VOL. 6.

### FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1883.

NO. 272

#### CLERICAL

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished garments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co.,

BY ADELAIDE A. PROCTER.

O, to have dwelt in Bethlehem
When the star of the Lord shone bright!
To have sheltered the holy wanderers
On that blessed Christmas night;
To have kissed the tender wayworn feet
Of the Mother undefled,
And, with reverent wonder and deep delight,
To have tended the Holy Child!

Hush! such a glory was not for thee;
But that care may still be thine;
For are there not little ones still to ald
For the sake of the Child divine?
Are there no wandering Pilgrims now,
To thy heart and thy home to take?
And are there no mothers whose w
hearts hearts You can comfort for Mary's sake?

To have inscreed the taught on Mountain, and sea, and shore!
While the rich and the mighty knew Him

not,
To have meekly done His will:—
Hush! for the worldly reject Him yet,
You can serve and love Him still.
Time cannot silence His mighty words,
And though ages have fled away,
His gentle accents of love dlyine
Speak to your soul to day.

O to have solaced that weeping one Whom the righteous dared despise! To have tenderly bound up her scattere

Whom the righteous dared despise!
To have tenderly bound up her scattere hair,
And have dried her tearful eyes!
Hush! there are broken hearts to soothe,
And penitent tears to dry,
While Magdalen prays for you and them,
From her home in the starry sky.

O to have followed the mournful way
Of those faithful few forlorn!
And grace beyond even an angel's hope,
The Cross for our Lord have borne!
To have shared in His tender mother's grief
To have wept at Mary's side,
To have lived as a child in her home, and
then

then In her loving care have died!

Hush! and with reverent sorrow still,
Mary's great anguish share;
And learn, for the sake of her Son divine,
Thy cross, like His, to bear.
The sorrows that weigh on thy soul unite
With those which thy Lord has borne,
And Mary will comfort thy dying hour,
Nor leave thy soul forlorn.

O to have seen what we now adore, And, though veiled to faithless sight, To have known, in the form that Jesus v The Lord of Life and Light! Hush! for He dwells among us still, And a grace can yet be thine, Which the scoffer and doubter can a know.—

The Presence of the Divine.

Jesus is with Hischildren yet,
For His word can never deceive;
Go where His lowly Altars rise,
And worship, and believe.

### MR. DELORME'S CHRISTMAS.

From the Ave Maria

"Gently, gently, Madame Leno ir Heavens! how you shake it! One would think it were Muscat, at fifty cents a bottle! I will inform you that this Lunel is bottled gold, melted topaz, liquid amber, as my friend Desfourneaux, the poet, would say. I can inform you, also, that Desfourneaux is a connoisseur, who would detect the least alteration in his favorite wine—There, that is right! Now I want to impress the chicken upon your mind. Don't let Virginia cook that as though it were any common barnyard fowl. Tell her to wrap it round with buttered paper to keep it from cooking too fast. A chicken should be just golden, try to make her remember that. And what else was I going to say? Oh, about the coffee! forget that Giraud is very fastidi ous on that point. Victor must go to Corselet's for the very best. I don't want any more of that wretched stuff that Vir-

any more of that wretened stuff that Virginia buys at the corner grocery which is half made of chicory."
"Sir, do you think it possible?"
"You laugh, Madame Lenoir! You don't know what poison those people sell.
And what can be expected in these days, when certain manufacturers introduced. when certain manufacturers introduc pieces of black cloth instead of truffles in

their show pieces!"

After this indignant tirade, Mr. De-After this indignant titade, Mr. De-lorme broke the wrapper of his newspaper, and went to ensconce himself in his study. "Poor dear man!" murmured Madame Lenoir, her eyes following her master, compassionately. "How hard he tries to make it appear that the table has become his favorite hobby! Ah, what he has lost cannot be replaced by wine and chicken! To have had happiness at his hearthstone,

To have had happiness at his hearthstone, and to have sent it away like an interloper! May the Lord help us!"

There was a sharp ring at the bell, which interrupted the housekeeper's soliloquy. It proved to be Mr. Giraud's servant, who had come to say that his master had had a sudden attack of the gout, and could not come.
"Poor fellow!" said Mr. Delorme.

"Give him my respects, Joseph. Shall I send him the last Review to help him get through the evening? I shall be wretched in knowing that he is alone while we

in knowing that he is alone white we sup."

"Oh, my master will not be alone. Mr. Anatole is disengaged, fortunately, and has promised to come to dinner."

"Behold the utility of nephews incontestably proved!" said Mr. Delorme, with a slight tone of sarcasm.

He continued his reading, but there soon came a second pull at the tell. The latest arrival must certainly have met Mr. Giraud's servant on the stairs. It was the postman. He brought a letter, was the postman. He brought a letter, postmarked Paris.

"My dear friend," ran the letter, "I shall be very far from here at the hour when we proposed to sup together. A business takes my to Marsilla."

We must learn to bear these sudden turns of the wheel of fortune. The repast shall be the same; Lucullus dines with Lucul-

shall be very far from here at the hour when we proposed to sup together. A matter of business takes me to Marseilles, where I shall remain for two or three weeks. So, then, we postpone until next year, kind friend."

"It is a perfect farce," said Mr. Delorme, aloud. "Madame Lenoir, only four plates will be wanted!"

Madame Lenoir had scarcely begun to fold up the napkins, paying due reverence to the fineness of the Saxony linen, when she was again interrupted by the sound of the bell. This time it was a telegram. "Obliged to remain at home," it said. "Obliged to remain at home," it said.
"So sorry! Family arrived: children and grand-children. Entirely unex-

pected."
"Well, the devil has got a finger in this pie!" said the expectant host. "So I shall be reduced to the society of Desfourneaux! A nice kind of a supper! I shall be regaled all the evening with unpolished verses. And my ten dozen oysters, who will eat them?"

Mr. Delorme threw the luckless telegram into the five search.

Mr. Deforme threw the fuckless tele-gram into the fire, as though to make it feel the weight of his ill-humor; then he walked nervously up and down, treading underfoot the flowers in his rich Aubus-

son carpet.

It was not the sort of day in which to divert one's mind by looking out of the window. The street was almost empty; only a few travellers broke the solitude. They picked their way carefully through the snow,—not that beautiful white snow which clothes the country in a bridal robe, but a half-melted, dirty, muddy snow, such as great cities alone know the secret of. Add to this, a dull, heavy December sky, the clouds seeming almost to rest upon the chimney term. upon the chimney-tops.
"That must be Desfourneaux," said Mr.

"That must be Desfourneaux," said Mr. Delorme, suddenly. "He is looking up at my window, and blowing his fingers... What can he be doing here at this hour?" Yes, it was Desfourneaux. Who, then, except he would wear that large Quaker hat, and that clock of the last century? Who but he would say "Good day!" to the house-keeper in a tone loud enough to be heard over a large auditorium? "So. Madame Lenoir." says the sonor-

"So, Madame Lenoir," says the sonor-ous voice, "you are in the midst of grand preparations?"

"Not exactly, sir. This Christmas sup-per will not be much. Every one has failed us, and you will be alone with my

master."
"You don't mean it! Why this is dreadful! Poor Delorme! If I had known it sooner I should not have engaged myse.f—"
"What is it now?" said the head of the house, who had come to the half-open door.

door.

"The trouble now is, my dear friend, that you see before you a man furious with himself. What a history is this that Madame Lenoir tells me? Every one has conspired to defraud you."

"I think so. It is absolutely the counterpart of the Gospel feast. Without you, I should send into the highways and byways, and find the lame and the blind."

"Without me!" repeated Desfourneaux;
"but don't you understand that I am not
at liberty either?"

did in uttering the famous In quoque! "I can't say anything. I am wretched about it. To-morrow I will send you an elegy inundated with tears. But I certainly thought others would be here Just imagine that with my usual absent-mindedness I left that letter three days on my table without opening it. Read it and

see if I could answer no. Mr. Delorme read aloud, affecting to be calm, although inwardly very much put

"MY DEAR UNCLE:—On Tuesday, the 24th, my play will be produced. I send you the prologue, feel-ing sure that you will be there to fortify a trembling author, and your neice, whose heart will be more agitated than her hus-band's. I hope I shall not be hissed; and in that expectation my wife has got up a little supper, which will not be complete unless you occupy the seat of honor. "Your affectionate and grateful nephew, "ARMAND LAYARD."

"Well, very well," said Mr. Delorme, folding the letter methodically and put-ting it in the envelope with the greatest

"Friend Benedict, I can tell by your calmness that you are furious with me."
"I? Not the least in the world. On the contrary, I am confirmed in my theory: mephews and neices have never brought me good luck."
"But what else could I do? The poor

"But what else could I do? The poor boy hasn't a doubt but I will come. I was his confidant, you know, when the Muse first awoke in him. Besides, I am godfather to the work,—I might almost say father: we read and corrected it together."

"Ah, if you begin to talk poetry, I acher," when the poetry is a proposition without the poetry.

knowledge myself vanquished without further contest. Do I not know very well that you would give all your friends in exchange for a sonnet ?"

nn exchange for a sonnet f' "Come, you are like Alcestis, and I am Orontes," said Desfourneaux, as he took up his enormous hat. "As a peace-offering, I invite you to my nephew's box and to our supper. Come, we shall be charmed."

"Certainly not; I would not go out in "Good-bye, then; and we part friends, do we not?"

lus."

Night had come on,—not that radiant night which preceded the dawn of Christianity, when the bright stars seemed to bend down from the heights of heaven to see the wonders announced on earth. Not the sky is dark, the snow is driven about in flurries by the wind, and from time to time violent gusts get caught in the chimney, rattling gloomily.

His feet before the fire, his eyes fixed on the flickering flames, the solitary man fell into one of those vague reveries to which the twilight gives birth.

What does he see on the red hearth-

the twilight gives birth.

What does he see on the red hearthstone? Is it not his native country, now lying wrapped in the white splender of winter? Yes: the village is there with its little, low houses, almost buried beneath the snow-capped roofs. There is the main street and the church.

street and the church.

One day (it seems as though it were yesterday) he entered that church with Madame Lenoir. She bore in her arms a little being which scarcely did more than breathe. With what sweet joy he promised to be a father to the orphan!

Now the capricious play of the flames takes on a thousand new shapes!

takes on a thousand new shapes! He sees the child asleep in her little bed, white as a swan's nest, soft as down. She tries to walk, she trips on the grass, while he, a a grave man, the mayor, the counsellor-general, climes the old cherry tree to throw some of its fruit down to her. The dear old cherry-tree! He has not wished to see it now for eight years. Is the fault

How fast she grew! There she is on canvas opposite,—a chef d'œuvre of Jala-bert's, a smiling vision which never leaves his sight. How fresh and radiant she was his sight. How fresh and radiant she was in that mass of white tulle in which she went with him to her first ball!—fresher than the rosebud in her hair.

"My dear uncle, you don't know about these things," she said with a laugh which still rings in his ears; "but you are a dear good uncle all the same!"

But away with your witching memories.

But away with your witching memories of a happiness which no longer exists! What is the good of calling to mind a past which is so unlike the present? I shall grow old alone, but I shall never yield.

No pardon for the ungrateful.

But what is this? By the light of the But what is this? By the light of the dying fire the dreamer sees beside him the figure of a frail little child. She is standing timidly. Is it a spirit evoked by the fire—some little household genius? No: in truth, there is nothing extraordinary about it. Madame Lenoir is talking. She has come back from the midnight Mass—already midnight! She is amazed that master should have let his lamp go out, and she wishes to introduce her little friend.

The little friend looks as though she were very cold. Now that the lamps are lighted, one sees that her hands are quite red, and she would like to warm them at the fire. "But the child is timid," says good Madame Lenoir. She looks with a ort of fright at the tall gentleman in a dressing-gown. His countenance is grave, but don't you understand that I am not it liberty either?"

"You, too!"

Mr. Delorme uttered these words in as ad at one of reproach as Casar doubtless his eye scrious, and the lines of his face, sharpely cut, do not attract the confidence of the little one. He is good, however: he loves children! And in proof of it he himself takes off the little coat and the wet hood. Then there comes to light a forest of fair curls, soft as silk, and a little flute-like voice, which murmurs a timid

"Really, Madame Lenoir, you have not shown common sense! said Mr. Delorme. "Do you think a midnight Mass is a suitable thing for a child of that age?"

Madame Lenoir humbly avowed that it was somewhat imprudent, "but the darling

"Folly! folly! The child is half frozen!"
So saying, he leaves his arm-chair, takes the child to the fire, and, wrapping her up in a great shawl, says, in a tone of authority: "Go to sleep now." And the child closes her eyes. She is not asleep, but she dares not open them, for fear of the tall gentleman.

gentleman.

The table is being set. A sudden idea seizes upon Mr. Delorme. He will not be alone, after all, at the midnight feast: the

"Quick, Madame Lenoir! take off the child's damp shoes, and dry them in your

Poor little shoes! very clean, well

the favorite playhouse of his cherished child; here are the playthings,—the first doll, and all the others; the sheepfolds, and little shops, the Noe's arks. He gathers them all up in his arms. "These are to me so many painful thorns," he murmurs; they shall be to her so many flowers. I should like to be there to-morrow when she wakes and sees the morrow when she wakes and sees the chimney full."

And now supper is served in Mr. Delorme's quiet abode. For the first time, Madame Lenoir is seated at the same table with her master. She sits there straight as can be, in her wine-colored serge dress and her irreproachable anything in the world."

"Good-bye, then; and we part friends, do we not?"

Mr. Delorme accompanied Desfourneaux to the door of the antechamber.

"So I had better take the wines and the pates down cellar?" said the house-keeper.

"Not at all, not at all, Madame Lenoir."

"Not at all, not at all, Madame Lenoir."

"The water is just boiling."

"The water is just boiling.

Mr. Delorme does not eat much either, but he looks pleased and happy. He spreads most carefully some of the pate on a little piece of bread; he prepares the oysters; he peels the oranges; he piles the goodies on the little girl's plate. He laughs heartily when he sees her blowing on the varsheary is

on the raspberry ice.
"Oh, how cold it is!" she says; in a moment, "but how pretty it is,—the pink snow!"

The child's appetite fails at last; but, according to Mr. Delorme's express orders, all that remains of the dessert is to be wrapped up for her to carry away.

"I shallgive it to my brother Paul," she says gaily says, gaily.

She is no longer afraid of the tall gentle-

man; she relates how she rocks her little brother, and how she feeds him, while her mamma paints fans in order to get some money.

Mr. Delorme has taken the child on his

Mr. Deforme has taken the child on his knees; she settles herself down with an assurance that is touching.

"Poor child!" he thinks, "that is how her youth passes! Instead of playing on the hay, and running after butterflies in the sunshine, she is already occupied with household care. Poor little flower! she will fade in the heavy atmosphere of the household care. Poor little flower! she will fade in the heavy atmosphere of the

He looks into the blue eyes that she holds wide open in order to keep herself from falling asleep, at the little dress somewhat too short in the waist and sleeves, leaving the delicate wrists bare. He listens as she chatters like a linnet, for by this time she is completely at her case. She has lost that look of precocious intelligence and melancholy resignation; she has all the charming ways of the petted child. Her fair, white face has become rosy, ther eyes bright. Mr. Delorme is charmed. "What is your name, little one?" he asks, in a rare moment of

"Benedicta," she says.
"Benedicta! Then you are almost my god-child. And what is the name of your mamma?"

The child is suddenly alarmed. She hesitates, she stammers, and looks at Madame Lenoir, who makes a sign with her head. The sign is encouraging, no doubt, for the little one no longer hesi-tates. She looks at her godfather with an admirable mixture of candor and bravery, and, her eye flashing, her cheeks scarlet, she says, aloud: "Madam Paul Mayer." Meyer."
"The aims which a moment before

were so tightly clasped about her, fall at once; but she keeps her place, the brave little girl! She will not get down from the lap which had adopted her only a moment before; she clings to his shoulders, his hair, and his beard. Struggle is wholly reslers. wholly useless.
"It is the children's feast," says Mr.

"It is the children's least, says arr. Delorme, finally, turning his face away to hide a tear. "Stay there if you wish; have your own way, Benedicta,—the well-named, dear child of benediction!" And in spite of the snow, of the cold, and of the wind,—in spite of the tempest which was roaring without, that was truly a Christmas night. The pride of the man had bent beneath the child's innocence; he had allowed himself to be disarmed by a little one whom the Saviour loved; and as the angels once pro-claimed it from the skies, the peace promised to earth came down at last into the

#### FROM OTTAWA.

THE GLOUCESTER STREET CONVENT. The Distribution Hall of the convent of the Congregation of Our Lady, Glou-

heart of the man of good will.

ester street, presented a brilliant appearance last evening. The occasion was the annual grand entertainment in honor of His Lordship the Most Reverend Joseph Thomas Dubamel, it being the eye of the from as Dunamer, it being the even the festival of his patron saint, Saint Thomas, which falls on this day. There was a large assemblage of the parents of the children and other friends of the institution, and amongst them were, in addition to His Lordship, Very Rev. Vicar-General Routhier, Rev. Fathers Labelle, Nolin, Campeau, Lady Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lamgevin, Professor MacCabe and many others. On the raised platform at the southern end of the ball little one that sleeps yonder will taste dainties unknown till that day. More than that, she will have a Christmas like and dressed in white and wearing ribbon sashes and flowers. On it were six pianos, brought into requisition from time to time during the evening. The entertainment opened with a good instrumental Poor little shoes! very clean, well blacked, but patched in many places, like the little black dress, like the little wadded coat which is drying on the velvet sofa.

Mr. Delorme has left his study and is alone in his sleeping apartment. He sighs as he opens a great back chest. It was the favorite playhouse of his cherished child; here are the playthings, the first dell. a companion and gracefully presented the prelate with a bouquet. His Lordship prelate with a bouquet. His Lordship held quite a long conversation with the sweet little one, and as she retired the audience burst into a round of applause. Other recitations in English and presentations of floral offerings and instrumental performances followed, after which the French pupils took up the programme. The performance throughout was frequently greeted with loud applause, and deservedly so, for it was one of the most pleasing and interesting that has been pleasing and interesting that has been given in this city in similar circumstances. At the conclusion of the programme His Lordship in a lengthy and impressive speech in English returned his thanks to the young ladies for the honor they had done him, but whilst addressed to him he felt, and he referred them all to the untiring efforts of the devoted daughters of the venerable Margaret Bourgeon and to the venerable Margaret Bourgeois and to the glory of God. True, no institution of learning, no institution of charity could

be established, no chapel or church could be built, nor could any priest exercise his functions without the sanction of the it was very kind of them and it was an encouragement. Finally he implored the blessing of Heaven on the young people. He then repeated his remarks [in:French, and sat down amid loud applause.

A grand instrumental performance was

A grand instrumental performance was then given, and all left the room with the impression of the pleasantest hour and a half that they had spent for a long time.

FEAST OF ST. THOMAS.

For several years past it has been the custom of the faculty and pupils of the Convent Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur, Rideau street, to entertain annually His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, on the anniversary of the feast of his patron saint, St. Thomas. In doing so the young ladies of the institution have always been ladies of the institution have always been actuated by gratitude to the good Bishop for his unceasing efforts in the cause of

for his unceasing efforts in the cause of education.

Yesterday, [although only the vigil of the feast, was nevertheless for various reasons fixed upon by the pupils of Notre Dame to entertain His Lordship, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he entered the recreation hall to find the assembled young ladies and teachers ready to receive him. ladies and teachers ready to receive him. The appearance of the spacious room was made beautiful by the graceful entertwining of pretty festoons around the slender iron pillars which supported the ceiling, and various tasteful devices reflecting and various tasteful devices reflecting credit on the decorative ability of Mr. Joseph Beaubien. In the space nearest the entrance sat Bishop Duhamel with the following clergymen on his right and left, viz.: The Very Rev. Vicar-General Routhier, Rev. Fathers Pallier, P.P.; Coffey, editor Catholic Record; Sloane, Chaborel, Nolin, Balland, Charlebois, Leyden, Gendreau and Champagne. reau and Champagne.

A very attractive programme was pre-

sented, in which the performers all ac-quitted themselves so creditably that it would be invidious to make any distincwould be invidious to make any distinction. The following was the order of the morecaux:—Grand overture, three pianos; first piano, Misses J. Hagan and A. McGreevy; second, Misses G. Finley and E. Auclaire; third, Misses B. Murphy and A. Boucher, English chorus; harp solo, Miss A. Hagan; piano, Miss Cheney; overture, "William Tell," 1st piano, Misses M. Ryan and V. St. Jean; 2nd piano, Misses M. McGarritty and A. Hogan; 3rd piano, Misses M. Leblanc and N. Quinn; organ, Misses J. Hogan; vocal duet, Misses G. Kavansghand V. St. Jean. During the rendering of the foregoing an duct, Misses G. Kavanaghand V. St. Jean.
During the rendering of the foregoing an
interesting little dialogue, addressed to
His Lordship, was spoken in French by
five of the junior pupils, and the programme ended with the presentation of a
very appropriately worded address to the
Bishop, read by Miss Maggie Ryan.
His Lordship in responding to the
simple but beautiful sentiments contained
in the address, said it was always with

in the address, said it was always with pleasure he visited the institute, sometimes to see the studies conducted in the different classes, and at other times to make sure some of the pupils had advanced more than others. But no matter on what occasion he was always happy to come to see them, and they never failed to make his visit interesting at such times. Just then his pleasure was still greater, backed cars jingle up; farm carts, with because he now knew they did not only study to know human sciences but they them, jolt in, while horses of every set, the good Sisters who made the present and future happiness of their pupils their special aim. For his own part, he re-turned them sincere thanks for their appre-ciation of his hundle afforts in their ciation of his humble efforts in their behalf. Their former teachers, now dead, had received their reward, and from heaven now turned their eyes to this institution, to watch its progress, in loving solicitude. To those departed he would pray for his hearers, whom he was sure had not for-gotten their memory. He would also pray to his patron saint for them, and, in concluding, exhorted all present to be faith-ful to the painstaking teachers, who would always do all that was possible to forward their education.

neir education. At the conclusion of His Lordship's remarks a few moments' pleasant conversa-tion was indulged in, after which the bishop and party departed much pleased with their entertainment at Notre Dame. -Ottawa Citizen, Dec. 21.

#### UNION CATHOLIOUE.

The Second Siege of Quebec. Mr. P. B. Magneault delivered an in-Mr. P. B. Magneautt delivered an in-teresting lecture on the siege of Quebec, before a large meeting, in the hall of the Union Catholique, last evening. The lecturer, after referring to the discovery and colonization of Canada by the French, traced the history of the colony to the time when Admiral Phipps appeared before Quebec, in 1690, and demanded its surrender from the brave old Count de Frontenac. He then, in eloquent terms, contrasted the Canada of to-day with that of 1690, and gave a sketch of the life of Frontenac, whom he described as a man with good qualities, but also with great fau'ts—a veritable warrior and a diplomat, but also a man of unbending character, violent and tyrannical. He then gave a spirited sketch of the siege, referring in glowing terms to the bravery and patriotism of the colonists, and, in concluding, urged upon his hearers that as their fathers were brave and loyal in the defence of their country, they should fol-low their example and shrink from no duty put upon them for the benefit of Canada.

CHRISTMAS IN IRELAND.

The Midnight Mass in the "North West."

A vivid feature in common with the festival of Christmas in "Old" Ireland is the midnight Mass, a function still celebrated in the remote, sad, lonely and lovely districts of that wild West which Charles Lever knew how to paint in the colors of an April shower—sunshine and

The poor priest, and he is very poor, has a hard life of it in those out-of theworld regions where the highways are boreens, and roads but sheep walks; and very irregular, uneven ones, to boot. His Reverence is, indeed, in luck if his means enable him to keep a rugged little pony; for his ministrations extend for pony; for his ministrations extend for many an Irish mile, and, hail, rain or snow, the sick call will find him tread-ing the mountain passes, bearing the Viaticum to some dying parishioner, or en route to hold a "station" at the thatch-covered dweiling of some "warm" farmer, perched on the shoulder of an almost inaccessible mountain, or standing in solemn isolation in a gloomy valley, silent—save for the bells, or the barking of a collie—as the

very grave.
To miss Mass under any circumstances, save they be of the most exceptional nature, is an omission of which the Irish peasant is absolutely incapable. No matter how often he may have visited the shebeen, or been lax in the general tenor of his uneventful life, to "miss Mass" is a crime that does not enter within the pre-cincts of his misdemeanor; and in the snow, in the rain, in the mud, Mass is attended with the same punctuality as on a bright May morning, when the hawon a bright May morning, when the haw-thorn-blossoms paint the hedges like perfumed snow. It is before Mass, under the lee of some friendly wall, or seated on the moss and ferncaressed stones, or daisy quilts covering the village fore-fathers as they sleep the long, last slumber, that the male portion of the congregation discuss Mr. Parnell, and Mr. William Corbet, M. P., and Mr. Healy, M. P., and others of the good men and true, who, possessing the courage of their convictions, dare to beard the British lion even in his very den. It is after Mass that Barney, in all the unspeakable newness of his Sunday suit—it is always new—seeks and finds his colleen, and it is after Mass that the old colleen, and it is after Mass that the old folk gossip over the olden and golden time, the weather, their ailments, and the

But the great event of the year is midnight Mass, the Mass that ushers in the mora when the Infant Saviour came in-to this wicked world for the salvation of sinners. Father Tom has a busy time of it hearing confessions, riding in hot haste from one end of the parish to the other, making sick-calls, urging backsliders to the chair of penance, consoling the afflicted, helping the needy. The midnight Mass takes old and young, the lame, the halt and the blind, from their "mud cabins." Over the mountains, across the bogs, some-times in the silvery moonlight, sometimes study to know human sciences but they struggled to attain all virtues. Among the latter they would, doubtless, never fail to appreciate the virtue of gratitude. But if they showed so much gratitude to him (the Bishop) for what little he had done for them, they might show some to earthen floor kneel the pious multitude, in a silence broken only by the long-drawn sigh of some self-accusing penitent, or the muttered prayers of the older people. The priest, in a black cassock, flits in and out of the door attached to the vestry, atten the candles and generally arranging the altar for the celebration of the Mass. At midnight the Angelus bell rings forth, and the prayer is repeated by the priest in English, the congregation responding in pious and rapid murmuring. Thus the Mass begins, and save for an occasional coughing, or the humming of

earnest devotion, nothing disturbs the stillness of that midnight hour. The scene resembles a strange vision. The half-darkness; the whitewashed walls, with half-darkness; the whitewashed walls, with the Stations of the Cross like so many tiny windows; the kneeling and prostrate congregation; the women muffled in their shawls; the altar blazing with light; the priest in his gorgeous and glittering vest-ments; the strange silence,—all serve to render the scene more of a vision than anything appropriation to reality. An anything approaching to reality. An awed hush comes over all as the Host is elevated; and when the final Ite misse est is pronounced, and the Mass concluded, then there is an upheaval, a marmaring, increasing in volume each second; the holywater font is approached, those nearest to it sprinkling the outs; and then come the Christmas greetings in the chapel yard, the loud, honest laughings, and the shoutings between neighbors who are already as the control of their house in the already en route for their homes in the valleys, on the mountains, or in the bogs.

