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

VOLUME 8.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1886

NO. 379.

AN AUTUMN GARLAND.

BY EUGENE DAVIS.

I-Emblems of Erin.

Oh, would'st thou know the emblems of the isle of destiny—
That hallowed land where turrets grand and the beautiful mountains be?—
They're the symbols proud of a race uncrowned—heirlooms of a nation old,
A shanrock plant, and a flag of green, and a crownless harp of gold!

Oh, a blessing on the shamrock !—'tis the emblem of the faith
That mocked the thrust of a myriad swords, and laughed in the face of death,
As it held its own on the hillsides lone, or the crags by the sobbing seas,
With a martyr's strength and a soul unbent through the gore-stained centuries!

Oh, a blessing on her banners !- there is hope in its emerald green-On, a blessing on her bankers. Letter is been in the fields of the lustrous sheen:
Hope for the brave, and hope for the slave, in its folds of the lustrous sheen:
The banner that won at a Fontenoy and triumphed beyond the feam,
Will flutter and soar in pride once more o'er Fontenoys at home!

And her harp of gold—yes, that harp of gold—doth tell of her chequered past— Its blood-red years, and sacred tears, and the fight when the die was cast: At the touch of its chords flashed fiery swords, where, far o'er the mountains brown, With the setting sun the clansmen won, and the Saxon flag went down!

Put other flowers to sleep; I heard o'er all the land

Pale, stricken mothers weep:

On tiny beas of rest
The tiny cherubs lay—
Hands folded on each breast
Like saintly souls that pray!
Toys strewed the sombre room,

Men kissed in grief and gloom The playthings of the dead!

I saw the bright-eved dawn

The cowslips on the meads, The rose trees and harebells Shook off their dewy beads;

By balmy breezes fanned,
Aurora sprang from night—
Joy shone o'er all the land—

I walked in living light!

With gladd'ned heart I cried : "Hushed are my morbid fears! Bless'd be the morning-tide— It dries the mothers' tears!

The cherubs mothers bore

Still in the night I hear

It is the cherub choir !-

Lays of the spirit sphere Make music in the air !--

Lays from each golden lyre Crown'd with angels lays:

These be the cherub lays!

But o'er the mountains high Their spirit faces bloom

Like starlets in the sky!

Their dust still strewes each tomb:

Lansanne, Switzerland, Sept , 1885.

banquet. His answer was characteristic An infidel is no fit company for a gentle

Death Scene of Admiral Courbet.

for the commander; they were crowded so closely together, that there was hardly

room to pass between the assistants and the officiating priest. The little altar was hemmed in on every side, and every one

present was, for that short moment at

present was, for that short moment at least, in union of prayer and Catholic Faith. The only sound that broke the profound stillness on deck was the sobbing of the sturdy seamen. The Admiral was a very stern chief, hard to others as he was

just, so merciful and kind, that in spite of

his inflexible command, he was beloved as

It is good to see a really great man in France, where the race is growing scarce,

buried by France, Christian France, in a manner as honorable to her as to the loyal

servant whom she mourns. The republi

can is disgusted at having to let the cleri-cals come forward in this national funeral,

but the family of the Admiral would rather have thrown his body into the sea than allow it to be buried like a dog, as

the Republic buries these whom it delights to honor. A grand chapelle ardente is ready at Toulon, and the coffin, on the arrival of the Bayard (battered and weather-worn, so that it nearly broke up on the

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We have, at present no agent in Newfoundland. Our sub-

scribers are hereby cautioned against pay ing money to any one representing him-self as such.

few chiefs have ever been.

The cherubs mothers bore
Awake to second birth,
And life and light once more!"
But vain the shadowy dream!
Though daylight shone o'erhead,
Grim looked each mocking beam—
The little ones lay dead!

And in each lone homestead

Trip down the mountain steep, And on the field and lawn

Wake plant and flower from sleep; The lilacs in the dells,

Oh, such be the emblems, stranger, of the isle of destiny—
A triplet guard to watch and ward that land by a western sea;
They're the symbols proud of a race uncrowned—heirlooms of a nation old:
A chamrock plant, and a flag of green, and a crownless harp of gold! I saw a mystic hand

11-Hesper's Omens. Her heart was glad as heart could be—
She would not tell me why,
While Hesper smiled upon the sea,
And crowned the evening sky.

Her maiden blushes have an art She fain would hide from me; But, oh! I know why her young heart Is glad as heart could be.

Dear Hesper looks from clouds of rose To hail the autumn moon : Such clouds at eve foretell, she knows, A morrow's glorious noon !

And as we've pledged our troth to-night,
And sealed it with a kiss,
She sees in lines of sapphire light
A future full of bless—

A future where in sunny mood
From day to day we'd live:
I thank thee, Heeper, for the good
Glad omen thou dost give.

And thus it is why heavenly joy Her virgin soul doth bless; And thus it is why no alloy Distains her happiness.

O Hesper! Hesper! shield my bride From whirlwinds' in a rage, O'er youthood's gay pellucid tide, And through the snows of age!

Hold forth each eve thy rosy crown, And hide dark clouds of sorrow That she may dream the sun goes down To rise as bright to-morrow?

111-Flowers of the Mystic. I saw the dark-robed night
Hush plant and flower to sleep
Within each verdured site,

And on the mountain steep:

I saw the chaliced rose

Dew-dight yet breathing balm

Within the bow'r repose

In one unbroken calm:

The earth was wrapped in gloom— Each line of light had fled—

My garden seemed a tomb— I walked among the dead!

A DISTINGUISHED CATHOLIC CITIZEN.

The most remarkable feature in the Flood Rock explosion is the precision with which the explosive has been regulated. General Newton handles dynamite and rackarock as a marksman might the best of cartridges in the most permite and rackarock as a marksman might the best of cartridges in the most per-fect of rifles. His experience in the last twelve or fifteen years, illumined, as it is, by his matchless engineering genius, and by his wonderful power of organiz-ing and controling skilled fellow-work-ers, lands him far above any of his com-peers in the art of exploding huge masses of rock. We remember a lecture of his et the Conner Lattinte in Your Veni of rock. We remember a lecture of his at the Cooper Institute in New York, not long after the Hallet's Point explosion. On the stage he exhibited a miniature copy, in some sort of plaster, of the rock as it stood before the explosion. Wires radiated from it in every direction, and were all gathered into a framework connecting each wire along which, as in the great explosion, the electric current was to do the blasting work. This gave the lecturer who had done the great deed so successfully, an opportunity of ex-plaining every detail of the operation. But he took care not to tell us what he was going to do. It was only casually that he mentioned the fact that each one of the wires running into the plaster model ended in a dynamite cartridge. When, however, his very interesting and luminous description had led up to the critical moment when his three year old daughter touched electric key, he suited the action to the word, touched a button to a small piece of wood he had in his hand, and bang went the plaster model, shattered into atoms, with a report not much louder than a pistol shot. Not a particle of burnt plaster tell beyond the chestra seats close to the stage. And yet it was done with hundreds of small

dynamite charges.

General Newton is worshipped by those that work under him. He sees to every detail without interfering needlessly with engineers who know that, while he trusts them, they must be men of untiring watchfulness, very slaves to duty. Himself a splendid specimen of West Point training, he loves to talk of all he owes to the great school, a school which he values more even for its mental discipline than for its military tactics. Modest like all great men of worth, he dislikes talking of his triumph over mat-ter. Mind in its highest form, mind as irradiated by devout faith is what he revels in. For the General is not only a Catholic, he is a man of prayer, walking and working in the presence of God. and working in the presence of God.

The lives of the saints are his favorite

An interesting letter from Mr. W. J.

Poupore, M. P. P., Chichester, Que., is unavoidably held over till next week.

Boston Pilot. Boston Pilot.

The Tory papers of London are becoming bold as sheep, now that they have had time to get their breath. The Telegraph says: "It is English weakness not Irish courage, that has magnified the difficulty. Our fathers were not so easily alarmed." It says Englishmen should not be scared at the shadow of 86 Irishmen on the floor of the House of Commons parts for at ten times that number.

CATHOLIC FRESS.

men on the floor of the House of Commons, nor at ten times that number. The Standard denounces the Irish as an "alien mass," and with fine consistency says they must be treated as an integral part of the United Kingdom—and so on, from The Times down to the Saturday Review which calls the Parnellites transcers, essistants, bartenders, betting "grocers' assistants, bartenders, betting men, shop keepers and waiters, living on savings transmitted from America." As it does not accuse any of them of being Englishmen, the vituperation is harmless.
There is a good deal of bad language and bad manners in the London press just now, a sign that John Bull knows that he is beaten and dosen't like it.

London Universe.

London Universe. Because a bricklayer and a tailor have been chosen among Mr. Parnell's supporters a sneer is induged in at the expense of the Irish party. We do not reckon these men among "the intellectual flower of the Irish race," but we presume they are honest, and that they have done some service to their country, or they would not have been returned. If we turn to the English representation we find a laborer like Arch, a miner like Burt and a laborer like Arch, a miner like Burt and a printer like Durant, sent to the House, and quite rightly too. Honest labor has its dignity. Benjamin Franklin worked at case, and Andrew Johnson could make a breechese. The one was an ambassador, the other a Vice-President of the United

United Ireland. United Ireland.

This is the way the Irish representation now stands, eighty-six men in favor of making Ireland a nation, eighteen want ing to keep her a province, and a province on which they can selfishly batten. The elections in every way have borne out the forecast of the Irish leaders, who calculated with the forest than the selfishly forecast. forecast of the Irish leaders, who calculated eighty-five as the minimum strength of the National party. Mr. Gladstone will now be gratified to learn that in response to his late Midlothian addresses, this nation has spoken out in a manner which cannot be falsified or gainsaid, demanding the restoration of its stolen believes. The localists with all the Parliament. The loyalists, with all the power of England at their back, and money galore at their command, can point to only one whole county out of the thirty two which has remained solid for thirty.two which has remained solid for the Union. Antrim alone sends up a solid Tory representation, and with it the only vestige that is left of the "Imperial Province" is some fragments of Down, Derry and Armagh—in all of which the Nationalists also have won a seat. On the other hand, in four Northern countries— Monaghan, Cavan, Fernanagh and Donegal—the loyalists have not carried a single division, and won only one out of four in Tyrone. How much more "unity" do the Eoglish want? The excuse bitherto has been that Home Rule could not be granted because Ireland was itself divided on the subject, but even that wretched

and the managers of such institutions going out of the business of running them. It was only a little while ago that the neighboring city of Providence clared that it would license no rinks clared that it would license no rinks the present year, and last week two of the fanciest rinks in Cleveland, O., went into bankruptcy. The skating rink has evidently seen its best days, and it will soon cease to bother those people who oppose it on account of its demoralizing influences. That it has done great harm in many instances cannot be denied, and while some may begret its disappearance. A young officer, M. Viaud, who writes under the name of Pierre Lotti, gives in the Revue des Deux Mondes, a very touch-ing account of the Admiral's death-scene, and what followed it. He died as he had lived, a Christian, and his sailors, rank and file, mourned him with Christian rites. The officers from every vessel in the fleet under his command gathered on board the Bayard, where Mass was said while some may regret its disappearance for the reason that it fostered healthy ex ercise, the general public will not grieve much when it is gone.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. There are thousands of Catholics, old and young, who never hear a sermon. Thousands who never read a book of any kind. But all these read daily or weekly papers. A weekly journal, edited and written for Catholics, and for men of high principles and morality, is a constant mis-sionary, because at some time or other during the year, even the most careles and ignorant idler is prone to pick it up, if he finds it anywhere near him. The devil has a great deal of cleverness, and he "works" the printing press "for all it is worth." He knows that the details of divorce suits and other scandalous matters divorce suits and other scandalous matters may be made very attractive, and that, by thinking of them every day, human minds and hearts will become coarse and corrupt. And many apparently careful fathers and mothers seem to be in league with him. Very often fathers and mothers calmly see their children quietly reading "news" or literary matter which these fathers and mothers would not dream reading aloud. People now-a-days will read papers. Let them have good papers. He who believes in Catholic journalism, and its power for good ought to remember too, that he can give no more tangible proof of that belief than the price of his subscription. Words of cordiality are charming things; but, to use a modern proverb, it is money that talks, after all. way home), will be taken to the cathedral, where the Bishop and a great gathering of clergy will perform the funeral service with right noble Catholic pomp.—London And a crisp greenback—or even a green-back that is not crisp—or any of the other business representatives of cash, are even more agreeable to "the man at the wheel" of a journal than the most handsomely

decorated Christmas card. Official Methodist reports of missionary results in China read rather amusingly. In the Flowery Kingdom for a long while

Methodist converts cost \$1,500 a headnot to count their subsequent keeping; while recently converts have been made at an expense of only \$375 a piece. Whether this implies that time has taught Methodism economic methods or that Confucian stock has gone down, descent with not deponent saith not.

Dublin Freeman's Journal. The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has issued a Manifesto. It is not the first of its kind that has emanated from the small knot of ill-conditioned territorialists whose mission is to promote all the strife they can raise and then to say they are acting in the interests of Order. They are insignificant, numerically; but among the Northern farmers there are still some, we regret to say, who give heed to their counsels, though knowing well that they are to be reckoned among the inveterate opponents of every movement for agra-rian reform of which Ireland has been the scene since the Act of Treachery, miscalled scene since the Act of Treachery, miscalled the Act of Union, deprived the country of her freedom. They are being found out, however, these territorialists, and the power they knew only how to abuse is slipping from their grasp so surely as to render the cleverest efforts at concealment of chagrin the merest abortions.

"These be brave words" of the Barrow duff Branch of the National League at their last meeting, held at Killarney, and reported in the Cork Daily Herald—"We condemn in the strongest terms possible those night robberies termed Moonlight raids, and we would request of all persons to try and bring these marauders to jus-tice. We are confident that in the few districts where it is necessary vigorous steps will be taken to stamp out the disgrace." In every campaign there are a number of disreputable camp followers, who plunder the baggage, rob the dead, and murder the wounded, and bring on the whole army the reproach of rapine and Moonlighters render to the National movement. The Moonlighters who made the murderous raid on Mr. Cartin's house in Kerry were convicted on Monday in Cork, and got 14 years' penal servitude apiece. What a commentary this is on the prophets of evils who foretold we should have no more convictions in agrarian cases when once the beneficent jury-packing pro-visions of the Crimes Act has disappeared.

Catholic Columbian.

The extent to which fanatical phrensy will go among persons who haven't the ballast of correct religious principles, is evidenced in the freak of some members of a Protestant congregation at Palmyra, Wis, who have pledged themselves not to taste food until they become "anctified." Some of them have now fasted for condition. This is asceticism run to seed. It is good to fast, for a reasonable period, and for attainable ends; but to expect sanctification as the direct result of extended starvation is foolishness.

It is wonderful how responsive the non-Catholics around us are to efforts made to convert them. They are intelligent, religious-minded, eager for the faith, and been that Home Rule could not be granted because Ireland was itself divided on the subject, but even that wretched pretence is now forever at an end, for almost since the dawn of history no such practical unanimity was ever shown by any nation.

Boston Republic.

From various sections of the country comes the not ungrateful intelligence that the skating rinks are falling into disfavor, and the managers of such institutions given be and the managers of such institutions they given be about the stains the skating rinks are falling into disfavor, and the managers of such institutions they given be about the stains the skating rinks are falling into disfavor, and the managers of such institutions the skating rinks are falling into disfavor, and the managers of such institutions they given be able to make the rent, it is byways of the world. There is hardly a such constitution to falsely implicate the lead.

Never was there a people so receptive of its doctines and the consolations of its grace. Never was there a people so receptive of such institutions of the stains at hand, have one croits, and the farms at hand, and which they might be supposed to deeply interested in the study of abstract criminal statistics to pay any attention to the agencies which create wonder must be, not the magnitude but the small degree of crime which stains the country just now. While landlords mercilessly pressing for money which the land has not yielded, and flinging in the ditch those who are so unfortunate as not to be able to make the rent, it is church that does not receive some con verts every year; no mission is given that some non-Catholic do not join the Church; no Bishop makes his annual visitation of his Diocese without having to confirm some newly admitted Catholics. If now so many come in when no special effort is made to convert them, how numerous made to convert them, how numerous would not the converts be if there were some missionaries who would preach in public halls, in Protestant churches, and in other places where they could speak to outsiders, and who would make not the sanctification of Catholics but the conversion of Protestants their one work.

When Robert Emmet stood in the dock convicted of the crime of striving for his country's independence and was asked if he had any thing to say why asked if ne had any ting to say why sentence of death should not be pro-nounced against him, he delivered that immortal speech which has since been as the Magna Charta of Irish patriots,—the me Magna Charta of Irish patriotis,—the justification of their patriotism. To-wards its conclusion, he said: "Let no man write my epitaph. For as no one who knows my motives dare now vindicate them, let not ignorance nor pre-judice asperse them. Let them and me judice asperse them. remain in obscurity until other men and other times can do justice to my memory. When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written." Has the day of prophecy come? Is the sunburst of Ireland to stream o'er a land purged of alien taskmasters, and may the purged of shen tassinasters, and may the martyred patriot at last after these bloody years have justice done to his ams and aspirations. When the two English parties are vieing with each other in their offers to let Irish men rule Ireland, the dawn of liberty is surely not far off, and the hour is at hand when Emmet's epitapn may be written!

In many of the Catholic churches in out-lying municipalities sermons were preached by parish priests Sunday, at Ottawa, Ont., denouncing skating rinks, ontawa, Ont., denouncing estating Imag, snow-shoeing and tobogganing slides, particularly the last mentioned, as hurtful to the morals of young ladies. Parents were also reproached for permitting their children to visit such places of amusement. The Catholic clergy have forbidden ladies wearing tuques to appear at church ser-

A JUDICIAL JEREMAID.

WHERE THE CABLE AGENT GETS SOME OF HIS NEWS.

There is at all events one judge on the Irish bench who seems determined to uphold its evil traditions as a witness uphold its evil traditions as a witness against the country which made it independent. Judge O'Brien has evidently laid himself out for the role which it afforded the Lawsons and the Mays so much pleasure to fill Consule Forster. Nay, he out Lawsons Lawson, by evolving a picture of pandemoniac blackness out of a condition of light, just as the skillful prestidigateur produces a can skillful prestidigateur produces a can non-ball or a plum-pudding evidently out of nothing. Because two crimes of great magnitude have been committed in remote corners of the country he formulates an indictment against an enformulates an indictinent against an entire province! From the judge's remarks to the Grand Jury of Cork recently, one would imagine that the whole of the South was in such a condition that nothing short of martial law would do for a remedy. Yet, when the facts which he parades are analyzed, it really seems marvelous how any indict-ment could rest upon such a shaky toundation. Two murders have been committed—one in Cork, the other in Kerry. Most certainly the killing of Mr. Curtin was a shocking crime, and no language can be too strong to denounce

its perpetrators.
Yet there are circumstances in connection with that tragedy which demand an investigation of a higher and closer character than that which they shall re-ceive in his lordship's court, and no words of his were needed to deepen the terror of it which the men who shall form the of it which the men who shall form the jury undoubtedly entertain. The murder of the herd Tobin was also a dreadful deed, and was certainly not perpetrated by any friend of the people or the people's canse. But after these two cases have been eliminated from the calendar, what remains of the fabric of indictment? Nothing but a miserable skeleton of threatening letters—often written to themselves by the threatened individuals, malicious (1) burnings, disindividuals, malicious (1) burnings, dis-orderly assemblages, and so forth. With regard to other classes of crime, it is enough to remark that some of them have been traced directly to the men most interested in having their perpetra-tion noted. It is only a few days since a farmer was caught deliberately firing a farmer was caught deficiently into his own house, and it was the police who had been sent to watch him who found him at the trick. Nor is it quite a century since two of the police themselves were found to have been concerned in the concoction of "an outrage" through which a man lost his life. We know as a matter of personal ascertain-ment that the heads of the police force in Ireland have been largely concerned in the getting up of outrages; and Mr.
Justice O'Brien speaks from the very
spot where one of the most audacious of
them was hatched.

It was in Cork that the scoundre

French attempted to get up the plot to murder a brother judge, Mr. Justice Barry, and to falsely implicate the leading Nationalists of the city in the business. But we dare say Judge O'Brien is too deeply interested in the study of abstract criminal statistics to pay any in the way of violence. When the loyal and Patriotic Union can afford to spend fifty thousand pounds publicly on election candidates, what must their private expenditure be on "Moonlighting" and "outrage" speculations? With such agencies at work, it is really mar-velous that so little practical result can be pointed to. There is, we are bold to say, more crime shown in one English country calendar than throughout the whole of Munster. After all, we cannot discover what Judge O'Brien wants. He surely does not require more police for the province, for he confesses that it is over-run with them, and he marvels that they do so little for their pay. The learned judge seems to lorget that inactivity is sometimes masterly tactique. So far as we can see, therefore, nis attempt to defame the country is as attempt and the country is as attempt and the country is as attempts and the country is as attempts and the country is as at its discountry. pointless and unmeaning as it is distorted and exaggerated.—United Ireland.

Beauties of the Breviary.

Our people may not know the extraor. dinary beauties and value of the Roman Breviary, recited each day by every priest throughout the world. It has been termed the manual of Saints; it gives the very soul and essence of the Holy Scriptures. It contains inestimable treasures for the historian or the philosopher; and brings down to each successive age the wondrous theme of Eternity, begun for us in the Book of Genesis. Father Faber as in the Book of Genesis. Father Faber said that "the attraction increases, in proportion to the reading and study by priests of those books. Much, well nigh all within them, is so beautiful, so solemn, so replete with the spirit of reverence, so full of Catholic teaching, so fitted to the deepest devotional cravings of which we are capable, that they must return a most with a feeling of disappointment to their other formularies. The hold which the Breviary takes upon its constant readers is strengthened, while its austere hymns, raise their affections higher than their wonted pitch. The reader is forced to pause over the antiphons, where a word pause over the antipans, where a wonter from one part of Scripture seems to meet another, and make a key, and open up whole mines of mystical exposition, much of it probably belonging to very ancient traditional treasures in the Church."

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INSPECTION INVITED.

Christmas Eve, Ottawa, 1 35.

IN MEMORIAN W. H. WALLER, EX MAYOR AND LATE COUNTY REGISTRAR.
Why those sounds of sorrow, why those tear-dimmed eyes, as the belis of Christmas wake the midnight skies with their glorious music? Why does joy-seem fled, and kind greetings linge; on each lip unsaid?

