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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Dec. 17th, 1897.
 TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The season has now arrived when it is usual for publishers of newspapers to mail bills to those who are indebted to them. This week we have forwarded accounts to all who owe for one or more years for the CATHOLIC RECORD. We hope our good friends throughout the Dominion will respond promptly and pay what is due, or, in cases where the indebtedness is large, send at least a part, if not convenient to pay all.

The Bishop of Goulburn, New South Wales, speaking lately at a banquet, said that it was his desire to see a Catholic newspaper in every Catholic home throughout his diocese. It was only in the thoroughly Catholic journal that all events and circumstances connected with our religion and our institutions, and the general progress of the Church, were fully and accurately chronicled, and while he did not wish to offer a word of complaint about the local press, he certainly wished it to be known and wished it to be published, that he considered it was the duty of every Catholic who could possibly afford it to take a Catholic paper and pay for it. It was necessary, even for the purpose of religion itself, that they should have a Catholic press in their midst, so that the affairs of the Church in the Colonies should be placed properly before the world. He did not object to Catholics taking good papers of any kind; but he would repeat his opinion and give it as a piece of earnest advice as their Bishop, that they should take a Catholic paper and pay for it. His Lordship emphasized the justice and necessity of Catholics paying regularly for the Catholic paper when they received it. It was unreasonable to expect that they could go on reading and profiting by their Catholic paper without paying the bills when they are sent to them. It was right that the Catholic Press should be supported for it was doing a great work, and every man that took a Catholic paper should make a point of honestly discharging his financial obligation to those that publish that paper, so that the Catholic Press might flourish and prosper as it deserves.

THE FRENCH-CANADIANS AND THEIR LANGUAGE.

The citizens of St. Louis, Missouri, have decided by popular vote to have English only taught in the primary and district schools. There is a large German population in the city, and these naturally desired that German should be continued for German children. The question was made a main issue at the school-board elections, and was decided against the Germans by a majority of over four thousand.

The circumstances which brought this issue to the test were, that increased school accommodation was requisite, and there were no funds to supply this unless use were made of the funds which had hitherto been applied to the purpose of giving German instruction. It is said that for this purpose \$60,000 are paid out annually. It seems incredible that this sum should be required as an additional expense because German was taught, for if German teachers and German class books are excluded, it is perfectly clear that their place must be filled with English teachers and English books. The saving arising from the teaching of English alone cannot possibly be nearly so large a sum. Hence, as a matter of fact, the question of economy was for the most part not the point at issue at the polls. The question was, whether the public should permit two languages, English and German, to grow up together at the public expense. The people of St. Louis are, perhaps, the best judges as to how this question should be answered in their own city. Still we are of opinion that where there is a large population of Germans, or any other nationality, an injustice is done to them as taxpayers, and an injury is inflicted on the public, by the exclusion of their language from the schools. Necessarily, the children whose language is German, will, in such case, be deprived to a great extent of the benefit they would otherwise derive from attending school. It cannot be denied that the knowledge of German is highly useful, and its study should be, at least, encouraged, even though English be taught at the same time. It seems,

therefore, very arbitrary to exclude it from the school-room where Germans are numerous.

The *Mail* in commenting on these occurrences, takes occasion to renew the attack upon the French language in Canada. His inference that French should be excluded from Canadian schools, is founded on the assumption that the St. Louis people did right in voting for the abolition of German teaching. This is, after all, not so very clear, but there are reasons in favor of the French language in Canada, which do not apply to German in St. Louis. In the first place, notwithstanding all the bluster of the *Mail's* faction about the French-Canadians as aliens, and their language as foreign, such terms are quite out of place, and it betokens very little common sense or patriotism to employ them. The French-Canadians are the descendants of the original settlers and proprietors of the soil. It is true that the country was gained to the British Crown by conquest, but conquest does not give the right to ride roughshod over the vanquished in any case. Still less does it, in the case of Canada; for while the arms were still in the hands of the combatants, it was stipulated by treaty, and confirmed by solemn act of the Imperial Parliament, as a condition of the cession, that the French in Canada, in becoming British subjects, were to enjoy all the rights which British subjects enjoy. Further, the free enjoyment of their religion, laws, and customs was guaranteed to them. To infringe upon these would be to violate that treaty, and virtually to restore to France all the rights in equity which she formerly possessed over Canada. Hence the preservation of their language is a matter which essentially pertains to the French-Canadians themselves, and not to the new-comers whose meddling propensities are so strong in them that they cannot forbear from interference in things which do not concern them.

Secondly: The French speaking population are so numerous in the country, and so large a proportion of the population, that it is worse than folly to speak of depriving them by force of their language and traditions. And even if it were possible to do so, it would be simply equivalent to condemning all French-Canadian children to grow up without education. The French speaking population would be perfectly justified in protecting their natural rights by force of arms, if the attempt were made to deprive them thereof.

Thirdly: They who prate about abolishing the French language from Canada make no secret of their ultimate intention of preparing the people by this means to renounce their religion and become Protestants. This method of forcing Protestantism on the population by oppressive measures would succeed no better in Lower Canada than it has done in Ireland. It will scarcely be considered by any large section of Canadians, that it is desirable to create by tyranny a second Ireland in Canada. The advocates of this course will not find it easy to do so. Ireland was more easily dealt with by a potent neighbor whose power was sufficient to hold her down with a strong hand and arm, but the French-Canadians are too numerous to be dealt with in the same way. Besides, if this tyranny were attempted, the French-Canadians would find plenty of friends among the English-speaking provinces who would join them in resisting any attempt to impose on them a tyrannical yoke. By tyranny such as this the hostility of Ireland towards England has been created and perpetuated. It would certainly be but poor policy to make the Province of Quebec, which is the key to the commercial interests of the Dominion, hostile to the other Provinces, to which she is at present tied with the bonds of amity and fraternal feeling.

This subject scarcely calls for the amount of comment we have devoted to it, for we are quite convinced that there is no thought among people of Ontario to put the theories of the Franco-phobots into practical operation. We merely speak of it all for the purpose of putting the public on their guard against the wild and dangerous policy of the *Mail*, which has been endeavoring now for nearly two years, to create dissension in the country by exciting the religious and sectional prejudices of the people of the Dominion.

That we do not misrepresent the *Mail* or exaggerate his virulence is evident, not only from his comments on the St. Louis vote, but from his constant attacks on the people of Quebec. Another editorial article in the issue of 5th December, is merely a specimen of his rabid utterances on this subject. He complains "that the population of the town of Sudbury numbers between five and six hundred souls, fully one half of whom are French-Canadians." Two hundred and fifty or three hundred French-Canadians in one small town! Probably fifty families! By what right dare fifty French Canadian families settle in a small town of Ontario? In Eganville village, Bonaventure Co., a thoroughly French Canadian County, there are 388 English speaking inhabitants to forty French. This is all correct, according to the *Mail*. The English may invade Quebec, and no one has a right to complain. And why? Let the *Mail* answer.

"What of that?" He is speaking of the English language in Quebec, but as the language goes with the people, his words are perfectly applicable to the English people in that Province. "The English language, (and of course the English people,) accompanied the British flag into Lower Canada, and is or ought to be the supreme language there, although the use of French has always been recognized out of compliment to that people."

Canadians of French origin are, therefore, merely to be regarded as the serfs of the English, who must "be supreme." The people, the language, the laws, the religion of Quebec must all bend in subjection to the dominant Anglo-Saxons of Ontario! The *Mail* seems to forget that there are other races, speaking English in Canada, besides Anglo-Saxons. Celts, whether Scotch or Irish, form a large portion of the population, and we are sure that these will laugh to scorn the *Mail's* proposal. Englishmen, too, have too much honor and love of fair-play to desire to reduce the French-Canadians to the minor position desired by the *Mail*; and the French-Canadians have too much spirit to endure it, even if any race desired this result.

We may well apply here the aphorism of Mr. Gladstone, while speaking of Balfour:

"The Duke of Wellington could not gain this, and the Editor or proprietor of the *Mail* is not the Duke of Wellington."

In fact, by the last census the English population of Canada, by origin, is but 881,801, while the French-Canadians number 1,296,929. The Irish alone outnumber the English, being 957,403. The Scotch are 699,863. Whoever talks of race dominance talks folly, and is an enemy to the welfare of the Dominion. Dominance begets discord, and discord begets disruption.

A word more on this subject, and we shall conclude. The *Mail* says:

"The English-speaking tax-payer ought not to be mulcted in order to enable the French-Canadians to maintain and perpetuate their self-isolation."

