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"Christianus mini nomen est, Catholicus vero cognomen."-"Christian is my name, but Catholic my surname."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 7.

# FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1884.

NO. 323

## CLERICAL.

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

N. Wilson & Co.,

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

HIS SILVER JUBILEE. From the Mail, Dec. 12.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Lynch took place yesterday morning in St. Michael's cathedral. Notwithstanding that the admission was by ticket the sacred edifice was crowded to the doors long before the hour at which it had been announced that the ceremonies would commence. The interior of the church presented a gorgeous spectacle, the innumerable lights on the altar, the flaming tints of the flags and banners, which met the eye at every turn, the softer pris-matic hues reflected from the stained glass windows combining to the stained glass matic nues reflected from the stained glass windows combining to form a picture almost bewildering in its brilliant variety. A large number of our most prominent citizens, both Protestant and Catholic, were present, among those observed being his Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Robinson, Mayor Boswell, Hon. T. W. Anglin, Messrs. Patrick Hughes, B. B. Hughes, Eugene O'Keefe, and Dr. Cassidy. Hughes, Eugene O'Keefe, and Dr. Cassidy. The organ loft was packed by a numerous choir of boy vocalists, among whom were the choristers of St. Michael's College and De la Salle Institute. The musical part of the service was directed by Father Chalendard and Brother Odo. Snortly after ten o'clock the organist, Mr. Lemaitre, played a simple but triumphant march with a choral refrain, and the procession which had been formed at the palace, marched slowly down the central

cession which had been formed at the palace, marched slowly down the central aisle to the altar in the following order:

Two Censer Bearers,
Cross Bearers and Acolytes,
Altar Boys,
Priests,
Visiting Bishops,
Visiting Archbishops,
Cross Bearers,
Deacons of Honour,
Archbishop Lynch supported by VicarsGeneral Laurent and Rooney.
As the procession marched down the aisle the vast congregation rose en masse.
The spectacle was a most imposing one.
The archbishops wore purple robes with trains borne by pages. His Grace Archbishop Lynch appeared in full canonicals with mitre and crozier. Eight pages bore his train, As soon as His Grace and the visiting archbishops and bishops had

his case have gone far to earn for him the title of the most gifted pulpit orator in the Catholic Church of the United States. He was educated at Carlow College in his native country, and, coming to America, was raised to the priesthood in St. Louis cathedral on the 8th of September, 1863, when less than twenty-three years old. Though the canonical age is twenty-four, an exception being made in his case on account of his brilliant talents. His first mission was at the Cathedral of St. Louis, and for nineteen years he was stationed there and at the Church of the Annunciation and St. John's church, all in St. Louis. Archbishop Kenrick, who had watched the career of Father Ryan very carefully, saw in him a worthy successor for the See of St. Louis, and while attending the Vatican Council he asked Pius IX. for his appointment as condjutor with the right of succession. The request was granted, and on the 14th of April, 1872, he was consecrated in the Cathedral of St. Louis by Archbishop Kenrick. But he was not destined to fill that See, for upon the death of Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, he was appointed by Leo XIII. on the 8th of June, 1884, to that Archdiocese, but he has not yet been invested with the Pallium.

His Grace took for his text the words Psalm cx., 4: "Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek." He said twenty-five years ago some of them witnessed a scene in the sanctuary of that church full of impressiveness, the scene of the consecration of their chief pastor. After twenty-five years they assembled that day, first of all in a spirit of thanks-God for the grace and favours giving to God for the grace and favours bestowed through his ministry upon his people, and in thanksgiving for the preservation of their pastor, with experience and wisdom, still to discharge the high functions of his office for the glory of God and the salvation of human souls. Their first feeling should be that of thanksgiving to God, because from him came all the graces and benedictions given through them, His unworthy ministers. They were constantly as beggars extending their

hands to God for alms, but they forgot the duty of thanking Him.

IN THAT MODEL PRAYER
the "Our Father," the first petition was
"Hallowed be thy name," proclaiming the
blessedness of God, and in that gloria in
excelsis which they had heard sung on that excelsis which they had heard sung on that auspicious occasion they proclaimed "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good-will towards men. We praise Thee, we confess Thee, we glorify Thee, we give Thee thanks for this great glory." Only two petitions in the entire prayer, the rest thanksgiving. Let them then in the spirit of thanksgiving send up to God, from whom all glories come, thanks that He had blessed them. They were there also to do honor to this great priest who in his day pleased God and was found just. For although without God they could do nothing, yet without them might it be said God could do nothing in their individual souls. Consecration was necessary. The man who labored for the salindividual souls. Consecration was necestary. The man who labored for the salvation and happiness of his people, the
man whose motto he saw opposite to him,
"The salvation and happiness of my
people, my first aim," in this they beheld
a reason why honor should be given to
him. The presence of such a vast multitude and the evidence the previous night
of the feeling which pervaded the whole
community in the magnificent reception
given to their archbishop and the prelates
who accompanied him, in that multitude
representing he understood not only the
archbishop's own people, but many persons
in the community,

THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES,
the bishops of the provinces of this great
Dominion, many of the bishops of the
United States—the presence of such an
assembly, and the exterior marks of the
interior feeling and honor, these were

assembly, and the exterior marks of the interior feeling and honor, these were criterions of how they felt and how they expressed their gratitude and did honor to their chief pastor. As the public press had already made them acquainted with the details of the life of Archbishop Lynch it was not necessary that he should enter further on the subject. They had been the witnesses of his devotedness since he came among them, and how he had labored perseveringly and with an eye to the divine glory for them and theirs. The mission of such a man to our humanity independently of religious consideraity independently of religious considera-tions, though in reality through their agency, the outward works of goodness, the consolation to the afflicted, the insti-tutions of charity, ought to lead men on

works of charity and of religion which they beheld without, perhaps, all of them, they beheld without, perhaps, an or them, understanding the nature and office of the position which produced these acts. the position was all divine, it was not merely prompted by humanitarian feelings, though not excluding humanitarian feelings; there was something sup er added, supernatural—supposing the na-tural on which to rest, but above the natural and in the face and nature of this priesthood and episcopacy they might see the hand of God extending in love and tenderness towards his people. In two ways God commenced with man, the divine with the human spirit. Sometimes directly The Divine Spirit came down in silence to the human spirit and they communed one with the other. That was the imme-diate action of the Spirit of God upon the spirit of man. God ordinarily communicated with man through the agency of man, and especially through the priest hood and the episcopacy which he had es-tablished. Now, the office of the priest was to represent God to man. He stood as the representative of humanity before God, for as God ordinarily communed

COMMUNE WITH GOD. through his fellow-man, and the priest, and pre-eminently the bishop, stood as it were between God and man in the ordin-ary communication of his ministry. Not taking away the immediate communica-tion, of which he spoke, by which man tion, of which he spoke, by which man communicated directly with God at times and God with man at times, but the priest and the pontiff stood the representatives of humanity in the presence of God, and the representatives of God in the presence of humanity. He stood as the representative of man in the presence of God and offered sacrifice—sacrifice for his own

with man through man, so man would

His Church as the representative of God before humanity, teaching humanity because he sent his apostles not only to do what He had done, changing the bread and wine into His body and blood, but to

TEACH ALL NATIONS.

The two-fold ministry of sacrifice and of teaching took, in the episcopacy and the priesthood, the communicated priesthood of Jesus Christ. Hence the wisdom and fidelity of the Church. Let them pray to God that he who had labored so long and so successfully among them might be blessed with length of days, continuing still to offer sacrifice, still to speak the words of trath with the authority of God communicated to him, with the consciousness that what he said God said, that he who despised nim despised God, and not himself. TEACH ALL NATIONS. himself.

ADDRESSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
On the conclusion of the service Vicar-General Rooney came forward on behalf of the clergy of Toronto and presented and read the following address to his

To His Grace the Most Reverend the Arch.

bishop of Toronto:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—It is now MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—It is now 25 years since you were summoned from the retirement of the seminary of the Holy Angels, over which you presided so ably for many years, and in obedience to the voice of the Supreme Pontiff assumed the burden and the responsibilities of the Diocese of Toronto. Many of those who then loyally grouped themselves around you and solemnly pledged their obedience to your commands have been called to their reward. Those of us who have survived the vicissitudes of time are here to day, and with the younger generation who have been honoured with a call to the ranks of the sacred priesthood tender to your Grace the expression of our affection. the happiness with which we assemble in the temple of the living God to thank Him for the length of years and the blessings He has bestowed upon you. We will not weary you by dwelling upon the very great progress the Catholic Church has made under your able administration. to your Grace the expression of our affec-

accomplished under your active adminis-tration. Here, as well as elsewhere, the great struggle of the day is against free thought in religion and secularism in edu-cation; your pastorals and sermons are convincing proofs of the vigour with which you combatted the one, and the number of Separate schools you have established in your archdiocese is sufficient evidence of your hostility to the other. The sympathy of feeling and the cordiality which bind together priests and people under your Grace's paternal rule is the strongest proof of the unity that cements the head and members of the Catholic Chynh, in the Brazile of Catholic Church in the Province of Ontario. The presence here this morning of the right reverend prelates in Ontario. affiliation with this Metropolitan see, and the archishops and bishops who have come from the distant parts of the Dominion and the United States Dominion and the United States to tender to your Grace their congratulations, and publicly testify their high appreciation of the virtues which adorn your life, is to us and the people of Canada an edifying example of the brotherly love which unites the Catholic property. Early overlage of a captury of the control of the virtues which adorn your life, is to us and the people of Canada an edifying example of the brotherly love which unites the Catholic property. The control of the virtues which are the control of the virtues which along the control of the virtue which along the virtu the brotherly love which unites the Catho-lic episcopate. For a quarter of a century you have unreservedly devoted yourself to the service of Almighty God and the spiritual care of your priests and people. The strength of your manhood and the wealth of your intellect are constantly to the service of Almighty God and the spiritual care of your priests and people. The strength of your manhood and the wealth of your intellect are constantly and generously at our call. We are here to-day to bear witness to your unselfish devotion to our interests, to renew the pledge of our obedience and loyalty to you as our ecclesiastical head, and to express the affection and veneration we owell don: Rev. Untergrove: Kilroy. Strat. you as our ecclesiastical head, and to express the affection and veneration we owe

you as spiritual sons. M. LAURENT, Vicar-General.
R. A. O'CONNOR, Dean of Barrie.
EDWARD CASSIDY, Archdeacon.

great sacrifice for men, a sacrifice which he consummated on Calvary. The priesthood of Jesus Christ continued in His Church as the representative of humanity before God, offering sacrifice, and the priesthood of Jesus Christ continued in His Church as the representative of God before humanity, teaching humanity, teaching humanity, teaching humanity, teaching humanity, teaching for the consecration of his Grace.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet given by his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto last evening at the Rossin house is probably unexampled in the history of this province. Such an imposing array of dignitaries of the Roman Church has certainly never been in Toronto hefore. The event was seen in Toronto before. The event was one long to be remembered by those pres-ent. The greatest good fellowship pre-vailed between Catholic and Protestant, and the humorous references to the manner in which good Protestants like the Mayor and Mr. Mowat were sandwiched in between distinguished prelates of the church were provocative of considerable laughter. His Grace the Archbishop resident in the church were provocative of considerable laughter.

O'Donohue, Hugh McMahon, Q. C., J. J. Foy, Q. C., Rev. W. Flannery, Rev. F. Ryan, S. J., Chicago; W. A. Murray, Dr. Ryan, S. J., Chicago; W. A. Murray, Dr. Sullivan, J. Enstice, Grimsby; Rev. P. McMahon, Streetsville; H. H. Cook, M. P., Rev. R. A. Campbell, Orillia; Rev. L. A. Lambert, Waterloo, N. Y.; James Way, Rev. Father Bergin, Rev. T. J. Morris, Egan, Hamilton; W. G. Falconbridge, Hon. T. B. Parde Col. G. T. Denison, Hon. A. M. Ro Pardee, Rev. H. J. Gibney, Alliston; Rev. P. S Dowdal, Pembroke; J. J. Monkle, Streets ville; Dr. B. Traverse, St. John, N. B.;
Rev. F. F. Murphy, Halifax; Rev. M.
O'Reilly, Leslieville; Rev. Alex. Klander, Rev. J. Killcullen, Port Colborne;
Labe Halist V. P. Crinnon, Brantford; John Kells, Edward King, Rev. J. J. McEntee, Oshawa; Rev. off ecclesiastical head, and to exaffection and veneration we owe objictual sons.

F. P. Rooney, V. G., St. Mary's, M. Laurent, Vicar-General.
R. A. O'Connor, Dean of Barrie.

By Moudonell, Rev. Fathers Bauer, London; Rey, Uptergrove; Kilroy, Strator, Grawford, J. A. Macdonell, Sir Melville Parker, Cooksville; Ven. Archdeacon Cassidy, Dixie; Rev. Father Keough, Hamilton, Cooks, Cooks,

Cassidy, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. McNam ara, and read a congratulatory address. Beth Mr. Patrick Hughes, who read the address—the only one from the laity read publicly—and Mr. O'Connor, who accompanied him, had the honour of being present at the consecration of his Grace. The father of Dr. Cassidy was also present at the consecration of his Grace. The father of Dr. Cassidy was also present at the consecration. His Grace in responding said hethanked his parishioners sincerely for the kind expressions of their regard. God had, he hoed, given him some strength to do some good in this congregation. The things which had been accomplished could not have been done, however, without some attended to the liberality of the members of the congregation, who had opened their pures and laid up treasure for themselves in Heaven.

Mr. Patrick Hughes then came forward, and on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Ontario Government, and the bankers and merchants of Torton, presented His Grace with a testimonal, and merchants of Torton, presented His Grace with a testimonial.

The consense were then read from all the pariskes in the diocesee, and from the promise treligious associations.

The banguet given by his Grace the far the parks and the bankers and merchants of Torton, presented His Grace with a testimonial.

The consense were then read from all the pariskes in the diocesee, and from the promisent religious associations.

The boys of the De La Salle institute prix for St. John's chapel.

The correction of the consense of the Contario Government, and the bankers and merchants of Torton, presented His Grace with a testimonial.

The correction of the contario Government, and the bankers and merchants of Torton, presented His Grace with a testimonial.

The correction of the contario Government, and the bankers and merchants of Torton, presented His Grace with a testimonial and provided the contario Government, and the bankers and merchants of Torton, presented His Grace with a testimonial.

The correction of the O'Connor, Captain Geddes, Dr. O'Reilly, Ald. Defoe, W. G. McWilliams, D. Hayes, James Brady, Ingersoll; Rev. Father Brady, Woodstock; Robert M. Keating, J. J. Mallon, T. Delaney, D. Kelly.

Kelly.
After grace had been said about an hour was spent in discussing the menu, a string orchestra under the direction of Mr. Obernier playing during that time.

TOAST OF THE EVENING.
Shortly after nine o'clock His Honour the Lieut.-Governor rose, and said that, having been asked by some of his friends to propose a toast, he had much pleasure in acceding to that request. They were enjoying what was rather a fitting concluenjoying what was rather a fitting conclusion in its social and hospitable character of the day's commemoration. Looking down on that scene he could not help thinking what an exhibition it was of the generous spirit of an Irishman (applause) and one who was unwilling that one of the proudest days of his life should pass by without calling on his friends, Protestants and Catholics alike, to share with him the remembrance of that day time to the alter in the following order:

Crow The present spectra of the constitution of the case the consolation to the affilicted, the institution of the case the consolation to the affilicted, the institution of the case the consolation to the affilicted, the institution of the case the consolation to the affilicted, the institution of the case the consolation to the affilicate of the nan whom God had employed to the man whom God had employed the man whom God had employed to the man whom God had employed the man whom God had employed to the man whom God had employed to the man whom God had employed the Archbishop of Toronto had consecrated his life, but no one could tell him what extraordinary exertions, as a missionary, his Grace, in his young days, must have evinced: what talents, what zeal as a priest, what force of character, what administrative power! Rare were Brockton; Hon. Justice O'Connor, Wm. administrative power! Rare were those qualities, rare in their separate excellence, as they, priests and bishops Catharines; James A. Sadlier, Montreal; Rev. Brother Tobias, De La Salle Institute; position which he at present occupied, and in which, by common consent and the popular applause of to-day, he great ornament. He was proud great ornament. He was proud to have the honor of proposing the health of Archbishop Lynch, as in doing so it gave Archosnop Lyuch, as in doing so it gave him the opportunity of acknowledging the many acts of kindness and courtesy which for more than twenty years had been extended towards him. (Applause.) The toast was received with enth the band playing "The Maple Leaf," and "St. Patrick's day."