One there lowly lieth—one o'er whose sadbier
Many hearts are mourning; many a falling
tear
Speaks of worth departed, and with love
untold
Tells of friend the truest—true as tested Gold. As life's evening faded, Bethlehem's bright star Dawned upon his vision, leading him afar To the Fields Elysian. And the hymn of

peace Which the earth is singing, murmurs his release. o, ye bells be, silent! As my spirit hears songs of welcome ringing through the Songs of welcome ringing through the heavenly spheres; While bright scraphs crown him in the courts above, For his deeds of mercy, charity and love. MRS. J. H. MAHON.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Contemporary ReviewThe scenery round the head of Loch
Duich is amongst the most magnificent
in Scotland. There Scuir Ouran lifts its in Scotland. There Scuir Ouran lifts its peak to a height at which nearly all the Western Isles are seen stretched like a raised map in bronze, filleted with silver. There within a few miles is Glomach, surely the grandest waterfall in all the United Kingdom—a white torrent tumbling 550 feet into a black gorge, where nature has provided a rock rostrum in mid-air, and between the noise and the stillness one feels as though watching the passionate stream of time fall into the silence and darkness of eternity. But not here, as in Switzerland, do the inspirations of nature harmonize with the fraternity and equality of human But not here, as in Switzeriand, do the inspirations of nature harmonize with the fraternity and equality of human institutions. Let him approach how he may, and pass which way he will, the traveler here is haunted everywhere with the shadow of a huge monopoly, which lifts luxury into an almost sublime audacity, and depresses labor into despair. As we land in the bend of the loch running up into Glen Chroe, we see everywhere the signs of a cultivation arrested by some blight. There are rude cottages along the hill-side, but how the cotters can pick up a living, unless by fishing, is a puzzle, for they evidently have no crofts, and the farms at hand, on which they might be supposed to

"All within is dark as night, In the window is no light, And no murmur at the door So frequent on its hinge before. Close the door, the shutters close, Or through the windows we shall see The nakedness and vacancy Of that dark deserted house."

Grass grows in the yard, the window-panes are broken, the doors are drop-ping off their hinges, and the whole rarge of buildings is falling to ruins. Were it not for the modern style of everything, we might imagine that we were back in the "45," that we were on the track of a hostile army, and had come upon a post just deserted by Cumberland's "lambs." But it is neither war nor pestilence that has wrought this desolation, unless in-deed luxury be a pestilence. What has occurred is simply one of the most re cent encroachments on industry by "sport." For we are here on the borders of Mr. Winan's vast deer forests, and should we meet his "stoppers," as the people significantly call his gillies, we shall be warned off from soil now consecrated to Diana. The particularity of that gentleman as to his territorial rights has been amply illustrated by the notorious pet lamb case which arose in this very glen. Though the whole area is riotous with a vegetable struggle for life, not a mouth must nibble at the grass but that of the sacred deer.

ORANGE PARADES FORBIDDES.

Serious apprehensions were entertained last week in Conception Bay, N. F., that the bloody scenes enacted on St. Stephen's day two years ago would be repeated. Judge Bennett of Hurbor Grace took all precautions to secure the Orange society from molestation in its processional march through the town. In addition to the ordinary infantry police, 150 leading citizens were sub pornaed to act as special constables. They refused to act as body guard for the Orangemen, and sent a strong protest to the judge, calling upon him to invoke the aid of the executive to carry out the party processions act passed last year. The judge had no alternative. He communicated with the executive, and pro clamations were instantly issued forbidding the Orangemen to parade and virtually incarcerating them in their lodges in Conception Bay.

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SHE IS NOT THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BARLY ENGLISH CHURCH, NOR THE RIGHTFUL HEIR TO HER GOODS.

London Universe. London Universe.

The Right Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, Lord bishop of Nottingham, in a letter read broughout his diocess on Sunday, says: t appears to us that it will be useful if we of our pastoral letters, in order to treat of a subject which has lately come promin-ently before the public mind, viz, the claim which the Church of England now so persistently puts forward to be the true representative of the Catholic Church in England before the Reformation, and in England before the money. You, dear children in Christ, who are members of the household of the faith, need not be own the falsehood and absurdity of this claim; but we are debtors not to you only, but to all those also who, though outside the fold of Christ, are neverthepastoral care by the Vicar of God upon earth. For their sakes we propose to day to give a short historical sketch of the Courch in Eugland in Catholic times, and to show in one principal point how violently it contrasts with the present "Church of England by law established." We shall show that the two Churches are We shall show that the two Churches are governed by, and profess to drive spiritual jurisdiction from, two erfirely different supreme authorities, and are therefore two Churches, entirely distinct from one another. The historical sketch will unfortunately leave us but little space today to develop this argument, or to bring forward innumerable other arguments proving the same conclusion. We may perhaps return to them on another occasion. Meanwhile the facts which we shall not before you now will, we have occasion. Meanwhile the facts which we shall put before you now will, we hope, furnish you with materials from which to refute the multitude of SHAMEFUL MISREPRESENTATIONS YOU ARE

SHAMEFUL MISREPRESENTATIONS YOU ARE CONTINUALLY HEARING.

His Lordship speaks first of the British Church, then of the Church in England in Anglo-Saxon times, then of the same Church under the Norman kings and their successors, and lastly of the Church of England by law established under Etizabeth. The Church in England during the three first periods was a Church governed.

render obedience to the Vicar of Blessed Peter: and in what rightly appertains to the dignity of my earthly lord, I will, according to my ability, give counsel and help." Finally the Pope's Legate brought

fused, and Henry finally gave way and renounced the claim. In 1138 the Papal fusid, and Henry finally gave way and renounced the claim. In 1138 the Papal Legate Alberic presided at a Council, taking precedence of Turstin, Archbishop of York, and consecrated Theobald of Canterbury, who afterwards went to Rome to receive the pallium from the hands of Pope Innocent II. Henry II, as is well known, advanced claims which were subversive of the liberty of the Church, and which were resisted by St. Thomas of Canterbury. When the Earl of Leicester was about to give judgment against St. Canterbury. When the Earl of Leicester was about to give judgment against St. Thomas, the archbishop replied,
"I PROTEST BOTH AGAINST YOUR SENTENCE

AND THE KING'S: I APPEAL TO A HIGHER COURT—TO THE COURT

and now, under the protection of the Catholic Church and of the Apostolic See, I depart." This was in 1164. After the I depart. This was in 1104. After the saint's martyrdom in 1171, Henry II. went to France, and in presence of the Pope's Legates, of the bishops, barons, and people, swore to abolish whatever customs he had swore to abolish whatever customs he had introduced against the liberties of the Church, and that there should be a free right of appealing to Rome. In 1179 the General Council of the Lateran Palace at Rome was attended by the bishops of Durham, Norwich, Hereford, and Bath. In 1190 Pope Celestine obliged Archbishop Baldwin, in spite of the king's support, to pull down a new church he was building at Hackinton, near Canterbury, and in pull down a new church he was building at Hackinton, near Canterbury, and in 1190 his successor Hubert was compelled by the same Pope to pull down a new college at Lambeth. The same Baldwin in a congratulatory letter to Urban III. tells the Pontiff that "what the ray is to the sun, what the stream to the fountain, what the brench to the root, THAT THE ENGLISH CHURCH IS IN RELATION TO THE CHURCH OF ROME." TION TO THE CHURCH OF ROME."

TION TO THE CHURCH OF ROME."

In 1207 Pope Innocent III. set aside by nominees of the chapter of Canterbury and King John, and himself consecrated Stephen Langton for Canterbury, and gave him the pallium. John refused to receive him, but after a conflict of seven years duration he was obliged to fall at Langton's feet, and receive absolution from him. He then, "with the advice of his barons in council," swore allegiance and tribute to the Pope, promised to observe the liberties of the Church, and granted a charter of free election to all the bishoprics and monasteries. In 1229 and the control of th

declared also that it thus decided in obedihelp." Finally the Pope's Legate brought
the pallium, but would not give it through
the kings's hands. Again, in 1007, the
sant asked leave to visit Rome, that he
might appeal to the Pope against acts of
oppression permitted by the king. When
leave was refused him, St. Anselm thus
addressed the king in the midst of his
court. "You wish me to swear never, on
any account, to appeal in England to
Blessed Peter or his Vicar; this, I say,
ought not to be the command of you who
are a Christian; for to swear this is
objure Blessed Peter, He who abjures
Blessed Peter, He who abjures
Blessed Peter, undoubtedly abjures Christ,
who made him prince over His Church,
when, therefore, For Your Sare,
when, the flock, and also writes thus: "We like
wise deaire your holiness to recollect how
obedient our royal family, the clergy and
laity of our kingdom have hitherto been
to your see; for which behaviour we may

the judgment of your court, the sin which

KING, I SHALL HAVE ABJURED
CHRIST,
I confess I will, without delay, smend, by the judgment of your court, the sin which I committed in asking leave." He then rose up, gave the king his blessing, and claimed to give investiture to the same St. Anselm and ring. St. Amelm and the Pope re
The flock, and also writes thus: "We like wise desire your holiness to recollect how obedient our royal family, the clergy and latity of our kingdom have hitherto been to your see; for which behaviour we may reasonably expect a return of partial claimed to give investiture to the same St. Anselm and the Pope re
The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For Catholic Church. The obedient bishops of the Establishment still strenuously and used in 1521 received from Pope Leo X.

The TITLE of DEFENDER of THE FAITH, for having written a book in defence or the Pope's supremacy, "Which," he says of the Establishment still strenuously adjure the Pope and all belonging to him and still humbly swear on their your protection, who are Christ's Vicar on earth, it may pass the public censure," whether used for bathing the your protection, who are Christ's Vicar on earth, it may pass the public censure," he committed in asking leave." I the flock, and also writes thus: "We like wise desire your holiness to recollect how obedient our royal family, the clergy and the tour royal family, the clergy and the tour royal family, the clergy and the tour royal family, the clergy and the propers as the preferments which once belonged, and still in right belong, to the Holy Roman of the preferments which once belonged, and still in right belong, to the Holy Roman of the besting, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the royal received to your Holiness, that, under your protection, who are Christ's Vicar on earned in 1521 received the propers and in 1521 received to the propers and in 1521 received to the propers and in 1521 received the propers and in 152

Among the herestes of Wycliffs was one that ownership was founded on grace, and therefore that no bad man, who was out of God's grace, had any right to his property; a comfortable doctrine indeed for any one who wished to rob his neighbours. The fruit of this doctrine was speedily made apparent in Wat Tyler's insurrection, which was led by itineraut Wycliffian preachers, and among them Jack Straw, who confessed that their object was to destroy all the privileged classes, and even the young King Richard himself. Wat Tyler scized upon the Tower, and among other persons of distinction, BUTCHERED SUDBURY, THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, ON TOWER HILL.

CANTERBURY, ON TOWER HILL. CANTERBURY, ON TOWER HILL.

Wycliffe was condemned in a great
assembly at the University of Oxford,
recanted his errors in 1383 before the new

nomines of the monks having been rejected. These appointments were made in spite of the new statutes of premunire, lately passed by King Edward and his Parliament, statutes inflicting heavy pensal tites on those who accepted appointments in made by the Pope over the heads of the ordinary electors. They were passed on pretence of PREVENTING FOREIGNERS AND UNSUITABLE PERSONS BEING SENT FROM ROME TO ENGLISH SEES and benefices; they were in reality intended to increase the unjust influence of electors, and in consequence of them the freedom of election became by degrees a mere empty name, the king's nominee being generally forced upon the electors. Although these statutes were a most unjust and wicked usurpation of the Church's tights, until then acknowledged, and the archbishops were, one and all of increase the unjust influence of the church's tights, until then acknowledged, and continued to increase the unjust influence of the crown over the various bodies of electors, and in consequence of them the freedom of election became by degrees a mere empty name, the king's nominee being generally forced upon the electors. Although these statutes were a most unjust and wicked usurpation of the Church's although they, with the monstrous errors of Wycliffe, which arose at the same time, were the real beginning of the so-called Reformation; yet it is to be noted that the only question was by whom the candidate was to be nominated, and that it the only question was by whom the candidate was to be nominated, and that it the election had been confirmed, and institution had been granted, by the Soverign Pontiff, the successor of St. Peter. Among the heresles of Wycliffe was one of God's grace, had any right to his proand the new mode of worship ordered at the Reformation. Therefore the Church by law established neither had nor has any identity either in government, faith, or worship with the early English Church,

A NEW CHURCH, SET UP AND AUTHORIZED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH
and her Parliament in the first year of
her reign. Let us hear first in what
terms the revolt sgainst the spiritual
supremacy of the Popes was proclaimed
by them, and the doctrine of the royal by them, and the doctrine of the royal supremacy in spiritual things published in its place, and let us hear secondly by what means the people of England and their new State Church were compelled to join in that revolt and to accept the recanted his errors in 1333 before the new archbishop, was struck with paralysis and retired to Lutterworth, where after two years, he had a second stroke, and died. The Lollards, Wycliffe's followers, became so riotous and troublesome, that in 1381 the king and Parliament exhorted the bishops to punish the delinquents with all the rigour of Canon Law. In 1400 Henry IV. and his Parliament took the matter into their own hands. They declared that the Lollards misled the people by falsehoods and excited them to insurrection; and that they "committed enormities too fearful to be mentioned." They there

but is

MENT,
obtained the restitution of the lands, and
the declaration that "neither the king nor
the lords of the fief, nor any other person,
hath title or right to retain the said Isnds,
inasmuch as they had been given for the
defence of the Holy Land, as well as of
the universal Church." Parliament
declared also that it thus decided in obedience to the Holy See, and for the health
of their own souls and consciences. In

from her mejesty only. The plundered revenues they are allowed to enjoy are hardly worth so deep a degradation, but they nevertheless gladly accept their golden chains. If these should sometimes chafe them they have no right to compiain. And the queen's most excellent mejesty still assumes to make and unmake dioceces to appoint and reprove unmake dioceses, to appoint and remove bishops, and to confer and take away spiritual jurisdiction with all the pleni-tude of divine authority which Queen Elizabeth's Parliament could give her. We have not time now to set forth the ruinous and sanguinary penalties which awaited any attempt to cling to the old faith and worship of England, or to refuse compliance with the new prayer-book and articles of religion. The penal laws, so crushing for two centuries, and not yet wholly repealed, are fresh in our memories. We must be content for the present with having endeavored to show how violently the Church of England of to day contrasts with the early English We have not time now to set forth the how violently the Church of England of to day contrasts with the early English Church which she supplanted, in all things relating to her government, and to the pretended spiritual jurisdiction by which she is ruled. She is not the rightful heir to the goods which belonged to that early English Church in commenciations with Post Church in commenciation. munion with Rome. She is simply the receiver of that Church's goods, violently stolen by the crown. As we have written this pastoral chiefly for the good of the non-Catholics of our diocese, we shall be very glad if you will endeavor to cir-

CAN A PROTESTANT BE SAVED?

When a person asks us such a question we always answer, "No;" as the word Protestant in church history means to protest against the Catholic Church, and as Christ said to His Apostles, "Who hears you hears me, and who despises you despises me," and as the Catholic Church is the only church which can claim to be the Church of Christ, because she alone dates her existence to the apostolic times and to Christ, her founder, so we claim that whosoever is founder, so we claim that whosoever is in opposition to her and deny her tenets cannot be saved. But are all the Protestants going to hell? The Catholic Church teaches that those Protestants who are properly baptized, and are in an inyincible ignorance, and are free from mortal sin, and it they com mitted any are really sorry for their evil doings, can be saved, but not because they are Protestant, but because they belong to the soul of the church. We have met often to the best of our judg.

the loss of faith or morals is too dear a price to pay for any education. The parish grumbler is not bad at heart, but he is an illegical Catholic.—San Francisco Monitor.

Don't DESPAIR OF RELIEF, if troubled with Chronic Dyspepsia or Constipation. These ailments, as well as Biliousness, Cidney infirmities, and feminine trouble are eradicated by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, an alterative of long tried and clearly proven efficacy. It is a fine blood depurproven efficacy. ent as well as corrective, and contains no ingredients which are not of the highest standard of purity. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

CONVERSION AT MIDNIGHT MASS.

Parisian, educated in himself be carried away by the torrents of bad example. He absolutely gave up the practices of religion, and logical-minded, soon renounced the glorious faith of his father, a hero who fell under faith of his father, a hero who lead the standard of the Sacred Heart.

The mother, sorely afflicted by the death of the head of the family, was sufdeath of the disease that was bringing here.

fering with a disease that was bringing her to the grave; and she was all the more inconsolable and sick as she felt herself powerless to restrain her son's excess of

The daughter, who understood the full extent of the poor mother's grief, and saw her unfortunate brother hastening on to damnation, approached the sick woman's bedside on Christmas eve.

"Mamma," she said, "If I could go at midnight to mass at Our Lady of Victories, something tells me that the Infant of the crib would there grant me the conversion of my brother."

version of my brother."
"My poor child! who will go with you!
I shall never go again with you to mid-

night mass."
"Well, my brother?"
"Your brother! do you think so? He

who has such a great horror for the church that at funerals he won't go in but waits that at funerals he won't go in but waits at the door, have you any hope that he will go with you?"

"I shall try to induce him."

"I don't ask anything better, but I am afraid that your elequence, like your caresess, will be unavailing."

The medical student was in high dud-

The medical student was in high dud-geon when he heard the proposition which he called ridiculous. So much wrath, however, generally denotes a remnant of faith, the prisoner of pitiless free thought. The young girl insisted; and, overcome by her persistence, towards midnight, an hour when a man of the world does not like to say that he prefers to go to bed, the student escorted his sister on the way

to mass, and sat near her so as to escort her on her return.

The very beautiful ceremony of Our Lady of Victories seemed to interest him; he looked with a sort of avidity at this

You Can't Drink Beer With Impunity.

A writer in the Scientific American has this to say of beer-drinking:- The use this to say of beer-drinking.— The use of beer is found to produce a species of degeneration of all the organs, profound and deceptive fatty deposits, diminished circulation, conditions of congestion and perversion of functional activities, local inflammations of both liver and kidneys are continually present. Intellectually, a stupor, amounting almost to paralysis, arrests the reason, changing all th faculties into a mere animalism, sensual, selfish, sluggish; varied only by paroxysms of anger, that are senseless brutal. In appearance the beer drinker may be the picture of health; but in reality he is most incapable of resisting disease. A slight injury, a severe cold, or a shock to the body or mind, will commonly provoke acute disease, fatally.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Imitations, and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Hors-rond's" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without it.

A GLIMPSE UP THE AGES.

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN, OF HALIFAX, MOR-ALIZES ON HISTORICAL CHRISTMAS hearing the

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Chivalry has long been dead; enthusiasm is fast dying, and mirth is only a sickly shadow of its former unaffected joyousness. Men may be wiser than in by-gone days, but they are less happy. They are severely practical and solemnly grave. Yet, it is not the gravity which is born of a reverent thoughtfulness of is born of a reverent thoughtfulness of God's abiding presence; it is rather the outcome of a refined selfishness which stands aloof, lest it should be rudely jostled by the surging crowd. The hearty games of past generations are unplayed; the beautiful simplicity of patriarchial manners are derided; and even the charms of nature are deliberately sacrificed to some trivial gain. We do not hold a brief against our own day; we are not going to panegyrize the past; we not going to panegyrize the past; we simply note a fact which is evident to all who reflect. We are, it must be admitted, dreadfully human. Realism has killed UTILITY HAS DESTROYED THE ROMANCE

OF MOSSY DELLS and purling streams; a mechanical sys-tem of culture has filled the world with tem of culture has fitted the world with intellectual automatons who can grind off verses, or treatrises, on any given subject, with lugubrious sameness. No wonder we are grave. And worst of all, a plodding criticism in literature, which may be beneficial in some departments, is destroying one by one, the myths and legends which made our boyhood happy.
The Knights of the Round Table—the Lilliputians who annoyed the veracious Sinbad—Robinson Crusoe's Man, Friday aye, even poor Jack of the Bean Stalk, all, all are called in doubt, or denied. We suppose that children of the future will be be the control of the future will be be the control of the future. will play with electric batteries instead of tops, and will fly baloons instead of kites; mythical tales will be banished still further from juvenile libraries and dissertations on genetic protoplasm, or the homogeny of occult casations, will take their place. We are rather glad that we are a child of the past, and cut our teeth on rubber rings, not on balls of condensed electrirings, not on balls of condensed electri-city, as will the unfortunate babe of the future. Yes; science has given us much, although it has produced its full quota of idiots; but it has destroyed many of our harmless illusions, and taken the poetic element out of many graceful leg-ends. But

WITH ALL THE COLD MATERIALISM OF WITH ALL THE COLD MATERIALS OF OUR MODERN WORLD, with all its skeptical scholarship, there is one annual season of joy which it has not been able to kill. Christmas is still not been able to kill. Christmas is still a word of power; it is still a name of hope; it is still a symbol of peace and good will. The story of which Christmas is an epitome is the most wonderful of all; love is its keynote, but it is the eternal love of a God. All the great and heroic dods nawysted in largest and heroic deeds narrated in legend and story are here eclipsed. Love stoops to conquer for the Eternal Word leaves the bosom of the Father, and through trials and the bitterness of death, sets free a captive world, and opens up an ever-lasting kingdom to his followers. At-tempts, indeed, have been made to tempts, indeed, have been made to prove that we rejoice without reason at Christmas, but the glorious festival is too firmly imbedded in the love and affec-tions of innumerable generations to be disturbed. Material as our age undoubtedly is, this one pure joy must remain, as the prized heirloom of eighteen cen-turies. Back in the middle ages, civil laws in many places exempted debtors from arrest during Christmas week, call-

ing it the "Week of Remission." It was in a high property of the season of a papears of a papear of a papears of a papears of a papears of a papears of a papear of a papears of a papears of a papears of a papears of a papear of a papears o dispensed with. Farther back still, in the ninth century, Nicholas I., in a reply to a consultation from the Bulgarians, grants a similar dispensation. Christmas social integrals of the cit seal of particular dispensation. Europe was just then recovering from the confusion consequent on the fall of the Roman Empire, and the incursion of Northern harbories. of the year 800 witnessed a great event Northern barbarians. A brave Christian warrior had overthrown his enemies, and consolidated his kingdom. The old pagan empire of Rome had fallen, never to rise; but a new Roman empire was to take its place. Charlemagne was to be its first emperor. On Christmas day the old Basilica of St. Peter, in Rome,—the one which now forms the crypt of the present magnificent structure—was aglow with lights, and redolent of sweet flowers and burning frankincense. The solemn chant of holy prayers and psalms Scarlet V floated peacefully upward, dying away in the fretted vault, and carved pillar caps.