We can scarcely credit that the *Mail* editors are so grossly idiotic as to believe the assertion implied in this, that schools for the French "mulct" the English-speaking population. The French and English-speaking populations are here on an equality. They are equally mulcted for the support of Public Schools, for their own children. It would be as reasonable to say that the French-Canadians are mulcted for the education of the English. It would be loss of time to refute the *Mail's* proposition, for every one can see its absurdity on its face.

"GROTESQUE INCIDENTS."

In Mr. Balfour's letter, to which Mr. O'Brien from his Tullamore prison-house made so unexpected and scathing a reply, reference is made to the "grotesque episode of Mr. O'Brien's clothes." In spite of his announced determination to treat Mr. O'Brien just as other prisoners are treated, he manifests a certain dread of the effect of his conduct upon public opinion. If this were not the case, there would have been no need of his letter of vindication of his course; and such a vindication! Under the impression that the object of his calumnies was so securely watched under lock and key that it would be impossible for him to expose the deception, he hesitates not to utter against him the most malignant falsehoods, in the hope that he might lower his victim in the public estimation. He wrote:

"Mr. O'Brien is not treated in Tullamore prison either with leniency or severity. He has succeeded in sheltering himself under the medical opinion that his lungs are delicate and his heart's action weak. If Mr. O'Brien refuses to wear the prison dress, force will not be applied to compel him. There is no reason why he should not fulfil his term in prison, but he cannot be safely subjected to the usual discipline."

There is something "grotesque" in the episode of Mr. O'Brien's clothes. It is a grotesque commentary on the policy of ruling Ireland with 30,000 soldiers and 10,000 policemen, with the result that the Irish spirit cannot be broken down under the infliction, but on the contrary, a sickly prisoner is able to defy a government with such paraphernalia at its disposal, and to conquer it. A wise Government would not require such a lesson to be convinced that the lawful aspirations of a nation are not to be trilled with. "Mr. O'Brien is not treated with leniency or severity," this autocrat tells us. That is to say, he is "treated like other criminals."

In the first place, Mr. O'Brien is not a criminal. Some of the Tory press in England, and some Canadian papers, have had the effrontery to compare the Irish Nationalist cause with the cause of Anarchy in America, but their attempts in this line have been received by the Irish and American, and even by the English public with the derision and contempt they deserved. Mr. O'Brien's such brutal treatment as he has experienced by mandate of Balfour, is one for which he has been honored by his countrymen and all foreign nations as a patriot, and posterity will confirm their verdict. When the Mitchellstown ten-

ants were about to be evicted on a rank-rejoinder to Mr. Balfour, and besides he shows that severity was used, not only by the contemptible theft of his clothing at midnight, while he was in the infirmary, but by the mental strain to which he was still subjected by the consciousness that he was even then exposed to be subjected to similar treatment.

REMARKABLE CONVERSIONS.

Petruchio. How bright and goodly shines the moon!
Katharina. The moon! the sun! it is not moonlight now.
Pet. I say it is the moon.
Kath. Nay, then you lie! it is the blessed sun.
Kath. Then God be blessed, it is the blessed sun!
Pet. But sun it is not when you say it is not!
Kath. And the moon changes, even as your mind.
Pet. What you will have it named even that it is.
Kath. And so, it shall be so for Katharina.
Pet.—*Taming of the Shrew.*

But a short time ago, the *Mail* had it that Mr. Mercier and his party were sold body and bones to the Church and "Ultramontaniam." He has incorporated the Jesuits . . . adopted a policy in accord with the views of the Church, sustained "Ultramontaniam and Nationalism in a concrete form," which "bodes no good either for the minority in Quebec, or for the Dominion at large."—*Mail*, 23rd July, 1887.

But in the issue of 6th Dec. we have: Mr. Mercier "is at heart a liberal of the French type . . . and what is more, his liberal supporters will not tolerate any further concessions to obscurantism . . . the sympathy of every man who prefers light to darkness will be given to Mr. Mercier."

This sudden and complete conversion of the Lower Canadian Liberals is paralleled by only one historical event we ever heard of: that is, when at some unknown date, all the pure primitive Christians, who, of course, were good Protestants, went to bed at night, and on rising up in the morning found themselves "beaught Papists."

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

The fear is very generally expressed that Mr. Sadi Carnot, the new President of France, lacks the energy and force of character necessary for the proper fulfillment of the high responsibilities which have devolved upon him. Nevertheless it is certain that he has proved great administrative ability, though in a sphere, of course, less extensive than that in which he now finds himself placed. He was educated at the Polytechnic School, and was, by profession, an engineer. After the downfall of the Empire of Napoleon III, he was Under Secretary, and afterwards Minister of Public Works under Prime Minister Ferry. His duties comprised construction and management of railways, ports, canals, rivers, etc. From 1877 to 1879, the State devoted to these works, \$5,000,000, and 14,000,000 and \$26,000,000, in successive years. Mr. Sadi-Carnot had under him 72 chief engineers, 240 ordinary engineers, and 1500 assistant engineers. This army of skilled workmen it was no easy task to manage successfully, yet Mr. Sadi-Carnot did it. The large vote which he obtained for the Presidency is certainly an evidence that those who know him best have confidence in his ability to steer the ship of state through the perils with which she is compassed, and this fact may well over-balance the gloomy anticipations of those who take only a telescopic view of the situation.

The new President is of illustrious ancestry. His grandfather was the celebrated Lazare Nicolas Carnot, Minister of War under the French Republic from 1793 to 1797, one of the prominent members of the National Convention. His father Lazare Hippolyte Carnot was a deputy from 1839 to 1848, and was a red hot Republican. Sadi-Carnot is so zealous in the same political creed that he declared he would not accept the Presidency if he required a single monarchical vote to secure the position. The election has given general satisfaction in France, and foreign powers also express themselves well pleased with the event. In Germany it seems to please, more on account of the

new President's supposed weakness, than from any other cause. It is supposed that as a diplomatist he will not be able to secure strong alliances against Germany, and that he will inaugurate a neutral pacific policy. Russia and Italy were the first to congratulate the French people on the election. The Pope has instructed his Nuncio to pay an early visit to the President, and to establish friendly relations at once with the new Administration by declaring the good-will of the Holy See towards France.

DOSED WITH HIS OWN PILLS.

Mr. Barleigh, war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, figuring as a Liberal Unionist, since his defeat by a Home Ruler in Glasgow, was particularly warm in his approval of the police-slubbing tactics at present in vogue in Ireland. Doing duty as reporter for the *Times*, he attended a meeting of the unemployed in London, and was seized and assaulted by two policemen, who marched him to the lock-up, and afterwards brought him before the Magistrate, by whom he was fined. Much sympathy is shown for Mr. Barleigh, whose experience of the "way to do it" has been rather rough. He has now some idea of the taste of his own pills.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Most Reverend John Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, is dead.

The Silver Jubilee of the Rev. John Brennan, P. P., of Pictou, will occur on Saturday, 17th December. The celebration will be deferred until after Christmas.

AMERICAN OPINION.—"Coercion has made the jails of Ireland places of honorable martyrdom, instead of disgraceful penal institutions."—*Washington Post*.

The Russians are concentrating troops along the Austrian frontier. The Austrians are replying by similar measures. It is feared that war between the two powers is inevitable.

FATHER CLAVER, who was canonized by our Holy Father on Dec. 5th, was a distinguished Spanish missionary. He was born in 1572 and died at Carthagena, South America, in 1654. He labored for many years among the slaves, and was called "the Apostle of the negroes."

The Japanese envoy presented to the Pope, on Jan. 6th, an autograph letter from the Emperor of Japan, and on behalf of the Emperor offered congratulations on the Pope's Jubilee. His Holiness conferred upon the envoy the Grand Cross of St. Peter.

MONS. TAILLIERS undertook to form a French Cabinet but failed. It is stated that any new Ministry will probably take measures to repress the Parisian tendency to revolution, by modifying the mode of election of the municipal council and by giving power to the Government to dissolve it. Senator Tirard is now entrusted with the task of forming a Ministry.

THE ARCHBISHOP of Canterbury has convoked the Pan-Anglican synod to meet at Lambeth on July 3rd, 1888. Two hundred Bishops are expected, but where they are to be found is a mystery. The former Pan-Anglican synod acknowledged its incompetency to decide questions of doctrine, but pronounced "Mar-olatory" as a practice to be condemned and did nothing else. As this has no existence anywhere, it was certainly a very safe and non-committal decision to arrive at, though it is hard to see anything practical in such a definition. It may well be wondered whether the mountain in labor will on the coming occasion produce a mouse of larger growth.

