown and Rev. Mr. Young, who did not believe that any such tablets were extant, saw one of them which was found near the town of Armaigh, inscribed with undoubted Ogham characters.

Without the use of letters as a safeguard, the language spoken by the Celts of Ireland could not have retained its purity to the time when they came to have relations with the rest of Europe.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a judicious use of the most powerful and reliable of all purgatives, Dr. Cassell's Food and Life Pills...

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from alluding to the music and the harp of Erin. The early structure of the harp is not known. But there is no doubt that it was a stringed instrument, called the cruit.

Nasal Catarrh—Not Consumption. GENTLEMEN:—I have obeyed you to the letter, by sending my nose, and inserting the medicine into my nostrils.

TACTICS OF INFIDELS. BY THE REV. L. A. LAMBERT, -AUTHOR OF- "NOTES ON INGERSOLL." Price, 30 Cents.

The following is Father Lambert's preface to this excellent work: In 1882, a series of letters reviewing Ingersoll's tactics and assertions against Christianity and religion in general, as exhibited in two articles published by him in the North American Review.

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Now is the demand is no greater than the demand for LASSIE CIGARS. Why? Because they are becoming so popular.

NOTICE. HAVING purchased the stock of Mr. C. McShane, Tobaccoist, my friends and the public generally will find the largest, finest and freshest stock of goods in the city.

McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells, Cast Iron, Brass, and other metals. Also, all kinds of machinery, and repairs of all kinds.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Cast Iron and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free.

CARRIAGES. W. J. THOMPSON. King Street, Opposite Bevers House. Has now on sale one of the most magnificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES.

DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY. 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 a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrow to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if so desired.

F. B. LEYS, MANAGER. OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St. London Ont.

Good-by, Friend World! I'm going home. I'm not going to stay here any longer. I'm not going to stay here any longer.

Good-by to Flattery's fawning face. To Grandeur with his wimpy glance. To upstart Wealth's averted eyes.

I do not seek my own hearthstone. I do not seek my own hearthstone. I do not seek my own hearthstone.

Oh, when I am safe in my svanah I mock at the pride of Greece and Rome. And when I am safe in my svanah I mock at the pride of Greece and Rome.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMON FOR EARLY MASSES. By the Paulist Fathers.

Refreshed in their Church of St. Agnes, Fifty-ninth Street and Avenue, New York City.

THIRD SUNDAY OF ADVENT. "In everything by prayer and fasting, let your hearts be bound to God."

Christian civilization is a powerful influence in the world. Without it this nation would not be what it is.

What shall we ask, brethren? What shall we ask, brethren? What shall we ask, brethren?

Whatever may be the trials we can rejoice in the Lord, and by remembering that God will listen to our prayer, and our Blessed Mother Mary will intercede for us.

Stopping Paper. "There must be somebody paper, for I ordered my paper, and I know three or four men mad and stopped their paper."

A High Valuation. "If there were only a Hagyard's Yellow Oil in the world, I would give one hundred dollars for it."

Keep in Good Health. This injunction applies to mental, but the physical health, rheumatism, and humors of the blood are prevented by Burdock Blood Bitters.

On the Platform. Public speakers and sinners are alike to be rebuked, and it might be prevented by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral.

NASAL BALM. A POSITIVE Cure For GOLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, RHY FEVER, &c.

Beware of dangerous and harmful Liniments, Salts and Counterfeit powders. Nasal Balm is entirely different from any other preparation.

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F. B. LEYS, MANAGER. OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St. London Ont.

Good-by, Proud World!

Good-by, proud world! I'm going home; From art not my friend; I am not thine; Too long through weary crowds I roam...

I go to seek my own heart's home, Borne on my own hills alone; A secret land in a pleasant land...

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

Frenched in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth Avenue, New York City.

THIRD SUNDAY OF ADVENT. In everything by prayer and application and thanksgiving, let your petitions be made known to God in the days of the day.

