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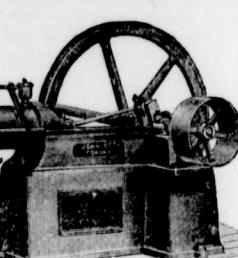
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as a harbinger of bliss and  
it has received most flattering  
from the highest ecclesiastic.  
Among others Most Rev. J. J.  
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the hands of every young lady."

Francis Jamot, Bishop of  
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the hands of our Catholic  
daughters. Both would find in it  
some advices. I hope it will  
be of great service. It should be the vade mecum  
of every young woman.

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# The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1885.

NO. 330

## CLERICAL.

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of Clerical Suits, and  
turn out better fitting  
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CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Republic.

The fact that Donald Cameron of Lochiel, after the Duke of Sutherland the largest landholder in Scotland, has called for a conference of landlords to consider the demands of the Highland crofters is highly significant in many ways. Cameron, or "Lochiel," as he is generally called, although the descendant of the great chief who fell at Culloden, is well known as one of the most bitter and uncompromising Tories in the British Parliament, and the meaning of this proposed gathering of the landlords clearly is that, at length, the more intelligent of them are alive to the danger of allowing this discontent to come to a head in England and Scotland as it did in Ireland during the victorious war of the Land League. The truth of the matter is, the great landowners must give a sop to the tenant Cerberus now, lest they form a meal for him in the near future. American competition has played havoc with the British farmer, and "my lord," the so-called owner of the soil, may think himself fortunate if he should receive, for the future, one-half the exorbitant rent he has been accustomed to demand. The crofter question merely comes to the surface now because it is the most vehement, but back of it is the great unsettled land question which must soon become the burning one in Britain. This is the underlying meaning of the unkindness displayed by Donald Cameron of Lochiel.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The North American Review has, in its current number, an energetic defence of Hell. It will be a surprise to many readers of the North American to know that Hell has any friends among the "enlightened." Rev. Dr. Shedd is the devil's advocate this time. He does not say anything new or brilliant, and the only reason that can be given for his appearance in the North American is that Calvinistic ministers are becoming so rare as to be objects of curiosity to the general public. Dr. Shedd's arguments for the existence of Hell will not strike a Catholic as particularly novel or interesting. Hell is not usually touched by Protestant ministers. The consideration of it does not aid digestion, and preachers who hold service just before dinner on Sunday are obliged to consider this. A minister cannot expect to remain popular and to sell his pews at a high rate, if he sends his flock home without an appetite. Dr. Shedd goes very far. He is quite confident that certain people are in Hell. He damns Pope Alexander VI, with the dogmatic air of the newspapers, when they have special cable news on any subject. Dr. Shedd does not state on what authority he does this. He seems to fancy that, having discovered a lost region, he can people it as he likes.

The news of the horrible outrage in London cannot surprise men who have all along seen in the demonstration of the secret societies the spirit that impelled Orsini, Mazzini, Garibaldi, and the rest of the devil-possessed crew, petted by "Christian" England. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone put the dragon's teeth into the ground. England is now reaping the crop. They coquetted with secret societies; outrage and bloodshed were nothing, so that they were done out of England. Let no Christian Irishmen defend like the one just done in London. They too, will bring curses on the heads and homes of those that do them. England has made many enemies, who hate her bitterly, through the whole world; in spite of the vaporings of O'Donnovan Rossa and of the would-be Destroyers of the Irish World, there is no evidence that Irish hands—recreant to God and their country—planned or perpetrated this attempt at wholesale assassination. Still there is a cloud on what ought to be a clear Irish Catholic record. The day is past when Irish were separated as Catholics and Protestants. The bitter day has come, when there are Irish infidels! And the worst of them, and the most degraded, are those who—through Secret Societies—have become apostates from the Catholic Church. Crazy men, or ruffians, sitting in rooms in New York,—if fostering, or approving, of the murderous acts in London,—are accessories after the fact,—and, if not crazy, are accused of God and by His Church, which they despise. They are, also, enemies of the human race, and, as such, should be hunted from the earth. Assassination is not politics. And murder is not legitimate war.

Buffalo Union.

Now that the son of the Bishop of Rochester, England, has become a Catholic, let us pray for the conversion of the Bishop of Rochester himself.

The blood of the martyrs is the seed of Christianity; the blood of the condemned Socialists in Germany will—we are afraid—be the seed of Socialism, unless its adherents can be taught by a free Catholic Church, their duties to God and man. Only Christ and his Church can cause the blind to see, the lame to walk, etc. Only the charity of Christ can overcome the modern gospel of the workshop and the proletariat. The social disease is an

aversion from Christianity, brought about by Machiavellian heresies. It can be cured only by humble and docile subjection to the Church. Scripture must be fulfilled which says (we quote from memory): All the princes of the earth shall adore our Saviour, and all the nations shall serve Him. For He will save the poor from the hand of the mighty, the poor to whom otherwise there was no help.

Ingersoll was here last Sunday night and succeeded in picking up a few dollars for his well-worn gulfaw entertainment. Like the threatening army that marched up the hill, and then marched down again, the little fraud came and went without receiving any attention. The Commercial thus cavalierly dismisses him: "Robert G. Ingersoll, professional scoff and atheist, delivered his lecture entitled 'Which way' at the Court Street Theatre last evening. The lecture was announced as a new one, but there was very little new about it. On the other hand it was a mere jumble of Ingersollism, set off with a little more than usual of the rhodomontade and witticisms, to which the lecturer is notorious." Lack-a-day! We very much fear that the Colonel will henceforth gash his teeth at Buffalo as a priest riding.

BOSTON PILOT.

"I think," says Mr. T. M. Healy, M. A., in a recent interview, "that both English parties are daily becoming more convinced that the self-government of Ireland would in no sense be a danger to England. If the Irish Parliament were opened tomorrow, as in the days of Grattan, England would still have her forts and armies in the country. We have no wish to go beyond that. We want nothing but the management of our own affairs, leaving the wider imperial questions to the Imperial Parliament."

The regulations which the Holy See has made obligatory throughout Italy, concerning church music, have been widely reproduced and commented on by American Catholic newspapers; evoking many expressions of hope that the day is at hand when similar rules will be enforced here. The primary intent of music during the sacred offices should be to serve as an incentive to devotion. "Solos are to be avoided as much as possible," say the Italian rules; as also, "even the smallest fragment or reminiscence of operatic music, of dance music, of national hymns, and popular songs." The American Caledonian Society, knowing the mind of the Church and anticipating its inevitable action on this matter, has for years been agitating for a reform in our church music. We trust that the good work will be continued till the end has been attained.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

One of the principal interesting events of the past week has been the triumphal tour of the famous old Liberty Bell, of Philadelphia, to the New Orleans Exposition. As this glorious American relic, graced with so much pride as an object of veneration, moved through the States it was greeted with the most rapturous feelings of delight. The episode is worth chronicling. We Catholics are continually charged with the worship of relics, and of relics, too, that refer to the honor and glory of God. We revere such relics, as they relate to God and His saints, but we do not adore them. This every little child that studies the catechism understands well. The Liberty Bell that once rang out the glorious news of America's solemn declaration to be "free and independent" is an American heirloom that Uncle Sam will always guard with zealous care, and though it is mute and time-worn, it arouses the spirit of liberty. It is a sentimental revivalist. Relics, however, that we venerate with religious fervor are far superior to it, and yet are we ridiculed for such veneration.

The holy ones of the earth, who have done so much in the cause of religion and humanity, have left us all tokens of their love and reminders of the purity of their lives. Their relics are sacred and exalted, not sentimental feelings, but deep religious fervor. Those who gathered about that Bell and affectionately kissed and embraced it, would, perhaps, be the first to mock and deride a Catholic for kissing and venerating the cross or a sacred relic.

BOSTON PILOT.

Parnell's cry, "Grattan's Parliament," is one of the inspirations which insure victory. The Parliament will come, and with it the power behind, which made Grattan's Parliament so strong while it lasted.

Just observe the ruffianly spirit of this, from the London Telegraph:—"England cannot expect the United States to help in exterminating the dynamitards while the English Government is afraid to handle Parnell." Such truculence is the cause of the world's dislike of the English temper. "To handle Parnell" means to murder Parnell or shut him up in prison, because he dares to agitate lawfully for his unfortunate country. He is supported by the entire Irish race, by its bishops and priests, and this English ruffian wants him "handled" like a murderer.

LONDON UNIVERSE.

Another good man gone wrong, or rather another person has joined the Salvation Army. There was a trumpet driver in Chester for fifteen years. He lately joined the Salvation Army. The other day he suddenly, to the amazement of the day, resuming his duties, whipped up the horses, and attended to business. It was about time something happened to keep up the novelty of General Booth and his

followers. They were fast becoming unpopular. No doubt the trumpet driver thought he would impress his passengers and convert them. We doubt if his performance had much effect. Conversations to this ridiculous army have become a public scandal.

## THE PRIESTS' STATEMENT OF THE ORANGE OUTRAGES AT BAY ROBERTS.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 10.

About two months ago, we, the undersigned Redemptorist Fathers, arrived from Boston, Mass., to hold Missions in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, we reached a locality in that Bay named Bay Roberts on the 17th of November; we had not long taken up our residence there before we were subjected to the gross abuse, persecution and intimidation by a crowd of Orangemen assembled daily and nightly on the streets. The most vile, scurrilous and nameless language was used, and threats menacing our lives were hourly uttered. We were told that if we did not leave Bay Roberts immediately the house we occupied would be pulled down about our heads. One savage ruffian drew a large knife, and made a plunge at Father Delargey. At another time a gang of more than usually treacherous Orangemen threatened to hurl the Fathers over a neighboring embankment. During the night heavy stones were hung at the house and the windows were smashed. Barrels partially filled with stones were rolled up and down under our windows; in fact, every species of terrorism was resorted to in the vain attempt to force us to an immediate retreat. Recognizing at last that our lives were seriously imperilled we requested Father E. T. Walsh, pastor of Bay Roberts, to make application to the local authorities for protection. He went to Captain Dunn, one of the resident magistrates of the place, but received no satisfaction. This worthy guardian of the law even told us he did not believe his statement. We were, therefore, obliged to suspend our Mission, and we left Bay Roberts amid the demoniac yells, hootings and execrations of the assembled Orange mob.

Subsequently, after having closed a series of Missions in other parts of Conception Bay, we were requested by Rev. Dr. McDonald, Bishop of Harbor Grace, to resume and complete our Mission at Bay Roberts. We cheerfully promised to comply with this request, if protection for our lives and liberty were guaranteed by the Government of Newfoundland. Accordingly, Bishop McDonald sent the Rev. Father Walsh to the Premier of Newfoundland, Sir William Whiteway, and also to His Excellency Governor Glover, to ask for the necessary protection to enable us to complete our Mission.

On that same day about 20 policemen were sent to Bay Roberts, and placed under the control of Captain Dunn and Mr. Taylor, the magistrate of the place. About 50 persons were summoned by the Justices of the Peace, "in the Queen's name," to act as special constables, but only six individuals responded to the summons.

Under such guarantees we proceeded to Bay Roberts on Sunday, Jan. 4. As we approached the settlement, we were surprised to find a crowd of Orangemen—numbering between 1,200 and 2,000 persons—obstructing the highway or main road, as far ahead as we could see; and also an Orange arch erected across the road and confronting us, merely for the purpose of exposing us to the opprobrium and indignity of walking under Orange banners. We at once declined to proceed, and firmly declared that the "Stars and Stripes" would not be allowed to pass under our banner.

Heretofore, we had been received with open arms, and the people had shown a kindly disposition and Christian charity, won the love and respect of everyone, but especially of the poor, who were always the object of her tender solicitude; and what prayers ascend with greater fervor to the throne of God than from hearts that have felt affliction's keen thrusts? Yet another soothing hope remains. The suffering which she bore with such Christian fortitude and resignation is sure to reap its reward and win for her an exalted state in her heavenly home.

MESSRS. F. L. CHERRIER, D. J. O'BRIEN, A. C. BEST, JAS. BRENNAN, J. W. MARRETT, H. N. THOMAS, J. H. STUART, G. J. CLARKE, B. CONWAY, MRS. J. BRENNAN, M. KENNEDY, C. A. BASTIEN, M. McFEEGAN, A. C. KELLY.