THE Toronto *Globe* says that "Rev. Father Laboureau, pastor of Penetanguishene, and secretary of the Building Committee of the church to be erected in memory of the Jesuit martyrs, is now visiting New York, Philadelphia, and other American cities, in connection with the work of the committee. The building work has been suspended for the winter, but work in preparing material for the resumption of operations in the spring is going on. Father Laboureau's work in connection with this monument to these noble martyrs has been previously mentioned. It is with him a labor of love, and it will be an achievement not only for him, but for all Canada to be proud of, when this monument to these devoted missionaries is finished and consecrated to the promotion of those truths which De Brebeuf and his companions witnessed by their death."

By the Paris *Univers* we observe that His Lordship Right Rev. J. Walsh, Bishop of London, assisted at the interesting ceremony of the renovation of the priestly promises which took place in the chapel of the Seminary of St. Sulpice on 21st ult., the feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin in the Temple. Besides

the clergy and pupils of the Seminary there were present a large number of Parisian clergy, and the Metropolitan Chapter was represented by many titheons. Four Bishops assisted, viz., Walsh, Mgr. Balduino, Mgr. Desjardins, and Mgr. Soete. His Grace Mgr. B. Archbishop of Paris, celebrated the Mass, and preached a short but eloquent sermon on the significance of the detail promises which had been taken, renewed, according to the custom of the Community, dating from its origin through the piety of the Abbe Olier founder.

On the 10th inst. a man calling himself Aubertin entered the French Chamber of Deputies and asked to see Mr. Ferry and Goblet. Only Mons. L. responded, and Aubertin fired at three times. Mons. Ferry's wound not severe. The real name of the assailant is said to be Berckin. He is a native of Rembak in Moselle. He states that he is one of a band of revolutionists, and as he was accompanied by an accomplice who intended to shoot M. Goblet, there may be truth in his assertion. He says that lots were drawn to decide who should do the first shooting, and the lot fell upon him. The shooting several quarrels between radical and moderate Deputies and were heightened by a charge in a loud voice by M. Rouvier, that radicals, by their course, had provoked weak-minded persons to acts of violence. Several duels are likely to follow.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

PRESENTATION TO DEAN GAUTHIER.
 Brockville Recorder, Dec. 8.

Last night after vesper in the church, Mr. John Murray and a number of other members of the congregation advanced to the altar and presented pastor, Rev. Dean Gauthier, on the day of his departure for Rome, with the following address and purse, containing about \$800.

To the Very Rev'd Dean Gauthier, Priest of Brockville:
 BROTHER PASTOR:—To-day for the time since your advent amongst us—some twelve months ago—there afforded an opportunity of giving expression in a feeble way to the feelings of affection and esteem—highly to be valued—which we entertain for you, father, and testifying substantially, the accompanying testimonial for him who has during his ministry proven himself a father, friend and benefactor.

The notice of your separation from for what we fervently hope may be a brief time, is short indeed, and hence efforts to make you feel the love we have for you, must needs be all far short. what we do is done from the utterance of our hearts, and every word we utter every thought and sentiment we have is sincere and true in the extreme.

You came amongst us but one year ago, and we may fairly say well you not. But in that short year you have shown us by word and deed every occasion that offered itself you came to us to make us the better of your coming.

You succeeded predecessors who won their way deep into the hearts of Brockville's people, and consequently your path might well be considered one of roses. The test before you is hard one, the duties devolving upon you great, and the means, and the at your disposal to accomplish all limited, but from the outset, and you have abundant evidence of this, you yourself resolutely to work to fill place of those who went before, and well and how nobly you have acquitted that end is testified to by the eyes we see around us to day, and heartfelt earnest prayers for your future well hearing from the lips of the of our loving parishioners who gathered about you to bid a fond adieu.

You are going from us for a short only, it is true, and we pray fervently that deep that during your wanderings abroad God's choicest blessings may flow you and your illustrious fellow voyagers, and that He who, in ages past, by His word calmed the waters, may guide your barque thru a happy passage safely back to from whom you are now about to part.

And may your rejoinder in foreign be made happy by the thought where'er you go or whate'er betide, heart's warmest sympathies go with you, and our earnest prayer will be that may come back to us in the near future with your health and strength as restored as it was this day just years ago when you returned from your journey, to your late parishioners.

We truly and thoroughly appreciate dear father, the great honor which has been conferred upon you and us by honored bishop in choosing you among so many and such good priests God's Holy Church to be his companion on this mission to our holy father, feel confident that he cannot and not regret the choice. It is not given every priest, be he ever so able or so faithful in his charge, to visit Eternal City in your present capacity in any other. We realize this appreciate fully the motive which prompted your selection—our only regret being that during your sojourn abroad you will be separated by so leagues of blue Atlantic from those esteem you so highly—that for a while we will not be able to grasp your hand or look upon your pleasant, welcome face—and will miss your kind and zealous ministry, of our spiritual life—but our hearts in their full will be with you ever.

And if the opportunity be afforded to our holy father our loyalty and convey to him the assurance that those of his people who are your care bow to him and his

the clergy and pupils of the Seminary, there were present a large number of the Parish clergy, and the Metropolitan Chapter was represented by many titular canons. Four Bishops assisted, viz., Mgr. Walsh, Mgr. Balonino, Mgr. Desforges, and Mgr. Souts. His Grace Mgr. Richard, Archbishop of Paris, celebrated the holy Mass, and preached a short but eloquent sermon on the significance of the great detail promises which had been that day renewed, according to the custom of the Community, dating from its origin through the plea of the Abbe Olier, its founder.

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To the Very Rev'd Dean Gauthier, Parish Priest of Brookville:

Beloved Pastor—To-day for the first time since your advent amongst us—now some twelve months ago—there is afforded an opportunity of giving expression in a feeble way to the feelings of affection and esteem—high to veneration—which we entertain for you, our father, and testifying substantially by the accompanying testimonial our love for him who has during his ministry here proven himself a father, friend and benefactor.

The notice of your separation from us, for what we fervently hope may be but a brief time, is short indeed, and hence our efforts to make you feel the love we have for you, must needs fall far short. Yet what we do is done from the fullness of our hearts, and every word we utter and every thought and sentiment we voice is sincere and true in the extreme.

You came amongst us but one short year ago, and we may fairly say we know you not. But in that short year you have shown us by word and deed on every occasion that offered itself that you came to us to make us the better for your coming.

You succeeded predecessors who had worn their way deep into the hearts of Brookville's people, and consequently your path might well be considered not one of roses. The test before you was a hard one, the duties devolving upon you great, and the means, and the time at your disposal to accomplish all very limited, but from the outset, and we have abundant evidence of this, you set yourself resolutely to work to fill the place of those who went before, and how well and how nobly you have achieved that end is testified by the tearful eyes we see around us to-day, and the heartfelt earnest prayers for your future we hear falling from the lips of the many of our loving parishioners who have gathered about you to bid a fond good bye.

You are going from us for a short time only, it is true, and we pray fervently and deeply that during your wanderings abroad God's choicest blessings may follow you and your illustrious fellow voyagers, and that He who, in ages long past, by His word calmed the angry waters, may guide your barque through a happy passage safely back to those from whom you are now about to be parted.

And may your sojourn in foreign climes be made happy by the thought that wherever you go or whatever betide, our heart's warmest sympathies go with you and our earnest prayer will be that you may come back to us in the near future with your health and strength as fully restored as it was this day just eight years ago when you returned from a like journey, to your late parishioners.

We truly and thoroughly appreciate, dear father, the great honor which has been conferred upon you and us by your honored bishop in choosing you from among so many and such good priests of God's holy Church to be his companion on this mission to our holy father, and feel confident that he cannot and will not regret the choice. It is not given to every priest, be he ever so able or ever so faithful in his charge, to visit the Eternal City in your present capacity or in any other. We realize this and appreciate fully the motive which prompted your selection—our only regret being that during your sojourn abroad you will be separated by so many leagues of blue Atlantic from those who esteem you so highly—that for a time we will not be able to grasp your friendly hand or look upon your pleasant, ever-welcome face—and will miss your kindly and zealous ministry, of our spiritual affairs—but our hearts in their fullness will be with you ever.

And if the opportunity be afforded often to our holy father our love long loyalty and convey to him the assurance that those of his people who are under your care bow to him and his com-

mands faithfully in all things spiritual.

