ENGINES.

ING LADY.

HARLES SAINTE-FOI.

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k as a harbinger of bliss and t has received most flattering nt from the highest ecclesiasti-Among others Most Rev. J. J. bishop of Tronto, says that and exquisitely beautiful, and the hands of every young lady." the hands of every young lady."

V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, calls

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# Catholic Record.

"GREISTIANDS MIRI NOMEN EST, CATHOLIGUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIG MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL 7.

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

NO. 330

### CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished gar-ments than any Western House. N. Wilson & Co.,

CATHOLIC FRESS.

Boston Republic. The fact that Donald Cameron of Lochiel, after the Duke of Suther-land the largest landholder in Scotland, has called for a conference of landlords to consider the demands of the Highto consider the demands of the High-land crofters is highly significant in many ways. Cameron, or "Lochiel," as he is generally called, although the des-cendant 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 landlord clans 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 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 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 uneasiness displayed by Donald Cameron of Lochiel.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

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 Calvanistic 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 N. Y. Freeman's Journal. 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 damms 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

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 devil-possessed crew, petted by istian" 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 de-England. Let no Christian Irishmen defend deeds like the one just done in London. They, too, will bring curses on the heads and the homes of those that do them. England has made many enemies, who hate her bitterly, through the whole world: in spite of the vaporing of O'Donovan Rossa and of the would be Destructional Control of the World beauty of the control of the control of the world. tives 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 clean Irish Catholic record. The day is past when Irish were separated as Catholics and Protestants. The bitterer 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 accursed of God and by His Church, which they despise. They are, also, enemies of the human race, and, such, should be hunted from their 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.

aversion from Christianity, brought about by Machiavellian heresies. It can be cured only by humble and docile submission 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 helper.

Ingersoll was here last Sunday night and succeeded in picking up a few dollars for his well-worn guffaw 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 scoffer 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, for which the lecturer is notorious." Lack-a-day! We very much fear that the Colonel will henceforth gnash his teeth at Buffalo as a priest ridden city.

Boston Pilot. Ingersoll was here last Sunday night

"I think," says Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., in a recent interview, "that both English parties are daily becoming more conlish 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 reculations which the Holy See has

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 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 operatio music, of dance music, of national hymns and popular songs," The American Cecilian Society, knowing the mind of the Church and anticipating its inevitable action on this matter, has for years been sgitating for a reform in 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 Columbian One of the principal interesting events seems to fancy that, having discovered a lost region, he can people it as he likes. stands well. The Liberty Bell that once rang out the glorious news of America's solemn declaration to be "free and independent" is an American heir loom 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 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 excite, not sentimental facilizes but deep religious fervor. Those 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

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 as this is the cause of the world's dislike of the English temper. "To handle Parnell" means to murder Parnell or shut him year in prison because he dares to 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.

Another good man gone wrong, or rather another person has joined the Sal-

London Universe.

followers. They were fast becoming un-popular. No doubt the tramcar driver thought he would impress his passengers and convert them. We doubt if his per-formance had much effect. Conversions to this ridiculous army have become a public segndal. 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. we had not long taken up our residence there before we were subjected to the there before we were subjected to the grossest 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 pied 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 truculent Orangemen threatened to hurl the Fathers over a neighboring embankment. During the night heavy stones were flung 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. Recognizresorted 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 Dane, one of the resident magistrates of the place, but received no satisfaction. This worthy guardian of the law even told 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 Rt. 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 convented by the Government of Newprotection for our lives and liberty were guaranteed by the Government of Newfoundland. Accordingly, Bishop Mc. Donald sent the Rev. Father Walsh to the Premier of Newfoundland, Sir William Whitenoy, 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

On that same day about 20 policemen were sent to Bay Roberts, and placed under the control of Captain Dane 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.

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 road, as far anead 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 oppro-brium and indignity of walking under Orange banners. We at once declined Orange banners. We at once declined to proceed, and firmly declared that the "Stars and Stripes" would not, in our persons, be subjected to such a lawless

Seeing that the Newfoundland Government had apparently neither law nor power to remove the standing insult set up against our faces, we appealed to the Consul of the United States for protection from open insult and threatened violence. At the demand of United Consul Moiloy, His Excellency Governor Glover sent over an additiona police force, and also ordered the British warship Tenedos to the scene of the dis-

However, it was only after repeated consultations with the Government at St. John's that the obnoxious flags were St. John's that the obnoxious rags were removed on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock a.m. We then proceeded to complete our Mission under protection of the land force and under cover of the

guns of the Tenedos.

We now declare our solemn conviction that had it not been for the authority of the United States, speaking through the Consul at St. John's, we could not have exercised our inviolable rights as priests of the Catholic Church in Newfound-

REV. PATRICK MCGIVERN, C. SS. R. REV. FRANK DELARGEY, C. SS. R.

### PRESENTATION.

The ladies of the Sodality in connection with St. Peter's Cathedral held a social gathering at the residence of Mr. M. Shea on Tuesday evening. After a bountiful spread had 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 proletariate. The social disease is an operation of the martyrs is the seed of the condemned of the martyrs is the seed of the condemned of the hospinatory. There was a tramcar driver in Chester for fifteen years. He lately been disposed of, the ladies of the Sodal-try presented Miss Breen, their president the secont. Meanwhile the companied by a neatly-worded address, expressive of the esteem in which she is held by the members for her untiring the good work of the sodal-try presented Miss Breen, their president, with a handsome gold ring, accompanied by a neatly-worded address, expressive of the esteem in which she is held by the members for her untiring the door was locked behind to know and had been taken to the station house, with another large crowd following held by the members for her untiring the door was locked behind the door was locked behind to the ground. Processions headed by the clergy constantly pass through the companied by a neatly-worded address, expressive of the esteem in which she is the door was locked behind to the form the door was locked behind to the station that the door was locked behind to the station woman had been taken to the station that the door was locked behind to the form the door was locked behind to the ground. Processions headed by the clergy constantly pass through the companied by a neatly-worded address, expressive of the esteem in which she is the clerk that the door was locked behind the woman had been taken to the station that in particular the door was locked behind the clerk the door was locked behind the clerk the door was locked behind the woman had been taken to the s

religion, your kindness and charity to the poor and sick, your readiness at all times to offer yourself in furthering the cause of any good work, and of promoting virtue, has left upon our minds an impression that time can never banish, or pression that time can never banish, or absence wear away. Be not surprised then, if now, we, your fellow-sodalist companions, assemble together, and in an humble, but sincere and heartfelt manner, testify to you our appreciation of your worth and goodness, and as a slight token of our affection and esteem please accept this small gift which we tender to you with all the love of our

Signed on behalf of the Sodality and few personal friends, Rose Markey.
Teresa Tillmann.

### FROM HAMILTON.

The following address was presented to Mr. James F. Egan on Sunday last by the members of the choir of St. Mary's cathe-

To 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 atthough 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 sublime 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 kindliness 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 solicitation, and what prayers ascend with icitation; 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

ne nedy, C. A. Bastien, M. McGeoghegan, A. ed C. Kelly.

### O'DONOVAN 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 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 foll to the sidewalk. The woman con-tinued to shoot until she emptied her five tinued 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 Staticn House. George W. Barlow, merchant, and Peter Y. Everett, ex-journalist who witnessed the shooting, accompanied the captor and captured to th station, saying they would be witnesses of the assault. When the woman ceased firthe 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 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

pany dispersed, well pleased with their evening's enjoyment. Following is the address:

Dear Miss Breen:—We, the members signed with a look which said, "I shall only signed." evening's enjoyment. Following is the address:

DEAR MISS BREEN:—We, the members of the Young Ladies' Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, wish to testify to you the high esteem and regard we have for you. Our Sodality has, since its very inception, been under your guidance and direction, and during the six or seven years of our existence as a Sodality, you have always shown yourself to be well worthy of the position as president, to which you were annually elected. The example you have given during the whole term of your presidency is a model, that it we but follow and imitate, will make us like yourself, true children of Mary. Your zeal and piety in the cause of religion, your kindness and charity to religion, your kindness and charity to she was asked why she shot O'Donovan, how long she had seen prisoner's near priced pistol of small calibre to the sergeant, and said he had seen prisoner shoot a man or had said he had seen prisoner shoot a man or had said he had seen prisoner shoot a man or had said he had seen prisoner shoot a man or had said he had seen prisoner shoot a man or had said he had seen prisoner shoot a man or had said he had seen prisoner shoot a man or had said he had seen prisoner shoot a man or had said he had seen prisoner shoot a man or had said he had seen prisoner shoot a No. 60 Clinton Place. She was asked why she shot O'Donovan, how long she had been in America and other questions, to been in America and other questions, to which she returned no answer. She was then escorted to a rear room, and the crowd slowly dispersed. Mrs. Dudley was subsequently removed to Oak street Station and placed in a cell. Her entire demeanor was that of a rational person and a cool-headed one at that.

### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

IRELAND.

There is a well defined report that the authorities were to-day considering the question of treason or libel in the followquestion of treason or libel in the following sentences of Parnell's speech, delivered yesterday at Milltown Malbay, County Clare:—"You assembled here are relics of a noble race not quite driven into the Atlantic. You are descendants of men whom Cromwell tried to send to hell or Connaught and only succeeded in men whom Cromwell tried to send to hell or Connaught, and only succeeded in sending them as far as Connaught."
"During many centuries you baffled and defeated the attempt of the English enemies to drive you from the soil of sacred Ireland, which I believe is for you and all men."
"This west of our country shows such an example to the Irish race as will enable us to stand shoulder to shoulder and march from west to east, and recover and march from west to east, and recover inch by inch, slowly but surely, every rood of land which has been robbed from

rood of land which has been robbed from us." A Government stenographer is reliably said to be quietly following Parnell. Redmond and O'Brien, Irish Nationalists, returning to Londonderry from a meeting at Carndonough, were met by a procession of their friends bearing torches. The Mayor ordered police and military to prevent their entry into the city. O'Brien departed for Dublin, and Redmond entered the city quietly. Riots occurred during the evening between Orangemen and Nationalists.

United States Consul Packard has requested the Mayor of Liverpool to pub-lish the Act of Congress forbidding the landing of paupers in the United States, in order that poor people may not be deluded by ticket agents into spending their last shilling for passage to America.

### SCOTLAND.

Police marines arrested six Crofters at a Police marines arrested six Crofters at a Glendale meeting, with no opposition. Other arrests will follow.

The nine crofters, recently arrested in the parishes of Kinmuir and Glendale, Isle of Skye, on a charge of resisting the Sheriff in the discharge of his duties, arrived at Portree strongly guarded by Metropolitans and a number of marines. A large crowd of sympathizing friends of the prisoners gathered at the landing, and for a time it looked as if they would make an attempt to rescue the crofters. From the landing to the Court House the crowd kept up a series of yells and several times made threatening demonstrations. They were, however, held at bay by the guard. The law court in which the prisoners are The law court in which the prisoners are being tried is carefully guarded. Large congregations of people in the vicinity are prohibited. The prisoners were taken to the court, and their declarations received. An angry crowd outside hissed and hooted the sheriff as he re-appeared. There is much excitement in Portree over the arrest, and fears are entertained of an attempt at rescue. Fifty marines guard he prison. Bail has been refused. SPAIN.

The United States Consul at Malaga, Spain, reports 50 villages were destroyed by the recent earthquakes, and 200 lives lost. Thirty thousand persons have quitted Malaga and the rest of the popu-lation sleep in the open air. The death rate from disease increased 300 per cent. At Albunuclas the earth opened, swallowing a church and other buildings. Noth ing remains in sight but the weather-cocks of a church spire. Two hundred bodies have already been taken from the ruins. At Velez, Malaga, the prison, churches, convents and city hall have been

of French troops in Tonquin have been completed. An order for a general movement toward the occupation of the entire country is believed to be imminent. Let Temps states that on the arrival of reinforcements sent to Tonquin, the total force in that country, including Annamite sharp shooters, will equal forty thousand men.

It is reported that France has decided to officially declare war against China in consequence of the action of England in enforcing the terms of the foreign Enlistment Act at Hong Kong and elsewhere.

A Shanghai despatch says the ex Gov

ernment of Yun Nan and Kivaug Si were condemned to be beheaded for allowing the French to capture Bacninh. These sentences, together with other severe measures, prove that the war party has the upper hand. The military operations henceforth will be carried on with

increased energy.

News from Amoy show the French are carrying on actual and vigorous naval warfare there. They are destroying and sinking Chinese junks, and making prisoners of crews. The latter are transported to Kelung and placed in chains.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

We have received the following encouraging letter from a deserving and respected priest of the diocese of

St. Albert, Ont, Jan. 15, 1885. Thos. Coffey, Esq.,

Dear Str:—1 send enclosed one dollar
for six months' subscription to your

for six months' subscription to your paper, the Catholic Record.

I enclose also, if you will accept them, my heartfelt compliments and congratulations for the courage, ability, and science of this noble organ and of its publisher. No weekly Catholic paper stands above your esteemed Record.

Yours respectfully,

Rev. A. Philion, P. P.

Prince Albert, N. W. T., January 12th, 1885. REV. SIR —It is with great pleasure I forward you my subscription to the CATH-OLIC RECORD, regretting that it is not two hundred instead of two dollars that I am able to send you. Your paper is worthy every encouragement from every good Catholicin the Dominion of Canada for the As it advances in years it seems to increase in worth and interest, and, I doubt not, as the CATHOLIC RECORD becomes known, it will largely increase in its circulation. I have been a subscriber to your paper from the beginning and I assure you its arrival

Herbert Gladstone, addressing a meeting at Leeds, said the fact could not be denied that England was on the eve of a great crisis. He had no misgivings in regard to the franchise, the future fate of which would have great effect upon the composition of political parties. He anticipated a renewal of the Crimes Act in Ireland, and was of opinion that the adoption of many of its provisions would strengthen the laws governing England. At a conference of representatives of British industries, Bradlaugh advocated compulsory cultivation, under penalty of forfeiture, of all tillable lands at present uncultivated, as a measure for the relief of the existing commercial and wage de-

I remain, Rev. Sir, your obedient and affectionate brother in Christ.

A. Andre, O. M. I., Superior of St. Laurent district. Mission of the Sacred Heart, Stobart, Saskatchewan, N. W. T.

VERY DEAR SIR,—I most willingly quit
myself of my indebtedness to you, all the
more so that it would be for me a great privation to be without your journal.
You will please find enclosed my subscription for the year just past and for the current year 1885.
Kindly accept my felicitations with this

expression of profound respect, and be-lieve me, your humble servant, ZACHARIE TONZE, O. M. I., Priest.

Mr. Thomas Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD. Battleford, January 9th, 1885. THOS. COFFEY, ESQ.,—DEAR SIR,—Another subscriber for our dear CATHOLIC RECORD! I am here on a visit and I can-

not keep under the bushel my admiration for your so interesting paper. So you need not be surprised if now and then I send you a new name to help you in carrying on your blessed work. Everybody that reads the CATHOLIC RECORD in-fallibly becomes an admirer of it. Your devoted friend,

O. M. I., Priest.

Aylmer, 21st January, 1885.
REV. FATHER COFFEY,—Herein enclosed you shall find my subscription for your paper, which I highly appreciate. Allow me, at the beginning of this new year, to address you my sincere felicitations as well as my best wishes.

Yours most respectfully, PAUL AGNEL, P. P., Aylmer. JOHN M'DONALD, ESQ., 9 SIMCJE STREET HAMILTON.

Enclosed find subscription for 1885. I am so well pleased with the RECORD that I would not miss it out of my family for twice the amount.

I. J. DEARIN, ESQ., MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUND-

The Irish Papal Brigade.

BY JOHN F. O'DONNELL.

Pray for the dead! Not fruitlessly they per Our butchered brothers in the flery breath Of battle, waged for deep convictions cher-In the gray lap of immemorial faith.

Pray for the dead! When, conscienceless the nations
Rebellious rose to smite the thorned head
Of Christendom, their proudest aspirations
Ambitioned but a place amongst the dead.

Whose corpses ramparted, in bloody labor, Carist's citadel, submerged in foul eclipse, Clutched in each stiff right hand the blunted

And frozen prayers upon their lifeless lips Pray for the dead! The seeming fabled of early chivalry, in them renewed, Shines out to-day with an ascendant glory Above that field of parricidal feud:

Brave children of a persecuted mother, When nations heard the drum of battle Through coward Europe, brother leagued with brother Rallied and perished at her sacred feet.

O Ireland! ever waiting the to-morrow, Lift up thy widowed, venerable head Exultingly through thy maternal sorrow, Not comfortless, like Rachel, for thy dead.

For where the crimson shock of battle thun deted deted
From hosts precipitated on a few,
Above thy sous, outnumbered, crushed and
sundered.
Thy green flag through the smoke and
gitter flew.

Lift up thy head! The hurricane that Its giant billows on the rock of time Divests thee, mother, of thy weeds and

Rendering, at least, thy mighty grief sub-lime.

or nations, banded into conclaves solemn Thy name and spirit in the grave had cast nd caved thy name upon the crumbling Which stands amid the unremembered past.