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS WAS PRESENTED TO HER EXCELLENCY THE BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

DEAR MR. JAMES F. EGAN, HAMILTON, ONT.:

DEAR SIR:—We, the members of St. Mary's choir, extend to you our sincere sympathy in the deep affliction with which Divine Providence in His infinite wisdom has visited you.

ALTHOUGH DEATH HAS ROBBED YOU OF THE PARTNER OF YOUR JOYS AND SORROWS AND CAUSED A VOID IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD WHICH CAN NEVER BE FILLED, YET YOU ARE NOT WITHOUT CONSOLATION. IN OUR HOLY AND SUBLINE RELIGION IS THE BALM TO HEAL THE WOUNDED SPIRIT, AND THAT WONDERFUL INFLUENCE WHICH GIVES US THE GRACE TO BEAR THE GREATEST ADVERSITIES AND HEAVIEST SORROWS WITH PATIENCE.

WE CAN TRULY ADDRESS TO YOU WORDS OF COMFORT IN THE HOUR OF YOUR GRIEF FROM THE FACT THAT THE DECEASED, THROUGH HER KINDNESS OF DISPOSITION AND CHRISTIAN CHARITY, WON THE LOVE AND RESPECT OF EVERYONE, BUT ESPECIALLY OF THE POOR, WHO WERE ALWAYS THE OBJECT OF HER TENDER SOLICITUDE; AND WHAT PRAYERS ASCEND WITH GREATER FERVOR TO THE THRONE OF GOD THAN FROM HEARTS THAT HAVE FELT AFFLICTION'S KEEN THRUSTS? YET ANOTHER SOOTHING HOPE REMAINS. THE SUFFERING WHICH SHE BORE WITH SUCH CHRISTIAN FORTITUDE AND RESIGNATION IS SURE TO REAP ITS REWARD AND WIN FOR HER AN EXALTED STATE IN HER HEAVENLY HOME.

MESSRS. F. L. CHERRIER, D. J. O'BRIEN, A. C. BEST, JAS. BRENNAN, J. W. MARRETT, H. N. THOMAS, J. H. STUART, G. J. CLARKE, B. CONWAY, MRS. J. BRENNAN, M. KENNEDY, C. A. BASTIEN, M. McFEEGAN, A. C. KELLY.

ODONOVAN ROSSA SHOT AND WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—At twelve minutes after five o'clock this afternoon, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, was shot by a woman on Chambers street, near Broadway. At that hour the streets were full of people making their way toward Brooklyn Bridge and up town, and the excitement over the shooting, although Rossa was recognized by very few, was intense. The first shot fired took effect in O'Donovan's body, and he fell to the sidewalk. The woman continued to shoot until she emptied her five chambered revolver. Only the first shot took effect. City Marshal Jas. McAuley was present at the time, and breaking through the crowd that collected, even before the shooting was over, he seized the woman, who still held the smoking pistol in one hand, and told her she was under arrest. The woman offered no resistance, but allowed herself to be pulled through the mass of citizens and taken to the City Hall Station House. George W. Barlow, merchant, and Peter Y. Everett, ex-journalist, who witnessed the shooting, accompanied the captor and captured to the station, saying they would be witnesses of the assault. When the woman ceased firing, Rossa arose to his feet and made an effort to find his way back to his office in Chambers street, which he had just left. He said, "I am shot!" trying to place his hand on his back under his shoulder blade. After a few steps somebody in the crowd suggested he should go to the Chambers street Hospital. He walked all the way there, the distance being nearly a quarter of a mile. He bled considerably on the way. Once there, he was disrobed and examined by an attending physician. It was found the bullet had entered his back, directly below the left shoulder blade. The doctor pronounced the wound to be not of a dangerous character, and began to probe for the ball. A great crowd had followed the wounded man down Chambers street, and blocked the roadway in front of the hospital, after the door was locked behind Rossa and his escort. Meanwhile the woman had been taken to the station house, with another large crowd following her. She was placed before Sergeant Kasch. She was a good looking woman, dressed real neatly in plain, dark clothing, and wore eye-glasses. She appeared like a school teacher, with an intellectual face. Her manner was entirely composed, and

she answered some of the questions put to her promptly and without embarrassment. To others she simply shook her head and smiled with a look which said, "I shall not answer questions I know you have a right to ask



FEB. 7, 1885.

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

3

UL SCENE IN A COURT-  
ROOM.

ASKS JUDGE DUFFY FOR THE  
MURDER OF A 43-YEAR-OLD SON.

Left the Banner of our nation;  
From its present lowly station;  
Lift it, wave it, float it high!  
Raise it from the ground of loss,  
From the known no gaudiness,  
From the tyrant's wrath and madness,  
Let its folds salute the sky!

Though the cruel foe deride it,  
Martyr's blood has sanctified it;  
Freedom's name is stain'd with gold,  
What it bears, sadly, lowly lies it;  
And no longer freely lies it,  
Kneel beside it! Itoize it!

As your fathers did of old.

Take that Banner, bear it proudly;  
Charles the First, where art thou today?  
It bears no stain of thine;  
O'er a noble nation waved it,  
While the rays of freedom waved it,  
And the tyrant's hand never stayed it;

Yet it unconquered still.

Take that Banner, holy,  
Trampled, crushed, lying lowly,  
And the foemen shout with glee.  
But despite their fell persistence  
You're still here, bearing a story—  
That dear Flag, with your assistance,

In the exacting approach distance.

Small emancipated be.

Or that Flag of em'rard lustre,  
Many a man's 'round it cluster—  
E'en the conqueror's strife:  
From the age of golden glory,  
Through the years of tortuous gory,  
To the present transitory.

Every hero's life is a story—  
Archives of a nation's life!

Lay your hands upon that Banner,  
Swear, in no uncertain manner,  
That full soon you'll flush upon her  
Liberty's redoubt beam.

Let your banner waves, river'd and broken,  
To the nations be a token  
That you meant what you had spoken—  
That your hope was not a dream.

—Sunday Democrat.

A VISIT TO THE CANADIAN GLEN-  
GARRY OVER FORTY YEARS

AGO.

NO. 18 FROM MY SCRAP BOOK.

Glenarry! Home of fair women and brave men! Home of Canada's fairest and bravest! This is their memorial for all time. They may have been poor, so far as the world's wealth goes; but they were not wanting in that dignity of character which marks the Scotch Highlander, meet him where you may, no matter in what position of life. He is dignified and soldier-like in his bearing. He prides himself on belonging to a nation of soldiers, and that he can claim as his own those stern Scottish highlands, behind whose mountain barriers Roman eagles still found unconquered foes.

At the time of which we write the old martial feeling prevailed and predominated in Glenarry; both old and young took more delight in recounting or listening to the stories and the glories of past wars than in "venerating the plough," and many a young Norval then lived in those backwoods of Canada ready to follow to the field some warlike lord, but fortune or misfortune forbade.

That dear old Glenarry Log House, The writer, as a boy, had ridden among the staff officers of the 1st Regiment (Colonel Fraser's) in February, 1828, on their entrance to Montreal, preparatory to their being sent to the Frontier. That was a grand reception and entrance; there were over one hundred double sleighs conveying the regiment. It was a perfect jam all the way from the Tanners where Major—now Colonel—David met them with a guard of honor and escorted them down to their temporary barracks in some old warehouses then standing near the present Customs House. We again met the same regiment at Beauharnois in November, 1838. Therefore we knew a little of what manner of men they were.

"Judge," was the reply, "ever since I was a boy, I had heard of a gentleman resembling Ben Hur in the background, a good word for me."

"I was oblate," the son cried, "not twelve, if I'm not mistaken, when I first saw him. Oh, he was touched. 'I might make the world,' he said, with an observer of the old man.

"Months," the old Roman urged, "sobbing of the degraded son." "I must be treated before I can be of any service," the son cried. "Make it six months. I'll take six months, but not twelve."

Judge's duty to fix the term of imprisonment," the Police Justice said. "You must both remember you five months, and if you yourself I'll let you off before that."

"Judge," the younger man said, "you have treated me better, but the parent had abandoned him, coming from the court-room as if he had a world to live for. The commitment was made, and the officer took the son away."

Afterwards the unfor-given stood in the corridor of the elevated station at Eighth as though his heart would stop at the Drunks.

Catholic stands up in a pulpit the Catholic Church is the good, others can say, Look at us. This will be so unless the curse of intemperance meets a Catholic, high or low, at intemperance I say that good Catholic. Right now many of the church, country drink, and we are compelled our heartfelt indignation evil, which opposes that is good, I am convinced unkindness has done more to number of Catholics in the than anything else. When reverend and Right Reverend that the greater number of us kept by Catholics, it is that it has social effect good of the Church. The creates the country as well as the family; therefore this evil intended to insure peace and Bishop Spalding at Balti-

men. Differ from Men. men on the average jury disagree with the rest just to "they've got minds of their own"; no disagreement among the merits of Dr. Pierce's prescription." They are all unannouncing it the best remedy for all those chronic diseases, and complaints peculiar to transform the pale, haggard, woman, into one of a sparkling ring laugh again reigns the happy household.

Human Calves.

An exchange says:—"Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages result from human sexual perversions." Nine-tenths of the chronic or lingering diseases of today originate in impure blood, liver complaint or biliousness, resulting in scrofula, consumption (which is but scrofula of the lungs), sores, ulcers, skin diseases and kindred affections. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all these. Of Druggists.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and scientists as preparation accomplishing wonderful results.

The merry-making at the time of our visit was to do honor to the meeting of old friends—North-Westers, Hudson Bay Company traders and old military men.

Glenarry could then boast of a goodly number of the latter—veterans of the war of 1812.

There were, in fact, at that time nearly one hundred commissioned officers living in the county who had served in the two regiments during the rebellion—therefore the tone was military. There had been several dinner parties and balls previous to our arrival and a few followed.

Let us try to picture and repeople that old dining hall at Fraserfield as we entered and took our seats among that noted and dignified assemblage. There was the old

colonel himself at the head of the table doing the honors as he well knew how. He was known far and near in Canada, even from Savaria to Galt. We shall try and give the names of the assembled guests as correctly as we can.

There were the Hon. George McTavish of the H. B. Co., and Miss Cameron, afterwards Mrs. McTavish; old Dr. Grant, father, we believe, of Dr. Grant, of Ottawa; Dr. McIntyre, now sheriff at Cornwall; Colonel Carmichael, of the Regular Army, then commanding on particular service at the Old Fort at the Coteau; old Hugh McGillivray, of Williamstown, uncle of John McGillivray, of this city; old Mr. McGillivray, father of Dunnaglass; the two McDonnelles (Greenfield and Miles), we believe, were there, at least some members of these two families were present, and, if we mistake not, old Captain Cattanach was present, and several other gentlemen, not forgetting the ladies of the different families.

Every Glenarian will recall and bring to mind those old names, and, if they were not personally known to him, still he will recognize them as landmarks of his native country of a past generation.

The ravages of forty years have left but few remaining of the old or even of the young who had joined in that merrymaking.

The writer can only call to mind three living besides himself, namely Sheriff McTavish and his wife, and Mrs. Pringle, wife of Judge Pringle, of Cornwall. These two were daughters of Colonel Fraser, being the only living members of his family. There may possibly be some of the younger members of the other families still living, who were in that company, but the writer is not aware of such.

We spent a few days with our kind friends and paid many visits to old friends of our family who had often visited our paternal home in Lower Canada. Among others we paid a visit to Father Mackenzie of the Kirk, at the Williamstown Mansions, also to old St. Raphael, to pay our respects to Father John McDonald. By the way, all Glenarians will remember that Colonel Fraser belonged to the Catholic Church.

There was a spot very dear to the writer, close by the old St. Raphael. It was the early childhood home of his mother. It was the spot on which his maternal grandfather had pitched his Canadian tent and erected his Glenarry Log House. This old Log House was raised close by the home and the church of that good old priest—the late Bishop Macdonnell, whose charge, we believe, was at St. Raphael's. Those dear old Log Houses of Canada! Those early homes of the fathers of an empire yet to be! Few of them now remain! They, like their occupants, have vanished or have gone down to dust, but we trust that the spots on which they stood will be held sacred by succeeding generations of Canadians.