The din of war had ceased; Christmas the mind the ain of war had ceased; Caristmas had come, and "Peace on earth to men of good will" had been proclaimed. The pagan empire of Rome had been born of war; the new Roman empire was to be created in peace. In that old Basilica, 800 Leo III., after solemn Mass, crowned Carlemann its first Emparer. The day 800, Leo III., after solemn Mass, crowned Charlemagne its first Emperor. The day was chosen because it was the birthday of the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. We at Work, which had further heads. ON A CHRISTMAS DAY, THREE CENTURIES unkinde

BEFORE CHARLEMAGNE, another historical event happened. It was Christmas Eve, in the old town of Rheims, France. Remigus, or Remy, the faithful bishop who labored much with sco for France, was preparing to celebrate with all pomp the day of joy, at its hour, midnight. All are on the road to the house of God. Through the silence of the night which is broken only by the tolling from the belfry, they wend their, way thinking of the crib at Bethlehem tolling from the belfry, they wend their, way thinking of the crib at Bethlehem and its infant God. The thunders of would a and its linear God. The fluinders of Sinai are no longer heard, its lightnings no longer terrify, for the mysterious approach of a God is now symbolized by a rude crib, not by fierce storm clouds. The glinting stars sparkle in the heavens, but the star of Bethlehem shines on their souls. Like the Magi of old they on their souls. Like the Magi of old they are going to adore the new-born Saviour. Slowly the venerable Remy walks with his spiritual children to the church, which is lit up with innumerable waxen lights. Humbly by his side comes the once fierce Clovis, who, on to -night is to be regenerated by the waters of baptism, and thus will become

and thus will become

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN KING OF FRANCE.
As they near the church, Clovis the rude
Sicamber, seeing the glory of lights, and
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with deb

were is not to develop but to destroy what is noblest in his nature. There must be physical exercise for the health-

ing and running—mental gymnastics too. I notice this false system of physical education only to illustrate a

still more serious error held by the lead

ing apostles of modern mental culture. As man is composed of body and soul, to exercise the body only is not to educate

the man, but to form a kind of moral monster. But the soul itself is one and

monster. But the soul itself is one and manifold; one in its nature and three in

its powers or faculties. To cultivate one of these faculties only and neglect

him as if he were such a compound.

or the seed of modern culture, and fact

and fancy have to do only with the

roam round the world in search of foo

The scientist searches the heavens an

the earth with a courage and persever ance which is sometimes appalling. He brings down the stars with his telescope

breaks them to pieces with his spectrescope, takes them up and examines the

up in a sort of celestial soup! He does with the earth what he does with the

have to pass under telescope and micro scope, too. We may say of the scien-

Turns them to shapes and gives to airy noth-

"We have here a picture of the man of fact and the man of fancy, who gather

'knows, not seems,' for it sees what is

its object is universal; it is the central

down to the earth and buries it in the

surface of things, while it hungers and longs to feed on the substance. This

modern culture is of German growth. Kant prepared the soil; Hegel sowed

the seed: Mr. Arnold is now floating

down the stream of tendency in sweetness and light, gathering as

A Smart Woman.

An insurance agent applied to a woman

in Austin to induce her to get her hus-

"Will I be sure to get the money if he

"But will you give me any assurance that he will die right off?"

"No madam, we cannot do that."
"Well, then, what good will it be to me
to get his life insured if be doesn't die? I

The unhappy and distressing condition

called nervousness arises from debility,

irritation, poor circulation and blood of

band's life insured.

"Certainly, madam."

dies right off ?"

the intellect and starves it;

A local habitation and a name!

s them up in the dress of fancy

the facts: literature cooks those

A GLIMPSE UP THE AGES.

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN, OF HALIFAX, MOR-ALIZES ON HISTORICAL CHRISTMAS

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is one annual season of joy which it has
not been able to kill. Christmas is still not been able to kill. Christmas is still a word of power; it is still a name of hope; it is still a symbol of peace and good will. The story of which Christmas is an epitome is the most wonderful of all; love is its keynote, but it is the eternal love of a God. All the great and heroic deeds narrated in legend and story are here eclipsed. Love stoops to conquer for the Eternal Word leaves the conquer for the Eternal Word leaves the bosom of the Father, and through trials and the bitterness of death, sets free a captive world, and opens up an ever-lasting kingdom to his followers. At-tempts, indeed, have been made to prove that we rejoice without reason at Christmas, but the glorious festival is too firmly imbedded in the love and affections of innumerable generations to be disturbed. Material as our age undoubt edly is, this one pure joy must remain, as the prized heirloom of eighteen centuries. Back in the middle ages, civil laws in many places exempted debtors from arrest during Christmas week, call ing it the "Week of Remission." It was

and, therefore, no one was to lose his liberty. In 1216, Pope Honorius III. decreed that when Christmas fell on Friday, the usual abstinence should be Farther back still, in the ninth century, Nicholas I., in a reply to a consultation from the Bulgarians, grants a similar dispensation. Christmas of the year 800 witnessed a great event. Europe was just then recovering from the confusion consequent on the fall of the Roman Empire, and the incursion of Northern barbarians. A brave Christian warrior had overthrown his enemies, and consolidated his kingdom. The old pagan empire of Rome had fallen, never to rise; but a new Roman empire was to take its place. Charlemagne was to be its first emperor. On Christmas day the old Basilica of St. Peter, in Rome,—the one which now forms the crypt of the present magnificent structure—was aglow with lights, and redolent of sweet flowers and burning frankincense. The solemn chant of holy prayers and psalms floated peacefully upward, dying away in the fretted vault, and carved pillar caps. The din of war had ceased; Christmas had come, and "Peace on earth to mer of good will" had been proclaimed. The pagan empire of Rome had been born of war; the new Roman empire was to be created in peace. In that old Basilica, 800, Leo III., after solemn Mass, crowned Charlemagne its first Emperor. The day was chosen because it was the birthday of the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords And further back

ON A CHRISTMAS DAY, THREE CENTURIE BEFORE CHARLEMAGNE,

another historical event happened. was Christmas Eve, in the old town of Rheims, France. Remigius, or Remy, the faithful bishop who labored much for France, was preparing to celebrate with all pomp the day of joy, at its hour, midnight. All are on the road to the house of God. Through the silence of the night which is broken only by the tolling from the belfry, they wend their, way thinking of the crib at Bethlehem and its infant God. The thunders of Sinai are no longer heard, its lightnings no longer terrify, for the mysterious approach of a God is now symbolized by a rude crib, not by fierce storm clouds. The glinting stars sparkle in the heavens, but the star of Bethlehem shines on their souls. Like the Magi of old they are going to adore the new-born Saviour Slowly the venerable Remy walks with his spiritual children to the church, which is lit up with innumerable waxen lights. Humbly by his side comes the

hearing the solemn anthems which now

nearing the solemn anthems which now break on their ears, trem lingly asks:
"My Father, is this the stingdom you have promised me?" St. Remy sweetly smiles and replies: "No, my soo, this is but the beginning of the road that leads to it." They enter, and great joy fills the hearts of all on that far off Christens day in Phoims. fills the hearts of all on that far off Christmas day in Rheims. And years before that event Leo I., he who alone confronted and turned back Attila from the pillage of Rome, thus spoke to his people on Christmas day:
"Our Saviour, dear brethren, is born

to-day. Let us rejoice. There is no room for sadness on the birthday of life. There is one common reason of or all. * * * Let the holy one rejoice because he nears his crown; let the sinner rejoice because he is called to repentance; let the nations have courage

repentance; let the nations have courage because they are called to life." Some years previously, at Constantin-ople, the great Christian orator, St. John Chrysostom, spoke of THE GLORIES AND JOYS 'OF CHRISTMAS,

and showed how natural it was that this festival should be kept on its right day by the Western church, since the documents connected with the enrollment ments connected; with the enrollment made by Augustus were preserved at Rome. In Africa; too, a few years earlier than Chrysostom's time, Christmas brought joy to the dusky inhabitants of Hippo. Its great Bishop, Augustine, on that day addressed his bearers thus.

hearers thus:
"Let us rejoice, my brethren, for this is a sacred day; not on account of the visible sun, but on account of the birth of the invisible Creator of the sun. The

This is a beautiful idea, and one re ferred to by many early writers. Back still further in the ages in the third century, Christmas brought joy to the century, Christmas blought by to their Bishop, thus spoke:

"O! man, know that under the things

thou seest, there are revealed hidden mysteries. Night, as thou knowest had reached its longest limits and all at once it stopped. Think of the fatal night of sin brought to the densest darkness by a union of all guilty artifices; to day it course is checked. From to-day it i reduced, and it will soon be annihilated. THUS UP THROUGH THE AGES THE JOY OF CHRISTMAS SHINES CN,

and beautifies the world. Crimes there ever have been; human tears have flowed and human hearts have ached; but there was always one season sacred but there was always one season sather to spiritual exultation. How could it be otherwise, for the light that shone on the first Christmas in far off Bethlehem, was to cast a ray down all the centuries, and the echo of the angel's song of joy

was to resound to the angel's song of joy was to resound to the end of time.
"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will." Happy Christmas day! May we never hear with indifference your name of love. You remind us that there is something more noble than earth; that above all material things there is the invisible God who watches with greatest care over thoughtless children. You remind us of the example of divine love shown us in the crib at Bethlehem, and thus teach us to open our hearts to the wants and necessities of our suffering neighbors. You tell us of peace, and invite us to lay aside all animosity, all envy, all the paltry and ignoble bickerings born of human pride, and human frailty. In the glorious light and numan ranty. In the globustiphic of Christmas, how mean and sordid do many of our actions seem; how vain appears everything except "to love God, and to serve Him alone." It through all the ages since Christ the season of Christmass. mas gladdened hearts in every clime, may it gladden still more the souls of the citizens of America, and put the seal of peace and good will over our social intercourse.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

Brooklyn Examiner.

It would seem that the work started by Bishop Riley, the head of the so-called "Church of Jesus" of Mexico, is not pros-

pering as that reverend gentleman had hoped it would.

Bishop Riley started out with the very laudable intention of driving the last vestige of Romanism out of Mexico. He proposed to woo and win the ignorant and deluded inhabitants of that country from the contaminating influence of the Scarlet Woman of Babylon, and to crush out the ignorance and superstition which Catholic priests are laboring to foster in the minds of the people. But, alas! the best laid plans of men

oft-times fail to produce the desired results, and Bishop Riley's project has met with a more than ordinarily dismal failure, notwithstanding his herculean labors.

We are informed by the Christian a

Work, which, being a Protestant paper, is in a position to know whereof it speaks, that Bishop Riley's church is overloaded with debt; that it is about to be sold; and, unkindest cut of all, that the Jesuits are about to purchase it. We are told, also, that Bishop Riley's boasted orphanage, in which Roman Catholic children were to be gathered and taught to look on the Pope with scorn and contempt, instead of en-tertaining 300 children (Bishop Riley's figures,) includes just 18; and that the income of the bishop's great enterprise, instead of being \$500 per month (also Bishop Riley's figures) is \$60 per month. So has another great scheme failed. We should think our Protestant friends would grow a little tired of their efforts to convert Romanists in Italy and Mexico, for to use a not over classical expression, they do not "pan out."

Money Makers

don't let golden opportunities pass un-improved; there are times in the lives of once fierce Clovis, who, on to night is to be regenerated by the waters of baptism, and thus will become

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN KING OF FRANCE.
As they near the church, Clovis the rude

CC., Fortiand, Maine, who will send you, free, full particulars about work that you can do, and live at home, at a profit of at least from \$5 to \$25 daily. Some have made over \$50 in a single day. All is new. You are started free. Capital As they near the church, Clovis the rude is new. You are started free. C Sicamber, seeing the glory of lights, and not required. Either sex; all ages.

Reported for The Catholic Mirror. CULTURE AND CATHOLICITY.

FATHER RYAN'S ABLE ADDRESS ON THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERAL EDUCA-TION.

The second lecture of the winter course at Loyola College was delivered last Monday night. The college hall has been tastefully decorated and refitted, and is now one of the prettiest in the city. The lectures treat of the latest researches in science and literature, and any one who desires to spend an evening of real literary enjoyment will find it to his advantage to attend these lectures.

Father Ryan spoke on the very interesting subject of culture. "There are two sorts of subjects," he said, "difficult to treat—those that are known too little and those that are known too well. Two great authorities on the art of oratory— Cicero and St. Augustine—tell us that a speaker should interest and instruct his audience. It is difficult to interest when the subject is entirely unknown; and it is not easy to instruct when the audience knows as much about the subject as the speaker himself. I am sure you have all read and heard a great many things about culture. It is emphatically the subject of the day, and every one who pretends to possess acquaintance with subjects agitating the world of thought is supposed to know something about cul-ture. Perhaps many of you know all about is one of the reasons why I intend to tell you only a little. little will not be new. I am very much afraid of new things. Goldsmith said of a friend that he was 'too fond of the invisible Creator of the sun. The son of God chose this day on which he was born. ** * For this day on which the light begins to increase was a fitting symbol of the work of Christ, who, by grace, continually renews the inner was 'too fond new fashions and new railways, but we must have even new thought, and, in consequence, new culture. 'Modern consequence, new culture. 'Modern thought' and 'modern culture,' they call these new inventions. Now, thought is as old as truth, and truth is as old as God; and culture, if not as old as the earth, is at least as old as Adam. I am earup, is at least as old as Adam. I am going to tell you an old truth about culture, and it is quite possible you may find this old truth new. Truth is eternalit is always old and ever new.

"I will tell you only two things about culture-what it is and why we call it catholic. We shall understand more clearly what culture is if we first consider what it is not. There are three classes of persons who think or talk or write about culture. The first class would make culture everything good, at least in the moral order; with them virtue and honor, and ight and justice morality and religion are all contained in one word—culture. The second class goes to the other extreme, and holds that if culture is not all bad, and always bad, it is at least always dangerous. It is an enemy to virtue and religion, they say, and Christians and Catholics had better beware of it. The third class comes in between the two extremes, and says, in this, as in most other things where opinions are opposite, in medio tutissimus ibis -a middle course is safest and best. We are of the third class. We say cul-ture is not virtue nor religion; ture is not virtue nor religion; neither is it necessarily infidelity or vice. Again, culture is not learning, nor science, nor art. It may use all these; in a certain sense it supposes them all but culture itself is not all nor any of them. Art and science and learning may and do, lead to culture. Culture should lead to God. Culture is not education, much in the same way as education is not instruction; and the difference bebetween culture and education, and this last difference will tell us what culture precisely is. Instruction means a putting or pouring in; education, an educing or drawing out; a developing in. may be instructed without being edu- are the food nay be instructed without being educated. This process of instructing, good the food of the heart. But think mithout really educating, is so well under stood in our schools that we have coined feed the heart while you starve the mind. stood in our schools that we have coined word, and a very good word, to express The beauty you offer is a hollow sham it a word, and a very good word, to express it; we call the process 'cramming.' Instead of helping to educate, to develop, 'cramming' stunts and destroys intellectual growth, which it is the purpose of real education to promote and perfect. But education is the act by which this moral development is attained. Culture is the result of the educating act, and power and protoplasm;' nor with Renan and Arnold, that the soul of man must be satisfied with basking in 'sweet-

is the result of the educating act, and culture, like education, is a Latin word; it is applied in its primary sense to the cultivation of the earth. If we apply the two words to the same thing we should say, education is the ploughing and planting; culture, the smiling harvest—the ripe and mellow fruit.

"The culture that is the object and aim of these lectures is not culture; it is memory in collecting the materials." aim of these lectures is not culture in general, or any kind of culture—it is emphatically catholic culture; and here of thought; but we shall also cultivate to tell you what catholic culture is, It may be well to say here that I do not use the word catholic in its merely religious sense. I do not exclude its religious meaning; but I use clude its religious meaning; but I use the word primarily and principally in culture is catholic. We will work toculture is catholic. We will work to-gether, each doing his part honestly and the word primarily and principally in its literary and philosophical sense, for I speak to literary and philosophical earnestly, and all co-operating unto minds, as well to Christian Catholic hearts. Culture is Latin and catholic hearts. Catholic means universal.

"The Trivale God is catholic. But we have at present only to do with God's image—man. We are principally con-cerned with the mind of man, with his mental culture; and we wish to see why such culture should be catholic. I say it should be catholic, because of the subject, the object, and the end at which mental culture aims. The subject to be cultivated is the mind of man; and the mind of man is one and manifold. There are those who would cultivate only the bodily powers of man. Physical culture they call it, They would give us good walkers, or runners, or rowers. They would treat man as if he were all and only muscle. They cultivate the body and neglect the mind. The men when more money can be made wate the body and neglect the mind. The rapidly and easily, than otherwise can be earned by years of labor. Write Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, who will send numerous to form a school and formulate the conformal tendence. numerous to form a school and formulate a creed, and their creed is known as 'Muscular Christianity.' The only thing we have to say here to this kind of cul-It may be good as far as it goes, but it is imperfect and incomplete. Man is not action.

all muscle, and to treat him as if he LAND?

Boston Pilot.

ful development of the body; but there must be menta, exercise, too, for the healthful development of the soul. We do not object to walking, running and rowing and general gymnastics, but we say there should be intellectual walking, and remarks the sould be seen as the same state. History, not opinion, gives the answer. The following shocking announcement from London, following the malignant pronouncement of the Orange Society in Ireland, compels the consideration of both

the Irish and English people:— London, Dec. 24.—The Times, in an editorial, suggests that the Irish difficulty could be solved in three months by the exclusion of the Parnellites from the House of Commons and the proclamation

of martial law in Ireland.

From Strongbow in the 12th century to Cromwell in the 17th, England tried martial law in Ireland, and failed in all directions except in the harvest of re-In 1649, Oliver Cromwell wrote to the English Parliament from Drogheda, where he had massacred the inhabitants, (Letter

the other two is to develop a mental monstrosity. The faculties of the soul are memory intellect and will. As man is not all muscle, so neither is he only memory and imagination. Yet the professors of 'modern culture' would treat him to it has not all. 16th Dec. 1649):—
"It hath pleased God to bless our endeavors at Tredah.* * * I believe we put to the sword the whole number of defendants. I do not think thirty of the whole number escaped with their lives.

you analyze that thing called 'modern thought' you will find it made up of fact and fancy. Modern thought is the food Those that did, are in safe custody for the Barbadoes."
Sixty thousand Irish children were, in the two years 1649-50, sold to the tobacco-planters in the Barbadoes. Cromwell swept the island with fire and sword, he memory and the imagination. Science and literature seem to join hands and dispossessed the entire Catholic popula-tion and gave their land to his disbanded for the craving appetites of the children He made "peace and silence in

> For 140 years after Cromwell, martial law, or no law but the will of drunken Orange savages called English magistrates ruled Ireland; and all the time Ireland struck back with deadly defiance, however weak the hand.

Then came the Grattan Parliament of with his microscope, and then hands them over to the man of fancy (who may be himself) to cook them and serve them 1782, and twenty years of peace and pros-

perity.

Then the Union, the Rebellions of '98 and 1803 (Emmett's rebellion), and martial law till another generation was in its heavens, and the inhabitants of earth grave. Since the Union, over thirty coercion acts, with martial law; and God knows how many rebellions.

We are here in 1886, and Ireland

scope, too. We may say of the scientist what Shakespeare says of the poet: stronger and more determined than ever, demands justice; and the London Times The searcher's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, Doth glance from heaven to earth, from Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven, And, as imagination bodies forth The forms of things unknown, the poet's has nothing to advise but distranchisement and martial law.

There are classes in Eugland that re-

member nothing and learn nothing. But the bloody experiment of Cromwell, which failed, must never be tried again. Forty millions of men solemnly declare that it—must—not—be—tried—again.

food for the memory and the imagination of the reading public. Of course, we Ireland has won by England's own laws; and now if England trample on her admit that the memory and the imagination are to be cultivated, but not these own laws, and outrage Ireland with vio-lence and lawlessness, she is a revolution-ist and a criminal, to be treated by the only, if our culture is to be catholic and true. Shakespeare says that those people who gather and give us airy and earthly Irish as a pirate and robber on land and nothings are 'of imagination all compact Cromwell had to deal with less than

made up.' They are all imagination and no mind, no intellect. The imaginfour million Irishmen, who were all in Ireland. Gladstone has to deal with five ation catches at the forms of things. The intellect takes hold of the substance. nillions in Ireland, five millions in Great The imagination says 'things are what they seem.' The intellect, like Hamlet, Britain, and thirty millions elsewhere, Let martial law be proclaimed in Ire

land, and at once the Irish in America, Canada and Australia are a solid body in its object is universal; it is the central power of the soul, the power that makes the soul catholic—the most God like faculty of man, Modern culture neglects the intellect and starves it; bends it retaliation. Their vast organizations would merge into one tremendous will, to

boycott everything Eoglish.

No Irish American would patronize
English steamers, nor buy English goods,
nor deal with those who did. Every English interest and investment in America would be exposed to be boycotted. And this would not be all: England's tyranny would appeal to all that is rash and radical among I ishmen. The peace makers would be superseded by a world-wide

order of avengers.

If to martial law and disenfranchisement be added imprisonment and murder of the people in Ireland, England will precisely is. Instruction means a putting or pouring in; education, an educing or drawing out; a developing in struction helps to education, is more or less necessary to education; but a man less necessary to education; but a man with instruction helps to education; but a man less necessary to education is necessary to education. travellers, for they shall be in danger on every sea. Her aristocrats will have to stay at home, or risk reprisals on their treasured lives for the slaughter of humble

people in Ireland.

Men who are conservative and lawabiding, who love peace, and desire good will between Ireland and England, will be compelled to agree with those who are sure to urge the policy of desperation and despair.
In a word, England will wantonly and

stupidly and criminally create a condition of things which cannot possibly be for her good, and which will ensure the endless detestation of Ireland. Martial law will not settle the Irish

question, and no wise Englishman would ad vise it.

"The Irish question is mainly an Irish-American question," says the London Times, speeringly. And is it not all the more significant? The Irish in America our memory in collecting the materials of thought; but we shall also cultivate send millions on millions of dollars a year to pay the rents and feed their suffering kindred in Ireland. This is reason enough, without the natural desire for freedom.

If England dream that the Irish in

America can be tired out she makes a woful mistake. For every thousand dollars sent to-day, we can send Ireland a million for the next ten years if she need it.

The Irish demand for Home Rule must be recorded by the proposed and if the recorded and if the recorded

be granted. If it be refused, and if the London Times dictate the English policy, the evil doer will suffer more than the victim. And in the end, Ireland will have Home Rule.

Deafness.

The proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil have bona fide certificates of some most Oil have bona fide certificates of some most remarkable cures of Deafness, by that magical remedy for pain. Yellow Oil also cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, and all inflammatory knew there was some catch about this insurance business."—Texas Siftings.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., low vitality. Re-organize the system by Burdock Blood Bitters, which gives per-manent strength by invigorating the blood and toning all the organs to perfect writes: I upset a tea kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain, was cured in three days.

WILL MARTIAL LAW SETTLE IRE. THE TRUE CHURCH AND THE SECTS.