My brethren, what are the petitions or requests we would like to have made known to God? Are we to seek only for personal favors; or should we extend our sympathies beyond the limits of our own selfish interests?

One stays away through pride, but a Christian must be "meek and humble of heart." Pride made the angels fall. Turn your eyes towards the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity.

What shall we ask, brethren, for our homes? That happiness may always remain in them; that vice and folly and falsehood may never be permitted to enter them.

Stopping Papers. "There must be somebody backing that paper, for I ordered my paper stopped, and I know three or four more who got mad and stopped theirs, but the paper comes to come out just the same."

A High Valuation. "If there were only one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba, I would give one hundred dollars for it."

Keep in Good Humor. This injunction applies not only to the mental but the physical welfare.

On the Platform. Public speakers and singers are often troubled with sore throats and hoarseness and are liable to severe bronchial attacks.

THE CONFSSIONAL.

THERE YOU CAN REST, MY LADEN SOUL, AND BE REFRESHED.

Turn here, weary pilgrim, on life's journey—rest here sin-laden soul! The Saviour calls you to come and be refreshed. There you can lay down your burden at the foot of the cross, here you can take up His, for He has said: "My burden is light and My yoke is sweet."

Here at the confessional the sinful and the innocent meet. Here your forefathers came to receive spiritual consolation in their days of joys and sorrow.

One stays away through pride, but a Christian must be "meek and humble of heart." Pride made the angels fall. Turn your eyes towards the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity.

One stays away on account of shameful sins committed. In a case of this kind St. Francis de Sales said what every priest feels and could say with equal truth. This saint has expressed his delight at the contrition of a penitent; but the penitent remarked: "You only say this, Father, to console me; but your heart must be filled with detestation for so great a sinner."

My friend, bear with me while I tell of the confessional, that others may take heart. Here at this blessed place the soul is refreshed, in order to renew the struggle that has descended from heaven. Is not this enough? You who have read this will see that there is still a light in the Church and a faithful priest in the confessional.

There must be somebody backing that paper, for I ordered my paper stopped, and I know three or four more who got mad and stopped theirs, but the paper comes to come out just the same.

Mr. Henry Harding, of Toronto, writes: My little daughter, seven years of age, has been a terrible sufferer this winter from rheumatism, being for weeks confined to her bed, with limbs drawn up, which could not be straightened, and suffering great pain in every joint of limbs, arms and shoulders.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it is not equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

THE EXAMPLE SET US BY THE PURITANS.

N. Y. Catholic Review.

Our dear friends, the descendants of the old Puritans, are very much exercised in those days lest the "Remnants" get the upper hand. In answer to the question, "What then?" we are told that the poor Protestants will be persecuted, deprived of their rights, and read know what will become of them at last.

This question has been suggested by reading an exceedingly interesting article in the November number of the Magazine of American History, entitled "The Monks of Shelter Island, Historic Home of the Sylvester, by Maria J. Lamb."

And led by him no man nor devil I fear: So the gray Southwicks from a rainy sea, Saw, far and faint, the loom of land and the wave.

And the writer goes on to say that "The son and daughter of the Southwicks were fined ten pounds each, and, as an expedition for raising the money, the General Court at Boston absolutely passed a resolution to sell them into slavery, and to offer them to one sea captain after another for the markets of Virginia and Barbados. No buyer could be found: the inhumanity was too glaring."

But we have no heart to continue the melancholy and disgusting details. We take no pleasure in reproducing facts which are familiar to all who know anything of our early colonial history.

A Quarter of a Century. For more than twenty-five years has Hagyard's Yellow Oil been used by druggists, and it has never yet failed to give satisfaction as a household remedy for pain, lameness and soreness of the flesh, for external and internal use in all painful complaints.

Persons of Sedentary Habits, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, oramp the stomach, weaken its muscles, and incur dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and safest medicinal resource is Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, the Great Blood Purifier and which is especially adapted to Indigestion, Bilelessness, Constipation and Poverty or Impurity of the Blood.