Nugent Robinson, in Leslie's Christmas

All orders for Catholic Family Almanacs, Price 25 cts., received last week will be filled at once. We would advise all who wish to get a copy to write immediately, enclosing price, the demand being such that we find it difficult to keep a stock on hand. See advertisment in another column.

Holy Water Fonts, Crucifixes and objects of devotion in endless variety at the CA THOLIC RECORD bookstore.

Baking Powder. ch I purchased in the gredients. It is a cream contain either alum or L. G. Love, Ph.D."

HEMISTS

solutely pure."
. A. Mott, Ph.D." ourchased by myself in my other injurious sub-citute of Technology."

y. gh, emphatic, and uni-entists, and Boards of

The materials of which

of the Royal Bakine few cents per pound des, affords the advan-yder will convince any

nas Gifts.

N, Principal.

ols, Academies, Colleges, Families. IE ALMANAC a Chromo Frontispiece, and black, and 51 Wood-, Initials, etc. 25 cents. SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND the French by Miss Mary h. With Portrait. 40 cts. ES ON CARISTIAN

THE CATECHISM. EETINGS. s de Sales. From the ss Margaret A Colton. l gilt side. 15 cts., per From the

TRESSEDIRELAND. S. THIRD SERIES, h by Miss Ella McMahon. THE CHRIST-CHILD. Christmas Poems for the strations, Tailpieces. etc. t side, 50 cents.
JESUS, SIMPLY TOLD

by Miss Rosa Mulholland, astrations and 17 Wood-

Cloth, 75 cts.
ARDON.
Cloth Time of the Time of the French by Cloth.

State of the French by State of the Time of the French by Cloth. ISCHKIN, SISTER OF Vincent of Paul. From adame Augustus Craven LIVE IN CATHOLICS of Cardinal Ximenes-—Samuel de Champlain unkett—Charles Carroll

SECRET OF THE RUE SECRET OF THE RUE

1. From the French by
ddier. Cloth, \$1.25.
T OF NINE YEARS,
ch of Mgr. DeSegur, by
ahon. Cloth, 40 cts.
END OF THE POOR; f the Life and Work of From the French by Miss Cloth, 40 D A DEFIANCE. Good Faith of a Protest Defiance to the Reason

by Profession. By His nal Deschamps. Trans-emptorist Father. Cloth, N FATHER. N MOTHER. oquette, 35c. Cloth, 50c. HAPPY MARRIAGE

BROTHERS.

Holy Apostolic See, ND BOOKSELLERS, d Manufacturers of Vestments, Statues, etc. roadway,

The way is long, my Father, and my soul Longs for the rest and quiet of the goal. While yet I journey through this weary Keep me from wandering, Father, take my

The path is rough, my Father, many a thorn
Has pierced me and my feet all torn
And bleeding mark the way, yet thy command
Bids me press forward, Father, take my
hand,
Then safe and blest
Lead up to rest
Lead up to rest
Thy Child.

d, and straight Lead to Heaven's gate Thy Child.

The cross is heavy, Father, I have borne It iong and still do bear it. Let my worn And fleeting spirit rise to that blest land Where crowns are given. Father, take my Where crowns are given.
Where crowns are given.
And reaching down
Lead to the crown
Thy Child.

The way is dark, my cnild, but leads to light I would not always have thee walk by sight. My dealings now thou canst not understand I mean it so, but I will take thy hand And through the gloom

Lead safely home

My child.

The way is long, my child, but it shall be Not one step longer than is best for thee; And thou shalt know at last when thou shalt stand
Safe at the goal, how I did take thy hand
And quick and straight
Lead to Heaven's gate
My Child.

The way is rough. my child, but oh! how will be the rest for weary pilgrim's feet; When thou shalt reach the borders of that I and
To which I lead thee, as I take thy hand
And safe and b'est.
With me shall rest.
My Child.

#### DANIEL O'CONNELL. HIS REPLY ON THE SLAVERY

QUESTION.

A Historic Document.

From the Dublin Pilot of October 11th, 1843, we take the following article, which will, we feel sure, be perused with interest by all our readers:

LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION. THIS DAY.

The Liberator, accompanied by his sons the member for Kilkenny and Daniel O'Connell, jun., entered the Corn-Exchange Room at one o'clock precisely; and, on the motion of the hon. gentleman the chair was taken by W. J. O'Neil Daunt, Esq.

The chairman handed in £1 proclams tion money from himself, and expressed his satisfaction at being called to the chair on so important an occasion.

The Liberator handed in £1 from the The Liberator handed in £1 from the Rev. Dr. Miley, which he had the fullest authority of that distinguished ecclesiastic for calling proclamation money. He also handed in £1 from Mr. Patrick O'Brien, whose conduct he highly enlo-Several sums were then handed in,

proclamation money, and a great number of letters were read from all parts of Ireland, all full of cheering and animating sentiments. Very many of them were from localities in the North—one in particular from Crookstown, county Tyrone, in which the writer stated that theirs was the only locality which had not before this joined the Association. It was receive I with loud applause, and motion of the Liberator was inserted on the minutes. The Liberator handed in £201.11s.61. from NewJersey (cheers), and read an able letter from the Repealers of that place.

rator alluded to various articles which have appeared recently in the French newspaper press. He denounced in the strongest terms the system of compelling the people of France to send their sons for education to an infidel university. Referring to what he had said about legitimacy on a former occasion, he distinctly stated that popular liberty should be fully guaranteed as the condition of the restoration of Henry the Fifth and the elder branch. The press was enslaved in France, for not one of the newspapers had dared to print his speech, although they had endeavoured to reply to him. The Irish Brigade were sneered at lately by some of the French writers, in ignorance of their thousand exploits for the safety

and glory of France.

Mr. F. Morgan handed in £3 proclamation money, and explained that the advertisement headed "Repeal Cavalry," which had attracted so much attention for the last few days, had emanated solely from him, without his having had the slightest communication on the sub ject with any other person whatsoever

The Liberator said that it would be in the recollection of the Association that some time since an address had been re-ceived from Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, defending the institution of slavery The committee had prepared a reply, which he would now submit for adoption. The Liberator then read the following

The committee to whom the address from the Cincinnati Irish Repeal Association, on the subject of negro slavery in the United States of America, was referred, have agreed to the following re-

rerea, have agreed to the corresponding port:—

"To D. T. Dinsey, Esq., corresponding secretary; W. Hunter, Esq., vice-president; Patrick M'Croskey, Esq., P. Cody, Esq., executive committee of the Cincinnati Irish Repeal Association.

"Corn Exchange Rooms, Dublin, "12th October, 1843

"12th October, 1843
"Gentlemen,—We have read with the deepest affliction, not unmixed with some surprise and much indignation, your detailed and anxious vindication of

We are lost in utter amazement at the We are lost in utter amazement at the perversion of mind and depravity of heart, which your address evinces. How can the generous, the charitable, the humane, the noble emotions of the Irish heart, have become extinct amongst you? How can your nature be so totally changed as that you should become the apologists and advocates of that execrable system which makes man the property of his fellow-man—destroys the foundation of all moral and social virtues—condemns to imporance, immorality

-condemns to ignorance, immorality, and irreligion, millions of our fellow-creatures—renders the slave hopeless of relief, and perpetuates oppression by law, and in the name of what you call a "It was not in Ireland you learned

"It was not in Ireland you learned this cruelty. Your mothers were gentle, kind and humane—their bosoms overflowed with the honey of human charity. Your sisters are, probably, many of them still amongst us, and participate in all that is good and benevolent in sentiment and action. How, then, can you have become so deprayed? How can your souls have become stained with a darkness blacker than the negro's skin? You say you have no pecuniary interest in say you have no pecuniary interest in negro slavery. Would that you had—for it might be some palliation of your crime! but, alas, you have inflicted upon us the horror of beholding you the volun teer advocates of despotism, in its most frightful state—of slavery in its most loathsome and unrelenting form?

We were, unhappily, prepared to expect some fearful exhibition of this description. There has been a testimony borne against the Irish by birth or des cent in America, by a person fully in-formed as to the facts, and incapable of the slightest misrepresentation—a noble of nature more than of titled birth—a man gifted with the highest order of talent, and the most generous emotion talent, and the most generous emotions of the heart—the great, the good, Lord Morpeth—he who, in the House of Commons, boldly asserted the superior social morality of the poorer classes of the Irish over any other people—he, the best friend of any of the Saxon race that Ireland or the Irish ever knew—he, amidst congregated thousands at Exeter Hall, in London, mournfully, but firmly, de-nounced the Irish in America as being amongst the worst enemies of the negro slaves and other men of colour.

"It is, therefore, our solemn and sacred duty to warn you in words already used, and much misunderstood by you, to come out of her—not thereby meaning to ask you to come out of America, but out of the councils of the iniquitous, and out of the congregation of the wicked, who consider a man a chattel and a prowho consider a man a chattel and a property, and liberty an inconvenience. Yes; we tell you to come out of such assemblages, but we did not, and do not, invite you to return to Ireland. The volunteer defenders of slavery, surrounded by one thousand crimes, would feel neither sympathy nor support and the state of the sympathy nor support and sy

ded by one thousand crimes, would feel neither sympathy nor support amongst native uncontaminated Irishmen.

"Your advocacy of slavery is founded upon a gross error. You take for granted that man can be the property of fellowman; you speak in terms of indignation of those who would deprive white men of their forementy; and thereby readering their 'property' and thereby rendering them less capable of supporting their families in affluence; you forget the other side of the picture: you have neither sorrow nor sympathy for the sufferings of those who are iniquitously compelled to labor for the affluence of others—those who work without wages—who toil without recompense—who spend their lives in procuring for others the splendor and wealth in which they do not participate. You totally forget the sufferings of the wretched black men who are deprived of their all, without compensation or re-dress. If you yourselves, all of you, or f any one of you were, without crime or If any one of you were, without crime or offence committed by you, handed over into perpetual slavery; if you were compelled to work from sunrise to sunset without wages, supplied only with such coarse food and raiment as would keep you in working order; if, when your 'owner' fell into debt, you were sold to now his debts, not way or were if it seems. pay his debts, not your own; if it were made a crime to teach you to read and to write—if you were lible to be separated in the distribution of assets from your wives and your children—if you, (above all) were to fall into the hands a brutal master-and you condescend to admit that there are some brutal masters in America-if, among all these circum stances, some friendly spirits of a more generous order were desirous to give liber-ty to you and to your families—with what ineffable distrust would not you laugh to scorn those who should traduce the generous spirits who would relieve you. as you now, pseudo Irishmen—shame upon you!—have traduced and vilified the Abolitionists of North America.

"But you come forward with a jurisdic-tion, forsooth! You say that the constitution in America prohibits the abolition of slavery. Paltry and miserable subterfuge! The constitution in America is founded upon the declaration of independence. That declaration published to the world its glorious principles: that charter of your freedom contained these emphatic words :-

"We hold those truths to be selfvident-all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that amongst these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and the conclusion of that address is in these words: For the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

"There is American honour for you! There is a profane allusion to the adorable

Creator. "Recollect that the declaration does not limit the equality of man or the right to life and liberty, to the white, to the brown, or the copper colored races. It

includes all races. It excludes none.
"We do not deign to argue with you on the terms of the American constitution. and yet we cannot help asserting that in that constitution the word 'slavery' or 'slave' is not to be found. There are, indeed, the words persons bound to labor; but it is not said how bound. And a constitutional lawyer or judge, construing the American constitution, with a refer-ence to the declaration of independence which is its basis, would not hesitate to decide that 'bound to labor' ought, in a the most hideous crime that has ever stained humanity—the slavery of men of color in the United States of America.

Which is its basis, would not hesitate to decide that 'bound to labor' ought, in a color in the United States of America.

Insulation to the unite, and, house much humanity may lament it, we make no rash declaration when we say the two court of justice, to mean 'bound by con-

tract to labor,' and should not be held to imply 'forced or compelled to labor,' in the absence of all contract, and for the

However, we repeat that we do not deign to argue this point with you; as we proclaim to the world our conviction that no constitutional law can create or sancno constitutional law can create or sanction slavery. Slavery is repugnant to the first principles of society; but it is enough for us to say, as regards Americans, that it is utterly repugnant to that declaration of the equality of all men, and to the inalienable right of all men to life and liberty. To this declaration the free citizens of the United States have, in the pressure of their experters and

free citizens of the United States nave, in the persons of their ancestors, solemnly pledged their 'sacred honor.'
"We shall at once show you how that 'sacred honor' is basely violated—and also demonstrate how totally devoid of an also demonstrate is—inasmuch as candour your address is-inasmuch as you rely on the constitution of the Amer ican States as precluding the abolition of slavery; whilst you totally omit all mention of one district, which the constitutional law allege 1 by you does not reach. We mean the district of Columbia

"In the district of Columbia there is no constitutional law to prevent the Congress from totally abolishing slavery within that district. Your capitol is there—the temple of American freedom is there—the hall of your Republican rapresentatives—the national palace of your Republican President is there—and slavery is there, too, in its most revolt ing form. The slave trade is there. The ost disgusting traffic in human beings there. Human flesh is bought and is there. Human flesh is bought and sold like swine in the market—aye, in your capital—your Washington! Yes. Let Americans be as 'proud as they the beautiful the last and the state is on their please, this black spot is on their escutcheon. Even under the shade of the temple of their constitution, the man of colour crawls a slave, and the tawny American stalks a tyrant.

American stalks a tyrant.

"The cruelty of the slave principle rests not there—it goes much farther. The wretched slaves are totally prohibited even from petitioning Congress. The poor and paltry privilege, even, of prayer is denied them—and you, even you—pseudo-frishmen! are the advocates and vindicators of such a system. What! would not you, at least, insist that their groans should be heard?

"It is carried still farther. Even the

"It is carried still farther. Even the free-born white Americans are not allowed to petition upon any subjecting luding the question of slavery; or, a east, no such petition can be read alou reast, no such petition can be read aloud or printed. And although the Congress is entitled to abolish slavery in Columbia, the door for petitions praying that abolition is closed, without the power of being

opened.
"We really think that men who come from generous and warm-hearted Ireland should shrink into nonentity rather than ecome the advocates and defenders o the system of slavery. But we trust that the voice of indignant Ireland will scathe them, and prevent them from repeating

'In another point of view, your addres is, if possible, more culpable. You state that before the abolitionists proclaimed their wish to have slavery abolished, several slave-holding states were prepar-ing for the gradual emancipation of their negroes, and that humane individuals in other states were about to adopt similar

"We utterly deny your assertion, and we defy you to show any single instance of preparatory steps taken by any state for the emancipation of the negroes before the abolition demand was raise -you violated truth in that assertionthere were no such preparations. It is a pure fiction, invented by slaveholders out of their unjust animosity to th abolitionists. It is said that the fear of abolition has rendered the slaveholders more strict, harsh and cruel towards their wretched slaves, and that they could be more gentle and humane if they were not afraid of the abolitionists. We repeat that is not true, and is merely an attempt to cast blame on those who coalesce to put an end to negro slavery.

"It is in the same spirit that the criminal calumniates his prosecutor, and the felon reviles his accuser. It is, therefore, utterly untrue that the slavehold. ers have made the chains of the nore heavy through any fear of abol

"Yet, if you tell the truth; if the fact be that the negro is made to suffer for the zeal of the abolitionists; if he is treated with increased cruelty by reason of the fault of the friends of abolitionthen, indeed, the slaveholders must be a truly Satanic race. Their conduct, according to you, is diabolical. The aboli tionists commit an offence, and the un-happy negroes are punished. The abolitionists violate the law of property, and the penalty of their crime is impose upon the negroes! Can anything be more repugnant to every idea of justice! Yet this is your statement.

"We, on the other hand, utterly deny the truth of your allegations, and where we find you calumniate the slaveholder we become their advocates against your calumny. You calumniate everybody— slaves, abolitionists, and slaveowners framers of constitutions, makers of laws everybody. The slaveholders are not favorites of ours, but we will do them justice, and will not permit you to impute an impossible crime to them.

"You tell us, with an air of triumph that public opinion in your country is the great law-giver. If it be so, how much does it enhance the guilt of your conduct that you seek to turn public opinion against the slave and in favor of the slaveholders! that you laud the master as generous and humane, and disparage, as much as you can, the unhappy slave, instead of influencing, as Irishmen ought to do, the public mind in favor of the oppressed? You carry your exag-gerations to a ludicrous pitch, denoting your utter ignorance of the history of the human race. You say—'that the negre is really inferior as a race; that slaver has stamped its debasing influence upon the Africans, that between him and the white almost a century would be required to elevate the character of the ne, and to destroy the antipathies of the other.' Yet add—we use your words—'The very odd of the negro is almost insufferable to the white; and, however

terms under our government and our in.

"We quote this paragraph at full length, because it is replete with your mischievous errors and guilty mode of thinking.
"In the first place—as to the odor of

"In the first place—as to the odor of the negroes—we are quite aware that they have not as yet come to use much of the 'Otto of Roses,' or 'Eau de Cologne.' But we implore of your fastidiousness to recollect that multitudes of the children of white men have negro women for their mothers; and that our British travellers complain in load and hittate travellers. complain in loud and bitter terms of the overpowering stench of stale tobacco spittle as the prevailing 'odor' amongst the negro free Americans. It would be, perhaps, better to check this nasal sensitivities. whites as well as of blacks. But it is, in-deed, deplorable that you should use a ridiculous assertion of that description as one of the inducements to prevent the abolition of slavery. The negroes would, certainly, smell as sweet when free as

abolition of slavery. The negroes would, certainly, smell as sweet when free as they now do being slaves.

"Your important allegation is, that the negroes are naturally an inferior race. That is a totally gratuitous assertion upon your part. In America you can have no opportunity of seeing the negro educated; on the contrary, in most of your States it is a crime. Sacred heaven! a crime to educate even a free negro! How then, can you judge of the negro race then, can you judge of the negro race when you see them despised and condemned by the educated classes—reviled and looked down upon as inferior? The negro race has naturally some of the fin-est qualities; they are naturally gentle, generous, humane, and very grateful for kindness, they are as brave and fearless kindness, they are as brave and fearless as any other of the races of human beings; but the blessings of education are kept from them, and they are judged of, not as they would be with proper cultivation, but as they are rendered by cruel and debesing opposition. cruel and debasing oppression. It is as old as the days of Homer, who truly asserts that the day which sees a man a slave takes away half his worth. Slavery actually brutalizes human beings. It is about sixty years ago when one of the Sheiks, not far south of Fez, in More who was in the habit of accumulating white slaves, upon being strongly remon-strated with by an European power, gave for his reply, that, by his own experi-ence, he found it quite manifest that white men were of an inferior race, intended by nature for slaves, and he pro-duced his own brutalized white slaves to illustrate the truth of his assertion. And a case of an American, with an historic name—John Adams—is quite familiar. Some twenty-five years ago, not more, John Adams was the sole survivor of an American crew, wrecked on the African coast. He was taken into the interior as the slave of an Arab chief. He was only for three years a slave, and the English and American consuls having been informed of a white man's slavery, claime him and obtained his liberation. In the short space of three years he had be-come completely brutalized. He had completely forgotten the English lan-He had guage, without having acquired the native tongue. He spoke a kind of gabble as intellectual as the dialects of most of your negro slaves, and many months elapsed before he recovered his former habits and ideas.

"It is also a curious fact, as connected with America, that the children of the Anglo-Saxon race and of other Europeans born in America, were for many years considered as a degraded and inferio considered as a degraded and interior class; indeed it was admitted, as if it were an axiom, that the native-born American was in nothing equal to his European progenitor, and so far from the fact being disputed, many philosophic discountations were implicitly and endeavor. dissertations were published, endeavor-ing to account for the alleged debasement. The only doubt was about the cause of it. 'Nobody doubted (to use your words) that the native born Americans were really an inferior race.' cans were reany an interior race. No-body dares to say so now, and nobody thinks it. Let it then be recollected, that you have never yet seen the negro edu-cated. An English traveller through Brazil, some few years ago, mentions ng known a negro who was a priest and who was a learned, pious, and ex-emplary man in his sacerdotal functions. We have been lately informed of two negroes being educated at the Propaganda, and ordained priests, both having distinguished themselves in their scien tific and theological courses. The French papers say that one of them celebrated ass, and delivered a short but able sermon before Louis Phillippe. It is believed they have both gone out with the Right Rev. Dr. Barron on the African

"We repeat, therefore, that to judge properly of the negro, you should see him educated and treated with the espect due to a fellow-creature, uninsulted by the filthy aristocracy of the skin, and untarnished to the eye of the white by any associations connected with the state of slavery.

"We next refer to your declaration that the two races, viz., the black and the white, cannot exist on equal terms under your government and your institu-tions. This is an extraordinary asser-tion to be made at the present day. You allude, indeed, to Antigue and the Bermudas; but we will take you to where the experiment has been successfully made upon a large scale—namely, to Jamaica.

"There the two races are upon a per fect equality in point of law. There is no master, there is no slave. The law does not recognize the slightest distinc-tion between the races. You have borrowed the far greater part of your address from the cant phraseology, which the West Indian slave owners, and especially those of Jamaica, made use of before emancipation. ore emancipation. They used to assert (as you do now) that abolition meant destruction; that to give freedom to the negro would be to pronounce the assassi-nation of the whites; that the negroes, as soon as freed, would massacre their former owners, and destroy their wives and families. In short, your prophecies of the destructive effects of emancipation are but faint and foolish echoes of the prophetic apprehensions of the British slaveowners.

British slaveowners.

"They might, perhaps, have believed their own assertions, because the emancipation of the negroes was then an untried experiment. But you, you are

deprived of any excuse for the reasser-

tion of a disproved calumny.

"The emancipation has taken place—the compensation given by England was not given to the negroes, who were the only persons that deserve compensation. It was given to the so called 'owners' urder consequent on the emancipation? Was there one riot, one tumult—even one assault? Was there one single white person injured either in person or property? Was there any property spoiled or laid waste? The proportion property? Was there spoiled or laid waste? negroes in Jamaica to white men is as 300 to 60 or 80 per cent, yet the most perfect tranquility has followed the emancipation. The criminal courts are almost unemployed-nine-tenths of the amost unemployed—nine-tenths of the gaols are empty—and open, universal tranquility reigns, although the landed proprietors have made use of the harsh-est landlord power to exact the hardest terms by way of rent from the negro; and have endeavored to extort from him the largest possible quantity of labor for the smallest wages. Yet, the kindly negro race have not retaliated by one single act of violence or of vengeance. "The two races exist together upon

equal terms under the British govern

"Or shall you say that the British government and British institutions are preferable to yours? The vain and vaporing spirit of mistaken republican-ism will not permit you to avow the British superiority. You are bound, British superiority. You are bound, however reluctantly, to admit that super-iority, or else to admit the falsity of your own assertions. Nothing can, in truth, be more ludicrous than your declamation in favor of slavery. It, however, sometimes rises to the very border of blasphemy; your words are 'God forbid that we should advocate human bondage in any shape.'
'Oh! shame be upon you! How can

you take the name of the all-good Creator thus in vain? What are you doing?

Is not the entire of your address an advocacy of human bondage?

"Another piece of silliness. You allege that it is the abolitionists who make the slave restless with his condition; and that they scatter the seeds of discontent How can you treat us with such contempt as to use assertions of that kind in your address? How can you think we could be so devoid of intellect as to believe the be so devoid of intellect as to believe the negro would not know the miseries of slavery which he feels every hour of the four and-twenty, unless he were told by some abolitionists that slavery was a miserable condition.

"There is nothing that makes us think

so badly of you as your strain of ribaldry in attacking the abolitionists. "The desire to procure abolition is in itself a virtue, and deserves our love for its charitable disposition, as it does respect and veneration for its courage under unfavorable circumstances. In-stead of the ribaldry of your attack upon the abolitionists, you ought to respect and countenance them. If they err by excessive zeal, they err in a righted check their errors and mitigate their seal within the bounds of strict propri-But if you had the genuine feelings of Irishmen, you never would confound their errors with their virtues. In truth, we much fear, or rather we should can we much lear, or rather we should can didly say, we readily believe that you at-tribute to them imaginary errors, for no other reason than that they really pos-sess one brilliant virtue—namely, the love of human freedom in intense

tection.

"Again we have to remark that you exaggerate exceedingly, when you state that there are fifteen millions of the white population in America, whose security and happiness are connected with the maintenance of the system of negro slavery. On the contrary, the system of slavery inflicts nothing but mischief upon the far greater part of the nhabitants of America. The only places in which individual interest is con ted with slavery are the slave-holding states. Now, in those states, almost without an exception, if, indeed, there be any exception, the people of colour greatly exceed the whites; and thus even if an injury were to be inflicted on the whites, by depriving them of their slaves, whites, by depriving them of their slaves, the advantages would be most abund-antly counter-balanced and compen-sated for by the infinitely greater num-ber of persons who would thus be restor-ed to that greatest of human blessings, personal liberty. Thus the noble Ben-thamite maxim, of the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number would be amply carried into effect by the emancipation of the negroes "You charge the abolitionists as with crime that they encouraged a negro

flying from Kentucky to steal a horse from an inhabitant of Ohio, in order to aid him, if necessary, in making cape. We are not, upon full reflection, sufficiently versed in casuistry to decide We are not, upon full reflection, whether, under such circumstances, the taking of the horse would be an excusable act or not. But even considering that it would be sinful, we are of this quite certain, that there is not one of you that address us who, if he were under similar circumstances, that is, having no other means of escaping perpetual slavery, would not make free with your neighbour's horse to effectuate your and reasonable purpose; and we are also sure of this, that there is not one of you who, if he were compelled to spend the rest of his life as a personal slave, worked, and beaten, and sold, and transferred from hand to hand, and separated at his master's caprice from wife and family, consigned to ignorance, working without wages, toiling without reward without any other stimulant to that toil and labour than the driver's cart whip, we do say that there is not one of you who would not think that the name of pickpocket, thief, or felon, would not be too courteous a name for the being who

kept you in such thraddom.

