

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1884.

NO. 316

## CLERICAL.

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## LITURGY.

### 2. How the Priest is vested at the Office of the Dead.

There is no special direction in the Roman Ritual describing the dress to be worn by the priest presiding at the Office of Defunctorum, when it is celebrated apart from the ceremony of bringing the corpse to the church. For this ceremony the parish priest, or the priest who officiates in his place, is to wear, according to the Ritual, a surplice, black stole, or even a cope of the same colour.—"Indutus superpelliceo, et stola nigra, vel etiam pluviali qualem coloris." This rubric, as interpreted by the decision of the Sacred Congregation, (12th Aug., 1854), means that the priest is to be vested in surplice, stole, and cope, or in surplice and stole.

Now, the Ritual, as I said, has no special rubric about the celebrant's dress at the Office: it does not direct him to divest himself of any portion of the dress he wore at the function of conveying the corpse to the church, nor does it prescribe another; it simply orders the Office to be commenced at once, as soon as the corpse has been placed in the middle of the church and the candles have been lighted. Two questions then suggest themselves. First, is the priest, who assisted at the function of conveying the corpse to the church, to put off the cope and stole when the office of the Dead, at which he is to preside, begins? Secondly, how is the celebrant to be vested at an Office of the Dead which is not preceded by the Exequie—for example, on the occasion of a Month's Mind?

In the first case, the priest may retain the stole, or the stole and cope he wore at the Exequie, or he may put them off and assist in his surplice alone. This, the Sacred Congregation has decided—

"An Sacerdos, qui juxta Rituale superpelliceo et stola indutus praefatus elationis corporis, debet retinere stolum dum praestat Matutinum et Laudes, quae immediae sequuntur? Sacerdos in hac functione utatur pluviali, quoniam in eo casu non possit deponere stolum quin aliquantisper pluvialis exeat?" S. R. C. respondit, "In utroque casu licet."

In the other case, when the Office does not follow the ceremony of conveying the corpse, the priest who presides at it may wear the stole or the stole and cope, or only the surplice. On this question, also, we have decisions of the Congregation—

"Utrum possit sacerdos ad Vesperas Mortuorum accipere Stolum et pluviale ab initio Vesperarum et quatenus negative? Utrum teneatur accipere ad Cantium 'Magnificat' vel saltem pro precibus recitandis? S. R. C. respondit, 'Possit sed non tenetur.'"

What is decided for Vespers holds, of course, for Matins and Laudes, as there is no reason for making a difference between them.

All are aware that it is ordered by the rubric to change the white cope for the black one, when the Vespers of the Dead succeed the Vespers of the day in choir, on the feast of All Saints. Martineucci adds that, where the Matins and Laudes of the day are not said in choir on the 2nd of November, but only the Office of Defunctorum, the priest, who officiates at the Office, is to be vested in stole or cope over his surplice.—"Si ecclesia non tenetur Officium peragere, et Matutinum cum Laudibus pro defunctis cantabitur mane, tunc... Celebrans supra superpelliceo vestitur pluviali nigro vel stola nigra."

3. Introductory Prayers Omitted.

The usual introductory prayers are omitted in beginning the Office of the Dead; that is to say, the Vespers commence with the recitation of the antiphon of the first psalm; and the Matins with the Invitatory, and when the Invitatory is not said, with the first antiphon. The older rubricists raise the question whether the Pater Noster, which is usually said on bended knees before the commencement of any portion of the Office recited in choir, is also to be omitted. Gavantus tells us that it is the practice of the papal chapel to say the Pater Noster. The older editions of the "Cereemoniale Episcoporum" also enjoined it, but it is a remarkable fact that this is one of the particulars which are changed in later editions. Gavantus, Guyetus, and nearly all the old rubricists decide that the Pater Noster is not to be said, and they rely on the silence of the Roman Ritual with respect to it, though the Ritual treats of the Office of Defunctorum as a separate and independent function.

4. Choir Salutations to be observed.

In the course of the Office of Defunctorum the usual choir salutations are to be observed—

"Utrum in Officiis luctuosus Hebdomadae Sanctae et in Officiis Mortuorum Omitti debeant, 1. Salutatio Chori a quoquoque adveniente post inceptum Officium et opportuna resultat 2. Salutatio Chori a Celebrante in accessu et recessu? 3. Salutatio Chori a Celebrante a sede sua ad altare pergente? 4. Salutatio Chori a

quoquoque cantatur Lectionem vel a Subdiacono Epistolam cantatur? Resp. S. R. C.—"Negativè in omnibus, excepto Officio Periae Sextae ab adoratore Crucis usque ad Nonam Sabbati Sancti."

## PASTORAL LETTER

His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, ON FREEMASONRY.

JOSEPH THOMAS DUMAMEL  
By the Mercy of God and the Grace of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Ottawa, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, &c.

To the Clergy, the Religious Communities and Faithful of the Diocese of Ottawa, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

MY VERY DEAR BRETHREN,

In his Encyclical *Humanae Genus*, Leo XIII., addressing the Bishops, says:—"Tear off from Freemasonry the mask that hides it, and show it in its true colours, by pastoral letters that treat the subject professedly; instruct the public on its real nature."

When the Pope issues an order or points out our duties, we owe him unreserved submission. Let us not forget this truth, My Very Dear Brethren; for it is in the name of God that the Pope commands, it is in the name of Jesus Christ and with the special aids of the Holy Ghost that he directs the souls of the faithful.

As an evidence of our obedience to the visible guide of souls on earth, we this day draw your attention to freemasonry, the mysteries that mark its progress, and the object which it pursues.

In the persecutions this day raging against the Church one fact stands out in bold relief above all others:—the captivity of the Pope, which has continued more than fourteen years.

Our Head a prisoner, is a misfortune for the Church and a shame for Catholics. The Ruler of more than two millions of Catholics dares not leave his residence, lest he should expose himself to the attacks and insults of his sworn enemies.

Cast a glance at Rome, My Very Dear Brethren: there you will see two royal palaces standing face to face:—the Vatican and the Quirinal. In the Vatican dwells the legitimate king Leo XIII. The revolutionists have taken forcible possession of the Quirinal, where they have set up a king subservient to their own purposes.

And this prison of the Pope is well guarded. In December 1878, in January 1879, and later, in 1882, we saw, during four months, the agents of the Italian police stationed before the bronze gate of the Vatican, and we never once failed, on our way to an audience with the Sovereign Pontiff, to meet, at the same gate, an Italian soldier on duty.

Some pontifical soldiers mount guard within; but could they prevent Italy from penetrating into the sacred precincts? Leo XIII. has on many occasions declared that his position grows every day more painful and precarious.

And who are they that have stripped the Vicar of Christ of his States and of his property? Who are they that control his liberty of action? Who, but the men of the revolution—men who, banded together in secret societies, and reckoning upon their numbers and the powers which they have been allowed to assume, pursue their object with unremitting perseverance. Sometimes they originate, sometimes they second social, political and religious agitations; they employ a thousand expedients to lull asleep or intimidate those in power who ought and could vindicate triumphantly the inalienable rights of Religion, and it too often happens that they succeed in baffling the best laid schemes of the faithful children of the Church. To swell the number of their tools and dupes, they enlist in their service those who do not believe in God, those who acknowledge no revelation, those who live outside the Church and even those who flatter themselves that they may remain Catholics while they become members of societies whose doctrines are either heretical, infidel or atheistical. Those who are firmly attached to the Church and long to see it triumphant at what sacrifice soever, are made the butts of the coarsest raillery by unprincipled men, and those who are silly enough to be misled by them, Catholics are taxed with fanaticism and ignorance, by men who hold in abhorrence the doctrines which Pius IX. and Leo XIII. have branded as bad, erroneous, dangerous, &c.

To certain Catholics, whose influence, writings and active concurrence would go far to uphold the cause of religion, the more artful among the initiated, and often the least suspected members of those secret societies, cunningly suggest that kind of prudence which has nothing of a Christian character, which prevents them from undertaking anything in the cause of truth, and which stimulates them to blame those true disciples of the Divine Master, whose sole ambition it is to see the growth and spread of the kingdom of God.

With these same objects in view, those men hold up to ridicule all that is most holy, the practices, the morality and teaching of religion; they applaud every injustice committed against the Church; and if they occasionally affect an attitude of respect for this divine society, it is in order more effectually to bring into contempt those of its dignitaries who are the most devoted and most forward in the struggle against evil; in one word, they aim at the destruction of all that is Christian.

III.  
Among the secret societies, freemasonry holds the first place; it is as the parent of all the others. It is this sect principally, which has instigated those sacrilegious robberies, against which it concerns us, on all occasions, to make a solemn protest. It is owing to this sect that the Vatican became first, for the immortal Pius IX., and is now for the intrepid Leo XIII., a very prison house.

Our judgment of freemasonry must not be formed from programmes put prominently forward, nor from certain personages who are or have been members of the masonic sect. Let us warn all to be upon their guard against the interested and deceitful assertions and denials of freemasons themselves. Thus many among them deny that freemasonry is a bad society, pretending that it is merely a friendly association for mutual help, that its members seek nothing but toleration and brotherhood, that their object is to secure for their fellows a greater amount of liberty, and that their chief means of action are the spread of education and the popularizing of science.

Others, however, there are, who, as Leo XIII. says, "take no care to dissimble their intentions, and who vie with one another in audacity against the sacred Majesty of God. They avowedly undertake to destroy the Holy Church, so as to succeed, if success were possible, in completely despoiling the Christian nations of all the blessings which they owe to the redemption effected by Jesus Christ."

It must be confessed, My Very Dear Brethren, that freemasonry is not deficient in skill. Must it conceal its machinations? It conceals but does not abandon them. Does it think that in some doomed spot the moment is come for carrying on in open day the work of destruction? It ventures in a thousand ways.

It adroitly assumes all shapes: With kings, the children of kings and the great of the world, it is an aristocrat; with the common people it makes itself popular. It flatters the ambition of every class; that of the rich, and that of the poor; that of the learned and that of the ignorant.