NATIONAL PILLS are the favorite purgative and anal-bilious medicine; they are mild and thorough.

Catarrah, Catarrhal Dea nos, and Hay Fever.

A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal dea nos, and hay fever, are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home.

Dr. W. W. Maguire, of Franklin writes: I was afflicted with pain in my shoulder for eight years—almost helpless at times—have tried many remedies, but with no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. After a few applications the pain left me entirely, and I have had no return since.

To Remove Dandruff.—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet.

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The publishers respectfully invite your kind attention to the following selection of Holiday Presents, which will be found attractive as well as most pleasing gifts at this season of the year, consisting of:

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Conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, London, Ont. Locally unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air, bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE Huron, Sarala, Ont.—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 founded on Modern, Spanish, Italian and Latin per annum, \$10. For further particulars apply to Mother Superior, Box 20.

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URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, Ont.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies, this institution is pleasantly situated on the 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 lawns, shrubbery, 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-work, and all the latest fashions. Board and tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, drawing, and Painting, for further particulars apply to Mother Superior, Box 20.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, Ont.—The students embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$100 per annum. For full particulars apply to Rev. Dennis O'Connell, President. 45-1/2 Professional.

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CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the home of Mrs. J. J. Conroy, Castle Hill, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MARTIN O'SHEA, Pres., J. J. CONROY, Sec.

FLOWERS EXTRA STRENGTH STRAWBERRY. Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness, and Summer Complaint; also Cholera Infantum, and all Complaints peculiar to children. Testing, and will be found equally beneficial for adults or children.

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FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, pure, and effective Destroyer of Worms in Children or Adults.

Electricity, Mollere Baths & Sulphur Saline Baths.

URE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. J. G. WILSON, LECHEOPATHIST. 227 Dundas Street.

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The New Shoe Store when you are in want of Boots and shoes. My stock is all new, of the best material, and the prices are as low as any house in the trade. Remember, we have our own self-made sturdy goods that we are selling at half price in order to get rid of them—M. G. PAINE, first door west of Thomas Beatt & Co's.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nourishment, keep the system, should take Harkness' Beef, Iron and Wine. We are sure in saying there is no preparation in the market which will give better results. In bottles at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

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NOTICE. COAL & WOOD. We would respectfully announce that we have bought the coal and wood yard lately occupied by James Sloan, as agent for G. H. Howard & Co., and are prepared to furnish coal of all kinds and hard and soft wood, cut, split, and delivered. We have purchased a supply of coal from the best mines and can fill all orders promptly. Give us a call. Telephone.

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GO TO MILLER'S BAZAAR FOR THE GREAT BARGAINS. Shirts, Flannels, Ticking, Grey & White Cottons, Yarns, Table Linen, Crotonas, Laces, Hosiery, Dress Goods, etc. See our 25-inch Grey Flannel for 25 cts. See our 25-inch Grey Flannel for 20 cts. See our 25-inch Grey Flannel for 15 cts. All wool Shirts and Drawers 50c. each. Don't miss the place where you can buy \$1.00 for 85 cents.

JOHN A. MILLER & COY. 240 Dundas Street.

CHURCH PEWS. SCHOOL FURNITURE.

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

Bennett Furnishing Company, LONDON, ONT., CANADA. References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia; Rev. Father Gifford, Holywell; Rev. Father Corcoran, Parkhill; Rev. Father Ingersoll; Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

CELEBRATED COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER. It contains neither alum, lime, or ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitution with perfect safety. Its great merit arising from its being intrinsically the BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as being thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition is made of Varieties in this simple name: COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE. Trade Mark on Every Package.

WILLIAM HINTON, UNDER-SEKER, ETC. The only house in the city having a Complete Assortment of Carriages. First-class Hearses for hire. 202 King Street, London. Private residence, 254 King Street, London, Ontario.

TO THE CLERGY. The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel assured, be glad to learn that WILLIAMSON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of St. Ignace Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for altar use.