"We cannot avoid repeating our astonishment that you, Irishmen, should be so devoid of every trace of humanity, as to become the voluntary and pecuniarily-disinterested advocates of human slavery, and especially that you should be so in Amer But what excites our unconquerable loathing is to find that in your

address you speak of man being the property of man, of one human being

property of man, of one human being the property of another, with as little doubt, hesitation, or repugnance as if you were speaking of the beasts of the field. It is this that fills us with utter astonishment—it is this that makes us disclaim you as countrymen. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that you breathed your natal air in Ireland, the first of all the nations on the earth that abolished the dealing in slaves—the slave trade of that day was, curiously enough, a slave trade in British youths—Iroland that never was stained with negro slave trading—Ireland that never committed an offence against the men of colour—Ireland that never fitted out a single vessel for the traffic in blood on the African coast!

"It is to be sure afflicting and heart-rending to us to think that so many of the Irish in America should be so degenerate as to be amongst the worst enemies of the people of color. Alas! alas! we have that fact placed beyond doubt by the indisputable testimony of Lord Morpeth. This is a foul blot that we would fain wipe off the escutcheon of expatriated Irishmen.

"Have you enough of the genuine Irishmen left amongst you to ask what it is that we require you to do? It is this, "First—we call upon you in the sacred name of humanity never again to volun-teer on behalf of the oppressor; not even, for any self-interest, to vindicate that hideous crime, personal slavery. "Secondly—We ask you to assist in

every way you can in promoting the edu-cation of the free men of color, and in discountenancing the foolish feeling of selfishness—of that criminal selfishness -which makes the white men treat the

being.
"Thirdly—we ask you to assist in obtaining for the free men of color the full benefit of all the rights and franchise of freeman in whatever state he may in-

"Fourthly—We ask you to exert your selves in endeavoring to procure for the man of color in every case the benefit of trial by jury, and especially where a man insisting that he is a freeman, is claimed

insisting that he is a freeman, is claimed to be a slave.

"Fifthly—We ask you to exert your-selves in every possible way to induce slaveowners to emancipate as many slaves as possible. The Quakers in America have several societies for this purpose. Why should not the Irish imitate them

in that virtue!

"Sixthly—We ask you to exert your selves in all the ways you possibly can to put an end to the internal slave trade of the States—the breeding of slaves for sale is probably the most immoral and debasing practice ever known in the world. It is a crime of the most hideous kind, and if there were no other crime committed by the Americans, this alone would place the advocates, supporters and practisers of American slavery in the lowest grade of criminals.

"Seventhly—We ask you to use every exertion in your power to procure the abolition of slavery by the Congress in the

district of Columbia.
"Eighthly— Weask you to use your best exertions to compel the Congress to receive and read the petitions of the wretched negroes; and, above all, the petitions of their white advocates.

"Ninthly—We ask you never to cease your efforts until the crime of which Lord Morpeth accused the Irish in Amer ica, 'of being the worst enemies of the men of color,' shall be at med for, and blotted out, and effaced for ever!

"You will ask how you can do all these hings? You have already answered that question yourselves; for you have said that public opinion is the law of Amercontribute then each of you in his sphere to make up that public opinion. Where you have the electoral franchise give your vote to none but those who will assist you in so holy a struggle.

"Under a popular government the man who has right, and reason, and jus-tice, and charity, and Christianity itself at his side, has great instruments of legislation and legal power-he has the ele ments about him of the greatest utility, and even if he should not succeed he can have the heart-soothing consolation of having endeavored to do great and good objects—he can enjoy even in defeat the sweet comfort of having endeavored to promote benevolence and charity.

It is no excuse to allege that the Com gress is restricted from emancipating the slaves by one general law. Each particular slave state has that power within its own precincts; and there is every reason to be convinced that Mary land and Virginia would have followed the example of New York, and long ag abolished slavery, but for the diabolical practice of 'raising' (as you call it) slaves for the Southern market of pestilence and death.

"Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen have, many of them, risen to high dis tinction and power in America. Why should not Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen write their names in the bright est pages of the chapter of humanity and penevolence in American story?

"Irishmen, our chairman ventures to think, and we agree with him, that he has claims on the attention of Irishmen in every quarter of the globe. The Scotch and the French philosophers have proved by many years of experiment that the Irishman stands first among the races of man in his physical and bodily powers. America and Europe bear testi-mony to the intellectual capacity of Irishmen. Lord Morpeth has demon-strated in the British Parliament the superior morality of the humbler classes of Irish in the social and family rela tions. The religious fidelity of the Irish nation is blazoned in glorious and pro-

rebial certainty and splendor.

Irishmen! sons of Irishmen! descendants of the kind of heart and affection ate in disposition, think, oh! think only with pity and compassion on your coloured fellow-creatures in Americaoffer them your hand of kindly help—soothe their sorrows—scathe their oppressors. Join with your countrymen at home, in one cry of horror against the oppressor—in one cry of sympathy with the enslaved and oppressed— "Till prone in the dust slavery shall

" 'Its name the world.' upon the unseen tacks you make abolition, withou you have borrow from the person Emancipation in pretended frie Some of you my but for the 'viole the agitators, a our chairman, th to emancipate th was the consta paper press, and the house of I lence and misc prevented Eme burden of many

DEC. 29, 1

ally of two, which der the title of Protestants of g themselves to be in the abstract, impossible to per ons whose hemselves as t gratified their h you gratify yo the negroes, by leaders as viole abolitionists. Be neither do you human being p folly of your at ists, and unders are but the exh ignity against th

ity.
"You say the fanatics and big tain a virulent zeal against Co We do not mea to conceal, that abolitionists m niating enemies Irish; especially class, the Wesl best way to dis by giving up to ity, while you of slavery; but, a superior stati the cause of b and in zeal for "We wish w

souls the turpit in America by Recollect that only upon you l such disgrace, the most kind working out in eral principle, of the miserabl "You tell us. men, and espe-

are ranged or holders. We "The Catholi they assuredly slaveowners. slaves of their we are assured Catholic clergy all events, ever tinctly slave slave-trading, olic Church. his Holiness th allocution pu world, condem in slaves. Not nor more pow nunciation of

crime. Yet, i sibly describe, State in Ame olics, who sen tion of slaver censure of the which the Po of slaves for s other States. "If you be C your time and

out the pious

Yet you prefe -to voluntee thing that bel "If you be that slavery is Christianity, great and whatsoever; fellow-man as done by.' inconsistent v of slavery; sa already banis civilized Euro God's own g America, des

puny declaim

"How bitte

at perceivin papers that ou inhabit a the Irish to humanity to and was given in another owner into means becan if she had bu her. She d great God of they Irish? sneer at the here conque ity. The o Scanlan, ur name. And that he too fiendish cru protectors, f but on her

and family. "And this Irishmen, th wicked dec palliate, if burn with monster as gree to Irela stand by in and suppor monster's " 'Its name and nature blotted from

the world.'
"We cannot close our observations

upon the unseemly, as well as silly at-tacks you make upon the advocates of

abolition, without reminding you that you have borrowed this turn of thought

from the persons who opposed Catholic Emancipation in Ireland, or who were the pretended friends of the Catholics.

the custom of such persons to allege that

but for the 'violence' and misconduct' of

the agitators, and more particularly of

our chairman, the Protestants were about

to emancipate the Catholics gradually. It was the constant theme of the news-

paper press, and even of the speeches in the house of Parliament, that the vio-

lence and misconduct of the agitators prevented Emancipation. It was the burden of many pamphlets, and especi-ally of two, which were both written un-der the title of "Faction unmasked," by

Protestants of great ability; they asserted

themselves to be friends of Emancipation in the abstract, but they alleged it was impossible to grant Emancipation to per one whose leaders misconducted

themselves as the agitators did. They gratified their hatred to the Catholics, as you gratify your bad feelings towards the negroes, by abuse of the Catholic leaders as violent as yours is against the

abolitionists. But they deceived nobody

neither do you deceive anybody. Every human being perceives the futility and

folly of your attacks upon the abolition-ists, and understands that those attacks

are but the exhibition of rancor and mal.

ignity against the tried friends of human-

ity.

"You say that the abolitionists are fanatics and bigots; and especially entertain a virulent hatred and unchristian

zeal against Catholicity and the Irish.

We do not mean to deny nor do we wish

to conceal, that there are amongst the

abolitionists many wicked and calumniating enemies of Catholicity, and of the

Irish; especially in that most intolerant class, the Wesleyan Methodists; but the

best way to disarm their malice is not

by giving up to them the side of human ity, while you yourselves take the side

by giving up to them the side of human-ity, while you yourselves take the side of slavery; but, on the contrary, by taking a superior station of Christian virtue in the cause of benevolence and charity,

and in zeal for the freedom of all man

"We wish we could burn into you

souls the turpitude attached to the Irish

in America by Lord Morpeth's charge. Recollect that it reflects dishonor, not only upon you but upon the land of your

birth; there is but one way of effacing such disgrace, and that is by becoming

the most kindly towards the colored

population, and the most energetic in working out in detail, as well as in gen-

eral principle, amelioration of the state of the miserable bondsman.

"You tell us, indeed, that many clergy

men, and especially the Catholic clergy, are ranged on the side of the slave-holders. We do not believe the accusa

"The Catholic clergy may endure, but

slave-trading, is condemned by the Cath-olic Church. That most eminent man, slave training, olic Church. That most eminent his holiness the present Pope, has by an allocution published throughout the allocution published throughout the allocution published dealing and traffic

in slaves. Nothing can be more distinct. nor more powerful, than the Pope's de

inable form than his Holiness could pos-

which the Pope has so completely con-demned—namely, the diabolical raising

of slaves for sale, and selling them to

out the pious intentions of his Holines

Yet you prefer-oh, sorrow and shame

thing that belongs to the guilt of slavery

"If you be Christians at all, recollect that slavery is opposed to the first, the

highest, and the greatest principles of Christianity, which teach us to love the

great and good God above all things whatsoever; and next, to love our fellow-man as ourselves, which command

inconsistent with the horrors and crimes of slavery; sacred principles which have already banished domestic bondage from

civilized Europe; and which will also, in

God's own good time, banish it from America, despite the advocacy of such

puny declaimers as you are.

"How bitterly have we been afflicted

at perceiving by the American news-

papers that recently in the city which

you inhabit an opportunity was given to the Irish to exhibit benevolence and

humanity to a colored fellow-creature,

means became entitled to her freedom,

if she had but one friend to assert it for

her. She did find friends—may the great God of Heaven bless them—were they Irish? Alas! alas! not one. You

sneer at the sectaries. Behold how they

here conquer you in goodness and char

Scanlan, unhappily a thorough Irish

name. And he, it appears, has boasted that he took his revenge by the most

fiendish cruelty, not upon Lavina or her

protectors, for they were not in his power

ut on her unoffending father, mother,

The owner's name it seems was

and was given in vain. We allude to the

do unto others as we would be

These sacred principles are

-to volunteer your vindication of every-

nunciation

done by.

of that most abominable

Yet, it subsists in a more abom

ne of you must recollect that it was

of man being the another, with as tion, or repugnance ing of the beasts of is that fills us with —it is this that makes ves to believe that natal air in Ireland, ations on the earth dealing in slaves that day was, curi-ave trade in British at never was stained rading—Ireland that n offence against the land that never fitted or the traffic in blood

afflicting and heart-nink that so many of a should be so degen-gst the worst enemies olor. Alas! alas! we seed beyond doubt by stimony of Lord Morall blot that we would entered cutcheon of expatria-

igh of the genuine gst you to ask what it ou to do? It is this, pon you in the sacred never again to volunoppressor; not even, est, to vindicate that sonal slavery. ask you to assist in

in promoting the edu-men of color, and in the foolish feeling of t criminal selfishness white men treat the k you to assist in ob

men of color the full ghts and franchise of ever state he may inask you to exert your

ing to procure for the

specially where a man a freeman, is claimed k you to exert your ossible way to induce ncipate as many slaves Quakers in America ties for this purpose.

e Irish imitate them

sk you to exert your by you possibly can to internal slave trade of preeding of slaves for the most immoral and ever known in the were no other crime advocates, supporters merican slavery in the minals.

ask you to use every power to procure the by the Congress in the k you to use your best

el the Congress to re-

the petitions of the ; and, above all, the white advocates. isk you never to cease the crime of which worst enemies of the ffaced for ever!

ow you can do all these already answered that es; for you have said n is the law of Amerthen each of you to make up pinion. l franchise give your those who will assist

ruggle. ular government the t, and reason, and jus-and Christianity itself at instruments of legis ower—he has the eleof the greatest utility, hould not succeed he

t-soothing consolation ored to do great and can enjoy even in comfort of having mote benevolence and o allege that the Con from emancipating e general law. Each state has that power recincts; and there is convinced that Mar

w York, and long ago but for the diabolical g' (as you call it) slaves market of pestilence the sons of Irishmen em, risen to high dis-er in America. Why

nen and the sons of eir names in the bright napter of humanity and merican story? chairman ventures to attention of Irishmen

ench philosophers have years of experiment stands first among the s physical and bodily and Europe bear testi-ellectual capacity of ellectual capacity of Morpeth has demon-ritish Parliament the of the humbler classes ocial and family relaas fidelity of the Irish in glorious and prond splendor.

of Irishmen! descendf heart and affectionthink, oh! think only compassion on your reatures in America and of kindly help-prrows—scathe their with your countrymer y of horror against the cry of sympathy with ppressed— he dust slavery shall

"And this is the system which you, rishmen, through many folio pages of wicked declamation, seek at least to palliate, if not to justify. Our cheeks burn with shame to think that such a monster as Scanlan could trace his pedi-gree to Ireland. And yet, you, Irishmen, stand by in the attitude rather of friends and supporters than of impugners of the monster's cruelty. And you prefer to in every family.

and family.

string together pages of cruel and heart less sophistry in defence of he source of his crimes, rather than take part against him.

against him.

"Perhaps it would offend your fastidiousness if such a man were congred to a pickpocket or a felon. We respect your prejudices, and call him no reproachful name. It is indeed unnecessary.

"We conclude by conjuring you and all other Irishmen in America, in the name of your fatherland—in the name of humanity—in the name of the God of

name of your fatherland—in the name of humanity—in the name of the God of Mercy and Charity—we conjure you, Irishmen, and descendants of Irishmen, to abandon for ever all defence of the heinous negro slavery system. Let it no more be said that your feelings are made as a church by the air of America you can. so obtuse by the air of America you can not feel this truth—this plain truth that one man cannot have any property in another man. There is not one man of you who does not recognise that principle in his own person. Yet we per-ceive—and this agonises us almost to madness—that you, boasting an Irish descent, should, without the instigation of any pecuniary or interested motive, but out of the sheer and single love of wickedness and crime, come forward as the volunteer defenders of the most de-grading species of human slavery. Woe! Woe! Woe!

"There is one consolation still amid "There is one consolation still amid the pulsations of our hearts. There are —there must be, genuine Irishmen in America—men of sound heads and Irish hearts who will assist us to wipe off the foul stain that Lord Morpeth's proven charge has inflicted on the Irish charac-ter—who will hold out the hand of fellowship, with a heart in that hand, to every honest man of every caste and color-who will sustain the cause of hu manity and honor, and scorn the paltry advocates of slavery—who will show that the Irish heart is, in America, as benevolent and as replete with charitable

worst shape. The Americans attempt to palliate their iniquity by the futile excuse of personal interest; but the Irish, who have not even that futile excuse, and yet justify slavery, are utterly inde-

"Once again-and for the last timewe call upon you to come out of the councils of the slave-owners, and at all events to free yourselves from participating in their guilt.

"Irishmen, I call on you to join in crushing slavery, and in giving liberty to

very man of every caste, creed, and color. "DANIEL O'CONNELL, Chairman of the Committee

The Liberator, in moving the adoption of the address, stated that it was his own composition every word of it (hear, "The Catholic clergy may endure, the they assuredly do not encourage the lent chairman whilst negarities slaveowners. We have, indeed, heard it slaveowners. We that the clergymen layer the control of t hear), and was dictated to their excel

catholic clergyman is a slaveowner. At all events, every Catholic knows how distinctly slave holding, and, especially self, proclamation money, amidst loud

#### THE BEROINES OF THE CHURCH. A Warm Tribute to our Sisterhoods.

The painful pictures of suffering and death, printed in the daily papers, are relieved by the heroism of both nuns and priests. A Catholic priest, speaking of the heroes and heroines of the Church, very truly remarks that you will not find them among the queens of fashion. Neither have they places in the assemblsibly describe, in the traffic which still exists in the sale of slaves from one State in America to another. What, lies where women are clamorous about then, are we to think of you, Irish Cathights and wrongs. The homes of elegant ease are not their dwelling, and the bewildering eloquence of human passion olics, who send us an elaborate vindica-tion of slavery, without the slightest censure of that hateful crime—a crime is to them a foreign tongue. They are not among the throng who seek a "Misnot among the throng who seek a "Mission" and "a field of labor." God chose their mission and called them to it, and at the sound of His dear voice they rose other States.
"If you be Catholics, you should devote up gladly saying, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" your time and best exertions to working

Come with us to the plague stricken cities of our land. The strong spirit of desolation is there: the rich have fled from the tainted atmosphere; the streets echoing with the din of traffic and populous with an ever shifting crowd are silent and deserted. Death is ruler, and all things bear the impress of his seal.

The priests are there—they are always there in the thick of danger. But the are only a handful already overworked, hastening from one death-bed to another, preparing the frightened, trembling soul to go to judgment. And the plague earches them out also and strikes them

down at their post.
Who will aid them in their ministrations of mercy? Oh! thank God! the Sisters of Charity have heard the wail of the stricken cities; and the Sisters of Mercy, and the "valiant daughters of St. Dominie," and have hastened to their re-lief. Oh! what a task is theirs! The dead and the dying are all around them men women, children and tender babie pestilence spreads and their work mul-tiplies; they do not falter. And some of them are young and fair, and have left case of the girl 'Lavina,' who was a slave in another state, and brought by her owner into that of Ohio—she by that their happy homes and loving kindred, and fame, and rank and fortune, for this dreadful life of risk and privation.

But hush! one of them has fallen victim to her charity—and another, and another—and now but a few are left. But still, thank God, for new voices are singing his praise in Heaven. And shed no tears for them; but rather rejoice, as ye place upon their graves the virgin's illy garland and the martyr's crown of blood-red roses.

I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get a medi-cine or doctor to cure me until I used cine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time.—A DISTINGUISHED LAWYER CF WAYNE Co., N. Y.

A Cure for Sore Throat. Mrs. Wm. Allen, of Acton, speaks highly of Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a household remedy for colds, sore throat, stiff neck, croup, etc., as well as for burns, scalds, and other injuries of common occurrence

THE MARVELLOUS CASE OF MISS BALTER-

Our Lady Immaculate of Lourdes Performs an instant and Complete

The wonderful cure of Agnes Balter, of No. 57 North Spencer street, Lafayette, Ind., is one of the most extraordinary events of the age. We may not live in the day of miracles, but we meet with facts seemingly as strange as miracles, and, in the case of Miss Baltar, find the counterpart of the healings of the sick, the blind and lame, when Jesus was here among men. It was six weeks ago yesterday that Miss Balter was suddenly cured of a severe illness with which she had been afflicted for eight years. Her sickness had attracted the attention and skill of a dozen or more physicians. She had been treated by a number of our city physicians, as well as experts from Toledo and St. Louis, all of whom pronounced her incurable. Her last physician was Dr. S. T. Yount, who attended her for nearly three years past. The miraculous cure has attracted the at-tention of thousands everywhere, and she is in daily receipt of letters from every direction inquiring into the case. His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has sent her a special Pontifical Benediction, which she expects to receive in a few days. been visited by hundreds at her home on Spencer street, and is kept

emotions as in any other came of face of the earth.

"We conclude. The spirit of democratic liberty is defied by the continuance of Negro slavery in the United States. The United States themselves are degraded below the most uncivilized nations by the atrocious inconsistency of talking of atrocious inconsistency of talking of a traceious inconsistency of talking of atrocious inconsistency of talking of atroci neighbor's but kindly returned to her home and grantel the Times an audi-

"I was taken ill December 4, 1875," she said. "I was sixteen years old, and had gone to St. Francis' Convent, at Batesville, Ind., and had been there only a week when I was prostrated by an attack of cerebro spinal meningitis I was ill two weeks at the convent. I wanted to come home, because there were eighty girls there at the convent, and I did not want them to get the disease. I wanted my mother to take me home, but the doctor said the trip would kill me. I was brought home, but was unconscious nearly all the distance. The spasms set in right away, and I had such a fever that for three days they kept me in ice, and thought I was dead. For three months I was unconscious. Then became better, got up and was around for a couple of months. During that time I went to church twice. Then I was again prostrated, and since that time up to the day of my cure was neverable to walk—could not move and was per-fectly helpless. For weeks I would take

no food whatever.

Dr. Yount stated to the Times that the young lady would have convulsions lasting constantly as long as two weeks, and more. Her body and limbs would be drawn up so that only her head and heels would touch the bed. It was a horrible sight. Even in her quietest moods she was in a constant tremor and shook the bedding.

"I partially lost my eye-sight," con-tinued Miss Balter, "and could not dis-

tinguish any person during the last three months of my sickness. A year ago I had spasms constantly for six weeks, and that as repeated this fall, during which time

"Had you given up all hopes of recov-

ery?"
"Oh, no, indeed; I always felt that I would get well. I believe in miracles wrought by the wonderful water from the fountain of Our Lady of Lourdes, and when last spring Josie Kinsman went to Europe with her parents, I could hardly wait for her to return and bring me some of the water. I waited four moaths for it, When I got the water-only about a half pint-we commenced a nine days

"Who participated?" "Members of the St- Boniface German Catholic Church; the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum children; St. Bonitace school children and the Ursuline Sisters, the St. Francis Hospital Sisters, and a num-ber of my friends. I took no medicine during the nine days. The water would be taken as drops, and it was also used to anoint me. The first day I had great pain in my head. On the second day I was very nervous. The third I had pains in my limbs, and they would jerk and twist about a great deal. On the fourth and fifth days the pain in my head increased. On the sixth day I was unconscious. On the seventh I could scarcely talk, and on the eighth day I was very weak. morning of the ninth at seven o'clock I was taken to St. Boniface Church, on Ninth street. During the nine days Miss Kinsman came to see me every day. The

prayer was repeated each day. "What was it?" "Be thou blessed, O most pure Virgin, who didst deign to appear in the grotto of Lourdes, as many as eighteen times, resplendent with light, sweetness and beauty, and to say to the humble and simple child, who contemplated thee in

"I AM THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION!" "Be thou blessed for the extraordinary favors which the Holy Church has rendered thee. We conjure thee to pray for the Sovereign Pontiff and for Agnes Balter, and to realize the hopes of peace which the Immaculate

"What was your condition on the ninth "I was helpless as a child, and my hands were cold as ice. On the seventh day Dr. Yount called, and he thought I they went to work to construct new and elaborate systems of their own; and these two hundred "exhaustive digests"

could not live long. I told him I had of metaphysical doctrine," as the Bishop not taken his medicine for several days, and I told him of the water of Lourdes. They took me to church, and I fainted several times on the way. I had a spasm in church. There were several hundred people there, many of whom he is the several in construction.

Telegrams have noticed a special blessing granted by Our Holy Father the Pope to Miss Agnes Balter, of Lafayette, Ind. The following account, given in the Lafayette Sunday Times of December 2d, chronicles one more, in addition to the multitude, equally marvelous, that continues to be wrought by devotion and use of the water of the Sacred Fountain of Our Lady of Lorder than 1 to the said, 40h, there were worse than she who were cured, and Agnes will get well. They got me on my knees. Mass was said and I received communion, as did all the rest who had been keeping the nine days of prayer with me. I had a shawl wrapped around me, and tried to move, but could not. My ousin began to cry. She thought may be I would not get well. Then she said, 40h, there were several hundred people there, many of whom had been keeping the nine days of prayer with me. I had a shawl wrapped around me, and tried to move, but could not. My ousin began to cry. She thought may be I would not get well. Then she said, 40h, there were several hundred people there, many of whom had been keeping the nine days of prayer with me. I had a shawl wrapped around me, and tried to move, but could not. My ousin began to cry. She thought may be I would not get well. Then she said, 40h, there were worse than she who were cured, and Agnes will get well. They got me on my knees. addition to the multitude, equally many velous, that continues to be wrought by devotion and use of the water of the Sacred Fountain of Our Lady of Lourdes: Prayers. I looked up and my eyes rested on the Sacred Heart. It was the first thing I saw, and just then all my first thing I saw, and just then all my pain disappeared. I had no more ner-yousness. I walked down the steps vousness. I walked down the backward. The people were a and did not believe I could walk. Schultz held on to me and would not let me go, fearing I would fall. She trem-bled with fear. Finally, when they let with fear. Finally, when they let me I stood alone. Then they bego of me I stood alone. Then they be-gan to cry for joy. I did not need the chair. 'What shall we do with it?' they asked. 'I don't want it. I can walk without it.' So they wheeled it out and I walked."

"Have you felt ill since?" "No. I am perfectly well. I gained thirteen pounds in five weeks, and I work about the house. Sweeping the rooms and doing kitchen work is a pleas-

rooms and doors attenden work is a pleasure," said she, laughing heartily.

Miss Balter will go to Terre Haute this week to visit her sister. In reply to a question, she stated that she had not been fatigued by the almost incessant conversation, and the numerous calls of her friends and other curious persons. "I have had to tell the story over hundreds of times," she said. "Yes, they have been curious about my faith, but it never wavered."

#### ARE THEY SINCERE!

Catholic Review.