CATHOLICITY INCREASES OVER TWO HUN-DRED PER CENT. IN THIS COUNTRY SINCE

1860. The rise and fall of religious creeds in the country is very interesting as showing the tendency of things with us. Since 1860 the Methodists have kept pace with the growth of population. Twenty-four years ago they numbered 8,600,000. To day they have about 15,000,000 adherents. The Baptists have increased from 8,000,000 to about 12,000,000 which shows an increase about 12,000,000 which shows an increase of about 50 per cent, as to numbers, but a decrease of 25 per. cent, compared to the growth of population. The Pres-byterians now number 5,500,000 against 3,600,000 in 1860 about 53 per cent, increase The Lutherans have cent. increase The Lutherans have increased 60 per cent. The Congregationalists now number about 1,800,000 an increase of only 27 per cent. while the population has increased 75 per cent. The Episcopalians number 1,200,000 an increase of 33 per cent. in 24 years. The Hebrews number about 700 000, an increase of 100 per cent in 24 year. The Friends of Quakers show a falling of of 60 per cent., and now number only 150,

000 persons.

But the most startling figures of all are those that relate to the Roman Catholics. In 1860, they numbered 3,309,000. That church to day claims 9,500,000 adherents a gain of 200 per cent. In fifteen years, should the same ratio of increase continue, there will be 25,000,000 Catholics in this

country. No figures are given as to the skeptics or non-believers, but undoubtedly their numbers have been very much swollen in the last quarter of a century. It is a noted fact that Calvinists, Unitarians, and Quakers, as well as the sects with definite creeds, are rapidly losing ground, while the Ritualistic churches such as Catholics and Episcopalians, and what may be called the emotional sects, where Authorists and Santists are after. what may be called the emotional sects, such as Methodists and Baptists, are either holding their own or gaining ground. These changes in what may be called the spiritual attitude of the nation will in time show itself in the very structure of our institutions.—Demerests Monthly.

Skating Rinks.

Keep out of the skating rinks, I could mention a number of cities—four at least—where I have labored, and found the same sad lamentation from the lips of mothers and fathers, who would say to me: "I wish you would talk to my boys. I have said all that I can to keep them from going to such places, but they will go."

I have heard from the lips of three

physicians the statement that a large proportion of the girls from twelve to sixteen years old who attend these rinks have, as a result, blasted lives before them. Manya heart-broken mother would give all she possessed could she place her daughters and her sons where they were before they attended the rink. People may call skating rinks places of innecent amusement, and perhaps they might be made so, but they are not. I consider them, next the greatest curse of our land to the

young.
I was at a home for the fallen the other day, and the matron told me that the skating rinks were the greatest curse to the city and to the young, and that the majority of young girls under her charge were girls who were once pure and good, but had been allowed to attend the rinks and now see their folly when it is too late. The following from the Minneapolis Tribuns will give some idea of what men in authority think of these things:

"The rapidly shortening days are bringing us nearer the season when an effort will be made to revive the skating rink craze; and in view of that fact, the following statement made by the Chief of Police of Coney Island, N. Y., is worth noticing: 'My private books,' so says Cantain McKane, 'will substantiate the every parcel of property she pos-Her ships will be avoided by all fact that nine out of ten of the girls between the ages of fourteen and sixt arrested by my officers on the island late at night during the past summer, have, upon private questioning by me, dated their fall from the time when they com-menced to frequent skating rinks. This is no expansion, here is no exaggeration,' he continues. 'I used to think, when I read of clergymen denouncing the rinks for the immorality that was bred there, that the rinks were harmless, and that those gentlemen were inclined to sensationalism. Now, from the stories told me by these young girls right here in my private office, I can appreciate the truth of their remarks, and realize the danger that surrounds the young female in such resorts. I esteem this fact of such importance that I think it ought to be known."

Keep out of these death traps,-New

Why he Didn't Pass the Plate.

The following is told of John B. Ran dall, the editor of the Augusta (Ga) Chronicle: He attended one day a colored church in the country, and had in his pocket a silver half-dollar, just the fire back to Augusta. At the conclusion of his sermon the minister ordered a collection for his own benefit. "Of course, said he, "I s'pects every pussen to give somethin'; but I'se told dat Mr. Thomas up de land yonder, had some turkeys store Friday night. I don't want any man who had a han' in stealin' dem turkeys to put any money in de plate." When the plate reached Mr. Randolph not a mon had refused to contribute, and the preacher's eyes were upon him. His half dollar, accordingly, went into the

A lady from Syracuse writes: "For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-peptic Cure, I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was un able to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted, but now I am thankful to say I can walk two miles without feeling the least icconvenience." For Female Complaints it has no equal. Sold by Harkness & Co, Druggists, Dandas St

WORMS often cause serious illness. The cure is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup, destroys and expels Worms effectually.

OBITUARY.

Died, in St. Joseph's Convent, Toront, he 29th, tust., Sister Mary Pe, petua (K n the twenty-ninth year of her age and sleventh of her religious life.

Such was the brief notice which can

our attention a fews days since. Abilidid the thousands of readers who so with indifferent eye the mortuary colithink what a beautiful soul had appebefore her Creator, little did they kno

JAN. 16, 18 6

The Extholic Mecord ablished Weekly at 486 Richmond Street London, Ontario.
REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, M.A., LL.D., Editor

General Agents:
Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King.
Ottawa Agency:
P. J. Coffey, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St. PATES PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00; ve Copies, \$7.50; Ten copies, \$15.00. Pay-le in every case in advance. Advertising rates made known on appli-

salon.

Approved by the Bishop of London, and secommended by the Archbishop of St. Soundson, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergymen throughout the Dominion. All correspondence addressed to the Pub-Persons writing for a change of address horized invariably send us the name of their writer post office.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1886.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

Octave of St. Stephen. Octave of St. John.

Octave of the Holv Innocents.
Vigil of the Epiphany. St. Telesphorus,
P. and M.

r. and M. Epiphany of Our Lord. Holiday of Ob-igation. 7 Of the Octave. St. Hillenius, Abbot. 8 Of the Octave. Et. Seyerius, Bishop and 9 Of the Octave. SS. Julian and Bassillissa
MM. [St. Agetho. Pare

MM. [St. Agatho, Pop Sunday in the Octave of the Eulphan Of the Octave. St. Hyginus, P. and M. Of the Octave. St. Arcadius, Martyr. Octave of the Epiphany, St. Veronic

10 Of the Octave. St. Arcaitus, Martyr.
12 Of the Octave. St. Arcaitus, Martyr.
13 Octave of the Epiphany, St. Veronica,
14 St. Hillary, Rp., C. and Doctor of the
15 St. Paul, First Hermit. St. Maur, Abbot.
16 St. Marcellus, P. and Martyr.
17 21 Sunday after Epiphany. Feast of the
Holy Name of Jesus.
18 Chair of St. Peter in Rome.
19 St. Cenute, K and M.
29 St. Fablan P. P. and Sabastian, MM.
21 St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.
22 St. Vincent and Acoastasius, MM.
23 Esponsals of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph.
St. Raymond of Penrafort Cf.
24 3d Sun, after Eph. St. Timothy, Bishop
and Martyr.
25 Conversion of St. Paul.
26 St. Polycarp, Bp. and M.
27 St. John Chrys., Bp., C. and Doctor.
28 St. Flevian, M. St. Agnes, Secunda
29 St. Francis de Sales, Bishop, Come ssor
and Doctor of the Church
30 St. Martina, Virgin and Martyr.
21 Oth Church and Martyr.
21 Oth Church and Martyr.
22 St. Praecis de Sales, Bishop, Come ssor
and Doctor of the Church
30 St. Martina, Virgin and Martyr.
31 Oth Church and Martyr.
32 Other St. Peter Nolasco, Cf.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

We cannot better begin the New Year than by devoting some little time, however brief, to the consideration of one of the most fruitful sources of evil, spiritual and temporal, in this country-that of mixed marriages. Not without reason, indeed, did a Holy Pontiff term these unions detestable. The experience of every day goes to prove more and more clearly that the term is none too strong. Recent instances of apostacy, and death without the priest, that have come under our own observation, have given us cause to turn our thoughts, at least once again, to the mixed marriages, and hold them up When a Catholic young woman marries a will, we know, be told, exceptions to this have lately fallen within our observation. of the wickedness of mixed marriages, now, alas! so alarmingly frequent-one, that of a Catholic lady, daughter of pious Catholic parents, who, after receiving an excellent home training, was placed for some years in a Catholic house of education. Upon her return home from this atmosphere of sapetity, into the bosom of the Catholic household, of which she was the pride and ornament, she seemed to have formed an aversion for Catholic society. The Catholics of her neighborhood were poor-they were not cultured. She began to receive the addresses of a Prottestant yourg gentleman, and, in the absence of her parents' consent, left her home to marry him out of the Church. Harible to relate, so blinded was she by her affection for her idol of the moment, that she even apostatized for his sake, and now on Sundays may be seen with her husband going to worship (?) in a Protest ant meeting house, passing by her parents home, carrying that bible in which is laid down the principle so often neglected, disregarded and despised by many selfstyled Catholic young ladies of the day-"Honor thy father and thy mother." The other instance to which we allude is that of a Catholic young lady, daughter of defferences of her parents. The sad ex ample of her own home, the misery of her departed mother, driven to an early grave by the cruel persecution of an intolerant husband, had no effect on her action. There were no Catholic young men in her city, so she said : She accordingly married a Protestant. After a year's marital life she was taken with a mortal illness. Her cultured husband refused admission

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ours grown up to manhood or womanhood who cannot corroborate by their own experience the correctness of our view. And now we have the letter of a Pittsburg priest, who gives the following instance of his experience of wixed marriages. He lately received a call to a sick woman, the facts of whose case so impressed him that he had them committed to writing. They are as follows:

The woman, sick unto death, had mar-ried a Protestant. A few years after her marriage, she gave up the practice of her religion, and for twenty years had not entered a Catholic church. None of her children were baptised. About five or six years ago her Protestant husband died; and since that time, she has lived, for the most part, with his Protestant friends. Now she is at death's door; the Catholic relative calls on me to go and prepare her for eternity. I get her address, and start. Here is what happened:—The busband's Protestant—perhaps Pagan would be the more appropriate term,—friends surround her bedside, and in the strongest kind of language, neither Christian nor charitabl absolutely declined my request to be allowed to see her alone for a few minutes for the purpose of hearing her confession, should she be disposed to receive the Sacrament of penance

rament of penance.

"It is over my dead body," interjected an Amazonian, "that a Catholic priest will prepare that woman for death; already she has had the ministrations of two Methodist preachers, and that is enough for her; you are no gentleman to come into this house, unasked; who sent for you? Get out of here as quickly as possible, or by———, I will eject you summarily," &c.

Such was the courteous language of these people, who professed to be Chris-tians,—Methodist Christians—"better Chris-tians than you are," said one, with a fiendish sneer. It was ish sneer. It was all in vain to reason with these people; they had made up their minds not to allow the poor, unfortunate woman that freedom of conscience which it was plainly her right to exercise. When I asked if she did not wish to die a Catholic her Protestant humbard. lic, her Protestant husband's friends, her lic, her Protestant husband's Iriends, her own daughter, answered for her with an emphatic No. So the poor creature had to be abandoned to her fate. There was no mistaking her wish of dying in the Catholic faith, but she was

bying in the Catholic faith, but she was powerless to carry out her wishes. Her Protestant husband's friends, who acted more like fiends than anything else, would not think of permitting her who was about to see her Judge in a few hours, an opportunity of making her peace with God.

She died a short time after I had visited her; and the two Methodist preacher's at her funeral howled themselved hoarse in proclaiming the great triumph of enlightened Protestantism, as manifest in this case, over the grovelling superstition

Marriage with an unpractical, vicious Catholic is, heaven knows, bad enough, but it cannot, in point of evil, be compared in the same day with marriage between a Catholic and a non-Catholic. to the dread and abhorrence of our people. How often is the latter opposed to the faith of his wife, not only by early trainnon-Catholic, she takes a step of the most ing, by family surroundings and the like, frightful responsibility, and the chances are but actually a member of some oathall sgainst her saving her immortal soul, bound society, pledged to the very or enjoying the temporal blessings of destruction of "Romanism," as those ma'rumonial happiness. There are, we people term the holy Church of Christ. "Oh! but he'll turn," is the ready answer rule. A hundred times or more in these of many an unthinking Catholic gir columns have we admitted that there are when reproached for company keeping such exceptions. But it is not from or intended marriage with Protestants exceptions we are to form judgment on How many promising lives have been this sulject. The exception here, as in all blasted by such vain expectation? We other cases, proves the rule. Two in have heard Protestant gentlemen of exstances of a terribly affecting character perience speaking of mixed marriages from the purely worldly standpoint, strongly condemn them. Could they do otherwise, in view of all the domestic infelicity they have caused? It is, for Catholics especially, a bounden and sacred duty to discourage them at all times and under all circumstances.

That we have not in the least exagger ated the evils of mixel marriages we may be permitted to cite the words-words of olemn wisdom-uttered by the Bishops of the Province of San Francisco in council assembled. The Fathers, whose learning, real and experience specially fitted them to speak on this subject of vital and practical importance, thus pronounced themselves :

"But, above all, we condemn, as fraught with most disastrous consequences, the rashness of those who recklessly make rasiness of those who recklessly make matrimonial engagements without carefully examining whether in persons of their choice are found the qualities required in good husbands or wives. Now, nong the qualities which a Catholic should seek in a companion before matri-monial ergagement, and, in fact before beginning or contemplating any mutual affection, is the incomparable treasure of the Catholic Faith. Hence the Church treasure of bhors, and has ever abhored mixed marriager; she does not allow them to be cele-brated inside of her temples, nor with her that of a Catholic young lady, daughter of a mixed marriage, whose early days were disturbed and embittered by the religious disturbed and embittered by the religious very obvious ressons. For, leaving aside those happy instances in which the non-Catholic party respects in the Catholic the right of the free exercise of religion and of the catholic party respects in the Catholic the right of the free exercise of religion and of the catholic party and the catholi the Catholic education of the off spring, and treating the question on its merits, it is evident, in the first place, hat the faith of the Catholic is naturally liable to be weakened, if not seriously injured, by the absence of all faith or a different belief in the other party. In the second place, the want of the Catholic expended and force of the catholic expended and the catholic expenses are catholic expenses and the catholic expenses and the catholic expenses and the catholic expenses are catholic expenses are catholic expenses are to the priest to his young wife writhing Catholic, and frequently the actual nonin the agonies of death and calling for the exertions of one parent most naturally

self, will take much interest, or any interest, at all, in securing it to the children. Would to Heaven that sad experience did not corroborate these rea-sons, and that we were never called on to mourn over the deplorable results which we have pointed out!"

Let parents take these words of holy and apostolic bishops to heart-let them ponder over the reasons here given sgainst natrimonial alliances with heretics, and let them from their earliest years instill the principles here inculcated into the minds and hearts of their children. Thus they will fulfil a sacred duty, and bring blessings on their families and households.

A FADING ARISTOCRACY.

One of the very marked, and at the same time not the least significant feature of the late British elections was the very decided check administered in so many of the rural districts to ani-tocratic cand dates. The Hamilton Times, in an article on the "Reign of the Peop'e," make specific mention of some of the defeats of the scions of noble families :

"As in the case of the Fitzwilliams in Yorkshire, the heir of the Duke of Northumberland defeated in his own county, the Earl of Pembroke's brother defeated in Wiltshire. And so with Lord Bath in the same county, the Duke Bath in the same county, the Duke of Beaufort in his county, two out of the three Lowthers gone to the bad, the Duke of Buccleuch in Scotland, Lord Wemyss in the Lothians, Lord Mount Edgecumbe in Cornwall, Lord Sandwich in Hunting-donshire, Lord Rendlesham in Suffolk, Sir Watkyn Wynn in Wales, and to with many others. What had become of the Tory magnates throughout the land? Why, their reign has passed away with the emancipation of the people. The Tory organs are lamenting the constitution of the new House, and some of them profess alarm because the interests of labor will be better looked after, while the influence of the landed gentry will be correspondingly decreased.

We hope that the enfranchisement of the people will lead to permanent and not to mere transitory results. When the first reform bill was under discussion great things were promised by its advocates, but the good results were scarce and well as the democracy, in the legislature of the country. Heretofore the representation has been very one-sided, the landed and title l in fluence greatly predominating. Now that labor has asserted itself and to its spokesmen opened the doors of Parlia. ment, legislation will, we trust, be framed with more regard for the interests and feelings of the artisans and agriculturists of Britain. The aristocracy of England has ever been selfish, grasping and domineering. We are not, therefore, sorry that it did at the late elections receive se very severe a castigation.

OUR MUNICIPAL SYSTEM.

Just after the nomination of candidates for municipal offices throughout the prorinces, the Hamilton Times said :

"One of the remarkable features of the municipal nominations yesterday was the large number of Mayors, Reeves and Councillors returned by acclamation. The municipal machinery must run pretty smoothly in this Province, and the gov-erning bodies must perform their duty Judging by the attendance at the various nomination meetings in this district, this state of affairs cannot be laid to the charge of indifference on the part of the elector

We agree with the Times that our municipal machinery, taken as a whole, works very well, but there is a limit, however, to our satisfaction in this respect. Our cities and towns are not, for instance, as well governed as they, with the rate of taxation levied, ought to be. The fact is, that they are over-governed. The elections are too frequent and the best men in the community cannot be persuaded to offer themselves for civic honors in any of our large municipalities. We have known, and at this very moment can point out, villege and township councils superior in all regards to the councils that legislate for large and populous cities. We have no objection indeed to the selection of the best men for municipal honors in the rural districts, but we do think that there is more need in the case of towns and cities for the choice of the ablest men available to fill the offices of civic government than in the country. There are, to begin with, in most cases, greater interests at stake-there are more difficult claims to be adjusted-greater grievances to be removed-more pressing wants to be satisfied. One of the defects noticeable in our civic boards is that they are too cumbrous in point of numbers. We hold that one alderman for each ward instead of three, would, in our cities, quite suffice for their legislative wants. are also of opinion that the property qualification required of members of city councils should be increased to say \$4,000, clear of all claims and encumbrances, and that the elections should be held every three years instead of annually, as at present. We believe, too, that the Mayor, in the agonies of death and calling for the minister of God- that wife to whom he had sworn liberty of conscience—that wife who had sacrificed all out of devotedness for his worthless self. This is not the language of artificial exaggeration. It is the speech of plain, palpable, incontroward worthly the speech of plain palpable, incontroward worthly the speech of plain palpable,

THE "LOYAL" MINORITY.

A significant sign of the times is the fierce cry of opposition raised to the con-cession of Home Rule to Ireland by Orangemen on this and the other side of the Atlantic. Recent events in this country have made the brethren on this side of the water very arrogant and aggressive. In this city and in Kingston, particularly the latter place, they showed their teeth in an unmistakeable manner. The spirit of the Orange Sentinel is very troubled at the prospect of the establishment at an early date of an Irish Parliament. It predicts everything of evil for the Protestant minority if Ireland obtains Home

Here is a specimen jeremiad on the

"But even suppose the Irish majority ould rest satisfied with a full measure of Home Rule, what sort of treatment might Protestants expect? We have had a taste rrotestants expect we have not a taste of it in other countries where Romanism is supreme—Quebec, for instance—and as surely as Home Rule is granted to Irc land, so surely will Romanism become dominant and the rights and liberties of

Protestants be destroyed.

"One fourth or one-fifth of the population of Ireland is Protestant and loyal to the empire, the balance are Roman Catho majority of whom are disloyal; therefore, it is ridiculous to suppose that therefore, it is ridiculous to suppose that they would agree under a Home Rule Government, with full local powers. Either would have to become master, and the Protestants, being in the minority, would be forced to submit or leave the country.

The Protestant minority in Quebec is. by the Catholic majority, treated, as the Sentinel well knows, but is too mendacious, malicious and truculent to admit, with a generous liberality that puts Protestant Ontario to the blush, in so far as its dealings with the Catholic minority here is oncerned. And the Catholics of Ireland bave never shown themselves other than fair and tolerant towards their Protestant and Presbyterian brethren. Why, at the very last election Protestant gentlemen were selected as representatives by some of the most Catholic constituencies

mesgre. We believe that all classes should in the country. Witness Mr. be fairly represented, the aristocracy as Jordan in Clare, Mr. Abraham in Limerick, Mr. Pyne in Waterford, and Mr. Parnell himself in Cork city. It is not fear of religious persecution in any form that the Orange minority in Ireland fears-it is the loss of political power, prestige and profit. They see that the loaves and fishes are soon to be equally distributed throughout the land, and they tremblingly cry out against the intolerance of the benighted Papist.

The Sentinel, as might have been expected, sought to defend the conduct of the Kingston Orangemen who have actually sent a memorial against Home Rule to that sovereign whose son and heir they so ruthlessly and savagely insulted twenty-five years ago. Saith the Senti-

"Irish Protestants everywhere almost unanimously regard the movement as fraught with grave danger to the rights and liberties of the minority in Ireland, and holding such views it cannot be won-dered at that those resident in Kingston, in common with loyalists of other nationalities, objected to the entire population of that city being pledged to resolutions ing where their representatives were re-fused the right to express their views, although the meeting was announced as a public one. Under such circumstances, public one. Chaer such circumstances, to stigmatise the public expression of opinion as the 'bigotry and intolerance of Orangeism' is ridiculous, and worthy of the source from which the charge eman-

We did indeed charge the Orange body of Kingston with bigotry and intolerance. and re-effirm our charge. Their opposition to Irish self-government is based on two false assumptions—the outcome of bigotry and intolerance—the first that the Irish Catholics are a disloyal people, the second that they are disposed to be unjust to the Protestant minority. We say that no man, whether Protestant or Catholic, a citizen of this free country, enjoying here the benefits of Home Rule, can, without proving himself prejudiced and bigoted, refuse to Ireland the rights and the privileges that he himself enjoys. He must know that, as self-government is the mainspring of Canadian progress and prosperity, so it must be of Irish and Irish development. growth That the Irish are unfit for self-govern. ment, he cannot, from what he knows of them in Canada, with any shadow of fairness, maintain, or that they are governed by religious batred in their dealings with their Protestant fellow countrymen he cannot, with Irish history before his eyes, with any regard for truth think of stating,

On the other side of the water, the Dub lin Express voices the impotent howls of the Irish Orangemen against Home Rule. In a manifesto signed by Lords Erne and Enniskillen the Irish Orangemen lately declared :

"The aspect of affairs in Ireland was never more menacing than at present. Protestantism in three or four Provinces is at the mercy of avowed conspirators who are endeavoring to overthrow the rule of the Imperial Government. The duty of all true Irishmen is plain. While unwaveringly upholding Orange principles unwaveringly upholding Orange principles and abating not one jot of our conscien-tious opinion, we shall cordially welcome the constitution of th

Loyalists fieds itself in a position of unequalled difficulty.