That dear old Glenarry Log House, The writer's maternal grandfather and grandmother and his mother once lived there. Pause, reader, old or young, you may drop or withhold the swelling tear; just fancy yourself standing on or close by a spot so sacred and hallowed by the same kind ties to you as was this dear old Glenarry Log House to the writer!

What spot on earth could be more sacred?

The old grandfather of that Glenarry Log House lived there till about his ninth year. We saw her old spinning wheel, one of those grand old spinning wheels of early Canadian days, and the knitting needles with which she had knitted pair after pair of warm stockings and wool gloves for two of her sons while they were doing battle on the Niagara frontier for their King and their country during the war of 1812. The same might be said of hundreds of other Glenarry mothers. Many of those Glenarry boys were laid low on Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, and at the evacuation of old Fort George and other lesser fights in 1812.

This short sketch of a visit may prove interesting to many young Glenarians, who have come to the front within the past forty years, to read of a social gathering of a past generation in their native country, and they may recall the scenes which gladdened their young days.

Old Masters will remember the return of the Glenarians from the frontier in the spring of 1838, and to have seen that big Glenarry Highlander shoulder the canon of the regiment and present arms with it while passing in review before Sir John Colborne. UNCLE JOHN.

Montreal, 16th January, 1885.

—True Witness.

A Shameful Sheet.

London Tablet, November 29.

Show me ten doctors and I will show you nine Atheists," has unfortunately become a proverbial saying, and we are sorry to see that the chief organ of the medical profession in this country is doing its best to justify it. The Lancet, in its issue of the 22nd inst., has a long paragraph headed "Morbid Religious Affection," in the course of which it lays down the dictum, "Parents and clergymen who have a care for the moral purity of the women under their protection should interdict the use of the crucifix peremptorily and universally." We commend to the attention of the Christian, and especially the Catholic members of the medical profession, this monstrous insult to Christianity, merely remarking that we should hardly be inclined to seek champions of moral purity in the school of M. Paul Bert.

I have just abridged my narrative here by saying that, at length, and all of a sudden, a great interest in this great work and in the blind children was awakened among the Catholic community. The idea of a charity fair in their behalf occurred to some of the lady friends of the institution, and was taken up warmly by all classes. Lord Mayor McSwiney was just going out of office, and offered his magnificent state coach and horses as one of the prizes to be contended for at the fair. This splendid offer attracted notice on both sides of the Channel, and stimulated the charity and the zeal of young and old. The young men of Dublin, especially, acquainted with the fact that this great family of blind girls had been rescued from the lowest depths of misery and given in St. Mary's the happiest of homes and the most refining education, asked, as a special favor, to be intrusted with the chief part in managing the fair, and they made of it a great success. The first prize, the Lord Mayor's coach and horses, was won by a resident of Glasgow, and quite a sensation was caused in that city by the sight of the brilliant equipage landing at one of the quays. But the surprise to Mrs. Telford and her Sisters was still greater, when the committee of young men brought them between \$20,000 and \$30,000 as the net proceeds of the fair.

It was the first solemn answer to the fervent and uninterrupted pleadings of Mrs. Telford's children. But they did not desist, for all that. This, indeed, enabled the Rectress to satisfy creditors and provide for pressing wants. Still the need of a large house, and one in a more healthy situation, was felt more and more keenly, and for that special purpose the children were now bidden to pray. One angelic girl, greatly beloved both by the nuns and all her companions, was wasting away with consumption. She had been waiting in vain for "a great house in the fields" and the pure country air. She lay now at the half-opened gate of the everlasting home. The Mother Rectress, just as the young spirit hovered still above its loved one, asked her to be sure, when in health, to plead earnestly for the boon of a country home for her sisters.

"Mother," the child said with her dying breath, "would you not like a beautiful house by the sea?"

"Oh, yes, darling," Mrs. Telford an-

swered, "if our good God would only give us one such."

"Mother, you shall have it!" was the reply.

Merrion, December 6, 1884.—To many of your readers the details given in my last about the large family of blind girls and women in St. Mary's Asylum will be no unwelcome reading in the repos of a Sabbath afternoon. I promised to complete in this letter the most interesting story told me by Mrs. Telford, for here in Ireland each of these devoted ladies is Mrs. to the outside world, although to the Sisterhood she bears another name. On our first entering the cloistered precincts of this large establishment, where there are, besides the 150 blind inmates, 200 poor children admirably educated in the industrial school, we came upon a life-sized statue of our Lord, a majestic figure surrounded by floral offerings and shrubs. "Here is the Master," said Mrs. Telford. "He has the care of us all, and is bound to provide for His large family here."

There came a time of terrible anxiety to Mrs. Telford and her Sisters after 1858, when they assumed the entire responsibility of supporting the rapidly increasing family of helpless, weakly children, the poorest of the poor, which they had taken off the hands of Monsignor Gore and Father Spratt. Government would make no provision for them; and the Dublin corporation could not extend aid to them without giving it to the many other institutions equally needy which would not fail to put in a claim. "My dependence, under God," said the Mother Rectress, "was in the prayers of these dear children. The loss of sight shuts them out from the visible world only to give them, even on earth, a clearer perception of the unseen spiritual world. Such of them as have been brought up here are, in very truth, angels in their unconsciousness of evil and in their vivid sense of moral beauty and Christian holiness. The company of our Lord and His angels is to them a very real reality. Their worship of Him is as of One who is both most near and most dear. And they believe that He never fails to grant, in one form or another, and in the time which he deems best for us, what we pray for. Well," she went on, "our old temporary home at Portobello not only had we to suffer from want of room and of the pure country air, but our poverty reduced us often to the most terrible straits. The dear children, whom we did not wish to distress by letting them into the secret of all our trouble, were told enough to make them zealous to seek a remedy in prayer. They resolved among themselves to pray night and day until God sent us a kind benefactor to relieve us of our crushing burden of anxiety. I knew they were praying earnestly, but I was not aware that they had agreed to keep up their prayers night and day. This was kept carefully from my knowledge, and that of the Sisters. They had agreed to wake each other up through the hours of the night, so that some one of the dear, pure souls should be continually importuning God for our sore need."

"Surely the answer came?" I interrupted.

"Yes, it came in our very extremity. One day a lady called, visited class-rooms, work-rooms, and dormitories, and there, as she was about to go away, asked me whence came the money to support so large a house. 'It has ceased to come at all,' I answered. 'For the last six weeks I have only received nineteen shillings to pay all the mouths you have seen.'

"We are running deeply into debt, and unless God soon sends us help I do not know what to do." It was the beginning of the end. She and other souls who did not wish to distress by letting them into the secret of all our trouble, were told enough to make them zealous to seek a remedy in prayer. They resolved among themselves to pray night and day until God sent us a kind benefactor to relieve us of our crushing burden of anxiety. I knew they were praying earnestly, but I was not aware that they had agreed to keep up their prayers night and day. This was kept carefully from my knowledge, and that of the Sisters. They had agreed to wake each other up through the hours of the night, so that some one of the dear, pure souls should be continually importuning God for our sore need."

"I know he is small," said the woman, "but he is willing and faithful, and never drinks, uses tobacco or profane language."

There was a twinkle in the boy's eye which made the merchant think again. A partner in the firm volunteered to remark that he did not see what they wanted with such a boy—he wasn't bigger than a pint of cider. But, after consultation, the boy was set to work. A few days later a call was made on the boys in the store for some one to stay all night. The prompt response of the little fellow contrasted well with the indecision of others. In the middle of the night the merchant looked in to see if all was right in the store, and presently discovered his young protégé busy scissoring labels.

"What are you doing?" said he, "I didn't tell you to work nights."

"I know you did not tell me so, but I thought I might as well be doing something."

In the morning the cashier got word from the merchant to "double that boy's wages, for he was willing."

Only a few weeks elapsed before a show of wild beasts passed through the streets, and, very naturally, all the hands in the store rushed to see the spectacle. A thief saw his opportunity, and entered at the rear door to sell something, but in a twinkling found himself firmly clutching by the diminutive little clerk aforesaid, and after a struggle, was captured. Not only was a robbery prevented, but valuable articles from other stores recovered. When asked by the merchant why he stayed behind to watch when all others quit work, he replied:

"You told me never to leave the store when others were absent, and I thought I'd stay."

Orders were immediately given once more, "Double that boy's wages, he is willing and faithful."

To-day that boy is getting a salary of \$2,500, and next month will become a member of the firm.

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Many improvements have been made in Upright pianos in recent years, but the greatest of all is probably that recently introduced by the Messrs. Hall, of Boston, which not only improves materially the quality of tone, but the durability of the instrument. —Boston Journal.

Manufactured only at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON, and are sold at 1s. 4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. each Box or Pot.

\* \* \* \* \* Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street London, they are spurious.

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REV. C. P. CHILDS, Tracy, Ohio.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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**The Catholic Record**  
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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1885.

THE NEXT PARLIAMENT.

There seems to be no doubt that after the close of the present session of the British Parliament, adjourned till February, there will be a dissolution, in which the new electorate and the newly formed constituencies will for the first time take part. Col. King-Harman, who now holds, but will soon hold no more, a seat for the County of Dublin, is in actual despair at the sad prospects before him and the miserable landlord faction for which he speaks. He well knows that with a fair field and no favor that faction has no chance of winning the Irish people in an electoral struggle. We noticed in connection with the subject of redistribution, in so far as it affects Ireland, a letter from Mr. Aubrey White in the Globe of the 19th, which deserves some consideration. Mr. White says that Mr. Parnell, who has been for some time leader of the Nationalist party in Ireland, has shown tact, ability and power, besides possessing the confidence and respect of the Home Rule party in a great degree as is possible.

"We may safely assume," continues Mr. White, "that he will lead the National party in the next House, and it is under these circumstances interesting to enquire what his strength will be as compared with what it was. The Constitutional Club of Ireland has had a statement prepared and an estimate made, from which I glean the following figures. The voting population of Ireland will be quadrupled. There are in the present House—Home Rulers, 63; Tories, 25; Liberals, 15. In next House (estimated)—Home Rulers, 83; Tories, 15; Liberals, 5. This concedes a gain to Mr. Parnell of 20 seats. It is quite possible he will obtain a small additional increase. He will be impossible to say until we know the measure conceded—if when it does come, it is received in the same spirit as the present revolution is we need not fear the result."

Mr. Parnell's real gain in the next Parliament will be much greater than these figures show. The number of members elected as Home Rulers at the last general election was about 65. Nearly one-half of them proved traitors to their pledges. Since the election Mr. Parnell has made some gains that bring his present voting strength to about 45. At the election not only will all the Home Rule impostors be wiped out, but several seats wrested from the Whigs and Tories. Mr. White need not fear for Ireland with Home Rule. We all know what is Ireland without Home Rule. We know that it is a land divided, distracted and distressed. Nearly sixty years ago the Irish orator Shiel, addressing a great meeting of Englishmen, said: "You behold in Ireland a beautiful country, with wonderful advantages, agricultural and commercial—a resting-place for trade on its way to either hemisphere—indented by harbors, watered by numerous rivers; with a fortunate climate in which fertility is raised on a rich soil, and inhabited by a bold, intrepid, and, with all their faults, a generous and enthusiastic people. Such is Ireland as God made her! This fine country, swarming with a population the most miserable in Europe, of whose wretchedness, if you are the authors, you are beginning to be the victims. The poisoned chalice is returned in its just circulation to your lips. Harvests the most abundant are reaped by men with starvation in their faces; all the great commercial facilities of the country are lost—the rivers that should circulate opulence, and turn the machinery of a thousand manufactures, flow to the ocean without wafting a boat, or turning a wheel—the wave breaks in solitude in the silent magnificence of silent and deserted harbors. In place of being a source of wealth and revenue to the empire, Ireland cannot defray its own expenses; her discontent costs millions of money; she debilitates and endangers England. The great mass of her population are alienated and dissociated from the state—the influence of constituted and legitimate authority is gone; a strange, anomalous, and unexampled kind of government has sprung up and exercises a despotic sway, while the class inferior in numbers,