For twenty years or more our Protestant friends have been advocating the cause of Christian Union. Every passing year they have become more and more convinced of the terribly disastrous effects of the divisions which exist among "brethren" calling themselves Christians. They have deplored, and do still profess to deplore, the spirit of disintegration which, in spite of their efforts to the contrary, has gone on dividing and sub-dividing the various sects until their name is literally legion. Yet they seem to be no nearer to actual union than they were when the subject first began to agitated. True, they have their union meetings of clergy and laity; their "love feasts"; their "Christian Union associa-tions;" their "Evangelical Alliances"; tions:" their "Pan-Anglican Synods"; their "Ecu-menical Councils," and what not; and they descant on the beauties and the fervor of the most sincere and earnest converts; and it is really affecting to see how even some of our staid Episcopalian brethren, who are sometimes accused of being "as exclusive as Catholics," not only open their arms to an affectionate embrace and the kiss of peace, to the brethren of the "sects," but even admit them to their communion; as the Rev. Philips Brooks, the popular rector of Trinity Church, Boston, is said to have done to the Unitarian brethren, on occa-sion of the dedication of his church, and if we recollect aright, at one meeting of the Eyangelical Alliance in New York some of the distinguished clergymen

of the English Church-shall we say ostentatiously? united in communion with some of their brethren of other denominations. But what has been the final outcome? Have they united? stand, and do we hear of any successful effort to form a comprehensive Church? We do not. And why not? Either the differences which separate the various sects of Protestant Christendom are esential or they are not essential. If they are essential, it is, of course, absurd-it is a mere mockery, to talk about union. But if they are not essential, why should they delay to sink their non-essential differences and come together in a com-pact body, presenting, what is sometimes so earnestly advocated by popular union orators, "a united front—a solid phalanx —against infidelity on the one hand and Romanism on the other?" It were really amusing were it not so sad, to see the brethren of this "happy family," on the one hand, stoutly protesting that the differences which separate them are non-essential, while, on the other, they continue to adhere to their several separate organizations with all the tenacity of men who esteem even their shibboleths as the very essence of the Gospel. Now, this is certainly a very strange and anomalous condition of things. These men are not fools. Many of them are men are not loois. Many of them are intelligent and comparatively learned, and have spent their lives, perhaps, in studying their subjects. What is the difficulty? Why, is it that men who seem to be so intelligent and so much in earnest should fail to accomplish what they all acknowlto accomplish what they all acknowledge is so important and even essential to the consistency and integrity of the Christian profession? We have been struck with a passage in a recent address of the Protestant Bishop of Rhode Island bearing on this very subject. He says: "It is impossible, in the nature of things, that elaborated definitions of doctrine, constructed according to the prevailing philosophy of any particular age, should continue to carry the same weight and retain the same significance generation after generation. This may not be true in respect to a formula like the Apostles' Creed, which is a statement of facts and not a system of hermeneutics; but it must be so whenever the attempt is made to formulate a complete and exhaustive digest of metaphysical doc-trines, as was attempted on some two hundred different occasions soon after Conception excited in the breasts of the Faithful. Amen." When men abandoned the divine authority of the Church and the faith which had been established by her infallible tribunal,

pally instrumental in constructing them, to a most bitter and unrelenting warfare of contending sects and parwarfare of contending sects and par-ties. The Bishop very properly re-marks: "The attempt was made to erect a Church upon the basis of an elaborate compend of entological postulates and deductions and philosophical inferences from detached texts of Scripture which should leave nothing unsolved, whether as regards the actions or the motives and eternal designs of the Almighty, called eternal designs of the Almighty, called a strange misnomer a "Confession of Faith;" and this complicated system was then declared to be identical with the Gospel which the Apostles preached, so that they must stand or fall together; and in process of time they did fall to-gether, and great was the fall thereof." Yes, and they must all fall together Episcopalians as well as the rest, for they are all in the same boat. They have no cohesive power, no permanent foundation to rest upon. They can not argue upon any common principles of belief. It is impossible, because they have no divine authority, no intallible tribunal for deciding the essentials of the faith. The principle is so plain and simple that it is strange our Protestant friends cannot see it, or, if seeing it, as we are persuaded many of them do, that they cannot prevail upon themselves to accept and act upon it. A divine revelation, such as Christianity claims to be, couched in human language, must have a divine interpreter, an infallible tribua divine interpreter, an infallible tribunal for deciding disputes and ending
controversies. The more you look at the
subject, in all its bearings, the more will
you see that the divine, infallible authority of the Papacy in the Catholic Church
is the only adequate, cohesive power of
the unity of the Church; and, therefore,
the only clear way out of the difficulties the only clear way out of the difficulties which now surround our Protestant friends. Abandon that power and there

#### PROTESTANT MINISTERS . ON ADULTEROUS MARRIAGES.

is, absolutely, no logical stopping place, no rest for the soles of our feet, short of the dismal, dreary precincts of blank in-

(From the New York Sun.)

fidelity and athei

The Tribune for some time past has been publishing at great length the opinions of clergymen, lawyers, and others in regard to divorce. They all agree that divorces have become so frequent as to constitute a serious, if not an alarming evil, but there is not a like agreement among them as to the best or most feas-

ible way of curing the disease.

The subject is also attracting very general attention among the different religious communions. The late Pastoral letter of the Roman Catholic B shops dealt with it in the uncompromising way which the doctrine of that Church re-quires, and which Protestantism refuses to adopt. The Catholic religion tolerates no divorce. A lawful marriage is only dissoluble by death, whether it was perdissolution by a Catholic or a Protestant clergyman, or by a civil magistrate merely. A man may have been divorced under the laws of the State, but no Roman Catholic priest can marry him again so long as the wife from whom he was so divorced is living. Whether the State law in regard to divorce is as loose as that of Rhode Island, or as strict as that of New York, it makes no difference to that Church, except so far as it has a general interest in public morals, for it pays

no heed to any divorce. Protestantism, however, admits and recognizes divorce for adultery, and even the most bitter Protestant opponents of the divorce laws, the Rev. Dr. Bacon, for Have they formed a common creed which all are invited to adopt? Have they constructed a platform on which all can Dr. Bacon only advocates uniformity of Dr. Bacon only advocates uniformity the divorce laws of the States, publicity of divorce proceedings, representation of the State in every divorce suit, and restoration of the two-fold form of divorce that from bed and board, or separation merely without the privilege of re-mar-riage, and that from the bonds of matrimony, where the innocent party may marry again.

says, more ver, that even if the State has loose divorce laws, the Churcher ought not to give them religious sanction by marrying people who have been im-properly divorced. "The law which the burch administers is the law of Christ are his words; "and when the State de-clares that to be lawful marriage which Christ declares to be adultery, it must count on finding the Church taking sides with the Master."
As a matter of fact, however, and as

Dr. Bacon acknowledges, the divorced people find little difficulty in getting ministers to marry them to new mates. They are not forced to go before a civil magistrate, whose simple duty is to obe the State law, They can easily obtain the religious ceremony, though the minister who performs it may convict him "An adulterous couple," says Dr.

Bacoc, can find "reputable ministers of any desired Protestant denomination, either in New England or out of it who, for a ten dollar bill," will pronounce them husband and wife "in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ." Nor does he know of any case where this "transaction has brought the culprit under any formal censure from his brethren or superi-

It seems to us, therefore, that before this religious opposition to the divorce laws goes further, it is imperative that the Churches should stop marrying "adulterous couples." The marriage re-form must begin in the Church, which stulcifies itself when it denounces divor ces for lesser grounds than adultery as sinful, and yet permits its ministers to marry the divorced, and to admit them to the Communion. When it has "given the State to understand that, whatever acts are entered on the statute book, the law which the Church administers is the law of Christ," then, and only then, can it consistently wage a religious war against divorce laws.

The Roman Catholic Church permits no divorce, and will sanction the marriage of no person divorced while the div-orced husband or wife is living. If the Protestant Churches deem divorce, ex-

cept for adultery, contrary to the law of Christ, let them likewise live up to their doctrine, and refuse to marry people

decrine, and refuse to marry people divorced on other grounds. It is for the Churches, first of all, to preserve the sanctity of marriage. Their failure to do that and the growth of religious infidelity are the great causes of the prevalence of divorces now so much lan aented.

#### THE NEWLY BORN.

As I sat alone in my chamber one dark and stormy night, I fell to musing about an infant's soul—whence it comes, of what it is formed, and how it is united to the heady, and as I mused it directly what it is formed, and how it is united to the body; and as I mused I dropped asleep. Suddenly I thought I was in a splendid palace; its floor was polished marble that shone like glass; its ceiling was so high that it seemed to be above the clouds, but I could trace upon it carriers and pointings of most exquisite carvings and paintings of most exquisite forms and colors; the hall was so vast that I could not see the walls on either side, but all around me on the marble pavement were beautiful images and ornaments of silver and gold, and fountains were playing, and jets of light were streaming from branches of gold and crystal. Above, it was all one blaze of light, yet I could see no luminous body, nor any artificial source from which the lustre came. Far down the hall—as tar as my eye could reach—and stretching up from the pavement to the dome, were bands of angels with shining faces and pure white wings, some with trumpets of silver, some with harps of gold, and some with instruments that I had never seen, and the music of which was sweeter than any I had ever heard. I fairly cried for joy as I listened to the sweet sounds that came from that beautiful choir. Presently I saw in the distance a pure, bright flame, which grew brighter and brighter, and gradually er and brighter, and grashaped itself into a throne and dazzling. It was so bright I could not look upon it, but turned away my eyes. When I ventured again to glance that way, I saw what seemed to be a little speck of white floating toward me upon a beam from this throne, and as I looked it grew and spread itself till I beheld a dove, with soft, white wings, pure as snow, flying gently into my very arms. Overjoyed I put out my hands to clasp it, when from the angelic bands there came a burst of music louder and sweeter than before-the lights went out, the palace disappeared—all was silent and dark, and I was sitting

alone in my chamber.

It was a dreary night. The wind was blowing, the rain was falling, and the blinds swung and rattled as if they would break from their hinges. Presently I heard a noise like a gentle tracking or the window. I list need for a line or the window. I list need for a line or the window. ping on the window; I listened for a moment and thought it was a gust of wind. Soon it came again, tap, tap,—tap, tap till wondering what it could mean, and half trembling with fear, I rose and went to the window. There is saw what seemed in the darkness to be a birl flapping its wings and dashing its bill against the pane. In a moment I perceived it was the same sweet dove that I had seen in the palace hall. I opened the window and took it in:

Come in, come in, my protty dove; How cam's: thou here From that fair land of light and love To this so drear?

"God sent me from my home above To this so drear, And bade me with His own pure love Thy heart to cheer."

Come to my heart, my pretty dove And take thy rest; Come, nestle here with God's own love Upon my breast.

"I'll fold my wings upon thy breast Although defiled; I'll nestle here and be at rest As God's own child;

"I've left my Father's house awhite To dwell with thee, To cheer thee with thy Father's smiles, Thy child to be; 'I'll stay with thee, come good, come til

No more to roam; Obedient, till my Father's will Shall call me home." I woke and found it was a dream; and yet it was not all a dream, for the joy of my dream remained, and I folded to my breast the pure, sweet gift of Heaven.

Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes : "Dur ing ten years active practice I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, Since Northrop & Ly-mau's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda came under my notice, I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction, and is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family almost as a beverage during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscalar or nervous system."

#### He Speaks From Experience.

R. N. Wheeler, of Everton, some six years ago was attacked with a severe form of inflammation of the lungs, leaving him with a severe cough. He speaks highly of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which cured him, the complaint not hav-ing troubled him since.

Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, which entirely cured meafter a tew applications." Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has be-come celebrated, unprincipled persons are imitating it. Get the genuine.

No other medicine has won for itself uch universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Saratparilla. It is the best combination of vegetable blood purifiers, with the lodide of Potassium and Iron, ever offered to the public.

QUICK TRANSIT from a state of feeble-ness, bodily languor, and nervous irritability—induced by dyspepsis—to a condition of vigor and physical comfort follows the use of the standard regulating lows the use of the standard regulating tonic and stomachic, Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which speedily conquers Indigestion, Constipation, Bilious Complaints, and Female Complaints, purifies the Blood, and reinforces the vital energy. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundes St. das St.

The Catholic Mecord Published Weekly at 486 Richmond Stree London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COPFEY, Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher 4 Proprietor.

Ottawa Agency: P. J. Coffey, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St. RATES PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00; hree Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten opies, \$12.50. Payable in every case in Advertising rates made known on appli-

cation.

Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Bishops of Ottawa, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergymen throughout the Dominion. All correspondence addressed to the Publisher will receive prompt attention.

Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopned. paper can be stopped.
Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their ormer post office.

### Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1883.

There are, indeed, days of gladness and good tidings. They are days of joy in heaven, and peace on earth to men of good will. They are days that speak of the infinite love and mercy of a God towards a fallen and degraded race, days that commemorate the coming of Christ the Saviour in infancy's loving and winsome form. There is now truly gladness and peace amongst men-for whatever their delinquencies, however long and obdurate their disregard of their Maker and His laws, there is at Christmastide an upturning of the heart to God and a seeking of his Christ. We pity the man on whom Christmas, with all its celestial influences and happy associations, exercises no power for good. No human intellect can indeed measure the depth of the divine mercy, but man may and should acknowledge in the Incarnation of Christ the most wondrous of divine works and the greatest of His mercies. The great St. Thomas asks if God could create greater and more perfect things than those which He has created, and, though this great doctor answers in the affirmative, he excepts three things-1st, the Incarnation of the Word, 2nd, the Maternity of the Holy Virgin, and 3rd, the beatitude of Heaven-for, is it not self-evident that God could not make a more perfect man than a Man-God, a more perfect mother than the mother of a God, a more complete beatitude than the beatitude of His own vision and possession.

The Incarnation is, therefore, the greatest of all the works of God-infinitely greater than the creation of the universe, for the distance between God and man is infinitely greater than the distance between creation and nothingness.

In this mystery of the Incarnation we behold the fulfilment of the prophecy of Aggeus, "Yet one little while and I will move the heaven and the earth, and the sea and the dry land. And I will move all nations, and the desired of all nations shall come and I will fill the house with glory, saith the Lord of Hosts; great shall be the glory of this last house more than the first, saith the Lord of Hosts."-(Aggeus II, 7-10.)

What were the purposes of the Incarnation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ? Four principal and fundamental purposes may be assigned for this manifestation of infinite mercy: 1st, Our Blessed Lord came to redeem us from the dominion of sin and the dominion of Satan. 2nd, To show us by example our nature. 4th, God the Son assumed the humble life of the flesh to touch our hearts more efficaciously and lead us to God.

St. Ambrose declares that he assumed the weakness of infancy that we might be invested with the fortitude of manhood; to be wrapped in swaddling clothes, that we might be are to us an example most efficacious in freed from the chains of death; to be its nature as to the manner by which we laid in a manger that we might find | are to reach the end of all our desiresplace on his altars. This Mighty God, continues the same saint, made himself poor to enrich us by his very poyerty. His poverty is our inheritance, his weakness our strength.

To arrive at a just and profitable conception of the immense benefit of the Incarnation, let us ask and reply man? What doth he become? To what doth he unite himself in this mystery, and why doth he so that path it is our duty to continue thereunite himsels? Who is it that on; if not it is an urgent, instant duty to

God himself who comes down from of the peace of Christ in Heaven to redeem mankind from that great evil which darkens the intelhighest faculties, and blasts the best men, will not, cannot disturb us if we aspirations of souls made to the hold fast to the grace of our Lord Jesus mage and likeness of their sover- Christ, eign Lord and Creator.

Behold the immense benefit of the Incarnation in the self-humiliation of Christ Jesus our Lord! What doth the Son of God become? He is made flesh, that we, who sin by the flesh, may be saved by the flesh.

To whom doth the Divine Word anite itself? To sinful man-to the begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him may not perish, but may have life everlasting."

Why, indeed, did Go i the Son become man? He became man to save us from sin and death and heil. Our Lord Jesus Christ by his Incarnation restored to the world the happiness of heaven, and to sinful man he gave an angelie or rather divine dignity. For the beloved apostle tells us that he gave us power to become children of God. How admirable, O Lord, are thy ways! In this divine mystery thou dost give us an object for the exercise of the highest virtues-of faith, by which divine virtue we believe that God became man, that an infant wrapped in swaddling clothes is the Creator and Redeemer of the world; of hope, for who could despair of salvation from a God who annihilated His very majesty to save us ; of charity, for who could refuse to love with his whole heart a God, who not only became man, but whose sole delight is to be with the children of men; of religion, whereby we adore the Holy and Undivided Trinity in the Person of the Infant at Bethlehem: of justice, for did not that divine Son give His very life's blood for the redemption of our sins; of patience, for did he not suffer with resignation the unheard-of sufferings which culminated in his crucifixion; of obedideath-even to the death of the cross; of humility, in that he who is Master

Such being the causes and results of the accomplishment of the Incarnation of the Word, with how much diligence, with what heroic love. should Christians devote themselves to the service of God through Christ Jesus, our Mediator, our Savior, and our High Priest, who is, in a word, the way, the truth, and the life. It is, indeed, a duty incumbent upon us to approach with great confidence the throne of His grace whence flow cross between heaven and earth, averted from sinful man the anger of his heavenly Father-man who, even now, daily demands his crucifixion by sins of the blackest die. Upon our altars He pours out His most precious blood to honor his Eternal Father, to expiate our sins, to propitiate God in our favor and to obtain peace for his ungrateful children.

of the slaves of sin.

Our Divine Redeemer is the High Priest who offers an acceptable thanks giving in our name. He is the very gate of heaven whence proceed light and grace into eternal glory.

He is the way, the truth, and the life. He opened Heaven which had been closed by sin: He points out the way to that eternal home by the teachings of His Church. He moreover infuses into our that Church which is our guide in the everlasting and undivided happiness.

Jesus Christ is truth itself, for He is God, and is the witness of all that His Heavenly Father promised and gave to the world, and He is the guide of his pure and Holy Spouse, the Church, in the path of truth.

He is the life of the world, for does not His Holy Spirit proclaim it in the Sacred to the question, Who is it that in the Scripture. He that shall find me, shall mystery of the Incarnation becometh | find life and shall have salvation from the Lord. It is therefore clear that without Christ Jesus we cannot walk in the path of truth or of life eternal. If we are on becometh man? It is the only enter thereon under the guidance of our we find Mr. O'Sullivan further stat-

consubstantial with the Father. It is that can keep us from the enjoyment great evil which darkens the intel-lect, perverts the will, disturbs the and disasters which are the lot of sinful

Our salvation has many enemies. But its most powerful and persistent enemy finds refuge and encouragement within ourselves, our own passions, which thus emboldened, insist upon a gratification that must end in ruin. To overcome these passions, to make them fully and constantly subject to desire for salvation, let us place ourselves under the shadow of our very slime of the earth. "For God so Lord Jesus, or rather let us seek refuge loved the world as to give His only within his Sacred Heart. There indeed we shall be freed from the dangers which afflict so many souls, embitter so many lives-freed from thoughts and desires which subvert the peace and imperil the salvation of so many men. Within that Sacred Heart we shall be guarded against the spares of Satan, the falsehood of the world and the tyranny of passion.

We shall live and move in Christ Jesus and through Christ Jesus. To us he will vouchsafe that life-for the enjoyment of which he made us out of nothing-the life whereof he is the delight-the glory and the crown-that life of which every happy Christmas spent here below is the prelude and foretaste.

#### MR. O'SULLIVAN'S LETTER.

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. D. A. O'Sullivan, barrister, of Toronto, on the school question, with special reference to the University difficulty.

We beg to direct attention to cer tain of the opinions formulated, and to certain propositions advanced by

our correspondent. We premise by subscribing to his statement that "it is useless to ask what we can never get, and what, if we did get, would be impracticable," but while subscribing to this statement we must add that it is our purpose, and the purpose of those who think with us on this subject, to agitate for the construction of a Catholic school system on the very same ence, in that we see him obedient to footing as the public school system. Mr. O'Sullivan declares that in the face of such a demand the legislature of All became, for our sakes, the slave will tell us to provide the ratepayers and the revenue. We can tell him and the legislature too that we are able to do both. We desire that all Catholics should be made supporters of Catholic schools, and that such a portion of the legislative grant for educational purposes as our population and the number as well as efficiency of our schools might entitle us, be devoted to Catholic educational purposes. From the two sources of municipal taxation and legislative aid there would be not copiously and perennially streams of only money enough forthcoming to mercy and benediction. He is the provide our people with good ele. men which any country should delight to be provide our people with good ele. men which any country should delight to be provided our people with good ele. same Christ who, raised upon the mentary schools, but also with intermediate and collegiate institutions properly equipped and in adequate number. We need not again call attention to the fact that the Catholic population in this Province is rapidly increasing, so rapidly that before many years it will have reached the cept to fully equipped institutions, Now, we ask, if, from what our correspondent knows of the zeal and self- any strength in his argument that able and ready and willing to do for Catholic education in Upper Canada requisite, an important, nay, essential what one half their number of Pro- requisite to procure and retain such testants do in Lower Canada for Pro- strength. But the main strength, the way of salvation. 3rd, Because and pardon—and by which we may enter testant educational training in that the abiding power and efficiency of Province? We may, we know, be any such institution must spring the people. Should the Lords persist in told that the Protestants of Lower Canada are a rich and powerful body, founders and promoters. Mr. O'Suiwhile our Upper Canadian Catholics livan knows that in our Catholic are in most cases poor and strugsouls the grace to obey the precepts of gling. This fact we admit, but our zeal and a self-sacrifice at work that people will not be always poor and to these institutions is worth more way of salvation. His most holy life upon struggling. Many of them have than the wealth so often unwisely earth as well as his sufferings and death already acquired affluence, and all, it must be conceded are ever ready at our Catholic colleges in Ontario, in the call of their pastors to do their the face of discouragement and diffiduty by the institutions of religion | culty of the most obdurate character, and education. Zeal for religion makes up for absence of wealth. noble work. But while knowing Under the most serious disadvan- this Mr. O'Sullivan proceeds to say : tages, with very many difficulties and persistent opposition to encoun-

To return to the communication,

done wonders in the very matter of

education, far more positis ponendis,

than any other body in the land.

Can we not then reasonably expect

that, with legislation at once equit-

able and protective, they will be able

to do much more?

in Ontario wherein any such proposition as that of taxing Protestants One of the radical evils of the present school system of Ontario is that system in which they do not and cannot believe. It is now proposed to remove this evil, not to create a new one. Coming to the university question, we are glad to perceive that our correspondent gives the University of Toronto its due place, that of copestone of the public school structure of the Province. But what, from him again on the subject. we ask, of the Catholic separate school system, defective as it is now, but complete as it ought and will, we trust, be? Mr. O'Sullivan answers, and, we must say, we marvel at the answer coming from him, "a Catholic university is an impossibility in Ontario. Have we not heard of Kensington, of the failure in Dublin that of a grave political mistake. under a Newman and a Woodlock. the talk about a United States University?" From his proposition that a Catholic university in Ontario is an impossibility we dissent in toto. and inconclusive, and (2) that the There is no analogy whatever between the cases of Kensington and Dublin and that of al Catholic university in this Province. In fact Britain's legal recognition was from the beginning persistently refused of the crime laid to his charge, the these institutions and they could not of course withstand the discountenance of Parliament. In this Province, on the other hand, we have two colleges endowed with university privileges, and no legislature of Onta- sides recognized as a just punishment rio would refuse any other Catholic for crimes as grave and heinous as institution of learning which might desire these similar privileges. large felt itself the better for being What should, however, be done, in our rid of him. At the worst, therefore, estimation, is to utilize one or the poor O'Donnell was the unauthorized other of the university charters we executioner of society. But is it by now have and secure the affiliation any means certain that O'Donnell was of all the Catholic colleges of the guilty of murder? We fail to see it.

possessing these charters. national Catholic university in the of young Carey, who several times United States is not, as Mr. O'Sulli. in the course of his testimony contravan would seem to intimate, mere dicted himself. In any case the govtalk. The matter is now and has ernment lost, by refusing to reprieve been for some time under serious O'Donnell, a grand opportunity of difficulties in the way, but these His execution will nowise strengthen difficulties will, it is to be hoped, be its hands, while the commutation of there are Catholic colleges in the the violence of its enemies. United States with university powers from which any man might well be proud to hold a degree. They have given the neighboring republic Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Joseph Chamlight to honor; men who compare of the franchise at the next session, both favorably with any of the alumni of in great Britain and Ireland. The Mar-Canadian colleges, not excepting the quis of Hartington, on the other hand, University of Toronto itself.

We fully concur in Mr. O'Sullivan's view that a power to confer Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain, howdegrees is not to be handed over exgratifying figure of a half million. and that a degree in arts should party. It may therefore be taken for mean something. But we fail to see granted that any measure for the extensacrifice of our people, are they not wealth is the main source of university strength. Wealth is no doubt a from the zeal and self-sacrifice of its institutions of learning there is a wasted on others. He knows that have done and are doing a truly "The income of a million dollars is not enough to support the Univerter and overcome, they have already sity of Toronto; what supports the difficult to draw an inference if the income be wanting." We consider

of government that he knows of can That university has done, we admit, be fairly called upon to suprort good service in its own sphere, many their own and a separate school sys- of its graduates are a credit to the tem at the same time. He cannot institution itself and to the country have seen anything in our argument at large. But its results are not in favor of a Catholic school system commensurate with its cost to the country. We are not authorized to speak for any college, but for the for Catholic schools is laid down. only Catholic college of Ontario exercising university powers, the College of Ottaws, we challenge Mr. Catholies are taxed in support of a O'Sullivan or any one else to show that its degrees are not as valuable as even those of Toronto University. and that its graduates and alumni cannot compare with those of any institution, denominational or nondenominational, in the land.

> Our friend has, we fear, a bad case in hand, but we will be glad to hear

THE EXECUTION OF O'DONNELL.

The hanging of poor O'Donnell was, under the circumstances, a cruel act on the part of a powerful government, and cannot be fairly looked on in any other light than Two things were made quite clear during the trial; (1) that the evidence adduced by the Crown for his conviction was singularly weak judge seemed to think, nay, to be fully convinced, that his office was to procure the condemnation of O'Donnell. Admitting, for a moment,

the latter to have been really guilty

case was one specially calling for the exercise of executive clemency. The man Carey, who lost his life at the hands of O'Donnell, was execrated the world over. His death was on all man ever committed. Society at Province to either of the institutions | His unsworn statement that he did the deed in self-defence is more The proposal to estallish a credible than the sworn testimony

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

Two members of the British Cabinet, would seem from his public utterances to be opposed to the inclusion of Ireland in the benefits of the proposed measure. Sir of the government and of the Liberal sion of the franchise next session will include Ireland. The Lords will, of course, offer resistence, and may in fact throw the bill overboard. It will then be seen whether or not the government will evince determination enough to carry out a just policy of reform by forcing the Upper Chamber to submit to the will of their opposition, there must undoubtedly be a disolution, which may not strengthen the government.