Pray for the dead! Cold, cold, amid the Of the Italian South our brothers sleep! The blue air broods above them warm and The pists glide o'er them from the barren deep.

Pray for the dead! High-souled and lion hearted,
Heroic martyrs to a glorious trust,
By them our scorned name is reasserted,
By them our banner's rescued from the

### TWELVE MONTHS' SPECULA-

worked wonders. named him Fortune's Favorite. He had a beautiful and highly accomplished wife; his children were the prettiest and the best mannered I have ever met. All the women considered Mrs. F——as near perfection as mortals can achieve; all the men voted Eugene F \_\_\_\_ as clever a man as one could desire to claim fellowship with. He was rich in associations, in the integrity of a name that commanded the respect of four generations. He possessed the advantages a liberal education gives; his place was assured as well as it is possible to assure anything in a country where the wheel of fortune obliterates the accumulations and recommendations. wheel of fortune obliterates the accumu-lations and reputations of generations, and lifts men and women out of obscurity in a day. That is to accumulate the control of th employed him was the oldest, most reliable, and the richest organization of its kind in the country. Finally, in addition to a salary of a thousand a year, Eugene

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der him independent.

The noteworthy trait fellowship with
Engene F——revealed was his equable

risks. His efforts were attended with
varying success. He experienced downright bad luck, and rare good fortune too. Eugene F—— revealed was his equable spirits, born, as he asserted, of contentment. He was satisfied with his place, his ment. He was satisfied with his belongings, and enjoyments. had more to make him happy, he said.

No man enjoyed life more philosophically, or fretted himself less over the big

and failed to find it, weary with fruitless effort, despairing under the world's rebuffs, plunged recklessly into the unknown. The means employed emphasized the poverty of the wretched creature. The rewretched creature. The newspapers made much of it. It was the item of the day and proved a base for columns. I dropped in on Eugene one day when his hour's work was done. He had a newspaper in his hand. He threw it down impatiently, anguily, as he handed me a cigar, and pushed me into a seat,

am disgusted with you newspaper men. Why do you give so much prominence and space to that horrible spicide. By all accounts, the fellow did all that was left him to do. If he had only displayed common-sense, when he was about it, and adopted easier means! If a man must kill himself, why does he disfigure himself, or impose unnecessary and horrible agonies such as this poor wretch inflicted

Aside from the fact that I have no patience with the speculation and theory that cuts ground from under every Christian's cets, I was tired. Eugene worked a couple of hours every day. I worked, on an average, twelve at least, and did more in one hour than Eugene did in three.

could not bring himself to witness the ceremonies in the house or at the grave. He had a prejudice against burial.

"Why can't everybody have vaults, with nice, pleasing colours on the walls—have the interior as well as the exterior, ornamented, and made so attractive that people going into them would feel as they do when they enter an attractive chamber with a bed in it?"

"In earn there is danger that one day you will look with contempt on a man with less than ten thousand a year."

with a bed in it?"
"Do you mean the dead?"
"You know well enough I refer to
visitors—to the living."
"I am afraid," I could not help saying,

gravely, "you have yet to learn, Eugene, that not all the religion, all the learning, and all the philosophy in the world can ever make death other than death."

"But that is no reason why everybody should make death so horrible and grisly. They make it ghastly, and in the same breath tell you it is the way to Heaven. The way to Heaven ought to be beauti-

"Have you forgotten Pilgrim's Progress?"
"A piece of rank plagiarism. The idea is thousands of years old."

is thousands of years old." is thousands of years old."
"Why do we introduce discords in

music ? "Nonsense! I'll name you a thousand pieces—famous compositions—without a discord," Eugene answered. "The fact is, the world doesn't believe what it pro-

"Why don't you advocate cremation?" I retorted. "If your theory is correct, burn 'em all up; burn the whole world, and carry twenty generations in a watch-

A friend called upon Eugene Fsolicited his counsel and services in a business matter. It was a responsible trust. The friend was going abroad to remain for years, perhaps permanently. He owned, jointly with his sister, a piece of property near the great Oil Belt. It might be worthless, and it might prove very valuable. What the friend required was honest dealing. For himself he did not care. He had great wealth, but his invalid sister was entitled to all that could be realized from her half of the land. It was for Eugene F—— to discover the value of the land, and to exercise his the value of the land, and to exercise his judgment in disposing of it. He under-took the task with ill concealed repugnance. He disliked travelling, had a ror of unaired beds and pot-luck. He went to the Oil Regions in a bad humour. When he returned, a great change was noticed in his manner. A month had

"Just think of it," he said to me when "Just think of it," he said to me when he dropped in to shake hands in his cheery, hearty way. "I thought those six hundred acres were worth about five dollars an acre. At the end of a week I was offered sixteen thousand dollars; in another week it jumped up to a hundred thousand, and finally I let it go for four hundred thousand, half each better the said to me when the said the said the said to me when the said the sai hundred thousand, half cash, balance in three months."

It struck all as a surprising streak of luck, and everybody put it that way, but Eugene, who was a convert to the "Belt" theory, held it was simply a matter of That is to say, the company that ed him was the oldest, most relief when he announced his resolve to demonstrate the same of our territory undeveloped, and his relief when he announced his resolve to demonstrate the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his friends were surprised beyond expression when he announced his resolve to demonstrate the same of our territory undeveloped, and his friends were surprised beyond expression when he announced his resolve to demonstrate the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped, and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped and his remains the same of our territory undeveloped and his remains the same of the same of our territo He undertook the task of developing, and, to a salary of a thousand a year, Eugéne had good reason to count upon an inheritance in the near future that would render him independent.

The nateworths trait followship with the organized for the nateworths trait followship with the organized forms were attended with

in a year—less time—his old friends scarcely knew Eugene F——He was energetic, confident, positive, and decisive; as aid. a very fair specimen of a thorough going American business man. His ventures proved profitable in the main, and then, it all at once accident filled his provets one

And this was my bookish friend who, a

Ar ago, as snuglibrary, as snuglibrary, as singlibrary, as singlibrary, as wife and children were panions.

Half an hour's conversation proved to me that my friend—the man I had respected and loved—was as dead as the Pharaohs. In his place I found a man who seemed a bundle of nerves. He had was lot the repose of my old friend, and with it his grace. While it was impossible for and it his grace. While it was impossible for Eagene F— to become either coarse or Eagene F— to become either coarse or Eagene F— to become either coarse or masque, his positive manner and tones, gave him an angularity that mired than his former was a good "item" in Slade's building, a locality well known to the police and press gang. The last were disgusted with the sameness of the "items" the premiser and concertedly called for any the part of the was wet for the lives and concertedly called for the part of the part of the content of the part of the part

astonishment. "What makes you say

"They say you are worth nearly a mil-

you will look with contempt on a man with less than ten thousand a year." "Don't blame me, my boy," he replied, in a patronizing manner I immediately resented, "if I've set my peg for five millions."
"I've seen the time you were as well off,

enjoyed the world, literature, art, the society of your friends, and, above all, the companionship of your wife and children, and all on less than three thousand a year,

and all on less than three thousand a year, for I happen to know you gave liberally and lent freely."

"I can only repeat—five million is my figure. And I've only made the first notch on that skick." on that stick."
"How if you fail? You never know

when the see-saw will bump you on the

ground."

The next day Eugene F—— lost a hundred thousand. A week later he was not worth ten. There came out of a contest, such as was never witnessed before nor such as was never witnessed before nor since between oil operators, mere wrecks of men mentally and morally, physically and financially, chief among whom was Eugene F. The tarantuala's bite had poisoned his life's blood. He was no poisoned his life's blood. He was he longer the brisk, neat, scrupulously dressed, quiet mannered gentleman. He was unshaven half the time. His eyes was unshaven half the time. His eyes were shifting, never steady, and partly discolored. Unrest and the fever of speculation left their traces—stamped—I should say branded him as an unsuccessful

I once heard a man (and he belonged to my own guild, more's the pity), say that all labor was degrading. He cited our great manufacturing centres—pointed to homes of the workers whose products are the very pillars of the earth, so far as its commercial, monied, and many of its social institutions are concerned, and proved to his own satisfaction that the tendency of all labor was to brutalize; to harden; to destroy the sensibilities. He made the too common mistake of confounding effects with causes.

with causes.

I wonder what this student would say if somebody should cite to him the case of Eugene F.—. It might puzzle him to define the precise value of the patent of nobility he derived through two years tercourse with the men who govern the world's marts, and represent the ramified

interests of trade.
Eugene was rushing—he never walked as other men walk now—past me one day, when I caught his arm. "Hello! Howd'y old boy?"

"Hello! Howa'y old boy?"

"That's precisely the question I have determined to ask you. Come in here and have a glass of wine." As I led him into a little snuggery few frequented, he answered, "Permit me to nominate brandy or whi-key for mine."

Looking him in the face as of old, I

"The battle has gone against you." "Yes. I haven't a dollar to my name Ned."

I was amazed. I thought there was something left that he could turn into cash, and could not help expressing my thought.

"No, no! Nothing of the sort. I could have—in fact I should have—managed differently, and put aside something—a little bit in real estate, or a few bonds—

"What next?" "What next!" he repeated dreamily and drearily. "Oh! I've not made up

"Make it to-night, at home, and I'll be on hand."

"I wish I could; but the truth is I am so seidom at home now—I don't know when I've spent a night, or rather an evening, at home."

A month later there was a battle royal, lasting three days, in which the bulls and bears were so thoroughly mixed and bears when I've spent a night, or rather an evening, at home." mine the relative positions of the horned and clawed competitors. Immense sums were made and lost. On the first day it year ago, could not be induced to leave his snug library, or cosy livingroom, where his wife and children were his chief com-

Eugene, I suppose you will be off to Europe some of these days. Possibly we may lose you altogether."

He looked at me with undisguised astonishment. "What makes furnished, and concertedly called for strenuous action on the part of the authorities. The morning was wet and chilly; one of those sleety, dismal morn-ings that drives man and beast into hasty common shelter. I refused to stir at first, Since it was clear to me that he received at least ten times more for his mental toil than I did, I could afford to permit him to indulge himself in a prolonged dissertation of the "survival of the fitter." It pleased him and amused me.

"Now," he said, at the end of the chapter, "tell me why a man who chooses to kill himself, let us say with rat poison, should be regarded as much above a rat. Here is another account, in this morning's paper, of a woman who held her head in a woman who does that is entitled to the a woman who does that is entitled to the line."

"Yes: in the long ago. Do you know, paper, of a woman who does that is entitled to the a woman who does that is entitled to the line."

"Yes: in the long ago. Do you know, paper, of a woman who does that is entitled to the line."

"Yes: in the long ago. Do you know, paper, of a woman who does that is entitled to the line."

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"Yes: in the long ago. Do you know, paper, of a woman who held her head in a woman who h

TWO IRISHMEN'S EXPLOITS.

About ten years ago the schooner Catalphia left this port bound for western Australia. She had on board, men, besides the crew, who had determined to attempt the rescue of the six Irish political prisoners then in penal servitude in that colony. So well was the enterprise organized and commanded that it was a complete success. The six Lish political complete success. The six Irish political prisoners were rescued from the jail at Freemantle. No lives were lost, no ar-rests made, and the Catalphia, after an rests made, and the Catalphia, after an absence of nearly two years, returned to her moorings in New York, with the rescued. There was great rejoicing among the Irish Nationalists, and the men who had been engaged in the expedition be-came the heroes of the hour. Every man in this country attributed the rescue to Irish-American daring only. It was never even hinted that any one else had a finger in the pie. Up to this hour it is believed that the men who went on the Catalphia did the work unaided. There are not fifty men in the United States who ever heard of or suspected anything else, and in this light the rescue was passing into history. There are a few men in this country who know that this is only half the story. They know that the Irish Nain this country attributed the rescue to the story. They know that the Irish Na-tionalists in England had as much to do with the rescue as the Irish Nationalists of America. The English police are now aware of this fact, and it is no longer a

In 1879 the Fenians in England deter

Irish political prisoners then in Western Australia. A fund of \$5,000 was raised

mined to attempt the rescue of the six

for that purpose. Two of the most trust-worthy men in England, Pat. Walsh of Middlesborough, and one McCarthy were selected to do the work. These mer hard working mechanics. They gave up their jobs, received their instructions, were handed the \$5,000, took a steamer at Southampton and sailed for St. George's Sound in western Australia. They knew nothing of the Catalphia expedition. None of the men in England had heard of it. There was no communica-tion, either directly or indirectly, between them. They were organized about the same time. This was a coincidence, and same time. This was a coincidence, and that was all. The Catalphia sailed on her mission long before Walsh and McCarthy left Southampton. The voyage of the latter was uneventful. They led their fellow passengers to believe that they were going to settle on Government lands. latter was uneventful. They Although they left Southampton many months after the Catalphia sailed from New York, yet they reached St. George's Sound shortly after the vessel arrived off the coast. They had gone by steamer. At St. George's Sound they still had to go 350 miles to Freemantle, where the Irish political prisoners were confined. Coasting steamers ply along the shore, and Walsh and McCarthy, still ignorant of the existence of the Catalphia, made for their lestination. They were assiduous in their inquiries about Government lands. They made notes of localities to which they were recommended. They played that part of their game with a good deal of

From Freemantle they made excursion on horseback every day and to all points of the compass. The settlers received them with open arms. In a place so thinly populated, even two new squatters, who evidently had a little money, were a welcome addition to the population. They were the recipients of some hospitality, which they, for the purpose of disguise, had wisely accepted. Meantime they had opened communication with the prisoners—how Learnot tall. That is still contained the prisoners are now in this country—McCarthy in Chicago, and Walsh, as I write, in New York.—New York Sun.

Priest Hunting.

The profession of priest hunting was a lucrative one. For, besides the reward -how I cannot tell. That is still a secret my mind."

"Eugene," I said briskly, "go back and ask for your old place. I believe its there for the asking. And in six months you will look back on your experiences in oil as had draam."

the expedition hung. But then, and not till then, did the two parties become aware of each other's existence. At first there was mutual doubt, if not suspicion, which soon gave way to an understanding and co-operation. Walsh and McCarthy and co-operation. Walsh and McCarthy and the market as at the comand it is the point on which the success of American business man. His ventues of less favored people, that rendered sursed. Generous to a fault, he misfortunes and temptations of the port was unable to comprehend the dire necessities that drive the unfortunate to destine that drive the unfortunate to desperation and death. He was severe—could with difficulty find language strong enough to express his contempt of the average suicide.

A near man who sought employment

A merican business man. His ventues will look back on your experiences in oil as a bad dream."

"You are right, Ned. I always thought you as low goer, but you are right nine times out of ten. I'll act on your advice, and thank you from the bottom of my heart for the interest you manifest in me."

I seldom met Eugene now. We were in different channels. Chance brought us face to face one day in front of the Erro colled with difficulty find language strong enough to express his contempt of the average suicide.

"How are you, Ned? Had dinner? Come with me. I want company. No refusal now."

A near man who sought employment is a near that allured thousands, floated a fraction into safe harbor, and stranded the great majority.

I seldom met Eugene now. We were in different channels. Chance brought was as good as his word, but before the month was out he joined forces with another clerk, and made a hundred and fifty dollars on a turn in oil. He was bobbing up beside the dashing operators inside of a month.

A month later there was a battle royal, lasting three days, in which the bulls and it was of oreat service to Breslin. Betore business man. His venture.

Which so on gave way to an undecarthy will look back on your experiences in oils as a bad dream."

"You are right, Ned. I always thought will che men from this country. They obeyed without question all orders received. They had some advantages over first on the ground, and for that reason is frest in men, but t But the communication was perfect, and it was of great service to Breslin. Before the two parties came together, Breslin's means of communication with the pris-

oners was unsatisfactory.

The youngest of the political prisoners was made the postman for the jail. He had to go to the Post Office every day for letters. He was obliged to walk in the middle of the street and was not allowed to speak to any one. Citizens found speaking to him were liable to be taken speaking to a citizen he would have been speaking to a citizen he would have been punished. It was through this young man before a magistrate, and if he was seen speaking to a citizen he would have been punished. It was through this young man that Breslin carried on his communication with the men inside. It was not as full of detail as either could wish. It was dangers were increased. His great successor Dr. Doyle thus speaks of detail as either could wish. It was dangers were increased. His great successor Dr. Doyle thus speaks of detail as either could wish. It was dangers were increased. His great successor Dr. Doyle thus speaks of detail as either could wish. It was dangers were increased. His great successor Dr. Doyle thus speaks of when I meet a Catholic, high or low, who sneers at intemperance I say that he is not a good Catholic. Right now went about like his Divine Master, doing good, and consoling his afflicted people. For some years previous to his death he is not a good Catholic. Right now and family is drink, and we are compelled to express our heartfelt indignation of the great enemy of the drunkards. This will be so unless you stop the curse of intemperance. When I meet a Catholic, high or low, who sneers at intemperance I say that he is not a good Catholic. Right now the great enemy of the Church, country and family is drink, and we are compelled to express our heartfelt indignation. Written communications might have been fatal, while the spoken word was liable to be overheard. But by the plan of Walsh and McCarthy there was no danger and every detail could be arranged fully and satisfactorily. On that communication everything depended. The means of communication between the outside and the inside had been settled by Walsh and Mc-Carthy before leaving England. It was because these means were so perfect that the rescue was proposed by the men in England. If Walsh and McCarthy had done nothing but place the Catalphia party in possession of their secret they would have done their share in the exploit. They did far more than this. To them fell the dangerous task of remaining behind and covering the retreat after the prisoners had escaped.