"The slightest relaxation of the ties of union will eventuate in separation and ultimate ruin of the country. It will establish a drill ground for hostile armies and dockyards for foreign fleets in the most vulnerable part of the Empire. Therefore we appeal to those realizing our imminent peril, to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of union, and in the promotion of the cause of loyalty, liberty, and religion. For God, the Queen, and the country."

Still more recently Major Saunderson

Still more recently Major Saunderson has threatened Ireland with fire and sword, and England with rebellion, if Home Rule in any form be conceded. But these self-appointed spokesmen of the minority cannot deceive the outside world as to the true condition of Irish affairs and the nature of the remedy that must be applied to Irish grievances. On the 28th of December last the London Advertiser said :

"There is a class of men in Ireland who bave long had the ear of the Government, especially upon the local administration of Irish affair. These n.en are greatly alarmed because they see that the prin ciple of local self-government is likely to be conceded, and when it is conceded they feel that their occupation will be gone. They tell the Government that they are the loyal section of the Irish people; that if Home Rule is conceded there will be civil war; that the loyal section of the population will never submit to it, and in fact, if they are not allowed to continue to rule the country they are prepared to do what they can to ruin it.

They exhibit the same spirit in reasoning as did the hangman in "Barnaby Rudge," and they cannot understand how it is pos sible that one who has upheld the const tution by hauging his neighbors could himself at any time be suspended at the end of the official rope. A minority who have long ruled are sure to give up their advantage with reluctance, and to fight desperately for its permanence, and so now the threat of civil war in Ireland now the threat of civil war in Ireland comes not from the supporters of Homes Rule, but from its opponents. * * * * We rejoice to say they will not be able to hinder or delay the establishment of local self government, and the line which they are taking perhaps will be the first step in permanently cementing the majority of Ireland with the majority of the people of Great Britain."

The Advertiser does not stand alone in this appreciation of the Irish situation, The American of Dec. 26th said :

"The Orangemen of Ireland seem to b trying to compensate by bluster for the beggarly show they make at the polls. They held only one Irish county inviolate against Nationalist Invasion; they secured the control of but two others by choosing a majority of members. Outside Ulster they were utterly routed, except in the Dublin University. But they seem to think that their past control of Ireland to its ruin entitles them to override the expression of the will of the Irish people. They are fierce in their loyalty to the Queen, forgetting that they were declared an illegal society in 1835 for conspiring to an illegal society in 1835 for conspiring to exclude her from the throne, and substi-tute her Orange Uncle, the Duke of Cum-berland. The day is past when such societies can control the British Parlia-ment, even when supported by the admir-ation of Prof. Goldwin Smith. Their influence is all the weaker because they were as mum as mice so long as it was expected that their Tory friends were going to make terms with Mr. Parnell, and became noise only and became noisy only when it was seen that the Liberals were likely to undertake

The Orangemen of Ulster, as our readers must all remember, raised a fierce | Rev. Father Bigonesse, O. M. I., Rattle howl and threatened separation at the time of the Church disestablishment agitation in 1869-70. But when they found Britain determined to grant this measure of justice to her sister island they relapsed into the cowardly silence of the sulk and the braggart.

It were a grievous error as well as a great injustice to the Protestants of Ireland to suppose that they all entertain the views expressed by the Orange press and the Orange leaders. Just before the last elections a manifesto was issued by several young Protestant gentlemen of Cork over their own signatures. They declared .

I — "While we shall always endeavor to uphold the integrity and unity of the empire, we see no reason why the mate demand of the Irish people for the management of purely Irish affairs in a native Parliament should not be conceded, especially as the Government of this country heretofore has failed to make it either prosperous or contented.
II.—We regard an early settlement of

the land question as of vital importance to Ireland, and we believe no such settle-ment can be final which does not provide conditions giving the honest farmer and industrious laborer the first chance of living from the produce of the land he has III.-We consider that suitable meas-

ures should be passed for the develop-ment of the trade and manufactures of the country, in order to restore in some measure the prosperity she has lost, and afford opportunity to make still further advance population, industry, and wealth.
IV.—For local matters we believe in

system of Government to be administered by County Boards, and elected by popular V.-We deprecate the proposal to con-

test every seat at the coming elections. We regard opposition of this nature as calculated to intensify and increase the feeling of irritation already unhappily existing, and to postpone indefinitely the possibility of settling many differences which now exist to the injury of the whole community."

We were happy to perceive this evidence of national sentiment among Irish Protestants, and doubt not that many thousands of them are at least as strongly inbued all who are willing to assist in keeping intact the bond of unity with the great with national feeling as the young Cork empire of which we are proud to form s not unimportant part. Our little band of tion of principles from which we have

just cited. Self government is surely a hing as precious to Irish Protestants as it is to Irish Catholics-from it they will certainly derive advantages as great and as numerous as the Catholic majority. Let them, then, join hands with the Irish Nationalists in their present struggle for Irish rights, and wrest from England that Parliament of which they were robbed in 1800.

POPE LEO XIII.

We were, we cheerfully admit, very much pleased to read in the Christmas number of the Christian Guardian & remarkable tribute from a Roman correspondent to Pope Leo XIII. We cite the passage in full:

Pope Leo XIII., says a Roman correspondent, is universally regarded as one of the best classical scholars in Italy. As a Latinist he is reckoned inferior—if at all Latinist he is reckoned inferior—if at all—to Vallauri alone; Vallauri who speaks and writes the language of Cicero with the ease and eloquence of his native Italian. His Holiness, unlike the majority of his predecessors, is beholden to no Latin secretary for the diction of his Encyclicals and Allocutions. He writes them all himself, and if he does submit them to anyone before placing them in the printer's hands, it is to his brother, Cardinal Pecci, librarian of the Valiana, who is printer's hands, it is to his brother, Cardi-nal Pecci, librarian of the Vatican, who is nearly as sound a Latinist as himself. His Latinity is not, it is true, framed on the Cleeronian model. From a theologian, addressing the faithful on themes of modern ecclesiastic interest, it could hardly be expected to be so. It may rather be characterized as good orthodox theological Latinity, though sayoring more of Lactan. characterized as good orthodox theological Latinity, though savoring more of Lactan-tius than of St. Jerome. The same may be said of his occasional productions in Latin verse. He writes with great facility and grace, not in the style of Virgil or Horace, or even of the poets of the Silver Age, but in that of the early Christian ooets; while, in turn, it may his versification that it rather recalls Ausonius than Prudentius. In other words, it is strictly ecclesiastical, but with a leaning to the more classical forms.

A POPULAR PASTOR.

From the Orillia News Letter we cull the following reference to the esteemed pastor of that town. Not only in Orillia but throughout Ontario, is the good Father Campbell held in highest esteem. The News Letter says :

"In the Church of the Angels Guardian here, the very cordial relations existing between the esteemed and worthy pastor, Father Campbell, and his flock, found ex-pression on New Year's Day in the congregation presenting the rev. gentleman with a gift of \$300. This is but one of the tokens of affection manifested, spontaneously, towards the popular pastor of the Catholic Church, whose christian charity and kindly feelings towards all make him a general favorite in the com-munity."

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

We have much pleasure in laying before he public what some few of the readers of the RECORD think of it. This year more than ever do our friends from all sides encourage us with hearty expressions of approval. We can only say that we will for our part make greater endeavors to deserve their commendation and support.

-Please find amount of my ford, Man.—Please find amount of my subscription for 1886. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, with many others. The eight Indians executed here died baptised Catholics. All received the Bleased Eucharist on the eve of execution, which gave them such strength and hope of heaven that they let themselves be tied as lambs, and all were singing and denoise. heaven that they let themselves be tied as lambs, and all were singing and dancing on the trap. They died brave, and above all Chr stianly, kissing the crucifix and repeating the holy names of Jesus, Mary and Joseph. Rev. Father Cochin and I was assisting them unto their last heath were assisting them unto their last breath. Already the blood of our martyrs of Frog Lake has borne fruits.

John Jas. Rowen, Esq., Smith's Falls:—
"Continue to send the CATHOLIC RECORD.
It is always a welcome guest. No Catholic family should be without it."

Wm. Hasting, Esq., Staffa.—"Your paper is a great favorite with us and we like it better as it grows older. We are particularly well pleased with the stand you have taken with regard to the execu-tion of the unfortunate Riel. The RECORD is a very welcome visitor every week and we would be very sorry to have to do without it.'

P. M. Hayden, Esq., Lincoln, Nebraska, late of Sarnia: —Be kind enough to forward the RECORD to my new address. Although I see any amount of American papers here, still I do not like them nearly papers here, sull I do not like them nearly as well as the CATHOLIC RECORP. For several years I have been a subscriber to it, and really I must say, without any taffu, that I have derived more solid benefit that I have derived more solid benefit from perusing its extracts and ably written editorials than all the other journals to which I had access. Having severed my connection with Canada, yet I do not lose all interest in her affairs at once. I have had ample opportunity, during a residence of nearly ten years in the ing a residence of nearly ten years country, to judge of your fair n and liberal criticisms of men and measures during all that time, and especially your articles in defence of our race and reli Hence I have no fears but that in the future I shall have, through the columns of your truly Catholic journal, a 'true mirror of faith.'"

Edw. Tuffey, Esq., Cobden :—"A few years ago when your agent called to ask me to subscribe I very reluctantly did so, as I was receiving more papers than I had time to read. I would now, however, very much miss the Record, and hope that your subscription list may be largely increased.

John Walker, Esq., Belleville:—"I am very happy when I think that we have the pleasure of reading so lovely a paper in our family as the RECORD.

the noble heart whose beatings the ang death had stilled forever. According human reasoning she was called away standard, and in His eyes she was no the spring or summer of life, for her was adorned with the rich fruit Autumn. So thought those who k her best, and the retrospect of her but confirmed their belief. Sister Perpetua was graduated from Joseph's Academy in 1874. Some mo later she entered the Novitiate when

world smiled upon her and strove attract her to itself. But its charme ont lure the pure minded girl who resolved to give herself entirely to all that the world could offer she ge ously gave to Him who had won heart's pure love—her talents she lai heart's pure love—her talents she lai His feet, wishing to employ them for His greater glory. Well and n for His greater glory. Well and n did she perform her work. During greater part of her religious life she engaged in teaching in the Academy, own dear Alma Mater; and for the two years she was its Directress.

Perhaps none employed in the instition of youth ever labored more suc

fully or gained more thoroughly the versal esteem and love of pupils, being them all gentleness—a living model wif they faithfully copy—will guide to the portals of that home she has air reached. Many long years will pass reached. Many long years will pass fore the memory of Sister Perpetua fade from the hearts of her pupils; we the cares of life cluster thickly ar-them her sweet, patient face will before them, and her soft voice will we per the words so often on her lips "be for love of the Sacred Heart." She indeed a true spouse of Christ—a pe nun—beloved for her charity and deve ness; charity ever ready to soothe pain of others and console suffering heart—devotedness ever r suffering neart—devotedness ever r to make sacrifices for others, no tho-of self or murmur of complaint, al zealous for the promotion of God's g During illness she edified all by her mission, acceding with sweet patien the least wish of those around her. Lord faithful to His promise of rewar at the hour of death those who are cially devoted to His Sacred Heart, in her death a foretaste of heaven. In cially devoted to His Sacred Heart, it her death a foretaste of heaven. In she strove to make her dear Lord le and in death she lay upon His be without a thought or feeling of dread with perfect childlike trust. May was happy in death, our souls justified the sacrament of love as was hers, hu the sacrament of love as was hers, bu short hour before she went to rest heavenly delight upon His Sacred I and gaze with rapture upon His ado

Correspondence of the Catholic Rece FROM ELLICE.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO MISS B OF ST. MARYS, TEACHER OF THE SI ATE SCHOOL, ELLICE.

A very pleasant time was spent or occasion. At the time appointed parents and relatives of the childre tending school wended their way t public institute, where they were kindly received by the teacher, and ras comfortable as possible.

After considerable social conversions

the children opened the meeting by Crowley reading the address, suppon the right by Mary Murray, hold the left by Katie Harkin, holding a l gold chain, which they presented to respected teacher. The following i address:—

To Miss Eliza Jane Barry-TEACHER,—We, the pupils of the R Catholic Separate School, Section N Ellice, have learned with much ple that you are again going to be our tes We avail ourselves at the end of this and the approaching beautiful festive. Christmas, to present you with a token of our affectionate regards to you personally, and our high appreci four years. Since your first co amongst us, you have succeeded in ge the well wishes and esteem of the section. We cannot speak in too terms of your abilities as a teacher, gentle, yet firm enforcement of disci and the great progress the school has while under your kind and able tu

We have exceeding pleasure in st that you have not only confined yo in imparting knowledge essential t temporal welfare, but you have als voted yourself to imparting religious cation, upon which all true educati based.

Fully convinced of the debt of tude we owe you, we now present with this chain and pair of bracelets for their intrinsic value, but that it in future bring to your mind plumemories of the many hours spen gether. Signed on behalf of the of this school,

NELLIE CROWLEY MARY MURRAY, KATIE HARKIN.

Ellice, Dec. 22nd, 1885.
MISS BARRY'S REPLY. MISS BARRY'S REPLY.

DEAR CHILDREN,—I must expressurprise and pleasure, at receiving a beautiful present from you. Word scarcely express my gratitude. I you I prize the gifts very highly they shall ever be to me loving m toes of the many happy days spent you. I am sure it is more than I could anticipate from so small as a you. I am sure it is more than I could anticipate from so small a se could anticipate from so small as a lt shows the generosity and manlial concerned in getting it. I also he thank the majority of the people only in this section, but also in the boring sections, for their unsurk induces to me during the past four I hope, however, that during the year I may exert my energies for welfare of the school in such a mas to express my gratitude bett actiona than words.

Mr. Crowley then replied:—I a

Mr. Crowley then replied: —I as ceedingly happy to have the pleas

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OBITUARY.

Died, in St. Joseph's Convent, Toron'o, on the 29th. Inst. Sister Mary Pe. petua (Kidd) in the twenty-ninth year of her age and the eleventh of her religious life.

Such was the brief notice which caught our attention a fews days since. Ab! little did the thousands of readers who scaned with indifferent eye the mortuary column think what a beautiful soul had appeared before her Creator, little did they know of the noble heart whose beatings the angel of death had stilled forever. According to human reasoning she was called away too soon, but we measure not time by God's human reasoning she was called away too
soon, but we measure not time by God's
standard, and in His eyes she was not in
the spring or summer of life, for her soul
was adorned with the rich fruits of
Autumn. So thought those who knew
her best, and the retrospect of her life
but confirmed their belief.

Sister Perpetur was graduated from St.

but confirmed their belief.

Sister Perpetua was graduated from St.
Joseph's Academy in 1874. Some months
later she entered the Novitiate when the
world smiled upon her and strove to
attract her to itself. But its charm could
not lure the pure-minded girl who had
resolved to give herself entirely to God.
All that the world could offer she generously gave to Him who had won her
heart's pure love—her talents she laid at
His feet, wishing to employ them only
for His greater glory. Well and nobly
did she perform her work. During the
greater part of her religious life she was
engaged in teaching in the Academy, her engaged in teaching in the Academy, her own dear Alma Mater; and for the past two years she was its Directress.

Perhaps none employed in the instruction of youth ever labored more success-

tion of youth ever labored more successfully or gained more thoroughly the universal esteem and love of pupils, being to them all gentleness—a living model which if they faithfully copy—will guide them to the portals of that home she has already reached. Many long years will pass before the memory of Sister Perpetua will fade from the hearts of her pupils; when the cares of life cluster thickly around them her sweet, patient face will rise before them, and her soft voice will whisper the words so often on her lips "bear it per the words so often on her lips "bear it for love of the Sacred Heart." She was indeed a true spouse of Christ—a perfect nun—beloved for her charity and devotedness; charity ever ready to soothe the pain of others and consols the suffering heart—devotedness ever ready to make sacrifices for others, no thought of self or murmur of complaint, always zealous for the promotion of God's glory. During illness she edified all by her submission, acceding with sweet patience to the least wish of those around her. Our Lord faithful to His promise of rewarding Lord faithful to His promise of rewarding at the hour of death those who are especially devoted to His Sacred Heart, made cially devoted to His Sacred Heart, made her death a foretaste of heaven. In life she strove to make her dear Lord loved, and in death she lay upon His bosom without a thought or feeling of dread, but with perfect childlike trust. May we be as happy in death, our souls justified with the sacrament of love as was here, but one the sacrament of love as was hers, but one short hour before she went to rest with heavenly delight upon His Sacred Heart and gaze with rapture upon His adorable

Correspondence of the Catholic Record, FROM ELLICE.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO MISS BARRY. OF ST. MARYS, TEACHER OF THE SEPAR-ATE SCHOOL, ELLICE.

A very pleasant time was spent on this occasion. At the time appointed, the parents and relatives of the children at tending school wended their way to the public institute, where they were very kindly received by the teacher, and made

TEACHER,—We, the pupils of the Roman Catholic Separate School, Section No. 7, Ellice, have learned with much pleasure that you are again going to be our teacher. We avail ourselves at the end of this term, and the approaching beautiful festival of Christmas, to present you with a slight token of our affectionate regards towards you personally, and our high appreciation of your valuable services during the last four years. Since your first coming amongst us, you have succeeded in gaining the well wishes and esteem of the whole section. We cannot speak in too high terms of your abilities as a teacher, your gentle, yet firm enforcement of discipline, and the great progress the school has made while under your kind and able tuition.

while under your kind and able tuition. We have exceeding pleasure in stating that you have not only confined yourself in imparting knowledge essential to our temporal welfare, but you have also devoted yourself to imparting religious education, upon which all true education is based.

Fully convinced of the debt of gratitude we owe you, we now present you with this chain and pair of bracelets, not for their intrinsic value, but that it may in future bring to your mind pleasant memories of the many hours spent together. Signed on behalf of the pupils of this school,

NELLIE CROWLEY, MARY MURRAY, KATIE HARKIN.

Ellice, Dec. 22nd, 1885. MISS BARRY'S REPLY.

MISS BARRY'S REPLY.

DEAR CHILDREN,—I must express my surprise and pleasure, at receiving such a beautiful present from you. Words can scarcely express my gratitude. I assure you I prize the gifts very highly, and they shall ever be to me loving mementoes of the many happy days spent with you. I am sure it is more than I really could satisfact from a serious excitor. you. I am sure it is more than I really could anticipate from so small a section. could anticipate from so small a section. It shows the generosity and manliness of all concerned in getting it. I also heartily thank the majority of the people, not only in this section, but also in the neighboring sections, for their unsurpassing kindness to me during the past four years. I hope, however, that during the coming year I may exert my energies for the welfare of the school in such a manner as to express my gratitude better by actiona than words.

Mr. Crowley then replied: —I am exceedingly happy to have the pleasure of will show a good record. —News Letter.

being present on this occasion. I, as trustee, am entirely satisfied with the manner in which the school has been conducted during the past four years. I will conclude by hoping that the good feeling existing among us at present may ever be maintained. Mr. Carty, trustee, and all the gentlemen present concurred with Mr. Crowley's sentiments. All then dispersed to their several homes, much pleased with the proceedings. the proceedings.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN PICTON,

render the ceremonies as grand and imposing as the greatness of the feast demanded. The altars were all richly decorated and brilliantly illuminated, as well as the beautiful chandelier in the centre of the church, which presented an imposing appearance. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Brennan at 11.30. The choir rendered Battman's Grand Mass in E flat. It is a brilliant composition and was given for the second time by the choir. It confor the second time by the choir. It contains some grand choruses which the choir sang with much enthusiasm and with great artistic finish. The solos were rendered in a very pleasing manner, full of sentiment and melody. Father Brennan after Mass ascended the altar and preached an elequent and impressive sermon suitable to the occasion, which was listened to with marked attention by his many hearers. The collection was very large. hearers. The collection was very large, amounting to about \$300. The church was filled to its utmost capacity. Father Brennan announced that on New Year's Day he would call a meeting

New Year's Day he would call a meeting of the committee appointed on repairing the present church or building a new one, and told them it was His Lordship Bishop Cleary's wish for them to build a new church. The Bishop, he said, had large experience in repairing and building churches, both in this country and in the old, and his views would be worthy of deep consideration by the committee.

After mass on New Year's Day a meeting of the committee took place in the

ing of the committee took place in the school house, when it was decided that it would be imprudent to repair the old church and they concluded unanimously to build a new one costing about \$15,000, the work to commence early in the spring. work to commence early in the spring. No doubt it was very gratifying to our good pastor Father Brennan, to see the committee decide, without a dissenting voice, for a new church, and the deep interest every member of the committee seemed to take in the matter, all being determined to push the work to a speedy completion. Father Brennan also explained that the church, would not be for the present congregation, but for their children and children's children, and, for future generations to enjoy, and it would future generations to enjoy, and it would tuture generations to enjoy, and it would be a credit to the congregation, and even to the town, as well as a lasting monument to our holy religion. He was also very much pleased with the congregation for the very generous manner in which they came forward, like men and good Catholics, and subscribed generously towards the erection of the new edifice, and more especially the youth as it was a sign of the erection of the new edifice, and more especially the youth, as it was a sign of their having the faith solidly implanted in them. Over five thousand dollars have been subscribed already, with several more in the congregation to hear from. The young people of the congregation intend getting up several entertainments during the winter months to raise money to apply to the building fund, and in the near future it is intended to hold a grand bazaar for the same purpose., Since our respected pastor came

on the right by Mary aidinary, holding a holding a hady's gold chain, which they presented to their respected teacher. The following is the address:—

To Miss Eliza Jane Barry—Dear Teacher,—We, the pupils of the Roman Teacher,—We, the pupils of the Roman the cross, and made a great many other repairs. Last year a new cemetery was purchased, which His Lordship Bishop Cleary consecrated in the fall, at the same time stating that it would be one of the finest in the Province in time. Our good pastor is deeply attached to the people, and the people also to him. The best of harmony prevails between priest and people, as he is always guarding their best interests. Protestants, as well as Catholics, speak of him in the highest terms of praise, and he has made many warm praise, and he has made many warm friends amongst all denominations since his coming amongst us as our pastor.

Orillia Separate School.

The following is an extract from the verified report of Inspector Donovan on his visit to the Separate School at Orillia on the 28th of October:—Miss L. Overend, the head teacher, has a second class normal certificate and has been teaching for 13 years, 9 in Orillia; salary \$400 a year. Miss years, 9 in Orillia; salary \$400 a year. Miss Julia O'Connor had been there for four years and a half, at a salary of \$200 a year. The following is the number of pupils enrolled in each class:—lst, 66; 2nd, 45; 3rd, 20; 4th, 32. Number present t lst, 52; 2nd, 34; 3rd, 16; 4th, 36; total number enrolled, 161, number present 131. The following marks the proficiency of the classes:—Seniors, reading, 2, 3, juniors 2; spelling, seniors, very good, juniors, 2; writing, seniors, 2; 3, juniors, 2; Arithmetic, seniors, 2; juniors, 2; geography, excellent; grammar very 2; geography, excellent; grammar very good; composition, 2, 3; history, very good; English literature, very good; doctrine, very good; accomodations are good—an excellent brick building, two large —an excellent brick building, two large airy class rooms and two cap rooms recently renovated and put into good condition; yard divided into two parts both large and well shaded; organization, good, school, well supplied with good seats, desks, boards, and maps.