C. M. B. A.

Rev. Father Deane has sent the Grand Secretary a petition for a charter to establish a C. M. B. A. Branch in Montreal.

Bro. O'Meara, of Peterborough, will organize Branch No. 66, at Peterboro, on 29th inst., and Branch 67, at Mettoba, on 29th inst.

The Grand Secretary has received from Bro. Wainart, C. M. B. A. Deputy, a petition for a charter to establish a Branch in Midway. From the number of names on petition this will no doubt be a large Branch.

On Tuesday evening, 13th inst., Bro. O'Meara, C. M. B. A. Deputy, Peterborough, addressed a large meeting of Catholics in Lindsay, on the objects and workings of the C. M. B. A. Mr. O'Meara answered all questions very satisfactorily, and the result will be a large C. M. B. A. Branch in that town very shortly.

Wallaceburg, Dec. 8th, 1887. Received from Dennis Duggan, Esq., recording secretary of Branch No. 23, C. M. B. A., two thousand dollars, beneficiary of my husband, the late Thomas O'Connell of said Branch. AMBROSIO CLAR. Witness—Myrtle McCarron.

Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1887. Received of L. Laframboise, Recording Secretary of Branch No. 29 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, two thousand dollars in full, for beneficiary of my wife, the late Mrs. Elizabeth O'Connell, widow of said deceased. L. J. BELAND, E. M. COLE. Witness—L. J. Beland, E. M. Cole.

The following are the branches that up to this date, Dec. 30th, have paid No. 15 assessment with the date on which the money was received at the Grand Secretary's office: Branch No. 61—Merritt.....Dec. 10 " 39—Neustadt....." 12 " 1—Windsor....." 13 " 13—Stratford....." 13 " 23—Seaford....." 13 " 25—Oaygo....." 13 " 36—Port Lambton....." 13 " 51—Barris....." 13 " 63—Mount....." 13 " 9—Kingston....." 14 " 32—Wingham....." 14 " 50—Montreal....." 16 " 28—Montreal....." 17 " 62—Winnipeg....." 19

Resolutions of Condolence.

St. Agatha, December 12th, 1887. At the last regular meeting of Branch 10, St. Agatha, held on Saturday, the 10th December, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, in the providence of the God of Wisdom the long and useful life of Mr. Anthony Kaiser, father of our esteemed Brother, Joseph Kaiser, has been brought to a close, and whereas, in his death our church loses a faithful and devoted son and upright citizen, and our brother Joseph Kaiser has suffered bereavement by losing a very good father,

Resolved, that we, the members of Branch 10, do hereby signify our deepest feelings of sorrow, and extend to our brother, Joseph Kaiser, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the loss he has sustained. Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Kaiser, and also inserted in the CATHOLIC RECORD and the C. M. B. A. Monthly. JOHN NOLAN, President, W. E. HANNA, Secretary.

London, Dec. 19, 1887.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—At the last regular meeting of Branch 4, C. M. B. A., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Joe Ryan, deceased, that his Branch, in the death of Bro. Ryan, has lost a true and good member, his family a kind and affectionate husband and father.

Resolved, that the members of this Branch tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved wife and children in this their sad hour of sorrow and affliction. Resolved, that our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother and also published in our official organ the CATHOLIC RECORD. Committee—M. Hartman, Philip Cook, W. COROBAN, Rec. Sec.

Visit of the Grand President to Guelph.

The regular meeting of Guelph branch, No. 31, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, was held on Monday evening. What made it a more than usually interesting meeting was the presence of the Grand President of the Order in Canada, Mr. D. J. O'Connor, of Stratford. That gentleman had arrived by the 5-43 train, was received at the depot by the officers of the Branch, and most heartily welcomed to the Royal City. It was the Grand President's first fraternal visit to Guelph branch, and the members of the Order here took pains to mark the event as one fraught with unusual pleasure to them.