HIS GRACE'S REPLY. His Grace, on rising to respond, was reeived with the heartiest applause. It was very trite saying, said his Grace, that on such occasions words do not adequately express the feelings. In this case it was really true. He would be glad to coin words sufficient to express his feelings to them and to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for his very kind speech in his regard. If he had done anything to raise up his adopted country in brotherly love and affection, one for the other, or to advance the interests of the country in any way, he had followed only the dictates not only of his own feelings but of his conscience. He thanked his Honour very much for his kind words, but he only took

He wished also to include in the toast the health of the most reverend prelates who had come to them from a great distance, especially the prelates of the neighboring Republic of the United States. (Loud applause). They had the youngest Archbishop, the illustrious prelate the most reverend Dr. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia, present with them. (Applause). They knew him by reputation, and he presumed many of them were now more and more convinced that what public and more convinced that what public opinion said was true, that he was a born orator. (Hear, hear.) A man was not a complete orator without having a large heart, and that with an extended mind and a high education the Archbishop of Philadelphia had. They had also the oldest of the bishops of the United States in the person of the most reverend Dr. Loughlin, of Brooklyn. (Applause.) They had also many prelates—it would take too much time to mention their names—men who were honoure! in their own country and wherever they were opinion said was true, that he was a born plause.) He should not by any forget the Premier of Ontario, Premier of Ontario, Oliver Mowat, (Applause.) Sir John Macdonald had written a very kind letter, expressing his sorrow for inability to attend, because of having only lately arrived home. He was quite sure that if there had been time at all Sir John would have been there. Sir John Macdonald was a particular friend of his. (Laughter.) Friendship floated shove all political considerations. He would have a very poor opinion of a man who would not love a friend because he was of another way of thinking. (Hear, hear.) They should not let either their polities or their religion interfere with their friendships, (Applause). Friendship was too holy a thing to be interfered with by outside considerations, hence he said their friends were of no peculiar politics. They were their friends, and that was quite enough. He had received a great many telegrams from distant friends who pologized for not being present, but as that was a family dinner he would not read them. His Grace apologized to a great many of those gentlemen not occu-pying seats with them at the time who were entitled, by their high position in society, to invitations. However, he had done the best he could. He thanked the right reverend prelates of Canada and the United States who were kind enough to represent his humble person at the head of each table, hoping that each guest would consider him (the speaker) to be there. He therefore included all in a hearty good toast, with his whole heart and soul wishing them. wishing them all prosperity in this life and glory in the next.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, the band playing in succession "Rule Britannia," "Hail Columbia," "Vive la Canadienne," and "Bonnie Dundee." THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on rising to respond, was received with cheers. He said he was not going to detain them at any length, especially when he saw their talented countryman at his right (Taschereau) ready to speak, al. Continued on Fifth Page.

#### "God Save Ireland."

The following spirited ballad by T. D. Sullivan of the Dublin Nation, in memory of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, who were martyred for Ireland's cause, on Nov. 27th, 1867 was sung with patriotic fervor by million of the Irish race on the anniversary of the death of those immortal three:— (Air-"Tramp, Tramp, the Boys' Are March

gloom;
But they met him face to face,
With the courage of their race.
And they went with souls undaunted to
their doom.

their doom.
God save Ireland! cried the heroes,
God save Ireland! cried they all,
Whether on the scaffold nigh
Or the battlefield we die,
O! What matter when for Erin dear we

Girt around with cruel foes,
Still their spirits proudly rose,
As they thought of those who loved them
far and near;
O'er the ocean's swelling wave,
And the friends in holy Ireland ever dear.
God save Ireland! cried they proudly,
God save Ireland ic ried they all,
Whether on the scaffold high
Or the battlefield we die,
O! What matter when for Erin dear we fall!

Climbed they up the rugged stair, Rung their voices out in prayer, Then with England's fatal cord arou them cast; Close beneath the gallows tree, Klassed like brothers lovingly, True to Fatth and Home and Freedom the last.

the last.
God save Ireland! prayed they loudly,
God save Ireland! prayed they all,
Whether on the scaffoid high
Or the battlefield we cie.
O! What matter when for Erin dear we fall

Never till the latest day
Shall the memory pass away,
Of the gallant lives thus given for our land;
But on the cause must go,
Through joy, or west, or woe,
Till we've made our isle a 1 ation free and

God save Ireland! say we proudly, God save Ireland! say we all, Whether on the scaffold high Or the battlefield we die, 9! What matter if for Erin dear we fall!

#### A CHRISTMAS STORY.

Once on a time, in the time of olden and "merrie England," when all her brave sons held the true Faith, and worshipped at one altar, there dwelt among the vast oak woods and green holly brakes of Cannock-Chase, in Staffordshire, a bold and valiant knight named Jocelyn de Stafford. Bold and valiant in good truth, and ready and stout hearted was he, but he was withal stern, unscrupulous, and cruel, when his passions were roused. Sir Jocelyn had fought much in the French wars; and when he was in England he built himself a strong castle, in Cannock Woods, and girded it round with fair walls and towers, from which he could sally forth at will who passed by, from South to North, or from the North to London; and when he had seized their merchandise, or got ransom from them, he shut up his gates with strong bars, and laughed to scorn all attempts to dislodge or punish him. King Edward indeed loved Sir Jocelyn, for he was a brave soldier, and a useful servant; the nobles hated him, but the poor feared him, for he was very terrible

In one thing, indeed, Sir Jocelyn did not offend God: he was never known to lay violent hands on any priest, or to take aught that belonged to the church; on the contrary, he cherished and honored all such as passed that way, or desired hos-pitality from him; and he gave many broad lands and rich gifts to the Priory of St. Mary's, which lay near his castle, and money and food to all pilgrims whatso-ever, who came to visit the Holy Well at Christmastide. Now the Holy Well flowed in the woods about two arrow flights from the priory gates, and was found by a holy hermit, many years agone, who by his prayers had obtained for it the gift of healing at Christmastide; and at that holy feast crowds of pilgrims came to pray before the shrine set up there by Sir Joce lyn's little daughter Gertrude.

For Sir Jocetyn had one child, only ten

years old, most fair and lovely to behold. She was a little, fragile, fairy thing; but flough so young and small, her heart was full of love to God and men, and her mind was ripened in wislom, for she had been from her cradle brought up by the gray-haired prior of St. Mary's and kept from all worldly ways and lore. A lovely and a touching sight it was to see Sir Jocelyn and his child, when they were together. The one so stern and dark, with deep glitaring and the state of tering eyes, and a mouth which seemed to tering eyes, and a mouth which seemed to condemn you when it spoke; the other so slight and frail, with dark deep eyes, like her father's, but floating with heavenly light; and long bright hair, neither curled nor straight, which threw a sunshine over her head. The high, pale brow of Sir Jocelyn always relaxed when he looked at Gertrude, and her joyous laugh was hushed, and her eyes filled with fervent love, when she looked up into his face; so that

they were really alike when together. In sooth, no one could ever behold Garrade de Stafford, or, as she was always called by all, "Our Lady's Child," without loving her; for though so small and light that the wind seemed to move her when it blew, she was strong and hardy, and spent all her time among the poor, when not with the aged prior, who trained and instructed her daily, and loved her with a love passing earthly a tion. By his direction Gertrude 2ion. By his direction Gertrude had begged and besought her father to let the priory church be rebuilt, and to bestow upon it a goodly chime of silver bells. She had petitioned as a birthday boon to have the old hospital refitted, where the poor Christmas pilgrims were lodged and fed by the monks; and she had of her own accord caused the carved cross to be set up at the Holy Well, and restored the stone basin in which it rose, and put up the image of our Blessed Lady and the Infant Saviour in the niche above, and trained it all over with ivy, and the dear passion flower, one for summer, but the other for Christmastime, which, as she said, ought like that to be ever green and fresh in our hearts

and memory. It was not Gertrude, however, who planted the glorious old holly-tree, which stood at the back of the well, and which time out of mind had hung its smooth, ahining, dark-green leaves, and garlands of scarlet berries over its clear, bubbling waters. No living man could remember that holly-tree smaller than it was now and no one could even guess when it was planted. Spring had come, and the violet and white wind flower had sprung up and died away around its pale twisted runk. Summer had come, and the green

foliage of the hoary caks had put the dusky wede of the old holly-tree to shame.
Autumn had come, and the flaunting summer leaves blushed and withered away, and fell in red and golden showers on the green turf, but the holly stood there the