The Catholic school is certainly a credit to the Catholics of Orillia, and Miss Overand descreases great praise for its year stris.

Correspondence of the Record. FROM PEMBROKE.

The Separate School of Pembroke closed on Tuesday of last week, and the teachers are now enjoying their well-earned holidays. The same staff of teachers are engaged for next year with the exception of Mr. McDonald, who was first assistant in the male department, Mr. Long, the principal, remains in Pembroke during the holidays. Miss Dowdall, second assistant of the male department, spends her holidays in Perth and Mr. Mc. Donald left on Saturday morning for his Donald left on Saturday morning for his

home in Peterboro.

Before closing on Tuesday he was the recipient of a beautiful inkstand from his pupils, accompanied by the following address:

pupis, accompanied by the following address:

Dear Teacher:—Hearing with regret that after spending one year in our midst you are about to depart from amongst us, your pupils cannot let this opportunity pass without in some way showing our good will towards you. We ask you to accept this inkstand, not for its intrinsic value, but as a slight token of remembrance of us. We also hope that our loss for the present will be your gain in the future, and will close our address by wishing you a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. Mr. McDonald made a short reply to his pupils, expressing his surprise and thanking them for their kindness, he closed his farewell address by wishing them a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

The above School again opened on January 7th. The same staff of teachers appear at their old places with the expective of

at their old places, with the exception of Miss Stack, who takes charge of the room vacated by Mr. McDonald. The progress of this school during the past few years cannot be overlooked. During the last school, not less than 13 pupils from this school passed there. The Principal, Mr. W. J. Long, is indeed to be praised for the interest he has taken with his pupils. the interest he has taken with his pupils. The space made in his room has been more than filled with pupils out of his assistant's rooms, who were Mr. J. A. Mc. Donald and Miss Dowdall. Great credit is reflected on those teachers for the superior way in which they have cultivated the young children's minds.

The Sisters in their work are not to be overlooked. The interest with which they instruct the children is known by all parents. At the last two examinations

parents. At the last two examinations for High School, seven out of the girl's department have passed. In fact, now Pembroke can boast of having a Separate School which is equal to any school in Ontario to day.

PEMBROKE.

Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD WOODSLEE BAZAAR.

The Woodslee bazaar, which began on Tuesday, the 30th ult, and came to a close January 1st, was, despite the unfavorable state of the weather and the bad favorable state of the weather and the bad condition of the roads, a great success. The display of articles was good and the artistic manner in which they were displayed spoke well for the good taste of the ladies having this matter in charge. The building in which the bazaar was held was rather small for the purpose, but all possible space was utilized so as to make it answer fairly well. On the left and extending the entire length of the room were displayed many beautiful articles, whilst in the further end of the building was set a table fairly loaded with all the delicacies of the season, and presided over delicacies of the season, and presided over by our accommodating hostess, Mrs. Ann Muliens. It is needless to say that she was

well patronized.

The musical part of the programme

Band which was present and delighted all by its nice rendition of many fine pieces. The drawing for the gold watch took place on the evening of the second day, and was conducted by a committee appointed for the purpose, and of which the Rev. Father Cummins was a member. The names of the other members of the committee were Mesers Lohn Marses committee were Messrs. John Murray, Bernard Conway, Jno. Daugherty, Jno. McInteer, John Graham, Clans, Patrick Daly and M. McHugh. No pains were spared by the committee to make the drawing as fair for all ticket holders as it possibly could be, and so well did they succeed that, although the building, was literally packed with people, nearly all of whom were ticket holders, the greatest satisfaction prevailed when the winning No, 832, was announced; and from every section of the crowd came the exclama-tion, "Nothing could be fairer," although all present were disappointed, as the lucky possessor of this ticket was not in the

The result of the bazaar must be highly pleasing to the Rev. Father Cummins, and is another instance of his tact in procuring means to continue his laudable work of beautifying his church property without drawing too heavily on his parishioners. Too much praise could not be given the young ladies who so ably assisted in bringing about so satisfactory a result

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

The anniversary celebration of St. Malachi's T. A. B. Society is an event always looked forward to with anticipation of pleasure by its members and also by members of the other Catholic temperance societies, many of whom have erjoyed the hospitality of the "oldest society." On January 5th St. Malachi's celebrated its seventeenth anniversary, and the supper was given in the Victoria Saloon, supper was given in the Victoria Saloon, King street. The president, P. Gleeson, Esq., J. P., was supported on his right by Hon. R. J. Ritchie and the President of St. Aloysius Association, Mr. J. H. Mc-Hugh, and on his left by the president of the Father Mathew Association, Mr. J. H. Mc-Hugh, and on his left by the president of the Father Mathew Association, Mr. J. O'Regan, and the president of the N. B. T. A. Union, Mr. John Boden. Mr. Patrick Moran, vice-president, occupied the vice chair. There was a good attendance of the members and their guests, and the re-union was successful in every respect. There was a long list of toaste—the Queen, the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, Ireland as she should be, the Bishop and Clergy, Canada, the Total Abstinence Union of New Bruns—

wick, Sister Societies, the Guests, the Press and the Ladies, bringing forth speeches from Solicitor General Ritchie, Messrs. Richard O'Brien, Thos. O'Reilly, John Boden, J. O'Regan, J. H. McHugh, John Alken, Miles E. Agar, Patrick McCarthy, James' Berry, J. L. Carleton and other prominent workers in the cause. Mr. P. McCarthy sang several songs in good style. Mr. O'Regan's toast "St. Malachi's Society" was enthusiastically received, and Messrs. Gleeson, Moran, R. Coleman and P. McMinniman responded. John Allen, Miles E. Agar,
John Allen, Miles E. Agar,
McCarthy, James Berry, J. L. Carleton
and other prominent workers in the cause.
Mr. P. McCarthy sang several songs in
good style. Mr. O'Regan's toast "St.

Malachi's Society" was enthusiastically received, and Messrs. Gleeson, Moran, R.
Coleman and P. McMinniman responded.
Then the Solicitor General proposed Our
lis Next Merry Meeting, Auld Lang Syne was
sung and the gathering broke up.

Again the Catholic Record.

MINISTER

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The MINISTER

Agar,

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isfied with the resul.,
regarded as a hopeless failure.
I accept R. C.'s challenge on the fono.
ing reasonable and common sense conditions:—

1. No one but myself is responsible directly or indirectly for a single sentence in any of my letters. To each of them I have affixed my name. Let R. C. & Co.,
therefore subscribe their names to the portions each one wrote in their several letters.

2. Failing to do this, let them get the responsibility of the Roman Catholic bishop.

The responsibility of the Roman Catholic bishop.

OF INLAND REVENUE.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 31st, 1885.
Hon. John Costigan has been in New Brunswick during the past fortnight. He spent a few days in Newcastle and St. John and then proceeded to his home at Grand Falls, Victoria County. He was accompanied by Mr. F. B. McNamee, of Montreal, and others. At Grand Falls he was entertained at a public dinner, and was entertained at a public dinner, and delivered a lengthy speech in which he reviewed affairs in the Northwest, defended the action of the government in reference to the execution of Riel, and reference to the execution of itiel, and claimed that the rebel chief was not entitled to the sympathy politicians were now claiming for him. On his return to St. John to-day Mr. Costigan was waited upon by a committee and presented with the following address and gold watch, bein and seal.

To Honorable John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue.
SIR,—We the undersigned, on behalf of your very many friends in the cities of Saint John and Portland, and the county of Saint John, take the opportunity now afforded us, by your presence among us, to give expression to our sentiments of

We heartily appreciate your efforts on behalf of the Irish people as evidenced by the passage through parliament of the now famous Costigan resolutions, and are fain to hope that the spirit and letter therein

Ottawa this evening.

THE CLOSE OF A CONTROVERSY.

Orillia News Letter, Dec. 25. The controversy over the 12th of July sermon has been kept up for about five months, an unusual period in such discussions. Publishing the correspondence in the first place to let both sides be fairly heard, we have given the fullest latitude to each correspondent to fully present his views and uphold his contentions. We desire to be brief in noticing the matter, and therefore we will say nothing of the treatment of the subjects as discussed by each party, nor of the results likely to be produced in consequence. As far as we have the controversy might have ended with the public consent months ago, and we now admounce that we will give to R. C. and Mr. Galbraith space for Mrs. Clappe, St. Thomas; a pair of hand worked lace pillow shams by Miss Kildes, Fingal; a pair of hand worked lace pillow shams by Miss Riser, St. Thomas; five dollars in gold by J. J. Fitzgerald, M. C. R. agent, West Lorne; a handsome present by Mrs. Queen, of the Queen's Hotel, St. Thomas; many other articles were presented by Misses Maggie Crowley, Etla Cavanagh, Ellie Crowley, Mesdames Garret and Crowley, Dunwich; Ill, Hetzel, McCabe, Schnekerburger, Misses Hogan, Hoy, Fitzpatrick and Mr. Pleiffer, Aldboro.

The table was under the direction of Mrs. Clappe, St. Thomas, an amiable months, an unusual period in such disago, and we now announce that we will give to R. C. and Mr. Galbraith space for the insertion of one letter each, only after this issue, that will give ten letters to each. In making this announcement our attitude towards each and both our correspondents is one of friendship. Throughout the controversy they both manifested the same feeling towards us, knowing that whatever may have been said by an

it no unkindly feeling anywhere.

"R. C." WON'T REPLY.

To the Editor of the News Letter: SIR,—Since you have laid it down as a excitement prevailed, occasioned by the rule which is as inviolable as the law of drawing for a gold watch and florentine the Medes and Persians that each party in the controversy carried on through your columns was to be allowed the same number of letters or communications, and since we are now on an equality in that by ticket No. 491, sold by Miss Maria by ticket No. 272, sold by Miss Ella

publication; or
3. Let R C. & Co. secure some one possessing a name and a character, who may be fairly regarded as representing the Roman Cathelic Church—layman, bishop or pope—and I will debate the whole question of Protestantism versus Romanism with him, either orrally or in writing; and then I will assume all the responsibility of publishing the debate, either in pamphlet or book form.

W. Galbraith.

Orillia, January 4th, 1886.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. NOTES, TAKEN AT THE BAZAAR AND CONCERT AT WEST LORNE.

The bazzar in aid of the new Roman Catholic church of this place opened on Dec. 31st, and closed on New Year's day. to give expression to our sentiments of the esteem and regard for you.

During the many years of your legislative career, both in our local legislature and in the higher sphere, the Dominion parliament, we have observed with pleasure your manly and consistent course, ever reflecting crelit and honor upon the centre of attraction was the skill-ground of the course of the centre of attraction was the skill-ground of the centre of attraction was the centre of attraction was the skill-ground of the centre of attraction was the ce sure your manly and consistent course, ever reflecting credit and honor upon yourself, on the county and province of which you are the honored representations. It is sumed such a cheering appearance. It was tastefully decorated with evergreens. The centre of attraction was the skill-fully arranged table managed by the zeal-out lades of St. Thomas and West Lorne, and the state of the representation of the state of the and laden with valuable gifts, the generous offerings of Father Gnam's many friends.

the passage through parliament of the now famous Costigan resolutions, and are fain to hope that the spirit and letter therein expressed may prove fruitful in the orisis now pending in the mother country in reference to the future government of Ireland.

We are not unmindful of your strenuous and steadfast exertions in connection with the New Brunswick school law.

Whilst some among us have had the great pleasure of a personal intimacy with you for years, and who esteem you for your rong attachment to your native country and the fatherland, and who love you for your many gifts of heart and mind, it is a source of regret to others among us that we have not had that honor at an earlier time. The names of the donors and the among us that we have not had that honor at an earlier time.
In conclusion, we ask your acceptance of this our Christmas offering, accompanied by our heartiest wishes for a happy and prosperous new year.

In reply Mr. Costigan said that in his political career, his one aim had been to speak and vote on all questions that came before him, so as to obtain the esteem and regard of all classes and creeds, without distinction, and he was proud to know that he had in some measure attained that end, when gentle-St. Thomas; a magnificent lamp by Mrs.
H. McDonald, West Lorne; a rich lace
apron and cushion by Mrs. McDonald,
Sarnia; a sofa pillow by Mrs. J. Burns,
St. Thomas; a pair of hand-made slippers kindly received by the teacher, and made as comfortable as possible.

After considerable social conversation the children opened the meeting by Nellie Crowley reading the address, supported on the right by Mary Murray, holding a pair of beautiful gold bracelets, and on the left by Katie Harkin, holding a lady's time the left by Katie Harkin, holding a lady's time the left by Katie Harkin, holding a lady's time the left by Katie Harkin, holding a lady's time the left by Katie Harkin, holding a lady's time the left by Katie Harkin, holding a lady's time the left by Katie Harkin, holding a lady's time the late of the programme was quite up to the expectations of all. Many nice pieces were rendered in elegant to the expectations of all. Many nice pieces were rendered in elegant to the expectations of all. Many nice pieces were rendered in elegant to the was quite up to the expectations of all. Many nice pieces were rendered in elegant to the was quite up to the expectations of all. Many nice pieces were rendered in elegant to the objects were rendered in elegant to the objects were rendered in elegant to the objects were rendered in elegant to the was quite up to the expectations of all. Many nice pieces were rendered in elegant to the objects were rendered in elegant to the was quite up to the expectations of all. Many nice pieces were rendered in elegant to the objects were rendered in elegant to the objects were rendered in elegant to the objects was quite up to the expectations of all. Many nice pieces were rendered in elegant to the objects was quite up to the expectations of all. Many nice pieces were rendered in elegant to the objects was quite up to the expectations of all. Many nice pieces were rendered in elegant to the was present and honor. In thanking them, he hoped at no distant day to meet them extend that end, when gent of the same utationed that end, when gent is a sofia pillow by arrs. Alendon that it will was present at aline that it whow that the late at in the late and the late and the late and an encased rick rack cross by Miss Lizzia Daly, Aldboro; a smoking cap and cushion by Mrs. J. McCrae, Medicine Hat, N. W. T.; a pair of vases and a half dozen fancy braided aprons by Miss dozen fancy braided aprons by Miss Mary Lynch, Dunwich; a number of hand-worked notions by Miss Foley, St. Thomas; a pair of hand worked lace

opponent of a personal character was not endorsed by the editor and permitted only under pressure of circumstances. As far The Catholics of West Lorne will as we are aware (and we are in a position to fairly judge) there is no personal feel generosity. Further assistance was ing cherished on behalf of either of our correspondents, and we trust that when the discussion is closed it will leave behind singing was furnished in the afternoon and evening of each day by the Misses Hughson.

In the evening of the second day great

our nearted people of west horne. On the present occasion he felt greater pleasure than ever, because it was an occasion well suited to arouse the whole-souled feelings of man and make him feel that he was a man breathing the free born breath of liberty in a land of freedom. At the beginning of the New Year everybody should be happy. In everything he saw around him the an expression of cheerfulness. All should be happy and meet each other with friendly greetings and thank the Giver of all good things that in the last quarter of the nineteenth century the then paid a glowing tribute to Father Gnam, who, he said, was silently and earnestly working amongst them. Finally he congratulated the members of the congregation on the energy and per-severance shown by them in the erection

of such a neat and comely edifice.

The singing of the Misses Hughson is always admired, and on this occasion it always admired, and on this occasion it was greatly appreciated. Miss Florence Clappe gave a solo with splendid effect. Master Chas. Butler gave a comic song in that style peculiar to himself. Miss Moore, of St. Thomas, sang "Drifting Down Life's Stream." The peculiar charm of this lady's sweet voice enraptured the audience. Master Stev. Walsh gave a comic song and was loudly encored. Mr. Miller, St. Thomas, sang a solo in grand style.

solo in grand style.

Rev. Father Flannery addressed the audience in his well known humorous way. He thanked the members of other denominations for the generous aid they gave the new congregation. He con-cluded by exhorting parents to give their children a christian education and thereby make them good members of the church and state.

the church and state.

After the concert a very pleasing event took place, the presentation of a gold headed cane, accompained with an address, to Father Gnam. Mr. P. J. Crowly, on behalf of the congregation, read the address, which is as follows:

REV. AND DEAR FATHER:—It is with feelings of profound respect that we

REY. AND DEAR FATHER:—It is with feelings of profound respect that we approach you to express our personal esteem for you and our deep appreciation of your earnest and untiring efforts in the good cause since your advent amongst us. You have taught those committed to your care how they should serve God, not alone by your earnest exhortations but by the much more potent means of example, the example of a blameless life. As a testimony of the spirit which animates us towards you, accept our humble offering, and with it our best wishes, not only for the opening year, but fer all your future years, which we trust may be many and happy. In the heartfelt hope that not a few of those years may be spent in our midst. midst.

We are, dear, Rev. Father, with sincere We are, uear, respect and esteem, Hugh Daley,

Wm. Burke, John Ryan,
M. Heenan, Jas, Grant.
Then followed an exciting contest
between two prominent villagers
—Mr. H. McColl and Mr. Arch. McKillops—for the chair presented by the M. C. R. employes. Mr. McColl was the

tuous repast and did ample justice to tne delicious viands.

Mr. Thos. Cahill and Hugh McDonald rendered invaluable assistance during

the baziar. They were its main support In all matters pertaining to the church, they take a leading part, and the congregation of St. Mary's of West Lorne, are deeply indebted to

them. As the special train drew up to the station, to depart for St. Thomas, the visitors made the air resound with three rousing cheers for Father Gnam. This young and zealous priest deserves credit for the manner in which he conducted the baziar. He showed great tact and foresight, and to his ceaseless efforts is due the crowning success with which it terminated. May such success always attend him, is the heartfelt wish of those amongst whom he is so faithfully labor-

TO THE MEMORY OF TERESA CARLIN, WHO, ON THE 22D OF DEC., 1885, DEPARTED TO A BETTER WORLD.

She is dead, they wailed, and their burning tears
Fell fast o'er the shrouded clod;
But her angel smiled as she bore her soul
To its rest in the nome of Go1.

"She is saved !" sang the guardian spirit fair, And his white wings rose thro' the yielding air.
"Ye warders of Heaven your gates unfold,"
Another soul enters the City of Gold—

Another soul enters the City of Gold—Alleluia! Alleluia! My work is done Alieluia! Alleluia! the crown is won!

And the gates of pearl flew open wide.
Bright on the soal broke the radiant tide
Of God's infinite glory,
While the song of the angels rang thro' heaven's great dome,
"Sister spirit from earth, welcome home!"

Back to earth her Guardian sped And whispered to those who still mourned And whispered to those who still mourned their dead, "O feeble in the falth, look up to God, "Os heer robe, not your child, that is 'nea'h the sod; She lives in the light of eternity's day. She is crowned amid jojs that pass not away."

PRESENTATION.—Miss Bridget Doyle, who has taught the school of S. S. No. 1, South Algoma, during the past four years, South Algoma, during the past four years, and is now retiring, was, at a recent examination of the pupils of the school, presented by them with a photograph album, a pair of vases, a crystal set, and a flattering address. Mr. John McDonald, late principal of the Eganville public school, who his been engaged as principal of the Embro public school, was presented by his Eganville pupils with a handsome dressing case.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The Dublin Sub-Sherift, Mr. John Clancy, long a prominent Nationalist, in an evil hour espoused the cause of Philip Callan, and wrote a letter to the Philip Callan, and wrote a letter to the Freeman's Journal, expressing his admiration for Mr. Callan, and referring to some of his opponents as "itinerant spouters." Mr. Clancy had been promised the office of Sub-Sheriff for the ensuing year by his friend, Mr. Peter McDonald, M. P., the High Sheriff for the same period, but the acrape into which he had got himself with the National Party, over the Louth Election, placed the High Sheriff in an awkward predicament, and Mr. Clancy has been notified that the appointment cannot now be made.

Mr. Michael J. Burke, of North King street, Dublin, owner of a portion of the Tober property, near Dunlavin, has granted all his tenantry a reduction of

granted all his tenantry a reduction of 20 per cent. Arklow Harbor and Mr. Parnell's quar-ties are furnishing the town of Tinahely with labor. The skilled hands in the with labor. The skilled hands in the quarry-set department earn on an average £2 per week. The fishermen have their season prolonged by means of the opened harbor. Herrings are at present in the port at 11s, per mease.

The kindly relations which have always existed between Sir Thomas Esmonde, M. P., and his tenants will be strengthened by the fact that Sir Thomas

trengthened by the fact that Sir Thomas has through his agent, Mr. Hickey, noti-fied to his tenants that on next rent day he will give a reduction of 4s in the pound to all lesse-holders and others. The value of this reduction was enhanced by the fact that it was entirely unsolic-

The Duke of Leinster has tendered a magnanimous Christmas box to his tenants. It is notorious that agriculture is at flood tide in Ireland, this season. The farmers are so rich that they are fairly bewildered in the attempt to discover what to do with their superfluous Kildare, cover what to do with their superfluous money. In order to help some of them out of the difficulty, his grace has sent his tenants a card to this effect:—"I will make use of all the power the law

will make use of all the power the law gives me to recover my rents."

Mr. J. La Touche, of Harristown county Kildare, had writs served on a number of his Narraghmore tenants, on Dec, 11th. A week before they waited on him to explain that they could not pay unless he granted some ab..ement, and for answer they were driven from his hall door by one of his hangers.on.

"The master" would not see them. Well, we know that, not many years ago, if a we know that, not many years ago, if a tenant ventured to hand his landlord, or agent, or agent's clerk a soiled bank-note in payment of the rent, it was not a matter for surprise if the paper was flung back in his face, with a warning of the consequences which would follow a repetition of such unmannerly conduct. Yet the time soon came when the haughtiest Irish landlord was glad to accept money for rent in any shape. haughtiest Irish landlord was glad to accept money for rent in any shape, without being too particular about the amount of handling which a note had previously received. So too, it may be with Mr. La Touche, high and mighty as he fancies himself to be. He would not listen to their arguments, but they have it in their power, by uniting in self-defence, to secure that he will give them attention when next they appreach him

Wexford.

served to severe that the well give them attention when next they approach him the velocition when next they approach him velocities of secondary and the velocities of the next the next the velocities of the next the next the next the velocities of the next the

reach home, but was unable, and reaching a cottage he entered. Rev. Fathers Shortall and Cahill were soon in attendance, as was Doctor Quirke, but everything done was unavailing, and in s time after he passed away. Deceased was one of the earliest elected Guardians on National principles who filled the office of Poor Law Guardian at Carrickon Suir Board.