The meeting was rendered important too by the circumstance that it was the night for the annual election of officers. This interesting feature of the proceedings terminated with the following result: President—Bro. James Keough First Vice-President—Bro. E. Korman Sec. Vice-President—Bro. E. Hartnett Recording Secretary—Bro. Jas. Wicks Assistant Secretary—Bro. M. Cheevers Financial Secretary—Bro. C. C. Collins Treasurer—Bro. Wm. Barlow Guard—Bro. Thos. Drohan

Trustees for two years—Bro. W. Kennedy, M. J. Doran, M. Dugan. Representatives to Grand Council—Bro. E. J. O'Brien and F. J. Woods. The Grand President delivered an interesting and instructive address on the aims, objects and workings of the association. He pointed out the duties of members, and exhorted the brothers to practice earnestly the precepts of the Order which tended to elevate and

enable the mind and broaden the sympathies of the heart.

THE SUPPER. When the meeting adjourned the brethren repaired to the City hotel where Bro. Brennan had prepared for them an excellent supper. Bro. Kennedy, president of the branch, occupied the chair. On his right sat the guest of the evening and on his left Chancellor O'Brien. The vice chair was filled by Bro. Coffey.

When the supper was done justice to the chairman arose. Owing to the lateness of the hour he would dispense with the usual preliminaries and at once propose the health of their Grand President. The toast was most heartily honored. The Grand President in reply expressed his high appreciation and deep gratitude to the members of the branch for the honor they had done him in providing this entertainment. He was very much pleased to see such interest manifested in the association by the Guelph brothers. A paternal feeling was entertained by him for this branch for he had the honor of helping to organize it. Alluding to the work of the Grand Council, the speaker paid a flattering compliment to Bro. J. O'Brien, representative of the Guelph Branch. He was held in the highest respect and esteem by the members throughout the country. With him as its representative the interests of the branch would not suffer. The association was doing a great work going on in its noble course smoothly and harmoniously. Whenever a branch had been established all were found in good standing and paying their dues promptly. This spoke well for an association that is yet in its infancy. Inaugurated in 1879, the association has made good progress from the commencement. It now had a membership of between 17,000 and 18,000. There had been paid out to widows and orphans considerably over \$1,000,000. This was a grand thing. It lay with the brothers to continue the good work. They should endeavor to swell the ranks, induce their friends to become members, and in every way work for the society. There was no question as to its permanency. A reserve fund had recently been established, and it was contemplated to have a separate beneficiary from the United States. They did not wish to see the fraternal relationship existing between them and their American brethren separated, but only in a financial sense. The Grand President concluded his speech with happy terms of gratitude and brotherly sympathy.

Bro. E. J. O'Brien paid a high eulogium to the Grand President, commending the work he had done, and said that the association was proud to have such a man at its head. Mr. O'Brien then spoke in favor of financial separation with the United States, and stated if it had been accomplished before the Canadian Order would have been much better off. He concluded by expressing his pleasure at being present on this occasion, and hoping that the visit of the Grand President would result beneficially.

The toast "The Press," was duly honored and responded to by representatives present. Bro. Kennedy sang with much feeling "The Beautiful Wreath of the Shamrock."

"The New Officers" were toasted amidst great enthusiasm. Bro. Heffernan proposing the toast. Bro. Keough, the newly elected president, made a fitting response. Vice-chairman, Bro. Coffey, in a neat and appropriate speech, proposed the health of the "Chairman." On it being honored Bro. Kennedy suitably expressed his thanks.

Bro. Doran coupled the "Host and Hostess" with a toast, to which Bro. Brennan replied. With cheers for the Grand President the gathering broke up.

Election of Officers.

BRANCH 26. President—James Meek First Vice-President—J. J. Curran Sec. Vice-President—Patrick Murray Recording Secretary—F. O. Lawlor Assistant Secretary—J. T. Lyons Treasurer—T. J. Ryan Financial Secretary—T. J. Foy Marshal—H. J. Ward Guard—M. Higgins

Trustees for two years, T. F. McGrail, J. O. Beaulieu, James Tyrrel. Finishing term, T. Connolly, John Scanlan. Bro. O'Brien, elected representative, T. W. Nicholson, retiring president takes his seat as Chancellor.