#### FATHER LACOMBE.

The Very Rev. Father Lacombe, the veteran missionary of the North West, is now in the Dominion Capital on important business with the departments of the Interior and of Indian Affairs. We trust that Father Lacombe's mission to Ottawa the Guardian, "also have deemed it their will be crowned with success. The Indian duty to disparage and minify his character question is one in which, as our readers know, we take very deep interest. We have always held that it is the duty of the government to co-operate with and assist the missionaries in every possible manner gard of Luther's memory, nor are we in their work of civilizing the Indians. other half dozin we have in this In the matter of Indian schools especially Province is not clear, but it is not should the government in all respects seek to strengthen the hands of the Oblate have told the true story of his life, por-Fathers in the North West. We are not our correspondent particularly un-He measures the efficiency of a University by its income. Well, if we the government will readily and generapply that measure to Toronto Unibegotten Son of God, equalled and good Lord and Master. It is him alone ing that the Protestants by no theory versity what a falling off is there? try will tolerate none other than a gener. ever darkened the annals of humanity.

ous, enlightened and Christian policy in regard of our Indians in the West.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

We are deeply grateful to the press of Lower Canada for its kindly notice and warm endorsation of our feeble efforts to secure equal educational rights for the Catholics of Ontario, Most of the school privileges we now enjoy are due to the assistance received in days gone by, when bigotry had, if it could, robbed us of every right, private and public, in regard of education, from the devoted Catholics of Quebec. The moral support of our friends and coreligionists in that Province will in the present agitation prove of very great benefit to the minority in Ontario.

THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

We have great pleasure in informing ur many Scottish readers and friends that it is our purpose to begin in next issue the publication of the "Story of the Scottish Reformation." There are no better Catholics in the world than the faithful Scotch, who inherit their devotedness to the true Church from a brave and heroic ancestry. The story of the reformation, which it is our intention to publish, will set forth in the clearest light the noble efforts of the Scottish nation to preserve the faith, and the hideous means employed by Scotland's foes to rob that nation of its most glorious heritage.

CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND.

We learn from the Missions Catholiques that while Scotland is not yet likely to be blessed with conversions at any one time of large numbers of people, there are many more isolated cases of returns to the

true fold than is generally supposed. In Glasgow, for instance, especially on the occasion of the parochial missions, the Franciscan and Passionist Fathers succeed in effecting many conversions, principally among the working classes. Among the learned and aristocratic the Jesuits are also doing good work, while the Irish missionaries Throughout the provincial and rural districts report many cases of conversion, truly consoling in character. At Kilmarnock a young priest, recently ordained, lately had the signal happiness of bringing twenty-five Protestants in less than thirty days into the true fold. Other equally happy results from time to ime reward the zeal and devotedness of the Catholic missionaries in Scotland.

Little by little the prejudices against been for some time under serious O'Donnell, a grand opportunity of Catholicism are disappearing on consideration. There are of course doing a generous and humane deed. of the Catholic community, aided by the Marquis of Bute, churches specially overcome. In any case his sentence would have checkmated are being erected and new missions established. The harvest is now [beginning to whiten and will no doubt reach its fullest maturity to yield abundant fruits. through the alms and the prayers of pious souls throughout the world. Scotland's return to the fold of Christ is the hope of all who truly love that country and really seek the kingdom of God.

### ARCHBISHOP TACHE.

His Grace Archbishop Tache is expected to arrive this week in Ottawa. We referred some weeks ago to the celebration at St. Boniface of the thirty-second anniversary of His Grace's episcopal consecration. His Grace was consecrated in 1851 at Vivier, France, by Mgr. de Mazenod, Bishop of Marseilles and founder of the Oblates, assisted by Mgr. Guibert, now Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, and Mgr. Prince, then coadjutor to the Bishop of Montreal, and afterwards Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, who died in 1860.

His Grace celebrated on the 12th of October last the thirty-eighth anniversary of his elevation to the holy priesthood. We wish him many long years of life and strength to devote to the great work of evangelization to which every purpose of his noble heart and generous nature is de-

HIGH CHURCHMEN AND LUTHER

The Christian Guardian dolefully announces that Roman Catholics have not been alone in maligning and misrepresenting Luther. "High Churchmen," says and teaching, and have in some cases been guilty of serious and unjustifiable misrepresentation." We do not know what High Churchmen have done in remuch concerned in the matter, but we do know that Catholics have neither maligned nor misrepresented Luther. They trayed his character in its real colors, and clearly exposed the errors of his teaching. To show that Luther deserves neither veneration nor respect, Catholic writers and historians have but to set forth the course of his public life—a life that has led to more evil results than any that has

No one will be s that the following i

ilton Tribune :

DEC. 29, 1883

"The subjection Canadian ideas is 1 ambition of every tician, and the fav journalists. Even when he was here, ing of the rapid s the eastern countie is to be a struggle be English speaking to the mastery, What we want is n as race homogenity one people in sent and unless this be r our becoming a indeed. No count ently great, near people do not spea read the same new der. Every patri-that the use of Fr guage ought to be hibit it would raise

are means of discorbe insuperable. average Ontario language, has done ing the disuse of I bers who desire to and so, too, has the sive press is exclusing a barrier which Canadians of this the Maritime Property of the control of the con into one people." The French Ca astonished than a selves credited w Ontario to their is

and the Tribune

intention of forc

one. If they inc Ontario, if they er Ontario, have the Our government a ands of dollars to other foreigners Germans, Scanding be encouraged to the French Canadi least as deeply att any other class of from making a h Tribune may ma The French Quebec to ( coming be w citizens of this F be any struggle o be due to fanatica speaks for. We sentiment withou in language. On more essential to unity of languag heard a patriotic disuse of the Fre guage. The ign Ontario member credit on the sai Tribune to the co What does our Anglo-Canadians appellation all Canadians, we be

this country. THE MEN

The people of

the most patrio

on behalf of Can

every movement Ireland's condit land has made to the thraldom the has taken a fo therefore, surpr now being main his associates a odds, the devo should give ea sentiments. At representative g illustrious and o of a thoroughly adopted, amid assembled mult these resolution give adhesion to in the second dence in Mr. Pa mentary party unmistakeably purport: Resolved-T hesion to the p

League, and r into effect by candidates at t tions. Resolved—T confidence in o leader, Mr. C. members of th upon their un Parliament as

The third re demns the sha the borough by and pledges th the next elect didate. The failure of the total abolitio establishment as the true so in Ireland. demns the la perfect and meet the just working, hon

> The sixth gration poli

FRENCH DOMINATION.

that the following is taken from the Hamilton Tribune :

"The subjection of Ontario to French-Canadian ideas is no idle fancy. It is the ambition of every French-Canadian poli-tician, and the favorite text of Quebec journalists. Even Sir Hector Langevin, when he was here, could not help speak-ing of the rapid spread of his race over the eastern counties of Ontario. If there the eastern counties of Ontario. If there is to be a struggle between the French and English speaking races of this Dominion for the mastery, it is to be regretted. What we want is not race-rivalry so much as race homogenity. We need to become one people in sentiment and language: and unless this be realized the outlook for and unless this be realized the outflook for our becoming a great nation is slim indeed. No country can become perman-ently great, nearly one-half of whose people do not speak the same language or read the same newspapers as the remain-der. Every patriotic Canadian knows that the use of French as an official lan-grage ought to be discouraged. To proguage ought to be discouraged. To pro-hibit it would raise a rebellion—but there are means of discouragement which would be insuperable. The ignorance of the average Ontario member of the French average Ontario member of the French language, has done a grand work in forcing the disuse of French by those members who desire to speak to the public—and so, too, has the fact that the progressive press is exclusively English. Quebec is a barrier which prevents the Anglo-Canadians of this province and those of the Maritime Provinces from Maritime Provinces from Maritime the Maritime Provinces from blending The French Canadians will be more

astonished than any others to see themselves credited with a design to subject Ontario to their ideas. They have not, and the Tribune knows it, the slightest intention of forcing their ideas on any one. If they increase and multiply in Ontario, if they emigrate from Quebec to Ontario, have they not a right to do so? Our government annually expends thousands of dollars to bring Germans and other foreigners into this country. If Germans, Scandinavians and others are to be encouraged to settle in Ontario, are the French Canadians who are, after all, at least as deeply attached to this country as any other class of people, to be discouraged from making a home in Ontario? The Tribune may make its little mind easy. The French will come from Quebec to Ontario, and their coming be welcomed by all good citizens of this Province. If there ever be any struggle of race in Canada it will be due to fanatics such as the Tribune speaks for. We can be one people in sentiment without necessarily being one in language. Oneness of religion is much more essential to national progress than unity of language. We have never yet heard a patriotic Canadian advocate the disuse of the French as an official language. The ignorance of the average Ontario member of French reflects no credit on the said average member, the Tribune to the contrary notwithstanding. What does our contemporary mean by Anglo-Canadians? If it includes in this appellation all the English speaking Canadians, we beg to repudiate the title on behalf of Canadians of Irish origin in this country.

#### THE MEN OF DROGHEDA.

The people of Drogheda are amongst every movement for the amelioration of public, Christian but non-denominational every movement for the amelioration of Ireland's condition, in every effort Ireland's condition, in every effort Ireland's condition, in every effort Ireland has made to scente her liberation from pretends to be the crown. We have a pretend to be the crown. We have a pretend to be the crown we established by law. the thraldom that oppresses her Drogheda has taken a foremost part. It is not therefore, surprising that in the struggle now being maintained by Mr. Parnell and his associates against such tremendous odds, the devoted people of Drogheda should give earnest expression to their sentiments. At a large, enthusiastic, and representative gathering lately held in that illustrious and celebrated city, resolutions of a thoroughly patriotic character were adopted, amid the acclamations of the assembled multitudes. In the first of these resolutions the men of Drogheda give adhesion to the National League, and in the second express unbounded confidence in Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party. These resolutions are unmistakeably clear in expression and

Resolved-That we give our entire adhesion to the programme of the National League, and resolve to carry its policy into effect by returning the Nationalist candidates at the coming municipal elec-

Resolved-That we place unbounded confidence in our distinguished and valiant leader, Mr. C. S. Parnell, and the other members of the Irish party, and we look upon their united, persevering action in Parliament as the chief hope of our coun-

The third resolution emphatically condemns the shameful misrepresentation of the borough by Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, and pledges the electors to the support at the next election of a Nationalist candidate. The next resolution indicates the failure of the land act, and calls for the total abolition of landlordism and the establishment of an occupying proprietary as the true solution of the land difficulty

implores the leading men in every parish to counsel the people to stay at home, No one will be surprised when we say while the closing resolution pledges the meeting to undying fidelity to the cause of national independence.

Resolved-That as the national independence of our country is the goal of all our political action, we pledge ourselves never to cease our agitation till that great blessing is secured.

Thus have spoken the men of Drogheda!

THE FALSE PROPHET.

El Mabdi, better known as the false prophet, is still master of the situation in the Soudan. He has now, it is said, in his possession 3,000 troops, prisoners of the various armies, English, Indian and Egyptian, sent to oppose him. He is, no one denies, complete master of a territory estimated at 1,000 miles square, with a population reckoned at from 10 to 20 millions, all fanatical Mahometans. The attitude of Britain in regard of El Mahdi is quite uncertain. A war in the Soudan could not but prove as fruitless as that in Afghanistan, which brought such discredit on British prowess, and caused such an absolute waste of men and treasure a few years ago. A late despatch informs us that Britain has notified Egypt that she is unable to interfere in the Soudan, but will try to induce the Porte to send an expedition thither by way of Suakim No army likely to be sent by the Porte will effect anything lasting against El Mahdi, for the reason that the Porte has nothing to gain by making war on him. and for the further reason that no Mussalman can be trusted to fight with sincerity and determination against so great a prophet and chief as El Mahdi.

The Montreal Post deserves the lasting gratitude not only of all Irish Catholics but of all good citizens for having effectually squelched the "Man in the Gap" alias the "Only Voice," but now known as the Carey ot Canadian journalism.

Our sketch of Ireland's Struggle for the Faith is again unavoidably crowded out, but will with other interesting matter appear in our next.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT. IV.

THE CATHOLIC VIEW.

1. The grounds on which the advocates of University College rest their claim for exclusive state aid are precisely those upon which we Catholics oppose that claim. They say (vide the Mail) that the University of Toronto is now, and was intended to be, the crown of the free, public, Christian, but non-denominational school system of Ontario. It was intended to be, and is, the institution in which the scholastic product of the public school system should receive its completion and mint-mark. They think it should bave the care of the State; they think that as the completion of the public school system it ought to be maintained (by the State) with zealous pride. But we Catholics have nothing at all to do with the free, system of our own, established by law, separate and distinct from the public, non-denominational and so-called Christian system of schools. Ours are religious,

they are entitled to as the completion of the Separate School system. Therefore, University College has no just claim on exclusive state support, and its present demand for further endowment will be strenuously resisted by the Catholic taxpayers of the province.

2. "It is afflicting to see the religious again showing its force. Who that trusts in truth will adhere to a religion which flies from the centres of intelligence to

big man, Goldwin Smith. But head and shoulders above him, as a scholar and an authority on all University questions, stands John Henry Newman. The "Bystander" must needs look up to the

Cardinal. "Who that trusts in truth will adhere to a religion which flies from the centres of intelligence to pusillanimous and im-

potent seclusion ? Now, as religion has been forcibly ejected from University College, a pre-tended "centre of intelligence," it is absurd as well as unfair to charge her with cowardice and flight. And having by its very charter banished all religion from its domain, can this state-propped

is as important and large as any of them f

\* \* But this of course is to assume
that theology is a science, and an important one: so I will throw my argument
into a more exact form. I say, then, that
if a University be, from the nature of the
case, a place of instruction where universal knowledge is professed, and if in a
certain University, so called the subject stitution must say this, or he must say that; he must own, either that little or compromise between religious parties, as is involved in the establishment of a University, which makes no religious profes-sion, implies that those parties severally consider,—not indeed that their own respective opinions are trifles in a moral and practical point of view-of course not; out certainly as much as this that they religion, whatever they are, were absolutely and objectively true, it is inconceivable that they would so insult them as to consent to their omission in an inword, strong as may appear the assertion, I do not see how I can avoid making it, such an institution cannot be what it pro fesses, if there is a God. I do not wish to declaim; but, by the very force of the terms, it is very plain, that a Divine Being and a University so circumstanced cannot co-exist. \* \* \* If this Science, ing and a University so circumstanced cannot co-exist. \* \* \* If this Science, even as human reason may attain to it, has such claims on the regard, and enters so variously into the objects, of the Professor of universal knowledge, how can any Catholic imagine that it is possible for him to cultivate Philosophy and Science with due attention to their ultimate and which is Truth supposing that system end, which is Truth, supposing that system of revealed facts and principles, which constitutes the Catholic Faith, which goes so far beyond nature, and which he knows to be most true, be omitted from among the subjects of his teaching? Religious Truth in the control but. the subjects of his teaching? Regious Truth is not only a portion, but a condition of general knowledge. To blot it out is nothing short, if I may so speak, of unravelling the web of University teaching. It is, according to the Greek proverb, to take the spring out of the vegar; it is a junitate the preparterous pro-

year; it is to imitate the preposterous pro-ceeding of those tragedians who repre-sented a drama with the omission of its principal part." (The Idea of a University, x Discourses II. and III.)
What now of the Toronto state endow-

ed establishment's pretensions to be considered a "centre of intelligence"—a university properly so-called?

3. "Is Christianity afraid of the best literary and scientific teaching? If it is,

the cause is lost.' The "Bystander" will not object to receive another lesson from his master,

the Cardinal. In order to have possession of truth at all, he says, we must have the whole truth; and no one science, no two sciences. no one family of sciences, nay, not even all secular science, is the whole truth. Revealed truth enters to a very large extent into the province of science, philosophy and literature, and to put it on one side, in compliment to secular science, is simply, under colour of a compliment to do science a great damage. I do not say that every science will be equally affected by the omission; pure mathematics will not suffer at all; chemistry will suffer less than politics, politics than history, ethics or metaphysics; still, that the various branches of science are intimately connect. siderable omission of knowledge, of whatever kind, and that revealed knowledge i very far indeed from an inconsiderable department of knowledge, this I consider undeniable. As the written and un-written word of God make up Revelation Catholic schools, and as such have not, and Catholic schools, and as such nave not, and cannot have any connection whatever with the godless University College of Toronto. The Catholic colleges of this province, one of them having an excellent as a whole, and the written, taken by itself, is but a part of that whole, so in turn revelation itself may be viewed as one of the constituent Arts Course, form the "cope-stone" of the Catholic Separate Schools of this parts of human knowledge, considered as a whole, and its omission is the omission of one of those constituent parts. Revealed province. They are the institutions in which the scholastic product of the Separate Schools should receive its comple-Religion furnishes facts to the other sciences which those sciences, left to themtion and mint-mark. As such, they have equal rights with University College to state aid. What the latter is entitled to as selves, would never reach; and it invaliserves, would never reach; and it invali-dates apparent facts, which left to them-selves, they would imagine. Thus, in the science of history, the preservation of our race in Noah's ark is an historical fact, the completion of the Public School system, they are entitled to as the completion of which history never would arrive at with

which history never would arrive at without revelation; and, in the province of
physiology and moral philosophy, our
race's progress and perfectibility is a
dream, because religion contradicts it
whatever may be plausibly argued in its
behalf by scientific inquirers. It is not
then that Catholics are afraid of human
browledge but that they are proud of again showing its force. Who that trusts ia truth will adhere to a religion which lites from the centres of intelligence to pusillanimous and impotent seclusion? Is Christianity afraid of the best literary and scientific teaching? If it is, the cause is lost."

This is big talk from an intellectually big man, Goldwin Smith. But head and the property of the propert

all things, become enemies to revealed religion before they know it, and, only as time proceeds, are aware of their own state of mind. These, if they are writers, or lecturers, while in this state of unconscious or semi conscious unbelief scatter in-fidel principles under the garb and color of Christianity; and this, simply because they have made their own science, whatever it is, political economy, or geology, or astronomy, to the neglect of

astronomy, to the neglect of theology, the centre of all truth, and view every part or the chief parts of knowledge as if developed from it, and to be tested and determined by its principles. \* \* \* And so of other sciences; demns the laborers' dwellings act as imperfect and calls for its amendment to meet the just requirements of the hard working, honest and industrious laboring class.

The sixth resolution reprobates the emigration policy of the government and state of the property called a "University, says Cardinal Newman, by its very name professes to teach uniby themselves, so a like mistake may be fall any other. Grammar for instance, and the Science of Antiquities may be and are turned against religion by being taken by themselves, so a like mistake may be fall any other. Grammar for instance, at first sight does not appear to admit of a perversion; yet Horne Tooke made it

edge, and yet to exclude from the subject of its teaching one which, to say the least is as important and large as any of them? would seem to have enough to do with its own clients, and their affairs; and yet Mr. Bentham made a treatise on judicial proofs a covert attack upon the miracles of Revelation. And in like manner Physiology may deny moral evil and human responsibility; Geology may deny Moses; and Logic may deny the Holy Moses; and Logic may deny the Holy Trinity; and other sciences, now rising into notice, are or will be victims of a simi-lar abuse. (1b. ex Discourse IV.) \* \* \* He who believes in Revelation with that sat Rhowledge is professed, and if in a certain University, so-called, the subject of Religion is excluded, one of two conclusions is inevitable, either, on the one hand, that the province of Religion is very a barren of real knowledge, or, on the other hand, that in such University one special and important branch of knowledge is omitted. I say, the advocate of such an institution must say, this or he must say. has no sort of apprehension, he laughs at the idea, that anything can be discovered that; he must own, either that little or nothing is known about the Supreme Being, or that his seat of learning calls tiself what it is not. \* \* \* Such compromise between religious parties, as is involved in the extablishment of such as the dogmas of his religion. He compromise between religious parties, as is involved in the extablishment of such as the dogmas of his religion. He whatever, but in the course of its extension, runs the risk of infringing, without any meaning on its own part, the path of other sciences: and he knows also that, if there be any one science which, from its sovereign and unassailable position can calmly bear such unintentional collisions on the part of the children of earth, it i are not knowledge. Did they in their theology. He is sure, and nothing shall hearts believe that their private views of make him doubt, that, if anything seems to be proved by an astronomer, or geologist, or chronologist, or antiquarian, or ceivable that they would so insult them as to consent to their omission in an institution which is bound, from the nature of the case—from its very idea and its name—to make a profession of all sorts of knowledge whatever. \* \* \* In a word strong as may appear the assertion at the moment, it appears to be contradic-tory, then he is content to wait, knowing that error is like other delinquents, give it rope enough, and it will be found to have a strong suicidal propensity. (Ib. ex Christianity and scientific investigation.)

> is not to aim at the exclusion of Litera-ture from secular schools, but at her own admission unto them. Let her do for literature in one way what she does for science in another; each has its imperfection, and she has her remedy for each. She fears no knowledge, but she purifies all; she represses no element of our nature but cultivates the whole. Science is grave methodical, logical; with science then she argues and opposes reason to reason. Literature does not argue, but declaims and insinuates; it is multiform and versatile; it persuades instead of convincing, it seduces, it carries captive; it appeals to the sense of honor, or to the imagination, or to the stimulus of curiosity, it makes or to the stimulus of curiosity, it makes its way by means of gaiety, satire, ro-mance, the beautiful, the pleasurable. Is it wonderful that with an agent like this the Church should claim to deal with a vigor corresponding to its restlessness, to interfere in its proceedings with a higher hand, and to wield an authority in the choice of its studies and of its books which would be tyrannical, if reason and fact were the only instruments of its conclu-sions? But, anyhow, her principle is one and the same throughout: not to prohibi truth of any kind, but to see that no doctrine pass under the name of truth but those which claim it rightfully. (Ib. ex duties of the Church towards knowledge).

\* \* \* \* I cannot feel any doubt myself, that the Church's true policy

Christianity is not afraid of the "best literary and scientific teaching," but she is wisely on her guard against counterfeit notes and spurious coin.

Religion does not show the "centres of intelligence," albeit the doors of upstart colleges are closed in her face, even as the colleges are closed in her face, even as the colleges are closed to her the colleges are closed inns of Bethlehem were closed to her divine Founder on holy Christmas night. It is not logically consistent in a seat of learning to call itself a university, and to exclude religion from the number of its studies. Catholics, even in the view of reason, putting aside faith or religious duty are dissatisfied with such an institu-At that meeting a letter from Sister M. J. Phelan, Superior of the Grey Nuns, was read, acknowledging the ceipt from the Medical Health Officer of the city of a notice requesting the above the city of struction, and larger and deeper in their provisions. Their position is logical and easily understood.

#### COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO DR. SIPPI.

On Friday evening last a complimentary concert was tendered to Dr. Chas. A. Sippi, by the citizens of London. The Grand Opera House was nearly filled with the elite of the city. As is well known Dr. Sippi possesses a tenor voice of a superior Sippi possesses a tenor voice of a superior order, and cultivated to a high degree. When occasion required, he has ever been ready to extend a helping hand to every good object for which his services were requested. It was fitting, then, that he should receive a public testimonial of appreciation. This testimonial was spontaneous and generous. The vorsal efforts on the occasion vocal efforts on the occasion were of a high order, the beautiful soprano singing of Miss Reidy being the feature of the evening, while on the other hand, the humorous renditions of Mr. W. J. Reid surpassed anything we have yet heard from either local or foreign comic vocalists. We must congratulate all who took part, both singers and committee, on the part, both singers and committee, on the eminent success of the concert, and we feel sure the great, generous, Irish heart of Dr. Sippi will appreciate such a genu-ine exhibition of regard.

#### KINGSTON.

The Sanctuary boys of St. Mary's Cathedral have formed themselves into a literary and debating society, for the double purpose of improving themselves and being more united. Rev. Father Twohey has been chosen Moderator, or Spirit-ual Director, and Rev. Bro. Frederick President, with the usual complement of officers. It is intended to hold meetings weekly in the Bros.' School room, and there debate on the different subjects that from time to time may be suggested. As religion has been combined with literature, it is to be hoped that the forming of this society will tend to increase the spirit

THE HOUSE OF BETHLEHEM AGAIN.

In our last appeared an article from the Ottawa papers having reference to the House of Bethlehem in that city. Since the publication of that article there has been considerable discussion in all circles in the capital on the various points raised by its writer. The Grand Jury of Carleton lately visited the House and reported on its workings. No one who knows anything of a Carleton Grand Jury would charge such a body with a superfluity of intelligence or any large measure of benevolence. The report reflects the character of its authors :

Owing to lack of time, say the wise men of Carleton, we were able to visit only three of these institutions, viz, the Protestant Hospital, the House of Mercy Lying-in-Hospital, and the Bethlehem for the Friendless Ottawa.

The Protestant Hospital is a second

The Protestant Hospital is a general hospital for the sick of the ordinary character, and from the answers to our enquiries, we can say that it is carrying out the good work of alleviating the sufferings

of the sick to the best its means can afford. The House of Mercy Lying-in-Hospital is situated in the county, immediately be-yond the limits of the city. Its aim and sole work, we learned, is that of a lying-in hospital for unmarried females, and the Asylum of Bethlehem for the friendless is almost solely devoted to the care of the children hore, in the hespital. It is a children born in the hospital. It is a matter of doubt in our minds whether the institution of a lying-in hospital of such a character does not tend to increase the evil which its founders would certainly desire to lessen, and whether affording an asylum for fallen women to hide their shame may not increase the members seeking admission.

There were admitted to this hospital in

1879-80 93 women; in 1880-81, 173 women; in 1881-82, 148 women and in 1882-83 188 women. We learned that the offspring of these women were taken, upon an average of two weeks after being born, to the Bethlehem for the riendless in Ottawa, and upon our next visit to that home we learned that on an average SS per cent. died within a short time after admission.

This awful mortality, we were informed,

arose mainly from the separation of the children from their mothers, and we canonlitered from their mothers, and we can-not urge too strongly upon the proper authorities, the urgent necessity for imme-diate interference by the government, or if necessary by the legislature, to prevent the countenance of this loss of infant life. Signed, Geo. Craig, Foreman. Dated at the Cauth Carleton court house. Decemthe County Carleton court house, Decem-

We have no desire whatever to decry the merits of the Protestant Hospital, but | The suppression of the evil has been is it not somewhat singular that the Grand Jurors of Carleton should specially single out a Protestant institution for praise and two Catholic institutions for blame? We who know of what material the Grand Jury was composed are not surprised at this rather transparent action of that body. But there are many of our readers unacquainted with the fact that the County of Carleton is one of the banner Orange counties of the Dominion, and that its juries are like unto itself. If Carleton could do it there would not are everywhere felt in the weakening be an institution of charity or learning under Catholic control within its limits. In the city council on Monday, the 17th,

the Medical Health Officer of the city of a notice requesting the closing of the House of Bethlehem. The letter continued: "While anxious to meet the views of your worshipful body and of the citi- of the Ottawa Normal School has, for zens in general, the undersigned feels that it is not in the interest of Christian char-of a History of England for use in Cathoit is not in the interest of Christian charity, for which that institution was founded, that it should be now closed. The undersigned also submits that the institution being in receipt of governmental assistance, no further action should be taken by your worshipful body till the government inspector shall have reported upon the usefulness and efficiency of the institution.