Let us assure you, dear pastor, that we have learned to honor and love you for your superior ability, your unremitting efforts in our behalf in all things, your good sense, and above all and beyond all because you have ever been to us in every sense of the term "the good priest."

No matter how far away or what sun may shine on your devoted head, the earnest heartfelt prayers and well wishes of every member of your congregation will there follow.

God bless you—good priest and true—and good-bye. May your journey across the blue deep be pleasant and productive of good and lasting results, and that greater journey across the final bourne bring you to that heaven of sweet and eternal rest which your true priestly qualities merit. But may that latter journey be long deferred, and in the meantime may you be spared to "show us the way and the light" to the better end. Bless your people, Father, now before you leave us and during your absence let not the welfare of those who so anxiously await your return be least amongst your thoughts.

Signed in behalf of St. Francis Xavier congregation, Dec. 8, 1887.
JOHN MURRAY, D. W. DOWNEY,
P. CAVANAGH, M. McGLADE,
W. J. McHENRY, Wm. BLANIFF,
JOHN RYAN, H. MATHIAS,
J. C. O'DONAGH, LOUIS LAMARQUELLI,
And others.

Dean Gauthier was visibly affected and it was with a perceptible quiver in his voice that he replied. He said:

"Surely I am not expected to be able to give expression to my feelings at this time. This manifestation of your kindly regard, conveyed by the glowing words of this beautiful address and this precious gift, evinces the reality of your grief at our separation. The time of my stay with you has been short indeed, but long enough for me to recognize well and fully in you such qualities of mind and heart as have won my esteem and love. Not much more than a year ago I was a stranger to you all, but you took me to your hearts, and every day of this time has been marked by instances of your good will and to-day, on the eve of my departure, you gather about me in multitudes to express your homage and your love and to shower upon me your gifts of gold and silver and to assure me of your continued prayers in my behalf during my absence."

Referring again to the address in his hands, he said:
"My predecessors have been illustrious indeed, and not only illustrious, but good, as shown by the purity of the congregation now in my charge. As you see, I am at a loss to express my thanks, you have done so much for me, I have done so little for you; but I need not say that in my travels abroad you will be ever in my heart, for what ambition have I under God than to serve you and at whatever shrine I shall kneel my people shall be first in my petitions to God. Good-bye, my dear friends, and if we should never meet again rest assured I will still in spirit be with you, and may my friends pray for me to Almighty God that I may be under the guidance of His spirit during my absence from you and I will pray that every blessing may attend you."

He announced that Monsignor Farrelly would be in charge of the see during the bishop's absence and Father Boiston would have charge of this parish. Father Gauthier's address was brief and earnest and we regret that space and the inability of our reporter prevent us from giving a full verbatim report of it, though the extracts given are nearly in the words of the gentleman.

Dean Gauthier during his brief stay in Brookville has won the respect and esteem of our citizens generally and we cordially wish him bon voyage.

CHARITY SERMON.

In St. Peter's Cathedral, in this city, on last Sunday evening sermon was delivered by Rev. James Walsh, on the beauties of practicing the virtue of charity. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather, a large congregation assembled, and it may truly be stated that those who attended were pleased beyond measure at the brilliant discourse of the rev. gentleman. He pointed out in graphic language the great benefit, not only spiritual, but even temporal, derived by the practice of extending a helping hand to our fellow-creatures who are suffering for the want of the necessities of life. It was a fact beyond dispute, the preacher asserted, that no one ever yet complained of being brought to want through having given liberally where the needs of the poor and the lowly called for assistance. Throughout the whole world we may search out every person who once enjoyed affluence, and we may question him as to the cause of his change of circumstances. He may tell us that the cause was drunkenness, extravagance, gambling and debauchery;—he may say also that it was an unlucky investment and give a variety of other reasons to which he attributed his present condition as regards worldly goods, but never will he assert that too lavish a disposal of his goods for charitable purposes turned toward his home the tide of adversity.

The sermon occupied nearly one hour in delivery. A collection was taken up by the ladies of the Society of the Children of Mary in connection with the Convention of the Sacred Heart. Nearly one hundred dollars were added to the funds, and many a household during the coming hard winter will be gladdened by the donations of those ladies. We sincerely hope that the good and charitable Mrs. O'Brien, president of the society, and her associates will long be spared to carry on this praiseworthy work among the poor of the city.

In Good Company.

John Bright, who has relapsed into the most hopeless form of Toryism, calls Parnell, Dillon and O'Brien "rebels." This is all right. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Joan Adams were also called "rebels" by British Brigades who could not distinguish between right and wrong.

DIocese of PETERBOROUGH.

Episcopal Visit to Douro.

On Friday last, the 2nd inst., His Lordship Bishop Dowling left Peterborough, accompanied by the Rev. Father O'Connell, to pay his first episcopal visit to the parish of South Douro. His Lordship was met by a large portion of the congregation and conducted to the parish presbytery, where he remained a few moments, in order to give the people an opportunity of get settled in the church. The altar was decorated for the occasion with beautiful and costly flowers, which presented a gorgeous appearance.

As soon as His Lordship, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Kelly and O'Connell, entered the church, the choir sang the hymn "Vivis" in an excellent manner. His Lordship was then presented with the following ADDRESS:

which was read by the Reeve, Mr. Jno. Moloney:
To the Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, Lord Bishop of Peterborough:

MAY WE PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—we the parishioners of Douro, feel it a happy and joyful privilege to assemble here to-day to meet and greet your Lordship on your first episcopal visitation to this mission, and to bid your Lordship a sincere, loyal and affectionate welcome.

It is always a source of pride and happiness for us to conform to the beautiful custom, sanctioned by long traditional years, to gather around our chief pastor, on his episcopal visitation, and offer him the warm and hearty expression of their filial love, respect and veneration.

But on an occasion like this more than another it becomes for us a pleasing and loving duty to manifest the exuberance of our joy for the happy and felicitous selection in your Lordship's person as successor to the lamented Bishop Jamot whose sudden demise we deeply mourned. Since that lamentable event we eagerly looked for a worthy successor to that good, pious and saintly prelate. In our long suspense, our anxiety was at last relieved, our expectation was realized, our sorrow turned into joy and our aching hearts filled with gratitude to Heaven and to the Holy Father, for the great honor conferred on the See of Peterborough by the appointment of so distinguished a member of the priesthood as your Lordship.

As a consequence therefore we feel a just and holy pride swelling our hearts and joyfully assemble to lay at your Lordship's feet our most profound love and homage, and renew our willing and loving obedience to your high Episcopal authority.

Since your Lordship's inauguration into the See of Peterborough, we very anxiously longed to see our new Bishop, as renowned and eminently distinguished for learning, piety and eloquence, and whose magnificent qualities of head and heart, if equalled, cannot be surpassed; so to-day, thank God, this long wished-for desire has been vouchsafed us.

It is then, indeed, for us the most consoling and charming reflection to be honored with a gentleman of so distinguished virtue, holy zeal and consummate prudence, to preside over, rule and govern this young and laborious diocese confided to your lordship's care.

This high mark of distinction could not fall falling to the lot of your Lordship, as shown by the purity of the congregation now in my charge. As you see, I am at a loss to express my thanks, you have done so much for me, I have done so little for you; but I need not say that in my travels abroad you will be ever in my heart, for what ambition have I under God than to serve you and at whatever shrine I shall kneel my people shall be first in my petitions to God. Good-bye, my dear friends, and if we should never meet again rest assured I will still in spirit be with you, and may my friends pray for me to Almighty God that I may be under the guidance of His spirit during my absence from you and I will pray that every blessing may attend you."

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THE BISHOP'S REPLY.

His Lordship replied in a very happy and pleasing manner, and thanked them for the many noble sentiments expressed in the address. Personally he considered that he was unworthy of so many words of praise, but he received them as the representative of Him from whom he has his divine commission as teacher of the people.

After replying to the address, His Lordship preached one of the most beautiful and eloquent sermons ever heard there, his subject being the "Supremacy of the See of Peter," founded on the text of St. Matt., xvi, 13-19 verses.

On Sunday morning he delivered another pleasing discourse, which delighted and charmed the whole congregation. His clear and musical voice could never fail to engage the attention of the most select congregation.

people for his Diocesan debt, was heartily responded to by the members of the congregation, who contributed the handsome sum of over \$1,000, \$500 of which was a generous donation by the Rev. Father O'Connell, the parish priest.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

"O'Brien, in Ireland, is in the jail," O'Brien in Boston, is Mayor of the city, "The O'Brien family ought to move to this country."—Detroit Free Press.