The story of the rescue, as told by the Catalphia men, is a familiar one, but the part taken by the men from England before, at, and after the rescue, has never been written. We all know how the the of water until she drowned. Tell me a woman who does that is entitled to the benefits of the Nineteenth Century! Why, if such people were fairly balanced on the fence round heaven, they would hap with their heads downward of choice, Human tadpoles, all of them!"

Eugene had a horror of death; cemeteries were his special aversion. He was "You have only another step to take."

"Here's what's the matter, I guess," said another policeman, as he picked up a stand another policeman, as he picked up a said another policeman, as he 

ering the retreat. They were followed and dogged from post to pillar. They were questioned at one station and stopped at another. Descriptions of them were posted everywhere. They were in constant danger of arrest. But they managed to escape. They covered up their tracks with admirable skill. The bush was the only selection. tracks with admirable skill. The bush was the only refuge. They must have exhibited the cunning of the fox to avoid arrest while never shirking publicity. Their cool audacity carried them through Their cool audacity carried them through dangers in which weaker or more exettable men would betray themselves. But to Walsh and McCarthy the outward expression of emotion was unknown, and the suspicion which followed them to Melbourne and Sydney gave them no evident trouble. They slept as soundly and ate as heartily as if they were under some neutral flag on the high seas. They returned by way of San Francisco, and arrived in New York some time before the Catalphia. Ordinary people would think that Walsh and McCarthy would not venture to England after having been think that Walsh and McCarthy would not venture to England after having been engaged in so daring an exploit. Both, however, are extraordinary men. As for Walsh, I have known the man's life to be in such danger that a second of time was worth a life; but he sat as emotionless as a stone. I know that he ate his breakfast once at a public restaurant when he was aware that the police were in the same street hunting for him on a charge of a very serious political offence. This apparent callousness saved his life. It is then no wonder that such a man returned to England. He did so, he said, to give a personal account of what he had done. He wanted to report himself officially, and he did. McCarthy accompanied him.

Now comes another phase of the ques-tion. I told you that these two men received \$5,000 before they left England. They had been absent nearly a year and had travelled round the globe. Considering the expense they were obliged to incur, it would not have been considered extravagant if the greater part of the \$5,000 had been spent. But they did not spend half of it. Their disbursements were only \$2,017. They handed the balance over to the Fenian exchequer, and quietly returned to their everyday work. The rescue was the cause of much rejoicing among the Fenians in England. but so unostentations were Walsh and McCarthy about the part they played that some of the men in England began to express doubts as to whether they were present at the rescue at all or not. The men from this side never mentioned their names. The accounts in the paper were all about the Catalphia and the men who all about the Catalpina and the men who left here in her. Even the names that Walsh and McCarthy assumed did not reach the public ear. The two men found it necessary to visit several towns and give a personal account of the part they played before some men would be satished. And it never leaked out until lately, although it was known in every Fenian circle in Great Britain. It is supposed, and with good reason, that Carey, the Phoenix Park informer, finally told it to the authorities. He knew it, and it is certain that the authorities did not know it until after they had secured him as an informer for the Crown. Both Walsh and McCarthy had to fly, but whether it was for their connection with the rescue or something more serious I do not know. They are now in this country-McCarthy

lucrative one. For, besides the reward appointed by law for the apprehension of any person exercising episcopal or priestly jurisdiction, there was also the prospect of obtaining all or a great part of the pro-perty belonging to the layman who shel-

tered them.
In 1734, while Dr. Gallagher was still Bishop of Raphoe, he was the guest of Father O'Hagerty at Ballygorvan. The obeyed without question all orders received. They had some advantages over Breslin and his men, but the latter were Breslin and his men, but the latter were first on the ground, and for that reason a wealthy landlord in the neighborhood, than I deserved." inviting the prelate to his house. The invitation, at the priest's suggestion, was declined. The Bishop, however, was alarmed and at midnight quitted the house silently and went on his way. Scarcely had he left, when the house was surrounded by soldiers who, not finding surrounded by soldiers who, not finding surrounded by soldiers who, not finding the Bishop, seized the priest, tied his hands behind his back, and drove him before them. The people apprised of their pastor's danger, assembled in large numbers and pelted the soldiers with stones. The officer in command thereupon drew his pistol and shot the priest through the head.

Dr. Gallagher fled to the Island of

Lough Erne where he varied his apostolic labors by writing, in Irish a volume of sermons which is one of the most precious are separated by a ditch from the highway expanded just below.—Rev. Dr. B. O'Reilly.

Farmers-Try it! Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color will be found to be the only oil color that will not become rancid.
Test it and you will prove it. It will not color the butter-milk; it gives the bright-est color of any made, and is the strongest and therefore the cheapest. We do not sound a needless alarm

quired, it is there, and Ayer's Sarsapar-illa alone will effectually eradicate it.

A PITIFUL SCENE IN A COURT.

ROOM. FATHER ASKS JUDGE DUFFY FOR THE COMMITMENT OF A 43-YEAR-OLD SON. A venerable man, hale and hearty, stood ket Police Court yesterday afternoon. Although the snows of nearly seventy winters had whitened his head and moustache, he was as straight as an arrow. He had the Roman features, the flashing grey eyes and the ruddy complexion of Major George W. McLean and other veterans of the Old Guard. He held a silk hat in his the Old Guard. He held a silk hat in his left hand, and his attire was faultless. A smaller man, made permanently old by dissipation, stood at his side. His clothes were shabby, and he twirled his frosted moustache with tremulous fingers. His hollow eyes had a feverish lustre, and there were deep lines in his face. His

manner was apprehensive, and he moistened his lips with his tongue as he pleaded with the white-haired gentleman. "Judge," said the Roman-faced veteran, in a courtly manner, "I wish you would commit my son to the Island. He is a hopeless drunkard. It is my only hope for his reformation."

"Father, oh, father!" exclaimed the man at his side, in accents of grief, "not this time, not this time! Please give me one more chance." There were tears in his eyes. The old man was as immovable as a statue. He kept his eyes fixed on the Judge. In

terms cold and almost pitiless he urged the Judge to send his son to the work-"Don't listen to him, Judge," said the vounger man. He don't mean it. Oh, I'n

sure he don't mean it. Father doesn't know what he is saying."
"Be quiet," said the Judge. "We will hear you in due season. Old age must have the precedence. Gray hairs must be

respected."
In set terms the stern veteran again urged the punishment of his son. He had evidently steeled his nerves before entering court, and he was as firm as a rock. Not for an instant, however, would he

trust his eyes to look on his son. Though deaf to his entreaty, the sight of his boy's misery might soften his heart.

"Are you this gentleman's son?" asked Judge Duffy of the younger man.

"He is my father, Judge," was the reply, after the feverish lips had again been moistened. moistened.

"How old are you?" the Judge quired. "Forty-three years!" was the almos

naudible answer. "Forty three years!" exclaimed the Judge in a tone of surprise. "Is it possible? Dissipation has made you prema-

turely old. You are older in appearance than your father." Then turning to the father, he asked: "For how long a time

do you want your son committed?"

The old man was stone. He had not taken his eyes from the Judge. "For one

year," he replied in an impassive tone.

"Oh, father," broke in the son in a thin tremulous voice. "For God's sake don't make it a year. Give me three months. I'll try and be satisfied with three—not more. Please Judge," turning to the heart appearance of the heart satisfied with the three to the satisfied with the the bench appealingly, "make it three months. Here's Mr. Maneirre here," pointing to a gentleman resembling Ber Franklin, who stood in the background

Franklin, who stood in the background. "he'll say a good word for me."

The father was obdurate. The son pleaded so strenuously that even the heart of the Judge was touched. "I might make it nine months," he said, with an observant look at the old man.

"Twelve months," the old Roman urged, despite the sobbing of the degraded son.

"Father," the son cried, "not twelve, if you ever loved me. Make it six. Oh, Judge, make it six months. I'll take six months willingly, but not twelve."

months willingly, but not twelve."
"It is the Judge's duty to fix the term of imprisonment," the Police Justice sternly said. "You must both remember that. I give you five months, and if you behave yourself I'll let you off before that

"Thank you, Judge," the younger man sobbed. "You have treated me better

into the prison.

Five minutes afterwards the unforgiv-

ing father stood in the corridor of the down-town elevated station at Eighth street weeping as though his heart would break .- New York Sun.

### Look at the Drunkards.

"When a Catholic stands up in a pulpit and says the Catholic Church is the Church of God, others can say, Look at the drunkards. This will be so unless For some years previous to his death he resided for a part of each year in a small of this moral evil, which opposes the resided for a part of each year in a small hut of mud walls, thatched with straw or rushes, near the bog of Allen, to which he might fly when sought after by the myrmidons of the ruling faction. The remains of his cabin still exist on the road from Allen to Robertstown; they form a sort of an ill-shapen mound or mounds, on the right hand as you proceed, and are separated by a ditch from the hishway of the church. The not for the good of the Church. The as it passes over a small eminence, which looks down upon the vast moor or bog, aftect the family; therefore this evil must be remedied to insure peace and happiness."—Bishop Spalding at Balti-

> At least three men on the average jury are bound to disagree with the rest just to show that they've got minds of their own; but there is no disagreement among the

How Women Differ from Men.

women as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." They are all unanimous in pronouncing it the best remedy when we tell you that the taint of scro-fula is in your blood. Inherited or ac-in the world for all those chronic diseases, weaknesses and complaints peculiar to their sex. It transforms the pale, haggard, Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other Medicine.

The Low's Worm Syrup will remove dispirited woman, into one of sparkling health, and the ringing laugh again "reigns supreme" in the happy household.

FEB.

Take that Bachant its prace For it bear o'er a noble While the rand though Yet it is u

In the dust to Transpled, c.
And the But despite to extinguis That dear Film the fast as Shall em O that Flag Many mem's Emblem From the ag Through the To the prese Every threa Archives

Lay your has Swear, in no That full soo Liberty's Let your sha To the natio That you me That you me

A VISIT T GARRY No. 18

Glengarry of brave me and bravest all time. were not w acter which meet him soldier-like himself or those sterr At the ti ted in Gl

wars than

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two-story from "to party wa we migh guests as A large later. A us, which They we ladies) se Every or r, rathe

lian hon visit was Compan of 1812. nearly o therefor had bee

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FIRE AND MARINE.

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secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billicusness, Dyspepsia. Headaches, Dizziness. Heartburn. Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy. Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula. Fluttering of the Heart. Heryousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints and complaints and many other similar complaints and complaint

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RUPTURE.

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EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS.

Taylor's Bank, London

IL SCENE IN A COURT. ROOM.

ASKS JUDGE DUFFY FOR THE NT OF A 43-YEAR-OLD SON. le man, hale and hearty, stood ee Duffy at the Jefferson Mar-Court yesterday afternoon, ne snows of nearly seventy whitened his head and mous. whitened his head and mouss as straight as an arrow. He
aan features, the flashing grey
raddy complexion of Major
fcLean and other veterans of
rd. He held a silk hat in his
d his attire was faultless. A
n, made permanently old by
tood at his side. His clothes
, and he twirled his frosted
with tremulous fingers. His
had a feverish lustre, and
eep lines in his face. His
apprehensive, and he mois-

eep lines in his face. His apprehensive, and he moisips with his tongue as he the white-haired gentleman, said the Roman-faced veteran, manner, "I wish you would son to the Island. He is a nkard. It is my only hope mation."

oh, father!" exclaimed the ide, in accents of grief, "not ot this time! Please give me

ance."

e tears in his eyes. The old immovable as a statue. He es fixed on the Judge, In and almost pitiless he urged o send his son to the work.

ten to him, Judge," said the n. He don't mean it. Oh, I'm n't mean it. Father doesn't ne is saying."
t," said the Judge. "We will due season. Old age must

cedence. Gray hairs must be ms the stern veteran again ms the stern veteran again unishment of his son. He had eeled his nerves before enter-nd he was as firm as a rock, instant, however, would he s to look on his son. Though ntreaty, the sight of his boy's t soften his heart.

this gentleman's son?" asked of the younger man. father, Judge," was the reply, everish lips had again been

d are you?" the Judge inree years!" was the almost

ree years!" exclaimed the one of surprise. "Is it pos-ipation has made you prema-You are older in appearance there." Then turning to the ked: "For how long a time tyour son committed?" nan was stone. He had not es from the Judge. "For one plied in an impassive tone.

pited in an impassive tone, er," broke in the son in a thin oice, "For God's sake don't sar. Give me three months. be satisfied with three—not lease Judge," turning to appealingly, "make it three Here's Mr. Meneirre here," a gentlemp resembling. a gentleman resembling Ben ho stood in the background.

good word for me."
er was obdurate. The son
trenuously that even the heart was touched. "I might make ths," he said, with an obser-the old man. nonths," the old Roman urged, sobbing of the degraded son.

the son cried, "not twelve, if oved me. Make it six. Oh, e it six months. I'll take six

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

ou, Judge," the younger man ou have treated me better ved." towards his father, but the

parent had abandoned him, king from the court-room as nrod. The commitment was and the officers took the son ites afterwards the unforgiv-

stood in the corridor of the elevated station at Eighth ng as though his heart would v York Sun.

### k at the Drunkards.

Catholic stands up in a pulpit he Catholic Church is the od, others can say, Look at rds. This will be so unless he curse of intemperance. ne curse of intemperance.
eet a Catholic, high or low,
at intemperance I say that
good Catholic. Right now
teemy of the Church, country advink, and we are compelled our heartfelt indignation al evil, which opposes the that is good. I am convin-inkenness has done more to

e number of Catholics in the es than anything else. When verend and Right Reverend that the greater number of e kept by Catholics, it is that it has a social effect good of the Church. The reatens the country as well ch, and this will naturally family; therefore this evil nedied to insure peace and -Bishop Spalding at Balti-

men Differ from Men.

ree men on the average jury disagree with the rest just to no disagreement among the the merits of Dr. Pierce's cription." cription." They are all un-conouncing it the best remedy for all those chronic diseases, and complaints peculiar to transforms the pale, haggard, oman, into one of sparkling ne ringing laugh again "reigns the happy household.

...conquered Banner.

BY J. RYAN.

Lift the Banner of our nation
From its present lowly station;
Lift it, wave it, float it high!
Raise it from the gloom of sadness,
From the dust that knows no gladness,
From the tyrant's wrath and madness,
Let its folds salute the say!

Though the cruel foe deride it,
Martyrs' blood has sanctified it;
Freedom's tears bedew each fold.
What! though sadly, lowly lies it,
And no longer freely flies it,
Kneel beside it! idolize it
As your fathers did of old.

Take that Banner, wave it proudly; Chant its praises, clearly, loudly! For it bears no stain of ill. O'er a noble nation waved it, While the rays of freedom laved it, And though foes successful braved it, Yet it is unconquered still.

In the dust that Banner, holy, Trampled, crushed is lying lowly, And the foemen shout with glee. But despite their fell persistence To extinguish its existence, That dear Flag, with your assistance, In the fast approaching distance, Shall emancipated be.

O that Flag of em'raid lustre, Many mem'ries round it cluster— Emblem of unconquered strife! From the age of golden glory, Through the years of torture gory, To the present transitory, Every thread enshrines a story— Archives of a nation's life!

Lay your hands upon that Banner, swear, in no uncertain manner, That full soon you'll flash upon her Liberty's refulgent beam. Let your shackles, rived and broken, To the nations be a token That you meant what you had spoken— That your hope was not a dream.— Surday Demogra -Sunday Democrat.

### A VISIT TO THE CANADIAN GLEN-GARRY OVER FORTY YEARS

NO. 18 FROM MY SCRAP BOOK. Glengarry! Home of fair women and of 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 nartial feeling prevailed and predomina-ted in Glengarry; both old and young took more delight in recounting or listen-ing 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.

It is now a little over forty years since our first visit. This happened a few years after the trouble of 1837 and 1838. We had seen agood deal of the Glengarry. Highlanders before that visit, but we were ignorant of the homes in which they lived. To tell the truth we had formed very curious notions of them.

The writer, as a boy, had ridden among the staff officers of the late. Positive of the late of the late of the late.