but accustomed to authority and infatuated at its loss, and thrown into formidable reaction—the most ferocious passions rage from one end of the country to the other." This description of the Ireland of 1828 might be applied with almost literal truth to the Ireland of 1885. Mr. Shiel asked his English hearers if the state of things he had described was to be allowed to continue. Sixty years have wrought but little or no change for the better in Ireland. Famines have since decimated the land, and ceaseless political agitation kept its people in constant turmoil. Ten years later on Mr. Shiel told the British Commons, what they have been often told since, seemingly without much effect, that the cause of Ireland's difficulties was the absence of self-government. "You took away," he said, "our parliament, you took us from us that Parliament, which, like the House of Commons of this country, must have been under the control of the great majority of the people of Ireland, and would not, and could not, have withheld what you so long refused us. Is there a man here who doubts that if the Union had not been conceded, we should have extorted emancipation and reform from our own House of Commons? That House of Commons you bought and paid for your bargain in gold; ay, and paid for it in the most palpable and solid form in which gold can be paid down. But while this transaction was pending you told us that all distinctions should be abolished between us, and that we should become like unto yourselves. The great minister of the time, by whom that unexampled sale of our legislature was negotiated, held out equality with England as the splendid equivalent for the loss of our national representation; and with classic references, elucidated the nobleness of the compact into which he had persuaded the depositaries of the rights of their countrymen to enter. The Act of union was passed, and twenty-nine years elapsed before any effectual measure was taken to carry its little and substantial terms into effect. At last our enfranchisement was won by our own energy and determination; and when it was in progress, we received assurances that, in every respect, we should be placed on a footing with our fellow-citizens; and it was more specially announced to us, that to corporations and all offices connected with them, we should be at once admitted. Pending this engagement, a bill is passed for the reform of the corporations of this country; so that he will lead a perfectly disciplined party of nearly 100, after the next election. If this should be so, we are within a measurable distance of Home Rule. What the result of Home Rule will be it is impossible to say until we know the measure conceded—if when it does come, it is received in the same spirit as the present revolution is we need not fear the result."

Mr. Parnell's real gain in the next Parliament will be much greater than these figures show. The number of members elected as Home Rulers at the last general election was about 65. Nearly one-half of them proved traitors to their pledges. Since the election Mr. Parnell has made some gains that bring his present voting strength to about 45. At the election not only will all the Home Rule impostors be wiped out, but several seats wrested from the Whigs and Tories. Mr. White need not fear for Ireland with Home Rule. We all know what is Ireland without Home Rule. We know that it is a land divided, distracted and distressed. Nearly sixty years ago the Irish orator Shiel, addressing a great meeting of Englishmen, said: "You behold in Ireland a beautiful country, with wonderful advantages, agricultural and commercial—a resting-place for trade on its way to either hemisphere—indented by harbors, watered by numerous rivers; with a fortunate climate in which fertility is raised on a rich soil, and inhabited by a bold, intrepid, and, with all their faults, a generous and enthusiastic people. Such is Ireland as God made her! This fine country, swarming with a population the most miserable in Europe, of whose wretchedness, if you are the authors, you are beginning to be the victims. The poisoned chalice is returned in its just circulation to your lips. Harvests the most abundant are reaped by men with starvation in their faces; all the great commercial facilities of the country are lost—the rivers that should circulate opulence, and turn the machinery of a thousand manufactures, flow to the ocean without wafting a boat, or turning a wheel—the wave breaks in solitude in the silent magnificence of silent and deserted harbors. In place of being a source of wealth and revenue to the empire, Ireland cannot defray its own expenses; her discontent costs millions of money; she debilitates and endangers England. The great mass of her population are alienated and dissociated from the state—the influence of constituted and legitimate authority is gone; a strange, anomalous, and unexampled kind of government has sprung up and exercises a despotic sway, while the class inferior in numbers,

depend for success in their struggle. We are not therefore surprised that Mr. Wm. O'Brien should lately have said:

"The prospects of the Irish peasantry were never better, than they are at the present moment. There has been little winter before this when it has required desperate means to get food and fuel. Thank God that is over. The Irish people are now so situated that they can take care of themselves and each other, and that is about all, they have ever asked. Come what may, there will be no more famines in Ireland to appeal to the benevolence of the world. The farmers have learned the lesson taught for so many years by Charles Parnell that they must secure for themselves and for their children a decent means of support. They are as a rule striving to support themselves properly. The landlords now recognize the fact that the support of the family is the first charge upon the rental of a farm, and their claims upon the farmer are gradually slipping away from them. Their interest in the farms is worth but little now, and it is decreasing year by year."

"The level of comfort in Irish farmers' homes has been distinctly raised within the past few years, and Ireland will never again be compelled to go cap in hand to ask America or any other power to keep her people from starving."

The noble resistance offered by the Limerick corporation to the infamous police tax, and the election without opposition by the county of Tipperary of Mr. John O'Connor, all bespeak for the Irish nation the possession of that determination and self-control which are the foundations of success in all struggles for freedom and equality.

HON. DR. SULLIVAN.

It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that we, this week, announce the appointment of Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, to the Senate of Canada. The learned gentleman occupies so high a position in this Province, as we well professionally as politically, that we need not say one word as to his eminent fitness for a place in the highest legislative chamber in the land. Dr. Sullivan has long held a foremost position among the truly representative Catholics of Ontario. His Catholicism has been firm and sincere, never permitting him to sacrifice an iota of principle for anything like a temporary advantage, however tempting or brilliant. He has been a staunch adherent of the faith of his fathers, and hence, at an early age, won the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens of every class and creed. Twice elected Mayor of Kingston, he has always stood very high in the estimation of those who knew him best, the good people of the Limestone City.

We congratulate the government on this excellent appointment. We discern in it the personal choice and preference of Sir John A. Macdonald himself, a choice and preference that reflect the highest credit on the Premier. We wish Dr. Sullivan many years of usefulness and eminence in the red chamber. He is a debater of marked acumen and ability and cannot fail to make his mark in the Parliament of Canada.

THE NEGRO POPULATION.

One of the most remarkable features of the growth of the American republic is the rapid aggrandizement of the negro population. It is estimated that in 1890 the total population of the United States will be about 65,000,000. Of all the Southern States, Texas and Florida are the only ones to which any large white population has gone. In the other States of the South the increase of population depends on the excess of births over deaths, which amounts to about 2 per cent. each year. During the twenty years from 1860 to 1880 the United States received from abroad 5,114,978 and during the same period the excess of births over deaths in this population was 894,763, making an actual increase from emigration of 6,009,741. If we deduct this figure from 26,922,537, the total number of whites in the country in 1860, we find that the natural increase of the latter was during the twenty years 1,017,692, or a little less than 2 per cent. annually. The colored population was in 1860, 4,441,830. In 1880 it had increased by 2,138,963, showing an excess of births over deaths during the twenty years of more than 48 per cent. If this ratio of increase should continue there is no doubt that the American republic will have on its hands before many years the solution of grave social and political difficulties that it has yet had to meet. There was much talk during the late campaign of the solid South. The South is now indeed solidly a white man's country in so far as its government is concerned. But how long, in the face of the figures just cited, will this state of things continue? May not the time come when the South will be politically as solidly black as it is now solidly white? It is all very well that the negro is ignorant and that he can never rule the white man. The marvellous development of the colored race socially and intellectually since its emancipation proves it capable of bearing its share in the administration of public affairs. In whatever States the black population is now, or may hereafter become, greater than the white, the blacks will

sooner or later acquire political predominance. How will the white minority bear with this revolution? We know that, after the war, the sudden enfranchisement of the slaves, which, for a time, gave the negro population a quasi-predominance, the restlessness and discontent among the white population were of the most intense character. As might well have been expected, the spiritual needs of the vast colored population of the United States engaged the earnest attention of the Fathers of the late Plenary Council. By divine precept the *unught and unapt* having a prior claim on the successors of the Apostles, the Indian population held, of course, the first place in the mind and pastoral concern of the Council. But the pastor of the Council also dwelt with emphasis on the duties of Catholics in regard of the colored population. The Pastoral says:

"In nearly all European countries there are foreign mission colonies, and also associations of the faithful for the support of the missions by their contributions. Hitherto we have had to strain every nerve in order to carry on the missions of our own country, and we were unable to take any important part in aiding the missions abroad. But we must beware lest our local burdens should make our zeal narrow and uncatholic. There are hundreds of millions of souls in heathen lands to whom the light of the Gospel has not yet been carried, and their condition appeals to the charity of every Christian heart. Among our own Indian tribes, for whom we have a special responsibility, there are still many thousands in the same darkness of heathenism, and the missions among our thousands of Catholic Indians must equally look to our charity for maintenance. Moreover, out of six millions of our colored population there is a very large multitude who stand sorely in need of Christian instruction, manual labor, and it is evident that in the poor dioceses in which they are mostly found, it is most difficult to bestow on them the care they need, without the generous co-operation of our Catholic people in more prosperous localities. We have therefore urged the establishment of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in every parish in which it is not yet erected, and also ordered a collection to be made yearly in all the dioceses for the foreign missions and the missions among our Indians and negroes. We have done this through a deep sense of duty, and we trust that our noble-hearted people will regard it as a burden imposed on them, but as an opportunity presented to them of co-operating in a work which must be specially dear to the Heart of our Divine Saviour."

From the zeal already shown by our American brethren in striving to carry on the interests of their bishops for the propagation of Holy Faith, there cannot be the least doubt that every Catholic family in the adjoining republic will assist in enabling the Gospel light to reach the poor and lowly thousands, specially referred to in the Conciliar Pastoral. We are ourselves of opinion that it is of the first importance to the American republic that the negro population should be Catholicized. If social and political troubles of the most serious character are to be averted, the negroes of the South must become Catholic. No other form of religion can exercise the same salutary influence over a race or people as the true faith of Christ. No other religion can make men law-abiding, none other resist revolution and crush conspiracy but this divine faith, which teaches men to submit to lawfully constituted authority, not for man's, but for God's sake.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

There has been of late a very marked hostility between Germany and England. The American remarks that the rise of Germany to the rank of a first-class power was sure, sooner or later, to embarrass English politics. England has, as pointed out by that journal, profited during the fourteen years which have elapsed since the union of the country under the Emperor by the dissensions between France and Germany. England has taken alarm at the results which threaten to follow even a temporary cessation of the dissensions between the two great continental rivals, Prince Bismarck, according to the American, sees that a time has come when he may conciliate France by a seeming support of her foreign policy against England. Accordingly, without any positive will to England, he simply despises Mr. Gladstone and his modes of securing and controlling Parliamentary and popular majorities—he throws his sword into the French scale in the Egyptian dispute. We are not, we think, far wrong when we attribute to German intrigue the late display of Turkish activity in the Egyptian muddle. Germany has clearly formed the design of founding a colonial empire as a receptacle for her surplus population. Besides, she has designs on Holland, and possibly on Belgium, that cannot meet with any favor from England. To embarrass the latter country by complications in Europe and elsewhere would seem, from present indications, to be Prince Bismarck's settled purpose. Britain once so embarrassed as to render her intervention against his designs either impossible or of little account, he might at once pro-

ceed to the enlargement of Germany to the northward to such an extent as to make the empire a formidable sea-faring power. We were very much interested in a late article of our city contemporary the Advertiser on the subject of English and German colonization. The article begins by a reference to the feeling existing at present in English circles in regard of recent German acquisitions on the western coast of Africa and in the eastern Archipelago. Lord Derby, writing to Sir Hercules Robinson, gives a full historical narrative of the communications between the governments of Britain and Germany on the subject of English aggrandizement and English claims in south-western Africa. Lord Derby claims that the English did not anticipate any intention on the part of Germany to acquire the sovereignty of any portion of Western Africa, and that as soon as any such intention was suspected communication was held with the Cape colony on the subject of further extension of the British dominions northward of the Orange river. The government of the Cape Colony did not, it appears, take any immediate action on the subject, with the result that the German government, after several months' delay, formally annexed the whole western coast north of the Orange river to the German empire. Lord Derby had communicated with the Cape Government on the 6th of February and again on the 7th of May. On the 29th of the latter month the Cape government informed Lord Derby that they had resolved to recommend to the Provincial Legislature the control of the coast line from Orange river to Walvis bay. On the 16th of July the Cape parliament had decided upon the annexation of the coast from the Orange river to the Portuguese frontier. But before this resolution had reached Downing street, a German man-of-war had proclaimed a protectorate over the coast. The British government saw no other course open under the circumstances but to acquiesce in Germany's action and welcome that power as a neighbor. Lord Derby's despatch is framed with the view of throwing all blame for the loss of this territory on the really indefensible dilatoriness of the Cape government. He further maintains that since the year 1857 each successive administration has been opposed to the acquisition of territory north of the Orange river, and that no change of policy should have been decided on but after the fullest information had been obtained and the sanction given of the British population most nearly concerned. The Colonial Secretary also intimates that the course adopted by Germany has not been strictly in accord with its professions. He states that in February, 1883, the German government inquired of the Foreign Office whether British protection could be extended to a factory about to be established to a neighboring country, and also ordered a collection to be made yearly in all the dioceses for the foreign missions and the missions among our Indians and negroes. We are ourselves of opinion that it is of the first importance to the American republic that the negro population should be Catholicized. If social and political troubles of the most serious character are to be averted, the negroes of the South must become Catholic. No other form of religion can exercise the same salutary influence over a race or people as the true faith of Christ. No other religion can make men law-abiding, none other resist revolution and crush conspiracy but this divine faith, which teaches men to submit to lawfully constituted authority, not for man's, but for God's sake.

zealous of death  
She guards them still."