IV.  
Freemasonry envies the place which the Church occupies in the world, and vain would seize it. Who, since the publication of the Encyclical *Humanae Genus*, will say that freemasonry disdains its ambition to set up an anti-Church? It has lodges for Churches; it has its worship; it carries out its ceremonies with or without permission from the authorities when the circumstances favour it; it has its hierarchy; it adores its own god, that spirit which aspired to be equal to the Most High. As substitutes for the teaching of the Church, the masonic sect has its doctrines of positivism and naturalism. Instead of Christian morality, it preaches that of freedom and independence of morals which leads to the triumph of the passions in men's hearts, and the reign of disorder in society.

Thinking itself able to destroy what the Church has built up, and to overthrow what the Church upholds, freemasonry has declared a war of extermination against the holy Spouse of Christ. Show as this war may be in some countries, it is not the less treacherous. Freemasonry aims at nothing less than the destruction of Christianity and even of God himself, if it were possible in either case. In vain would freemasons disavow this fact. Did not one of their leaders say that the masonic sect "labors to consign the corps of Catholicism to the grave?"

Let no one be deluded on this subject. Freemasonry is a conspiracy skillfully managed and powerful, and not merely, as some think, an imaginary sect, or a friendly society. "During a century and a half," these are the words of Leo XIII., "the sect of freemasons has made incredible progress. At once audacious and cunning it has penetrated into the ranks of social hierarchy and begins to assume in the midst of modern States a power that is almost sovereign. Out of this rapid and formidable growth have sprung those dangers to the Church, the authority of rulers and the safety which our Predecessors (the Popes) had long foreseen."

V.  
Two faced societies, therefore, stand face to face:—the Church and freemasonry, and in the struggle begun in earnest between them, the cause of Christianity and the world's best interests are at stake.

The Church has been established by Jesus Christ. She is not the work of man. There is no alternative; man must either obey or persecute her, believe in her or wage war with her. It is useless to call upon her to lay down her arms and sue for peace. Guardian of the social principles, of unchangeable morality, and of the truth, she teaches and acts in open day. Freemasonry, on the contrary, is a secret sect which disseminates naturalistic and anti-social principles; it does the work of the enemy of God and man.

My Very Dear Brethren, we are the Children of God and servants of Christ; there can be no society between us and those who make themselves the children of Satan, and the slaves of leaders who are generally unknown. We are the sons of light, and between us and the children of darkness a deep-rooted and avowed antipathy ought to exist.

The present Pastoral Letter shall be read at mass in all the parish Churches and Chapels and in the Chapters of Religious Communities, on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Ottawa under Our signature

the seal of the Diocese and the counter signature of Our Secretary, this fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, feast of our Lady of the Rosary.

J. THOMAS Bp. OF OTTAWA.  
By Command,  
J. SLOAN, Pl.,  
Secretary.

## DIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

FAREWELL SERMON BY THE REV. FATHER COLE, AT ST. PATRICK'S, OTTAWA, OCT. 19, 1884.

I had no idea, dear brethren, when speaking to you last Sunday, that I should be called upon so soon to make my farewell address.

Since then I have been informed that I have been appointed to the charge of a neighboring parish. Consequently I find it necessary to make my parting words fewer than they might have been.

The first Sunday I came amongst you, my brethren, is still fresh in my memory. I have a very distinct remembrance of the very solemn manner in which I was introduced to you; and of how the Rev. Father Smith defined my duties to you and your obligations to me. Now, my brethren, how I have acquitted myself of my duties to you, I leave you yourselves to judge, but if you find that there has been anything said or done of which you may judge amiss, I hope in your charity you will be kind enough to attribute it to no evil intention on my part, and if there is anything which you find in the performance of my duties to you and my intercourse with you that is satisfactory, you will please attribute it to a spiritual object, to a desire for your eternal welfare.

You are well aware, my brethren, that when I first came amongst you I was quite fresh from the seminary, possessed of but a few rudimentary notions. You will agree with me that, under such circumstances, I was most fortunate in being associated with one whose piety, whose learning, whose administrative ability, and whose experience are second to those of very few renowned clergymen.

As to how you have acquitted yourselves of your duties to me, I am most happy to be able to state that in all your dealings with me I have found you such as I should expect good Catholics, and particularly good Irish Catholics, to be. I have found you to be straightforward, honest, kind, respectful and reverential, in the true sense of the words, and in which I experienced more difficulty and trouble in my dealings with you than that which a priest must of necessity meet with in the performance of his duties. Such, my brethren, being the case, it is but natural that you should expect me to experience a sincere regret at being forced to take my departure from your midst. Now this regret would certainly be much greater did I not know that whoever may replace me here as curate will be more able, and perhaps more willing, to further your spiritual interests than I am.

I have but one word more to say, my brethren, and it is that I hope you will always be obedient to the instructions and good advice of your present pastor and that you will pay attention to all his instructions. If you do so, you will find and above all consult your own interests, both temporal and spiritual, but, besides this, you will be doing much to lighten the burden which his very responsible position in your regard necessarily imposes upon him.

I also hope, my brethren, that when I shall hear from the good people of St. Patrick's, the report will be in their favor. I hope I may never hear of anything done or said by any of you which may be a disgrace to the holy religion and noble race, to which you belong.

In conclusion, I have but one particular request to ask you, and that is that you forget me not in your prayers. No one stands more in need of them than I do. And, in return for your prayers, you may rest assured that I shall not forget you at the altar of Sacrifice. It is a consolation to know that, although we are to be separated corporally, at least there will still exist a bond of spiritual union between us, and that union of prayers will, by the mercy of God, be to your spiritual welfare and to your temporal welfare also; a blessing I wish you all, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

OTTAWA FREE PRESS, OCT. 21.  
Rev. Father Cole, the highly esteemed and beloved curate of St. Patrick's parish in this city, was last evening presented with two beautiful testimonials on the occasion of his departure for Cantley, where he has been appointed to take charge of a parish. The reverend young gentleman has enjoyed the kindest sympathies and regards of the parishioners, who took advantage of the occasion of the severance of those happy ties to demonstrate the very high opinion which they entertained for him. The presentation took place in the basement of the church in the presence of a large audience. The parishioners presented him with a purse of \$400 and the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of which he was President, with a beautiful badge bearing the monogram of the society. Principal McCabe read the Society's address and Mr. E. T. Smith read the address on behalf of the parishioners. The recipient replied in feeling and appropriate terms to the many complimentary allusions to him in the address.

Rev. Father Whelan, parish priest, in a address referred to the valuable services rendered the parish by Rev. Mr. Cole and hoped that success would crown his efforts in his new parish. Rev. Mr. Cole leaves next week for Cantley. His

many friends in the city wish him every future success.

## SHARBOT LAKE CHURCH.

BISHOP CLEARY PAYS IT A VISIT—HE APPOINTS A PRIEST AND MAKES AN ADDRESS.

Kingston Whig, Oct. 23.

Although yesterday morning proved very inauspicious, by reason of the heavy rain, a fair number attended the Roman Catholic excursion to Sharbot Lake to witness the dedication of St. James' Church, recently erected in that village. The clergy present were Revs. Fathers Twomey, Thos. Kelly, N. Nix, D. Twomey, T. McCarthy, Gorman, McGrath, J. Kelly and T. Kelly (Bishop's Secretary), Hartigan, Higgins, McWilliams, Fleming, (Twomey), and Davis (Hungerford), of the committee of management there were also present Messrs. P. Smith, F. Cicolar, J. O'Brien, J. McManus, W. Leahy, L. Gaudier, L. O'Brien and W. Duffy.

When Sharbot Lake was reached, about 12 o'clock, the rain had ceased and the balance of the day, although very cool, was fine. The excursionists went their way to the little church. This building is of brick, very neat in appearance, and situated on an eminence a short distance from the railroad. It is capable of seating comfortably 400 people, and was erected through the indomitable efforts of Rev. Father Twomey. Acting on the advice of Bishop Cleary he went as a missionary to the district, and had not been long in the field before he discovered that a church at Sharbot Lake would be beneficial. In 1882 he solicited and was successful in raising sufficient funds to proceed with the building. Work was at once commenced, and the corner-stone was laid last year. Since then Father Twomey has secured nearly enough money to pay for the church.

## THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

After Father Twomey had celebrated low mass yesterday he summoned a couple of young people who desired to be married. They belonged to Palmerston. He asked the bishop if the priest could unite them on Monday, and his lordship said he could. Bishop Cleary was then introduced.

## ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP.

Dr. Cleary expressed his delight at seeing for the first time the holy sacrifice of mass offered in the new church. His last visit was at the laying of the corner-stone, and on that occasion he regarded the outlook with a great deal of hope and joy. This was the beginning of a new era for the people of the Sharbot Lake district, an era of many blessings. He pictured their position before they had a church. Far removed from the city, they were in a state of destitution as far as the worship of God was concerned. He had hardly been a month in Kingston before he heard of this neglected mission, and he lost no time in supplying their needs. He was sad when he thought of the large number who were scattered through the back country, with no church whatever to offer their adoration to God in or pledge their belief in Jesus Christ. Surely without priest or altar their thoughts must have been far from Jesus Christ. Now

## A PRIEST WAS OBTAINED

to tell them of the faith they should have, a faith that worked through fear of God, a faith that clearly demonstrated the compunction of the soul for sin committed. If a man died a Catholic, without the fear and love of God, there was no hope for him. The fact of a man departing this life a nominal Catholic would not save him if he had not faith. Every Sunday henceforth mass would be said in this parish, and he intended to be responsible for this service. A priest would leave the city on Saturday and return to it on Tuesday. The priest appointed to reside over them would reside in Kingston and would have to charge except the parish of Sharbot Lake, Palmerston and Macdonald's Corners. The number of families under his care were 87. These were settled as follows: 31 families at Sharbot Lake; 35 at Palmerston; and 14 at Macdonald's Corners, and 7 scattered throughout the district.