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 Tanner-ies where Major—now Colonel—David met them with a guard of honor and escorted them down to their temporary barricks in some old warehouses then standing near the present Custom House. We again met the same regiment at Beau-harnois in November, 1838. Therefore we knew a little of what manner of men they

But, to our visit: It was early in the month of March. The winter roads were in good condition for sleighing. There were no railways in those early days in Canada, except that short line between Laprairie and St. Johns. Our conveyance was a single cutter and a smart horse. There were two of us; the distance was about eighty miles, which took two days to perform by easy stages, halting the first night at the old stage house at the

visit to Fraserfield, the residence of Colonel Fraser, and obtained from him all information as to the roads. The country was then new to us; we followed his directions and reached our destination, about three miles above Williamstown, a

little after dusk.
We had often heard that Fraserfield We had often heard that Frasernerd was one of the finest country residences in Upper Canada, but, really, we had no idea that so grand a building was to be did in the wilds of Glengarry as the one to justify it. The Lancet, in its issue of the 22nd inst., has a long paragraph before which we drew up. It was a large two-story cut-stone double house, and on our arrival was all ablaze—lighted up from "top to bottom;" evidently a gay party was there assembled. We feared we might be looked upon as unwelcome guests as we had not announced our inten-

A large party had just seated themselves at dinner. We felt taken aback and wished our visit had been delayed a day later. A true Highland welcome greeted us, which soon made us feel at home. They were all Highlanders (including the ladies) seated around that festive board. Every one, although personally strangers, appeared to know of us and all about us, or, rather, they all knew the Lower Canadian how when the strangers and the strangers and the strangers. lian home whence we came, therefore, as the saying is, we were soon put at our ease.
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 Glengarry 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 fol-

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

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 Sarnia to Game. 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 McGillis, of Williamstown, uncle of John McGillis, of this city; old Mr. McGilli-vray, father of Dumnaglas; the two Mc-Donnells (Greenfield and Miles), we be-lieve, 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

Every Glengarrian 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 merry-makyoung who had joined in that merry-making! The writer can only call to mind three living besides himself, namely:
Sheriff McIntyre 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

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 Manse,

generations of Canadians.

That dear old Glengarry 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 welling tear; just fancy yourself standing on or close by a spot so sacred and hallowed by the same kindred time to you as was this dear old kindred ties to you as was this dear old Glengarry Log House to the writer! What spot on earth could be more sacred? The old grandmother of that Glengarry Log House lived there till about her ninetieth 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 knit-ted pair after pair of warm stockings and knitting needes who ted pair after pair of warm stockings and to woolen gloves for her two soldier boys 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 same might be said of hundreds of other Glengarry mothers. Many of those Glengarry mothers. Many of those Glengarry mothers of the mouth of the mouth you have seen. We are running deeply into debt, and unless God soon sends us help I do

past forty years, to read of a social gathering of a past generation in their native county, and they may recall the scenes

which gladdened their young days.
Old Montrealers will remember the return of the Glengarries from the frontier in the spring of 1838, and to have seen that "big Glengarry Highlander" shoulder In the early afternoon of the second day we reached the old inn at Lancaster, and informed the host that we were on a visit to Fraserfield, the residence of Col.

Montreal, 16th Jappany, 1885.

### -True Witness.

A Shameful Sheet. London Tablet, November 29. "Show me ten doctors and I will show you nine Atheists," has, unhappily, bethe 22od 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 versally." 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.

### Human Calves.

An exchange says :- "Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages result from human calves being allowed to run at large in society pastures." Nine-tenths of the chronic or lingering diseases of to-day 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 fresbness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and scientists as a preparation accomplishing wonderful of a country house for her sisters. results. It is a certain remedy for rea preparation accomplishing wonder.

a preparation accomplishing wonder.

results. It is a certain remedy for removing dandraff, making the scalp white dying breath, "would you not like a beautiful house by the sea?"

(a) we darling." Mrs. Telford an-

OW THE PRAYERS OF BLIND CHILDREN. OFFERED DAY AND NIGHT, WERE ANSWERED.

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 repose of a Sabbath afternoon. I promised to complete in this letter the most inter-esting 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 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 Mon-signor Yore and Father Spratt. Government would make no provision for them; and the Dublin corpora-tion could not extend aid to them without giving it to the many other instiwithout giving it to the many other insti-tutions 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 un-seen spiritual world. Such of them as have been brought up here are, in very of the Kirk, at the Williamstown arans, also to old St. Raphaels, to pay our respects to Father John MacDonald. By the truth, angels in their unconsciousness of way, all Glengarrians will remember that the Catholic beauty and Christian holiness. The comband of the Catholic beauty and Christian holiness. Colonel Fraser belonged to the Catholic Church.

There was a spot very dear to the writer, close by the old St. Raphaels. It was the early childhood home of his mother. It was the spot on which his maternal grand-father had pitched his Canadian tent and erected his Glengarry 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 first charge, we believe, was at St. Raphaels. 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 Glengarry Log House! pany of our Lord and His angels is to benefactor to relieve us of our crushing burden of anxiety. I knew they were praying carnestly, 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 im-

portuning 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 diengarry mothers. Many of those Glengarry 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 our poverty still went on; and still our

> den, 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 notice on both sides of the Channel, and stimulated the charity and the zeal of young and old. The young men of Dub-lin 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 edu-cation, asked, as a special favor, to be in-trusted with the chief part in managing the fair, and they made of it a great suc-The first prize, the Lord Mayor's cess. coach and horses, was won by a resident of Glasgow, and quite a rensation 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

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.

When asked by the merchant why he stayed behind to watch when all others with wark he realied: and provide for pressing wants. Still the need of a larger house, and 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 consump-tion. She had been wishing 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 home, asked her to be sure, when in heaven, to plead earnestly for the boon

From the New York Sun, November 17.

THE WONDERS OF IRISH CHARITY.

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

"Mother, you shall have it!" was the

reply.

And the promise was kept. No one, until that moment, had dreamt of the possibility of ever having a seaside home, amid the green fields, with shade in sum-

mer, and the pure, invigorating ocean breezes at all times to give health to these fragile young frames. But it came, nevertheless. Some three weeks after the child had departed, a gentleman called on Mrs. Telford and asked her if she would not like to have a home by the sea-shore for her large family? She was startled by the question, and asked him in her turn, what made him think that she could aim at possessing such a place. He replied that, knowing of her intention to obtain as soon as possible a property in the country, it had occurred to him that a seaside residence would 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 the care of us all, and is bound to provide for His large family here."

In mad become a line Merrion Castle with its annexed property, as ahome for his own family, but that he would secure its possessions to her if she thought well of it. Mrs. Telford saw that hand of God in this—the first step be very desirable to her; and then said the hand of God in this—the first step towards the realization of the promise made her by her dying angel. She could not distrust the gracious Providence who was working for her dear ones, and so she did not hesitate to purchase Merrion Castle and to set to work to erect there on the sight of the ancient mediæval stronghold, the spacious and beautiful pile which is one of the wonders of Irish charity. Money came in, she knew not how, in small sums and in large, her children on earth continuing to pray with increased fervor, and the dear souls she had prepared for heaven pleading

there for her night and day.

And now, before leaving this sweet sanctuary, all perfumed with the fra-grance of a supernatural world, come up nto one of the corridors of the upper story and look down on the large, smooth, nicely-gravelled space between the asy-lum and the sea wall. This is one of Mrs. Telford's latest purchases. She wished to have a recreation ground as near as possible to the sandy beach, so that her blind children could ever hear the plash of the waves upon the shore and feel their lungs filled with the pure sea breeze. She pulled down the cottages and houses, cut down the trees, leveled the ground, surrounded the entire space with a high wall to shut out prying curiosity, and fixed seats all along the walls, where the girls may rest when they do not want to walk. See! they know there is nothing in the entire circuit against which they can stumble, not a stone larger than a pebble to trip them up. There they go up and down and around by two and threes, chatting joyously, warmly clad in this December weather, as happy as children can be in a home where they are tenderly loved and cared for and where the morrow never troubles them,

Another masterwork of this creative charity is the Hospice for the Dying in the suburb near us here, and open to every man, woman, or adult child marked with the seal of death, and without any distinction whatever of religion or nationality. I must not attempt to describe it. I only mention here this most noble charity, because this will appear in the Sun at Christmas tide, and may suggest to some kindred souls in our great American cities to imitate the deeds of these Irish Sisters of Charity; the worthy

### daughters of Mary Aikenhead, [Rev. Dr.] BERNARD O'REILLY. How Boys Succeed.

A few years ago a drug firm in New York advertised for a boy. The next day the store was thronged with applicants. Among them was a queer-looking little fellow, accompanied by a woman the evacuation of old Fort George and other lesser fights in 1812.

This short sketch of a visit may prove interesting to many young Glengarrians, who have come to the front within the past forty years, to read of a social gather-day."

ginning of the end. She and other souls come to our aid. But the struggle with our powerty still went on; and still our dear children unknown to me, prayed through the night as well as through the past forty years, to read of a social gather-day."

I must abridge my narrative here by saying that, at length, and all of a suddrinks, uses tobacco or profane lan-guage."

There was a twinkling 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 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 the fair. This splendid offer attracted and not see what they wanted with such a boy—he wasn't bigger than a pint by was 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 some one to stay all night. The prompt response of the little fellow contrasted well with the reluctance 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 protege busy scissoring labels. "What are you doing?" said he, "I did

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

In the morning the cashier got orders

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 seize something, but in a twinkling found himself firmly clutched

quit work, he replied:
"You told me never to leave the store when others were absent, and I thought 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.

\* \* \* \* The worst pile tumors cured in ten days, rupture in one month. Pamphlet two (3ct.) stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

many improvements have been made in upright Planos in recent years, but the greatest of all is probably that recently introduced by the Mason & Hamiln Company, which not only improves materially the quality of tone, but the durability of the instrument.—Boston Journal.

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TERMS to salithe difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution. Institution.

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ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant.y
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SUPERIOR.

43.1y

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
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### Meetings. RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. SIPFI, President. "I know he is small," said the woman,

("I know he is small," said the woman,

("ATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT

("ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX. WILSON, Pres. C. HEVEY, Rec. Sec.

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# Catholic Record.

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 resisting the Irish people in an electoral struggle. We noticed n connection with the subject of redisletter 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 as great a degree as it is possible.

"We may safely assume," continues ir. 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 is now. 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:—Homé Rulers, 63; es. 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 from England and Scotland on the Home Rule question, 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 if when it does come it is received in

on emancipation, on reform and on the 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. enough to deny, from Ireland you are Parnell has made some gains that bring his present voting strength to about 45. withhold. Is this justice? 100 win at the election not only will all the say that it is, and I should be surprised population. It is estimated that in 1890 and crush conspiracy but this divine ernment gave Germany the opportunity funeral took place from the family residence, Talbot street, to St. Peter's Catheand 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 restingplace for trade on its way to either hemisphere; indented by havens, 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-what is Ireland as England made her? This fine country, swarm ing with a population the most misera ble in Europe, of whose wretchedness, if you are the authors, you are tematically excluded, the bench is filled beginning to be the victims. The poisoned chalice is returned in its box carefully packed as of yore. Munijust circulation to your lips. Harvests cipal government is unknown outside is no doubt that the American republic any positive ill-will to England, he the most abundant are reaped by men the few cities and towns. In fact Ireland will have on its hands before many years simply despises Mr. Gladstone and his with starvation in their faces; all the is to-day, as it has been always, the worst the solution of graver social and political modes of securing and controlling Pargreat commercial facilities of the governed portion of Britain's domains. difficulties than it has ever yet had to liamentary and popular majorities—he country are lost—the rivers that should Nothing but the restoration of the right meet. There was much talk during the throws his sword into the French scale in 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 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

able 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 Cammens, what they have the British Commons, what they have been often since told, 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 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 sordid 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 yourtribution in so far as it affects Ireland, a selves. The great minister of the time. by whom that unexampled sale of our legislature was negociated, held out equality with England as the splen-

did equivalent for the loss of our national representation; and with clas. sic references, elucidated the nobleness of the compact into which he had persuaded the depositants of the rights of their countrymen to enter. The Act of union was passed, and twentynine years elapsed before any effectual neasure was taken to carry its real 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 fellow-citizens; and it was more specially and all offices connected with them, we should be at once admissible. Pending this engagement, a bill is passed for the reform of the corporations of this country; and in every important municipal locality in England councillors are selected by the people as their representatives. This important measure having been carried here, the Irish people claim an extension of the same advan-

tages, and ground their title on the union.

great principle of perfect equality between the two countries, on which the security of one country and the prosperity of both must depend. This demand on the part of Ireland is rejected; and that which to England no one was bold determined, and you announce it, to tude to do us justice. From the day on which Strongbow set his foot on the shore of Ireland, Englishmen were never wanting in protestations of their deep anxiety to do us justice-even Strafford. renegade Wentworth, who gave evidence tyranny which predominated in his character-even Strafford, while he trampled upon our rights, and trod his solicitude to do justice to Ireland.' So now does Earl Spencer, while enforcing the most infamous of coercion acts. Irish prisons with Ireland's noblest sons as "suspects," And the stainless George Bolton is an officer of justice in Ireland, From the magistracy Catholics are syswith hireling politicians, and the jury

for Home Rule are so bright. With is concerned. But how long, in the face ish activity in the Egyptian muddle. eighty or one hundred members on the of the figures just cited, will this state Germany has clearly formed the floor of Parliament sincere in its advo- of things continue? May not the time design of founding a colonial emcacy, it will be impossible to long withhold come when the South will be politically this just demand of the Irish nation. as solidly black as it is now solidly plus population. Besides, she has demust go on from bad to worse, till total the white man. The marvellous devel. favor from England. To embarrass the ruin or total separation from England be reached. One of the most hopeful intellectually since its emancipation Europe and elsewhere would seem, from features in the case of Ireland is the selfreliance that the struggle against land- the administration of public affairs. In marck's settled purpose. Britain once so lordism has taught them. It is on this whatever States the black population embarrassed as to render her interven-

but accustomed to authority and infur- depend for success in their struggle, sooner or later acquire political preiated at its loss, and thrown into formid- We are not therefore surprised that Mr. dominance. How will the white Wm. O'Brien should lately have said :

"The prospects of the Irish peasantry were never better than they are at the Ireland of 1828 might be applied with present moment. There have been many winters before this when it has 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 farm are gradually slipping away from them. Their interest in the farms is worth but little now, and it is decreasing year by year.

s 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 make 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 teelings 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 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 Catholicity 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 should be placed on a footing with our hence, at an early age, won the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens of announced to us, that to corporations 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 him self, 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 No other religion can make men law- South Africa. The dilatoriness of withhold. Is this justice? You will is the rapid aggrandizement of the negro abiding, none other resist revolution Lord Derby and the Cape govwill be about 65,000,000. Of all the lawfully-constituted authority, not for wrong, you did not profess your solici- 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. the deserter of the people's cause—the each year. During the twenty years from land. The American remarks that the in Ireland of the spirit of instinctive from abroad 5,114,078 and during the class power was sure, sooner or later, to deaths in this population was 894,763, has, as pointed out by that journal, proupon the heart of the country, protested tion of 6,009,741. If we deduct this have elapsed since the union of the figure from 26,922,537, the total number | country under the Emperor by the disof whites in the country in 1860, we find sensions between France and Germany. that the natural increase of the latter was | England has now taken alarm at the re So did the ignoble Forster, while filling during the twenty years 1,047,692, or a sults which threaten to follow even a by 2,138,963, showing an excess of the American, sees that a time has come births over deaths during the twenty when he may conciliate France by a proves it capable of bearing its share in present indications, to be Prince Bis-

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 quasipredominence, 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 untaught and unbaptised having a prior claim on the successors of the Apostles, the Indian population held, ot course, the first place in the mind and pastoral concern of the Council. But the pastoral of the Council also dwells 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 co.leges, and also associations of the faithful for the support of the missions by their contri-butions. 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 mainten-Moreover, out of six millions o our colored population there is a very large multitude who stand sorely in need of Christian instruction and missionary 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 not regard it as a burden imposed on them, but as an opportunity pre-sented to them of co operating in a work which must be specially dear to the Heart of our Divine Saviour."

American brethren in striving to carry after the fullest information had been out the behests of their bishops for the obtained and the sanction given of the propagation of Holy Faith, there cannot be the least doubt that every Catholic | cerned. The Colonial Secretary also intifamily in the adjoining republic will mates that the course adopted by Gerassist in enabling the Gospel light to many has not been strictly in accord reach the poor and lowly thousands, specially referred to in the Concilian February, 1883, the German government 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 Bremen merchant north of the Orange 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 tion which they gave their subjects in the same salutary influence over a race or people as the true faith of Christ, design to establish a footing in

From the zeal already shown by our

GERMANY AND ENGLAND

man's, but for God's sake.