Then the pilgrims appeared one by one, kneeling at the Holy Well, and the monks went forth daily to chaunt their office in the dell; and they humbly thanked Cod, while calling on all creatures to bless Him, for the ancient Christmastree, which rewhile calling on all creatures to bless Him, for the ancient Christmas-tree, which reminded them to rejoice most when the world is stern and cold. What are a few slight crosses to bear, when they thought of the Almighty God, come in very deed, and in the body of a little Child, for love of them? But do what she would, Gerandle when the country the complete the control of the con or them? But do what she would, Ger-trude could never persuade Sir Jocelyn to visit the Holy Well. He was proud and haughty, and so he desired to remain; he knew that many rich and noble person-ages had been converted at Christmastide by praying before the shrine, and that they had gone away and sold all that they had, and led henceforth a holy life, for the sake of the Child born in the stable; and he feared lest the waters might work some such desire in his heart, so that he must give up his worldly projects and

So many days rolled on, and Sir Jocelyn was gone away again to the wars, and spring, and summer, and autumn passed away; he seemed to have forgotten his Spring, and summer, and autumn passed away, and Gertrude prayed yet more earnestly for her father, and more with many tears besought the Blessed Virgin and the Child Jesus that he might be drawn from his evil ways, and become mild and peaceful, and like a Christian warrior. Spring, and summer, and autumn passed away, and winter and Christmastide drew near, with its holy recollections, its festival joys. There was killing of many oxen and sheep at the castle, and slain deer and woodland boars were brought in piles, and great loaves of bread and sacks of meal were heaped up high, but there was no feast that year; for Gertrude had ordered that all should be given freely to the poor. It was bitter cold, and the icicles hung down from the thatch of the cottagers' hut-, and they had little enough to keep them warm; they should be warmed and filled for the sake of the Infant Jesus, thought Gertrude; for her tears flowed fast when she thought of His suffering Childhood, and she knew that in cherishing the poor she was cherishing the Child of Bethlehem. Gertrude was a child herself, and she loved the Feast of Christmas above all the Feasts. She of Christmas above all the Feasts. She had ever prayed most fervently at the midnight Mass, when the lighted altar shone out more brightly (so she thought) from the gigantic crown she had decked for it from the old holly-tree. All the cottage children knelt that night round the high sltar dressed in white such was the high altar dressed in white, such was her childlike fancy, to pray for her dear father; and after Mass was done, much meal and wine was given away to all who needed it. For that night no one slept either in the Castle or at the Priory; but all kept holy watch the livelong night with the angelic hosts and the pious shepherds, while the triumphant song of joy was echoed far and wide through the Cannock Woods-"Christ our Lord is born-Come, let us adore Him!'

and had made his escape without money, without arms, and almost without clothes, hands: while above and around sounded by dropping himself down in the canal from the tower of his dungeon. crossed the seas in a fishing boat-had walked through England, begging here and there from castle or monastery, till he came upon his own lands; and this very came upon its own lands; and this very Christmas night had lost his way in Can-nock Woods, and, guided by the lamp which always burned before the image of our Blessed Lady, he came out at the Holy Well, faint and weary, and well nigh dead. Sir Jocelyn had never seen the dead. Sir Jocelyn had never seen the Holy Well, but when he reached the entrance to the narrow dell and looked lown its tufted and grassy banks, from which rose the hoary and time blanched stems of primeval oaks, shining white in the silvery moonlight—to the grey cross below, beneath which the waters bubbled clear and deep, though the icicles hung down all round the funged basin, while the dim boughs of the old holly-tree shone in the clear cold light, Sir Jocelyn knew the Holy Well of St. Mary's, as he had ever heard of it, and a mysterious awe seized his once proud heart, now softened by affliction and adversity. He knelt down at the edge of the basin, looked up at the image of our Lady and the Infant Jesus, and murmured: "O Mary, Mother! sests, and numbered: "O Mary, Mother! teach me how to pray, teach me what to do. Let me know the spirit of thy Son, that I may become like Him!" and then, worn out with weariness and hunger, he fell like one dead at the foct of the cross.

Was it a delusion? was it a dream? was it a vision that Sir Jocelyn then beheld? The woods of Cannock vanished, the murmuring of the waters no longer smote his ear. He was suddenly in a wide and laughing plain, under a cloudless southern sky. The sweet breath of flowers and perfumes floated on the gentle air, and the sound of festive music filled the mind with soft and overwhelming pleasure. In the middle of the plain lay a vast and shining camp, whose tents glittered with purple and gold, and rainbow hues, above which sparkling banners floated slowly in the breeze. Among the tents lav a count less host, of gorgeous aspect and gay deportment. Some had crowns on their heads; they wore rich silken robes and carried wreaths of flowers in their hands. Could they be soldiers? There was luxury, pride, and pleasure of every kind; but no armour could be seen. The lute and the viol, the goblet and the jewelled wine-cup, were there in profusion; but no weapons of defence, save in one corner a heap of rusted and broken arms, thrown by,

despised and neglected. One, who appeared to be the chief leader of this glittering host, came forth as if to bid Sir Jocelyn welcome, and proffered him a wreath of roses mixed with myrrh, such as he bore himself.

The knight was about to accept the first the contract of the contract o

while, unmoved and unchanged. But when the departing year bade the earth good-night, and the robin was come forth to cheer the misty solitude; when the hoar frost covered every leaf and spray with sparkling diamonds, and the ground was dressed in its winding sheet of snow, then did the ancient holly-tree lift up its head, and shake off the white burden from its armed hands, and crown itself with scarlet coronals of joy, as if to say to thoughtful ears—"the time is at hand—watch ye and pray—for the earth hath opened, and the Saviour shall spring forth and blossom for your salvation."

Then the pilgrims appeared one by one though as white as snow—and seemed to be often carried from place to place; many of the soldiers carried them on their shoulders, and those who did not do sc bore, instead, a rough and heavy cross, as if it were part of their daily exercise. At the foot of the mount these crosses were he foot of the mount these crosses were largest and heaviest; higher up, the path was easier, and there were resting places here and there. Sad and toilsome indeed was the first aspect of this host; and scattered here and there, and almost there, and almost alone, were they who were enrolled under the broad crimson cross, which seemed their only banner. Many aged men were there, walking heedfully, with folded hands as if in prayer; many young war-riors in bright steel armor, and sharp swords dyed in blood; many women of gentle form, and downcast eyes, bearing crosses with cheerful ease, and giving helr to the sick and aged, who were well night borne down with their load; many little children, meek-eyed, dove-like, with thorny chaplets in their young hands; many pilgrims, many monks, many priests were there, as well as kings, and nobles and learned men, though they could scarce be told among the toiling throng. A calm grey twilight, neither clear nor dark, shone over the mount : the scent of dark, shone over the mount; the scent of aromatic herbs was wafted from it; and at the top, which was very distant, and of a lovely blue, there shone through a faint and rosy cloud, the snow-white walls and towers of a glorious city, over which angels brooded in a dove-like calm. While Sir Jocelyn gazed on this vision with awe and yearning love, a young warrior came out from a group of two or three and approached him. He was clad in bright and shining armor from head to foot, save his head, which was only bound with a crown of thorns and reeds. His look was noble and stately, but full of meek humility. His broad shield was dented by severe encounters, a few drops of blood trickled from his left temple, his sword was stained with blood, but keen and polished as glass. A wide girdle con-fined his surcoat, which was white as spot-less snow with a broad crimson cross dyed on its breast. He held towards Sir Jocelyr a crown of twisted thorns like his own, and a polished sword and shield. On more glance the knight threw back on the army of the plain, and a dark and fearful sight met his view. Beneath the enained robes appeared the forms of savage and shameful beasts; the pride of their gay apparel had become hideous decay, their wreaths had become worms, their banquets corruption. Their chief