## THE ORDER OF SERVICE.

Mass would be said next Sunday at Palmerston; a week from next Sunday at Sharbot Lake; and on the following Sunday at Macdonald's Corners. There was a German settlement 15 miles from Palmerston, and mass would be said there every Monday morning. The priest whom he appointed was Rev. Father Kelly. In conclusion his lordship thanked Father Twomey for having organized the church so well. He had worked wonders, not only in building a church but in establishing a mission. The district would eventually be one of the greatest successes the church in this diocese would have to boast of. The cost of the church was \$1,328.51, and there had been paid upon it nearly the full amount.

## FATHER TWOMEY'S GOOD BYE.

After his lordship had spoken Father Twomey thanked him for his kind references and bid the people good-bye. A collection was then taken up. The Bishop subscribed \$50. Altogether \$200 was raised.

According to advices from Rome the Propaganda has decided to create a new diocese in Canada, that of Nicolet, and his efforts in his new parish. Rev. Mr. Cole leaves next week for Cantley. His

## FROM CHATHAM.

FEAST OF ST. URSULA AT THE PINES, CHATHAM, ONT.

This day, so dear to every Ursuline, was celebrated with more than usual solemnity in our convent, as on this occasion three young ladies made their first step towards the solemn renunciation implied by the three vows. The aspirants to the religious life, Miss Maxwell, of Brantford, (St. Mary St. Andrew), Miss Kennedy, of Chatham, (St. Mary Rose), Miss Hamel, of Chatham, (St. Mary Francis), received the white veil from the hands of His Lordship Bishop Walsh, assisted by the Very Rev. Deau Wagner, of Windsor, and Rev. Father Williams, P. O. S. F., the latter being celebrant. At the conclusion of the ceremony His Lordship delivered an unusually impressive sermon on the virtues and obligations of a religious life. His Lordship dwelling especially on the text, "If thou wilt be perfect go sell all thou hast and follow me," which implies the constant practice of self denial, and the remuneration of self-will. His Lordship insisted on obedience as the essence of monastic virtues, the practice of this vow including all the others and meriting the reward of eternal joys, the happiness of which he most earnestly wished all present. His Lordship then administered confirmation to some of the pupils, and later proceeded to the recreation grounds where the pupils were assembled, with whom he conversed in his usual genial manner, having a kindly word for each, and cheered their hearts by granting them a full holiday and promising to favor them with his presence the following Thursday evening, for which grateful hour they prepared a varied programme of vocal and instrumental music, the pupils displaying rare ability. The vocal and instrumental performances of Miss Guiney were of the highest, whilst "Who will buy my roses red?" as sung by Miss Brothers and the piano solo by Miss Rochelleau received well merited applause. At the conclusion of the programme His Lordship thanked the pupils for the agreeable entertainment, with which he professed himself well pleased. He then gave them his blessing and promised to visit them again after Christmas.

COMMUNICATED.

Written for the Record.  
The Angelus.

Ave Maria! when all the fair young men  
Is a chorus of scented flowers and green,  
And birds awakening to new nature born,  
Singing sweetly clear, their matin hymn  
To thee.

Ave Maria! we reverent kneel to say  
As shining angel said, "Hail full of grace,"  
Gracious as blessed, guide us on our way,  
Be thou near us when dangers veil their  
Face.

Ave Maria! 'tis noon glances in the street,  
And men, arresting, wander to and fro;  
When all upon life's strife, the bell rings  
Sweet,  
To tell of messenger with heaven's light  
angel.

"Thou shalt be," the glorious angel said,  
"The Mother of God," oh blessed among  
women!

Ave Maria! we reverent kneel to pray,  
And think upon those words of sweetest  
oath.

Ave Maria! 'tis now the eventide,  
And vesper bells fall soft upon the ear;  
And speak to troubled hearts, though sore  
and tried,  
Of faith, of hope, of love, of heaven near.

Ave Maria! when darkness dims our day,  
Then us a way—the bending angel heard—  
To reverent kneel and pray, as thou hast  
said,  
"Be it unto me according to thy word."

—FOLLOWERS' T.

The Rev. Father Corkery, who has been parish priest of Cantley, diocese of Ottawa, for the past six years, preached his farewell sermon at that place on Sunday, on the eve of his departure for his new home in Huntley. The feeling of regret seemed deep and universal, as expressed in the address which was presented him by his parishioners. The reverend gentleman, in reply to the address, assured them that it was only with their approbation and sanction that he had undertaken the good work of which they all felt justly proud. In conclusion, he paid a high compliment to his neighbors who differed with him in creed and nationality, for the many favors they had bestowed upon him in the past. Father Corkery will in future reside over St. Michael's church, in the township of Huntley. He succeeds the Rev. Father O'Maley, who leaves for Ireland in a few days, where he intends spending the remainder of his life.

An Episcopal residence, for the use of his Lordship Bishop Lorrain and the priests of the cathedral, is to be erected in Pembroke, and tenders for it are solicited in another column. We understand that the plans of the new building are on hand, and that it will be a magnificent one. It will be erected on the vacant ground just west of the cathedral. This is a very fine site, as besides being central, it commands a magnificent view of the lake and of the town. When this building is completed and the new Presbyterian church shall also have been completed, the whole square surrounded by Renfrew, Isabella, Berlin and Church streets will be occupied by magnificent ecclesiastical buildings, in the order here given, beginning at the east side: Presbyterian church, Convent of Mary Immaculate, Roman Catholic Cathedral, R. C. Episcopal Residence. All these will be in close proximity to and overlook the busiest portions of the town. The new town hall is only a block away, and fronts on the same street as the above buildings.—Pembroke Observer.







ple has lead to so many unhappy complications. The missionaries have rendered France great service and will yet render her greater service. Thus it is that they revenge themselves for the persecution to which a soulless and hypocritical government at home has subjected their brethren.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

On Tuesday next our American neighbors will select a body of electors charged with the duty of making choice of a President and Vice-President for their great and progressive nation. When fifty-six millions of civilized men enter upon a duty so solemn and so important, the whole world must feel an interest in the result of their action. The great political parties have placed before the nation the names of the candidates whom they desire the electors to choose for the high offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. On the democratic side the nominees are for President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; for Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; on the republican, James G. Blaine, of Maine, for President; and John A. Logan, of Illinois, for Vice-President. Other candidates have been nominated, but it is now evident that they will receive but an insignificant vote.

For the convenience of our many readers who take an interest in the pending Presidential contest we give a table of the electoral colleges. Each state is entitled to as many electors as it has representatives and senators in Congress. Not one has fewer than three, and New York ranks first with thirty-six, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois following with thirty, twenty-three and twenty-two, respectively.

Table with 2 columns: State and Electors. Lists states from Alabama to Minnesota with their respective number of electors.

Total vote, 401. Necessary to a choice, 201.

Of these four hundred and one votes, Gov. Cleveland may count with safety on 153 from the "solid" south. With the votes of New York and Indiana his election were assured, but these are among the doubtful states. In 1880 all the Northern States, with the exception of New Jersey, Nevada, California and Colorado, gave republican majorities. These four states will in this election cast 23 votes. Adding these to the southern electoral vote Gov. Cleveland would still be twenty-five short of the number required to elect him. If, however, in addition to these he secured New York he would have eleven more than a majority of the total electoral vote. Ardent democrats look with certainty on the carrying of New York by Gov. Cleveland and profess hopes of success even in Pennsylvania. The following table, showing the result of state elections in 1882 and 1883 in certain Northern States will convey an idea of the utter uncertainty of the contest:

Table with 3 columns: Year, State, and Electoral Dem. votes majority. Shows results for 1882 and 1883 in California, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Wisconsin is by some democrats counted on as a doubtful state. This state elects nine congressmen, of whom six are democrats. There are, on the other hand, republicans who claim for Blaine a solid north. While we should for many reasons rejoice to see the republican nominee elected, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the candidature of Gov. Cleveland has, during the past few weeks, developed extraordinary and unexpected strength.

In a few days the excitement and agitation which has paralyzed business and disturbed if not demoralized the people will be over. Whatever the result, it will not retard the growth nor impede the progress of the American republic. The agonizing excitement of the last few months ought, however, to suggest to American statesmen the advisability of extending the Presidential term from four to six or seven years and diminishing the frequency of congressional and even state elections. The frequency of appeal to the people weakens popular institutions and lessens respect for government, the basis of a sure and lasting progress.

PASTORAL VISITATION.

His Lordship the Bishop of London left this city on Tuesday evening, Oct. 20th, for Chatham, where, on the following morning in the chapel of the Ursuline convent, three young ladies received the religious habit. His Lordship preached an effective discourse on the duties of the religious life, pointing out its advantages and explaining its duties. The priests present were Rev. Fathers William and Innocent, O. S. F., Chatham; Father Lennon, Brantford; Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor, and Father Ryan, Wallaceburg. His Lordship on the same morning also confirmed three children attending the convent after which he made a canonical visitation of the institution. It was a cause of hearty gratification to the first pastor of the diocese, whose interest in the cause of Catholic education is too well known to need special mention, to learn that the Academy of the Pines is in a most flourishing condition. There are, this year, fifty young lady boarders in attendance on its classes, besides an unusually large number of day scholars who reside in town. Two of the Ursuline ladies also assist in the good work of the Separate School.

On the 22nd His Lordship visited Grande Pointe in the township of Dover, where a fine brick church, on which \$6,000 has been already expended, now stands, a monument to the zeal of the good pastor, Father Bauer, and of the faithful French Canadians of Grande Pointe. The interior of the church is not yet completed, but when finished this will be one of the neatest country churches in the diocese. His Lordship here confirmed 17 persons. He spoke to the people in happiest terms in the French language. They were, we need not say it, delighted to hear their first pastor address them in their own beautiful tongue. His Lordship pointed out the nature of the sacrament of confirmation, its excellence and importance, especially in these days when faith and morals are exposed to so many temptations of divers characters. He likewise eulogized them for the lively faith they had shown and for their generosity, as testified to by the fine church they had, by co-operation with their zealous pastor, raised to the honor and glory of God.