We had been intimately acquainted with Mr. John O'Mara for many years. His cheerful disposition, his hearty greetings and all his business integrity, his earnestness in being more than his share in every work of charity, were qualities he possessed. Nevertheless, then, if an aching void be left in the hearts of his relatives and of his hosts of friends in this city as well as throughout the country. No true heart ever left the grand old family of Limerick—none ever beat with a fonder devotion and love for the land of his nativity—and none ever sought this home of freedom with a truer desire to become, as he was, one of her best citizens. On Monday evening the greatest consolation during his sickness were the visits paid him by the reverend clergy. He had while in life been a devout and a staunch son of the Church and when passing to his eternal home it was his great consolation to receive from her the last blessing she so fondly bestowed on her children. On Wednesday morning the funeral took place from the family residence, Talbot street, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass was chanted for the repose of his soul. Of him, as well as of all others who die good Catholics, it may truly be said of the Church

THE WARDEN OF HURON.

We have to congratulate the County Council of Huron on its selection of Mr. Patrick Kelly, Reeve of Blyth, as Warden of that great and prosperous municipality. No better choice of a presiding officer could have been made. Mr. Kelly is deservedly one of the most popular, as he is certainly one of the most enterprising, citizens of Huron. We congratulate him on the honor done him by his fellow-citizens, feeling assured that they will, as the year advances, have no reason to regret that their choice for the Wardenship for 1885 fell upon the worthy and esteemed Reeve of Blyth.

PERSONALS.

We learn from the *Inter-Ocean*, of Chicago, that Vicar-General Dowling, of Paris, who has been on a visit to his mother's new home, Lincoln Park, Chicago, officiated at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, that city, on Sunday, the 1st ult., and preached at St. Columbkille's church on the Sunday following, lecturing in the evening for the benefit of the Young Men's Sodality. The St. Vincent de Paul's Society were also anxious to have a lecture from him, but his short stay in the city did not permit.

We had the pleasure of a visit last week from James Ryan, Esq., of Cullo- den. He had undergone a surgical operation for the removal of a tumor from the shoulder, which, we are pleased to announce, was quite successful, and he is once more in the enjoyment of his old-time health and vigor.

Bernard Biglin, Esq., chief commis- sioner of Castle Garden, New York, honored us with a visit last week. He accompanied his five daughters to London, where they resume their studies at the Academy of the Sacred Heart. Jas. Robertson, Esq., M.P. for Shelburne, N.S., also paid us a visit last week. We were pleased to see him in the enjoyment of excellent health, and quite ready to take his usual share of parliamentary work. He was in London in connection with the business of the London Mutual Insurance Co., for which he is general agent in the Maritime Provinces, and was the guest of J. B. Vining, Esq.

OBITUARIES.

MR. JOHN O'MARA.  
At the residence of his mother, 522 Talbot street, Limerick, on the 2nd instant, John M. O'Mara, eldest son of the late Andrew O'Mara, aged 43 years.

sorrow we this week chronicle the death of him whose name appears in the above notice. Mr. John O'Mara came to this country from Ireland some years ago, and has since been actively and successfully engaged in business in London. Some two months since his many friends learned with pain that he was confined to the house with a serious attack of illness, and, notwithstanding the best medical attendance, as well as the ever-watchful care of a loving mother and sisters, he peacefully breathed his last at five o'clock on Monday evening. His greatest consolation during his sickness were the visits paid him by the reverend clergy. He had while in life been a devout and a staunch son of the Church and when passing to his eternal home it was his great consolation to receive from her the last blessing she so fondly bestowed on her children. On Wednesday morning the funeral took place from the family residence, Talbot street, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass was chanted for the repose of his soul. Of him, as well as of all others who die good Catholics, it may truly be said of the Church

ascended the Lord, that it is to them to the Arch-  
bishop, and the priests, and the people, and the  
people of God, that the love of the Lord  
has been manifested. The love of the Lord  
has been manifested in the love of the people  
of God, and the love of the people of God  
has been manifested in the love of the Lord.

Mrs. Ann Gorman, mother of H. Gor-  
man, Esq., of the Sarnia Observer, died in  
that town on the 31st of January, in the  
71st year of her age. She had been for  
many years a resident of

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

DREN OF HURON.

congratulate the County on its selection of Mr. Reeve of Blyth, as Warden and prosperous municipal choice of a presiding one has been made. Mr. Kelly one of the most popular, and one of the most enterprising of Huron. We congratulate him by his being assured that they have no reason for their choice for the 1885 fell upon the seemed Reeve of Blyth.

PERSONALS.

from the *Inter-Ocean*, of Major-General Dowling, of been on a visit to his home, Lincoln Park, located at the Cathedral of the that city, on Sunday, the reached at St. Columbkille's Sunday following, lecturing for the benefit of the Sodality. The St. Vincent de Paul were also anxious to him from him, but his short did not permit.

the pleasure of a visit last Mrs. Ryan, Esq., of Culloch, and undergone a surgical removal of a tumor which, we are pleased was quite successful, and in the enjoyment of his health and vigor.

AN ARCH SOCIETY.

CONFERRED ON THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS BY BISHOP CARBERY.

Guelph Mercury, Jan. 26.

His Lordship Bishop Carbery, of Hamilton, arrived in Guelph on Saturday, and was the guest of the Fathers here during his stay to confer on Sunday on the League of the Cross the high honor of an Arch Society. On Sunday morning at 7:30 a. m., his Lordship celebrated mass. At 10:30 high mass was celebrated and a discourse delivered by the Bishop. At seven in the evening the members of the League of the Cross occupied the body of the church. After vespers the Rev. Father Doherty read a translation of the letter from the Pope raising the League of the Cross to an Arch Society. When he had finished Mr. E. J. O'Brien stepped forward and read the following address:

To His Lordship Right Rev. James Joseph Carbery, Lord Bishop of Hamilton.

May it please your Lordship:

The members of the League of the Cross of our Lady's parish of Guelph, beg most respectfully to give expression to their gratitude for the very special favor of your presence among them. The high privilege which the Holy See has granted on your Lordship's warm approval, to confer on our humble society, by erecting it into an Arch Society, and the many spiritual blessings which accompany this favor, have filled our hearts with joy and gratitude. Our efforts as members of the League of the Cross have been rewarded, we are happy to say, with a large measure of success. This we believe to be due, under the grace of God, to our advocating the holy cause of the virtue of temperance as a religious association under the direction of our pastors, and by appealing to motives which are drawn from the supernatural teaching of our Holy Mother the Church. We desire to express our heartfelt thankfulness for the zeal, prudence, and indefatigable labor of our Rev. Director in promoting the well-being of our Sodality and also for the kind encouragement we have ever received from the other Fathers under whose spiritual care it is our privilege to live. We are confident, my Lord, that your coming among us for the special occasion of the solemn inauguration of the Arch Society will be long and gratefully remembered by all the members of the League of the Cross as a token of your high approval of their efforts, and as a stimulus to perseverance and renewed endeavor in the holy cause of the virtue of temperance.

Signed on behalf of the members of the League of the Cross.

E. J. O'BRIEN, President.  
F. NUNAN, Secretary.

The border of the address was very elaborate and tastefully drawn in pencil, in what is known as the renaissance style, being the work of Mr. O'Brien, and reflects great credit on that gentleman as a designer. On the top was the coat of arms of Pope Leo XIII, at each side of which were cupids reading scrolls, surrounded by foliage and leaf work. Below the tiara, in drapery, were the words "League of the Cross." The foot of the border bore the arms of His Lordship Bishop Carbery with the scroll "In omnibus caritas." The sides are in the same style as the top and bottom, the drawings representing flowers and foliage, etc.

The Bishop after receiving the address ascended the pulpit, when he thanked the League for their address and said that it gave him pleasure to be among them to inaugurate the last favor granted to the diocese from Rome. The Arch-Confraternity, which had been granted the League of the Cross, was a great privilege. On his former visit here he was greatly gratified to see the large number of members of the League who came up for holy communion, and was equally gratified to hear of the increased success of the League under the wise guidance of the Rev. Father Director. His Lordship then preached a powerful temperance sermon of considerable length. Drunkenness, he remarked, degraded man and disgraced his country. God had endowed man with reason and had raised him above all things, and gave him power over them, so that he was little lower than the angels. This vice of drink dragged him down from his high state and placed him even below the brute. The brute creation takes only what nature demands, but man will drink when he knows he has enough, when he has more than enough, and until he is

## THE LATE P. J. SMITH.

Speaking of the late P. J. Smyth, member for Tipperary, our stalwart contemporary, the Western Catholic, pays his memory just tribute on account of the valued services rendered his country during the greater part of his public life. Our contemporary says of the deceased gentleman: "Mr. Smyth was an ardent Repealer over O'Connell, and an enthusiastic supporter of Smith O'Brien. After the failure of the young Ireland movement he became once more a constitutionalist, and was opposed to any movement aiming at the separation of Ireland from Great Britain. While bearing testimony to the purity of motives actuating the Irish Republican party he held aloof from 'Fenianism' and after the collapse of that movement organized the Home Rule party in conjunction with Isaac Butt, from which party he soon seceded as his advocacy of 'simple Repeal' met with no favor from the Federalists. He ultimately allied himself with Mr. Parnell only to withdraw his support from the Irish leader after the lapse of a year. P. J. Smyth was honest, but visionary, impractical and ignobly ambitious. Still, he loved and served Ireland according to his lights; and, forgetting the mistakes of his old age and gratefully remembering the chivalric services of his manhood, we pray that God may have mercy on his soul!"

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

## MISSION IN ST. THOMAS.

The mission preached in St. Thomas last week by the Redemptorist Fathers has proved a very gratifying success. Despite the intense cold that prevailed in St. Thomas, as well as in all other parts of the continent, from Monday till Saturday, the church was crowded every morning by men and women anxious to hear the admirable and soul stirring sermons delivered with such impassioned earnestness by the good Fathers Miller and Kautz. Besides the lectures and sermons of general interest and bearing, addressed to immense congregations every evening, there were also special instructions given to the young ladies of the parish on Wednesday afternoon; to the married women on Thursday; and on Sunday after last mass Father Miller spoke for over an hour to the married men; while Father Kautz, at the same time, was addressing one hundred and twenty young men in the school-hall adjoining the church.

That the untiring and zealous efforts of the good fathers have been attended with the happiest results, may be witnessed by the groups of young and old who throng round the confessional every evening and who present themselves for communion at all the masses every morning.

The mission has not yet terminated and over six hundred persons have already partaken of the Holy Eucharist. Many public sinners have been reclaimed and several, who were merely Catholics by name, have sought advice and reconciliation. Last Saturday evening, after a very powerful and affecting sermon by Father Miller on devotion to the Mother of God, a very beautiful sight was witnessed. All the members of the Sodality of the B. V. M., fifty young ladies, in white veils and blue ribbon with silver medal attached, pronounced the act of consecration to the Immaculate Heart of Mary. The altar of the Blessed Virgin was magnificently decked in flowers from the hot-house and blazing with the light of a hundred wax tapers. The whole congregation joined in the solemn act of consecration.