was no longer disguised: dark fires burned in his hollow eyes, and the scales of the O'd Dragon shone beneath his robes. Lurid flames issued from the robes. Lurid flames issued from the ground round the camp, and the music of the viols was changed into wailings of despair. Sir Jocelyn turned away in horror and affright, and gladly seized the thorny crown and arms. At that moment the toiling host grades and ment, the toiling hosts gathered round him with joyful songs, the little children clapped their hands, and the distant sound of peaceful bells was borne down the mount from the glorious city. He awoke; he started to his feet. It was not then Now it chanced that Sir Jocelyn had been made prisoner by the French armies, and had made his escape without receiving to the shrine; his own dear German without receiving the shrine; his own dear German without the shrine is the shrine with th THE RELATIONS OF F. of manners as full of generosity as they out the Christmas chaunt-"Christ our Lord is born—Come, let us adore Him!" and the Christmas bells rung through the were free from affectation; of conversafrosty air, bidding men come and worship their Lord. Sir Jocelyn rose up, and went into the Priory Church, where the great west door was flung open afar, to welcome the joyous tide who were pouring in. The knight and the noble, the young and the old, were there; and aged

"As Good as New."

"Favorite Prescription," and als

Mr. E. C. Riggins, Beamsville, writes

afraid he was in for another, when I re-

The Secret Out.

Bitters is that it acts upon the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, the skin and the blood;

removing obstructions and imparting health and vigor.

The secret of success of Burdock Blood

such happy results." Sold by I & Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

druggists.

widows, and lame, and poor, and little children with branches and ivy wreaths in their hands, all streaming in towards the lighted high altar, glittering beneath its gigantic holly crown. And holy priests were there, in snow-white, shining vest-ments, censing the altar while the sweet clouds rose up towards heaven. And holy chaunts arose, slow pealing through the roof, bearing the many voices of glad hearts before the throne of God. But Sir foreign or domestic, tremble! elyn cast himself down on his knees and wept aloud; and Gertrude, like a sweet angel, wept for joy; and the peo-ple with them wept glad tears as the old chaunt joyously continued—"Christ our Saviour is born—Come, let us adore

THE COMPACT OF HENRY, are the words used by a lady, who was at one time given up by the most eminent physicians, and left to die. Reduced to a with the charter of John, and with all the passions of the people! Our lives are at your service; but our liberties—we remere skeleton, pale and haggard, not able to leave her bed, from all those distressceived them from God, we will not resign them to man!" Here is another passage: ing diseases peculiar to suffering females, such as displacement, leucorrhoa, inflam-"What! Are you, with 3,000,000 men at your back, with charters in one hand and mation, etc., etc. She began taking Dr. arms in the other, afraid to say, 'We are a free people?' Are you—the greatest House of Commons that ever sat in Ireland, using the local treatments recommended by him, and is now, she says, "as good as new." Price reduced to one dollar. By that wants but this one act to equal that English House of Commons which passed the declaration—are you afraid to tell the British Parliament that you are a free people?" This is the immortal perora-"A customer who tried a bottle of North-rop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says his own words, 'It just seemed to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was tion: "I might, as a constituent, come to tion: "I might, as a constituent, come to your bar and demand my liberty. I do call upon you by the laws of the land, and their violation; by the instruction of eighteen centuries, by the arms, inspiration and providence of the present moment—tell us the will by which we shall go; assert the law of Ireland, declare the liberty of the land! I will not be commended this valuable medicine with Sold by Harkness

ANSWERED BY A PUBLIC LIE, in the shape of an amendment; nor, speaking for the subjects of freedom, am I to hear of faction. I wish for nothing but to breathe in this our island, in combut to breathe in this our island, in common with our fellow-subjects, the air of sam, the reliable throat and lung healer.

#### HENRY GRATTAN

liberty. I have no ambition unless it is to break your chain and contemplate your glory. I never will be satisfied as long as the meanest cottager in Ireland has a link of the British chain clanking to his rags. He may be naked, he shall not be in irons. And I do see the time to be near at hand. The spirit is gone forth, the declaration of right is planted and though great men BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF IRE LAND'S GREAT PATRIOT AND ORATOR. The best critics of eloquence have given to Henry Grattan a foremost rank among the oraters of all times. Says Lord Brougham, "His eloquence was of a very high order, all but of the very highest, and it was eminently original. It may be truly said that Dante himself never conjured up a striking, a pathetic or a part. truly said that Dante himself never conjured up a striking, a pathetic or an appropriate image in fewer words than Grattan employed to describe his relations toward Irish independence when, alluding to its use in 1782 and its fall twenty years later, he said: "I sat by its cradle—I followed its hearse." His reasoning was called "logic on fire." His style was elaborated with great care. His language is select. In the peroration of his great speech of April 19, 1780, (quoted hereafter), we have one of the best specimens in our language of that admirable adaptation of the sound to the sense which distion of the sound to the sense which distinguished the ancient orators. His appearance is thus described by Charles Phillips: "He was short in stature and unpreposessing in appearance. His arms were disproportionately long. His walk was a stride. With a person swinging like a pendulum, and an abstracted air, he seemed always in thought, and each thought provoked an attendant gesticula-tion." An engraving of him as he ap-

THE IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS when delivering his great speech for Irish rights, represents him with a well-formed head, regular and delicate features, small penetrating eyes and a firm mouth. Henry Grattan was born in Dublin, July 3, 1746. His father was an eminent barrister. His father was an eminent barrister. In 1763 he entered Trinity College, where he was distinguished for brilliancy of imagination and impetuosity of feeling. He was graduated with honor in 1767, when he repaired to London and began to study law. However, he much preferred litera-ture and politics. He became fascinated with the eloquence of Lord Chatham in Parliament, and now earnestly devoted himself to cultivating his own powers as a public speaker. In 1772 he returned to Ireland and was admitted to the bar. He became a member of the Irish Parliament and joined the ranks of the opposition. With others he extorted the measure of free trade from England, but he had a higher object in view. This was the com-plete independence of the Irish Parlia-ment. By the law of the time it was declared that Ireland was a subordinate and dependent kingdom; that the kings, lords and commons of England had power to make laws to bind Ireland; that

THE IRISH HOUSE OF LORDS THE IRISH HOUSE OF LORDS
had no jurisdiction, and that all the proceedings begun before that court were void. Mr. Grattan was determined to set this arbitrary act aside. He urged a declaration of right denying the claim of the British Parliament to make the laws of Ireland. His memorable speech, April 19, 1780, "was the most splendid piece of eloquence that had ever been heard in Ireland." The motion was defeated, but Grattan was henceforth looked upon as the destined deliverer of his country. His popularity was unbounded. Two years later he made another great speech, when later he made another great speech and the mouth of Leo: Petrus per Leonem locutus successor then, in the fifth one voice exclaimed, 'This is the faith of our fathers! This is the faith of our fathers! The mouth on the provided was the answer. The passage the student had been readi had no jurisdiction, and that all the pro-ceedings begun before that court were he was quite unwell. The motion passed acclamation. Mr. Fox soon after rought in a bill in the British Parliament for the repeal of the obnoxious act. In gratitude for his services, Ireland voted £100,000 to purchase Mr. Grattan an estate. He was opposed to the union with England, but it could not be prevented. In 1805 he became a member of the British Parliament. He was an ardent champion of Catholic emancipation. In 1819 went to London to present the Catho lic petition, and support it in Parliament. lowever, he was taken very ill, and it ecame impossible for him to carry out the last patriotic desire of his life. his private life," says Lord Brougham, "he was without a stain whether of temper or of principle; singularly amiable, as well as of unblemished purity in all