On the 23rd His Lordship visited the flourishing and populous French-Canadian mission of Painscourt, where the Rev. Father Bauer resides. The good people of Painscourt were delighted to have their Bishop among them. They have had just finished a magnificent brick church which reflects honor on pastor and people, and is a credit to the diocese of London. Religion is in a flourishing condition among the good Canadians of Painscourt. His Lordship administered the rite of confirmation to 87 persons. He also blessed a beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin, and consecrated the new cemetery of the parish. Here, as at Grande Pointe, the people were delighted to hear His Lordship address them in the French language. He spoke at length in very effective terms of the various duties incumbent on Christians. He also commended the parishioners for their zeal in the interests of holy religion and urged them to continue faithful to their traditions and to the teachings of the church. We may here be permitted to say something of the progress of Catholicity in the County of Kent, to point out some of the material advantages of that fine county, and to indicate the promise it gives to incomers, no matter whether from Canada or elsewhere, in point of soil, climate, production, railway and market facilities. The same census states the French population of the county is 4,896. Nearly all those of French origin in the county are Catholics. In the report of the agricultural commission of Ontario (1883) we find epitomized a great deal of valuable information concerning the county. We gladly lay it before our readers in the hope that it may serve to arrest the tide of Catholic emigration from Ontario. Nowhere in the United States will intending emigrants find a country of greater promise than that included in the limits of the municipal county of Kent. There are within this county five flourishing Catholic parishes. Chatham, Ridgectown, Bothwell, Wallaceburg and Painscourt, attended by seven priests.

Of Kent the report referred to says: The first settlers entered the Township of Camden in 1780, and during the next twenty years Howard, Harwich, Raleigh, and Dover were opened up. The last township organized appears to have been that of Zone in 1835. Only two townships are reported as "all settled" but it may be concluded that all the land at present available has been occupied and that the balance consists of swampy or springy land, which, in process of time, may be cleared and drained.

Clay and sandy loam, with clay and gravel subsoil, predominate. About sixteen per cent. consists of heavy clay, in some cases from three to four feet deep; clay loam about thirty-nine per cent., in some cases eight feet deep; sandy loam, twenty-four per cent. and from two to eight feet deep. The remainder consists of stony, gravelly, and black loam—the latter extremely rich, particularly in the Township of Raleigh. There is absolutely no stony, rocky or billy land in the county which may be set down as objectionable for the purposes of cultivation. Very little comes under the head of rolling but cultivable. About forty per cent. consists of bottom lands, nine per cent. of swamps, and in the Township of Chatham sixty-seven per cent. of wet lands. About fifty four per cent. of the cleared area may be described as first-class for agricultural purposes, thirty-four per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class. The townships are all well watered, except Tilbury, which depends mainly on rain or surface water collected in holes or cisterns dug for the purpose. The creeks in Raleigh dry up in the summer, but water is obtained by digging at variable depths in that and all the other townships. First-class improved farms, with superior dwellings and outbuildings, can be purchased at from \$50 to \$80 per acre; second-class from \$40 to \$50 per acre; and third-class from \$25 to \$35 per acre, according to quality and locality. About forty-two per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps. There are no pine stumps in any of the townships. About sixty-four per cent. of the farms in Kent are under first class fence, consisting, principally, of hardwood rails and wire.

About forty-six per cent. of the farm houses are either of stone, brick or first-class frame; the remainder are of log, or inferior frame. About forty-five per cent. of the outbuildings are superior—the remainder inferior. Kent is one of the counties that have benefited greatly by the operation of the Drainage Acts of the Ontario Government, a large area, now yielding splendid crops—particularly of Indian corn, which is grown to a very large extent in the county—and wheat, having been reclaimed by an extensive system of open drains. The draining has been commenced in several of the townships, with a prospect of its extension as its advantages are discovered. At least eighty-five per cent. of the farmers use labour-saving machines, but harvesting machines are more in request than those used for seeding. In some townships no artificial fertilizers are used; in others salt and plaster are utilized to a limited extent on grain and clover and meadow land. Generally throughout the county the uncleared land is suitable for cultivation. In Tilbury and Dover, drainage is indispensable in connection with the clearing of the bush and lowlying land. The township average of Kent is given as 533,063, exclusive of Camden, which has made no return; the total number of cleared acres, excepting Camden, is about 217,964. Of the latter about 25 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, 24 bushels to the acre; spring wheat (very little sown), average 14 bush.; barley, 4 per cent. and 30 bush.; oats, 12 per cent. and 41 bush.; rye (none used for seeding), 6 per cent. and 17 bush.; corn, 12 per cent. and 49 bush.; buckwheat (little sown), 25 bush.; potatoes, 1 per cent. and 125 bush.; turnips (very little grown), average not determinable; other root crops (very little grown), average not determinable; hay, 12 per cent. and 11 tons per acre. About 12 per cent. is devoted to pasturage, and 3 per cent. to orchards. A small acreage is devoted to the cultivation of white beans, clover and tobacco. Kent is well adapted for grain growing, stock raising, and dairying. Some townships are better for stock than others, but grain is successfully raised in all. Cheese making is successfully prosecuted in the Townships of Howard, Harwich, Orford, and Raleigh.

The townships sustain 30,927 horned cattle, 15,180 horses, 19,959 sheep, and 18,168 hogs. General purpose horses are mostly raised, but in the Township of Howard some thoroughbreds have been imported. The horned cattle and sheep are principally native and grade; some interest has of late been manifested in improving the breeds. Attention is also being paid to poultry breeding. Hogs of improved breeds are generally raised in the county. Kent is one of the finest fruit growing counties in Ontario, every description of fruit cultivable in the Province being found there. The lake shore in many places presents for miles a continual line of apple and peach orchards and vineyards. About thirty-seven per cent. of the acreage is still covered with timber, consisting mainly of oak, black and red ash, hickory, hard wood, soft maple, cherry, and sycamore. A small quantity of black walnut is still to be found in the Township of Camden, but in Orford, where it was extensively grown, it has disappeared. The tulip (or white wood) tree is also found at many points in Kent. The timber now cut is principally used for hardware, manufactures, fencing and firewood. Considerable attention has been paid to tree planting in some parts of the county, the effect on the appearance of the farms and roadsides being already striking and agreeable.

The market facilities of Kent are not excelled by those of any other county. It is traversed by both the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways, and in addition to railway communication, it has many excellent roads and good shipping ports, at hand, and, in the summer, daily communication is maintained by steamer between Chatham and Detroit. Kent has several grist and saw mills, an iron foundry, three bending factories, three planing mills, one cloth and woolen factory, three carriage factories, two sash and door factories, two stove and heating factories, several shingle mills, and sixteen cheese factories. The population of Kent, as now municipally constituted, according to the census of 1871, was 39,639.

So much for Kent from the material standpoint; let us now return to the pastoral visitation. On the morning of Oct. 24th, at St. Joseph's church in the town of Chatham, one hundred and two candidates, children and adults, and including six converts, received the sacrament of confirmation from the hands of the Bishop

who, before administering the sacred rite, addressed the large congregation present in a sermon of characteristic earnestness and force. His Lordship dwelt on the nature and effects of confirmation and towards the close of his discourse pointed out the necessity of having a new church built in Chatham. The old one, he thought, as did they themselves, had survived its usefulness and should give place to something more worthy their town, more in keeping with the solemn rites of holy religion and more expressive of their love of God and generosity in his service. It is, we learn, in contemplation to erect a church at a cost of about \$40,000, which will be a veritable ornament to the town of Chatham and a monument to the Catholicity of Kent. We cannot close our reference to Chatham without speaking of its fine separate school, one of the finest in the Province, as well in respect of efficiency as in the style and completeness of the building. The head master, Mr. Killackey, gives great satisfaction by his industry and tact in the government of the school. He is assisted by two accomplished (secular) lady teachers and by two devoted religious from the Ursuline convent.

The Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, and Father Schneider, of McGregor, accompanied His Lordship to Painscourt and Grande Pointe. At Chatham, during confirmation service, there were present, besides these rev. gentlemen, Rev. Fathers Ryan, Wallaceburg; Dixon and McKeon, Bothwell; Bauer, Painscourt; and Fathers William and Innocent, O. S. F., of the town. Father Fautaux, of St. Pierre de la Tamise, assisted at the ceremonies at Painscourt.

ALL SAINTS.

This feast was instituted to honor of all the saints reigning with God. Its origin dates back to the year 607, when Boniface IV., having purified the Pantheon, dedicated it under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin and all the martyrs. Pope Gregory IV. introduced it into France in the ninth century, and it was then soon universally adopted. The Church, in this solemnity, purposes to render God thanks for the blessings He has accorded the elect, to excite us to imitate their virtues in placing before our eyes the countless multitude of saints of every age, rank and condition, and of both sexes, and in inviting us to contemplate the happiness they enjoy—happiness to which we ourselves are called; to solicit the favor of heaven for her children by the merits of these potent intercessors; to enable her children, to repair the faults they may have committed in the celebration of the particular festivals of the saints in their recurrence, and to glorify God in those saints they know not and for whom no special day has been assigned. What reproaches, indeed, have we not to address ourselves on this latter point! Let us, then, on this Feast of All Saints, make up by our fervor for the omissions attributable to our neglect in the celebration of other feasts throughout the year. All Saints' day comprises them all. It is, besides, the image of the eternal festival which God celebrates in heaven with all His saints. Let us join our praises to those of the beatified, with them blessing the Lord that he out of his love has made them feel the effects of his boundless mercy, and that he has enriched them with such magnificence and bounty from out of the celestial treasures, sighing also for the moment which will unite us with them in heaven.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—On Sunday last the Rev. Father McManus, lately ordained in St. Peter's Cathedral, this city, preached his first sermon to a pleased and appreciative congregation in Goderich.