BRANCH NO. 13.

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. Dr. Kilroy Chancellor—M. F. Goodwin President—E. O'Flaherty First Vice-President—John Duggan Second Vice-Pres.—James Douglas Rec. Sec.—Thos. Douglas (re-elected) Assistant Rec. Sec.—Thos. Routledge Fin. Sec.—M. J. Dillon (re-elected) Treasurer—M. F. Goodwin Marshal—Thomas Kelly Guard—Henry O'Neil

Trustees for two years—E. Fitzgerald and F. E. Goodwin. Trustees for one year—E. O'Flaherty, James Douglas and John Hoy. Representative to Grand Council—E. Fitzgerald. Alternate—M. F. Goodwin.

BRANCH 36.

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. N. Dixon President—P. J. Gilroy First Vice-President—George W. Downs Sec. Vice-President—Michael O'Leary Recording Secretary—Nicholas Hall Asst. Recording Secretary—Jan. O'Leary Financial Secretary—Philip O'Leary Treasurer—Thomas Murphy Guard—John Hennigan

Trustees for two years, James O'Leary, Nicholas Hall. For one year, John McCarron. Representative to Grand Council—John McCarron.

BRANCH 62.

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. F. Marselle President—Jacques Pajot First Vice Pres.—Jacques Menforton Second Vice Pres.—Delia Desautel Recording Sec.—Donus Petrimoulez Assistant Rec. Sec.—Olivier Roume Financial Sec. Sec.—Eli Benoitest Treasurer—Benji Manforton Marshal—Pierre Drouillard

Guard—Sophie Dupuis

Treasurer, Leon Bondy, Jacques Pajot, Benji Manforton, Sophie Dupuis, C. L. Fave. Delegate—Donus Petrimoulez.

BRANCH 85.

Chancellor—Dr. Harrison President—John Donegan First Vice President—Tosa, Cummins Second Vice Pres.—John M. McDonald Recording Secretary—John Lally Assistant Secretary—M. L. Smyth Treasurer—Patrick Donnan Financial Secretary—J. F. Tobin Marshal—Patrick Donnan, "Loeks" Guard—Lawrence Farrell

Trustees—Thomas Kavanagh, F. J. Brennan, J. P. Cummins. Grand Council Representative, Rev. Charles B. Murray. Alternate, Dr. H. J. Harrison.

BRANCH NO. 80.

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. T. E. Donnelly President—T. P. Tasey First Vice President—F. Carroll Sec. Vice President—J. Rosch Treasurer—S. Cross Recording Secretary—O. Brady Assistant Recording Sec.—D. F. Ferguson Financial Secretary—F. Kelly Marshal—A. Duggan Guard—J. Farrell

Trustees for two years, H. Bolduc, J. Dreyer, H. Donahue; Trustees for one year J. Coffey, M. Donnelly. Representative to Grand Council, T. P. Tasey; Alternate to Grand Council, S. Cross.

BRANCH NO. 8.

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. Fr. William, O. S. F. Representative to Grand Council, and Chancellor—W. A. Dumas. President—F. W. Robert First Vice President—W. P. Killackey Second Vice President—E. Laurendeau Recording Secretary—G. F. Kuhn Assistant Secretary—Wm. J. McRener Fin. Sec. (re-elected)—J. W. Tardiveau Treasurer—Francis Robert Marshal—Jas. H. Reilly Guard—E. Beardon

Trustees for two years—W. P. Killackey and G. F. Kuhn.

OBITUARY.