Germany will compel the British government to decide what territory it will annex to the empire in South Africa. There has been of late a very marked Our contemporary proceeds to say that which amounts to about 2 per cent, hostility between Germany and Eng-"the action of the German government indicates ambitious projects on the part 1860 to 1880 the United States received rise of Germany to the rank of a first. of Germany; and should Germany undertake the conquest of Holland, and same period the excess of births over embarrass English politics. England making an actual increase from emigra- fited during the fourteen years which a German possession. The Boers of the Transvaal and of the Orange Free States would prefer German to English sovereignty. They would be less likely to suffer from German interference in promoting slavery. Already there exists in little less than 2 per cent, annually. The temporary cessation of the dissensions the Cape Legislature a large number of colored population was in 1860, between the two great continental representatives whose sympathies are 4,441,830. In 1880 it had increased rivals, Prince Bismarck, according to with the Dutch population to the north. Two new Dutch states have been formed among the Bechuanos, which will serve years of more than 48 per cent. If this seeming support of her foreign policy to cut off the British colonies from the ratio of increase should continue there against England. Accordingly, without interior of the continent. The position of British sovereignty in South Africa is critical, and a new policy is demanded by the peculiarity of the situation. German acquisition has, no doubt, had its circulate opulence, and turn the machof self-government can prevent anarchy late campaign of the solid South. The the Egyptian dispute. We are not, we the leaders of the Transvaal and the origin in the communications had with South is now indeed solidly a white think, far wrong when we attribute to Orange Free State, and it is not at all im-We rejoice to think that the prospects man's country in so far as its government German intrigue the late display of Turkprobable that the total discontent in South Africa would lead to the withdrawal of German claims to the country to the north." We can hardly subscribe pire as a receptacle for her surto this last opinion for the reason that defray its cwn expenses; her discontent With Home Rule Ireland will become white? It is all very well that the negro signs on Holland, and possibly on sire to embarrass England, finds it adviscosts millions of money; she debilitates happy and prosperous. Without it, it is ignorant and that he can never rule Belgium, that cannot meet with any able to divert the attention of the German nation from domestic politics. We opment of the colored race socially and latter country by complications in are certainly on the eve of events of gigantic importance. The vast armies of Europe require occupation, populations must in some way opulations must in some way be paci-ed. Neither of those objects can be atsprung up and exercises a despotic self-reliance of the Irish people that the is now, or may hereafter become, tion against his designs either impossible tained without complications, foreign sway, while the class inferior in numbers, leaders of the nationalist party largely greater than the white, the blacks will or of little account, he might at once pro. ter. and domestic, of a far-reaching charac-

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 Patrick Kelly, Reeve of Blyth, as Warden 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 ex-

eastern Archipelago. Lord Derby, writ-

historical narrative of the communica-

tions between the governments of Bri-

lish aggrandizement and English claims in

south-western Africa. Lord Derby

claims that the English did not antici

pate any intention on the part of Ger-

many 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 exten-

sion 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 sub-

ject, with the result that the German

government, after several months' delay,

German empire. Lord Derby had com-

Derby that they had resolved to recom-

river to Walfish bay. On the 16th of

July the Cape parliament had decided

the Orange river to the Portuguese

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 cir-

cumstances but to acquiesce inGermany'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

Cape government. He further maintains

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

British population most nearly con.

with its professions. He states that in

inquired of the Foreign Office whether

a factory about to be established by a

river, intimating that if this could not

be done, they would do their best to ex-

tend to it the same measure of protec-

remote places, and without any

contemporary rightly thinks that there

is little room to doubt that the action of

of that great and prosperous municipality. No better choice of a presiding officer could have been made. Mr. Kelly isting at present in English circles in is deservedly one of the most popular. regard of recent German acquisitions on as he is certainly one of the most enterthe western coast of Africa and in the prising, citizens of Huron. We congratulate him on the honor done him by his ing to Sir Hercules Robinson, gives a full fellow-citizens, feeling assured that they will, as the year advances, have no reason to regret that their choice for the Wardenship for 1855 fell upon the tain and Germany on the subject of Engworthy and esteemed Reeve of Blyth.

THE WARDEN OF HURON.

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, in that city, on Sunday, the 18th ult., and preached at St. Columbkill'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 formally annexed the whole western have a lecture from him, but his short coast north of the Orange river to the stay in the city did not permit.

We had the pleasure of a visit last municated with the Cape Government on | week from James Ryan, Esq., of Cullothe 6th of February and again on the 7th den. He had undergone a surgical of May. On the 29th of the latter month operation for the removal of a tumor the Cape government informed Lord from the shoulder, which, we are pleased to announce, was quite successful, and mend to the Provincial Legislature the he is once more in the enjoyment of his control of the coast line from Orange old-time health and vigor.

Bernard Biglin, Esq., chief commissioner of Castle Garden, New York, honupon the annexation of the coast from ored us with a visit last week. He accompanied his five daughters to London, frontier. But before this resolution had where they resume their studies at the Academy of the Sacred Heart.

Jas. Robertson, Esq , M.P. for Shelbourne, 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 really indefensible dilatoriness of the is general agent in the Maritime Provinces, and was the guest of J. B. Vining, that since the year 1867 each successive | Esq.

OBITUARIES.

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

it is with feelings of regret and deepes orrow 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 British protection could be extended 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 con-solation during his sickness were the visits paid him by the reverend clergy. He had while in life been a devout and a staurch 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 bestows on her dral, 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 th Church

We had been intimately acquainted with We had been intimately acquainted with Mr. John O'Mara for many years. His cheerful disposition, his hearty greetings to all, his business integrity, his earnestness in bearing more than his share in every work of charity, were qualities he succeed in that undertaking, an effort possessed. No wonder, then, if an aching will be made to convert Cape Colony into and of his hosts of friends in this city as well as throughout the country. No truer heart ever left the grand old county 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 citi zens. On the high road to prosperity, a zens. On the high road to prosperty, a foremost place was his, and where a helping hand was needed by his fellow toilers—the hand of John O'Mara—the hand now cold in the stillness of death—was ever extended with that readiness which betokened the loving nature of a true friend. In their hour of sorrow we extend our heartfelt condolence to his mother, brothers and sisters.

MISS MARGARET LYNCH.

Died on the 30th of January, Margaret, he beloved daughter of Mr. John Lynch, the beloved daughter of Mr. Dunwich. She had attained her 21st year of age, and although her death had been expected for many months, on account of a long and very painful disease, which she bore with amazing patience and resignation to God's will, yet the regret has been universal, not only among her own sorrow-ing relatives but amongst all those who knew her, that one so young and so innocent should be taken away in the prime of life and from the midst of hosts of friends who knew her but to love and esteem her many virtues. May her pure innocent soul be forever at rest. Amen.

MRS. ANN GORMAN.

Mrs. Ann Gorman, mother of H. Gorman, 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 London, and highly respected by a large circle of friends. We deeply sympathizs with her friends in the sad loss they have sustained.

We have to congratulate the County Council of Huron on its selection of Mr.

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RDEN OF HURON.

congratulate the County on on its selection of Mr eeve of Blyth, as Warden d prosperous municipalchoice of a presiding we been made. Mr. Kelly one of the most popular, ly one of the most enterof Huron. We congratue honor done him by his feeling assured that they advances, have no reahat their choice for the or 1855 fell upon the semed Reeve of Blyth.

ERSONALS.

rom the Inter-Ocean, of icar General Dowling, of been on a visit to his home, Lincoln Park, ed at the Cathedral of the that city, on Sunday, the reached at St. Columbkill's unday following, lecturing for the benefit of the Sodality. The St. Vincent ety were also anxious to from him, but his short

did not permit. pleasure of a visit last nes Ryan, Esq., of Cullol undergone a surgical the removal of a tumor ler, which, we are pleased vas quite successful, and e in the enjoyment of his

and vigor. din, Esq., chief commis-Garden, New York, honvisit last week. He acfive daughters to London, sume their studies at the e Sacred Heart.

son, Esq , M.P. for Shellso paid us a visit last week. sed to see him in the encellent health, and quite his usual share of parlia-. He was in London in th the business of the Lonsurance Co., for which he ent in the Maritime Prothe guest of J. B. Vining,

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forman, mother of H. Gornorman, mother of H. Gorthe Sarnia Observer, died in the 31st of January, in the her age. She had been for a resident of London, and ad by a large circle of friends. In a supathize with her friends in ey have sustained ey have sustained

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 under 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, impracticable 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!"

AN ARCH SODALITY.

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 Sodality. On Sunday morning at 7.30 a. m., his Lordship celebrated At 10.30 high mass was celebrated and a discourse delivered by the Bishop. At seven in the evening the the married women on Thursday. 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 Sodality. When he had finished Arch Sodality. When he had finished Mr. E. J. O'Brien stepped forward and read the following address:—

their gratitude for the very special favor of your presence among them. The high privilege which the Holy See has privilege which the Holy See has deigned, on your Lordship's warm approval, to confer on our humble society, by erecting it into an Arch Sodality, 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 advocatunder 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 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 privile to live. We are confi that your coming among us for the special occasion of the solemn inauguration of the Arch Sodality will be long and gratefully remembered by all the members of the League of the Cross as a token of

the League of the Cross.

ship Bishop Carbery with the scroll "in omnibus caritus." The sides are in the same style as the top and bottom, the drawings representing flowers and foli-

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 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 increased success of the League under the wise guidance of the Rev. His Lordship then Father Director. 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 of ruling 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.

deprived of his reasoning faculties. He then went on to picture in graphic lan-guage the effects drink had on the drunkand'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 adul-

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 everything in their power to warn their neighbors against its effects. The League of the Cross should set such an example n temperance as would attract others and bring them into the way of piety, truth and temperance. It was incum-bent on the members to do this, to have the grace of God in their own souls so the grace of God in their own soulises 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 untarnished the fair fame of this fine young country, and love for it should constrain them to practice the virtue of 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

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. MISSION IN ST. THOMAS.

the services.

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 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

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 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 manifectally decked in flowers. 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.

obeying the church. The mission was brought to a happy close on Tuesday evening by a grand and powerful sermon of Father Miller's on the necessity and means of persever-your high approval of their efforts, and on the necessity and means of persever-ance. The church was crowded, scarcely as a stimulus to perseverance and renewed endeavor in the holy cause of the newed endeavor in the holy cause of the virtue of temperance.

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

Cupied. The scene was very imposing when the whole audience knelt to receive the Papal Benediction, Father Miller E. J. O'BRIEN, President.
F. NUNAN, Secretary.
and everybody in the vast audience reas 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 "10 and the Council States parents on the good Redemptorist Fathers, whose zeal and charity have brought untold happiness to their homes and

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

### 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

OFFICIAL ORGAN.



C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt of price, \$1.35, by addressing T. P. TANSEY, 255 St. Martin street, Montreal; or Thos OFFEY CATHOLIC RECORD office, London.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

DEAR SIR :—At the last Grand Council Convention, nearly all our Canadian Branches voted in favor of financial separation from the Councils and Branches in the United States, and petitioned the Supreme Council to grant the Grand Council of Canada power to carry those wishes into effect. The petition was accordingly drawn up, and presented at Supreme Council Conven-tion. The statements in said petition

were true to the letter; still, the Supreme Council did not grant it. For what reason, we cannot tell, as the proper officers of said Council have not yet officially notified us of the cause or reason for such action on their part, and the min-utes of their convention, as printed, give us no information whatever on this question, and very little on any other ques-tion, except, perhaps "the manner in which the council was entertained." All this goes to show that the Grand Council of Canada acted in a very fraternal and humble manner in petitioning as they did, and the Supreme Council ignored this petition, so far as we can see at present. If such is not the case, let the Supreme President or Supreme Recorder send our official organ in Canada a letter explaining this matter.

It has been stated by some (averse to financial separation for Canada) that one vote, according to the constitution, was sufficient to throw out the petition, and as the Supreme Council kn

and as the Supreme Council knew this one vote was present, it was considered best to take no action.

Now, Mr. Editor, we have consulted some of the best legal authority on this question, and our views are upheld; one vote was not sufficient to throw out our problems. Head the Supreme Council was not sufficient to throw out our vote was not sufficient to throw out our petition. Had the Supreme Council studied more carefully the wording of that petition, they could not have arrived at such a conclusion. It is to be regretted that our C. M. B. A. supreme rulers spent such valuable time in trifles, and neglected very important matters. Our Supreme Council should adopt the motto of the Grand Council of Canada, "Work before Play." See the printed report of the last Supreme Council convention, the minutes of four days' work

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 be put to the expense of \$600 or \$700 for a convention? If there should be any expense the Supreme Council should bear it.

I also think the Supreme Council 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 of obeying the church.

I also think the Supreme Council acted, to say the least, very partially and ungenerously, in naming the Union and Times of Buffalo as the only official organ for the Supreme Council had no power to appoint an official organ for our Grand Council, and not one in a hundred of the C. M. B. A. members in Canada ever see the Union and Times, while the great majority take the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Another important matter submitted by our Grand Council was, to be allowed to procure its C. M. B. A. supplies in Canada; the reasons for this request were well understood by the Supreme Council, but to no use. On account of being cil, but to no use. On account of being compelled by the Supreme Council to procure C. M. B. A. supplies in the United States, the Grand Council of Canada has to pay about 35 per cent.
more for the supplies than the other
Councils. This is justice between brothers! Supposing this were reversed,
would our United States Councils and Branches submit to it? We may, if we see. We consider it the duty of the Supreme Council to keep the expenses of members, in connection with the association, as low as possible, Forcing 1500 of them to pay 35 per cent. more for supplies than is necessary looks rather strange, to say the least. However, this may be one of the means our United States friends are adopting to bring about annexation, as one

Supreme Council officers remarked "C. M. B. A. means Canada Must Be Annexed!"
In conclusion, Mr. Editor, it would be advisable for the Grand Secretary, in the name of the Grand Council of Ca write to the Supreme President and ascertain his intentions in regard to this petition matter. If we intend to exist as a Society in Canada we must become incorporated and have financial separa-

Yours fraternally. A GRAND COUNCIL MEMBER.

Cayuga, February 2nd, 1885.
At the last Supreme Convention of the C. M. B. Association, the Grand Council of Canada, urged by the Branches under of Canada, triged by the briates that its jurisdiction, presented a petition for a separate beneficiary jurisdiction and power to print all papers requisite for the good working of the society in Canada. These reasonable demands were favorably entertained by the Supreme President, but the committee on laws and supervision reported unfavorably. When the report was presented to the Council, one member 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 matter was dropped, as it was thought

that a unanimous vote was required. But according to Art. xix., Section 1, of the Supreme Constitution, amendments to 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 amend-ment has not been previously considered by the Grand Council and Branches under

Now, it is well known that our amendments 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. try the society is established, is necessary for the greater good of individual mem-bers. 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. There-fore, now is the time for the Grand Council of Canada to go energetically to work and try to extricate the U. 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 be-fore the 1st of April, 1885, time at which the Canadian Parliament will be about

the Canadian Parliament will be about 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 great our just and reasonable demands.

REV. P. BARDOU.

demands.

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 practicable, and can be accomplished without putting our Council to the expense of a service. onvention. Let us adopt the proposals.

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. Greyerbiehl, "That a vote be taken on the question of financial sep-aration 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 separa tion 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 would, 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.

DEAR SIR :- I notice an omission in the letter written by me of Jan. 24th inst. I must have left out the words "of this Council," after the word "member," in the paragraph containing Mr. Bourke's reply to the remarks of Second Vice-President Coffey. As printed it would imply that the speaker spoke as an independent member of the association. Whereas, what was meant, as I understood it, was, that he spoke as an independent member of the Supreme Council, and not as representing Canada. You will therefore do me the favor of allowing me to make this correction. I was under the impression that I had so written it. Yours faithfully

H. W. DEARE. Pres. Maidstone Branch 20. Officers Branch No. 11, Dundas, Ont., for 1885 :—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. J. Feeney; President, S. S. Cain; 1st Vice-President, Wm. Casey; 2nd Vice-President, Peter Campbell; Treasurer, Jno. Kirwin; Rec. Secretary, David Griffin; Financial Secretary, M. Sheppard; Marshal, Sourbeer; Guard, Timothy Cosgriff; Trustees T. Spelacy, M. McGloughlan : Delegate to Grand Council, James Hour-

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

### 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.

In Port Arthur, January 16th, the wife of

MARRIED.

In St. Peter's Cathedral, on Tuesday, 27th ult., by the Rev. M. J. Tiernan, S.B. Pocock, Esq., of St. Thomas, to Miss Minnle 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.

### Free, by Mail, 25 Cts. BEN ZIGER'S CATHOLIC

SECOND YEAR.
Pure, wholesome reading for the Home circle-of Interest to both old and young—A collection of Short Stories, Humorous and Pathetic; Poems; Historical and Bio-graphical Sketches; and Statistics.

Beautifully and profusely illustrated. With a rose colored cover, Chromo Frontispiece, and Calendars in red and black. It contains the best reading and the prettiest pictures, and is the best value for the money of any Catholic Almanac ever offered to the American public.

money of any Catholic Almanac ever offered to the American public.

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### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dablin.

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 coession for fear, and that he would not 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 reached the cross, on which he climbed till he stood erect on the top of it. An amateur photographer in the neighborhood of the cemetery photo-graphed the man while he stood on the dangerous height, from which he descen-ded in safety after the photographer had produced his picture.

Kilkenny.

Public opinion in Kilkenny is divided as to whether or not Mr. Marum's resig-nation should be accepted. The larger sec-tion of the constituency, however, appears to favor his retention of the seat. On Jan. To avor in retention 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 ourse, we think, that could be pursued

Queen's County.

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

Meath. The Rev. J. Nicholls, P. P., Kells, died on Jan. 8, aged 78 years. Father Nich-olls was proud of the title of "One of the Old Guard." A staunch O'Connellite the Old Guard." A statuch 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.

Extraordinary revelations took place at the sworn inquiry held by Dr. Brodie, L.G. I., 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 with a preconcerted plan, accepted the tenders whose accompanying samples had recognized "marks" of certain contractors, and that these favored traders, on such occasions, which were tritely and euphemistically styled "anniversaries," subsequently entertained those guardians to spiritful and luxurious "feeds." The ugly disclosures made drew forth some lively scenes and very bitter and regretable recriminations.

ble recriminations.