—His Lordship the Bishop left the city on Monday for the purpose of administering confirmation in various parishes of the County of Essex. On Sunday next he will solemnly dedicate to the worship of God the beautiful new church of Our Lady of Lake St. Clair, at Walkerville.

—On Tuesday, the 25th, His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa celebrated the tenth anniversary of his consecration. We had hoped this week to give a report of the celebration of the festival, together with a brief historical sketch of the diocese of Ottawa. Both, we are obliged, through pressure on our space, to lay over till next issue.

—It will be gratifying to the many friends of the late Father O'Mahoney to know that his death was not sudden as at first thought. He was stricken with fever towards the middle of September, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance available, gradually sank till he died on the 29th of that month. His last moments were consoled by the presence and ministrations of a neighboring priest.

—We are happy to learn that the Rev. Father Fillatre, O. M. I., of the College of Ottawa, is just now delivering a series of lectures in that city, on the subject of Freemasonry. From the rev. gentleman's scholarly attainments and rare gift of speech, there can be no doubt that these

discourses on the most stirring of all living topics will be efforts of the highest merit. We should be glad to see these lectures published, that all Catholics, as well as those of Ottawa, might enjoy the benefit of their delivery.

—The Rev. Father Kennedy who, for four years, pursued his theological studies at Genoa, Italy, in the college of Brignoli Sale, and was ordained for this diocese last month in that ancient and historic city, arrived in London on Friday evening. On Saturday he left for his native parish, Kinkora, where, to the delight and gratification of the pastor, his old friends and fellow-parishioners, he officiated in the beautiful new Church of that place.

—We learn with pleasure that on the 16th inst. the beautiful new residence of Mr. Timothy Coughlin, M. P., near Olla, was solemnly christened "Shandon Hall," a name beautiful in itself, and a thousand times more so by its historical and literary associations. We wish Mr. Coughlin many long years of happiness and prosperity in his beautiful new home—one of the finest in that wealthy and populous riding he so worthily represents in the Canadian Commons.

—The Ottawa Sun says: "Treasurer Robertson, of Quebec, when asked whether the Quebec government was responsible or not for the loss by the recent dynamite outrage, replied, 'most decidedly not.' The government is not responsible until the building is delivered over, and it would only be responsible were it proved that the outrage had been committed by enemies of the Crown and State. The investigation is now going on, and unless this can be proved the contractor, in my opinion, is clearly responsible." All very well, as far as it goes, but there is not the slightest doubt in our mind that the contractor will be paid a heavy bill of damages. The investigation as at present conducted is a solemn farce.

—The news from Belgium is not of a reassuring character. A few days ago the king, evidently influenced by radical violence, requested the withdrawal from the ministry of M. Jacobs and M. Woeste. The premier, M. Malou, after the request had been considered by the Cabinet, informed the king that the Cabinet must stand or fall together. The king insisting on his request, M. Malou resigned. M. Bernaert was then entrusted with the formation of a government which the latest despatches tell us is made up after this manner: M. Bernaert, President of Council and Minister of Finance; M. Volder, Minister of Justice; M. Thonissen, Minister of the Interior and Instruction; G. Feralpout, Minister of War; M. Peereboom, Minister of Railways; M. Chimay, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Moean, Minister of Agriculture.

—We read in the Pembroke Observer of the 18th that the Municipal Council of that enterprising town entered, on the previous Saturday, into an agreement with Mr. W. B. McAllister for the lighting of its streets by electric light. The Observer says: "There are to be five electric lamps on the streets, two on the east side of the bridge and three on the west. These lamps are to be kept burning from dusk until one o'clock a. m. every night in the year. The new town hall, when completed, is also to be illuminated by electric light. The Council have agreed to pay Mr. McAllister for all six hundred dollars per annum. The east end lamps have been placed in position, and nightly shed forth their brilliant rays. One lamp also burns nightly in the west end, but the exact location of the lamps in this end has not yet been decided on, and the others have therefore not yet been put up." The town of Pembroke has in this matter shown an enterprise that does its citizens great honor. Larger and wealthier municipalities—our own forest city, for instance, might take a leaf out of Pembroke's book of enterprise. Most of our towns and cities are, through the influence of gas monopolies and corporation rings, badly lighted.

—L'Echo de Fourvières, in an able article on the Rosary and the 19th century, declares the Rosary a book open to all intelligences, in which they may read and contemplate the principal mysteries of our religion. The choicest blessings are vouchsafed to those who recite it worthily—holiness of life, purity of morals, contempt for the world, and peace in families. Wherefore the Sovereign Pontiff offers it to Christians as the great remedy for the social evils of the day; incredulity, which impoverishes the intellect; sensuality, which weakens the body; and naturalism, which paralyzes the soul and effaces its strength.

—The retirement of Mr. Trevelyan from the Irish Chief Secretaryship has given the national party great satisfaction. On the 22nd Mr. O'Brien, M. P. for Mallow expressed his joy at the removal of Trevelyan from the Chief Secretaryship, adding that if Irishmen stand loyal by Parnell Spencer would soon follow him and possibly English rule itself. The new Chief Secretary is Mr. Henry Campbell Bannerman, of whom we are enabled to present our readers with the following brief sketch. Mr. Henry Campbell Bannerman is the

second son of Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro, Forfarshire, Scotland, by Janet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Bannerman, of Manchester. He was born in 1836 and educated at Glasgow University, Trinity College and Cambridge University. In 1858 he received his B. A., and in 1860, M.A. Under the will of his uncle, Mr. Henry Bannerman, Hulton Court, Kent, England, in 1872 he assumed the additional name of Bannerman. For the counties of Lanark, Scotland, and Kent, England, he was magistrate and represented the Stirling Boroughs in the Liberal interest since 1868. From 1871 to 1874 he was financial secretary in the War Office and was again appointed to that office in 1880. Again in May, 1882, he was nominated to succeed Mr. O. Trevelyan as secretary to the Admiralty. He was married in 1860 to Charlotte, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Bruce, K. C. B. Mr. Bannerman is an unwearied Liberal and a firm adherent to the principles of that party of which Mr. Gladstone is the head, and is known for cautiousness in action. He is a good speaker and took active part in the elections both in Scotland and England. Mr. Bannerman enters on a field wherein he will find success impossible unless the Castle be obliterated. Men abler than he have failed in Ireland, and gone down to dishonored graves because of the blighted influence of that cursed institution.

—Rev. Father Hobin, O. P., late of Minneapolis, but now assigned to New York, arrived in the city on Saturday last. Father Hobin is an old London boy, whom our people were most happy to greet. The announcement that he would fill the pulpit in St. Peter's Cathedral on Sunday evening last brought a vast congregation to that sacred edifice. The rev. gentleman spoke of the evils of relapse into sin. He said that inconsistency has ever since the fall of our first parents been one of the leading characteristics of man. There was no resolution, however strong, it did not break; no tie of friendship, however firm, it did not sever; no hope, however noble, it did not blast. No matter how fully persuaded of the evils of sin, man seemed unable to resist its charms. Why? Because he did not put to profit the graces he received from God. He frequently abused these graces most shamefully. Hence, his last condition was worse than his first. He urged his hearers to guard with the utmost care and solicitude against relapse. Once they had put their hands to the plough let them not look back. They should be watchful in the avoidance of sin. To the vigilant only would belong the crown of life. The enemies of salvation were numerous. Theirs was a ceaseless energy. Nothing but sleepless vigilance on our part could save us from falling into their power. We should likewise pray with fervour, submission and constancy. Prayer was submission and resistance against sin. Christ had told us we should always pray. This precept we should ever seek to fulfil. Father Hobin closed by a powerful appeal to his hearers to take advantage of their opportunities to approach the sacraments frequently. By means of the sacraments they would receive all the graces and strength they stand in need of to be enabled to fight the good fight with success, and thus obtain the crown of never ending happiness.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. in the Chapel of the House of Providence, Kingston, there assembled a number of persons to witness the religious profession of Miss Agnes, third daughter of Mr. John Meagher, Montreal, called in religion Sister Mary of Loreto; Miss McDonnell, daughter of Mr. Edward McDonnell, Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo, Ireland, called in religion Sister Mary Scholastic; and Miss Mary Ann, third daughter of Mr. James Butler, Belleville, Ont., called in religion Sister Mary Juliana Falconieri. His Lordship Bishop Cleary officiated, assisted by Revs. P. A. Twombly, Chancellor, and T. A. Kelly, Secretary. In the Sanctuary were Revs. Fathers Hartigan, McGrath and O'Gorman. His Lordship addressed the candidates at some length on the duties of the life to which they were about wholly to devote themselves. They would have to renounce forever their own will, and to be unremitting in their labor of love. His Lordship said that at times their cross would be hard to bear, but amid their trials and privations they would be sustained by the grace of God, and in the end enjoy the inheritance of the saints in glory. At the conclusion of His Lordship's remarks the candidates pronounced their vows, in a clear, distinct manner. The Bishop then blessed the cross, ring, &c., and having presented them to the nuncios, he intoned the "Te Deum." The ceremony was long and very impressive. The newly professed were then conducted to an adjoining room, where they received the congratulations of the Sisterhood and their relatives.

PUBLIC PRESENTATION.—Miss Emily J. O'Neil, of Kettle Island, "the Grace Darling of the Ottawa," will be publicly presented, in the City Hall, with the Honorary Testimonial awarded her by the Royal Humane Society, for saving lives on the Ottawa river. The brave young lady, who is of a modest and retiring disposition, would much rather dispense with the ostentation of the affair; but City Clerk Lett has been requested to publicly present the deserving distinctive. In the opinion of many, who are persons of cognizant of Miss O'Neil's gallant and successful efforts to save lives, a medal would prove a more fitting reward for her endeavours.—Ottawa Sun, Oct. 23.



STEAMER, IST PRIZE MONTREAL Exhibition, 1884.

Written for the Record. A Little Word. "Those who sow the wind, reap the whirlwind."

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES. Push the fattening now. Drainage warms the soil.