It is true that the O'Brien's and other Irishmen can rise to high positions in every country but their own. However, the good time is coming when their rights and abilities will be recognized at home. It will, then, not be necessary for them to emigrate.

Mr. Macdonald, the land advocate for Scotland, implied in a recent speech that Mr. T. M. Healy had advocated the whole sale robbery of landlords. Mr. Healy challenged him to give authority for his statement. In reply, Mr. Macdonald apologized. There is more honor, or less dishonor among the fellows, than in the Cabinet. Mr. Balfour has not apologized to Mrs. Dillon, the Galway widow, though he acknowledged that he lied concerning her. Probably he does not expect Mrs. Dillon to challenge him to "the field of honor."

The Tory Cabinet are very much perplexed to know how Mr. O'Brien succeeded in writing and sending out a letter from his prison branding Mr. Balfour as a calumniator. Mr. Balfour, having his prisoner under lock and key, thought he could tell lies of him with impunity. He has discovered his mistake, and he feels sore over it. It is said there will be an inquiry as to both events, how Mr. O'Brien procured decent clothing after the official sneak thief, and how he got a letter out for publication. Coercion does not prevent the patriot's friends from manifesting their sympathy.

A large number of English newspapers published an extract, professedly taken from United Ireland. Mr. William O'Brien's paper, beginning with the words, "All Englishmen are scoundrels," and indiscriminately denouncing Englishmen in a very strong manner. The same falsehood was repeated by speakers on many public platforms, and to give it more plausibility the date has lately been attached to it, June 4th. As United Ireland, though strong in vindicating Irish rights, has never given utterance to any such abuse of Englishmen in general, the proprietors took legal steps against all who, to their knowledge, had propagated the falsehood. Apologies have been received from Mr. Doukin, M. P., Mr. Hardcastle, M. P., the Manchester Courier, the Scotch Daily News, and the Newcastle Daily Leader. Under United Ireland, casual mentions that even those who have repeated the lie in New South Wales will not escape. He is about to enter a prosecution against the New South Wales Daily News for publishing the calumny. Will any Canadian papers come in for a share of the legacy?

Well done, United Ireland! As your heroic editor is suffering in Balfour's prison, it is well to carry the war into Africa. It is but right to forge on the enemy, if you can get damages to the amount of a few thousand pounds—or force an apology, which will be almost satisfactory.

The plot to "dynamite and dagger" Lord Harrington and Mr. Goschen, reported by the Post, has fallen flat. It is now acknowledged to have been a clumsy Tory scheme, concocted to excite the prejudice of the Government's followers against the Irish Home Rulers, and to counterbalance the indignation roused by Balfour's tyrannical measures. The inherent ridiculousness of the story has been its condemnation, and the overwhelming drift of public opinion is that the Post got up the sensation at the instance of prominent members of the party. The whole fable is on a par with the Times' letter forged, and the vile calumny of the Government in employing Calverley to plan murder and midnight attacks for the purpose of creating crimes which would be an excuse for the permanence of the "Crimes Act." Such is the "plot" which has in the Toronto Mail the sensational heading "Desperate Parasitism Plot."

Ex-Mayor Sullivan has been removed to Tuolumne prison, as the Government cannot prevent manifestations of popular sympathy for its distinguished victims, if they confine them in Dublin.

The Dublin Freeman publishes a caricature representing Mrs. Peggy Dillon spanking a naughty boy, who has Balfour's face and is roaring piteously. Mrs. Dillon is saying: "Ha! you won't do it again, will you? You won't slander a decent woman any more; you naughty boy."

The libel suit of Mr. O'Donnell against the Times is exciting great interest among the Unionists, they are informed that the Times will summon the leaders of the Nationalist movement to give evidence, and they imagine that under cross examination the Nationalists will be obliged to make very damaging revelations regarding the operations of the League. These gentlemen, who can derive so much consolation from an imaginary banquet, would be very happy guests at the Banquet's feast, where nothing was served up but imaginary vivands. The Times, acknowledged to be a wholesale dealer in forgery and falsehood, is very apt to find itself disappointed in its expectations.

Mr. Dillon said in a speech at Leilington, that the Nationalists will publish an analysis showing that the persons who were on the platform at the boasted great Unionist meeting in Dublin, were chiefly Castle-chicks, Orangemen, and lawyers.

Mr. Edward Harrington, M. P. was convicted on the charge of publishing reports of the proceedings of the League, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment without hard labor. He was offered liberty if he would promise not to publish any more such reports, but as he refused to make any such promise he was committed to prison. Mr. Hooper, M. P., has also been arrested on a similar charge.

The Scotch Home Rule Union delegation, on their return from Ireland, report that the Irish demands are moderate, and that the people are Home Rulers but not Separatists; and that the National League is the chief agency for the preservation of law and order. They also say the present English Government are ineffective and irritate the Irish people.

A large meeting was held in Belfast on 9th December, under the auspices of the Protestant Home Rulers. Sir Wilfrid Lawson and other English members of Parliament addressed the meeting.

SPECIAL TO THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The monthly meeting of the St. Brigid's T. A. and B. Society was held on Sunday the 14th. The attendance was large. Mr. C. O'Brien, vice-president, presided. The principal business was the adoption of a new constitution, which rendered necessary the surrender of the Society's charter, which was, after careful and minute discussion, carried unanimously. This society was founded in 1869 by the late Rev. Augustin Campion, having for its object the promotion of total abstinence, the burial of members' wives and widowed mothers of unmarried members, the encouragement of education, the due celebration of St. Patrick's day, Corpus Christi, and the anniversary of Father Mathew. Meetings are held weekly and monthly. The Society was incorporated in 1872 by the Provincial legislature. A large amount has been paid in benefits since its foundation and the society on the whole has been very prosperous. By surrender of the charter and the adoption of the new constitution, the Society will be more under the direct control of the rev. pastor of St. Mary's church, to which parish the Society is attached. Dissensions and other matters that crept in unawares in the past, will be avoided, and the continued prosperity and success of the Society will be assured for the future.

The monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's National Society was held on Monday evening. The attendance of members was fair, and considerable business was transacted. Mr. Halpin, second vice-president, presided.

Rev. Father Limoges, pastor of Beloeil, accompanied by Mr. N. Trudel and Dr. Dermarchais, have left for Rome to attend the Jubilee festivities.

Rev. Father Reputigny has been appointed pastor of the parish of Huntingdon, P. Q., made vacant by the demise of the late Rev. Father Wood.

Rev. Father B. O'Hara of Mile End parish has been appointed pastor of Hinchinbrook, P. Q. On Sunday the 4th, after Grand Mass, the English speaking parishioners of the Mile End, assembled in the sacristy of the parish church, and presented Father O'Hara with a well-filled purse, as a slight token of the esteem in which he was held. During his service at the Mile End Father O'Hara had endeared himself to the residents of that locality and held a warm place in their affection. He carries with him their hearty and generous good wishes for his future prosperity and health, in his new field of labour.

Rev. Father Rousseau delivered a lecture, under the auspices of the Laval University on the 6th in the Seminary Hall. The audience was unusually large. The lecture was on the question of the chaotic state of the world at the creation. The rev. lecturer began his discourse by a reference to the Mosaic account of the creation given in Genesis, and gave a detailed explanation of the Mosaic narrative, combating in a masterly manner any doctrine opposed to the Mosaic account. The lecture on the whole was a brilliant and instructive discourse and much appreciated by the audience.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society will present His Holiness the Pope with an illuminated address, on the occasion of the celebration of his jubilee. The address was designed and executed by Mr. Arthur Arcand, of the Department of State, Ottawa, and reflects great credit upon that gentleman. Above the address are the words "Ia Santitas Leo XIII;" underneath is the papal arms. The sides are decorated by the Coat of Arms of the Society and the Province of Quebec, the corners are adorned with representations of the beaver, cross, sword, a plough, together with a view of city and the city arms. The wording of the address is a beautiful expression of the loyalty and faith of the members of our Canadian National Society.

The promised book prepared in commemoration of the sacerdotal jubilee of the Rev. Fathers Dowd and Toupin, celebrated in May last, has just been issued. The work is well written, neatly got up and artistically illustrated with portraits of those two beloved priests, and views of St. Patrick's Church, interior and exterior, and St. Patrick's Asylum, etc. The book should find its way, and is deserving of a place in every Catholic household.