On Sunday evening the church was literally packed, many of those present being non-Catholics, when a very able and telling sermon was pronounced by Father Kautz on the precepts of the church and the advantages and happiness of keeping those precepts and obeying the church.

The mission was brought to a happy close on Tuesday evening by a grand and powerful sermon of Father Miller on the necessity and means of perseverance. The church was crowded, scarcely a foot of standing room being left unoccupied. The scene was very imposing when the whole audience knelt to receive the Papal Benediction. Father Miller holding on high the missionary crucifix, and everybody in the vast audience repeating after him the profession of Catholic faith and the solemn act of confirmation. Eight hundred confessions were heard during the mission, and Father Miller by special request of our good pastor, Father Flannery, remained till the Sunday following, as many who, during the first week, could not come in, were anxious to confess and receive before his departure. The mission has been a great success, its fruits promise to be enduring, and many a heart-felt blessing is pronounced by grateful parents on the good Redemptorist Fathers, whose zeal and charity have brought untold happiness to their homes and their firesides.

The choir of the church, under the efficient and painstaking management of Miss Higgins, has done admirable service during the mission. Every evening some new *O Salutari*, or new *Tantum Ergo* well and devoutly rendered, added to the solemnity of the grand Benediction. The baritone of Mr. W. J. Reynolds and the tenor of Mr. J. Simpson, both of the Molson's Bank, contributed very largely to the efficiency of the choir.

A GRAND COUNCIL MEMBER.

MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS.

This excellent work by Rev. Geo. R. Northgraves, has, we are informed, gone far beyond in size what the author expected, making 424 pages and he is, in consequence, compelled to fix the price at 75 cts. in paper, and \$1.25 in cloth. The figure quoted last week was an error, founded on the original intention of placing the work at 50 cts. in paper. Those who wish to receive a copy of the first edition will please send their orders to this office at once.

deprived of his reasoning faculties. He then went on to picture in graphic language the effects drink had on the drunkard's family, the suffering, privation and abuse they had to endure, and likened his home to a perfect hell on earth, as they had no happiness, comfort or security. St. Paul classed drunkards with adulterers, fornicators and murderers. He could not see what on earth possessed men to live the lives of drunkards when they were everywhere seeing its baneful effects. Many were meeting an untimely end through its effects, and many a young man was brought to an early grave through it. The more he saw of it the more he detested it, and it became them to do everything in their power to warn their neighbors against its effects. The League of the Cross should set such an example in temperance as would attract others and bring them into the way of piety, truth and temperance. It was incumbent on the members to do this, to have the grace of God in their own souls so that they might be able to deny themselves and show light by their own example. Next to the love of their own souls was the love of their country. Every one should do their best to keep unmarred the fair fame of this fine young country, and love for it should constrain them to practice the virtue of temperance. After further counsel of a similar nature, the Bishop concluded his powerful and convincing sermon.

There was a large attendance at all the services.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

MISSION IN ST. THOMAS.

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that a unanimous vote was required. But according to Art. xix, Section 1, of the Constitution that have been duly considered by a Grand Council and the Branches under its jurisdiction can be passed by the Supreme Council by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and entitled to vote at such meeting. The unanimous vote is only required when the amendment has not been previously considered by the Grand Council and Branches under its jurisdiction.

Now, it is well known that our amendment had been voted upon by the Branches and considered by the past Grand Council of Canada. Since this defeat of our petition, our Branches feel dissatisfied: the C. M. B. A. is not progressing in Canada as it should; a spirit of complete independence creeps amongst our members. What is to be done? To separate altogether from the C. M. B. A. of the United States I think unwise and impolitic. Union amongst Catholics of the C. M. B. A., no matter in what country the society is established, is necessary for the greater good of individual members. Total separation should not be resorted to, except as the best means to protect our interests and save the standing of the C. M. B. A. in Canada.

On the other side, from the speech from the Throne at the assembling of the Dominion parliament, it is to be seen that the government intends to again take up this vexed question of Insurance. Therefore, now is the time for the Grand Council of Canada to go energetically to work and try to extricate the C. M. B. A. of Canada from its present fatal position.

As a member of the Grand Council, I would propose:

I. To submit at once to all the Branches in Canada, to be by them voted upon, the petition of the Grand Council to the last Supreme Council.

II. To send such petition, endorsed by the Canadian Branches, to the Supreme President to be entertained by him immediately, requiring an answer on or before the 1st April, 1885, time at which the Canadian Parliament will be closing its session.

III. If this, our last appeal, is not heard, if the petition should again be rejected, then let us form into an independent association, preserving the same rules, with the understanding to return to our allegiance to the Supreme Council as soon as they grant our just and reasonable demands.

REV. P. BARBOU.

The foregoing letter from Rev. Father Bardou, chairman of Grand Council Trustees, will be read with great interest by our C. M. B. A. members in Canada. What the Rev. Father proposes is practical, and can be accomplished without putting our Council to the expense of a convention. Let us adopt the proposal.

From the tone of the numerous letters appearing continually in your valuable paper, and the resolutions adopted by many of our Branches, it is undoubtedly clear that Canada is more anxious than ever for financial separation. What need of further delay? Let the Supreme President and Trustees issue an immediate order granting Canada what it petitioned for. If the Supreme President does this, all is well; if not, then let the officers of Canada Grand Council at once become incorporated under our Ontario laws, and let the Grand President declare the C. M. B. A. of Canada financially separate from the C. M. B. A. of the United States, and let the committee on Laws, with the Grand President and Secretary (men fully competent), arrange our constitution to conform to our Canadian statutes. There is no necessity for a full convention of our Grand Council; we already know what is required; why then should the Grand Council or our Canadian Branches put to the expense of \$800 or \$700 for a convention? If there should be any expense the Supreme Council should bear it.

We have not the least doubt but that the number of members in Canada will, in a short time, double, whereas at present we are at a standstill, and under the present circumstances, a number feel like withdrawing entirely. Fraternally yours,

N. S. BALL.

Rec. Sec. Branch 21, St. Clements, Ont.

St. Clements, Jan. 21st, 1885.

At a regular meeting of Branch No 21, C. M. B. A., St. Clements, Ont., Moved by J. L. Kroetsch, and seconded by Peter B. Geyerbiel, "That a vote be taken on the question of financial separation from the United States, and that the result be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication. Carried. Result—All the members but one voted for financial separation from the United States. This is showing that we advocate separation from the United States and establish a separate beneficiary according to our laws in Canada, and we hereby petition our Grand President to said effect."

We have not the least doubt but that the number of members in Canada will, in a short time, double, whereas at present we are at a standstill, and under the present circumstances, a number feel like withdrawing entirely. Fraternally yours,

H. W. DEARE.

Pres. Maidstone Branch 20.

Officers Branch No. 11, Dundas, Ont., for 1885.—Spiritual Advisor, Rev. J. J. Feeney; President, S. S. Cain; 1st Vice-President, Wm. Casey; 2nd Vice-President, Peter Campbell; Treasurer, Jno. Kirwin; Rec. Secretary, David Grimes; Financial Secretary, M. Sheppard; Marcelline, Soubrie; Guard, Timothy Cosgriff; Trustees, T. Spelacy, M. McGloughlin; Delegate to Grand Council, James Hourigan.

Officers of Branch No. 5, Brantford, for 1885.—Chancellor, W. Harrington; President, Rev. P. Lennon; 1st Vice President, Rev. J. E. Crimmon; 2nd Vice President, William Schuler; Rec. Secretary, J. A. Zinger; Assistant Secretary, James Fitzgerald; Financial Secretary, M. Klinkhamer; Marshal, Jno. Daley; Guard, Jno. Connelly; Trustees, Rev. J. E. Crimmon, Jno. Harrington, Jas. Carson, A. O'Donovan and M. Shanahan.

PURE BEESWAX CANDLES.

We have on hand and for sale at present a large stock of Beeswax Candles. Those in want of candles for Candlemas Day will please bear in mind that the pure beeswax candles cannot be obtained anywhere else in the city.

Orders from a distance promptly filled. Address, Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London.

BIRTH.

In Port Arthur, January 16th, the wife of

A. Flanagan, of a son.

ARRIED.

In St. Peter's Cathedral, on Tuesday, 27th Dec., the Rev. M. J. Tiernan, S. P. Peacock, Esq., of St. Thomas, to Miss Minnie McCarthy, daughter of Jas. McCarthy, Esq., of this city.

DIED:

In this city, on Jan. 22, Francis Patrick, youngest son of P. T. and Mary Boyle, aged 21 months and 10 days.

## OFFICIAL ORGAN.



C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt of price, \$1.50, by addressing T. P. TANSEY, 255 St. Martin street, Montreal; or THOMAS COFFEY CATHOLIC RECORD office, London.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

## NEWS FROM IRELAND.

## Dublin.

A few days ago, one of the workmen in putting up an electrical conductor on the O'Connell Monument, Glasnevin, performed a very daring feat. It was necessary to go to the top of the tower, and it was suggested, as the day was somewhat windy, it was dangerous to go outside. He said he did not think there was any occasion for fear, and that he would not be at all afraid to stand on the cross which surmounts the monument. With the aid of a ladder he ascended the cross, on which he climbed till he stood erect on the top of it. An amateur photographer in the neighbourhood of the cemetery photographed the man while he stood on the dangerous height, from which he descended in safety, after the photographer had produced his picture.

## Kilkenny.

Public opinion in Kilkenny is divided as to whether or not Mr. Marum's resignation should be accepted. The larger section of the constituency, however, appears to favor his resignation of the seat. On Jan. 7, a county convention was held in the Town Hall of Kilkenny, when twenty-nine branches of the National League were represented. In the course of the proceedings a vote was taken on the question of Mr. Marum's resignation. Nineteen branches were in favor of requesting him to reconsider his determination, while six branches wished to have the resignation unconditionally accepted. The remaining four branches did not vote either way. It was then decided to leave the whole question in Mr. Parnell's hands—the wisest course, we think, that could be pursued under the circumstances.

## Queen's County.

The first of the National League hunts took place on January 6, under the auspices of Sligo branch, on the lands of Mr. Carroll of Kent. There will be a large increase in the number of these National League hunts at about the time of the general election. The quarry will be the "nominal" Home Rulers.

## Meath.

The Rev. J. Nicholas, Kells, died on Jan. 8, aged 70 years. Fr. Nicholas was the son of the title of "One of the Old Guard." A staunch O'Connellite in his day, he never ceased to follow with the keenest interest the political affairs of the people. He was one of the most popular priests in the diocese of Meath, which numbers so many patriotic men, and it will be with no ordinary feeling of sorrow that his decease will be heard.

## Cork.

Extraordinary revelations took place at the swine inquiry held by Dr. Brodie, L. G. L., in the Macroom Union. A large body of evidence was adduced to show that many of the guardians, in accordance with a preconcerted plan, accepted the tenders whose accomplishments had recognized "marks" of certain contractors, and that these favored traders, on such occasions, which were truly and euphemistically styled "anniversaries," subsequently entertained those guardians to spiritual and luxurious "feasts." The ugly disclosures made drew forth some lively scenes, very bitter and regrettable discriminations.

It is said Mr. William Goulding died worth near two hundred thousand pounds, and made handsome provision for his three sons and two daughters, the eldest son receiving £30,000, and each of the other sons £20,000 each. The two daughters were handsomely provided for, and Mrs. Goulding was left a splendid competence. There were different bequests to relatives and domestics.

## Kerry.

Mr. O'Connell, son and heir of Sir Maurice O'Connell, Lake View House, Killarney, attended at Castleisland, on Jan. 5, receiving rents. He wiped out £150 for a tenant who had been unfortunate, giving him a fresh start once more, taking one year's rent out of three, and giving time for that same.

## Limerick.

At a meeting of the Limerick Corporation, on January 5, a reply was read from the Lord Lieutenant to request the Corporation to substitute the Royal Irish Constabulary for the city night watchmen, stating that if desired he would appoint a Commission to deal with the matter, as it would be necessary to pass an Act of Parliament for the purpose of the substitution.