A grand enternamment will be given in St. Peter's school house, on the evening of the 27th, in aid of the organ fund of

ciency of the institution.

Accompanying the letter was a copy of the annual report of the Richmond Road lying-in hospital. The following is a summary of the report:—On 1st October, 1832, there were 25 patients in the hospital; during the year ending 30th Sept., 1883, 188 ratients, were admitted, and ial was 1883, 188 patients were admitted, and there were the same number of births, occasion making the total number of ratients making the total number of rationt under treatment during the year 491 land, 99; Methodist, 42; Presbyterians, 34; Baptists, 6; Roman Catholics, 220. The following were the nationalities;—Canada 108, England 98, Ireland 139, Scotland 32, United States 7, other countries 17. The residence of patients was given as follows:—City of Ottawa 99, County of Carleton 28, other counties in the Province of Ontario 193, United States 10, other countries including emigrants 71.

The letter was referred to the Board of

health.

The Free Press report goes on to say that Ald. Gordon (chairman) presented the second report of the Board of Health.

It enclosed the analysis of the Public leads to the public leads to the public leads to the leads to the public leads to the Analyst of Montreal upon the ice of the Rideau River. The report strongly urged all parties dealing in the article to take their supplies from the Ottawa River, more particularly above the Chaudiere more particularly above the Chaudiere Falls. In compliance with the instruc-tions from the Council, the Board re-quested the authorities of the House of Bethlehem to comply with the recommendations suggested by the deputation of medical gentlemen.

Ald. Gordon moved the adoption of the

After a short discussion Ald. Laverdure moved in amendment that the last clause of the report be referred back to the said

board, with the view of making an application to the Ontario Government for an annual grant towards defraying the expense of rearing the children referred to as innates of the Bethlehem Asylum.

Ald. Gunningham flatly opposed the amendment. He said that his attention was first brought to this matter by an attack on the house in a western exchange and such alaming teleprotes. change, and such alarming statements of mortality he had never before read. The this year out of 224, 199 children have died. He held that the two institutions, the House of Bethlehem and the House of Mercy, should be amalgamated. Mothers

of Mercy, should be amalgamated. Mothers then should be compelled to nurse the infants to a certain age.

The "yeas" and "nays" were then taken and the amendment was voted down on the following division:

Nays — Alds. Cunningham, Gordon, Whelan, MacCuaig, Cox, Cherry, Erratt, Prawn.—S.

Brown—S.
Yeas — Alds. O'Leary, Conway, Germain, Chabot, Laverdure, McDougal,

Matters have now taken such a course that government intervention will be necessary. As stated in the article published last week on the House of Bethlehem, the Sisters will gladly co-operate with any legislation that may be devised to diminish the rate of mortality amongst the children. The government is, in fact, in the public interest, bound to make all practicable provision for a system of wet nursing to save as many as possible of the lives of these poor children. But to close the house, to put a summary term to a most deserving charity, were, to our mind, unworthy any administration in a Christian land. Let there be, say we, investigation, let there be remedial legislation, but let us hear nothing in this country of brutality or vandalism.

#### MORMON INCREASE.

We learn that no fewer than 28,-000 Mormon immigrants have landed in New York during the course of the present year. We have often alluded to the political strength of Mormonism in the West. That strength is daily increasing by the consolidation of all its factors. As far as men members are concerned the increase of twenty eight thousand in one year is very remarkable and quite sufficient to inspire the enemies of Mormonism with alarm. so frequently talked of that the Mormons have ceased to look on the threats of their enemies as serious. The fact is that the American nation, so long as it permits and sanctions the crime of divorce, cannot consistently enter on the suppression by force of Mormonism. Divorce, as practiced in the United States, is quite as great an evil as the latter. Divorce, too, it must be borne in mind, is on the increase. Its effects of family ties, the loss of respect for female virtue, and the degeneracy of individuals. Divorce once removed Mormonism could not live for fortyeight hours. Christian marriage everywhere respected, polygamy could find no resting place within the Union.

A grand entertainment will be given in St. Peter's school house, on the evening of the 27th, in aid of the organ fund of the new cathedral. Vocal and instru-mental music of a choice character will be a feature of the entertainment, while re freshments in abundance will also be served by the Children of Mary, under be held. Admission, including refresh-

#### Mrs. Alexander Sullivan's Tour.

Mrs. Alexander Sullivan, wife of Alex ander Sullivan, Esq., of Chicago, President of the American Irish National ned in League, has returned to the United States, having concluded a somewhat extraordinary mission. Mrs. Sullivan, who is a f Eng-woman of uncommon mental ability and executive power, last summer made a con tract with a prominent New York pub-lisher under the terms of which the lady was to travel incognito over the whole o Ireland in the capacity of a reporter, making careful investigations into every phase of Irish life, keeping minute notes and then to travel through France and Belgium, obtaining in the same manner information about French and Belgian life, for the purpose of publishing as com-plete a comparison as possible. The lady has completed the three tours, and is now in New York on her way home. Mrs. Sul-livan in an interview this evening, stated that her Irish travels were completely successful. She succeeded, she says, in securing a complete inspection of Dublin Castle and its entire management. Her record interviews with the castle officials show that those gentlemen were perhaps imprudently communicative. Mrs. Sullivan concluded her Irish tour by a visit to Lady-Mayoress Dawson, of Dublin, by whom she was entertained. Her travels through France and Belgium were accomplished without difficulty. Mrs. Sullivan states that the soil of Ireland, taken as a whole, is incapable of doing more than comfortably supporting the tiller, and utterly incapable of supporting the tiller and the superimposed landlord system.

an policy in ON THE

9, 1883

ful to the r its kindly ation of our qual educa. atholics of chool prividue to the ys gone by, uld, robbed and public, rom the de ebec. The ends and coince will in ove of very ninority in

RMATION. in informing and friends egin in next "Story of the ere are no bethan the faith r devotedness rave and her-

the reformaon to publish est light the nation to prenideous mean es to rob that heritage. OTLAND.

ons Catholiques et likely to be any one time le, there are returns to the ipposed. especially on l missions, the athers succeed ns, principally Among the e Jesuits are nile the Irish he provincial nany cases of

in ocharacter. riest, recently nal happiness Protestants in he true fold. from time to levotedness of Scotland. udices against ute, churche

pearing on the libercommunity, missions estabbeginning to each its fullest ndant fruits. ayers of pious d. Scotland's is the hope of try and really

CHE. he is expected awa. We rehe celebration -second anniopal consecracrated in 1851 de Mazenod, ounder of the Guibert, now ris, and Mgr. he Bishop of

Bishop of St. the 12th of h anniversary ly priesthood. ars of life and great work of ry purpose of s nature is de-

D LUTHER. dolefully anlics have not misrepresenchmen," says

emed it their his character some cases uniustifiable not know done in renor are we er, but we do ither malignther. They is life, porl colors, and

his teaching rves neither holic writers et forth the ife that has any that has humanity.

Christmas was blithe in those old times Of which they tell in olden rhymes, When the baron kept feast in his ancien For knight and squire and yeomen all, Merrily, right merrily!

Around the oaken table they Carols sang full glad and gay Of Him who in the manger lay, Merrily, right merrily! Lustily they shout and sing—"Wassait high unto the king!" Until the smoke browned rafters ring With the joyous chant they sing—Merrily, right merrily!

Then the boar's head in array
On a silver platter lay,
Decked with ribbons bright and gay,
In the good old-fashioned way,
Merrily, right merrily!
And the good plum porridge, too,
Girt with flames of ghostly blue
Merrily, right merrily!
Then the "waits" without the hail
Sang "good morrow, gentles a'll?"
Merrily, right merrily!

This was Christmas long ago
In the yule-log's ruddy glow,—
And, like the music of old rhymes.
Rang out the gleful Christmas chimes
Merrily, right merrily!

Montreal, P. Q., December 13th, 1883

#### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

On November 26 the series of municipal victories placed Dublin incontrovertibly in the position of the metropolis of Irish Nationality and once for all deth-roned Castle influence at the very Castle gates. The Nationalists scored a clear gain of eight members, counting sixteen on a division, and routing the allied Whigs and Tories ignominiously in every ward in the city except the Mansion House and Fitzwilliam wards, which embrace the hoity-toity world of the 'Squeers.'

WICKLOW.

Lord Waterford has served notices on his Wicklow tenantry for an advance in rent, in some cases amounting to thirty

Mr. John O'Brien, Wicklow, was found drowned in the Grand Canal, Dublin, on November 26. He was a native of Cloneilla, in county Wexford, and belonged to an old and respectable family.

About 25 years ago he opened his business in Wicklow and was most successing. ful. It is supposed from the fact tha e gold watch and purse had not been found upon him that he must have met with foul play. The Coroner's jury returned an open verdict.

WEXFORD.

The Whig and Tory coalesced to op pose the National candidates at the Wex ford elections on November 26, but i was a signal failure. Mr. Richard Walsh, Mayor, and Mr. John Redmond, in St. Selsker Ward, and Mr. Fortune and Captain Ryan, in St. Iberius Ward, all Nationalists, were returned triumphantly.

la ch ca or of M ar so pa in ma

Burne ditti to 2 min 3 million model vervita nii

#### KILKENNY.

In consequence of the past unfavorable season, the tenants on Mr. McMur. roughKavanagh'sBal'yragget estate were necessitated to apply to their landlord for a fair reduction on the rents. A petition was drawn up, influentially signed, setting forth an impartial state ment of the results of the year's cropping and other industries. His reply came in due course announcing his determination to give no abatement on the rents, as he considered the land too cheap. He considered the value of the land, but did not notice the great depression in agri-cultural produce this year. It is generally thought that where crops are poor on account of the inclemency of the weather the landlord should suffer in proportion to the tenant. But Mr. Kavanagh will have no such work. He will be a Shylock and have his "pound

Tholsel, Kilkenny, on November 25, for the purpose of inaugurating subscriptions for the completion of the church at Tallaght as a monument to the memory of the late Father Tom Burke. The meeting was largely attended and thor oughly representative. A subscription opened and over seventy pounds

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

In no constituency in Ireland does a warmer feeling of friendship exist be-tween the people and their Parliamentary representatives, than in Queen's County. Mr. Richard Lalor and Mr. Arthur O'Connor have shown earnestness and capacity in a rare degree in the House of Commons, ever since they were elected; they have never hesitated or failed to meet their constituents at the close of every session, and hence they well deserve the esteem which they have won for themselves in the interval which has elapsed since the general election.

LONGFORD.

On Nov. 25th, a meeting was held in the parish of Killoe, for the purpose of forwarding the objects of the National League. Roughly estimated, about 1,000 people were present. Mr. John Harte people were present. Mr. John Harte (ex.suspect), as chairman, briefly addressed the meeting, and after Mr. Parnell and the National programme had been enthusiastically endorsed, the Secretary (Mr. McVeitty) proposed:—"That we pledge ourselves to join the Killoe Branch of the National League, and to make every effort to have the foregoing resolutions carried to a successful issue." Mr. Joseph Wilson, Longford, in an amusing and withal able manner, seconded the adoption of the resolution. The meeting then quietly dispersed. CORK.

At a municipal election held in Liver-pool recently, Mr. T. Oakshot was elected for Lime street Ward. Mr. Oakshot is a Cork gentleman.

Decrees for the police-tax have been given against eleven of the Monanimy farmers, and still the stiff-necked fellows absolutely refuse to bow the knee or open the purse to Hallissey the Black-smith. The next step will be the en-forcement of the decree by the sale of the recalcitrants' goods and chattels, with probably a fresh campaign by Mr. Norris Goddard and his brother chips for the purchase in small lots of the farmers' crockery-ware and dressers.

KERRY. From a proclamation just published in

Kilcumin are to pay the large sum of £210 5s 8d for extra police, for the two months between the 1st September and 31st October last. Poor rates and other taxes in this quarter are this year very high, and, in the present state of the law, it is nothing short of galling to the res-pectable law abiding inhabitants to be additionally fined for the vagaries and blackguardism of a few irresponsible ruffians, or the eccentricities of two or three gentlemen who fancy themselves in danger of bodily harm.

LIMERICK. Mr. Jerome Counihan having filled the Mayoral office in Limerick for two years, the Corporation, on November 26, proceeded to choose another candidate. The choice almost unanimously fell upon Mr. Maurice Lenihan, proprietor and editor of the Limerick Reporter. Mr. Lenihan has long occupied a high posi-tion on the Irish press, and as a politician he has been an able and consistent supporter of the doctrines of O'Connell. He deserves the honor which he has obtained, and will, no doubt, sustain it with becoming dignity.

Mr. William Abraham, chairman of

the Limerick Board of Guardians, has been nominated for the office of High

Sheriff of that city.

At the Limerick elections, on Novem ber 26, the office of Town Councillor for the Dock, Glentworth and Castle Wards was contested. The National candidates, Messrs. Power, O'Callaghan and Mc Swiney, were returned.

CLARE.

All the men concerned in the Crusheen "conspiracy," and who are at present out on bail, have been served with notice of their trial at the forthcoming Cork Assizes, each being provided with his locomotion expenses to the "Fair Citie."
The Rev. P. Glynn, C. C., who has been recently transferred from Templederry to Kilmurry-Ibricane, West Clare,

was recently presented with a splendid testimonial by his friends in Templederry. It consists of a beautiful chalice richly chased and embossed, and a mag-nificent gold watch and chain. The chalice bears an appropriate inscription, engraved in Irish characters, and bears the old Irish crown, with harp and sham-

TIPPERARY.

Fitzgibbon) repeatedly sued this tenant for rent, but each time a satisfactory arrangement was come to. Finally, an originating notice was served, and the judicial rent would have been fixed at the last sitting of the Sub Commissioners in Thurles, but the tenant was unable to clear up the rent due, which

is about two years.

At the Nenagh Union, on Nov. 22d, the zealous parish priest, Very Rev. Dr. Pyne, who is also chaplain to the Workhouse, attended, and informed the Guardians that an attempt had been made to win over a child named James Flaherty, under four years, to the Protestant religion. The mother of the child happens to be a Protestant, and she was prevailed upon, under the promise of getting a situation, to sign a docu-ment consigning the child to the care of the agents of the Cranna orphanage. Happily the trick was discovered in time, and rendered futile. The principal agent in the matter, happens to be the Protestant minister of the Workhouse, whose conduct received well-merited censure from the guardians present. The matter is not likely to rest where it is, and may form the subject of a Local Government inquiry.

ANTRIM. The Orange party seem to hope that by the constant use of certain phrases they may succeed in inducing the public to think that the erroneous idea that they are intended to convey is founded on fact. Thus they are never tired of speaking of the Parnellite invasion of Ulster,' when in truth there was no such invasion; they say the invasion was 'defeated,' when there was no defeat; and, they say the invaders were 'hurled back,' when, in fact, there was no hurling whatever. The public well know that the National meetings in Ulster were composed of Ulstermen; with the exception of two or three gentlemen who went from Dublin to take part in them; and they know that after these meetings had been successfully held the persons who had attended them returned to their homes by road and rail as they intended to do. They were no more intended to do. They were no more 'defeated' or 'hurled back' than were the soldiers and police who were present. And yet the Orange press will continue to publish such arrant nonsense as that we have referred to!

DOWN.

The Rev. P. M'Cartan, Adm., Newry, consented to take the chair at the National demonstration on the 2nd December, opposition to which, threatened by the Orangemen of the locality, resulted in having the demonstration suppressed. large number of female factory

A large number of female factory hands from Sligo arrived in Newry on November 27 and proceeded to the extensive weaving, bleaching and finishing works of Mr. Allen Macdonell, J. P., at Damolly. Amongst them were the thirteen girls whose presence in the works of Messrs. John Shaw, Brown and Sons, Belfast, created such a stir and excited so much bigotry some time ago. Mr. Macdonell, it appears, on learning the circumstance of the occurrence in Belfast despatched his manager to Sligo, and had the girls and their friends engaged and brought to Newry, where he offered them employment, which was of course gratefully accepted. They are now com-pletely domiciled in their new employ-er's workers' cottages, and their evident industrious habits will not fail to bring

them good wages.

DERRY. A document has recently been sent round in Derry for the signature of the merchants, traders, and professional gentlemen, of whom 89, composed of Liberals, Conservatives, and half a dozen Catholics, have appended their names. It calls attention to the recent exhibition of party feeling in Derry, as indicating a state of things which all who have the

heart should deeply deplore, and winds up by appealing to all peaceable, orderly and well disposed citizens to lend the support of their influence and example to the discouragement of all such party, proceedings and processions as tend only to stir up strife and had feeling.

MAYO. A young man named Roger Moraghan, when returning home, on Nov. 23d, accompanied by a man named Sweeney, from the market held at Ballaghadereen, was drowned while crossing a wooden bridge, over the river at Banada, within one mile of the town. One of the arches was partly broken down, and in crossing it Moraghan fell in, and his companion in attempting to rescue him, also fell in. Moraghan was swept away by the cur-rent, and up to the present his body has not been recovered. Sweeny caught hold of some broken timber hanging from the arch, and with difficulty succeeded in getting out of the water.

Some half-a dozen or more evictions

in the Glenisland district, on Sir C. Palmer's extensive Mayo estates, took place recently. Those unfortunate tenants are of the poorest of the poor. They were unable to comply with the requisites which would enable them to quality under the Arrears Act, although the rents are far in excess of Griffith's valuation, and yet unsettled. The Pal-mer family were proverbial for being foremost of their class in relieving desti-tution or privation existing among their tenants. The tenants look upon it as strange, the amount of opposition given to them latterly in having fair rents fixed. Those poor people are admitted as caretakers, pending redemption, which is doubtful, particularly at the old rent, which is a rack-rent, imposed upon the bogs and Cliffs of Glenisland, lately in the possession of those poor people, whose tenant right in the soil by properly, whose tental soft their labor, if re-cognized or properly protected by the law, would be more than the fee simple

of the barren lands is worth. Colonel King-Harman was excited to an angry pitch, at the meeting of the Boyle Guardians, on Nov. 24th. As chairman of the Board, he referred to a resolution passed at the last meeting, terming the loans afforded by Lord Beaconsfield's Government loans afforded d's Government nected with some of the best Catholic on Nov. 27th, H. J. Quinn, Sheriff's assistant, proceeded to Milestown, and evicted Simon Cantwell for non-payment of rent. The landlady (Lady Lousia Fitzgibbon) repeatedly sued this tenant of the search of the s of offitterness. He said this was meant evidently to be specially insulting to himself, as he had applied for a loan of £50,000, but he had not expended it in consequence of the lawlessness stirred up in the county by the Land League agitators. He denounced the persons who framed the resolution, and the Guardians who voted for it, as wicked and cowardly liars. The gallant Colonel's ery of her Tyburn.' A site has been and cowardly liars. The gallant Colonel's tongue is truly an "unruly member." Several of the Guardians jumped to their feet, and commenced a cross-fire, which care drawn the willfile effect, and commenced by the side of the care drawn the willfile effect, and commenced by the side of the care drawn the willfile effect, and commenced by the side of the care drawn the willfile effect. feet, and commenced the militia officer to take soom drove the militia officer to take refuge in retreat. Mr. McGreevy, Mr. Mulroohy, Mr. Sharkey, and Mr. Murray abused Col. King-Harman, charging him with being a member of the Home Rule League, and having induced them to come forward as agitators. Colonel "scene" was becoming rather warm, he vacated the chair, and declared the Board adjourned. Colonel King-Harman then rushed out of the room, leaving his opponents in possession of the board-

PRESENTATION.

Splendid Testimonial to a Deserving and Efficient Government Official.

Mr. Henry A. Gray, Dominion Government Engineer in charge of Western Public Works, having received a short leave of absence, which he proposes spending in England, the several inspec-tors of Public Works in Western Ontario seized the opportunity to make him a presentation, as a mark of their personal esteem, and regard for him as an efficient, courteous and gentlemanly official. For some time past Mr. Gray has made Stratford his headquarters, and the Windsor Hotel his home, and both he and his good lady are held in high esteem by those of our citizens who have the pleasure of their acquaintance. Accordingly, on Saturday last, Mr. Gray and wife were surprised by a party of gentlemen taking possession of their apartments, without any previous intima-tion of their intention. However, they soon convinced the couple that their mission was far from having any hostile mission was far from having any hostile complexion. The company was comprised of Mr. S. R. Hesson, M. P., Mr. Alex. Cavan, of the Inland Revenue Dept., Mr. D. L. Cavan, G. T. R. ticket agent, Mr. James Brotherhood, Civil Engineer, G. T. R., a Times reporter, and a number of Inspectors of Government Works at the different points in the Province. Province.

Mr. James Addison, of Goderich, read the following address, at the same time presenting Mr. Gray with a massive solid silver water pitcher and goblet, and Mrs. Gray with a beautiful gold ring, brilliand with a massive solid silver water pitcher and gold ring, brilliand with a mith discounter with discounter with discounter with discounter with a silver with a

antly set with diamonds:

To Henry A. Gray, Esq., C. E., Engineer in Charge of Public Works.

Dear Sir,—Having received many kindnesses at your hands during our employ in the service of the Government under your impediate supervisions. under your immediate supervision as Engineer in charge of Public Works, we feel that we must in some way express to you our appreciation of the same. to you our appreciation of the same. We therefore beg of you on the eve of your departure from us for a short time, on leave of absence to Europe, to accept the accompanying testimonial as a mark of such appreciation. Wishing you and Mrs. Gray every happiness in future

We remain, Sir, and Madam,

James Addison, Goderich; W. F. Rutt-ley, Chatham; A. Dudgeon, Mayor of Collingwood; John Stockwell, Kingsville; Matthew Robinson, Meaford; A. C. Hawkins, Port Albert; Peter Knight, Wallace burg; Peter McLaren, Kincardine; Williard Stickney, Wiarton; Peter Murphy, Wallaceburg; James A. Chapman, Port Elgin; Charles Lappan, Belle River; Charles Fox, Owen Sound; Joseph North Wood, in Little Base Crocks, No. 11 wood, jr., Little Bear Creek; Neil M.

Mr. Gray returned thanks in an appropriate speech on behalf of himself and Mrs. Gray. It was pleasant to him to know that in the discharge of his official duties, while acting conscientiously and in the best interests of the Government department of which he was an official, that he had exped the good will and that he had earned the good will and esteem of those with whom he necessar-ily came in contact. No doubt there were times when too much was expected of him by contractors and others, but on such occasions he could only be guided by the official "specifications," emanating from the office of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector Langevin, and the Chief Engineer, Mr. Perley. He would treasure to the long-est day of his life the memory of the kindness of the donors and the handsome manner in which they had shown their esteem not only to himself but to Mrs.

Gray.

Mr. Dudgeon, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Stickney, Mr. Knight and Mr. Hesson, each made a few remarks wishing Mr. Gray bon voyage, and a pleasant time in the land beyond the sea.

The company then partook of the unbounded hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Gray, and a couple of hours were pleasantly and profitably spent, and a hearty good bye and farewell shake extended to tleman they had met to honor.

Mr. Grav left Stratford on Monday and leaves Quebec to day for England, via the good ship Servia.—Stratford Times, Dec.

#### CATHOLIC ENGLISH ANNIVER-SARY.

London Weekly Register, October 27

persecutor strove in vain to destroy.

stir the zeal of English Catholics to con

tribute to these too long delayed works of honor to those noble heroes of Re-

ligion. For long have the fifty Martyrs of York been left forgotten and unhon-

these islands, is it not to their prayers that we owe it? The day has come,

then, and the opportunity, for English Catholics to show their gratitude and their veneration for the English Martyrs

York a church to proclaim the Martyrs' name and triumph. For the flock, which for the last eighteen months has worshined in a dispendent process to the state of the state of

worshiped in a disused granary, is too poor to accomplish so much, and looks

to Catholics outside for help. In their name, and for the honor of the Martyrs of this city, I appeal with all earnestness to the piety and generosity of the Faith-ful in England—to those of old Catholic

descent, whose ancestral homes were so often blessed by sheltering the hunted

Priest, and consecrated by the Masses which, at the peril of his own life, and

their liberty, he thereoffered; and to the Converts who owe the precious gift of Faith (can we doubt it?) to the Martyrs'

Happiness of Children.

Children may teach us one blessed, one enviable art—the art of being easily happy. Kind nature has given to them that useful power of accommodation to

circumstances which compensates for

many external disadvantages, and it is

only by injudicious management that it is lost. Give him but a moderate portion of

food and kindness, and the peasant's child is happier than the duke's; free from artificial wants, unsatiated by indul-gence, all nature ministers to hispleasures;

he can carve out felicity from a bit of hazel twig,or fish for it successfully in a puddle.

I love to hear the boisterous joy of a

troop of ragged urchins, whose cheap play things are nothing more than mud sticks

or oyster shells; or to watch the quiet en-joyment of a half-clothed, half-washed fel-

low of four or five years old, who sits, with a large, rusty knife, and a lump of bread and bacon, at his father's door and might

move the envy of an alderman.—Sam Slick.

The "wishbone" wedding has become the correct thing. The couple stand beneath a floral wishbone. After the ceremony the bride and groom are given the wishbone to pull. The tug results in a break somewhere, and whoever holds the long piece is absolved from getting up to build fires in the morning.

Colorless AND Cold.—A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colorless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the

prayers.

the substantial work of erecting in

The Very Rev. Monsignor Canon Goldie writes from the Church of the English Martyrs, Blossom Street, York:

—"To-day is a notable anniversary in the history of the struggles of the Faith and adults. An Afflicted Clergyman. The Rev. Wm. Stout, an English clergyman, of Wiarton, was for 23 years a terrible sufferer with Scrofulous Abscess in this country; for on October 23, 1680, the last victim of the penal laws died a violent death, and the last shedding of which the best medical skill failed to cure. The internal and external use of

scrofulous

Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and for nearly three years he remained hale Catholic blood occurred. This was in York, when the Rev. Thomas Thweng and hearty. Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discov-ery is a valuable medicine to those who are troubled with Indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly be youd my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which ever dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant full ness after each meal.

mind gratifying to her friends.