The feast of the Immaculate Conception was observed as a holy day of obligation. The City Hall, Courts, provincial offices, banks, and Catholic business houses were closed. Services were held in all the churches and chapels of this city. His Grace the Archbishop officiated at the Cathedral. Rev. Father O'Connell officiated at Grand Mass at St. Patrick's. The sermon was preached by Rev. Fr. McCallen. Rev. Father Larue officiated at Notre Dame, assisted by Deacon and subdeacon. At the Gesù Rev. Father Hayden was the celebrant. At all the other city churches the services were most impressive, and were attended by large, devout congregations.

In the evening at St. Patrick's church, the unmarried ladies' retreat was brought to a close. The retreat began on the previous Sunday, and was beyond doubt one of the most successful ever held in that sacred edifice. The church was filled to overflowing morning and evening. The attendance far exceeded the anticipations of the Rev. Fathers of St. Patrick's. The sermons during the holy retreat were preached by the Rev. James Callaghan, Father James is noted for his eloquence, but never has he shown to better advantage than during this retreat. His discourses were marked for their brilliancy, mastery in delivery, and beyond all effective and productive of good mood. The closing services of the retreat were most impressive. They were opened with prayer by the Rev. Father Quinlivan, followed by a sermon by the

Rev. James Callaghan. Solemn Benediction of the blessed Sacraments brought the whole to a close. Rev. Father Callaghan, celebrant, assisted by the venerable Rev. Father Toupin. The altars were magnificently illuminated, and the choir, composed of young ladies, rendered the musical portion of the services with fine effect. Cos.

(Written for the Catholic Record.)

God Save Ireland.

Dear old Ireland need not flee,
From the centre to the sea,
'Tis the motto of the League in every land;
Let us rise and all unite,
With a heart and hand to-night,
And pledge that we'll support the Grand Old Man.
God save Ireland echoes Gladstone,
God save Gladstone say we all;
When on the scaffold high,
Or the battle field we die,
Oh! no matter when for Erin dear we fall!

We shall pull the Tories down,
Show that Balfour is a clown,
We have scolded, English sales, America,
Cheering on the Grand Old Man.
In the front of the van,
As he leads the masses on in grand array,
God save Ireland echoes Gladstone,
God save Gladstone say we all;
Whether on the scaffold high,
Or the battle field we die,
Oh, no matter when for Erin dear we fall!

Shout it out from every hill,
Sweep the chorus with a will,
We shall trample, tear and trample into dust
A measure base and vile,
That Russia would divide,
Oh! then rally round the Grand Old Man we will.
God save Ireland echoes Gladstone,
God save Gladstone say we all;
Whether on the scaffold high,
Or the battle field we die,
Oh, no matter when for Erin dear we fall!

'Tis a crime to-day stand,
Now that victory's near at hand,
And the tyrant all but vanquished in the fray,
Brothers pledge that we'll unite,
To achieve the precious right,
That is eighteen hundred, traitors sold
away.
God save Ireland echoes Gladstone,
God save Gladstone say we all;
Whether on the scaffold high,
Or the battle field we die,
Oh, no matter when for Erin dear we fall!

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

REV. DEAR SIR—You will permit us to address you in behalf of the Catholic University, first approved by the hierarchy of the United States assembled in Plenary Council at Baltimore, received the warmest encomiums from the Holy Father, and was by him put before the Church in America as her foremost work in the present time. Nor need we enter into details as to the future workings of the University, and the blessings, which we are confident will accrue through it to Church and country. The honor of Catholics in America is bound up with the hopes and prospects of the institution; and it becomes the duty of all to labor cheerfully and efficiently toward its success.

The bishops, whose names are subjoined to this letter, have been, together with others, appointed by the Board of Directors to solicit subscriptions for the endowment of chairs in the Divinity Department, which it is proposed to open in September, 1889. We intend to visit, during the months of January and February, a few of the larger cities: more than this our pressing home occupations will not allow us to do. We place our reliance upon the Rev. Clergy, and ask them to petition, in their several dioceses, subscriptions to our fund. The design is not to take the pennies of the poor, whose means are sufficiently drawn upon for local charities; it is rather to appeal personally to men who may be accounted comparatively wealthy, many of whom, no doubt, will be pleased to find the opportunity to take part in this great work of religion.

Furthermore, we request, in a special manner, contributions from priests themselves. Who so much as they understand the benefits to follow from the Department of Divinity in the University, to the chairs of which we shall call the ablest professors in America and Europe, and who are to be accounted so willing as they to make sacrifices in aid of religion? Is it too much to expect from each priest in America for this purpose one hundred dollars? Will you, Rev. and dear Sir, be pleased to do your share?

The sum contributed may be remitted to any of us. A receipt will be forwarded immediately. After the next meeting of the Directors a more formal receipt or diploma, will be sent, signed by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, President of the Board, and Right Rev. J. J. Kenne, Rector of the University. Names of all contributors, for the more, will be duly inscribed in the books of subscriptions, which has already been opened, and which will be preserved for all future time in the archives of the University as a memorial of the piety and generosity of Catholics in our own time.

Permit us to say that as we have now reached the history of the University project, the period of active and immediate preparations for work on buildings, and for the engagement of professors, promises of subscriptions are not of much avail. We need at once money, as we cannot assume responsibilities unless the means to meet expenses are in the hands of the treasurer.

JOHN IRELAND,
Bishop of St. Paul,
JOHN J. KEANE,
Bishop of Richmond,
JOHN L. SPALDING,
Bishop of Peoria,
St. Paul, December 5th, 1887.

\$800
In valuable prizes will be given away in Bothwell on December 26th and 27th, 1887. There will be no postponement. Send in \$1 and secure a handsome prize. Tickets 25 cents each or five tickets for \$1. The last letter reaching Bothwell on Monday, December 19th, will draw \$20 in gold; post it on Saturday, Dec 17th. The object of this bazaar is to pay off the balance of the Bothwell church debt.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers.

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

SECOND SUNDAY OF ADVENT.

"Jesus, making answer, said to them: Go and relate to John what you have heard and seen."—Matt. x. 4.

In the Gospel just read, my dear brethren, we are taught a very practical and important lesson. St. John the Baptist had been thrown into prison on account of his bold denunciation of the sins of those who were then in power.

Now, in what way did our Lord reply to this question? Did he enter into a long and elaborate argument in order to show from Moses and the Prophets that He fulfilled in Himself all that they had foretold?

Now the work of bringing back man to God, which brought our Lord down from heaven and of which He made the beginning, is continued and carried on, since He left this world, by His Church, which He founded for this purpose.

Parents need not be reminded that one dangerous rock upon which so many split, is the love of dress, ornaments and finery, and the ambition to appear.

Along with this vanity is often joined an ill-regulated complacency, which regards the only sure proof of the high estimate in which the girl is held by her suitors.

From this vanity and complacency will spring the desire to obtain such extravagant words and unwarranted liberties; if for no other reason at least as a pledge for the reality of the professions of devotedness, and as a security for the continuance of the admiration.

There may never lurk in her mind the suspicion of a moment, when all considerations for her name and fame and happiness may be discarded, and when she may unexpectedly find herself the unwary victim of violence and passion.

Hence it is that good parents, and particularly a good mother, will lead Christian girls to understand that even society and worldly people affect certain conventionalities which have the appearance at least of preventing crime.

These conventionalities are principally: To avoid solitude; to be seen in the presence of witnesses; to observe good hours, and not to frequent disreputable places.

COMPANY-KEEPING.

THE DANGERS THEREIN TO YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE DUTIES OF PARENTS.

From "Marriage," by Charles W. Woods.

The class of persons who pass through a period of informal company-keeping is numerous, and includes the young boy or girl, from fifteen or sixteen, to the adults of twenty to thirty.

Company-keeping, however serious in its consequences, is often practically considered, in its nature and progress, to be the halcyon time of life, and is frequently referred to, both by the parties concerned, and by their worldly friends, as a matter for supreme levity.

With advantage they may be instructed as to the special reasons which make unchastity in a woman so deserving of the reprobation with which it is commonly visited.

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15 Pounds gained in 3 Weeks. A Cured of Consumption. Messrs. Craddock & Co., 1082 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTHING IS LOST FOR HEAVEN.

Emile E. de Girardin, one of the writers who contributed most extensively towards spreading a revolutionary spirit among the French, was vouchsafed the wonderful grace of a death-bed repentance.

Several years ago an Italian refugee and correspondent for some Italian news papers was hiding in Paris. All his life he had been struggling for the unification of Italy against the Pope; yet, notwithstanding his errors, he was mercifully granted the grace of receiving all the consolations of religion before death.