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 daugh Mrs. Goulding was left a splendid competence. There were different bequests to relatives and domestics.

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 Corpor-ation to substitute the Royal Irish Con-stabulary 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 substitu-

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The Gubbins' hounds were recently stopped in the western part of the Knock-aderry parish by three or four farmers, who met them accidentally whilst in pur-suit of Reynard from some other quarter. The hunters, who were sadly disappointed, had to clear out of the fields, and in haste make for the nearest roads. The chagrin of the baffled huntsmen 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 driven to the adoption of with pitchforks and black-thorns, and mounted sentinels over their lands to protect them from trespass. There was an extraordinarily large meet, but when the huntsmen saw the preparations made to receive them so suddenly, no attempt was made to hunt outside the demesne, a fox being chopped in covert. It was thought for fox being chopped in covert. It was thought from the facts that the hounds 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 disap-

Tipperary.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., accompanied by Messrs. O'Brien, Mayne, and Harring-

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 sentinged. Mr. Parnell presided at ge crow.

f as the train steam.

mmediately drove to the annealizately drove to the annealizately drove to the annealizately drove to the annealizately drove to the annealizate tion, the credentials of delegates were carefully scrutinized. Mr. Parnell presided at the Convention, one of the largest ever held in Ireland. About four hundred at delegates attended and sixty priests. At the beginning of the proceedings, Mr. any O'Ryan withdrew his candidature to avoid dissension. Mr. Parnell addressed the missionary. The scenes of his missionary labors were Ballycroy, Ballina, and, finally, the parish of Kilmacshalgan (or Dromore-West), of which he was appointed pastor, and which he held up to some years ago, when declining health addiged him to resign his charge. The allowed him to resign his charge. intended. The resolution of the last meeting adopting Mr. O'liyan's candidature was rescinded, and on the motion of the Dean of Cashel, seconded by Mr. Gleeson, Nenagh, 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 prophesies of their enemies. A resolution was adopted protesting that no slight was intended to be offered to the Archbishop or Mr. Patnell by the last Convention. The proceedings were most enthusiastic. ceedings were most enthusiastic. Clare.

Marcus Kane, agent to the Marquis of Conyngham, celebrated the past festival by the service of a number of ejectment processes as Christmas cards, the demands of which they 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 amenites 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.
On January 7, the Deputy Sheriff, with

On January 7, the Deputy Sheriff, with Mr. John Cunningham, accompanied by a large force of police, proceeded to the townland of Gurtmore, about three miles from Eunis, their mission being the formal eviction of fourteen tenants on the estate of the Marquis of Conyngham. It appears the lands were held by a Mr. Thomas Pilkington, under lease, but he having died recently the lease lapsed, and the holding reverted to the owner, who has adopted the eviction as a means of establishing his rights. Several of the tenants had judicial rents fixed under the middleman. All were admitted back as middleman. All were admitted back as caretakers pending arrangments.

Antrim. The new year dawned on a hopeful and revolutionized Ulster. The old, death-like apathy and despair, that used to hang like dark clouds over the North, have given place to the unmistakable energy of a resurgent National life. "Parnell,"
'National League," "County Conventions"—these are the words now in every mouth. The Catholic clergy have, once for all, thrown in their lot with the people and the province has been practically "won over."

Fermanagh.

The Catholic population of Enniskillen have lost their highly venerated pastor. The Very Rev. Dr. Bermingham has been transferred to Carrickmacross. The place is to be filled by another equally eminent clergyman, Very Reverend Archdeacon Smollen, Clones, county Monather.

from the various branches of the Nationa League throughout the county of Fer-managh, was held in the Town Hall, Enniskillen, on January 9th, and was a great success. The Catholic clergy of the several districts also attended. The meeting had been summoned on the question of the division of Fermanagh, under the Redistribution Bill, and particularly to make arrangements as to the action to be taken before Major McPherson, one of the Boundary Con

on of county Down at the next election

Three of the prisoners charged with firing at the Newry National procession in June last were released from jail, bail being accepted for their attendance at the next assizes for county Down. Contrast this with the treatment meted out to Nationalists, such as Mr. Fitzgerald, suspected of far less criminal acts.

"Le Petit Caporal" of the Irish Party, as Mr. T. D. Sullivan wittily christened Mr. Healy, the member for Monaghan, on January 6th, before his constituents at Carrichage. Carrickmacross, has received a very splen-did proof of their confidence of his stead-fast adhesion to the Irish Party. Such a demonstration as that over which the Very Rev. Dr. Birmingham presided, his first and very auspicious act as Parish Priest of the centre of his native place in the historic Barony of Farney, might well cause the Parliamentary ghosts of the Leslies and the Shirleys to walk the land of their acteristic of "gentle blood." The huntsmen are now driven 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 the surrounding their powerless and the Shirleys to walk the land of their old ascendancy, wringing their powerless hands, and wailing over the present 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 the surrounding their powerless hands, and wailing over the present change. The meeting was in every way worthy of the people, the surroundings, the cause, and the man. The people had quietly and unostentationally subscribed for the country of the present country and the Shirleys to walk the land of their old ascendancy, wringing their powerless hands, and wailing over the present change. The meeting was in every way worthy of the people, the surroundings, the cause, and the man. The people had quietly and unostentationally subscribed for the cause, and the man. The people had avertise the meet at all, therefore the majority of the farmers were unaware of the country of the present country of the people, the present country of the people, the surroundings, the cause, and the man. The people had quietly and unostent country of the people, the surroundings, the cause, and the man. leagues were entertained at a banquet, over which the Very Rev. Dr. Birming-ham presided. The speeches delivered on each occasion were extremely felicitous.

Donegal. The men of Letterkenny appear to know their duty. They held a meeting on January 2d, Father McFadden being chairman, when this very significant and sensible resolution was passed:—"That we call on the Nationalists of the barony

notable advice :- "I will ask you to direct notable advice:—"I will ask you to direct all your attention for the coming while to organization. Do not believe that you will have a walk-over in Donegal. Every inch of ground must be fought, and if your organization be perfect, then your victory will be brilliant and complete."

The Rev. John Gilvarry, P. P., died, on January 8, at Ballymachola, parish of Ballysokeery. Father Gilvarry was long and favorably known as an active and zealous missionary. The scenes of his

of his age.

Mr. John Rourke, the patriotic proprietor of the Moy Hotel, Ballina, died on Dec.
29. Mr. Rourke came of a fine old Irish stock, his father, a venerable centenarian. who remembers well the fearful scenes of '98, being still alive. A thoroughly cap-able and successful man of business, Mr. Rourke never for a moment forgot that love of country is the highest secular duty of the citizen; and many a sacrifice did he freely make, when the occasion arose, to show the faith that was in him.

LIGHT, A BEAUTIFUL SYMBOL OF

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST UNBELIEF. In light we have a most remarkable Trinity, which is an article of faith with many, of doubt with 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, in-digo, and violet, which, when combined, digo, 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 admixture or overlapping of two distributors. two adjoining primary colors; thus, orange is found between the red and yellow, green between the yellow and blue; so that, 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, this unity of light light. When separated, this unity of light 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 light itself; and "God is light." Plants will live and grow luxuriantly under the influence of the red and yellow rays; but, however promising the appearance. 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 persuance. 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 actin-ism prevails; its chemical influence can be proved to extend beyond the limits of Down.

A meeting of the Nationalists of Hill town, near Newry, on January 2, passed resolutions condemning the scheme for the division of the county Down, and pledging the Nationalists to do their utmost to return a candidate for the southern division of county Down at the next election.

Brother Gardner's Advice.

"Gem'len," began the old man, as he smiled benignly down upon the shining pates of the first row, "de Presumdenshul 'lection am a thing of de past. It am gone foreber. It am gathered into de archives of de forcette deep the state of the st chives of de forgotten, dar' to be kivered wid de cobweb of decay. It am well. Dar' are some things we doan' want too muc are some things we doan' want too much of. Let us now turn over a new leaf If political bigotry has fur de pas' three months prevented us from borryin' coffee of a Democratic naybur, it need no longer stan' in de way. If de bias of our feelings has made us hesitate to lend our flatirons to a Republican, we mus' now offer him our wheelbarrer as wall! It he berrying our wheelbarrer as wall! him our wheelbarrer as well. It has been a long, dark night. We hev called each other liars, horse-thieves, cheats, swind-lers, robbers, nabobs, tyrants and corrup-shunists. We has sot each odder's houses on fiah, and burned each odder's houses stacks. We has pizened each odder's dogs an' shot each odder's cats. We has alleys wid clubs an' brick-bats in our hands. De long night am ober, an' daylight am broken. Let us forgive and forget. De kentry am all heah yit, an' sich of us as hey survived de struckle survived de su of us as hev survived de struggle mus' purge our hearts of rancor an' bank up house agin cold weather.—Detroit Free

THE room in which a number of friends pass the evening smoking either cigars or inferior tobacco will have an unpleas. ant odor next morning. Let the same friends smoke only the "Myrtle Navy" and they will find quite a difference in the room next morning. If it is reasonably well ventilated, as with a fire-place, for instance, no unpleasantness what-ever will be found. The purity and fine quality of the leaf used is the reason for

If your children are troubled with

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

men, for I cannot drink anything," said a man who was known to the entire town as a drunkard.

"That is 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."

to set 'em up."
"That's very true, but I am a very dif-ferent man now."
"Preachers had a hold of you?" "No, sir; no one has said anything to

"Well, what has caused the change?" "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 carete his self-respect in his effects to get 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 pur-

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

No; you be ma,' said the boy, 'and I'll be pa. Now, you sit here, and I'll come in drunk. Wait, now, 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?'

"'Whizzer way?' he replied.

"Gettin' drunk.'

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

"I hurried away. The acting was too life-like. I could think of nothing dur-ing the day but those little children play-

Uncle Esek's Wisdom.

The world would be more happy, and the mass of people in it just as wise, if they would whistle more and argue less. Very amiable and good natured are those people who can have their own way in everything.

The everlasting longing for something

we have not, ought to satisfy us that there are great things in store for us. There is no charity in helping a man who will not help himself.

A man may learn infidelity from books and from men, but never from nature.

Humility is the safest foundation to ouild any kind of superstructure on.

A man's heirs are sometimes his most mpatient creditors.

Faith was given man to lengthen out Most of the happiness of this life comes from not knowing the true value of

Money and fame are the two things that men work hardest for, and after death

one is worth to them just about as much as the other. Mercy is sometimes an insult to justice. Compliments are often nothing more han gilt-edged falsehoods.

What the moral army needs just now is more rank and file and fewer brigadier-It takes two to make a quarrel and two to keep it going ; it only needs one to end

American Juries.

grand juries being, in fact, as a rule composed of very intelligent men. What is this? An intelligent jury, darling. But these men who look like ignorant and vicious loafers? They are jurors, dear.

And that wall-eyed chucklehead in the middle? Sh! He is the foreman. Why is he made foreman? Because he knows less than the others. My! But what is a jury for? A jury, my precious, is a body of men, good and true, who decide questions of justice for the people. How is the question submitted? Why, the lawyers talk and chew tobacco and abuse the witnesses, while the judge and jurors take a nap, and the judge is waked up by take a nap, and the judge is waked up by the clerk and gives his charge. And what is that? As intelligent a summary of the laws bearing on the question as he can improvise. Well, after the poor judge has delivered his charge? Why, then the jurors wake up and go off to decide the case. But they have heard nothing of the evidence? No. Nor of the law? No. But is not that awful? No, it makes no difference. Gracious! Why? Because they could understand neither if they did hear? Then what do they do when they go off? Play poker. My! but is not that a wicked game? Very. How long do they play poker? If no one has fixed them they play until one man is fractured. How fractured? Broke. And then? He amuses himself by working out a verdict. And the rest? Sign it. out a verdict. And the rest? Sign it. Then this is the way the law is administered? Every time. But you said this is the way the jury did if no one had "fixed" them? Yes, sweet. How is a jury "fixed"? That is a secret. Well, when a jury is "fixed" how is the verdict? Immensely satisfactory. Always? Always. To whom? To the side that did the fixing. out a verdict. And the rest? f I want further information on this subject to whom shall I go? To Mr. Ingersoll.—Grip.

AFTER YEARS OF SUFFERING, persons who have vainly sought remedial help from other sources, have obtained the long desired relief from Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspep-tic Cure, which puts a start to Messrs. O'Brien, Mayne, and Harrington, M.P.'s, arrived in Thurles, on Jan. 7, for the purpose of presiding at the second Convention of Delegates from the National League Branches, in the county, to select a parliamentary representative. They were received at the station by the Rev.

We call on the Nationalists of the barony to entertain no suggestions, no matter 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 we call on the Nationalists of the barony to entertain no suggestions, no matter 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 Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and Cure your corns.

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. 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 ridiculed has constantly aroused within him feelings of resentment or discouragement or misery, and these grow to be habitual, and a character for ill-temper or parents or despendency is formed. moroseness or despondency is formed. On the other hand, the child who is wisely treated, whose faculties are brought into treated, whose faculties are brought into action, who is encouraged to do well, who is surrounded with cheerful faces and orderly arrangements, becomes accustomed to corresponding habits of thought and feeling. The exercise of self-control, of truthfulness, of honesty, and other essential qualities, not only result in habitual actions of the same nature, but in habitual feelings or states of mind that induce those actions. So the condition which we call feelings or states of mind that induce those actions. So the condition which we call happiness is likewise acquired to a considerable degree. It involves within it many things, but they are not impossible to secure, and when we have discovered them it rests with us to encourage or to discourage them. Happiness is not only a privilege, but a duty; not a mere outward good that may perhaps come to us, but an inward possession which we are bound to attain. When we remember the contagious character of happiness, the strength. gious character of happiness, the strength, courage, and hope it excites by its very presence, and the power for good it exerts in every direction, we cannot doubt our obligation to attain as much of it as possible.

Deacon Webster's Way.

Colonel Yerger, meeting the Rev. Whangdoodle Baxter, on Austin avenue, asked him: "How is your congregation coming on?" "We am goin' right ahead, sah. Since we has quit passin' de hat we has taken in lots ob money. De kerlecshuns has increased wonderfully, sah, wonderfully," "I don't understand how you can take up collections if you don't wonderfully." "I don't understand how you can take up collections if you don't pass the hat." "We passes de plate now." "Well, that's the same thing as passing the hat, isn't it?" "No, sah, hit ain't de same thing. Deacon Webster passed de hat for moah dan a year, and de kerlecshuns 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."

An Alarming Disease Afflict-ing a Numerous Class. The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular various, and the afflicted drags out a

system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often reiter from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: —Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pains in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there ing? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating accompanied by distribute the second standard of the second eating accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? Here is a "catechism," from New York Life, touching upon juries. I don't, however, think our Canadian jurors are the sufferent number of the heart? the sufferer in turn as the distance of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, stake a prescription. As the lives of the stages of the stag sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The rigin of this malady is indigestion of dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned and the disease very respective or the strong of the disease is even and the disease very respective or the strong of the disease is even and the disease very respective or the strong of the strong or the str has returned, and the digestive organ restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Sergel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, 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.

out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York,

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out themselves. If you like to make use this testimonial you are quite at liberty

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) R. Turner.
For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. J. White, (Ld.,) tranch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

DESTROY THE WORMS or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms. worms.

"Maryland, My Maryland."

Lovely daughters and noble men."
"My farm lies in a rather low and atic situation, and

"Was a pretty blonde !"

Twenty years ago, became "Sallow!"
"Hollow eyed!"
"Withered and aged!" Before her time, from
"Malarial vapors, though she made no
particular complaint, not being of the
grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasi-

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

"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 it 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,
C. L. James,

Beltsville, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883. \ 
The None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label, Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

### An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

" Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882. "I wish to express my appreciation of the

### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerou cough. I found no relief till on our march cough. Flound no renet till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AVER'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.

J. W. WHITLEY." diseases.

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very paratable, the young ost children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggiste.



HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baitimore, Md., U.S.A: BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.





Baltimore Church Bells since 1842 celebrated for Superiority over others are made only of Purest Bell Metal, (Copper and Tin.) Rotary Mountings, warranted satisfactory, For Prices, Circulars, &c., address Balthmore Bell Foundry, J. REGESTER & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

### R. ECKERMANN & WILL, **WAX BLEACHERS & REFINERS** CHURCH CANDLES.

In presenting our Moulded Bees Wax Candles to the public and especially to the Reverend Clergy and Religious, we wish to say that we have now succeeded in producing a perfectly pure Moulded Bees Wax Candle, which has impossible, owing to the peculiar nature of bees wax. However, by means of special appliances which nature of bees wax. However, by means of special appliances which we have perfected after years of labor and study, we are now ensibled to turn out pure Bees Wax Candles from moulds, unequalted for beauty of finish, compactness, evenness and burning qualities. We make both the White (bleached) and the Yellow (unbleached) and th

Ask your dealer for R. Eckermann & Will's MOULDED BEES WAX CANDLES, and take no other. If he does not keep them, send us your order, and we promise same our best attention.