The Gubbins hounds were recently stopped in the western part of the Knockaderry parish by three or four farmers, who met them accidentally whilst in pursuit of Reynard from some other quarter. The hunters, who were sadly disappointed, had to tear out of the fields, and in haste, for the first roads. The chagrin of the officials was found vent, our informant states, in language something like that which the British army is said to have used in the campaign in Flanders. Hard swearing, it ought to be remembered, is one unmistakable characteristic of "gentle blood." The huntsmen are now turned to the adoption of ruses. The same hounds made an unsuccessful attempt to hunt at Kilfrush (the birthplace of the master). They tried a clever dodge to succeed. They did not advertise the meet at all, therefore the majority of the farmers were unaware of their coming. When the farmers surrounding Kilfrush learned about the hunt, they at once prepared themselves with pitchforks and black-thorns, and mounted sentinels on their lands to protect them from trespass. They were put on specially to chop him, to prevent his breaking into the open country. After this the huntsmen took their departure from Kilfrush, crestfallen and disappointed.

## Tipperary.

The men of Letterkenny appear to know their duty. They held a meeting on January 24, Fr. McPadigan being chairman, when this very significant and sensible resolution was passed: "That we call on the Nationalists of the barony to entertain no suggestions, no motives, from whom, nor to give any promise regarding a Parliamentary candidate, until a baronial convention is held under the auspices of the Irish National League." The rev. president gave his compatriots this

James Cantwell, Administrator, and a large crowd with bands, who cheered lustily as the train steamed in. Mr. Parnell immediately drove to the Archbishop's Palace. In the formation of the Convention, the credentials of delegates were carefully scrutinized. Mr. Parnell presided at the Convention, one of the largest ever held in Ireland. About four hundred delegates attended and sixty priests. At the beginning of the proceedings, Mr. O'Ryan withdrew his candidature to avoid dissension. Mr. Parnell addressed the meeting, spoke highly of Mr. O'Ryan's action, and denied that any dictation was intended. The resolution of the last meeting adopting Mr. O'Ryan's candidature was rescinded, and on the motion of the Dean of Cork, proposed by Mr. Gleeson Neeson, Mr. John O'Connor was unanimously adopted as the candidate of the Convention. Messrs. Mayne, O'Brien, and Harrington addressed the meeting, congratulating Ireland on the result of the Convention, which falsified the prophecies of their enemies. A resolution was adopted protesting that no slight was intended to be offered to the Archbishop or Mr. Parnell by the last Convention. The proceedings were most enthusiastic.

## Clare.

Marcus Kane, agent to the Marquis of Conyngham, celebrated the past festival by the service of a number of ejected processes as Christmas cards, the demands of which are the equivalent including the hanging-gale. There is nothing very surprising in this. The landlord and agent class are not usually much affected by the supposed amenities of Christmas. They like to go to church and listen to a nice sermon on peace and good-will to men; but their subsequent digestion is not usually much impaired by the fact that they have made other people as miserable as possible.

In light of the most remarkable illustration of an article of faith with many, of which some, and of disbelief with others; but if we can prove by ocular demonstration that there exists in nature a trinity in unity and a unity in trinity quite as marvellous, it ought to confirm the faithful, convince the doubtful, and overthrow the sophistry of the unbeliever. An investigation into the laws and properties of light will enable us to do so. Light is easily separated into its component colors, by transmitting it through a glass prism, where it is resolved into red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, which, when combined, constitute white or ordinary light. This band of colors is called the prismatic spectrum. Now, it will be perceived that red, yellow, and blue are its primary or essential colors, the others being merely produced by the actual process of overlapping of two adjoining primary colors; thus, orange is found between the red and yellow, green between the yellow and blue, etc. In fact, we have only the three primary colors to deal with, each of which has its peculiar properties and attributes distinct from the others; thus the red is the calorific or heating principle; while it is in the blue ray that the power of actinism, or chemical action, is found.

Now, it is this trinity of red, yellow, and blue which constitutes, when combined, the unity of ordinary or white light. When separated, the light of each is divided into the trinity of colors. Although one and the same, neither can exist without the other; the three are one, the one is three. Thus we have a unity in trinity, and a trinity in unity, exemplified in the sun; and "God is light."

Plants will live and grow luxuriantly under the influence of the red and yellow rays; but, however promising the appearance, the blossom dies and no fruit can be produced without the enlivening power of blue rays.

When this invisible action is wanting, the trinity in unity is incomplete; life is unproductive until the three, united in one, bring all things to perfection. Thus each member of the trinity in unity of light has its especial duty to perform, and is in constant operation, visibly or invisibly, although only one power.

Even far beyond the visible violet ray of the prismatic spectrum the spirit of actinism prevails; its chemical influence can be proved to extend beyond the limits of our vision. Thus there is in light an invisible agency always in action; and the more it is investigated the more striking is the illustration between the Holy Spirit of God and manifester, and the wonderful properties of light which have been gradually unfolded by the researches of man.—Temple Bar.

## He Saw Himself.

Such incidents have been the turning point in the fortunes of more than one family. "You must excuse me, gentlemen, for I cannot drink anything," said a man who was known to the entire town as a drunkard.

"I saw you the first time you ever refused a drink," said an acquaintance. "The other day you were hustling around after a cocktail, and in fact you even asked me to set 'em up."

"That's very true, but I am a very different man now."

"Preachers had a hold of you?"

"No, sir; no one has said anything to me."

"Well, what has caused the change?"

"I'll tell you. After leaving you the other day I kept on hustling after a cocktail, as you term it, until I met a party of friends. When I left them I was about half drunk. To a man of my temperament a half-drunk is a miserable condition, for the desire for more is so strong that he forgets his self-respect in his efforts to get more drink. I remembered that there was a half pint of whisky at home which had been purchased for medicinal purposes."

"Just before reaching the gate I heard voices in the garden, and looking over the fence I saw my little son and daughter playing."

"No; you be ma," said the boy, "and I'll come in drunk. Wait, wait, till I fill my bottle."

"He took a bottle, ran away and filled it with water. Pretty soon he returned, and entering the play-house, nodded idiotically at the girl, and sat down without saying anything. The girl looked up from her work and said:

"James, why will you do this way?"

"Whizzies way?" he replied.

"A gettin' drunk."

"You are; an' you promised when the baby died that you wouldn't drink any more. The children are almost ragged, we haven't anything to eat, hardly any money, and you still throw your money away. Don't you know you are breaking my heart?"

"I hurried away. The acting was too life-like. I could think of nothing during the day but those little children playing in the garden."

Uncle Esek's Wisdom.

Colonel Yerger, meeting the Rev. Whangdoodle Baxter, on Austin avenue, asked him: "How is your congregation coming on?" "We are going' right ahead, sir. Since we quitt' passin' de hat we have had a lot of money. De kerchiefs has increased wonderfully, sah."

"De plate am much more reliable dan de hat, sah, hit ain't de same thing."

Deacon Webster passed de hat for mohr dan a year, and de kerchiefs was mighty small; but now I passes de plate myself, and de money just rolls in. De plate am much more reliable dan de hat,"

"How is that?"

"Deacon Webster put tar in de top ob his hat."

tem. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas Street.

## Happiness a Habit.

Every permanent state of mind is largely the effect of habit. Just as we can perform an action so continually that it comes to be habitual, so we can encourage conditions of mind till they, too, come to be habits of thinking and even of feeling.

Every thoughtful parent or teacher recognizes this in the training of youth. The child constantly thwarted or scolded or reprimanded has constantly aroused within him feelings of resentment or discouragement and a character for ill-temper or moroseness or despondency is formed.

"Malaria vapors, though they made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness."

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl, upon recovery had

"lost."

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-time beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it."

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain,

## Maryland, My Maryland.

"Pretty Wives and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Was a pretty blonde!"

"Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged!"

"Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though they made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness."

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl, upon recovery had

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## An Old Soldier's Experience.

Calvert, Texas,

May 26th, 1883.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vickburg, I had a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases."

"Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very portable, the youngest children take it readily."

PRAIRIE BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

McNAMEE BELL FOUNDRY

Established in 1842, manufacturing cast Iron, Copper and Brass Bells for Churches, Fire Alarms, etc. Price List and circular free.

HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULL WARRANTED. Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, etc. Price List and circular free.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY

Famous known to the public since 1842, making square and round bells, and other bells, also church bells, etc. Meneely & Co., West Troy, N.Y.

## Baltimore Church Bells

Since 1842, square and square, over others, are made only of Pure Bell Metal, (Copper, Tin, Zinc, etc.) Mountings, warranted satisfactory. Price List and circular free.

J. REGESTER & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

## R. ECKERMAN &amp; WILL,

WAX BLEACHERS & REFINERS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

## CHURCH CANDLES.

In presenting our Molded Bees Wax Candles to the public and to the Clergy and Religious, we wish to say that we have now succeeded in making them of a quality which has hitherto been deemed almost impossible, and which has obtained a strong hold, the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Serge's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 16, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York,

October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after trying pounds in medicines, I was at last induced to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say it has taken off the disease.

It is a pure, clear, transparent, sweet, even, and burning qualities.

We make both the White (bleached) and the Black (unbleached) Candles in sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 pounds.

Ask your dealer for R. ECKERMAN & WILL'S

**My Maryland.**  
My Wives,  
others & noble men."  
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Hop Bitter to thank for

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our courtship," and that  
we might be more pretty  
her farmer would do as I

ay long be spared to do  
ly remain,

C. L. JAMES,  
George Co., Md.,  
May 26th, 1883.

line without a bunch of  
a white label. Shun all the  
ut with "Hop" or "Hops"

## d Soldier's PERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas,

May 3, 1882.

press my appreciation of the  
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## Cherry Pectoral

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I was urged to try AYERS

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was rapidly cured. Since

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J. W. WHITLEY."

testimonials certify to the

all bronchial and lung

the use of AYERS' CHERRY

very pantable, the young-

it readily.

REPAID BY

& Co., Lowell, Mass.

by all Druggists.

**HORNBECK**

**BELL FOUNDRY**

Manufacturers of Copper-  
coated Caskets and Bells for

Churches, Fire Alarms, etc.

TED. Catalogues free.

ZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O.

**EELY BELL FOUNDRY**

ly known to the public since

1850. Send for our

also Chimes and Peals.

& Co., West Troy, N.Y.

**Church Bells**

for superintendents of others,

Bell Metal, Copper, Zinc,

Welded, warranted satisfactory.

TER & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

**MANN & WILL,**

**HERS & REFINERS**

UFACTURERS OF

**C CANDLES.**

esigned our Moulded

ees & Waxes, to the public

specially to the Religious

and Religious, we wish to

we have now succeeded in

a new article—Pure Bees

Wax Candle, which has

been deemed almost

the purest paraffin of bees wax.

However, by

special appliances which

perfection, after years of

work, we have turned out pure Bees Wax

moulds, unequalled

in compactness,

burning qualities,

both the White (bleach-

ed) and the Black (unbleached)

in sizes 2, 3, 4, 6 or 9

to the other.

Detroit Free Press.

—

New Channels for Profitable Business.

The remarkable development in elec-

tricity within comparatively recent

period, has opened up many new avenues

of profit and comfort. One of the latest

phases of this line has been adapted to

practical and popular use by FREDERICK

LOWEY, the enterprising electrical man-

ufacturer of 96 and 98 Fulton Street, New

York, whereby he brings a complete

model incandescent Electric Lamp

within the reach of all, and also produces

a superior Plating Battery with instruc-

tions for operating by amateurs, which

will secure a handsome business income

on very slight investment. For family

or experimental purposes alone, or as a

practical, scientific and business educator

to the young, these articles are

worth several times their cost, outside

of any profit that can be made, and the

manufacturer is certainly entitled to

much credit for placing them within

popular reach.

—

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.—No

family Dyes were ever so popular as the

Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The

black is far superior to logwood. The

other colors are brilliant. Wells, Richard-

son & Co., Burlington, Vt.

—

FRIEND

GENUINE

on Every Package.

—

BAKING POWDER.