But the millionaire belonged to an intolerant Masonic lodge. At first he kindly received the unhappy widow's request, and turned towards his secretary, purporting to relieve her need, when a thought struck him, and he brusquely asked: "Are you going to take him to the church?"

"It is his dying request," "Madam, either no church or no money," said the insolent man, in a rough voice. "What!" exclaimed the poor woman, "you, the friend of thirty years—no, so rich, you could easily—"

Right away he sent the poor woman fifty Louis d'Or anonymously, and, thanks to his liberal generosity, he had the satisfaction of giving the remains of her lamented husband a suitable burial.

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GENTLEMEN—Please send me two bottles of Dr. H. JAMES' CANARIS INDICA, one each of Pills and Ointment, for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and our medicines cured me of CONSUMPTION some three years ago. I want him to try them. I retained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I know it is just the thing for him.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes: "Nothrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the result is certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fullness after each meal."

Increase of Devotion to Our Lady.

In the first years of the eighteenth century God raised up several remarkable men to be the light and consolation of that desolate period. Among these was one Gignon de M. n. He founded two religious congregations in France—the first for men, called the Congregation of M. d. n. of the Holy Ghost, and St. Laurent sur Sevre; the other for women, devoted to nursing the sick and promoting Christian education, and called the Daughters of Wisdom. Clement XI. made him a missionary apostolic throughout France, giving him a special mission to combat Jansenism.

The great saint, the soul richest in grace and virtues, shall be most assiduous in praying to our Blessed Lady. . . . I have said that this would come to pass particularly at the end of the world, and indeed presently because the Most High, who His Holy Mother, has to form for Himself great saints who shall surpass most of the other saints in sanctity, as much as the odors of Lebanon surpass the little shrubs, so has been revealed to a holy soul whose life has been written by a great servant of God. . . . These great souls, full of zeal and grace, shall be chosen to match themselves against the enemies of God, who shall rage on all sides; and they shall be singularly devoted to our Blessed Lady. . . . By their words and example they shall bend the whole world to true devotion to Mary. This shall bring upon them many enemies; but it shall also bring many victories and much glory to God alone. God wishes to reveal and discover Mary, the master-piece of His hands, in these latter times. . . . Mary must shine forth more than ever in mercy, and might, and in grace, in these latter times. The power of Mary over all the devils will especially break out in the latter times, when Satan will lay his snares against her head."

It is a fatal sense of security awfully realized at sea. "A wet sheet and a flowing sea, a breeze that follows fast."

From his look out the faithful old captain of yonder merchantman casts an uneasy glance at the distant horizon. See! yonder a small speck of cloud "no larger than a man's hand." He watches it with his searching eyes for a few moments, then reaches for his telescope. To his experienced view, this harmless little cloud betokens danger.

Across his bronzed face there comes a look of determination, and, with quick order to the seamen, the craft is put about and all sail made for the nearest harbor, where in apparent safety the anchor is dropped, and the hardy mariners watch the approaching storm with defiance!

The decks have been cleared, the sails close furled, and all ordinary preparations made for an emergency. The storm increases but all seems safe. But see! the vessel gives a sudden lurch, turns quickly about, and away she goes! The anchor chain has broken!

This mighty ship might have ridden safely, but for one weak link in that anchor chain. The strength of the chain is no greater than the strength of its weakest link. On the sea of life, how many men are wrecked because of the unsuspected weakness of a link in the chain of health—one weak vital organ in the body.

The mystery of death is even greater than the mystery of life. We think the links of our chain are strong, but we too seldom critically examine them for our selves, and never really know that they will bear the strain that we put upon them.

"I have a friend," said Dr. Dio Lewis, "who can lift 900 pounds, and yet is an habitual sufferer from kidney and liver trouble and low spirits." The doctor, who was one of the wisest and safest public teachers of the laws of health, wrote: "The very marked testimonials from college professors, respectable physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character, to the value of Warner's safe cure, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony, I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's safe cure and analyze it. Besides I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied that the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation."

One year ago the Servis, while in a great storm, parted her two inch rudder chain—no wonder, it was rusted through! The key to human health is the condition of the kidneys, and they may long be diseased and we be ignorant of the fact, because they give forth little or no pain. They in reality cause the majority of all deaths, by polluting the blood and sending disease all through the system.

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Conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, London, Ont. Locally unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils over all other institutions. Air, bright, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercises. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed. Friends in charge, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains English and standard works. Literary recitations held monthly. Vocal and instrumental music form a prominent feature. Musical societies take place weekly, elevating taste. Vesting improvement and insuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner. Terms can be obtained on application to the Lady Superior.

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UNIVERSITY ACADEMY, CHATHAM, Ont. This Institution is situated in the town of Chatham, Ontario, and combines in its system of education, the best of both worlds. The French language with thoroughness in the rudiments as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition per annum, \$12.00; per session, \$10.00; Grammar free of charge. Music and use of Piano, \$2.00; Drawing and painting, \$3.00; Bed and bedding, \$10.00; Washing, \$2.00; Private room, \$2.00; or further particulars address: MOTHER SUPERIOR, 43-1/2

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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 orders promptly. Give us a call. Telephone.

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

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TO THE CLERGY

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel assured, be glad to learn that WILSON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Scilian 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.

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C. M. B. A.

Election of Officers. BRANCH NO 61. Spiritual Adviser—R. V. L. A. H. Allain, President—Joe H. G. Horey, First Vice-President—Joe J. Giblin, Second Vice-President—Peter Fishery, Recording Secretary—Thos. M. J. Giblin, Assistant Secretary—John McNally, Financial Secretary—James McDonald, Treasurer—M. J. Cogan, Marshall—John O'Heilly, Guard—Joseph Rigby, Trustees—D. O'Connor, Joe J. Giblin, Joe McNally, Representative to Grand Council, Joe H. G. Horey; Alternate, Joe J. Giblin.

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BRANCH 3. Spiritual Adviser—Rev. P. Ryan, Past Chancellor—Thos Tomlinson, President—Gilbert D. Deane, sec. First Vice Pres.—T. J. Park, M. D., acc. Second Vice Pres.—Gilbert Bertrand, Treasurer—Simon Bertrand, acc. Recording Secretary—P. O. Cadaret, acc. Assistant Recording Sec.—Chs. Levack, Financial Secretary—W. J. Smith, acc. Marshall—Alexander Resume, acc. Guard—Walker Burley, acc. Trustees, for one year, Jas. Resume, W. J. Smith; for two years, John Healy, Gilbert Bertrand, Chas Levack. Representative to Grand Council, Chancellor P. J. Fleming, acc. Alternate Chancellor—W. J. Smith.

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Guelph, December 2nd, 1887. Received from Mr. E. J. O'Brien, C. M. B. A. Deputy, two thousand dollars for my Beneficiary in the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, being full amount due me through the death of my late husband, John Brohan, of Branch No. 35, Goderich, Ont.

Witness, James Keough, Treasurer of Branch 30, Guelph.

Winnipeg, Dec. 2nd, 1887. To the Editor of the Catholic Record, London, Ontario.

DEAR SIR AND BRO—At the last regular meeting of St. Mary's Branch, No. 53, C. M. B. A., of Canada, it was moved by Bro J. K. Barrett, seconded by Bro. Jas. Mahoney, that a vote of thanks be tendered to bro. members of Montreal Branch for their kindness shown and services rendered Bro. M. Hughes during his sojourn there while under medical treatment. Copies to be sent the official organs for publication also to the different Branch Secretaries of Montreal, and recorded in the minutes of this meeting.

Yours fraternally, J. H. HEAR, Rec. Sec.

Resolutions of Condolence Passed by St. Ann's Branch, Montreal.

At an adjourned meeting of St. Ann's branch, No. 41, C. M. B. A., held in their hall on Monday, the 28th inst, the following resolutions of condolence were adopted.

Resolved, that branch 41, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, has learned with deep sorrow of the death of their late esteemed brother and trustee, M. Coleman, and desire to place on record the expression of the high esteem in which he was held by his brothers of this branch, and their sincere regret at his early death; That this branch, in the death of brother Coleman, has lost a valued member and officer, whose zealous devotion to the interests of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, as well as his many estimable qualities, make his loss one which cannot be too deeply felt by all its members.

That this branch desires to express the profound sympathy of its members with the relatives of the deceased in their great loss; and that copies of the present resolutions be sent to the relatives of brother Coleman, and to the press for publication.