Queen's County.

All the tenants on Mrs. Sweetman's property in Ballynagall, met her agent, Mr. Thunder, to pay their rents, it they got 25 per cent. reduction. He received them kindly, but said he had only got permission to give 15 per cent. At the suggestion of one of the tenants he took suggestion of one of the cenants are too.
it upon himself to make it twenty. The
tenants agreed to pay this gale at that
amount, although they considered it
insufficient to meet the present depres-

Louth.

The Lord Lieutenant has approved of the selection by the Corporation of Patrick Fullam, P. L. G., and ex-Suspect, Donore, to be High Sheriff of the county of the town of Drogheda, for the ensuing year. Mr. Fullam has appointed as his Sub-Sheriff, Mr. James Weldon, stationer, etc., Ship street, Drogheda.

Cork.

A National League meeting was held, on December 13, at Ballyhooley, near

Fermoy, for the purpose of condemning Lord Fermoy, for serving his tenants with writs. Dead foxes and hares were prominently displayed by contingents from the surrounding districts, to indicate the intention of the people to prevent hunting. The meeting was addressed by several priests, among them being the Rev. Father Ferries, who is an expected tenant, and who, at present lives being the Kev. Father Ferries, who is an evicted tenant, and who, at present, lives in a hut on the roadside, adjacent to his late farm. A resolution was passed condemning Lord Listowel for his action. Lord Listowel occupied a position in one of his lodges, which commanded a view of the meeting.

Limerick.

Limerick.

Captain F. F. Verschoyle, J. P., Limerick, one of the agents of the Gould estate, in the county Limerick, attended at the rent office, Athea, for the purpose of collecting the September rents of the present year. The tenants, in a body, headed by their pastor, the Rev. Father Downes, P. P., proceeded to the rent office and tendered payment of their rents, less 40 per cent abatement in the September gale demanded. When refused these terms, the tenants withdrew to a man, and on returning to their committee rooms in the town, commenced to bank their rents, as previously arranged. In less than two hours, about one-half the tenantry had paid down their rents, several others promised theirs, and all pledged to the faithful observance of the principles involved in the processed beauting agents. observance of the principles involved in the proposed banking arrangements.

Clare.

Clare.

On Dec. 11, Dr. Thomas Mahon, agent to Dr. J. Ryan, London, attended at Kildysart, to receive the rents arising out of the Effernan, Derrylough, and Boltadoolan estates. The tenants, whose rents were recently fixed by the Land Commissioners, demanded a reduction of 15 per cent, remarking that nothing short of such a concession would be of any benefit. The agent granted them the 15 per cent, demanded.

Michael Ahern, of Lislarkin South, Liscannor, writes to the press.—"Having

Michael Ahern, of Lislarkin South, Lis-cannor, writes to the press. —"Having taken a surrendered farm at Slieveageer-agh, which was formerly in the posses-sion of A. Considine, in opposition to the Irish National League, and against the wishes of my parents and brothers, I beg to state, for the information of the pub-lic, that I have surrendered it, and take this, my only means, of apploxising to this, my only means, of apologising to my friends and the Irish National Lea-gue for having anything whatever to do with it.

The Rev. Laurence Keating, C. C., died on Dec. 10th, on his return to Ireland after a long mission, extending over fifteen years. Father Keating, who was educated at St. John's College, Waterford, was ordained in 1870, and sailed imprediately for the attention of the control ford, was ordained in 1870, and sailed immediately for the extensive Catholic station of Deinlinquin, New South Wales. In 1880 he left, at his own wish, for Chicago, U. S., where he was appointed to a curacy. The remains, on reaching Carrick-on-Suir, for interment, at Grangemockler (his native parish), was met by a large concourse of friends and sympathizers, and, indeed, the sad event has created a feeling of widespread sympathy throughout the entire district, Father Keating had barely attained his 37th year. 37th year.

In the linen trade of Belfast a very important change is to be inaugurated— several new French machines are to be

where the river narrows and the sweep of water is very strong. It is; conjectured that the back wash of a passing steamer may have led to the disaster.

Donegal.

Ominous sounds are again heard in Gweedore and its neighborhood. The notes of preparation are, unhappily, too familiar to be mistaken. They are the dreaded precursors of the advent of the sheriff and the levelling brigade. Ar rangements are being made for the accommodation of three hundred policemen, that the landlord of Marie and the commodation of the commodation of Marie and the landlord of Mar and Tory Island, a person rejoicing in the somewhat remarkable name of Benjamin St. John Baptist Joule, may carry out some evictions, which he contemplates, with all the ease and facility that the presence of an overwhelming armed force can give him. Meenacladdy is one of the poorest places in all this poor county, and felt the pinch of hunger most severely when Trevelyan wa coldly watching the effects of i of seaweed on the peasantry of the West. It is positively scandalous that the forces of the Crown still continue to be given without stint for the purpose of enabling the landlords to work their wicked will the landlords to work their wicked we upon those miserable starving people. Mayo.

The wretched people of Clare Island, action generally.

whose crops were destroyed by blight and storm this year, are face to face with the direst privations, for their stock of potatoes is just exhausted, yet they have offered to pay if a reduction were given proportionate to the fall in value of produce. Their landlords, the Misses McDonnell, have replied, refusing, point-blank to grant a penny of abatement, and referring the tenants to the cold charity of the Land Act.

Rescommen.

Roscommon. The tenantry on Mr. Cocke's property, accompanied by the Rev. T. Martin, Adm., St. Mary's, Athlone, recently waited on Mr. Nunn, the agent. The reverend gentleman said the tenants would be satisfied with an abatement of would be satisfied with an abatement of 15 per cent., although the depressed state of the times would warrant them in demanding more. Mr. Nunn gave the deputation a kind reception, and stated that he had no authority to make a reduction, but that he would submit the matter for the landlord's consideration, and would communicate the result in the course of a few days.

Sligo. The despotic agent of an absentee landlord, Mr. La Touche, is showering "sentences of death" wholesale on the unfortunate tenantry of Dromahair. In costs, to add more to the already impossible rents. Considering the state of the times this is wanton cruelty, and it shows that, although landlordism has received a severe check by the passing of the Land Act of '81,' it has been scotched, not killed. It also shows the futility of dealing in half measures with such a heartless body of men. Their barbarity admits of no compromise. They must be rooted out completely before we can expect peace and properity in the country.

Skilful Surgical Operation.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and; strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky and described. feet become cold and sticky—a cold pers-peration. The sufferers feel tired all the peration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to giverest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and

"Godsend to dyspeptic people," I always recommended it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed). Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. J. White, (Ld.,) branch office, 67 St. James St., Montreal,

Diseases of the Skin.

Most diseases of the skin arise from bad blood and lack of cleanliness, except when caused by grubs or insects. Erysipclass, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Pimples and all Humors of the blood are curable by Bur-dock Blood Bitters, which purifies the

A boy's temptations are no harder for a boy than a man's temptations are for a man. It is as much a boy's duty to be faithful, and just, and kind on the playground, or at school, or at home, as it is a man's duty to be just, and honest, and true in the counting room or true in the counting room or in the senate

Headache.

If you suffer from Headache you may be sure that your Stomach, Liver or Blood is at fault, and perhaps all three are combined in bad action. If so, the best remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters, which cures Headache by regulating the organic

What is Catarrh !

What is Catarrh?

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

CATHOLIC HOME ALMANA

THIS issue of this Almanac—now in its third year—both in the very of the articles, as well as in the artistic beauty of its illustration as under the artistic beauty of its illustration of the previous numbers. The CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC is a successity which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat; causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the hypopchial tubes ending in hoarseness; usurping the proper struc-ture of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death. Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but with-

of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long
standing discovered the exact nature of
the disease and the only appliance
which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case.
Sufferers should send stamp at once for
descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the
business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son,
305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

—The Mail.

FOR THE COMPLEXION—For Pimples, Blotches, Tan, and all itching tumors of the skin, use Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur

THE SIGNS OF WORMS are well-known, but the remedy is not always so well determined. Worm Powders will destroy

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G. W. R. Going West—Main Line.

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Thro Bag—Winjeg, close 500 am, 500 pm; due for delivery 12m

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NewBurry, close 500 am, 125 am, 120 pm, 500 pm; due for delivery 12m

NewBurry, close 500 am, 10 15 am, 120 pm, 500 pm; due for delivery 12m, 500 am, 12 am, 500 pm G. W. R. Going West-Main Line.

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pm Belton, Thorndale, (daily) St Ives, Cherry Grove, Plover Mills (Tuesday and Friday), close 12 40 pm; due for delivery 6 39 pm Thro Bags—The Grove and Seaforth, close 4 40 pm; due for delivery 1 00 pm Thro Bag—Parkhill, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 1 00 pm

The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave San Francisco on the 1st, 1sth and 15th.

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Denmark, including Iceland, the Netherlands (Holland).

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

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R. J. C. DAWSON,

London, Oct., 1885.

Postmaster.

RETIRING from BUSINESS -

-BENZIGER'S-

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

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Preached in their Church of St. Par Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and Avenue, New York. OCTAVE OF ST. JOHN.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMON FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers.

JAN. 16, 1886

OCTAVE OF ST. JOHN.

"One thing I have asked of the Lorwill I seek after: that I may dwell house of the Lord all the days of my Psalms, xxvl. 4.

The practical Christian, dear bre is not the man who goes to Mass on C mas Day or at Easter, who receiv Sacraments at the time of a mission his death-bed, and passes the remiof his life in forgetfulness of his Cr. Nor is he the man who makes account of grievous sin—none of sin—the man who can tell on his fithe days he has spent in the grace of The Christian man is he in whon lives by sanctifying grace; the madwells in the house of the Lord a days of his life; who is studying hinterests, who is making good use time, who is laying up treasures in he who is preparing himself to stand the judgment seat of Christ, the just who taketh no bribes."

And you, you for whom the SGod became a little Child—you, followe of whom He suffered the miser a poor life, for whom He toiled, for a poor life, for whom He toiled, for the prayed, for whom He died—a poffering to His Heavenly Fathersinners, have you hearts?

How can you, day after day, add

sinners, have you hearts?

How can you hearts?

How can you, day after day, add sin? How can you wallow deeper deeper in the mire? Have you a spa honor left in your breasts? Where is manlines? manliness? Are you men at all?
O my God, the beats of the field O my God, the beats of the field the birds of the air do Thy will; the and the hills and the rivers serve and man, whom Thou hast so ennot man alone rebels against Thy just nay, degrades himself to the level of a beasts!

beasts!

How can you think upon yourse you who are besmeared with the pitt iniquity? You unclean of heart, grovelers, behold yourselves!

upon the fearful ruin you have broupon your immortal souls! How have debased them and wearied them your sins—with your unlawful d your shameful actions! You have d the Holy Spirit far from you. One had a dwelling in your heart, but would not partake of Him. You

would not partake of Him. You ferred darkness to light, you made from the prince of this world of dark you sold your heritage for a mess of tage.

And you call yourselves Christ Christians? You Christians? In are you like Christ? What part you in Him? Do you keep His Do you imitate His example? Do live by His divine life—have you sanctifying grace? You are renegadesitors to the King you promised at baptism to serve; you have gone over the camp of His enemy.

"One thing I have asked of the this will I seek after: that I may dwe the house of the Lord all the days of life." Oh, my brethren, if your sins side of the sand of the camp of the camp of the camp if your sins side."

life." Oh, my brethren, if your sins as the sands on the sea shore and you up to God this cry from "a broke op to God this cry from "a broke contrite heart" your prayer would respised. If you sought Him in earnest you would surely find "Seek and you shall find." If you for pardon He would not refuse. "Eand it shall be opened to you." Ye gates of the City of God are wide that you may enter the "land flowing milk and honey," the land of plent of peace.

of peace.

Ab, poor wanderers, you who are sing from the road of salvation, r from your devious paths, behold you has come to save you—"God, who shave all men to be saved." Comeant has a saved of your Father's contact the hearty of your Father's contact. see the beauty of your Father's cou the hills purple with the vintage valleys yellow with wheat and w for the scythe; the sweet smiling sk the fair landscape, and afar on the n tain, the shining city; "the buildi the wall thereof" is "of jasper stone the city itself pure gold and like to

Praying and Begging. Catholic Columbian.

Most persons, when they kneel do pray, ask for something. They are a begging. They want this grace best on them, that affliction removed them, the other temporal good gr them. Their petitions have the s typed opening—"Give us." Now it is all well enough to supp the Lord for what we desire. It will that we should go to Him with wants and wishes and to importune even for those gifts He is most willi accord to us. But we have somethin to do than always to be holding over the sade for—More.

hands for-More hands for—More.

God expects to be adored by His tures. He is pleased to have then sider His infinite perfections, His immajesty, His splendor, His goodnes to have them praise Him for His mess and His mercy. When men therefore, they should do homage to God looks, also, for gratitude for favors. An ungrateful heart is an ination. A person who is cons ination. A person who is cons scheming for further benefits and do recall and is not thankful for kin

lready received, is a despicable w When men pray, therefore, they shave a grateful heart.

They should also remember the fenses and sorrow for them and ask p

for them. Praying after this manner—ac God as their Creator, Redeemer and tifier, thanking Him for His gifts, ing for His forgiveness for their gressions, and then beseeching Hi give them their "daily bread"—me obtain favor with the Almighty, and prayers will be as incense befor throne.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPE

In Scrofulous and Consumptive Cas Dr. C. C. Lockwood, New York, "I have fiequently prescribed S Emulsion and regard it as a valuabl paration in acrofulous and comsum cases, palatable and efficacious." who taketh no bribes."

How can you think upon yourselves, you who are besmeared with the pitch of

you who are besineared with the pitch of iniquity? You unclean of heart, you grovelers, behold yourselves! Look upon the fearful ruin you have brought upon your immortal souls! How you have debased them and wearied them with

life." Oh, my brethren, if your sins were as the sands on the sea shore and you sent up to God this cry from "a broken and

Praying and Begging.

Catholic Columbian.

Most persons, when they kneel down to pray, ask for something. They are always begging. They want this grace bestowed on them, that affliction removed from

them, the other temporal good granted them. Their petitions have the stereo-

typed opening—"Give us."

Now it is all well enough to supplicate

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FOR EARLY MASSES

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OCTAVE OF ST. JOHN.

the attention acy, will be tended to by act as your uy anything, 0

NORKS. WIS. SINESS-

IR BALM

eases growth he hair. Press the hair falling out. Ores the hair a natural column will not soil kin. A pleasing guarred harmless. epared by UGGISTS. don, Opt

by druggists patent medi-dealers;

END Package.

CAGENCY

rate

Now it is all well enough to supplicate the Lord for what we desire. It is His will that we should go to Him with our wants and wishes and to importune Him even for those gifts He is most willing to accord to us. But we have something else to do than always to be holding out our hards for—More. hands for-More God expects to be adored by His creatures. He is pleased to have them consider His infinite perfections, His ineffable majesty, His splendor, His goodness, and to have them praise Him for His mightiness and His prayer. ness and His mercy. When men pray, therefore, they should do homage to Him.

God looks, also, for gratitude for past favors. An ungrateful heart is an abomination. A person who is constantly cheming for further benefits and does not , tapestry cloths, at CO. recall and is not thankful for kindness lready received, is a despicable wretch. When men pray, therefore, they should have a grateful heart.

They should also remember their of-fenses and sorrow for them and ask pardon Praying after this manner—adoring God as their Creator, Redeemer and Sanctifier, thanking Him for His gifts, pleading for His forgiveness for their transgressions, and then beseeching Him to give taem their "daily bread"—men will obtain favor with the Almighty, and their prayers will be as incense before His throne.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, In Scrofulous and Consumptive Cases. Dr. C. C. Lockwood, New York, says:
"I have flequently prescribed Scott's
Emulsion and regard it as a valuable preparation in acrofulous and comsumptive
cases, palatable and efficacious."

APPROVED RECIPES.

CHOCOLATE PIE, CREAM AND FROSTING One cup sugar, butter the size of an egg, one egg, one cup milk, one teaspoontul cream tartar, one-half teaspoontul soda. Dissolve both soda and cream tartar in the milk. Mix with flour, a little stiffer than fritters. Bake

in shallow round tin pans. This quantity makes four thin layers.

'Cream to put between the layers, but not on the top—One-fourth cake of Baker's Chocolate grated fine, one-half cup milk, one cup sugar, one egg. Beat the chocolate, sugar and egg together, and pour into the boiling milk; boil till

OCTAVE OF ST. JOHN.

"One thing I have asked of the Lord, this will I seek after: that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life."—Psalms, xxvl.,4.

The practical Christian, dear brethren, is not the man who goes to Mass on Christmas Day or at Easter, who receives the Sacraments at the time of a mission or on his death-bed, and passes the remainder of his life in forgetfulness of his Creator. Nor is he the man who makes little account of grievous sin—none of venial sin—the man who can tell on his fingers the days he has spent in the grace of God.

The Christian man is he in whom God lives by sanctifying grace; the man who dwells in the house of the Lord all the days of his life; who is studying his best interests, who is making good use of his time, who is laying up treasures in heaven, who is preparing himself to stand before the judgment seat of Christ, the just Judge who taketh no bribes." and pour into the boiling milk; boil till thick enough.

Frosting for the top.—Whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one cup powdered sugar, one half cup grated chocolate. I much prefer having the mixture for the inside softer, more creamy, than would answer for the top, which ought to be more a crust. The frosting will answer for any kind of cake.

Bananas are delicious for tea; slice them—not too thin—scatter powdered

them—not too thin—scatter powdered sugar over them, and before it dissolves sugar over them, and before it dissolves squeeze the juice of several oranges over them, or oranges may be cut up and mixed with them, or they may be served with cream and sugar alone. They make an agreeable dessert with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla poured over them. A tablespoonful of gelatine dissolved and stirred into the who taketh no bribes."

And you, you for whom the Son of God became a little Child—you, for the love of whom He suffered the miseries of a poor life, for whom He toiled, for whom He prayed, for whom He died—a peace-offering to His Heavenly Father—you sinners, have you hearts?

How can you, day after day of the state cream gives a little body to it. Serve with sponge-cake.

sinners, have you hearts?

How can you, day after day, add sin to sin? How can you wallow deeper and deeper in the mire? Have you a spark of honor left in your breasts? Where is your manliness? Are you men at all?

O my God, the beats of the field and the birds of the air do Thy will; the trees and the hills and the rivers serve Thee; and man, whom Thou hast blessed so greatly, whom Thou hast so ennobled—man alone rebels against Thy just laws, nay, degrades himself to the level of dumb beasts! SOFT GINGER BREAD -- One cup best New Orleans molasses, ½ cup hot water or coffee, 3 tablespoonfuls shortening, 1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoonful each of ginger, cinnamon and soda.

CREAM PANCAKES—Take the yolks of two eggs, mix them with half a pint of good cream and two ounces of sugar; fry as thin as possible in lard, grate sugar over them and serve hot.

ESCALLOPED OYSTERS—Butter some scallop shells and line them with bread crumbs soaked in milk, drain the oysters

scallop shells and line them with bread crumbs soaked in milk, drain the oysters and lay them in (four are enough for one shell), season with pepper and salt, cover with a thick layer of crumbs also soaked in milk, put tiny bits of butter on top, and bake on a quick oven fifteen minutes.—The Queen.

CHICKEN PIE.—Take two full-grown chickens, joint them, and cut the backbone, &c, as small as convenient. Boil them with few slices of salt pork in water enough to cover them; let them boil quite tender, then take out the breastbone. After they boil and the scum is taken off, put in a little onion cut very fine, not enough to taste distinctly, but just enough flavor a little. Rub some parsley very fine when dry, or cut fine when green; this gives a pleasant flavor. Season well with pepper and salt and a few ounces of good fresh butter. When all is cooked well have liquid enough to cover the chicken, then beat two eggs and stir in some thick cream. Line a dish with a crust, put in the chicken and liquid; then cover with a crust. Bake till the crust is done, and you will have a good chicken, the upon your immortal souls! How you have debased them and wearied them with your sins—with your unlawful desires, your shameful actions! You have driven the Holy Spirit far from you. Once He had a dwelling in your heart, but you would not partake of Him. You preferred darkness to light, you made friends with the prince of this world of darkness, you sold your heritage for a mess of pottage.

And you call yourselves Christians? Christians? You Christians? In what are you like Christ? What part have you in Him? Do you keep His law? Do you imitate His example? Do you live by His divine life—have you His sanctifying grace? You are not worthy of the name. You are renegades—traitors to the King you promised at your baptism to serve; you have gone over to the camp of His enemy.

"One thing I have asked of the Lord, this will I set & after: that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life." Oh, my brethere, if your sins were as the sands on the sea-shore and you sent crust is done, and you will have a good

chicken-pie.
Chocolate Caramels —One cup each of white and brown sugar, two squares of Baker's chocolate, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and one scant half-cup of milk. Boil fast fifteen or twenty min-utes, pour on a buttered tin, and tefore

up to God this cry from "a broken and contrite heart" your prayer would not be despised. If you sought Him in good earnest you would surely find Him. "Seek and you shall find." If you asked for pardon He would not refuse. "Knock and it shall be opened to you." Yes, the gates of the City of God are wide open, that you may enter the "land flowing with milk and honey." The land flowing with it is too cool, cut in small squares.
CCCOANUT CREAM CANDY.—Three cups
of white sugar, water enough to dissolve
it, and a pinch of cream of tartar. Boil
ten minutes. When nearly done add one cup of cocoanut, and spread on butmilk and honey," the land of plenty and tered paper.

milk and honey," the land of plenty and of peace.

Ah, poor wanderers, you who are straying from the road of salvation, return from your devious paths, behold your God has come to save you—"God, who would have all men to be saved." Come and see the beauty of your Father's country; the hills purple with the vintage; the valleys yellow with wheat and waiting for the scythe; the sweet smiling sky and the fair landscape, and afar on the mountain, the shining city; "the building of the wall thereof" is "of jasper stone; but the city itself pure gold and like to clear glass."

Why Jews Live So Long.

The New England Medical Monthly comments very favorably on the proverbial long and healthful lives of the Jews. Dr. disk the holds that this superiority is due to their stringent health laws. The Mosaic, like the older Egyptian code, is very stringent regarding the eating of flesh and the fair landscape, and afar on the mountain, the shining city; "the building of the wall thereof" is "of jasper stone; but the city itself pure gold and like to clear glass." examined, a large proportion are always condemned as unfit for food. People who eat meat indiscriminately are very prone to disorders of the blood and of the kidneys, for meat is composed of nitrogen, which the kidneys have to remove from kidneys, for meat is composed of nitrogen, which the kidneys have to remove from the blood, and of course they cannot do this successfully except by the aid of Warner's safe cure, the best kidney strengthener, unless it is temperately partaken of and only the very best meat is used. Jews also use alcoholic liquors very sparingly and thus keep up good digestion, and then again they are a holiday loving and Sabbath-observing class.—

Housekeeper. Housekeeper.

> Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest, and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the disease. attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of their lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The num-ber of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

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Hoarseness and Loss of Voice.

How to Make Winter Evenings Profit- FITZGERALD

This is the season of short days and long evenings, the best time of all the year for study and improvement.

Perhaps you are a young man desirous of obtaining commercial employment. One of the best passports in that direction, next to good character, is good handwriting. Of course, you know how to write, but like the great majority, probably, you have never trained yourself to write well. No merchant wants his books disfigured by awkward and illegible scrawling. No lawyer will submit to badly written copies. We suggest you devote yourself this winter to persevering endeavors to improve your penmanship. You will be surprised at the improvement which real effort in this line will achieve.

May be you would like to learn steno-

May be you would like to learn steno-graphy and type writing. The faithful employment of your winter evenings in this work may make you a first-class graduate before the long days come again, and enable you to earn a handsome sup-

and enable you to earn a handsome support.

Do you wish to become expert as a mechanical draughtsmen? There are excellent instruction books, sold very cheaply. The industrious occupation of your evening hours as a learner will surely be fruitful of results. We know of excellent draughtsmen, now enjoying good salaries, who taught themselves to draw in evening hours, while companions idled away their time in smoking, cards, or gossip.

away their time in smoking, cards, or gossip.

Are you of an inventive turn of mind? The best of all times to study up and think out plans for new contrivances is in the quietude of evening. The results of carnest thought in the production of inventions are simply astonishing. In general, it is the improvements in simple devices, things of every day use and that everybody wants, which are the most profitable. The patent for the little invention of the spring window shade roller, now so generally employed in all dwellings, has brought great wealth to the fortunate inventor. He is now a millionaire. His device was truly a happy thought. We know of a lady in Chicago whose patents for the invention of a moving belt for drying eggs, albumen, etc., have revolutionized certain great branches of trade, and now bring her a great income. The people want improvements in every conceivable form. Not only is the field of invention vast, but it is open to everybody. There are no distinctions in respect to sex or age. The way to invent is pect to sex or age. The way to invent is to "keep thinking;" the way to accom-plish anything is to "keep working,"

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GAN, WORKS. hurches.

EST STYLE

C. M. B. A.

Queenaton Heights, Jan. 4, 1886.
Received from William Burke, Rec.
Secretary of Branch 18, Niagara Falls,
Ont., two thousand dollars, being the
ount of Beneficiary due me by the
holic Mutual Benefit Association on
death of my husband, Bernard Momember of said Branch.
MARGARET MCBRIDE.
Witnesses—P. McCall, B. Cronin.
RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

Witnesses—P. McCall, B. Cronin.
RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.
At a regular meeting of C. M. B. A.
Branch No. 19, Ingersoll, on motion of
committee, the following resolution was
manimously adopted.
Whereas it has pleased Almighty God
o visit the home of our esteemed Brother,
Bobert Keating, and to remove therefrom
nis much beloved and respected son

bers of this Branch desire to express to our worthy Treasurer and Brother, Robert Kesting, and family their most sincere and earnest sympathy in their sad

bereavement.

And resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD and local press for publication.

JOHN S. SMITH, Pres.

C. B. RYAN,

JOSEPH LONG, Rec. Sec.

Election of Officers. piritual Adviser—Rev. Father Quigley,

piritual Adviser—Rev. Father Quigley,
Wyoming.
President—William Anderson.
Vice-President—William White.
Second Vice-President—Matthew White.
Treasurer—P. H. McCall.
Recording Sec.—Patrick Henry McCall.
Assistant Sec.—William Gleeson.
Financial Sec.—Arthur Kavanaugh.
Marshall—Joseph Kennedy.
Guard—James Hartigan.
Trustees—William Anderson, A. Kavanaugh, P. H. McCall.
BRANCH 4, LONDON.

BRANCH 4, LONDON. Spiritual Adviser—Rev. M. J. Tiernan. Chancellor—M. Hartmann. President—B. C. McCann. First Vice President—Martin O'Meara. First Vice-President—Martin O'Meara.
Second Vice-President—Dr. W. Hanover.
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Financial Sec.—Wm. P. Johnston.
Tressurer—Philip Cook.
Guard—Thos. Morkin.
Marsball—Stephen O'Meara.
Representative to Grand Council—Rev.
M. J. Tiernan.
Alternate Representative to Grand Coun-

M. J. Tiernan.
Alternate Representative to Grand Council—M. Hartmann.
Trustees—Bros. Coffey, M. Curry, John
Lewis, Martin O'Meara, Philip Cook.

Lewis, Martin O'Meara, Philip Cook.
BRANCH 9, KINGSTON.
President—John J. Behan.
First Vice-President—John McQuade.
Second Vice-President—Louis Gourdier.
Secretary—Michael Brennan.
Assistant Sec.—J. B. P. Mathewson.
Treasurer—Wm. Shanahan.
Financial Sec.—Wm. Purtell.
Chaplain Sec.—Wm. Purtell.
Chaplain Sec.—Wm. Purtell.
Chaplain Sec.—Wm. Barahal.
Jas. Barly.
Guard—Peter Lawless.
Delegate to Grand Council—M. Brennan.
BRANCH 7, SARNIA.

Delegate to Grand Council—M. Brennan.
BRANCH 7, SARNIA.
Spiritual Director—Rev. Jos. Bayard.
President—Martin Lysaght.
First Vice-President—Thos. K. Sullivan.
Second Vice-President—Michael Sharp.
Treasurer—Hugh O. Rilley.
Recording Sec.—John Langan.
Assistant Sec.—James Cochlin.
Financial Sec.—Daniel McCart.
Marshall—James Boyle. Marshall—James Boyle. Guard—Edward Scanlen. Trustees for two years-John Forkin, Thos. Sullivan.

Chancellor—Rev. Jos. Bayard. Representative to Grand Council .- Rev. Jos. Bayard. os, Bayard. ernate Representative to Grand Coun-cil—Daniel McCart.

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John Curten, John Neelon, I

Trustees—John Curten, John Neelon, H.
McGrattan, Ed. Clyne, P. Fox.
Representative to Grand Council—E.
Campion.
BRANCH 22, WALLACEBURG.
Spiritual Adviser—Rev. James Ryan.
Chancellor—Myles McCarrow.
President—T. F. Hurley, by acclamation.
First Vice President—A. A. Henderson,
by acclamation.

by acclamation. Second Vice President-Joseph Delorme Recording Sec .- James Relihan, by ac-

Assistant Rec. Sec .- George Chalmers, by acclamation.
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Treasurer—Thos. Forhan, by acclamation.
Marshall—Jules Martin, by acclamation.
Guard—Thomas Clear elected. Trustees-Rev. James Ryan, Dennis Dag-gan, Thomas Forhan, W. E. Boulton

and Myles McCarron Representative to Grand Council—Myles McCarron.

FROM LINDSAY.

The Catholic Literary Association have elected the following gentlemen as ris efficers for the ensuing year:

President—A. Primeau. (acclamation)

First Vice President—P. Tully.

Second Vice President—I. Hully.
Second Vice President—A. Doran.
Recording Secretary—J. McNulty.
Financial Secretary—A. O'Loughlin.
Treasurer—John L. O'Brien.
Committee of Management. — M. 'Brien, Chas. O'Leary, John O'Reilly, ohn A. Kennedy, Jas. Smith and Ed.

In a late issue of the Newmarket Era we notice a report of a highly successful concert given in the Separate School in that town, gotten up by the scholars, under the supervision of their teacher, Miss Ryan, who is a daughter of Mr. John Ryan, of Ramsay. Miss Ryan is at present enjoying her vacation with her relatives and friends in this section.—Almonte Carette. Line 1

writies for the Becord.

A WORD FOR THE COLORED PROPELLS.

In a town of Western Ontario, about two years age, a discussion was started which soon beams a legal dath the right of sold the sound of the period of the right of sold the right of the right of sold the right of the right of sold the right of sold the right of sold the right of the right of sold the right of so

the latest great powers to grant emancipation, and though she paid the labor wages of the toiling negroes for over two centuries on American soil by millions of money and the blood of her best and bravest sons, she was not the first to make slavery in the New World legal. It is a matter of history that Captain, afterwards Sir John Hawkins, an Englishman, was the first, after the discovery of the American colonies, who made a traffic in human species, and that as early as 1563, when he made an expedition to the coast of Africa to procure negroes and convey them for sale to the West Indies, Queen Anne of England directed the colonial government of New York to take care, that the Almighty should be devoutly served according to the rule of the church of England, and also, that the Royal African Company should have a constant sufficient supply of merchantable negroes. In Filled with holy zeal seeing the rich harvest of souls perishing for want of gleaners, brave colored women held the torch of Faith for fifty years, toilers in the Masters vineyard, winning others to aid them, gathering their little ones to the fold; teaching their kindly but unlearned sisters the lessons of religion and morality, inculcating their teaching by example, in leading saintly lives of piety and purity and dying holy deaths. Two of these heroic Christian women during the past year were called away from earth to receive the crown of their labor, leaving names venerated throughout the land. supply of merchantable negroes. In 1786 one hundred and thirty ships sail-ing under British colors carried off 42,000 negroes into slavery. When we reflect on this great number of souls taken by force from their native and and sold into slavery, the dense ignorance from which they were taken was only equalled by the gloom into which they were plunged, we shudder at the dreadful commerce in human flesh. In those days slavery was also legal in Ontario, and remained so until 1793, when it was abolished by law,

In Oldano, and twas abolished by law, John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor, Great Britain paid £20,000,000 for the slaves to their owners, and by Act of Parliament abolished slavery throughout the British Possessiors. By opperation of this Act on August 1st, 1834, 770,280, slaves became free. On January the 1st, 1863, by a stroke of the pen, that great, and good man, President Abraham Lincolu, signed the Act of Emacipation in the United States and about 4,000,000 negroes were declared free. At the present time the population of the colored people in the United States and the Dominion is nearly 7,000,000 souls. Of that number but a little over 100,000 are Catholics. Religiously considered, the colored man

Religiously considered, the colored man is wedded to the ideas acquired in his youth After passing his teens he is seldom converted by conviction, for, by nature he is not a student, does not reflect, is rather emotional, would sooner whistle, sing or dance, than think. It is pitiful, as well as grotesque, to witness the scenes enacted at a revival. The preachers colored men-are very little better, intel-lectually, then their listeners, but have a wonderful fluency of language, quotes the Scripture with great dignity, exhorts their audience with fervor, calling on the their audience with fervor, calling on the pletes the costume,—the dark face litup name of Jesus with great earnestness,

days of fear and ignorance—like Hagar of old, a woman of the race and color supported by heavenly food, found a path out of this wilderness of unbelief Filled with holy zeal seeing the rich

receive the crown of their labor, leaving names venerated throughout the land. Sister Mary Louise Noel, Superioress General of the colored sisters of Providence, Mother House Baltimore, Maryland, and Mother Josephine Charles, foundress of the order of the Sisters of the Holy Trinity, at New Orleans, Louisana.

Sister Louise Noel, had her life been spared a few weeks longer, would have celebrated her Golden Jubilee as a religcelebrated ner Gotten tubbles as a reing-ious,—fifty years a nun. In 1835 she with her widowed mother followed in the footsteps of her sister and entered the novitiate of the order at Baltimore, Her mother and herself made their religious vows on the same day. The two children are now resting with their pious mother in the Cathedral Cemetery beside twenty-seven others of their order. Sister Louise was loved and esteemed by all who knew her. Intentionally on doing the will of God, under her esteemed by all who knew her. Intent solely on doing the will of God, under her care the community was blessed with great success. The sisters established two academics, three day schools, and manacademies, three day schools, and managed two orphan asylums, one at Baltimore, which at present counts forty-six inmates, and one in St. Louis, that already has ten little ones clothed and taught by the kind Sisters. During the latter part of her life, Sister Louise was deprived of her sight for many years in her last illness she received a visit from the Archbishop of Baltimore, besides visits from many distinguished priests of the diocese. The habit of these nuns is very picturesque, the dress is black, walking length, wide sleeves, large cape of the same material, square, rather broad linen collar at the neck, no veil, but neat white cap with stiff full rather broad linen collar at the neck, no veil, but neat white cap with stiff full back, a narrow black band midway in the centre of the white crown holds the cap

Mother Josephine Charles passed a life of sublime virtue, ever eager to do good. Her mother, a free mulato woman, had her child receive the best education allowed to people of her race and cast. Josephine early in life saw the needs of her people. With a strong religious spirit she found delight in teaching catechism to poor neglected colored children, she used to attend religious services at the Carmelite Convent, New Orleans. She found two free colored girls who showed the same fervor as herself, combining found two free colored girls who showed the same fervor as herself, combining the trio of weak women vowed to devote their lives and all they possessed of earthly means to establish an order for the education of ladies of color, and the succor and relief of poor helpless old colored people and orphan girls. Teaching slave children was a work that had to be done in secret. Encouraged by the Catholic clergy a convent was established, and many sisters were enrolled. They as.

in secret. Encouraged by the Cathonic clergy a convent was established, and many sisters were enrolled. They assumed the habit of the Sisters of Charity but were called Sisters of the 'Holy Family. At the present time at the mother house of the order, they have twenty sisters, five novices, five postulants, and one hundred and fifty pupils. They also prepare a large number of colored Catholic girls and women for their First Communion. They have schools and orphan asylums for young colored girls, besides a home for aged and infirm old people,—a branch house at Opeloneas. Mother Josephine Charles, like Sister Louise Noel, was troubled with loss of sight, and for six years previous to her death was stoneblind. She was followed to her grave by thousands of mourners.

blind. She was followed to her grave by thousands of mourners.

The great good done by these women with their companions is almost incredible,—their way of teaching the women of their race the beautiful lessons of the Catholic Church, is a sure road of instructing the youth, and we as Catholics kneeling at the same altar, partaking of the same sacraments, must feel religiously in sympathy, and in reality, that we are children of One Father, and shall meet in that Home, where, "There is neither Jew nor Greek: there is neither bond nor free: there is neither male or female. For you there is neither male or female. For you are all one in Christ Jesus." (Paul to the

Gal. iii. 28.) Windsor, Ont., January, 1886.

Correspondence of the Record, FROM HAMILTON.

Mr. J. B. Nelligan, the leader of the opera house orchestra, has a family that bids fair to follow in the footsteps of their talented father. A lad about twelve years old already assists in the orchestra and manipulates the violon cello in a manner that would do credit to older performers, while two others, younger, are excellent performer's on the violin and viccolo respectively. The oldest, a girl under fourteen, is an excellent performer on the harp Mr. J. B. Nelligan, the leader of the is an excellent performer on the harp and pianoforte. The writer had the pleasure of listening to a performance by the above children recently, and although their father was not present to lead, the execution was admirable, and gave

promise of future excellence on the var-ious instruments.

Heretofore, the Catholics of Hamilton have not have the representation in the Municipal Council of this city in accord-Municipal Council of this city in accordance with their number and importance. At the last Municipal elections, however, quite an improvement was made in this respect, Major Moore, Wm. Kavanagh, Esq., J. S. Lillis, Esq., and James O'Brien, Esq., were elected Aldermen. We are sure these gentlemen will be a credit to their carelignists in the council, and that the not suffer at their hands.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Prof Fred. Grey, late of New York, but now of Montreal, has abjured Protestan-sm and joined the Catholic Church. He is the nephew of Earl Grey, of England. Chicago has now 61 Catholic churches— only two less than New York city. This is an increase of eight in the past twelve

Men who use the Church as a cloak are the very men whose example is contrary to her teachings, yet they are so blinded by their vanity and self-importance that they cannot realize the amount of injury they do to religion and charity.

The Pope made emphatic the Christmas text of "Good will towards men" by order-ing the distribution for Christmas Eve among the deserving poor \$3,000. Also his almoner was ordered to give 160 beds, bedding and bed linen, to any deserving

There are at present in Great Britain no less than 1,575 churches, chapels, and stations; not including such private or domestic chapels as are not open to the Catholics of the neighborhood—an increase of 11 on last year. These places of worship are served by 2,576 priests as against 2,522 last year. There are also 23 archbishops and bishops.

We rejoice to announce the reconcilia-tion of Josef Lang, a well-known priest, who some years ago left the Church to join the sect of Old Catholics in the Grand Duchy of Baden. Herr Lang has now returned to his first Faith, and publicly abjures his errors—London Weekly Regis-

The following are the names of the Catholic teachers who attended the last session of Toronto Normal School. All were successful in obtaining certificates:

-Messrs. T. W. Shine and Jno. Rogers, and Missess Louise Cloney, Sarah McIn-erney, M. L. Hart, M. Tracy, P. Wilson. Mr. Shine and Miss Cloney obtained special mention for general excellence.

A highly interesting and gratifying ceremony took place Sunday afternoon, December 20, at Vespers, in St. Anthony's Church, on East Orange street, Lancaster, Pa. Messrs. Frank Schoedler and Felix Baum publicly renounced the tenets of Protestantism and made their profession of faith in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. They were baptized by the lic Church. They were baptized by the Rev. A. F. Kaul. Mr. Schoedler is the son of a Protestant minister and a member of the junior class of Franklin and

NOW READY. with soit black eyes filled with a religi-ous light. The white head dress sur-rounding it gives an oriental tone to the whole picture.

Mother Josephine Charles passed a life of sublime virtue. SADLIER'S Catholic Directory, Almanac & Ordo

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Marshall College. He is an excellent musician and now presides at the organ at St. Mary's Church. Mr. Baum, who is a junior in the Reformed Theological Seminary, is a distinguished linguist, speaking five languages. It is hardly necessary to state that considerable excitement has been created in college circles by the decided step taken by these young men.

The honor of organizing the first tem-The honor of organizing the first temperance society on the continent belongs to the Jesuits. In the year 1684, Jesuit missonaries gave a mission at Sillery, near Montreal, Canada, and after the celebration of Holy Mass one of the Fathers preached on temperance. The result was that Algonquin, with other chiefs and members of their tribes, organized a temperance society, and took the pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors.

The Catholics of Pittsburg, Pa., have

The Catholics of Pittsburg, Pa., have begun a good work which should be taken up and developed all over the country. They have instituted a "Catholic Prisoners Reform Association," the objects of which are to instruct the convicts during their terms of imprisonment, providing their terms of imprisonment, providing them with good books, papers, etc., and to assist them to a new start in life when discharged. The Right Rev. Bishop Phelan gives his countenance to the new Society, and promises it a chaplain.

Society, and promises it a cnapiain.

Some one having complained to the famous Father Burke that his sermons were too "flowery"—it was not just criticism if the term was intended to imply that they were florid—his answer was:

"And what should they be but floury, seeing my father was a baker?" It was also in allusion to his father's calling that he was wort to heart, when questioned as he was wont to boast, when questioned as to his family, that they were "the best bread Burkes" of Galway.

The Way to Settle Scandal.

Dr. M. D. Hoge tens of two Christian men who "fell out." One heard that the other was talking against him, and the other was talking against him, and he went to him and said: "Will you be kind enough to tell me my faults to my face, that I may profit by your Christian candor and try to get rid of them?" They went aside, and the former said: "Before you commence telling me what you think wrong in me, will you please bow down with me and let us pray over it that my eyes may be opened to see bow down with me and let us pray over it that my eyes may be opened to see my faults as you will tell them? You lead in the prayer.' It was done, and when the prayer was over the man who had sought the interview said: "Now proceed with what you have to complain of in me." But the other replied: "After praying over it it looks so little that it is not worth talking about. The truth is, I feel now that in going around talking against you I have been serving talking against you I have been serving the devil myself, and have need that you these gentiemen will be a council, and that the co-religionists in the council, and that the interests of the Catholic community will not suffer at their hands.

L. K. the devii mysen, and forgive me the wrong I pray for me and forgive me the wrong I have done you." Dr. Hoge tells the story very well, and here and there in story very well, and here and there in the council is a man or woman who might profit by it.

> IN MEMORIAM.—The year's mind of Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Michael Glavin, of Biddulph, was on the 9th inst. This dear child ardently loved the Sacred Heart, at which institution she was sincerely remembered. Requiescat in pace.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Special cheap sale of Dry Gords at J. J. dibbons'. This season's stock reduced to cost price for cash.

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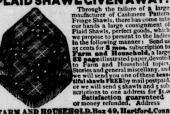
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THE SONG O

BY FA THER RYA 'Twas the d

> Cometh b Night, in Wept and Crept a vo As a wave Frightene Creeps lo Very low Came the

This, wear How long, alan How long shall the Celt ch That a sunrise may brea
How long shall we wander
Of Tabors that promise of
How long, O

How long, O How long shall our sunbur When gloaming still ligh How long shall our harp's Sound sadder than moan How long, O

How long, O
How long shall our banner
In battle with wrong, dr
How long shall we be but
Whose history clanks w
How long, O How long shall our isie be With a cross in the dar How long shall thy sea the The wailings, O Erin? th

How long, O How long! How long shall the cry of Ascend all in vain from How long ere the dawn of When the Celt will torg How long, O

Whence came the voice? And without in the glo Or, hush! Is't my hear

They are the heart's t Blood keeps in its throbs And sings them the be Am I not in my blood as

Ah! blood forgets not in

In the cells of my hear And old as our race is, is As the youngest of Cel The blood of a race that

For long as the wrong And sure as the race live There's a Voice with a Aye, this very hand that

Lay hid, ages gone, in With a sword in its gras And I feel, with my pe The heat of the hate the The thrill of the hope And the sheen of that sy

As sure as I feel thro' The ties of our blood ha And still are not seve The chalice of time o'er

Yet just as the shamr The Faith of our fathers Need the rain of our l Of Freedom that som

Our dead are not dead They are living in us Their brave buried hear Of the child of each

Many days yet to come Many voices may hus But the voice of our ra And our blood is the

FROM NAPANE

We learn that it is the intermediate R. C. Congregation to testify for the Rev. Father McDona high appreciation of his defaithful service by surprising Year's eve with a present of and a handsome set of robseen the autor and it is seen that are also and a large autor an seen the cutter and it is ele the finest that our manuf out, while the robes are as g will buy. No one could be ing of such an expression and it fully expresses the dence in which the rev. gen by those with whom he is associated. The people of tions will freely echo the which accompany the gift. tion will be a surprise but w be appreciated. Mrs. J. F. Miss Walsh act for the ladit greating in tendering the gregation in tendering the receiver live long to enjoy The Christmas offering o McDonagh's parishioners amounted to \$300, the larg

ciated by those for whom Napanee Beaver. The Catholic population diocese of New York is 60

in these parts. This, we was before the handsome

tioned in our last issu

Father's services are evider