—

UT ACID POWDER,

lime, nor ammonia,

the most delicate con-

stituents, being in-

trinsically THE

MARKET, as well

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THE FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

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### A SUPERB PHOTOGRAPH OF THE THIRD PLINARY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE

Composed of 80 Archbishops, Bishops and Officers, was photographed for the express purpose of being presented as a souvenir to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, at an expense of over \$2000.00. The picture is each one (with name printed on) the largest ever taken (including the triumph of the art). It is mounted on the best card board and published in four sizes, as follows:—

12 inches long, \$1.00; 18 inches long, \$2.00;  
24 " " 4.00; 30 " " 5.00.

Also groups of the Archbishops and Bishops of different Provinces, same sizes and prices as above, and singly, including Archbishops Lynch, who was visiting the Council.

Supplied wholesale and retail by

THOMAS D. EGAN  
New York Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay Street, New York.

This agency supplies goods of any description required, and attends to any personal business matters where an agent can act for the principal.

### THE WAR IN EGYPT.

AN IMPORTANT BATTLE—STEWART WOUNDED.

The London *News* correspondent gives the following account of the battle of the 17th.

Gen. Stewart, hoping to surprise the enemy, left Abu Klea weels on Saturday afternoon, and marched through the entire night, sighting the river at day-break. The rebels were gathered on the banks within an hour's march. The British were burning to make an attack, but were anxious to save men after their long march without food. The rebels advanced and opened fire on our front, right and left, and until long past mid-day continued to assail us with a perfect storm of fire. In spite of the continuous fire, comparatively few British were wounded. Stewart was wounded early in action. Having strengthened their position, the rebels attacked the British advance over the sirs under a withering fire. Three times the rebel horse and foot attempted to make a charge, but were mown down. The rebels splendidly sustained our fire. At last the square reached the river bank, and fortified one of the villages. The route lay through a dense jungle and groves of mimosa, where the confusion and uproar of the native drivers delayed progress and put the enemy on the alert. The rebels, concealed in tall grass, kept up a galling fire. The British were gradually worn out, being exposed as targets, and unable to strike back. Stewart's wounds delayed the counterattack of the square until two o'clock in the afternoon. Rebel riflemen advanced to hurl themselves against the little square. The British never wavered a moment. They cheered lustily and delivered fire so deadly that the Arabs dropped in a line, which receded and retired in confusion. Another dense mass of rebels from the south was stopped by shells from the guns. At this juncture the enemy's redoubtable reserve of horsemen, standard-bearers and fanatical followers rushed against the square, but was again repulsed. Their retreat was final, and British were numbered two hundred. The enemy is estimated at nearly twelve thousand. When the square turned to the zebra a day after the fight the garrison wept for joy.

A korti dispatch says:—Wounded rebels declare Ollivier Pain is in command at Metemeh. All prisoners state they consider the Mahdi's cause lost. It is reported the Mahdi is sending all his valuables to a place of safety.

Cameron, the Standard correspondent, was shot in the back while kneeling behind a camel. He was buried on the field by comrades.

After Stewart was wounded he was carried to the field hospital by a party of officers and men, who were moved to tears by the sight of his sufferings and the fortitude with which he endured all.

Osman Digna, in the Eastern Soudan, is determined to continue the war. He is said to be arming women and compelling them to do military service.

The Paris *Francia* describes Stewart's march across the desert as the most daring and heroic adventure of modern times.

General Wolseley telegraphs that Stewart is doing well. An attempt has been made to extract the bullet. The bullet entered his thigh and is lodged in the region of the groin. The wounded are doing well. The injuries of two-thirds of them are very bad, and a great number of surgical operations are necessary. Supplies in the vicinity of Guba are plentiful.

### LOCAL NOTICES.

J. J. Gibbons desires to inform his customers and the public that during next thirty days the balance of winter stock of dry goods will be offered at cost price and under for cash.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off his stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place—Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.

For the best photos made in the city to EY BRODS, 280 Dundas street, and examining our stock of frames and passepartouts, the latest style and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

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.

That religion which allows a man to read a religious paper two or three years, with great satisfaction, and then refuse to pay for it because he did not order it renewed, is worse than that practiced by the heathen. We have a few of that class on our list, some of whom profess sanctification. —Exchange.

Ditto.

### A SAD ACCIDENT.

At five o'clock in the afternoon of Jan. 9th, the citizens of Kingston were shocked by the intelligence that masters George Morrison, aged 12, fourth son of the late Michael Morrison, flour and grain merchant, and John Rigney, aged 11 years, second son of W. Rigney, grocer, had been drowned while skating. At four o'clock that afternoon George Morrison and John Rigney, accompanied by Timothy and James Rigney, left the Brothers' school, and meeting another little boy named William McKay, went to the rear of Barrick street, sat on the skates and started for the opposite shore. The ice had been weakened by a thaw the previous day, but the little fellows, all unconscious of danger, flew merrily along, till reaching a place where the ice was never very strong, there was a crash, and J. Rigney was struggling in the water. George Morrison and Charlie McKay went to his assistance, but the ice would not hold them, and all three went in. By this time John and James Rigney skated out and also plunged in. The five boys struggled desperately and James Rigney and Charlie McKay managed to crawl out and started for assistance. The three boys still in the water were discovered by a man crossing the bridge. He immediately ran to their relief, and was too late to save George Morrison or John Rigney, as they had already gone down. The boats were then pushed out and every means employed to recover the bodies, and shortly they were discovered, twelve feet from where they went in. No pen could describe the grief of the mothers beholding the dead bodies of the bright little boys who left them such a short time before so full of life and spirit. The funeral took place on Sunday 11th, from Johnston street, where both boys reside not twenty-five yards apart, and the corteges were the largest that ever moved along the streets of Kingston. Throngs crowded the streets and up to the time of the funeral the bodies were viewed by hundreds. Boys who had been companions in life acted as pall-bearers and the rebel horse and foot attempted to make a charge, but were mown down. The rebels splendidly sustained our fire. At last the square reached the river bank, and fortified one of the villages. The route lay through a dense jungle and groves of mimosa, where the confusion and uproar of the native drivers delayed progress and put the enemy on the alert. The rebels, concealed in tall grass, kept up a galling fire. The British were gradually worn out, being exposed as targets, and unable to strike back. Stewart's wounds delayed the counterattack of the square until two o'clock in the afternoon. Rebel riflemen advanced to hurl themselves against the little square. The British never wavered a moment. They cheered lustily and delivered fire so deadly that the Arabs dropped in a line, which receded and retired in confusion. Another dense mass of rebels from the south was stopped by shells from the guns. At this juncture the enemy's redoubtable reserve of horsemen, standard-bearers and fanatical followers rushed against the square, but was again repulsed. Their retreat was final, and British were numbered two hundred. The enemy is estimated at nearly twelve thousand. When the square turned to the zebra a day after the fight the garrison wept for joy.

Progress.—The progress of the company from its inception has been most satisfactory. It is true that in some years we have to bear the brunt of heavy losses, but the company having been founded on sound and progressive principles, its success was at a very early date assured. It has continued the business on the same principles, even ready to accept the changes that its own experience suggested and to take advantage of the better points in the working of its contemporaries. It has never joined any combination of companies whose main aim appears to be the raising of rates and the cost of insurance to the public—deeming such combinations only useful to the older companies to make more money, and to the younger and weaker ones to give them an undeserved prestige, the benefit of the principles and practice of established offices, and in some cases merely a presumable respectability. One of these latter offices, a speculative weakling, started in the old country, came into Canada last year and their first act was an endeavor to seduce our agents from their allegiance to this company. They were not in a single instance successful, our staff having remained loyal to the old "London Mutual." We have encountered, however, the opposition of the agents of some loan companies, who, in order to secure their position, placed their former employers' insurance in their own offices. Still, the larger and more respectable loan companies freely accept our policies, and our business relations with them have been of the most pleasant character. By keeping the rates at fair figures, by paying all honest losses promptly, fully investigating each loss, and insisting on personal inspection by the agents of each risk, your Board trust that the past success of the company is merely an index of the future.

Expenses—the working expenses of the company have been kept down at the lowest point consistent with efficient working, and hitherto have averaged far less than any other company in Canada; a comparison of figures will plainly show.

Again, your directors cannot close their eyes without bearing testimony to the earnest endeavor of the agents for the welfare of the company. Many of our agents have been associated with the company since its commencement, others for a great many years, and the loyalty of the agents to the interests of the company has ever been a cause for congratulation; in short, mutual confidence exists between the agents and the company, and this is an ingredient without which business would be unsatisfactory.

but write off each year all balances on such, even although, as this year's cash account shows, considerable sums are realized from these sources. Our available premium notes now reach the large sum of \$249,355.34.

Investments.—During the year your Board purchased and deposited with the Government the sum of \$32,520 in municipal debentures of the city of Hamilton and the city of St. Thomas. These debentures are held by the Receiver-General of Canada, on deposit for the security of the members. They were purchased at such a price as will yield the company at the rate of about 5 per cent. per annum on the investment—a better rate than was formerly afforded us from the Dominion Stock, which latter only yielded 5 per cent. This investment will be free from any municipal tax, certainly a consideration, for the municipality of London, in our opinion, most unjustly assesses the current value of the company's (held) merely advance fund to provide for the ordinary loss requirements of the year), and we appealed to His Honor, the Judge of the County Court, who sustained the principle of our appeal, so that hereafter such funds cannot be assessed. However, last year the Government called in their 5 per cent. bonds, and we were obliged, awaiting an investment that would be satisfactory to the Government, to deposit the money derived from the bonds in a chartered bank. On the trial of the appeal this fact came out, and the counsel for the city, taking advantage of a clause in the assessment act, procured an amendment by the Judge, and we were mulcted in \$600 odd. However, as before stated, such a coup cannot be perpetrated on us again, and our city rulers must look elsewhere for victims to relieve their impecuniosity.

Legislation.—No action has as yet been taken by the Legislature in regard to controlling the working of steam threshing engines, and although we have suffered but slightly this year, yet the loss through the country has been considerable. As suggested in former reports, in the opinion of your directors, some simple and less expensive method than at present should be adopted for inquiring into the origin of suspicious fires, and further provision should be made for the registration of fires. This would form a useful source of statistic, and could be easily and simply worked.

Maritime Provinces.—As intimated in our last annual report, the business of the company has been extended to the Maritime Provinces. The directors secured the valuable services of Thomas Robertson, Esq., M. P. of Burlington, N. S., under whose personal supervision, a staff of agents has been appointed who promise to be of great assistance to the company. The business already done in the East has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and quite as large as our directors anticipated. The utmost care has been taken in the selection of risks, and we look forward to an increasing and profitable business, and the arrangements made are such that the extra expense of doing business shall not tax the general resources of the company, but shall be borne by the maritime members themselves. Insurances have already been effected to the extent of \$910,235, and in addition to that done by Mr. Robertson has been procured through the exertions of Mr. I. E. Murray, of Penetanguishene, N. S.; Mr. James Reid of Woods, N. S.; Mr. James R. MacLean, M. P. of Spuris, P. E. I.; Mr. R. B. Dorling of Lawrenceston, N. S.; Mr. J. B. Harlow of Caledonia, N. S.; T. B. Crosby, of Yarmouth, N. S., and others who have proved themselves active, intelligent men.

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We have encountered, however, the opposition of the agents of some loan companies, who, in order to secure their position, placed their former employers' insurance in their own offices. Still, the larger and more respectable loan companies freely accept our policies, and our business relations with them have been of the most pleasant character. By keeping the rates at fair figures, by paying all honest losses promptly, fully investigating each loss, and insisting on personal inspection by the agents of each risk, your Board trust that the past success of the company is merely an index of the future.

Expenses—the working expenses of the company have been kept down at the lowest point consistent with efficient working, and hitherto have averaged far less than any other company in Canada; a comparison of figures will plainly show.

Again, your directors cannot close their eyes without bearing testimony to the earnest endeavor of the agents for the welfare of the company. Many of our agents have been associated with the company since its commencement, others for a great many years, and the loyalty of the agents to the interests of the company has ever been a cause for congratulation; in short, mutual confidence exists between the agents and the company, and this is an ingredient without which business would be unsatisfactory.

Financial Statement.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Assets—31 Dec., 1884—Amount in bank, \$2,000.

Municipal debentures deposited with Receiver-General, value \$10,920.

Postage—\$1,000.

Interest—\$100.

Deposits on postage stamps—\$2,100.

Interest on postage stamps—\$2,100.

Deposits on postage stamps—\$2,100.