FROM BROCKVILLE. At the last regular meeting of the Catholic Mutual Beneficial Association the Rev. Dean Gauthier was present and received an address on the eve of his departure for Rome, to which he feelingly replied.

The following officers were elected: Very Rev. Dean Gauthier—Spiritual Director, W. Braniff—President, J. Shaw—First Vice president, T. H. Fitzgibbon—Second Vice-president, O. K. Fraser—Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. O'Donnell—Assisting Secretary, S. J. O'shaughnessy—Treasurer, W. J. McHenry—Financial Secretary, P. Barnes—Chancellor, R. McN. B. Marshall, M. J. Ryan—Guard, M. Kehoe, R. C. McHenry—Trustees.

A VERY FLATTERING REPORT.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT OF THE OSHTAWA SEPARATE SCHOOL.

Mr J. F. White, Inspector of Separate Schools, lately visited the Oshawa Separate School, and was pleased to see a very flattering report, from which we beg leave to make the following extracts. Under the head of Organization and Discipline: "Discipline, faultless." As accommodation, everything that can be desired. Equipments, Maps, Globes, and even a very good supply of all. Remarks: "This school continues under a staff of capable and energetic teachers to maintain its reputation of doing really excellent work. It ranks among the very first of our schools in regard to order and efficiency." Signed, J. F. WHITE.

We congratulate the good Sisters, the pastor, R. J. McEate, and the Catholics of Oshawa on the high standing of their school.

DIVORCE CASE DECIDED BY THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

Cornwall, Dec. 6th, 1887. The Bishop of Kingston has been engaged here some days in examining a matrimonial case, which excites much interest. The lady petitioner claims divorce from her husband on the ground of injury done to her by his bad language. Several sittings have been held in the presbytery, at which Lawyer Litch appeared for petitioner, and Donald B. Macdonald, Q. C., for the respondent. The Bishop delivered his decision yesterday by a formal document, granting the petitioner's demand for separation from bed and board, and assigning her an alimony of \$320 a year during the period of separation from her husband and about \$500 in hand. He reserves to himself, however, the right to cancel this order whenever he may judge that sufficient cause no longer exists for the parties keeping asunder.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MARY BUCKE, HAMILTON. It is with regret we announce the death of Mrs. Mary Bucke, wife of Mr. Nicholas Bucke, after a brief illness. Deceased was a resident of Hamilton for the past forty years, and by her kind and Christian character gained the love and respect of a large circle of friends. She was a fervent Catholic, and fortified by the rites of the church she calmly passed into the hands of Him whom she faithfully served in life. The funeral took place on Thursday morning, Rev. Father Heenan officiating at mass and Rev. Father Carre at the grave. Mr. Bucke and family have our heartfelt sympathies in their sad affliction. May she rest in peace.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Contains original contributions from Rev. John J. Keane, D. D., Bishop of Richmond; Rev. R. S. Dewey, S. J.; Rev. Martin B. Brennan; Maurice F. Egan; Christian Reid; Rosa Mulholland; Eleanor O'Donnell; Anna T. Sadler; Helen O'Donnell; Mary M. Meline; and other Catholic writers; besides a rich selection in Prose and Verse of other Tales, Anecdotes, short Poems, Biographies, Historical and Descriptive Sketches, Statistics, Astronomical Calculations, etc., making it the Best Family Reading for the long Winter Evenings.

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ROSARIES. Silver and Gold Medals. Cross and Crucifixes in Nickel, Bone, Ivory, Pearl, Ebony, silver and Gold.

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NEW SUITINGS & PANTINGS. Call and see styles and prices. PETHICK & M'DONALD 393 Richmond St.

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We will Allow 10 per Cent. on all Parcels of \$2 and up.

10 per cent. off all Dress Goods, 10 per cent. off all Silks and Satins, 10 per cent. off all Furs and Goat Robes, 10 per cent. off all Cottons and Shirtings, 10 per cent. off all Hosiery and Gloves, 10 per cent. off all Shawls, Mantles & Millinery, 10 per cent. off all Blankets and Carpets, 10 per cent. off all Clothing, Overcoats, etc.

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FINE SOUTH SEA SEAL. It is a great economy to buy a single article in Seal, because it is advertised and offered as a great bargain. Once Alaska seal cannot compete in price with Victoria or Copper Island skins, which look well in a first year, but soon begin to turn red and wear off and are dear at any price. We have a splendid assortment of fine Alaska seal goods, which we are offering at very low prices—all London (Eng.) eyed and every article warranted.

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119 DUNDAS STREET NEAR TALBOT. Legend of the Infant Jesus Serving a Host.

Some children, all whose joy it is to serve at Holy Mass, And hear what once in days of faith, In England came to pass!

It chanced a priest was journeying Through dark and dreary wood, And there, where few came passing by, A lonely chapel stood.

He stayed at his feet, that pilgrim priest, His morning mass he tendered, And kneeling, and in patience waits The peasant's hour of prayer.

But who shall serve the Holy Mass, For all is silent here? He kneels, and there in patience waits The peasant's hour of prayer.

When lo! a child of wondrous grace, Before the altar stands, And down beside the ivory priest, The infant weeps and kneels.

He serves the Mass; his voice is sweet Like distant music low, With downward eye and ready hand, And foot-fall hastiest and slow.

"Et verbum caro factum est," His fingers thus he bears, Then turning he to Mary's statue, In glory disappears.

So round the altar, children dear, Press gladly to the priest, For once to serve at Holy Mass, The infant Jesus came.

CHRISTMAS DAY. A TALE FOR THE YOUNG. "How I do like Christmas!" said little Minny Grenville, on the Feast of the Nativity, which was the day of her first communion.

"Come now, Minny," said Mrs. Grenville, laying aside the book she had been reading, (she, too, had been at communion on that day,) "come now, Minny, why do you so like Christmas?"

"Because it is such a nice time; at this Christmas especially. You know received our dear Lord this morning, as soon afterwards the sister carried me put the little dress, which I made myself, on the image of the infant Jesus the crib. Sister Martha says I am light the lamp in the little star over the crib, and that no one else must do so, as the child is so tender, was very large handkerchiefs, which I hemmed myself, and the pair of gloves and a pair of boots, to her son, little Willy, 'how glad he shall be. Then I am to a little crib of my own on New Year day, and a new work-box, and a doll; how I do like Christmas!"

"Well, Minny," said Mrs. Grenville, "your reasons for liking Christmas are not so selfish as I expected. I am well pleased indeed, but listen!"

The last portion of a Christmas carol, being sung in the street, by a voice who though tremulous and tender, was so sweetly sweet and clear; the scene was unmistakably Irish. Suddenly voice stopped, as if the songster had been stricken down. Both mother and daughter ran to the window, and the little songster—a child between eight and nine years old—was crying bitterly, and looking up and down the street.

Mrs. Grenville's house was the last of a fashionable row, near the outskirts of Bristol, and the inhabitants of all, except hers, were Protestants. Though little fellow had passed unheeded by house to house, he still kept singing on. Even when he came to the last in the row, he tried to continue, but it was vain, and the long pent tears gushed out. This was why the voice so suddenly stopped. Mrs. Grenville sent out for tea and gave him some bread and tea. Tea he refused, but the bread he ate with avidity, and stuffed into his pocket. He was on the point of running when, as if a sudden thought struck him, (for he was a very sensible fellow among Irishmen,) he said: "Will I do for you, madam?" Receiving an assent in the affirmative, he commenced Christmas carol, in a clear voice. When over the name of Mother occurred, the song, the tears would rush to his eyes, and his voice become quite husky; frequently, each time to hide emotion, under pretence of clearing throat. But Mrs. Grenville noticed though she said nothing. When he finished, she asked him why he had so bitterly in the street. "My mother, madam," said he, "ate not since yesterday morning; she is too weak to go out; I have been rehearsing since the last week, and I was so sure that I'd have lots of things to come home to my mother; for at home, in my own own country, if any person singing of a Christmas morning, he'd hardly be able to carry home all that'd be given to him. So I was thinking of the fine things I would give to mother, and how glad she would be! But I have been singing in vain all morning, and it is now after eleven o'clock. Though no one would mind, I still kept singing on, but when I got to this house and found it was the street, I tried not to cry, but I could not help it, I was so terribly disappointed. Oh! my poor mother, she'll be so angry with me! I'll go home for her love; but her mother will not! Why did you leave Ireland, and why is your father?" asked Mrs. Grenville.