Mr. John Flood, London Township. We regret very much to announce the death of an old and very highly respected resident of London Township, Mr. John Flood. He passed away in the 84th year of his life. His death took place on the 15th of December. The deceased came to Canada about the year 1820, and was identified with all the trials and hardships of the early settlers. He bought a farm in London Township, on the 10th of October, 1820, and resided there until the time of his death. He leaves a wife and ten children, all of whom are engaged in business of various kinds and highly respected. The funeral took place on Monday last, at his family residence, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where a requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Walsh. Rev. Father Tierman, after the holy sacrifice of the mass was concluded, referred to touching terms to the life of the good and venerable man whose life work has now been brought to a close. The kindly reference of the rev. gentleman to the character of deceased was indeed richly deserved. He was a true son of old mother Erin and a steadfast and earnest adherent of the grand old faith of St. Patrick. By his relatives and neighbors he will ever be remembered for his many sterling qualities, and all we know will join with us in a prayer that he is now enjoying the reward of his faith and good works.

ONTARIO LOTTERIES.

During the last session of the Ontario Legislature "an Act Prohibiting certain Church Lotteries" was placed on the statute book of Ontario. These statutes, however, will not be in force until December 31st, 1887, and will not, on that account, interfere with the Bothwell drawing of prizes which will take place without fail on December 26th and 27th, 1887. As this is likely to be the last legal lottery held in Ontario, for some time, our readers are requested to send \$1 to Bothwell at once. There will be no postponement; six hundred dollars' worth of prizes will be given away by lot at Bothwell December 27th. Prizes already awarded: Mrs. Jarvo, Cornwall, \$5; Mr. Kane of Toronto, \$10; Mrs. Sullivan of Indians, \$10; the last bassar letter that reached Bothwell on Monday, December 19th, was sent by Madame Brouseau, of Canadaire, and she will receive \$20 in gold.

Now the last \$1 bassar letter reaching Bothwell December 27th will entitle the sender to \$25 in gold besides giving five chances on \$600 worth of other prizes. This is a rare offer and should not be missed, and in order to give persons at a distance a fair chance the letter must bear the post mark "December 26, 1887." Two days, December 26th and 27th, will bring a letter to Bothwell from any part of Ontario or Quebec. This is the last appeal in aid of the Bothwell bassar that will ever appear in the Record. Father McKeon went to a great deal of trouble and expense in sending tickets to all parts of Canada, and he will be ever grateful to his many friends if they help him to pay off a church debt that was contracted before he took charge of the indebted mission.

Resolution of Condolence.

Hamilton, December 11th, 1887. At a special meeting of St. Mary's Branch of the League of the Cross, held December 11th, the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted. Moved by Bro. J. P. Holden and seconded by Bro. J. F. Shaw. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to take to himself Mrs. Nicholas Bucke, the beloved mother of two of our beloved members, Nicholas Bucke, Jr., and William Bucke, be it therefore Resolved, That our deepest sympathy be conveyed to the family in the loss of so good and kind a mother, and we earnestly pray that our divine Saviour may shed on them the balm of sweet consolation and Christian resignation to bear the loss they have sustained. Be it further Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the League, that a copy be sent to Bro. N. and W. Bucke, and also that a copy be inserted in the Times and Spectator of this city, and in the CATHOLIC RECORD of London. Jas. J. McCALLUM, Sec. pro tem.

Benziger's Catholic Home Almanac.

For 1888.

By the time this issue of the Record reaches our readers our first shipment of Almanacs will have arrived. They will be mailed to those who send for them in the order in which remittances are received. Send 25c in stamps or scrip. Address Thomas Coffey, Catholic Record Office, London Ont.

DR. ORVILLE.

Dr. Orville has located permanently in El Paso, Texas, (P. O. Box 153) and would like to hear from all his old patients and friends in and about London.

THE IRISH CAUSE IN OTTAWA.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Ireland was held in Ottawa last week in St. Patrick's Hall. Among the prominent persons present were many French Canadian, Scotchmen, and Englishmen. The majority were representatives of the Irish National League, presided over by Mr. C. J. Higgins, president of the Irish National League, presided. Others who participated in the proceedings were: Hon. E. W. Scott, Mrs. John Costigan, P. Backerville, M. P. P. Thos. Gorman, G. O'Donohy, J. B. Lynch, M. C. McCormack, P. Dunn, George Flankett, John Flankett, M. Walsh, John Devine, John Lyons, Thomas Burns, J. Burke, T. P. Harris, J. McCarthy, Jas. Higgins, J. Dunn, O. Lavacque, C. Devlin, Aylmer, A. Devine, M. Bennett, John Bennett, J. Managrove, M. Mason, M. Flood and John Dodd.