remain in the secular clergy, and there exercise the many gifts, particularly the talent of organization he possessed, for the good of others. How well he used the talent confided to him, his labors in tion as much seasoned with spirit and im-pregnated with knowledge as it was void of all harshness and gall." In his great speech of 1780 he thus spoke of the "spirit of the Irish nation:" "Where do you find New York, New Jersey and Baltimore still a nation who, upon whatever concerns the rights of mankind, expresses herself with attest, Seven years ago he died. I remember well his last conversation with me, a litmore truth or force—perspicuity or justice—not the tame unreality of the courtle before he lost consciousness. He had tier; not the vulgar ravings of the rabble, but the genuine speech of liberty, and the unsophisticated orations of a free nation. been talking of the dread respons that presses on the shoulders of a Bishop of the severe account to be rendered to the Supreme Judge, and the thought was suggested to him that God's mercy is above all His works. "Yes," he replied, "this reflection has often encouraged me. See her military ardor expressed, not in forty thousand men conducted by instinct, as they were raised by inspiration, but manifested in the zeal and promptitude of For, after all, humanly speaking, I could every member of the growing community Let corruption tremble! Let every enemy have had no reason to expect the gift of faith, considering my early associations and surroundings. And that our Lord called me to His Church and to His service, friends of liberty rejoice at these means f safety at this hour of redemption-an has always been to me a proof of His love and special mercy in my regard; of His enlightened sense of public right, a young appetite for freedom, a solid strength, and will to save me, because he brought me to the faith." And so the last conscious fire, which not only put a declaration right within your power, but put it out of your power to decline one! Eighteen centuries are at your bar. They stand thought, as far as I know, of the dear Arch bishop was kindred to that which sup-ported the great St. Teresa in her agony with "After all, O Lord, I die a child of the Church."

> of the body stimulates them to healthy action and restores health. It has effected many marvelous cures and for all Kidney diseases and other kindred troubles it an invaluable remedy. After Twenty-three Years Suffering. Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, was cured of scrofulous abscess that seventeen doc tors could not cure. Burdock Blood Bit. ters was the only successful remedy. It cures all impurities of the system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get

the genuine when purchasing.

Retter than Diamonds.

blood, tones up the system and by acting directly on the most important organs

If the lungs are obstructed by phlegm, caused by cold, do not wrack them by coughing, when the cough and soreness

It Should be Removed.

#### IRISH DISCONTENT.

BY CARDINAL NEWMAN.

The spirit is gone forth, the declaration of right is planted, and though great men shall fall off, yet the cause shall live; and though he who utters this shall die, yet the immortal fire shall outlast the humble

organ who conveys it, and the breath of liberty, like the word of the holy man, will not die with the prophet, but survive him." In his terrible invective against Mr. Flood, Oct. 28, 1783, he said: "Influence of the control of the

enced by place, or stang by disappointed ambition, we have seen you pursue a course of most manifest duplicity. You can be trusted by no men. The people cannot trust you, the ministers cannot trust you you have dealt out

trust you; you have dealt out
THE MOST IMPARTIAL TREACHERY
to both, and now you tell the nation she
was ruined by others when she was sold
by you. You fled from the mutiny bill—
you fled from the sugar bill—you fled
from the six months money bill. I therefore tell you in the face of the country,
before all the world and to your beard,
you are not an honest man." When his
daughter sought to persuade him not to go

daughter sought to persuade him not to go to the House in his feeble condition, he said to her: "My life—my love—God

gave me talents to be of use to my country, and if I lose my life in her service it is

a good death—it is a good death." He died on the next day, June 4, 1820, and was buried in Westminster Abbey with the highest honors. Walpole said of him:

I never knew a man whose patriotism

and love for his country seemed so completely to extinguish all private interests

and to induce him to look invariably and exclusively to the public good."

THE STORY OF ARCHBISHOP BAY.

LEY'S CONVERSION.

United States, on Nov. 13th. In alluding to the late Archbishop of Baltimore,

the Most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley

His Grace said :It is now about half a century since a

handsome young student in Middletown, Conn., poring over the acts of the Counci

of Chalcedon, in the well-stored library of a distinguished Episcopalian divine, sud-denly asked his preceptor the following question: "Doctor, are the acts of this Council authentic?" "Most assuredly,"

he would recognize the fact and relinquish his delusion. He went to Rome to

examine honestly for himself, and there he

was received into the Church, to become

later your eighth Archbishop.

He had large natural gifts, an unfailing

fund of humor, acute powers of observation, a rare acquaintance with books, and

a retentive memory. These qualities combined made him a delightful conver-

sationalist and a great favorite in society.

But back of all this was a deep and sin-

cere piety. Like St. Francis de Sales, his cherished patron, he longed for the peace-

fulness and privileges of a religious life. The week before he died, alluding to the subject, he said he was twice on the

An English visitor to Ireland, if he happens to be a Catholic, has in consequence a trial to sustain of his own of which the continental tourist has no experience from continental tourist has no experience from Austrian police, or Russian douane, or Turkish quarantine. He has turned his eyes to a country bound to him by the ties of a common faith: and, when he lands at Cork or Kingstown, he breathes more freely from the thought that he has left a Protestant people behind him, and is among his co-religionists. He has but this one imagination before his mind, that he is in the midst of those who will not despise him for his faith's sake, who name despise him for his faith's sake, who name the sacred names, and utter the same prayers, and use the same devotions, as he does himself; whose churches are the houses of his God, and whose numerous houses of his God, and whose numerous clergy are the physicians of the soul. He penetrates into the heart of the country; and he recognizes an innocence in the young face, and a piety and patience in the aged voice, which strikingly and sadly contrast with the habits of his own rural population. Scattered over these masses of peasantry, and peasants themselves, he hears of a number of lay persons who have dedicated themselves to a religious celibate, and who, by their superior celibate, and who, by their superior knowledge as well as sanctity, are the natural and ready guides of their humble brethren. He finds the population as munificent as it is pious, and doing greater works for God out of their poverty, than the rich and noble elsewhere accomplish in their abundance. He finds them charac terized by a love of kindred so tender and faithful, as to lead them, on their com-pulsory expatriation, to send back from their first earnings in another hemisphere incredible sums, with the purpose of bring-ing over to it those dear ones whom they have left in the old country. And he finds himself received with that warmth of hospitality which ever has been Ire-land's boast; and, as far as he is person-ally concerned, his blood is forgotten in One of the most eloquent sermons his baptism. How shall he not, under such circumstances, exult in his new friends, delivered thus far at the Baltimore Council was the eulogy pronounced by the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, at the Solemn Pontifical Mass of and feel words deficient to express both his deep reverence for their virtues, and his strong sympathies in their heavy Requiem for the deceased bishops of the

But, alas, feelings which are so just and

trials?

natural in themselves, which are so congruous in the breast of Frenchman or Italian, are impertinent in him. He does not at first recollect, as he ought to recollect, that he comes among the Irish people as a representative of persons, and actions, and catastrophes, which it is not pleasant to any one to think about; that he is responsible for the deeds of his fore-fathers, and of his contemporary Parlia-ments and Executive; that he is one of a ments and executive; that he is one of a strong, unscrupulous, tyrannous race, standing upon the soil of the injured. He does not bear in mind that it is as easy to forget injury as it is difficult to forget being injured. He does not admit, even in his imagination, the judgment and the sentence which the past history of Erin stervily representations. of Erin sternly pronounces upon him He has to be recalled to himself, and to be taught by what he hears around him, that an Englishman has no right to open his heart, and indulge his honest affecti owards the Irish race, as if nothing had happened between him and them. The voices, so full of blessings for their Maker and their own kindred, adopt a very different strain and cadence when the name of Eugland is mentioned; and, even when he is most warmly and gen-erously received by those whom he falls in with, he will be repudiated by those who are at a distance. Natural amiable-ness, religious principles, education, reading, knowledge of the world, and the charities of civilization, repress or eradicate these bitter feelings in the class in which he finds his friends; but, as to the The week before he died, alluding to the subject, he said he was twice on the point of becoming a religious—first in Rome, on the occasion of his reception into the Church, and next, shortly before receiving Ebiscopal consecration. In receiving Episcopal consecration. In both cases it was thought best he should are abominated; the news of her prosperity heard with disgust; the anticipa tion of her possible reverses nursed and cherished as the best of consolations. The success of France and Russia over her armies, of Yankee or Hindoo, is fervently desired as the first instalment of a debt accumulated through seven centuries; and that, even though those armies are in so large a proportion recruited from the Irish soil. If he ventures at least to ask for prayers for England, he receives one answer—a prayer that she may receive her due. It is as if the air rang with the old Jewish words, "O daughter of Baby-lon, blessed shall be he who shall repay thee as thou hast paid to us!"