R. ECKERMANN & WILL, For sale by D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Mont-real, P. Q; Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.



Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, tutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the

cook's FRIEND

Trade Mark on Every Package.

LOVE abroad, by the tacle. by Ross hear th

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e ago I purchased your of the children, who had ack of biliousness, and it that the remedy might I found that our little ery had

ss, and looked as fresh as laisy. Well the story is wife, to day, has gained uty with compound inter-is handsome a matron (if noted for pretty women. Hop Bitters to thank for

eature just looked over d says 'I can flatter equal our courtship,' and that re might be more pretty her farmers would do as I

ay long be spared to do ly remain, C. L. JAMES, nce George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883. Suine without a bunch of white label. Shun all the uff with "Hop" or "Hops"

### d Soldier's

PERIENCE. "Calvert, Texas,
May 3, 1882.
press my appreciation of the

herry Pectoral

hurchill's army, just before cksburg, I contracted a se-

terminated in a dangerous no relief till on our march intry store, where, on asking I was urged to try AVER AL.

was rapidly cured. Since
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nedy for throat and lung
J. W. Whitley."

all bronchial and lung he use of Aver's Cherry ng very paratable, the young-it readily.

& Co., Lowell, Mass. by all Druggiste.

REPARED BY

MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebra-ted Chimes and Bells for Churches, Fire Alarms,

CSHANE & CO., Baitimore, Md., U.S.A: EYE BELL FOUNDRY.

ZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O. EELY BELL FOUNDRY

ly & Co., West Troy N.Y.

Church Bells

MANN & WILL,

Hers & Refiners I CANDLES.

resenting our Monded ax Candles to the public early to the Reverend and Religious, we wish to we have now succeeded in an a perfectly pure Mould-Wax Candle, which has ree been deemed almost ble, owing to the peculiar of bees wax. However, by a special appliances which e perfected after years of not study, we are now enturn out pure Bees Wax from moulds, unequalled ty of finish, compactness, a and burning qualities, the both the White (bleachthe Yellow (unbleached) in sizes 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8 to the

our dealer for R. Ecker-4 Will's MOULDED BEES NDLES, and take no other. es not keep them, send us ler, and we promise same attention. urs respectfully

ERMANN & WILL, Syracuse, N. Y. J. Sadlier & Co., Mont-Coffey, London, Ont.



alum, lime, nor animonia, y the most delicate constitt safety. Its great success, being intrinsically THE THE MARKET, as well pled to the wants of the ed envious initations of arance. Beware of such. or variations from the ble name:

FRIEND GENUINE

on Every Package.

New York Freeman's Journal. A devout gentleman who once went abroad, was enticed into a theatrein Paris by the announcement of a religious spectacle. It was "Moses in Egypt"—music by Rossini, so familiar to Catholics who hear the "prayer" from this famous opera often trilled from the organ loft. The devout gentleman waited some time for the religious part of the spectacle. Moses "prayed," at last, with that theatrical fervor well expressed in the "prayer" which so often disturbs our devotions. While Moses "prayed," groups of young females who had be deaded by discarding her, though the following extract from the Council sermon of Right Rev. John Hennessy. He is contrasting the sancting the sancting the contracting the contraction of the Church has the power to legislate with regard to the conditions of marriage; and, moreover, she has used it. She has from time to time established various prohibitions or impediments to marriage for Christians, some of them even invalidating the contract if disregarded. These are quite numerous, and may be sometimes rether complicated in particular cases; bride of Christ, the object of His undying love, and ended by discarding her, though we have the following extract from the Council sermon of Right Rev. John Hennessy. He is contrasting the sancting the such an inquiry would be announcement of a religious prohibitions of the conditions of marriage; and, moreover, she has used it. She has from time to time established various prohibitions or impediments to marriage for Christians, some of them even invalidating the contract if disregarded. These are quite numerous, and may be sometimes the contract if disregarded. These are quite numerous, and may be sometimes the contract if disregarded. These are quite numerous, and may be sometimes the contract of the spectacle. We will be a such an inquiry would be very much to the contract of the power of the power to legislate with regard to the conditions of the contract from the Council serious prohibitions or impediments to marriage; and, moreover, she has used it

of church to a quadrille made up of selec-tions from "Boccacio"; nor would Wald-teufel's Syrens' Waltz be heard just after teufel's Syrens' Waltz be heard just after the last Gospel. The tune of "Juanita" appears to have taken fast hold on the autocrats of some of the smaller churches, where "Sweet Spirit, Hear my Prayer" has gone out of fashion. The soprano, whose Latin is indistinct, seems to be

singing:

"Wilt thou not, repenting,
For thine absent lover sigh,
In thy neart consenting,
To a prayer gone by."

And more love-sick stuff. And this at the Offertory! The "Prayer of Moses" is solemn and sacred compared with this favorite melody, so well known that it must distract very many of the convergence. gregation.

Over a Coffin Lid

"She — was — 1 — good — wife — to — me. A good wife, God bless her!"

The words were spoken in trembling accents over a coffin lid. The woman accents over a collin lid. The woman asleep there had borne the heat and burden of life's long day, and no one had ever heard her murmur; her hand was quick to reach out in a helping grasp to those who fell by the wayside, and her feet were swift on errands of mercy; the heart of her husband had trusted in her; he had left her to long hours of solitude. he had left her to long hours of solitude, while he amused himself in scenes in which she had no part. When boon companions deserted him, when fickle affection selfishly departed, when pleasure palled, he went home and found her varieties for him.

"Come from your long, long roving, On life's sea so bleak and rough, Come to me tender and loving And I shall be blest enough."

suffering and patient yearning which so many women's eyes reveal—to those who read. Why not have made the wilderness read. Why not have made the whiterness in heart blossom like the rose with the prodigality of your love? Now you would give worlds—were they yours to give—to see the tears of joy your words would have once caused, bejeweling the closed windows of her soul. It is too late. We have careful thoughts for the stranger And smiles for the sometime guest, But oft for our own The bitter tone Though we love our own the best.

-Detroit Free Press.

New Channels for Profitable Business. The remarkable development in electricity within a 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 manufacturer of 96 and 98 Fulton Street, New York, whereby he brings a complete model incandescent Electric Lamp a superior Plating Battery with instructions for operating by amateurs, which will secure a handsome business income or very slight investment. For family or experimental purposes alone, or as a practical, scientific and business educator to the young, these articles are cator 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

LOVE SONGS AT THE OFFERTORY. Origin and Nature of Protestantism.

We make the following extract from the Council sermon of Right Rev. John Hennessy. He is contrasting the sanc-tity of the Church with the emptiness of

so often disturbs our devotions. While Moses "prayed," groups of young females in pink stockings and short gowns—very short gowns—danced around Moses, who rested from his "prayer" and watched these gyrating damsels with fatherly approval. This was considered religious—in Paris; but our devout gentleman shook his head. He had not learned to interpret his head. He had not learned to interpret the Scriptures in that way.

Similarly, when one hears the hackneyed march in "Faust" from the organ-loft, or Lady Norton's "Juanita," a passionate love song, arranged to the words of the Angelical Salutation, it is a great shock than our traveller could have experienced, for the stage Moses was a mere sham. But we have never heard the "Prayer of Moses in Egypt" sung at the Offertory of the Mass, without remembering that it was written by the composer, with one eye on the offect it would have on the posturing of the females of the ballet.

The Echo, in the last number, contains tracted before God similar obligations; to speak of his sottish habits, his boorish manners, his vulgar, obscene conversation, his ungovernable temper, his rabid fury when contradicted, his scurrilities, his blasphemies; to speak of his associates and imitators, Zwingli, Calvin, Bezz, Henry VIII., etc., who, in a certain my subject should require it. Let them the same and imitators, Zwingli, Calvin, Bezz, the stage Moses was a mere sham. But we have never heard the "Prayer of the Mass, without remembering that it was written by the composer, with one eye on the offer to work and the stage was a mere sham. But we have never heard the "Prayer of the stage Moses was a mere sham. But we have never heard the "Prayer of the stage Moses was a mere sham. But we have never heard the "Prayer of the stage Moses was a mere sham. But we have never heard the "Prayer of the stage Moses was a mere sham. But we have never heard the "Prayer of the stage Moses was a mere sham. But we have never then, and have done with this point when I do so, that whoever reads the history of Protestantism in Germany, gregation of Rites on the subject of Sacred Music. All love songs and all theatrical or operatic selections are forbidden in church. What would be left to some of our autocrats of the organ-loft if these were strictly forbidden here? The people would no longer be expected to dance out of church to a quadrille made up of selections, violence, sacrilege, the its cradle; that persecution, plunder, confiscation, violence, sacrilege, the horrid desecration of everything sacred,

> teachings, like the tongues around Babel, any resemblance whatever to the utterings of the Spirit of Truth? Has Protestantism means to produce holiness? Has it a holy doctrine? It has only conflicting, contradictory opinions, and even these are as changeable as the winds or the fashions, and this, not by accident, but as the result of its boasted principle, private judgment, which nevertheless, it takes up and lastly, they will have the marriage itself celebrated before the altar and accompanied by a nuptial Mass, unless it should unfortunately be a mixed marriage, in which case these privileges are forfeited.
>
> To hear the voice of the Church throughout, and to follow her directions, is the only way for Catholics to enter rightly and safely into matrimony, or even to be sure that they are contracting a real and true marriage at all. Do not be so foolish as to take this most important step in life accident, but as the result of its boasted principle, private judgment, which nevertheless, it takes up and lays down according to circumstances and to suit its convenience. It has nothing certain; nothing that can beget an act of divine faith, without which it is impossible to please God and without which there can be neither, hope nor charity par any other. neither hope nor charity nor any other virtue, for it is the very root of every virtue in the soul.

For the Record. MUSINGS AT TWILIGHT.

Another link has been separated from the chain of ages and is buried in the past, and the same voices which sadly bade the old year farewell with joyous acclamations greet the birth of her sister. She stands before us shrouded in mysteries which will be rapidly unveiled, one by one, whether for our weal or woe remains to be seen. See the new queen is begin to be seen. See! the new queen is begin-ning her reign, and we gather around her throne to welcome her. She smiles upon us to give us courage to bear the afflictions and adversities to which man is heir, and

Come to not be been dead on cough."

That had been ber love song—always on her lips or in her heart. Children and she holds the cross, in favor of their countrymen, remarked: "Mall, yes, I guess they did some tall painting, but there was a young of time, and will bloom her short career—than thad led them to the uttermost edge of the morning that has no noon. Then she had comforted him, and sent him out strong and whole-hearted while he stayed at home and—cried. What can a woman do but cry!—and trust?

Well, she is at test now. But she could not die until he had promise to "beat will be off the regard pathway of this life, and not only willingly bear our own burdens, he in receiving. It was an equal partner; ship after all!—or on the case of the case of the can be cannot only willingly bear our own burdens, he in receiving. It was an equal partner; ship after all!—or only the case of the case o

"Say Your Beads."

Some years ago a gentleman, who was very honorable according to the world, but who unfortunately had no faith, happened to be once in a company where there were some priests. In the course of the conversation he casually remarked: "I should like to have faith, but I do not believe." One of the priests simply answered him: "Say your

priests simply answered him: "Say your beads," Then the conversation turned to other subjects.

Three years afterwards the priest to whom we have referred received a letler from the gentleman, who wrote: "You may remember, Rev. Father, that three years ago, in a company where there were some priests, and yourself amongst them, I expressed regret at not being able to believe. Whereupon you said to me: 'Say your beads,' Those words, 'Say your beads,' Those words, 'Say your beads,' which at first appeared unmeaning, kept running in my mind. I was haunted by them. At last they seemed to me to be sweet and last they seemed to me to be sweet and

Time is Money.

Time and money will be saved by keepmanufacturer is certainly entitled to much credit for placing them within popular reach.

Time and money will be saved by keeping Kidney-Wort in the house. It is an invaluable remedy for all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and for all diseases arising from obstructions of these organs. It has cured many obstinate plants is far superior to logwood. The black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

them. They may be obliged to appear to sanction a marriage or divorce which they know well does not hold in the sight of

know well does not hold in the sight of God.

What, then, is the moral, the conclusion which we should draw from all this, as well as from the dignity and sanctity of the Sacrament of Matrimony itself? What but this, that Catholics, if they are wise, if they have a proper regard for happiness as well in this world as in the next, will place the whole matter of their marriage in the hands of the Church from beginning to end. First in contemplating marriage, they will refer the matter not only to Almighty God in prayer, but also to the priest, who will be able to tell them whether the one which they have in mind is advisable; and who will, even if

confiscation, violence, sacrilege, the horrid desecration of everything sacred, tracked its blighting course, and chiefly fostered its rank, rapid, but short-lived progress.

"Have the sects, as they swarm, any resemblance to the Body of Christ as described by St. Paul? Have their teachings, like the tongues around Babel, any resemblance whatever to the utterings of the Spirit of Truth? Has and accompanied by a nuptial Mass, unless

as to take this most important step in life in ignorance, and without consulting those who alone are able to advise you, unless you wish, as too many indeed seem to, to marry in haste and repent at leisure.

tations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Be sure you get the genuine.

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Care was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was

If you have a cough or cold do not neg-lect it; many without a trace of that hereditary disease have drifted into a conhereditary disease have drifted into a consumptive's grave by neglecting what was only a slight cold. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. Mr. A. W. Levy, Mitchell, writes: "I think Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the best preparation on the market for coughs and severe colds. About six years and Levylta a server cold, which for coughs and severe colds. About six years ago I caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and for three months I had a cough. I had a physician attending me, but gradually grew worse until I was on the verge of Consumption, and had given up hopes of being cured, when I was induced to try Bickle's Syrup. Before I had taken one bottle I found myself greatly relieved, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I was completely cured. I always recommend it for severe cured. I always recommend it for severe colds and consumption."

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, in Tubercular Troubles of the Lungs. Dr. A. F. Johnson, Cedar Eapids, Iowa, says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in Tubercular troubles, with satisfaction, both to patients and myself."

self."
NATIONAL PILLS purify the Blood, reg-ulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

MARRIAGE.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR AND WORTHILY RE-

the contract if disregarded. These are quite numerous, and may be sometimes rather complicated in particular cases; they constitute one of the most impor-tant departments of ecclesiastical or canon

tant departments of ecclesiastical or canon law, as it is called, and every priest has to make a special study of them. On the other hand, the lawyers and authorities in general of the State know nothing or little about them, and unless they are Catholics care, if possible, less; and even if they do care for them, they cannot in many cases change their official action on account of them. They may be obliged to appear to

path which they have chosen. They will see the priest and they will see him in time; if not before the marriage is agreed

F. Burrows, of Wilkesport, writes that he was cured of a very dangerous case of inflammation of the lungs, solely by the use of five bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. Feels great pleasure in recommending it to the public, as he had proved it (for many of the diseases it mentions to cure) through his friends. it mentions to cure) through his friends, and in nearly every instance it was effec-tual. Do not be deceived by any imi-

An Englishman, Frenchman and American were discussing the merits of painters of their respective countries. The Ameri-can, after listening to all the others had to advance in favor of their countrymen, re-marked: "Wall, yes, I guess they did some tall painting, but there was a young fellow in our village and he got a piece of marble and painted it like cork, and darn

entirely cured by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas Street.

"EVERYTHING FOR THE CARDEN."

KIDNEY-WORT WONDERFUL Why
CURES OF
KIDNEY DISEASES LIVER COMPLAINTS, Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time. Because it cleanses the system of the poison-ous humors that develope in Kidney and Uri-nary Diseases, Billouness, Jaundice, Constipa-tion, Piles, or in Racumatism, Neuralgia, Ner-yous Disorders and all Pemale Complaints. Ly SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

TWILL SURELY CURE
CONSTIPATION, PILES.
and RHEUMATISM,
By causing PREE ACTION of all the organs
and functions, thereby CLEANSING the BLOOD THOUSANDS OF CASES

PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, £1, LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, Dry can be eart by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Sea stamp for Diary Almana for 1884.





FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House,

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IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition

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Don't forget to call and see them before you our on a see them before you

W. J. THOMPSON

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

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

Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to.

F. B. LEYS,

MANAGER

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London Ont.

Was there ever such a chance to gentle money before 13 cents in postage stamps. Was there ever such a chance to make for the month of the control of the private whole family for mouths to end to such the control of the principal, with any instalment of interest, it he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to.

\*\*Set of the books\*\* or for \$2.50 we will send you Four Sets of the books.

JAMES LEE & CO., Mentfeat, P.Q.

WANTED Lables AND GENTLEMEN who stopping at the Western Hotel. Best stabiling to the control of the private with starp Oreal MTg. Co., 24 Vine 2, Ch. 14.0.

\*\*WANTED Lables AND GENTLEMEN who stopping at the Western Hotel. Best stabiling to the control of the contro

full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything new and rare in Seeds and Plants, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to color plants of the color plants of the season ent free without application.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.,
35 & 37 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK. LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

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For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Beston, Eastern States.
(Thro Bags) New York,
G. T. R. East of Toronto,
Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.
For For Hamilton.