Hydraulic cement, if used for plastering cellar walls, will keep moisture from entering the cellar.

For mulch cows try a meal ground from corn and oats mixed with bran, and you may find a better flow of milk than from any other.

Sprains are of frequent occurrence on men and animals. A good remedy is to immerse the limb immediately, and then repeatedly in water as hot as can be borne.

An Easily Cleaned Hen House.—Arrange the hen roosts on a slight incline, and place a sloping floor beneath with the same or a steeper pitch, so that the droppings will accumulate at the bottom.

Wintering Bees.—The weight of experience goes to prove that indoor wintering is the safest and cheapest rule to observe in caring for bees during the inclement season.

Orchard and Garden. Make currant cuttings. Store cabbage in trenches. Top-dress the strawberry patch.

ing upon having a slight mound permanently where the tree stands when the job is finished. In planting, bruised roots should be cut off smoothly, and then they will callous over by spring under fair conditions, which is an advantage.

Flowers and the Lawn. House the hydrangeas. Dry off agapanthus. Keep runners from pot violets.

Keeping over Geraniums.—Bedding geraniums may be kept over winter with ease by cutting away the softer parts and putting them close together in a box, with moderately dry earth between the roots.

An elastic step, buoyant spirits, and clear complexion, are among the many desirable results of pure blood. The possessor of healthy blood has his faculties at command, and enjoys a clear and quick perception, which is impossible when the blood is heavy and sluggish.

Every observer who walks the streets of a great city, and scans with intelligent eye the colorless faces of more than fifty per cent. of the people he meets, can easily agree with us in the statement, that "it is because there is so much due to it."

"Do you call that a veal cutlet?" said an old gentleman dining at a restaurant. "Why, it's an insult to every calf in the country." "Well, sir, I didn't mean to insult you," returned the waiter.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men.

Freeman's Worm Powders require no other purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of Worms.

You are wearing out the vital forces faster than there is any need, and in this way subtracting years from the sum total of your life. This rush and worry, day after day, this restless anxiety for something you have not got, is like pebbles stones in machinery—they grate and grind the life out of you.

A Wise Conclusion. If you have vainly tried many remedies for rheumatism, it will be a wise conclusion to try Hoggard's Yellow Oil. It cures all painful diseases when other medicines fail.

A Great Mistake. It is a great mistake to suppose that dyspepsia can't be cured, but must be endured, and life made gloomy and miserable thereby.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case.

W. HINTON. (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, & CO. The only home in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

EVANS BROTHERS PIANO Manufacturers, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

CHOICE OF A WIFE.—A celebrated writer, in advising respecting the choice of a wife, expresses himself thus: "This bears always in mind, that if she is not frugal, if she is not what is called a good manager, if she does not pride herself on her knowledge of family affairs and laying out her money to the best advantage, let her be ever so sweetly tempered, gracefully made, or elegantly accomplished, she is no wife for a man who has to make his way in the world.

KIDNEY-WORT THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES. PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000. DIRECTORS: Henry Taylor, President; John Labatt, Vice-President; W. R. Meredith, Cashier.

CATARRH. A disease of the urinary system, which is often overlooked, and which, if not treated, leads to serious consequences.

LIONESS STORE. New English and American HATS JUST ARRIVED SELLING CHEAP.

DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT. To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the security of Real Estate.

W. HINTON. (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, & CO. The only home in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

EVANS BROTHERS PIANO Manufacturers, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS—THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO CHOOSE FROM. W. E. TURNER, Garlick's Old Stand.

CHATHAM, ONT. As usual, carried off all the first prizes in Peanmanship at the late London Fair.

CHILD'S CATARRH Treatment For LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE. TABLES AS UNDER. GROSS, A.M. P.M. DUKE FOR DELIVERY, A.M. P.M.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A. Plans will be sent on receipt of price, \$1.35, by addressing T. P. TANSY, 871 St. Martin Street, Montreal, or THOMAS COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORDS OFFICE, LONDON.

A special meeting of Branch No. 28, Ottawa, was held in the basement of St. Patrick's Church, on Thursday (23rd inst.) evening, for the purpose of presenting Rev. T. J. Cole, President of the Branch, with an address and testimonial on the occasion of his leaving the Parish to take charge of the Parish of Cantley, Quebec.

While we are truly sorry to part with you as our chief executive officer, and bearing in mind how much of the good feeling and harmony which prevails among us is due to your mild yet firm administration of the affairs of this branch, nevertheless we cannot but congratulate you on your promotion to the charge of a parish, and express the earnest and heartfelt hope that you may be long spared to do honor, as we feel sure you will, to any position which it may please the ecclesiastical authorities to place you in.

We would ask you to accept of the accompanying association badge as a slight token of esteem from the members of this branch.

Wishing you all happiness and prosperity in your new field of labor, We are, dear brother, Yours fraternally, J. A. MACCABE, President.

Signed on behalf of Branch No. 28, C. M. B. A. The Recording Secretary then presented Father Cole with a heavy gold pin bearing the emblems of the association, and on the rim the inscription "Presented to Rev. T. J. Cole by Branch No. 28—1884."

The Rev. Father was taken completely by surprise and was very much affected during his reply, which was very brief, merely thanking the members of the branch for the address and badge and promising to further the interests of the association as much as might be in his power in his new field of labor.

The Rev. gentleman having bid adieu to each of the members the meeting was adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EGYPT. A despatch from Wady Halfa says there is evidence of a sudden resolve on the part of the Government to augment the forces. There is increased activity among the troops, and an early advance is expected. The Nile is rising slightly.

ENGLAND. A mob of roughs attempted to stop a Conservative meeting at Dumfriesshire, at which the Marquis of Salisbury was speaking. They stoned the hotel at which he was stopping, breaking windows and also attacked his carriage. The police were obliged to use force to protect the Marquis on his way to the railway station.

The Tichborne claimant, when released from prison, weighed 252 pounds. When he began his imprisonment in 1873 he weighed 365 pounds. He still counts his adherents by the tens of thousands. They include many rich dukes and several members of Parliament. He has already begun an agitation intending to reopen the case, and force a new trial to prove whether he is Arthur Orton, Thomas Castro, or Sir Roger Charles Tichborne. He has issued a manifesto which he signs "Roger Charles Tichborne," in which he charges the Government officials with perjury, bribery, suborning, coercing witnesses and packing juries.

the inscriptions, "Down with the Lords," "The Lords are opponents of civil and religious liberty, and must be abolished." Speeches were delivered from nine platforms at one time. Miss Jessie Craigie, the well-known agitator, presided. Resolutions were passed, declaring the House of Lords useless and dangerous, and ought to be abolished. No speeches were made by members of the Commons.

IRELAND. The Lord Mayor of Dublin and others have subscribed £1,500 for A. M. Sullivan's family. A Dublin dispatch says:—A writ of habeas corpus has been granted in the case of Patrick Delaney, who was one of the crown witnesses at Sligo in the Tubbercurry case of conspiracy to murder, and who is now serving a life sentence as one of the Phoenix Park murderers. It is expected he will be released in return for the service he rendered the crown as an informer in the Tubbercurry case.

The Nationalist members of Parliament are preparing for a vigorous attack on the British Administration for allowing ex-Secretary Cornwall to escape punishment for his alleged scandalous crimes and for their refusal to investigate the Manchester murders.

Ministerialists declare Mr. Trevelyan's withdrawal of the Secretaryship for Ireland is due to ill health, and does not imply that the government intends to discard the Crimes Act.

At a meeting of Liberals regarding the Franchise Bill at Portadown, a howling mob attacked the Town Hall, shattered the windows and wrecked several private houses. Dickson, member of the House of Commons, was attacked while leaving the hall, and received a scalp wound. Others of the Liberals were also wounded. The police were powerless to quell the riot, which lasted until midnight.

Wm. O'Brien, M. P., editor of United Ireland, Dublin, has asked the committee to close the subscriptions towards the indemnity fund to rescue him for the losses he sustained in defraying the expenses of the recent legal proceedings in connection with the Cornwall scandals. The fund is \$5,000 short of the amount of Mr. O'Brien's losses, but he says that the family of the late A. M. Sullivan has a prior right to Ireland's gratitude, and he hopes that those intending subscribing to the indemnity fund will instead send their subscription to the fund for the relief of Mr. Sullivan's family.

The Freeman's Journal, of Dublin, asserts Mr. Trevelyan withdraws from the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland because he was unwilling to continue as the mouth-piece of Earl Spencer's policy, and because he was disgusted with the castle officials. It describes Bannerman (the new Secretary) as a courteous non-entity, ignorant of Ireland. The Irish Times says the changes have been made to please Parnellites, who boast they have won another victory. The Express says Mr. Trevelyan is the victim of Irish resentment.

United Ireland says O'Brien has applied for a new trial of the suit brought against him by Crown Solicitor Bolton for libel.

The Parnellites will move to amend the address on the subject of Home Rule. The Irish Executive urges the imprisonment of the Parnellites unless they persist in refusing to pay the police tax. He also recommends that the government be allowed to levy a tax upon the citizens without the consent of the corporations. The Cabinet referred the questions for Ireland. The Irish Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, has urged the authorities of Limerick to remain steadfast in resistance to the tax for the payment of an extra police force.

France and China. The French Cabinet has decided to send Gen. de Lesle reinforcements of 12,000 men. The first contingent will be drawn from Algiers. Despatches state that in the engagement of Tamsui on October 15th, in which the Chinese defeated 1,800 French, the Chinese forces captured a French flag. Later advices say the French under Lespes are trying to cut Chinese communications between Tamsui and Kelung. It is reported that two French vessels are anchored at Tamsui. The Chinese have repaired the earthworks and re-organized the system of defence. Hillman is pouring down. General Lun is very content and friendly to foreigners. An edict has been issued prohibiting the desecration of bodies.