### A Knowing Dog.

At a convent in France twenty poor eople were served with dinner at a giver ur every day. A dog belonging to the convent was always present at this meal watching for any scraps that might be thrown to him. The guests being very hungry themselves, and not very charita-able, the poor dog did little more than smell the food. Each pauper rang a bell, and his share was delivered to him through a small opening, so that neither giver nor receiver could see each other. One day the dog waited till all were served, when he took the rope in his mouth and rang the bell. The trick succeeded, and was repeated the next day with the same sucand of greater value than fine gold is a great tonic renovator like Kidney-Wort. It expels all poisonous humors from the ess. At length the cook, finding that twenty-one portions were doled out instead of twenty, determined to find out the thier, and at last the clever dog was detected. But when the monks heard the story, they rewarded the dog's ingenallowing him to ring the every day, and a mess of broken victuals was thenceforth served out to him in his

### A Human Barometer.

The man with rheumatism can feel the approach of bad weather in his aching joints. Hagyard's Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, aches, pains and injuries. Obstructions of the Stomach, Liver and

Bowels, are promptly removed National Pills.

To Our Readers.

If you suffer from headache, dizziness, back ache, biliousness or humors of the blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a guaranteed cure for all irregularities of blood, liver and kidneys.

#### Forever.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

Those we love truly never die, Though year by year the sad memorial wreath,
A ring and flowers, types of life and death,
Are laid upon their graves.

For death the pure life saves, And life all pure is love; and love can reach From heaven to earth, and nobler lessons teach Than those by mortals read.

Well blest is he who has a dear one dead A friend he has whose face will never A dear communion that will not grow strange; The anchor of a love is death.

The blessed sweetness of a loving breath Will reach our cheek all fresh through weary years. For her was died long since, ah! waste not She's hine unto the end.

That - God for one dead friend,
With face still radiant with the light of
trath,
Whose love comes laden with the scent of
worth. youth, Through twenty years of death.

#### PAGANISM AND INFIDELITY IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Catholic Review.

In a recent number of the Independent, Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Western New York, lifts his voice once more in a plea for what he calls a "Christian Alliance," and in an accompanying wail over the spiritual destitution prevailing throughout the length and breadth of his

Not only are there "professed pagens" —meaning the Onondaga Indians—fiving almost within sight of "Christian spires," but the state of the white population, whose father of the white population, whose fathers, fifty years ago, were good specimens of the various sorts of Protestant othodoxy, is such as to "shock and depress" the poetic bishop. He says that in many districts of Western New York,he finds the most abject religious ignorance and indifference hand in hand with the "most marvellous improvements as to dwellings, barns, farming instruments, and the general condition of tilled fields and grazing lands. But on Sundays you will find that the farmers and their families rarely go anywhere to worship God or to be instructed in their duty. Their chil-dren grow up with little religious instruc-tion. Over and over again I have found groups of well-dressed children having only the faintest ideas of religious truth. Among such children even the girls often use rude language, with no sense of guilt or shame. The fearful swearing of a little girl on her death-bed was spoken of by her attendants as proof of her 'smart-ness.' They laughed at it, with no thought of what it indicated. It is very common to find children who cannot say the Lord's Prayer. Thousands cannot repeat the Ten Commandments, and, since the Scriptures have been driven from the common schools, it is trightful to see into what

ing progress in some districts, in others "the increase of impiety and defiant infidelity is simply appalling. The most blasphemous publications are circulated; the most frightful atheism uttered and reported in newspapers. . Gross licentiousness abounds. It is not uncommon to see, in the railway carriages, girls and boys travelling tegether, without restraint or oversight, and from the language which invades one's ears it is obvithat the girls are not less degraded than the rough fellows who accompany them." And so on. One thinks of the disclosures of depravity which made decent people shudder about this time London" went up to heaven, and wonders by how much the state of things described perfect physical comfort and the enlight-enment afforded by the public schools, while in London it was the shames, the orrows, the miseries of the abject poor that were uncovered.

One feature they have in common, and that is one peculiar to the decay of Protestant civilization—almost absolute ignorance of the Christian doctrine and revelation. Considering that Dr. Coxe thinks that the chief hope of remedying this state of things is to be found in a "Christian Alliance," not of Churches, but of individuals, agreeing to accept the Apostles' Creed, either as a "formula of profession," or, not to be too exigent on weak believers, as "a hymn of devotion," and coming together occasionally to dis-"inter-denominational subjects" and make "comparison of dogmas," it is rather disheartening to find that the beginning of utter decadence in the districts he is talking about was generally an attempt on the part of different denominations to the part of different denominations to unite their forces—not on the basis, it is to be presumed, of common dogmas, but simply of common "Christian feeling." No sooner were they thus united and a "Union House" built for all orthodox ministers to discourse in as time and occasion served, than straightway they fell out again, each handful built anew its experiment of starving out a minister, and finally went back into the spiritual chaos in which they are now.

Of course, in opening his mind thus freely, Dr. Coxe has been troubled all the while with the fear of what his "Romish while with the fear of what his "Romish brethren" will say about it. Whatever they say, he declares he has an over-whelming answer ready in the asseveration that "all the divisions of Christendom are historically traceable to the Papacy" and to the naughty Roman court, which "would not reform itself in response to the outeries of its own councils and millions of its people." Besides, "are Mexico and Brazil fairer examples of Christianity than our own country?"
"You're another," is practically what that comes to. Now, it is true that there are comes to. Now, it is true that there are crying scandals in some of the South American States—nobody denies it, everybody deplores it, and efforts are made and will continue to be made to reform them.

races, living under an Equatorial sun, and that of New York State Yakees near the Canada line, can hardly be judged by the same standard of temptation and resistance. The point is, that howhere in Catholic lands is there ignorance of the Christian doctrines, produced, as the ignorance Dr. Coxe speaks of has been Cathone lands is there ignorance of the Christian doctrines, produced, as the ignorance Dr. Coxe speaks of has been produced, by a gradual obliteration of all faith in revelation. The faith is taught, it is learned, it is kept alive by devotional practices, even when its practical effect on conduct seems almost null. It is possible to rouse to compunction and to reform a human creature who has an intellectual conviction that he is a responsible being, bearing the image of his Maker in his soul; who believes himself differentiated from the beasts by something more than a keener sort of intelligence; who knows that the incarnate God died for him and that He will one day judge him. These are the things which have grown faint in the minds of the Protestant American generation which is now in its prime or past it, and that have not been inculcated on those of the generation which is pushing them from the stage. Dr. Coxe is witness. Great sins require great expiations and great examples, which is why, perhaps, the canonized saints of South

But the moral condition of hot blooded

America have for the most part been models, not merely of austerity, but of the most appalling corporal penance. The life of ease and luxury and soft excess which their climate naturally engenders, they have endeavored to combat by excesses in the opposite extreme, by a sort of instinct like that which peopled the Thebaid with anchorites and solitaries when the old world had lost itself in lux-ury. But for sins like those which are making the descendants of Puritans and Quakers and Presbyterians mere soulless

Quakers and Presbyterians mere soulless pagans, adoring nothing but wealth and unideal comfort, no "Christian Alliance" but one which is built on the solid rock of Christian dogma—one, unchangeable, eternal, preaching the old Gospel in its entirety, promising the old rewards, threatening the old punishments, daring all things, enduring all things rather than abate one iota of the faith whish was committed to it as a trust and not as a committed to it as a trust and not as a thing to be experimented with, will ever provide a real remedy. We recommend Dr. Coxe to think about it. For a man who thinks a good deal he has an aston-ishing facility for thinking to small pur-

GATORY.