G. W. R. Going West—Main Line.

ThroBags—Bothwell, Glencoe,
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London,
Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c.
Thro Bags—Windsor, Maritoba, Detroit, WirnStates
Thro Bags—Windsor, Maritoba, Detroit, WirnStates
Thro Bags—Chatham
Mt. Brydges.
Blenheim
Newbury
Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.
Sarnia.
Thro Bags—Petrolia, Watford & Wyoming MAILS AS UNDER. 5 00 1 15 .... | Sarnia Branch, G. W. R. | Sarnia Branch, G. W. R. | Sarnia | Sar C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridgetown and Amhersburg.
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails—Courtwight
to St. Thomas.
600 115 030 245 680
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London, Huron & Bruce—All places between London, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth,
White Church, Epley, Kineardine & Lucknow 700 630

M. G. & B. South Extension 500 1130
W. G. & B. South Western 500 1130
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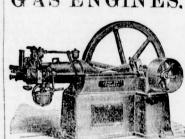
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Our new Catalogue for 1885 mailed free to all who apply.
A choice selection of SEEDS, SEED GRAIN,
SMALL FRUITS, &C. Send for one. Address
PEARCE, WELD, & CO., LONDON, ONT.

BANK OF LUNDON IN CANADA. GAS ENGINES. Capital Subscribed .......\$1,000,000 Capital Paid Up (1 Sept , '84) ... 150,000 DIRECTORS:

Henry Taylor, President; John Labatt, Vice-President; W. R. Meredith, Q. C., M. P.P.; I. Danks, Secretary Water Commissioners; W. Duffleld, President of the City Gas Company; Thomas Fawcett, Banker; Benj. Cronyn, Barrister; Thos. Kent, President London Loan Company; Tos. Long, of Long & Bro., Merchants and Millers, Collingwood; J. Morison, Governor British America Insurance Company, Toronto.

a dood white tells how to be form made as a musing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents, 6. The Home Cool Book and Family Physician, containing hundred of evenlent cocking receipt and higher of common allments by simple home remedie 7. Manuers and Customs in Far Awa 1. Manuers and Customs in Far Awa 1. Manuers and Customs in Far Awa 1. Opphar Authors, embracing humorous, and do tective stories, stories of society life, of adventum, of railway life, etc. 9. The Budget of Williams Mumor, and Fun. a large collection of the best funny stories, sketches, angediels, norm

s is an entirely different set from as Nos. 1 and 6 advertised else sts of 10 separate books in can the same matter as you would have to pay from 50 to 21 per copy for if got un with expensive binding, &c. We send the 10 books, post paid \$25.00. The tries are as follows: 1. The Citizes of the New World, a description of all points of interest relating to some of the most important cities of America, illustrated with bird's eye views for each city described. 2. Funcy Work for Home Adorument, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, this work of the containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, and object the containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, and the containing easy to the Hearth, by Charles Dickens. 4. Missing, by Mary Coell Hay, 5. A Bride from the Service of the Hearth, by Charles Dickens. 4. Missing, by Mary Coell Hay, 5. A Bride from the Service of the Greek of the G



No Boiler. No Steam No Fire. No Ashes. No Engineer. No extra Insurance.

No Danger. Started instantly with a match. Gives out its full power at

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NEW IRISH TWEEDS. NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS, NEW ENGLISH SUITINGS,

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### A SUPERB PHOTOGRAPH

### PLENARY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE

Composed of 80 Archbishops, Bishops and Officers, was photographed for the express purpose of being presented as a souvenir to His Hollness Pope Leo XIII., at an expense of over \$200.00. The likeness of each one (with name printed on the large ones) being perfect and a great triumph of the art. It is mounted on the best card board and pub-lished in four sizes, as follows:—

12 inches long, \$1.00, 24 " \$4.00. 18 inches long, \$2.00. 25 " 5.00. Also groups of the Archbishops and Bishops

of different Provinces, same sizes and prices as above, and singly, including Archbishop 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 descrip-tion required, and attends to any personal or business matters where an agent can act for the principal.

### THE WAR IN EGYPT.

AN IMPORTANT BATTLE-STEWART

enemy, left Abu Klea wells 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 lett, and until long past mid-day continued to assail us with a perfect storm of bullets. In spite of the continuous fire, comparatively few British were wounded. Stewart was wounded early in action. Having strengthened their position and repulsed all attacks the square advanced over the slopes under a withering fire. Three times the rebel horse and foot attempted to make a charge, but were mowed 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 counter attack of the square until two o'clock in the afternoon, Rebel riflemen possessed the heights, while their horsemen closed the roads in the rear. As the square moved slowly from the zareba all felt that their fate depended upon its steadiness.; When the square stopped the men lay down and delivered volley after volley with superb steadiness. At last the critical moment came. Rebel spearmen advanced to

the British never wavered a moment. The British never wavered a moment. They cheered lustily and delivered fire so deadly that the Arabs dropped in a line, which recoiled 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 horse-men, standard-bearers and fanatical followers rushed against the square, but was again repulsed. Their retreat was final. The British square numbered twelve hun-

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was shot in the back while kneeling be-hind 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

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 Française 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 t 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 -9 to EDY BROS, 280 Dundas street, and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures expecially.

a specialty.

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and oray-on 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 hea-then. We have a few of that class on our list, some of whom profess sanctification.

### 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 Charlie McKay, hurried to the toot of Barrick street, put on their skates and started for the opposite shore. The ice had been weakened by their 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 boys still in the water were discovered WOUNDED.

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

Gen. Stewart, hoping to surprise the Gen. Stewart, hoping to surprise the lice. 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 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 behind the hearse the boys of the Brothers' black centres, At St. Mary's Cathedral the altar was draped in black and the children of St. Mary of the Lake, Convent de Notre Dame, St. John's, and St. Joseph's, were assembled. After the tap-Joseph's, were assembled. After the tapeers had been lit, a procession took place from the sanctuary, consisting of Fathers Twohey, Kelly, Twomey, and McGrath, and about fifty sanctuary boys. The boys wore crape badges and about fourteen of them sang the Libera, after which the procession reformed and the bodies deposited in the vault of St. Mary's Sanctuary. The parents have the sympathy of the community at large and many were the tears that dropped from pitying eyes as the sad procession moved along. It is but little over a year since an account was given in the Catholic Record, of the death of Michael Morrison, leaving a large family of which George was a member, and about a year before that a boy of sixteen died of consumption, so Mrs. Morrison has been indeed visited heavily within three years. Mrs. Rigney might have lost her two remaining boys but for God's mercy. ers had been lit, a procession took place

### HYMENEAL.

In St. Peter's Cathedral, on the 3rd inst., Mr. Daniel Feeney, of Sarnia, was united in marriage to Miss Mary McDon-The British square numbered twelve nundered. The enemy is estimated at nearly twelve thousand. When the square returned to the zareba a day after the square in the garrison wept for joy.

The distribution of the careba and the square returned to the zareba a day after the square in the garrison wept for joy.

St. Mary's choir, played the wedding the carebally strength of the square numbered twelve nundered nunde turned to the zareba a day after the fight the garrison wept for joy.

A Korti despatch says:—Wounded rebels declare Ollivier Pain is in command at Metemneh. 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 shell in the heady while knowling by the ready was shell in the heady while knowling by the ready was shell in the heady while knowling by the ready was shell in the heady while knowling by the ready was shell in the heady while knowling by the ready was shell in the heady while knowling by the ready was shell in the heady while knowling by the ready was shell in the heady while knowling by the ready was shell in the heady was shell in the ready was performed by Rev. Father Kennedy. The happy couple left on the evening train for their future home in Sarnia. We wish them every happiness in their new sphere of life.

### NEW BOOK.

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels." by Rev G. R. Northgraves. Paper, 75c.; cloth, \$1.25. By mail, free. Thos. Coffey, Catholic Record office, London, Ont.

### THE LONDON MUTUAL.

### Annual Meeting-The Reports-Successful Showing.

The annual meeting of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held yesterday afternoon, the president, Mr. James Armstrong, in the chair, Mr. D. C. Macdonald acting as secretary. There were present; D. S. Butterfield, Norwich; B.C. McCann, city; Jas. Cameron, Napier; John Grigg, Mount Brydges; S. White, Chatham; A. Campbell, Appin; G. H. Cook, Ingersoll; D. Hossie, Logierait; Jas, Grant, London township; J. G. H. Cook, Ingersoll; D. Hossie, Iogierait; Jas, Grant, London township; J. H. Marshall, London township; A. J. B. Macdonald, city; R. Biddulph, London South; Thos, Robertson, M. P., Barrington, N. S.; James Armstrong, Union; John Hodgson, Tilsonburg; D. Black, London East; J. B. Lane, Dorchester; L. E. Shiplay, London township. F. Fath. E. Shipley, London township; E. Rathburn, Nissouri; Jas. Carroll, Nissouri; D. McRae, London, and others.

SECRETARY'S REPORT SECRETARY'S REPORT.
To the members of the London Mutual
Fire Insurance Company of Canada:
In laying before you the twenty-fifth
annual report of the company, your
directors take great pleasure in stating
that never since the company was
formed, now over a quarter of a century

ment of the finances of the company will be found annexed. It will be seen, by reference to the capital account, that

# 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 avail-able premium notes now reach the large sum of \$249,395 34.

sum of \$249,395 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 security of the members. They were purchased at such a price as will yield the company at the rate of about 54 per cent. per annum on the investment—a better rate than was formerly afforded us from the Dominion Stock, which latterly only yielded 5 per cent. This investment will be free from any municipal tax, certainly a consideration, for the municipality of London, in our opin-ion, most unjustly assessed the current cash of the company (held merely as an advance fund to provide for the ordinary 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. How ever, 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 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

ity. Legislation.—No action has as yet been 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 able. As suggested in former reports, in the opinion of your directors, some simple and less expensive nethod than in use 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

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 Debatters. Fig. M. P. Paraistate. cured the valuable services of Thomas Robertson, Esq., M. P., of Barrington, 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 your isfactory, and quite as large as your 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 arrange ments made are such that the extra ex pense 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 the exertions of Mr. I. E. Murray, of Penobsquis, N. B.; Mr. James Reid, of Woodstock, N. B.; Mr. James R. Mac-lean, M. P. P., of Souris, P. E. I.; Mr. R. B. Dorling, of Lawrencetown, N. S.; Mr. J. B. Harlow, of Caledonia, N. S.; T. B. Crosby, of Yarmouth, N. S., and D. J. Morse, of Bear River, N. S., and others who have proved themselves active, in-

telligent men.
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 day It has continued the on the same principles, ever ready to accept the changes that its own experi-ence 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 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 propulative weakling stated in the 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, too, the opposition of the agents of some loan companies, who, in order to secure the commission, made use of their position to place the borrowers' insurance in their own offices. Still, the larger and more respectable loan companies freely accept our policies, and our business relations with 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 com-pany is merely an index of the future.

pany is merely an index of the future.

Expenses—the working expenses of formed, now over a quarter of a century ago, have they been able to present a better statement of the progress and financial affairs of the company than on the progress and the pr show. Again, your directors cannot close their report without bearing testi-mony to the earnest endeavors of the by reference to the capital account, that the available assets of the company have increased from \$331,741 52 at the end of 1883, to the sum of \$365,541 32, on the following 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 of 1883, to the sum of \$365,541 32, on 31st of December, 1884, and the reserve fund for reinsurance is now \$269,659 84, as compared with \$242,998 31 at the last annual statement. It may be observed in this connection that we never carry forward and show as assets any premium notes, excepting those on living policies,

Three directors retire by rotation. They are, Jas. Armstrong, Yarmouth; John Hodgson, Tilsonburg, and James Grant, Arvs, who are eligible for re-elec-

tion.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
D. C. Macdonald, Jas. Armstrong,
Secretary. President.

CASH ACCOU	NT.		
eceived from assessment	\$ 254 36 9,869 82	\$ 78,290 20,019 38,743	04
No. 23	19,653 21	59,777 2,606	75
Court		118	79
fees		227	
minma		82	39
deceived from policies canceled before assessed		155	19
ments Nos. 18, 19 and 20		255	74
deceived from steam thresher licenses		193	00
Received from assess- ments in advance Received from bills re-		315	81
ceivable		114	
aace on loss		400	00
		\$201,398	71
DISBURSEME			
osses	48 07		28
Commission to agents	6,664 99	20,019	
alaries—directors' fees.	1.107 05		
alaries-writing policies	529 92	9 901	

Inspecting and opening new agencies. Postage—annual reports. Postage—assessment No 23 Postage—general (policies etc). Rent..... 14 76 Petty expenses, telegrams, water, gas, cleaning office, etc..... Government inspection.. Paid agents in settlement of accounts.... 627 90

Mortgages on real estate..

Municipal debentures deposited with ReceiverGeneral—City of Hamilton, par value, \$10,220 to,920 to
City of St. Thomas, par value, \$23,600 market v Cash in Federal Bank..... Cash in Treasurer's hands (postage stamps)...... \$201,398 71

J. HAMILTON, Auditors.
A. ELLIS, Auditors.
Financial Statement.

Assets—31st Dec., 1881—
Amount available on premium notes.
Amount due on assessment No. 22.
Amount due on assessment No. 23.
11,313 11,313 67 Balance due by agents, secured by agents' bonds, and members' due bills given for insurance...
Bills receivable...
Mortgages...
Office furniture...
Municipal debentures de-Office furniture
Stunicipal debentures deposited with ReceiverGeneral for security of
policy holders]—City of
Hamilton, par value,
\$10,020, market value...\$11,247 60

crued interest on de 

Liabilities— Losses adjusted during 1884,not fall-ing due until 1885 [since paid]..... .. \$2,925 0 Audited and found correct, as above set forth. [Signed] J. HAMILTON, Auditors.

14.951 0 54,960 00 Deduct lapsed and can 13,949 00

Amount at risk Dec. 31, 1884, \$40,488,508 00 Average amount at risk, each policy, \$987 25 9-10. Mr. James Armstrong moved the adoption of the reports. He congratulated the company on making such a creditable

Mr. Thos. Robertson, M. P., Barrington, N. S., seconded the adoption. He referred to the good foothold the company were getting in the Maritime Provinces, and said over 1,100 policies had been taken out there last year. He said the prospects were excellent for a further increase of business down there. usiness down there.

The reports were then adopted.

Mr. Richard Biddulph moved, and Mr. J.

B. Lane seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Robertson for his services in the Maritime Provinces.

Messrs. John Hodgson, of Tilbury, J.
Armstrong, Yarmouth, and Jas. Grant, Arva, retiring directors, were unanimously

re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the agents of the company was carried, the following gentle-men replying: Messrs. Campbell, Hossie, Grigg, and Butterfield. The meeting then adjourned.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, at which there were present Messrs. Angus Campbell, Appin; Daniel Black, London East; Joseph H. Marshall, ex-warden, London: Stephen White, Chat-

### A THRILLING EXPERIENCE!

REMARKABLE STATEMENT OF PERSONAL DANGER AND PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE. The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our

brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew. in my own experience, what pain or sickness was. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first those who may possibly be sufferers such which had fastened itself upon me first

that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet. debtored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not sediment settled. And yet I did not

organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot un-

organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and travelled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another congestion of the base of the brain, and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitials. which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrolable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My water was all with the casts and allument.

conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me
the many remarkable cures of cases like
my own which had come under his
observation, by means of a remedy, which
he urged me to try. As a practicing
physician and a graduate of the schools,
I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the aide the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stom-ach. In a few days I noticed a decided ach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly I was considered at the control of the contr merly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opporwherever and whenever I had an oppor-tunity, and this letter is in fulfilment of that vow. My improvement was con-stant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained twenty-six pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my lite and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used. Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney the

truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed it often dev without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the sympneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysia," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints when the statement of the statement o ex-warden, London; Stephen Wnite, Chatham; Mr. Sheriff Springer, Waterloo; James Armstrong, M. P., Wilton Grove; John Hodgson, Tilsonburg; James Armstrong, Yarmouth Union; James Grant, Arva, Mr. Jas. Armstrong, M. P., was re-elected president, and Mr. Jas. Grant, vice-president.

physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symp-toms and fastens itself upon the consti-tution before the victim is aware of it. The following story—which is actually inguished attention from the press—is soremarkable that we cannot excuse our selves if we do not lay it before our readers, even though its length would ordinarily preclude its admission to our limited space.

To the Editor Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat:

SIR,—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness was.

Very way we scolle who will read this

those who may possibly be sufferers such began. Still I thought nothing of it; as I was, is an ample inducement for me that probably I had taken a cold which to take the step I have, and if I can suc-

and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and destored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed. seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot unspection was been so blind I cannot unspective.

MARKET REPORT.

MARKET REPORT.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 15 to 1 49; Delni, \$\phi\$ 100 lbs, 135 to 1 38; Ded. 149; Delni, \$\phi\$ 100 lbs, 135 to 1 38; Ded. 138; Delni 5 to 1 28; Olawson, 135 to 1 38; Ded. 138; Delni 5 to 1 28; Delni 5 to 1 189; Delni 4, \$\phi\$ 100 lbs, 135 to 1 38; Delni 5 to 1 28; Delni 5

nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages!

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like



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