A Paris despatch gives the following as the particulars of the French defeat at Tamsui:—Ling Ming Schuan, Chinese general, sent some of his soldiers disguised as coolies to assist the French in building forts. The remainder of the Chinese soldiers formed an ambush. Presently a signal was given, whereupon the supposed coolies and soldiers in ambush made a sudden attack upon the French and hemmed them in on all sides. The French were overwhelmed and rushed into the sea in the wildest confusion. Admiral Lespes admits 106 of his men were killed. He offered a reward of \$6 for each corpse restored. The loss of the French flag was greatly deplored. Lespes endeavored to recover it from the Chinese by offering two new flags in exchange. The Chinese refused the offer.

A Hanor despatch says the remainder of the Chinese troops before Chu have been withdrawn. The Chinese have abandoned their entrenchments. A Paris despatch says it has been decided to send Gen. De Lisle reinforcements of 9,000 and Courbet 3,000 men. Eight batteries of artillery will be sent to Tonquin.

CANADIAN. Miss Caron, sister of the Minister of Militia, has made her final vows at the Hotel Dieu, Quebec, and assumed the black veil. Mrs. Maitland, of Nouvelle, Glencoe, Illinois, has sent to the Archbishop of Quebec a cheque for \$500, to be distributed among the poor of Labrador. This generous gift has been utilized at once for buying provisions, which will be sent by schooners to the people in distress. In the course of a recent interview with a reporter, Mr. Van Home, the General Manager of the Canada Pacific Railway, said they were now considering the question of extensions and branch lines in Ontario, and he believed that one

of the first of the extensions to be constructed would be the one from Ingersoll through London and Chatham to the Detroit River. Detectives Fahney and Kellert, of Montreal city, profess to have obtained a clue to the perpetrators of the recent dynamite explosions at the Parliament buildings at Quebec. The detectives have had an interview with members of the Local Cabinet, and subsequently went before a police magistrate for warrants. Reticence is expressed as to the authors, but it has leaked out that the affair was planned and executed by local conspirators who had grievances against the contractor.

A despatch from Port Arthur states that six men were killed Thursday by falling rock on McLeod's contract at Red Sucker Cove, about 200 miles east of Port Arthur, on the Canadian Pacific. Also, three men were killed by a premature blast further east. The names could not be learned.

UNITED STATES. The coach which left Helena, Montana, a few days ago for Boulder, 40 miles south, was stopped by five armed men at the top of the Boulder range. On board were Chief Justice D. S. Wade, District Attorney, J. A. Johnson, E. W. Tolle, W. E. Cullen, Judge Chummers, T. H. Carter, Rev. L. L. Wood and Sheriff Cameron, of Meagher county. As soon as the robbers ordered a halt Sheriff Cameron and several other members of the party opened fire, which the desperadoes returned. Charley Warfield, one of the robbers, was shot dead, and the others retreated to the mountains. No one in the coach was hurt. Sheriff Cameron received a shot through his coat. It is believed the attacking party wanted to rescue N. A. Murphy, a road agent now under arrest, who was supposed to be on the coach on the way to Boulder for trial. Murphy, however, was left in jail at Helena. Yesterday afternoon two possees of five well armed men left for Beaver Creek, where they expect to intercept the desperado. Sheriff Cameron with another posse is following the trail from the point where the encounter took place.

At Palmyra, Harrison county, Indiana, a party of 30 women disguised in men's clothing rode up to the liquor saloon of Wm. R. Smith, and demanded the immediate admission of Bott, whose residence is in the house with the saloon. Enforcing the demand with drawn revolvers, they were admitted to the house, and at once set to work and broke all the decanters, glasses and other furniture of the house, and emptied the barrels and kegs, and poured out the liquor. They then gave Bott notice that if he re-opened the saloon they would pay him another visit and lynch him, as they did not intend to tolerate the sale of liquor in the town. Bott is looking for another location.

SCHOOL REPORT. Mr. C. Donovan, Inspector of Separate Schools, arrived in town last week, and made careful inspection of the schools in this city. We subjoin his report. In his inspection of St. Peter's School Mr. Donovan was accompanied by Rev. Father Tiernan, while at Mount Hope, the Sacred Heart and St. Mary's, he was introduced to the teachers and pupils by the Rev. Father Coffey.

October 23rd, 1884. To the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in the City of London. GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the regulations of the Education Department with reference to the use of the separate schools in the following particulars:— I.—THE BUILDINGS.

St. Peter's, situated in one of the finest localities of the city, is a model school-house—built in good style and wearing all the appearance of neatness and durability. Its six class-rooms, large and spacious, have been constructed with a due regard to those very important matters—light and ventilation; are remarkably clean, and, to some extent, well decorated. The broad halls and staircases are features which teachers and others acquainted with the operations of a large school will fully appreciate. The Sacred Heart school—the property of the Community of that name—is a substantial brick building, with two class rooms. It occupies a most delightful situation, rarely equalled. Mount Hope school—the property of the Sisters of St. Joseph—has one large class-room, very bright and very clean. Both the building and grounds are notably handsome and well kept. St. Mary's school has two sufficiently large class rooms, clean, with good light and ventilation. The grounds—in two parts—are very well kept.

Throughout the city most of the desks and seats are of new patterns and in good condition, the rest, though not modern, are generally serviceable, but will bear replacing when circumstances permit. The blackboards are plentiful and of very good quality; but maps are insufficiently supplied. Attention is in some cases) to loose windows, door fastenings, and other defects is made imperative by the approach of winter. In general the extent of the accommodation is adequate for the number of pupils attending your schools, and the material condition of the buildings is, on the whole, sound and satisfactory.

II.—THE PUPILS. The standing of the pupils in the various subjects taught, is shown as follows:— ST. PETER'S SCHOOL. Senior Dept., Boys—Mr. S. R. Brown, Master:—Reading good, spelling good, writing excellent, arithmetic very good, book-keeping good, composition good and middling, literature do., geography very good, grammar good, history (Canadian) very good, geometry good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline good.

Intermediate Boys, Sister Juliana:—Reading very good, spelling good, writing good and middling, arithmetic good, composition middling, literature do., geography very good, grammar good, history (Canadian) very good, geometry good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline good.

Junior Boys, Sister Agatha:—Reading good, spelling very good, writing fair, arithmetic good, order and discipline very good. Junior Girls, Sister Teresa:—Reading good and middling, spelling very good, writing good, arithmetic good, exercise on lesson good, singing good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline very good.

Junior Dept.—Sister Benedict:—Reading good and middling, spelling very good, writing good, arithmetic good, exercise on lesson very good, singing good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline very good. It will be readily inferred from the foregoing that the standing of the pupils in this school is highly creditable. We simply to add that there is good evidence to prove that the classes are making satisfactory progress.

III.—REMARKS. The use of St. Peter's, with its general purposes, as a central school for the city, is a praiseworthy feature. Another good feature is the existence of a library of 600 volumes for the use of the pupils. The system on the whole is well organized and in an active state. Written examinations held monthly and one additional examination in the year open to the public, would tend to stimulate the spirit of activity and increase the efficiency of the schools. The action of the community of the Sacred Heart in giving class rooms, equipping them with necessary apparatus and supplying teachers—all at their own expense—is highly commendable and deserving of some public recognition. With a view to the maintenance and success of your schools, I remain, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, CORNELIUS DONOVAN, Inspector.

in lesson very good, Christian doctrine good, order and discipline very good. Senior Dept., Girls—Sister Frances De Sales:—Reading good, spelling very good, writing very good, arithmetic very good, literature very good, grammar excellent, geography very good, drawing middling, composition good, history very good, domestic economy good, hygiene fair, calisthenics very good, singing very good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline very good.

Intermediate Girls—Sister Mechthild:—Reading good, spelling very good, writing middling, exercise on reading lesson good, arithmetic good, geography very good, grammar good, composition good, singing good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline very good. Junior Girls—Sister Celestine:—Reading very good, spelling very good, writing good, arithmetic good, exercise on lesson good, calisthenics good, singing good, Christian doctrine good, order and discipline very good.

SACRED HEART SCHOOL. Senior Dept.—Madame Scott:—Reading very good, writing fair, spelling good, literature good, arithmetic good, exercise on lesson good, grammar do., geography middling, history fair, drawing do., singing very good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline do.

Junior Dept.—Madame Moran:—Reading good, spelling very good, writing middling, arithmetic good, exercise on lesson good, singing good, Christian doctrine good.

Mount Hope School. Miss M. A. Walsh, teacher:—Reading good, spelling very good, writing good, arithmetic good, exercise on lesson good, singing very good, drill and calisthenics excellent, Christian doctrine good, order and discipline very good.

St. Mary's School. Senior Dept.—Sister Teresa:—Reading good and middling, spelling very good, writing good, arithmetic good, exercise on lesson fair, literature very good, grammar good, geography very good, singing good, calisthenics good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline very good.

Junior Dept.—Sister Benedict:—Reading good and middling, spelling very good, writing good, arithmetic good, exercise on lesson very good, singing good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline very good. It will be readily inferred from the foregoing that the standing of the pupils in this school is highly creditable. We simply to add that there is good evidence to prove that the classes are making satisfactory progress.

III.—REMARKS. The use of St. Peter's, with its general purposes, as a central school for the city, is a praiseworthy feature. Another good feature is the existence of a library of 600 volumes for the use of the pupils. The system on the whole is well organized and in an active state. Written examinations held monthly and one additional examination in the year open to the public, would tend to stimulate the spirit of activity and increase the efficiency of the schools. The action of the community of the Sacred Heart in giving class rooms, equipping them with necessary apparatus and supplying teachers—all at their own expense—is highly commendable and deserving of some public recognition. With a view to the maintenance and success of your schools, I remain, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, CORNELIUS DONOVAN, Inspector.

FROM INGERSOLL. We subjoin the report of Mr. Donovan, Inspector of Separate Schools for this Province, on the school work of Ingersoll. Mr. Donovan was introduced to the teachers and pupils by the Rev. Father Molphy, who takes deep interest in the progress of Catholic education and who has, since his appointment to Ingersoll, done much for the Separate School in that fine town.