Mr. C. J. Higgins explained that the object of the meeting was to raise funds to assist Ireland in her efforts to obtain Home Rule.

The Hon. E. W. Scott being called for by the audience delivered an eloquent address, a synopsis of which we copy from the Ottawa Freeman. He said he did not think it required many words from him to explain the duties of Irishmen on an important occasion like this present one. The Irishmen who are struggling for freedom on the other side of the Atlantic have our warmest sympathy. He was anxious that the Imperial Parliament should be so kind to duty as to follow the course it was pursuing. One would fancy, he said, that the experience of the past eighty years would have convinced Englishmen that they

COULD NEVER GOVERN IRELAND by coercion. He pointed out that in any other part of the British empire except Ireland people could meet and discuss the public questions which were of interest to the country, without being subject to imprisonment. He said that in 1848 Ireland had a population of about eight millions, and while every other portion of the empire progressed and prospered, the population of Ireland had decreased until at the present time she had less than five millions of inhabitants, and her commerce had diminished accordingly. He paid high tributes to the patriotism of Lord Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, and William O'Brien, who were now in prison for demanding what the world considered was only justice for their country. The prayers of millions of people, he said, were being daily offered up that the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's health might be preserved until he would be again premier of England and bring about a satisfactory solution of the Irish question. The granting of Home Rule to Ireland would tend, he believed, to strengthen the empire and those who opposed the settlement of that question were really the parties who were weakening the empire. Mr. Scott concluded his address by contributing \$25 and said when more was wanted he would be found ready to contribute.

Hon. John Costigan was the next speaker. He said he was very much pleased with the very interesting address delivered by Mr. Scott, and he endorsed every word he spoke. He said he thought no one could deny the justice of Ireland's demands, and in her trying hour she looked across the Atlantic and to every portion of the globe where Irishmen were scattered. He never said that land which was the pride of many Irishmen at home and abroad, but he told the tale of her wrongs at his mother's knee, and he had often heard his father relate her grievances. He said he belonged to a certain political party, but he knew no party when a question like the present arose. He said if he was born in the heart of Ireland his sympathies could not be warmer than they are to-day. He was loyal to the empire to which he belonged, but there was a thing in that loyalty which withheld him from expressing his opinions. He believed the name of Mr. Gladstone would always be

REMEMBERED BY IRISHMEN with the kindest feeling, and he was not leaving in the background that extraordinary man, Charles Stewart Parnell, who was leading the Nationalist party. At least, who said that Ireland was not capable of governing herself, but he repudiated any such statement. Mr. Costigan concluded by saying that he would contribute his mite at any time any of the collectors would call at his office.

Mr. Charles Devlin, of London, was present, on being called for, delivered an eloquent address. After some discussion as to the best means of raising funds, it was finally decided to appoint a committee to canvass the different sections of the city. Liberal subscriptions were then given to aid the noble cause.

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A LONDON BOY'S SUCCESS.

Most of our young men will remember Mr. Henry Cassidy, who for many years lived in London West. They will all, we feel assured, be pleased to hear that in Des Moines, Iowa, he has earned for himself the confidence and respect of his employers to such a degree that he has been appointed assistant general freight agent of the Fairmont, Elkhorn and Missouri Railroad. We congratulate Mr. Cassidy on his deserved promotion.

On the occasion of his departure Mr. Cassidy was presented by his fellow-employees with a very valuable ebony gold-headed cane. The Des Moines Leader says that Mr. Cassidy, during his stay in Des Moines, had rendered himself deservedly popular, not alone among railway employees, but with the business people generally.

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CATHOLIC HOME Almanac

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