A Good Reform,

Children are not often tortured now-

days with bitter Aloes, Brimstone, and

Treacle, and the many nauseous remedies of the olden times. Freeman's Worm

"Words fail to express my gratitude,"

A Difficulty Overcome.

and certain cure for all varieties of

worms, including tape worms, that produce serious disturbance with children

After Twenty Years.

Lough of Alpena, Michigan, wa afflicted for twenty years with dyspepsia and general debility. All treatment and general debility. All treatment failed until he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which gave him speedy and per manent relief.

The cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diptheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking interpolation of the company of the chest of the company of the chest of the company of the chest of throat, for taking interpolation of the chest nally or inhaling, it is a matchless com-

Hep Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

garret. Here, too, schools must be built, where the children of York will learn the principles of that undying Faith which the fire and sword of the Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicine in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used; so varied and perfect are their operations. "Surely," continues Monsignor Goldie," these memories and these facts will

They give new life and vigor to the aged

and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and West Medicine ever made; the "Invalid" Friend and Hope," and no person or family should b without them. Try the Bitters to-day.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times in prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity. His Outspoken Opinion.

Dio Leurs

blood did not circulate. After one bot-tle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the For sufferers of Chronic diseases, 36 pp, symptoms, remedies, helps, advise. Send stamp—DR. WHITTER, 299 Race St., Cincinnati. O., (old office). State case.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT. own, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of

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

Powders are pleasant to take, contain thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held mouthly. Vocal and instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Solrees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensurin self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and sconomy, with refinement of manner.

Terms to slitthe difficulty of the times, without imp lifting the select character of the institution. their own purgative, and safely and effectually remove all ordinary species of worms afflicting children or adults. The untidy, dirty appearance of a grizzly beard should never be allowed. Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers will readily change their color to a brown or black, at discretion, and thus keep up your reputation for neatness and good looks.

Institution.

For further particulars apply to the Super-or, or any Priest of the Diocese. said Mr. Selby Carter, of Nashville, Tenn., "for the benefits derived from Ayer's

or, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CT MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARTO.—This Institution is pleasant, located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency. Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawling and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Fiviate room, \$20. For further particulars address:—Motriega Superior. Sarsaparilla. Having been afflicted all my life with scrofula, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in biotches, ulcers, and mattery sores, all over my body." Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and since discontinuing its use, eight months ago, has had no return of the It is often very difficult to get children to take medicine, and especially Worm Remedies, which they often require. Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is not only agreeable to take, but a safe

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 60
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The bot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge.
Board and Fultion per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mothers Supersion.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-WICI, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (necuding all ordinary expenses). Canada money, \$150 per annum For full particu-lars apply to Rev. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent. Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of Londo 2 Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and thirl Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Alblon Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually, J. J. BLAKE Pres., ALEX. WILSON, Rec. Sec.

Professional.

WOOLVERTON, SURGEON DEN-TIST. OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Clarer 23 Streets., London. (Over Brown & Morris.) Charges moderate and satisfaction guarantized. Solon Woodverton, L. D. S., late of Jelmsby.

LECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE
22) Dundas street. London. Outside the Property of the P

22) Dundas street. London, Ontario, for e treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-ses. J. G. Wilson, Electropathic and ygleule Physician. M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON

Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, 3 rscast of Richmond street, London, Ont. DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE October's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO-

J. BLAKE, Lettor, etc. Office—Carling's Block, London B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
781 Dundas Street w st. Money to loan



CONSUMPTION

\$11.90 | EX RAORDINARY PARGAINI On receipt of only 25e J. LEE & Co., Montreal, P.Q.

ACENTS WANTED FOR FOUNDATIONS of SUCCESS

BUSINESS AND SOCIAL FORMS

100 BEAUTIFUL

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples wonth \$5 free Address Sanson & Co. Portland, Me

AT EVI No other A THE RECO

MAS

AM

GRA

PARIS, 1867 FRANCE. The Te MUSIO

> Meted October assortment and and illustrated in gold, silver reed organ an STYLES betwe THE

154 Tremont

sentation of a scarlet raths should head product this pictur All around portray the 1st. The in the T Christ bel

Bea For Lad Beave

RAY No trou

C W King Has CAR

Specia

harge, not only niversation. ce and standard e held mouthly. sic form a pro-rees take place gi improvement. I. Strict attensical and inteled neatness and manner. y of the times, character of the ly to the Super-

Y, WINDSOR, EMY, CHAT-

LEGE, SAND-

AL BENEFIT gular meetings of Catholic Mutual held on the first y month, at the oms, Castle Hall, st. Members are ully, J. J. BLAKE Sec. tal. URGEON DEN-

INSTITUTE

VIS, SURGEON Dundas Street, 3 pet. London, Ont. OFFICE— sw doors east of 38.1y RISTER, SOck, London

ICITOR, ETC., t. Money to loan



ORDINARY RGAINI

donly 25c we will mprishing a 8 pages and some series of the Country Lad; of the Month of the Country Lad; of the Month of the Country Lad; of the TED FOR

SUCCESS AL FORMS

10с.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

International Industrial Exhibition

AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, Belong the VERY HIGHEST AVARDA, WARRING SHOPE AND SH

HUS IS CONTINUED THE UNBROKEN SERIES OF TRIUMINS OF THERE OF AT EVERY GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR SIXTEEN YEARS,

No other American Organs having been found equal to them in any. THE RECORD OF TRIUMPHS of MASON & HAMLIN OPGANS in rech covers and prolonged comparisons by the BEST JUDGES OF SUCH INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD how stands; at PARIS, VIENNA, SANTIAGO, PHILA., PARIS, MILAM, AMSTERDAM, 1867 1873 1875 1876 1073 1081 1883
FRANCE. AUSTRIA. CHILL. U. S. AMEC. FRANCE. LTALY. NETHERLANDS The Testimony of Musicians is Equally Emphatic.





A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1883-4
(deted October, 1883) is now ready and will be sent free; including MANY NEW STYLES—the best
assortment and most attractive organs we have ever offered. One Hundred Styles are fully described
and illustrated, adapted to all uses, in plain and elegant cases in natural woods, and superbly described
in gold, eliver, and colors. Prices, \$22 for the smallest size, but having as much power as any single
reed organ and the characteristic Mason & Hamilia cacellence, up to \$200 for the largest size. Sixty

Sixty & Marchael Styles & Source & Styles & Sixty & Styles & Sixty & Styles & Sixty & Si STYLES between \$78 and \$200. Sold also for easy payments. Catalogues free.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St. (Urion Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicaga



The Life of Christ.

The picture is 16 x 22. In the back round is printed an imitation of solid Gold producing a beautiful, brilliant and writing contrast with the other colors, by the contrast with the other colors, the contrast which and to harmonize so perfectly that there is not the slightest approach to gaudiness, but, one contrary, the most beautiful closest are produced in the control upon this background of Gold is a representation of our Saviour (head and shoulders) close the control of our Saviour (head and shoulders) close the control of our Saviour (head and shoulders) close the control of our Saviour (head and shoulders) close the control of our Saviour (head and shoulders) close the control of our Saviour (head and shoulders) close the control of the wonderful picture is shoulders and the datast behaviour over the shoulders and the datast that the control of the control his shoulders and the delicate halo of gloty round his head produce a beautiful picture. Entwined around this picture are a number of beautiful picture, and the life of our Saviour, particularly assumes which all around this centrepiece of the life of our Saviour, particularly assumes which particularly assumes which particularly assumes which the life of our Saviour, particularly assumes that the life of our Saviour, particularly assumes the line of the saviour particularly assumes that the Temple, 3rd. The child shows in the Temple, 3rd. The baptism, which shows the saviour particularly assumes that the life of our Saviour, particularly assumes that the saviour particularly assumes that the saviour particularly assumes that the life of our Saviour, particularly assumes that the life of our Saviour, particularly assumes the life of our Saviour, particularly assumes that the life of our Saviour, particularly assumes the life of our Saviour, particularly assumes that the life of our Saviour, particularly assumes the life of our Saviour, particularly assumes that the life of our Saviour, particularly assumes the life of our Saviour, particularly assumes that the

# LIONESS FUR STORE | \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Fortland, Mo.

Beaver Trimmings! For Ladics' and Gents' Mantles and Coats.

Beaver Cuffs, Beaver Caps, Beaver Capes, Beaver Muffs,

Beaver Gauntletts,

RAYMOND & THORN'S 1281 DUNDAS ST.

No trouble to show goods at the Great Fur House of the West. We invite comparisons of goods and prices with any Fur House in the city. Old Furs renovated at

RAYMOND & THORN'S. No trouble to show goods. Raw Furs of every description wanted by

RAYMOND & THORN.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON,

King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition
Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you
Hill purchase anywhere else.

W. J. THOMPSON.

PREPARED AT

DRUG STORE,
184 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
Patent Medicines at Reduced Prices.
Physicians' Prescriptions & Family Recipes a specialty.

L00D

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. DIZZINESS. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, FLUTTERING INDIGESTION. OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE. -And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toront

BAKING POWDER. Without exception the best in the market. Call for a free sample and be convinced.

PREPARED AT

#### LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE

MAILS AS UNDER.	MAILS AS UNDER.			A.M. P.M. P.M.			
Great Western Railway Going East-Main Line.		A.M. F.M. F.M.					
For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-							
ern States	5 00	1 00		8 00	1 30	6 30	
New York, &c. (Thro Bags)	****	1 00	10 30	8 00	2 45	6 30	
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-							
treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1 00	5 00	8 00	****	6 30	
For Toronto	5, 7 30		5, 10 30		1 30	6 30	
G. W R. Going West-Main Line.	5 & 10	1 00	10 30	8 00	1 80 & 2 45	6 30	
ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe,	5 00	1 15		8 00		2 45	
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London.	3 00	1 10		000		2 40	
Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c		1 15			2 45		
Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates		1 15	10 30	8 00	2 45		
Thro Bags-Chatham			10 30	8 00	2 45		
Mt. Brydges	5 00	1 15		****	a	6 30	
Newbury Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.	5 00	1 15		****		2 45	
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyom-							
ing	6 30	1.15		8 00	2 45		
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	0 30	1 15		0 00	2 45		
Strathrov	6 30	1 15		8&9 30	2 45		
Strathroy. Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.	0.00			0000			
Gianworth	7 30				2 45		
Wilton Grove		1 15	****	9 00			
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.							
Bruce and Orwell	7 80	1144	****	****	2 45	***	
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge-	500a730	1 15			1 80 a 2 45 2 45		
town and Amherstburg	7 30	1 15		1	2 45	***	
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwright	1 00	1 10			. 10		
to St. Thomas, &c.,		1 15			2 45		
St. Thomas	7 30	1 15	****	9 00	2 45	6 3	
Port Stanley. Port Dover & L. H. Mails.	7 30	1 15	****	2.22	2 45	63	
Lordon Hands A. Mails	5 00		****	8 00	****		
London, Huron & Bruce-All places between Lon- don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth White Church, Ripley, Kineardine & Lucknow.				The state of			
White Church, Ripley, Kincarding & Lucknow	7 00			1	6 30		
Ailsa Craig	7 00	12 15			6 30		
W. G. & B. South Extension	5 00			11 00			
W., G. & B	5.00	1 00	2 30	8 00	1 30	63	
Thro Bags-Hensall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton, Blyth		99		1			
Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine		2 30		1	11 00		
Between Harrisburg and Fergus	1 2722	1 15		8 00		0.0	
B. L. H. West of Stratford	7 15	12 00	****			68	
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford		12 00		1	1 30	6 3	
B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo	5 00	12 00		1	2 45		
G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto		12 00		1		6 3	
Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division	7 15			11 30			
St. Mary's and Stratford. Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell	7 15	12 00	4 15	8 00	11 30	63	
Thro Bags-Goderich and Mitchell	7 15		4 05	11 30		6 3	
Bellon, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St Ives		10.00				6.3	
(Tuesday and Friday). The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth		12 60		11 30	****	0.3	
For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatch							

Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet, via New York; Fridays, at 1 p. m., per Canadian packet, via Rimousk; 'i mestay, at 1 p.m., per Inman or White Star Line, via New York Postage on letters, 5c, per j oz.; Newspapers le, per 2 oz.; reg. fee, 5c.

Rates of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion, 3c. per j oz., prepaid by postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding j oz. in weight, and prepaid only 3c. will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, lc. per 4 oz. Post Cards for United Kingdom. Zeents each.

Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Order Office in the Dominion of anada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundland and United States. The German Empire, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Jamaica (West Indies) Victoria (Austrial), New South Wales (Australia), and Tasmania.

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

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

Post Office.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

London, June 39th, 1883.

R. J C DAWSON, Postmaster.

IT LEADS ALL

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurkSCROFULA AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will
dislodge it and expel it from your system.
For constitutional or serofulous Catarrh,
CATARRH true remedy. It has cured
numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous
catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications
of serofulous origin.

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

ULCEROUS "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

"At the age of two years one of SORES my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.

SORE EYES erful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Your truly,

B. F. Johnson."

PREPARED BY

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

FREEMAN'S

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

INSURE WITH THE

FIRE INSUR NCE CO.

Assets, 1st January, 1883: \$310,781.97.
With 39,719 Policies in Force.

Farm Property and detatched residences n cities, towns and villages insured at low-

in cities, towns and vinages insured action est safe rates.

Parties will be called on by P. J. Quinn, our agent for City and Suburbs, or Jas. Mc-Leod, London East, by leaving word at

Head Office, 428 Richmond Street. D. C. McDONALD, MANAGER.

W. HINTON

(From London England.)

UNDERTAKER, &C.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London Private Residen 254 King Street.

SCANDRETT & CO.

ARE AMONG THE LEADING

An immense stock of Goods

always on hand, fresh and

MA CALL SOLICITED

169 DUNDAS STREET, 4th Door East Richmond St

TRADEMARKS,
PATENTS

LABELS.

LABELS.

Send description of your Invention. L. BINGHAM

good. Wholesale and Retail.

SCANDRETT & CO.

FITZGERALD,

FITZGERALD,

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

#### REMOVAL.

Thomas D. Egan, New York Catholic Agency, has removed to the large and specially fitted up offices at No. 42 Barclay Street: The increasing demand of business required

With extended facilities and experience this With extended facilities and experience this Agency is better; prepared than ever to fill, promptly and sat sfactorily, all orders for any kind of goods, and to look after any business of personal matters entrusted to it.

Whatever you wish to buy or have attended if you can save time, trouble and money by addressing

THOMAS D. EGAN,

### NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY, 42 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of To Farmers, Mechanics and Competer to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6 per cent, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, it he so desires.

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

sult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,

MANAGER

OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St.,
London Ont.



MENELLY BELLY BELLY Bravelly known to the public law, Church, Chapel, School, Fire and other bells; also Chimes and the bells; al MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY Meneely & Co., West Troy, N.Y

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches,
Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc., FULLY
WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Baltimore Church Bells

r Prices, Circulars, &c., address Baltimore Bell UNDRY, J. REGESTER & SONS, Baltimore, Md

5 5 5 5 5 5 CH. F. COLWELL, 171 Dundas St., London, Ont. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pianos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Strings and Fittings. The choicest stock, lowest prices, and handsomest Warerooms in Western Canada. Call or write before baying elsewhere. Telephone connection day and night.

CH. F. COLWELL.

Watches Reduced. Cut this out. Open Face Stem Winder, nickel plated.... \$3. better quality.... 4. Open Face Stem Winder, nickel plated. \$3.50
better quality 4.25
sil better. 5.50
Extra quality a good watch. 5.50
Best Watch in the Market. 10.00
Hunting Case, Gold Plated, Key Wind. 36.55
Hunting Case, Gold Plated, Key Wind. 36.55
Hunting Case, Gold Plated, Key Wind. 36.55
Key Wind, Stamped Aluminium. 4.50
Hunting Case, Gold Plated, lever mover, Wind. 4.80
Gents Solid Silver Huntig pat, lever, Challity. 9.10
a splendid watch. 15.22
Ladies Solid Silver Hunting Case, key wind. 6.77
a still better watch. 5.70
Nickel Open Face Illuminated Dial, by which the time can be told in pitch dark ness as easily as in broad daylight. 5.50
Larger and better works, same face. 7.0
LARGE & CO. Montreal, P.Q.

LASS, LEE & CO. Montreal, P.Q.

JAS. LEE & CO. Montreal, P.Q. PENSIONS for any disability; also to Heirs. Send stamps for New Laws. COL. L. BINGHAM,

#### ORDER TO

Good Tweed Pants, \$4.00.

Good Tweed Pants, \$4.50.

75c. WILL BUY 75c. MAVY BLUE SHIRT & 2 COLLARS.

All Wool Undershirts, 62½c. All Wool Drawers, 62½c.

PETHICK & MCDONALD, 393 RICHMOND ST.

J. J. GIBBONS, J 199 DUNDAS ST., Has now on hand a large assort-

FALL UNDERCLOTHING! In Scotch and Canadian Wool.

all sizes. Very cheap, also Pure Wool Blankets,

----AND----BED COMFORTERS

Of the best make, and at lowest

### HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the

calp, are innumerable. Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting 'ald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the half grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beau-tiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

#### BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesignable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H. Sold by all Druggists.

A PRICE Send six cents for postage, and goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

\$72 A WEEK, six a day at home easily made. Cost

#### 25 GILT EDGE or 50 Chromo Cards, no two alike, name on, 10c., J. H. PARKER & CO., Clinton, Conn. MOTICE. WORM POWDERS.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario at its next session by the Right Reverend N. Z. Lorrain, Bishop of Catter and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, for an Area of the Majesty's reign initialed. "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in each Diocese in Lower Cannda," incorporating "The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Vicariate of Pontiac," with power to the said corporation to borrow money an mortgage and for other purposes, and to confirm all sales, mortgages, and conveyances made to or by the existing corporation, and with power to take, gift, or devise, and to confirm all gifts, grants, and devises made to the said corporation, and generally to confer on it the same powers and privileges as are enjoyed by other like corporations in Ontario.

O'SULLIVAN & KERR.

Solicitors for the Applicant.

Toronto, November 5th, 1883. London Mutual THE SUCCESSFUL PIONEER OF CHEAP AND SAFE FIRE IN-SURANCE IN CANADA.



BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO

School, Church and Office FURNITURE

Designs and estimates furnished for Altara pulpits pews, &c. We are also prepared to givelowestimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.

REFERENCES—Rev. P. Molphy, Strathro Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

GROCERS IN ONTARIO.

Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

MATHESON'S PLANES,
BEVEL EDGE CHISELS,
DISTON'S & FILINTS HAND and
ROTES CORDAGES,
SCALES, etc., etc., at

REID'S HARDWARE,

REID'S HARDWARE,
116 Dundas St.,
(North Side), LONDON.

THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRUSH H

of every discription. All kinds of Mill and
Machine Brushes made to order. To secure
a first-class article, ask for the London
Brushes. All branded.
THOS. BRYAN,
and 75 Dundas street, west.

PATENTS R. S. & A. I. LACEE DISAG.
Full instructions and Hand-Book of Fatents sent page.

A Dangerous Case.

\* ROCHESTER, June 1st, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in back and "Extending to the end of my toes and oney brain!

o my brain!
"Which made me delirious!

"From agony.
"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!
"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me,

"The Doctors tried in vain to reneve me.
But to no purpose.
"Morphine and other opiates
"Had no effect!
"After two months I was given up to die!
"When my wife
heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had
done for her, she at once got and gave me
some. The first dose eased my brain and
seemed to go hunting through my system
for the pain.

for the pain.
"The second dose easedme so much that "Tho second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work, as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that was ever known. I called the doctors again rheumatism all through my system that was ever known. I called the doctors again and after several weeks, they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him; but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since. It also cured my wife who had been so for years; and has kept her and my children well and hearty with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used.

J. J. Berk, Ex Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife!"

"That poor invalid wife!

"Mother!
"Or daughter!

"Can be made the picture of health! With a few bottles of Hop Bitters! "Will you let them suffer?"



It contains neither alum, time, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple name:

COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package.

SPY-GLASSES.

n article invaluable to every farme can bring up his farthest field and la et. It is also useful to the Tourist, i Sent, Fre-paid, for \$1 each; 3 for \$2.50 Better quality, \$3.00 each.

JAMES LEE & Co., Montreal, P.Q.

### NONSUCH!

NONSUCH!

NONSUCH!

NONSUCH! NONSUCH

The only absolutely perfect and harmless Washing Compound now in the market.

NONSUCH!

Is what every hotel laundry requires.

NONSUCH!

NONSUCH!

Is what every family wants NONSUCH: Is guaranteed not to injure any fabric.

NONSUCH! Will wash in one hour what usually takes one day by the old way. NONSUCH!

t tear or wear out the clothes. No or or fatigue caused by using it. NONSUCH!
Once tried commands the approval of all and
gives satisfaction in every case.

NONSUCH! When used as directed has never failed to please and satisfy.

### NONSUCH! NONSUCH Is manufactured only by THE MERCHANTS' COMPANY, Detroit, Mich., and London, Ont.

REID'S

CRYSTAL HALL!

The Largest Stock, Largest Warehouse, AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY,

FANCY GOODS, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,

ETC., ETC. IN CANADA.

DECORATING WORKS. ET SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

W. J. Reid & Co. DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, ONT.

amples wouth \$5 free & Co. Portland, Me.

### A Christmas Chaunt.

Ring in the memories; of olden days,
And the joys of bright Christmastide.
A wreath of song for the hearts that live,
A prayer for the souls who died.
Ring in the love of a mother's heart,
The faith of a father's tear—
These bind the links of sweet Christmastide,
A golden chain for the year.
O hearts that love,
Ye feel the cheer,
The wreath of song,
But hides a tear.

Around the hearth we miss each friend, Around our joys fond memories blend The broken strings—ah who will place? Life's tuneful lyre recalls each face, The old—the young—the loved ones dear— Bloom in our heart through memory's tear.

Ring in the starry songs of heaven,
The flame-lit hours of happy home,
Across the sky in distant dreamland,
Sweet voices fill the starry dome.
The heart of June is fill'd with throbbings,
Hark to the laughter of sweet May,
Around the fire each month of roses
Clasps hands and welcomes Christmasday.
O hearts that sing,
And know not sorrow,
Ye dream of hopes
That light to-morrow.

Come let us welcome at the door, The friends our hearts have known of yore, Give to our boards good Christmas cheer, And crown with flowers the closing year, Sing 'round the merry merry song, The wine of life—in deeds prolong.

The wine of life—in deeds prolong.

This morn—O Faith, and Hope, and Love. The rainbow seal in heaven above.
The stars chant forth a glorious bymn, The New Born dwells in Bethlehem,
The hills rejoice, the seas proclaim,
The glory of a Saviour's name.
Glorian Excelsis Deo,
Rings the heavenly song,
Gioria in Excelsis Deo,
Chants the heavenly throng,
Gloria in Excelsis Deo,
From the starry sky,
Gloria in Excelsis Deo,
Peels the hymn on high.

This morn—O sinless souls of grace,
Kneel at the crib in lowly place,
Before the altar of the heart,
Let incense pure in prayer depart,
O peace on earth! O peace from heaven!
Sweet flower of peace at Bethlehem given.
Gloria in Excelsis Deo,
Sings the Angels' choir,
Et in terra pax hominibus,
Strikes the heavenly lyre,
Gloria in Excelsis Deo,
Hark the notes afar,
Bona voluntatis tua,
Bethlehem's heavenly star!
Christmas Morn, 1883. Thomas O'Hagan.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD. DEAR SIR,-I have read your articles on the Separate Schools, and have read also the Separate Schools, and have read also the communication in your last issue on University matters. As to the Separate School demands or reforms I think it is useless to ask what we can never get, and what, if we did get, would be impracticable. If you mean to ask any Legislatare to construct a Catholic school system on the same footing as the public schools, then it is a sufficient acswer, as it seems to me, for the Legislature to say you must provide the ratepayers and the revenue. The Protestants, by no theory of government that I know of, can be fairly called upon to support their own and a Separate school system. The government must answer for the [application of all moneys] ment that I know of, can be fairly called upon to support their own and a Separate school system. The government must answer for the Japplication of all moneys drawn out of the public chest. If you think that the taxes of Catholic ratepayers is sufficient for a distinct Separate school system (aided in the same way as the public schools are) well and good; let that arrangement be worked out. It does not seem to me, however, that their taxes would pay for a tithe of what you ask. I agree with you as to the changes in the Education Department. I made a similar suggestion in a letter to the Mail when the Marmion question was being discussed, and I have reason to believe the suggestion met with the approval of the Catholic hierarchy in this Province. The Separate school act is not a very good one, perhaps, but it never got a fair administration. It goes without saying that a defective act, if well carried out, is more beneficial than a perfect one if allowed to become a dead letter. The public school system, I need scarcely say, begins with the public

al than a perfect one if allowed to become a dead letter. The public school system, I need scarcely say, begins with the public or common schools, as they were called, and rising by gradation through the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes and ends with the University of Toronto. The efficient source of students to this last presentation of Mary in France, founded named institution is University College. There are some affiliated colleges, but these do not share in the public moneys. The public school system, whether as seen in the rural school or in the University college, looks to the state for support, and without such support must fall to the ground. Now, whether there be misapplication of funds or improper husbandry of resources is, so far as the University of Toronto is concerned, a matter of govern-ment mal-administration. This is a legitimate charge, but not at all to be confounded with the question whether or not the University is to be adequately supported or whether one state institution is to be supported in one way and another—a part of this same system—to be supported in anthis same system—to be supported in another way. In the letter of your correspondent I judge he would seek to put University College on the same footing as Queen's or Victoria or Trinity. All I can say is that neither the publicat large nor the friends of the University have taken that stand. The public must support the University or it "must go." It is night for Mr. Grant and other heads of denominational colleges to go around and collect funds for the support of their own instiguted for the support of the support inational colleges to go around and collect funds for the support of their own insti-tutions; but I would as soon think of passing round the hat to build a court house for the county of York as to assist in collecting funds to maintain University College. I see nothing different in principle for doing this or raising a subscription to assist the tax collector. Your correspondent begins with the Presbyterians and Mr. Grant, but he will not have failed to notice that at the meeting we held in Moss Hall on Thursday last Dr. Caven I see nothing different in prin-Moss Hall on Thursday last Dr. Caven seconded a resolution directly opposed to Principal Grant's contention. That resolution was proposed by Senator McMaster, who has founded, I may say, the Baptist Colleges in this city, so that two of the deponinational colleges are grown. The deponing the second of the sec the denominational colleges are gone. The President of St. Michael's college and Father Teefy were present, and they cannot be counted as opposed to state aid to the University. The other colleges in Toronto, except Trinity, are in favor of it, and especially the one opposed to Trinity, so that Trinity may be counted out. I

University find means of support, even assuming there were good reasons for its existence? and how can we oppose state aid to a University to-day and demand it for ourselves to morrow? A Catholic university is an impossibility in Ontario. Have we not heard of Kensington, of the failure in Dublin under a Newman and Woodlock, the talk about a United States University? I think that a power to

Woodlock, the talk about a United States
University? I think that a power to
confer degrees is one not to be handed
over except to fully equipped and
wealthy institutions, and that to others it
is as uscless as the club of Hercules to an
ordinary mortal. A degree in Arts should
mean something, it presupposes a library,
scientific apparatus, a museum, &c.; and
before all this there must be a staff of
men fit to impart instruction. The income before all this there must be a staff of men fit to impart instruction. The income of a million dollars is not enough to sup-port the University of Toronto; what supports the other half dozen we have in this Province is not clear, but it is not difficult to draw an inference if the in-

difficult to draw an inference if the income be wanting.