We have been favored by the chairman of the Board with the following report of Inspector Donovan in the Ingersoll separate school. Note the place:— To the Trustees of the R. C. Separate School in the town of Ingersoll: GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the regulations of the Education Department, I have the honor to report on your school in the following particulars:— I.—THE BUILDINGS.

The class-rooms are airy, light, and supplied with very good heating facilities. Many of the desks are new and of good pattern; a few of them, though much worn, are serviceable. The blackboards are in good condition, and the maps are generally new and well supplied. The playgrounds are large, adorned with shade trees to some extent, but not evenly divided between the boys and girls.

II.—THE PUPILS. The standing of the pupils is shown as follows:—Senior Department.—Miss A. Shea, teacher:—Reading excellent, writing very good, spelling very good, arithmetic very good, literature very good, composition good, drawing middling, geography very good, history good, grammar very good, singing good, Christian doctrine good, order and discipline very good.

Junior Department.—Miss Mary Shea, teacher:—Reading very good, writing good, spelling very good, analysis of reading lessons good, Christian doctrine good, order and discipline very good. III.—REMARKS. The extent of the accommodation is quite adequate for the number of pupils; but an improvement could be made exteriorly by redistributing the playgrounds so that the boys might have, at least, an equal share with the girls, who now occupy more than three-fourths of the premises. Genuine activity seems to prevail in all the classes, and there is good evidence that the pupils are making satisfactory progress. Your obedient servant, CORNELIUS DONOVAN, Inspector.

FROM ST. MARY'S.

The sacred concert held in the Opera House, St. Mary's, on Friday evening, October 24th, 1884, for the benefit of the church fund, was a great success. The hall was crowded to the doors. The programme was the following:— PART I. "Tantum Ergo,"..... Rossi Choir. "Able With an Excellent and a 'Suffer the Children to Come to Me,'"..... Ambrose Dr. Rippl. Chorus—"Kyrie Eleison,"..... Farmer Choir.

Tableau—"The Lord's Prayer,"..... Lecturer, Subject—Inglidely by Christianity Rev. Dr. Kilroy. PART II. "Gentori Gentique,"..... Baglolo Choir. Solc—"Jesus of Nazareth,"..... Gounod "The Lost Chord."..... Dr. Rippl. "Laudate Pueri Dominum,"..... Zingarelli Choir.

Tableau—"Faith, Hope and Charity,"..... "Gloria be to God,"..... From Mozart's 12th Mass Choir. Miss M. E. Ford, Pianist. Mr. Frank Allan, Cornettist. Mr. W. Webster, Basso. The musical portion of the programme was rendered with an excellent and a success beyond all praise, testified to by the hearty plaudits of the audience. Miss Ford's organ accompaniments deserve special mention for their accuracy and brilliancy. The lecture by Dr. Kilroy was of course the main feature of the evening. The rev. gentleman was introduced by the pastor, Father Brennan, in a few appropriate remarks. The rev. doctor held his audience spell-bound for fully an hour. The discourse was pronounced by all who heard it, one of the ablest of his kind ever enjoyed by a St. Mary's audience. We congratulate Father Brennan on the success of the entertainment.

Patients of the British-American Medical and Surgical Institute, Detroit and Toronto, will be glad to hear Dr. Kergan has established permanent routes throughout Ontario, including the principal cities and towns, over which members of the association travel every six weeks (same day of week each visit). Their first visit to London, Grigg House, under this system occurs Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, October 25th, 27th, and 28th. From London they go to Albion House, Stratroy, for Wednesday, October 29th; thence to Ingersoll, Daly House, Thursday, October 30th; Ayr, Hilborn House, Friday, October 31st, and to Woodstock, Commercial Hotel, Saturday and Monday, November 1st and 3rd. By dealing honorably with everybody, charging moderately for their services, fulfilling their promises in both professional and business transactions, Dr. Kergan and his associates have succeeded in building and retaining a enormous business. Persons requiring medical or surgical aid can rest assured of receiving only the best, by placing themselves under Dr. Kergan's care. If unable to consult the "British American Surgeons" at any of the above places, write either to Detroit, Mich., U. S. A., or Toronto, Ont., for full particulars.

LOCAL NOTICES. NEW FALL DRY GOODS RECEIVED AT J. J. GIBBONS'; new dress materials, new wool wraps; new house-furnishing goods; new underclothing for ladies, gents and children; new Cashmere hosiery—all very good value. L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off his stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, handleners, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place:— Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street. FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas st., London.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. and examine our stock of frames and ornaments, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty. MARKET REPORT. OTTAWA. Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record." GRAIN—Oats, 60c to 65c. Peas, 55c to 60c. Spring wheat, 70c to 8c. Fall wheat, 80c to 85c. Scotch, 95c. Rye, 45c to 50c; Beans, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. DIARY PRODUCE—Butter in pails, 18c to 20c; lard, 14c to 15c; eggs, 20c to 25c. Cheese, 12c to 15c. Eggs, 17c to 20c per doz. POTLRY—Chickens per pair, 50 to 75; Geese, 80 to 100 each. Turkeys, 75c each. DUCKS—Per pair, 60c. PORK—Mess, per barrel, 60 to 65; 2100; ham, 14c to 17c; bacon, 9c to 10c; young pigs, 20 to 40 each. Beef, live weight, 4c to 5c; Mutton and lamb, 10c. MISCELLANEOUS—Potatoes, new crop, 60c to 65c. Cucumbers, per doz, 60c; Carrots, per doz, 2c. Hay, 15 to 18; straw, 4 to 5; 475 per barrel. Provisions, 1 1/2 per cwt. Hides, rough, 5c to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 to 8 to 10 per cwt.

LONDON. Wheat—Spring, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Delta, 4 to 100 lbs. 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Democrat, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; Clawson, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Reg. 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Oats, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Corn, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Barley, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Peas, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Rye, 50c to 1 1/4. Clover seed, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4. Timothy seed, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4. FLOUR—Fruity, per cwt, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Family, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Granulated, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Cornmeal, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Shorts, 10c to 15c. Bran, 10 to 12. HAY, 10 to 15. Straw, per load, 200 to 300. Butter—pound rolls, 20c to 22c; crock, 15c to 22c; tubs, 15 to 20c. Eggs retail, 20c to 22c; basket, 20c to 22c. Cheese, 10c to 12 1/2. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turkeys, 20 to 25c. Turkey, 25 to 30c. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 60c. Ducks, per pair, 60 to 70c. Potatoes, per bag, 35 to 40c. Apples, per bag, 35 to 40c. Onions, per bushel, 60 to 80c. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2. Beef, per cwt, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c. Lamb, per lb, 8c to 9c. Hops, per lb, 20c to 25c. Wood, per cord, 4 1/2 to 5 to 6 per cwt.

MONTREAL. FLOUR—Receipts, 300 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 10 to \$5 20; patents, \$4 25 to \$5 25; superior extra, \$4 00 to \$4 15; extra superfine, \$3 85 to \$3 90; spring extra, \$3 65 to \$3 75; superfine, \$3 10 to \$3 15; strong bakers, \$3 20 to \$3 25; No. 35 to \$3 15; middlings, \$2 80 to \$2 95; pollards, \$2 50 to \$2 60. FLOUR—Wheat, \$1 80 to \$1 90; city winter, \$2 to \$2 10; Can. red winter, \$1 80 to \$1 90; 2 spring, \$2 to \$2 10; Corn, 70c to 75c; Peas, 70c to 75c. OATS, 31 to 32c. Rye, 60c to 65c. BARLEY—1 1/2 to 1 3/4. MALT—1 1/2 to 1 3/4. VISIONS—Butter, new townships, 18c to 20c; Morrisburg, 10c to 12c; Eastern Townships, 10 to 18c; Western, 10c to 15c. Cheese, 10c to 12c. Pork, 10 to 15c. Lard, 10c to 12c. Bacon, 10c to 12c. HAMS, 10c to 12c.

TORONTO. Toronto, Oct. 28.—Wheat—Fall, No. 1, 75c to 77c; No. 2, 72c to 74c; No. 3, 68c to 70c; No. 4, 70c to 72c; No. 5, 66c to 68c; No. 6, 68c to 70c; No. 7, 64c to 66c; No. 8, 62c to 64c; No. 9, 60c to 62c; No. 10, 58c to 60c; No. 11, 56c to 58c; No. 12, 54c to 56c; No. 13, 52c to 54c; No. 14, 50c to 52c; No. 15, 48c to 50c; No. 16, 46c to 48c; No. 17, 44c to 46c; No. 18, 42c to 44c; No. 19, 40c to 42c; No. 20, 38c to 40c; No. 21, 36c to 38c; No. 22, 34c to 36c; No. 23, 32c to 34c; No. 24, 30c to 32c; No. 25, 28c to 30c; No. 26, 26c to 28c; No. 27, 24c to 26c; No. 28, 22c to 24c; No. 29, 20c to 22c; No. 30, 18c to 20c; No. 31, 16c to 18c; No. 32, 14c to 16c; No. 33, 12c to 14c; No. 34, 10c to 12c; No. 35, 8c to 10c; No. 36, 6c to 8c; No. 37, 4c to 6c; No. 38, 2c to 4c; No. 39, 0c to 2c; No. 40, 0c to 2c.

WESTERN HOTEL. FARMERS WILL CONSULT their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel, Best stable in the city. Dining-room first-class. ALFRED E. FANTON, Prop.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. SERIOUS HOURS OF A YOUNG LADY. BY CHARLES SAINT-FOL. CHRISTIAN FAMILIES. History of Antichrist. A THRILLING BUT TRUE HISTORY. D. & J. SADLER & CO. 1669 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL. CAN BE CURED! DRESS-MAKER AND MILLINER. INSURE WITH THE London Mutual FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE SUCCESSFUL PIONEER OF CHEAP AND SAFE FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA. Assets, 1st January, 1883: \$310,781.97. With \$9,719 Policies in Force.

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