As a University man I oppose the contention of Principal Grant and those who follow him on the question of denying state aid to the Toronto University. As a Catholic I admire the spirit of fairness which that University has shown to our Catholic college here when we were negotiating for a basis of affiliation. I have no reason to regret the part I took in that negotiation. If it is inconvenient or impossible for any College in Toronto to teach the natural sciences or any other department in an arts course, it is surely department in an arts course, it is surely open to them to take advantage of the means the University college has for that purpose. When the difficulty is removed then the question is open for considera-

Fearing that I have been tedious in this matter I hasten to subscribe myself yours, &c., D. A. O'SULLIVAN.
Toronto, Dec. 10th, 1883.

#### TWO NOTABLE WEDDINGS.

The Cathedral was the scene of two notable weddings during the past week. On Monday Mr. Arthur H. Rogers, salesman at Lindekes, Warner & Schumier's was united in marriage to Miss Margaret King, daughter of ex-Sheriff and Mrs. James King. The nuptual mass was celebrated by Rev. Father John Shauley, and the church was crowded with the relatives and friends of the happy

Cathedral, the celebrant being Rt. Rev. Bishop Ireland, assisted by Fathers Shanley and Reiley. The bridsmaids and groomsmen were Misses Sarah Murnand and Mary Lynch and Messrs. Jno. Grace and Frank Agnew. A reception and wedding breakfast took place after the ceremony at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Grace, where Mr. and Mrs. O'Halloran were the recipients of the best wishes of their numerous friends. wishes of their numerous friends.

The presents to both couples were numerous and costly, and comprised almost every imaginable object.—St. Paul, Minn., North Western Chronicle.

#### PRESENTATION OF MARY.

Progress of the Order in this Province. The following is a brief sketch of the remarkable progress of the Roman Catholic nuns of the Presentation of Mary since their establishment in this Province, the Mother House of the nuns of the Presentation of Mary in France, founded by Rev. Mother Mary Rivier during the French Revolution. His request was not granted at first, but after an appeal to Rev. Mother, Arsene, Superior-General of the Order, his efforts were finally crowned with success. A few months later, five Sisters, who were to act as teachers, accompanied by a convert, sailed from Havre for Canada, which they reached after an eventful voyage. On their arrival, the good nuns set to work, and were soon established in the convent of Ste. Marie de Monoir, which was conse-Ste. Marie de Monoir, which was conse-crated by Mgr. Prince. At the close of the following year the novitiate included eleven teachers and 104 pupils. Rev. L. M. Archambault, parish priest

tinue the course of education at the cradle of the order in the Dominion. To-day, the establishment is conducted by eight Sisters, who have charge of upwards of

164 pupils.

The convent of St. Aime was founded immediately after that of St. Hugues and to-day it has an attendance of 160. In the month of September, 1857, the Sisters of the order of the Presentation opened an establishment at St. Cesaire, and their been established, viz. : St. Alexandre, in charge of five Sisters and 130 pupils; St. charge of five Sisters and 130 pupils; St. George, five Sisters and 88 pupils; Acton Vale, eight Sisters, 178 pupils; Farnham, 10 Sisters, 138 pupils; Drummondville, six Sisters, 144 pupils: St. David, diocese of Three Rivers, five Sisters, 88 pupils; Upton, six Sisters, 148 pupils, and the Prince Academy, of St. Hyacinthe. In 1876, the Mother House of the order was completed at St. Hyacinthe, and is a sempleted at St. Hyacinthe, and is a so that Trinity may be counted out. I see that a prominent Methodist and well known University man, Mr. Casey, disagrees with the Victoria authorities. I don't see, therefore, how the religious bodies in question can be held by the utterances of the heads of the three colleges named. If the Provincial University is to look to its own clientelle after its endowment is found to be inadequate, where could a Catholic 2,387 pupils.

#### C. M. B. A. NOTES.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION AT OTTAWA.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

On Wednesday evening, December 19th, 1883, in the basement at 8t. Patrick's Church, 1882, 1nt the basement at 8t. Patrick's Church, 8t. Patrick's Branch, No. 28, of the City of Ottawa, was organized. As usual, theBranch starts off with leading members of the perish, numbering 39 petitioners for charter which is somewhat above the average of charter members in new Branches, and there yet remain a large number of equally prominent when in the parish who will become members before long; a very large Branch may be expected in this parish in time. THE FOLLOWING ARE ITS FIRST OFFICERS. President; Rev. T. J. Cole 1st Vice President; J. A. McCabe 2nd "P.E. Ryan Recording Secretary; E. T. Smith Asst. "Lynn. D. O'Brien Financial"; John C. Earright Treasurer; Rev. M. J. Whalen Marshal; Henry Higgarty Guard; Thos. Tobin Trustees for I year; Rev. M. J. Whalen, J. A. McCa'e, Alex. Grant "2"; E. T. Smith, J. C. Earright Representative to Grand Council; Rev. T.

A. McCa'e, Alex. Grant
right.
J. Cole
Alternate
McCabe
Spiritual Director: Rev. M. J. Whalen
Medical Examiner: E. J. Kelly, M. D.
The same were also chosen for the year 1884.
On motion of Rev. Father Whalen, seconded by J. C. Enright, a vote of thanks was moved 10 H. W. Deare, the Special Deputy, for his valuable services in organizing this Branch. The Special Deputy thanked the Branch and the Rev. Father for the kind and hearty manner in which the vote was moved and carried.
The following officers were elected at the election of Amherstburg, Branch No. 3, C. M. B. A., held on Friday, Dec. 7th, 1883.
Representative to Grand Council: H. W. Deare
Reamme
President: D. F. Reaume re-elected lst Vice Pres.; P. J. Fleming 2nd Vice Pres.; John Burns
Rec. Secretary: H. W. Deare
Asst. Rec. Sec.; R. J. Ouellette
Financial Sec.; T. Tomlinson
Treasurer: D. Barron
Marshal: G. Bertrand
Guard: P. Benner
Trustees: Joseph Reaume
T. Tomlinson, Alexander Reaume
OFFICERS OF BRANCH No. 17, PARIS, ONT., FOR
1881.
Spiritual Adviser: Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, V. G.

officers of Branch No. 17, Paris, Ont., For 1881.

Spiritual Adviser: Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, V. G.
Chancellor: J. P. Keaveney.
President: Thos. O'Neail.
1st Vice do: T. O'Brien, re-elected.
2nd Vice do: Joseph Ion.
Recording Secretary: Jno. Sheppard, re-elected.
Asst. Rec. Sec'y.: M. J. O'Brien.
Treasurer: Jno. J. Moore.
Fin. Sec'y.: Francis Fry.
Marshal: Thos. J. Dwyer.
Guard: John Maurer.
Trustees one year: T. J. Collins, W.
Schuler. J. J. Moore.
Trustees two years: T. O'Brien, Jas. Sugrue
Grand Council representative: Thos. O'Neail

OFFICERS OF BRANCH NO. 15, TORONTO, FOI 1884.

officers of Branch No. 15, Toronto, for 1884.

President: John Ke'z, re-elected.
Ist Vice Pres: E. J. Reilly.
2nd do John Burns.
Treasurer: F. Kosar, re-elected.
Rec. Sec'y: John S. Kelz, re-elected.
Asst. Rec. Sec'y: Max Jung.
Financial: Theodore Braun, re-elected Marshall: M. Nick, re-elected Guard: F. W. Rohleder
Trustee: Thomas Foley, Jas. A. Gorman, E. J. Reilly.
Alternate to Grand Council, J. Kovmann.
Special Deputy H. W. Deare has drawn up and had printed a very instructive C. M.
B. A. circular. These circulars would be of great benefit to our members, and a great help in increasing the membership of our Branches. They can be obtained from the CATHOLIC RECORD office, at 50 cts. per hundred, or \$2 for 500; merely sufficient to defina expense of printing and postage. dred, or \$2 for 500; merely sufficient fray expense of printing and postage.

We expect to have two more Branches or-ganized at Ottawa in a few days. There will probably be 35 Beanches represented at our next Convention

next Convention.

A very "Happy New Year" to all our C.

M.B.A. Brothers. We may now safely say our association is a grand success in Canada.

SAML. R. BROWN,

Sec. G. Council.

Pianos for the Governor General of Canada.

We see by the Ottawo Citizen that two planos, of the celebrated Factory of Wm. KNABE & Co., have just been selected for his Excellency, the Marquis of Lansdowne. One was a magnificent Grand "Knabe," in eiegant Rosewood Case, and the other one of their Upright Cabinet Grands. The Tone, Touch, and Workmanship of these Instruments are described as being perfect. The most thorough Judges were employed to make the selection, one of them being Mr. E. Harriss, who previous to leaving England, held the high appointment of Local Examiner to the Royal Academy of Music, London.

Physicians & Invalids

Can try the SPIROMETER and consult the Surgeons of the celebrated International Throat and Lung Institute free, by calling Throat and Lung Institute free, by calling at the Tecumseh Hotel, London, Jan. 3, 4, 5. This instrument, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, Ex-Aide Surgeon of the French, which conveys the medicinal properties of medicines directly to the seat of disease is the only thing that will cure permanently diseases of the air passages, viz.: Catarri, Catarrial Deaffer. passages, viz.: Catarri, Catarria Deaf-Ness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consum-tros in its first stages. Crowds are visiting them in every town and thousands of poor sufferers are being cured every year by these celebrated physicians who have offices in London, Eng., Montreat, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Detreoit, Mich., and Boston, Mass. If impossible to call personally, write for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, to 173 Church St., Toronto,

monthly, to 173 Church St., Toronto,
Office for Ontario.

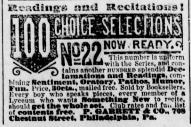
Fine Arts.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas st., London.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

SPECIAL NOTICE.-J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-

#### FARM FOR SALE.

Excellent Farm of 115 acres, 90 acres cleared, 25 bush, for sale cheap. Being lot 8, in the first concession of the township of McKillop, situated one quarter of a mile from the Irishtewn Roman Catholic Church and School. Address, John Downey, Dublin P. O. 272-3w



#### MARKET REPORT.

Wheat—Spring, 1 69 to 1 75; Delhl, # 100 lbs.
169 to 175; Treadwell, 1 79 to 1 75; Clawson,
150 to 175; Treadwell, 1 79 to 1 75; Clawson,
150 to 170; Red, 1 55 to 175. Oats, 102 to 1 03,
Corn, 130 to 1 40. Barley, 1 05 to 1 15. Peas,
125 to 1 35. Rye, 1 05 to 1 10. Beans, per.
bush, 1 50 to 2 00. Flour—Pastry, per cwt,
3 00 to 3 25; Family, 2 75 to 5 00. Oatmeal Fine,
2 50 to 2 76; Granulated, 2 00 to 2 75. Cornmeal, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 18 00 to 22 00.
Bran, 1 40 to 16 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw,
per load, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 18 00 to 220.
Bran, 1 40 to 16 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw,
per load, 2 00 to 2 50. Cheese, 1b, 11½ to 12c. Lard,
11 to 12c. Turnips, 30 to 40c. Turkeys, 75 to
2 00. Chickens, per pair, 40 to 60c. Ducks,
per pair, 50 to 6 cc. Potatoes, per bag, 90 to
1 10. Apples, per bag, 60 to 1 00. Onlons, per
bushel, 60 to 80. Dressed Hogs, per cwt,
5 00 to 6 25. Beef, per cwt, 4 00 to 6 09. Mutton, per 1b, 5 to 7c. Lamb, per 1b, 5 to 7c.
Hops, per 100 lbs, 33 to 50c. Wood, per cord,
5 0 to 6 00. MONTREAL.
ELOUIR—Beccipts, 250 bbls. Quotations

50 to 6 00.

MONTREAL

FLOUR—Receipts 250 bbis. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 55 to \$5 55; extra \$5 40 to \$5 40; superfine, \$4 75 to \$4 85; spring extra, \$5 15 to \$5 20; superfine, \$4 75 to \$4 85; spring extra, \$5 15 to \$5 20; superfine, \$4 75 to \$4 85; strong bakers, \$5 50 to \$5 80; fine, \$3 00 to \$4 05; middings, \$3 75 to \$3 85; pollards, \$3 50 to \$3 69; Ontario bags, \$2 55 to \$2 55; city bags, \$3 00 to \$3 25. GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 white winter, \$1 16 to 18; Can. red winter, 1 20 to 1 23; No. 2 spring, 1 15 to 1 17. Corn, 75 to 75c. Peas, \$6 to 91c. Oats, \$36 to 406; Rye, \$6 to 63c. Barley, 53 to 75c. PROVISIONS—Butter, cresmery, 25 to 26c, Eastern Townships, 20 to 25c; B. & M. 20 to 21c; Western, 15 to 18c. Cheese, 11; to 12c. Pork, 17 00 to \$17,00. Lard, 12 to 12;c. Bacon, 13 to 14c; hams, 13 to 15c. MONTREAL.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 21.—Wheat—Fall, No. 2, 110 to 110; No. 3, 106 to 106; spring, No. 1, 115 to 115; No. 2, 113 to 113; No. 3, 108 to 109. Barley, No. 1, 71 to 71c; No. 2, 66 to 67c; No. 3, extra, 62 to 63c; No. 3, 52 to 55c. Peas, No. 1, 76 to 76c No. 2, 76 to 75. Oats, No. 1, 31 to 35c; No. 2, 37c. Corn, 00 to 00c. Wool, 00 to 00c, Flour, Superior, 5 09 to 510; extra, 48 90 to 485. Bran, 11 75 to 12 09. Butter, 12 to 19c. Hogs, street, 7 C7 to 7 6c. Barley, (street), 68 to 00c. Rye, street, 60 to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 105 to 11; fall, 101 to 103. Oatmeal, 5 00 to 00. Cornmeal, 3 75 to 3 90.

Cornmeat, 3 '15 to 3 '90.

\*\*OTTAWA.\*\*

\*\*Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

Spring wheat, \$1 10 to 1 25 bush.; Oats, 40c to 42c bsh; Pens, 70c to 00c bsh; Bens 1.25 to 00 bsh; Bens 1.25 to 00 bsh; Bens 1.25 to 00 bsh; Carrots, 30 to 40c bsh; Turnips, 59 to 60c bsh; Carrots, 30 to 40c bsh; Carrots, 30 to 40c bsh; Carrots, 30 to 50c; Dottolos, per peck, 2) to 25c; Potatoes, per 18, 15 to 50c; Dottolos, per peck, 2) to 25c; Potatoes, per 18, 15 to 50c; Diessed hogs, per 100 its., 57 to 7 to 7 00; Becf, per 100 its., 37 5 to 6 00.

Butter, pails per 1b., 19 to 21c; firkins, 18 to 19c; resh per doz., 22 to 24c. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 30c. Powls, per pair, 60c. Ducks, wild, per pair, 100. Geese, each, 75. Turkeys, each, 80 to \$2.00. Hides 5 00 to 7 00. Hay, per ton, 7 50 to \$2.00. Hides 5 00 to 7 00. Hay, per ton, 7 50 to \$2.00. Hides 5 00 to 7 00. Hay, per ton, 7 50 to 50c. Hides 5 00 to 7 00. Lard, per 1b., 11 to 4c. Apples, per bbl. 2 50 to 3 50. Sheep, 3 5 to 5 0 j each. Lambs, 2 59 to 2 75 each.



# Absolutely Pure.

TEACHER WANTED

For S. S. No. 3 Biddulph for the enuing year, a Male or Female Teacher, holding 2nd or 3rd class Certificate. Apply stating salary and testimonials to the Trustees of said S. S., Lucan Post Office, Ont. 271-2w TEACHER WANTED

Wallaceburg. Services to et al. 1884. Must come well recommended. A personal application preferred. Address Tuos. Forhan, Sec'y. Board of Trustees, Wallaceburg. 269-tf WANTED.

### A fe male teacher holding a first or second class certificate to take charge of Separate fechool and Organ in church. Salary liberal. For further particulars apply to Trustees R. C. School, Offa. ONTARIO

STAINED GLASS WORKS. Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private

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

STAINED GLASS WORKS. 434 RICHMOND ST.

### R. LEWIS. PIANOFORTES. lone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

With LEAST KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. DR. JENNER'S

#### VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. SAFE, SURE, RELIABLE & EFFECTIVE.

SAFE, SURE, RELIABLE & EFFECTIVE.

Elegantly Sugar-Coated.

These Pills are a complete substitute for mercury or other injurious substances, common to 'ins class of preparations. They are prepared with the most rigid scrutiny, care and exactness, from the most select and highlyconcentrated extracts, so compounded as to reach the endless disesses which originate in derangements of the digestive organs, the bowels, liver and stomach. Being composed of entirely refined vegetable extracts, they can be taken at all seasons without restriction as to diet or clothing. They are the result of many years of practical experience, and operate effectively, cleansing out the disordered humors, and thoroughly purifying and enriching the blood.

Single Box 25 cents, or 5 Boxes for \$1.00

The IENNER'S PILLS, and take no other that may be represented to be "just as good."

For every superior of the control of t

JAMES MEDILL & Co., Brantford.

### CANADA'S GREAT BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.

## LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Telegraphic & Phonographic

Institute,

Re-Opens after the Christmas Holidays on Wednesday, January 2nd, 1884.



Theory, Book-keeping and Penmanship Dept. The popularity of this Institution is still increasing. All parts of the Dominion represented by active, intelligent young men and women. Course of study compr. hensive, thorough and practical. No other Business College offers such solid advantages to those who wish to acquire a business education. Do not be induced to attend any inferior institution upon the representation that it is "The Leading Business College in Canada." We say positively, and are prepared to prove our assertions, that no other institution of the kind in British America possesses the same facilities that we do, for giving a thorough business training. For Circulars, &c., containing full particulars, address. 272-2w

### W. N. YEREX, Principal: CANADA RAZINGOS FAPPORE

CHATHAM, ONT. Reopens after Christmas Vacation, on Monday Jan. 7th, 1881. Railway fare to the extent of \$8.00, allowed students from a distance.

For particulars, address,

D. McLACHLAN, Principal.

# Catholic

FOR 1884. Pure, wholesome reading for the Home

circle-of interest to both old and young.
A collection of Short Stories, Humorous and Pathetic; Poems; Historical and Biographical Sketches;

and Statistics. Astronomical Calculations for 1884.—Preface:—Calender for the Year, with Feasts
and Fasts in red and black.—The Month of
Mary: a Poem, with full-page Illustration,
Cardinal Newman.—Nancy O'Beirne's Lesson: an Irish Story, Anna T. Sadlier.—His
Eminence, Cardinal McCloskey, with Portrait, John Gilmary Shea, Lt. D.—Granny:
an Irish Story.—The Christmas Crib, with a Emineuce. Cardinal McCloskey, with Portrait, John Gilmary Shea, Lt.D.—Granny: an Irish Story.—The Christmas Crib, with a full-page Illustration.—Little Jean's Letter to the Blessed Virgin, with a full-page Illustration.—The Design Paul Feval.—Saved by the Truth.—The Power of Prayer: a Fact.—A Mother's Love, with 2 Illustrations, Anna T. Sadlier.—The Origin of Scandal: a Poem, Illustrated.—The Three Ways to Happiness, illustrated, Anna T. Sadlier.—The Great East River Bridge, with full-page Illustration.—The Murder of Thomas a Becket, with 2 Illustrations.—An Incident of '98: a Poem, Wm. L. Donnelly.—The Providence of God: a Tale of the Famine, illustrated, Anna T. Sadlier.—The Catholic Church in the United States.—An Artist Legend: a Poem, with full-page Illustration, Eleanor C. Donnelly.—A Pligrimage to St. Anne of Beaupre, illustrated, Bishop De Goesbriand.—How a Great Monarch abandoned the World, Illustrated, Ella T. McMahon.—The Holy Shadow: From 'Golden Sands,' Third Series.—The Four New Saints, with four Portraits.—The Sundance of the Dakotas: an Indian Sketch, Bishop Marty.—The Story of an Invention, illustrated.—The Golden Jubliec of the Maryland-New York Province of the Society of Jesus, Illustrated.—The Golden Jubliec of the Maryland-New York Province of the Society of Jesus, Illustrated.—The Golden Jubliec of the Maryland-New York Province of Section Glimary Shea, L. L.D., with Portrait.—A True Hero.—A Noble Woman: a Historical Sketch, illustrated.—The Golumbus by the Spanish Court, with full-page Illustration.—"I Don't Care."—The Gift of France, illustrated.—Pope Sixtus V.: a Historical Sketch, illustrated.—The Golumbus by the Spanish Court, with full-page Illustration.—"I Don't Care."—The Gift of France, illustrated.—Pope Sixtus V.: a Historical Sketch, illustrated.—In Memoriciam, with Portraits of the late Archbishops Purcell and Wood.—Pope Sixtus V.: a Historical Sketch, illustrated.—Pope Sixtus V.: a Historical Sketch, illustrated.—Pope Sixtus V.: a Historical Sketch, illustrated.—Pope Sixtus V.

#### PRICE. - - 25 CENTS.

BEAUTIFULLY AND PROFUSELY IL-LUSTRATED, with a rose-colored cover, Chromo, Frontispiece, and Calendars in red and black. It contains THE BEST READING, THE PRETTIEST PICTURES, and is THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY of any Catholic Almanac ever offered to the American public.

#### BENZIGER BROTHERS. Printers to the Holy Apostolic See,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

Importers and Manufacturers of NEW YORK:

311 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS:
143 Main St.
206 s. Fourth St, BENZIGER'S CATHOLIC ALMANAC

can be obtained at the RECORD Office. Price 25 cts. Send early as it will be difficult to fill orders later on.

### Christmas Gifts.

Home Almanac Presents for Schools, Academies, Colleges, and Families.

CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC for 1884. Has a Chromo Frontispiece, Calendars in red and black, and 51 Woods cut Illustrations, Initials, etc. 25 cents.
DON BOSCO: A Sketch of His Life And
Miracles. From the French by Miss Mary
McMahon. Cloth, With Portrait, 40 cts.
SHORT STORIES ON CARISTIAN

ILLUSTRATING THE CATECHISM. From the French by Miss Mary McMahon. Cloth. With 6 full-page illustrations, \$1. MEW YEAR GREETINGS.

By St. Francis de Sales. From the French by Miss Margaret A Colton. Maroquette, full gilt side. 15 cts., per 100, \$10.00. MY VISIT to DISTRESSED IRELAND.

By Rev. Richard F. Clarke, S.J. With Frontispiece. Paper, 50 cts. Cloth, gold and ink side. 75 cts. GOLDEN SANDS. THIRD SERIES, From the French by Miss Ella McMahon. Cloth. 60 cents. GREETINGS TO THE CHRIST-CHILD. A Collection of Christmas Poems for the Young. 89 Illustrations, Tailpieces. etc. Maroquette, guilt side. 50 cents. Young. 89 Hlustrations, Tailpieces. etc.
Maroquette, guilt side, 50 cents,
THE STORY OF JESUS, SIMPLY TOLD
for the young. By Miss Rosa Mulholland,
49 full-page Illustrations and 17 Woodcuts in the text. Cloth, 75 cts.
THE MONK'S PARDON.
A Historical Romance of the Times.

A Historical Romance of the Time of Philip IV. of Spain. From the French by Anna T. Sadlier. Cloth, \$1.25. NATALIE NARISCHKIN, SISTER OF Charity, of St. Vincent of Paul. From the French of Madame Augustus Craven by Lady Georgians Fallerton, Cloth, \$1. NAMES THAT LIVE IN CATHOLIC Hearts; Memoirs of Cardinal Ximenes—
Michael Angelo—Samuel de Champlain
—Archbishop Punkett—Charles Carroll
—Henri Larochejacquelein—Simon de
Montfort, By Miss Anna T. Sadlier. Cloth, \$1.00.
IDOLS; or, THE SECRET OF THE RUE

Chausse D'Antin. From the French by Miss Anna T. Sadlier. Cloth, \$1.25. A LITTLE SAINT OF NINE YEARS. From the French of Mgr. DeSegur, by Miss Mary McMahon. Cloth, 40 cts. THE BLIND FRIEND OF THE POOR;

THE BLIND FRIEND OF THE POOR;
Reminiscences of the Life and Work of
Mgr. de Segur. From the French by Miss
Mary McMahon. Cloth,
AN APPEAL AND A DEFIANCE.
An Appeal to the Good Faith of a Protestant by birth. A Defiance to the Reason
of a Rationalist by Profession. By His
Eminence Cardinal Deschamps. Translated by a Redemptorist Father. Cloth,
40 cts, THE CHRISTIAN FATHER.

Paper 25c. Marquette, 35c. Cloth, 50c. THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER. Cloth, 50c. Paper, 25c. Maroquette, 35c. SURE WAY to a HAPPY MARRIAGE Paper, 30c. Maroquette, 40c. Cloth, 60c. BENZIGER BROTHERS,

Printers to the Holy Apostolic See, PUBLISHSRS AND BOOKSELLERS, Importers and Manufacturers of

Church Ornaments, Vestments, Statues, etc.
NEW YORK: CINCINNATI: ST. LOUIS: 143 Main St. 206 s. Fourth St.