DEVOTION TO THE SOULS IN PUR-(From the Ave Maria.) The Venerable Anna Maria Taigi, who The veneracie anna mana laigi, who died in Rome in the beginning of this century (1837), was celebrated for her great piety, good works, visions, and prophecies. She tenderly cherished the holy couls of purestary on account of their

souls of purgatory on account of their great pains, frequent abandonment and forgetfulness by the living, and their selfpelplessness. The prayers she offered and the penances and expiatory works she performed for their relief were unceasing. ignorance of the Bible our youth have drifted." Having learned from our Lord that the Nor is this state of things growing betway of the Cross is especially agreeable to Him, she often practised that devotion in ter with time; although this intelligent observer finds some obvious and gratify the cemeteries of Rome in all her greatest needs, spiritual and temporal, and in behalf of the dead; and several times she,

and other to whom she counselled the ame, felt the happy effects of this charity, for themselves, their children and rela-tives, in various circumstances of life. Our Lord often permitted the souls that had been freed through her assistance to come and thank her before taking their flight to heaven; which visits caused her inexpressible consolation.

One day she wished to receive Holy

Communion at St. John Latern for a departed soul which had been recommended disclosures of depravity which made to her, and whose extreme sufferings in decent people shudder about this time purgatory she had seen. During the first last year, when the "Bitter Cry of Outcast Mass she suffered much, both in body and soul ; nevertheless she did not cease prayby how much the state of things described by Dr. Coxe as falling within his own observation is worse than what was displayed when the metaphorical lifting of roofs and unveiling of moral cesspools went on across the water. That it is worse seems clear from the fact that here ignorance concerning Christianity, and indecency as to life and morals co-exist with perfect physical comfort and the enlightto your prayers, I am going to be happy

for all eternity."

"Often did I accompany my pious
mother to the cemetery, "said Sophia (Anna
Maria's eldest daughter); "for she made Maria's eldest daughter); "for she made those visits forty consecutive days, and in all kinds of weather, in every season, yet always barefoot, in spite of sun or rain, cold or mud. She would say three Requiems and a prayer on each of the three hundred tombs. While my mother was thus praying, I used to walk about the cemetery to perform the Way of the Care. thus praying, I used to walk about the cemetery, to perform the Way of the Cross, and then go and wait for her in the chapel. She used strongly to urge others to be devout to the souls in purgatory, particularly the souls of priests, and to have Masses said for them, or to assist at Holy Mass and offer it for them, and to say a hundred Requiems in their behalf daily, caying that this devotion would preserve saying that this devotion would preserve hem and their familes from many misfortunes.

### Dairymen Getting Rich.

Progressive dairymen who are only satisfied with the best results, are adding to their wealth and conferring a benefit on society by the rapid improvements they are making in the art of butter making. This class use Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color, and know yactual test that it fills every claim made

for it. A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes: "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended Dr. Thomas Exceeded On-for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value." Beware of Electric or Electron Oils, as they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Freeman's Worm Powders destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes: "I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year.

A clear head is indicative of good health and regular habits. When the body feels heavy and languid, and the mind works sluggishly, Ayer's Catharatic Pills will wonderfully assist to a recovery of physical buoyancy and mental vigor. The constipated should use them.

#### GLOUCESTER STREET CONVENT.

RECEPTION TO THE SUPERIORESS-GENERAL in Canada by the Venerable Mother Margaret Burgeoys, about two hundred and fifty years ago, accompanied by Reverend Sister St. Alphonsus, arrived in this city from the "mother-house" in Montreal Thursday, and on yesterday she was accorded a "reception" by the nuns and pupils of the Gloucester street Convent. Mother St. Bernard has been for a long period of time actively engaged in the period of time actively engaged in the government of the important religious teaching Order of which she is now, and has been for many years, Superioress-General. Already, for some years past the allotted "three score and ten," she is still active of body and mind, as witness her present visit of friendship to her spiritual daughter, the Rev. Mother St. Cecilia who, as already announced, has been seriously ill. The Order numbers about one thousand who are following their vocation in the various "missions" extending from Prince Edward Island in the far East of the Dominion, to Chicago in the Western States. Great, therefore, was the desire States. Great, therefore, was the desire of the pupils—numbering about two hundred and fifty—who were assembled in the Distribution hall, to lay eyes upon that "Mother general," of whom they had been hearing so much. Owing to the continued indisposition of their own good Mother Superiorss, the general were Mother Superioress, the ceremonies were confined to the presentation of addresses in English and French, the former being read by Miss Richardson and the latter by Miss Bauset, and the singing of the "Magnificat" in thanksgiving for the re-Mother Superioress, the ceremonies were covery of their own good mother. To the addresses the Reverend Superioress-General replied, expressing the satisfaction she felt at being amongst her young friends and at the good report she had had of them from their teachers. She then visited the different classes, saying kind words of encouragement to each of the pupils in turn. It is understood that the estimable lady will not return to Mon-treal before Tuesday.—Ottawa Sun.

#### DID HE SAY IT?

TO LAFAYETTE.

"If ever the liberties of the country are destroyed, it will be by Romish priests."-Lafayette.
Cardinal Newman, in one of his lec-

tures, tells an amusing story which is ap-plicable to the case in hand. There was an old priest, not very learned, who lived an old priest, not very learned, who lived in an obscure part of the country, and who, from long isolation, had grown accustomed to do things according to his own notions of piety. A new Bishop was appointed over the diocese; he was young and stirring; and, on his visitation to the town in which the old priest lived, he was on the alert to discover anything wrong the enclosed resolution was carried unanimously, and as chairman of the meeting, I was requested to forward the same to you.

In complying with the wish of the meeting, I beg to convey to you the unfeigned regard manifested by all present for the town in which the old priest lived, he was on the alert to discover anything wrong the enclosed resolution was carried unanimously, and as chairman of the meeting, I was requested to forward the same to you. town in which the old priest lived, he was on the alert to discover anything wrong and to correct it. Among other things he found that the priest had got into the habit of using the word "mumpsimus" in the service. He remonstrated with him. "Sumpsimus," not "mumpsimus," he cried. It was the last straw on the temper oried. It was the last straw on the temper of the priest. "I have been saying 'mump-simus' all my life," he retorted, "and it is better than your 'sumpsimus.' I'll stick to the old word; none of your new-fangled doings for an old man like me."

So it is with our friends of the different So it is with our friends of the different They dearly love.

Protestant persuasions. They dearly love Protestant persuasions. They dearly love their "mumpsimus," and it is hard to teach old dogs new tricks. For the last six months they have been repeating, with interesting variations, the text at the head of this article. We feel considerable the text at the head of this article. We feel considerable to the text at the head of this article. We feel considerable the text at the head of this article. We feel considerable the text at the head of this article. We feel considerable the text at the head of this article. We feel considerable the text at the head of this article. We feel considerable the text at the head of this article, where the text at the head of this article, we feel considerable the text at the head of this article. head of this article. We feel considerable satisfaction in being able to give them the Deeply sympathizing with you in your correct and authentic version, and in addition to tell them where it originated. addition to tell them where it originated. In October, 1836, Professor Samuel F. Morse edited and published a book called the "Confessions," and of the "Maria Monk's Awful Disclosures" pattern; and he put upon the title page, as a sort of motto, the above choice sentence, for the writing of which, purely from a grammatical point of view, Lafayette would have got soundly whipped when he was "My Mother's been Praying for Me." have got soundly whipped when he was no more than ten years old.

Now, we make the following assertions, and we can prove them: 1. The Cincinnati Enquirer and several other American journals published extracts from a letter of General Lafayette's repudiating the sentiments ascribed to him. The professor refused to give the name of the apostate French priest whom he mentioned as one of his authorities. 3. At the very time Lafayette is represented as saying this Lafayette is represented as saying this latest the sentiments above the foaming waters. Now, we make the following assertions, and we can prove them: 1. The Cincin-Lafayette is represented as saying this (1832) he was speaking in the French Chamber against the expulsion of certain English monks who had entered among the Trappists at Melleray, and he used the United States as an illustration of the little danger a free government was in on the control of the montant the control of the montant the other mentions of the little danger a free government was in on the control of the montant the other mentions of the montant the montant that the montant the mon the United States as an illustration of the little danger a free government was in on account of priests. 4. He had a chapel in his chateau. 5. The professor claimed that he had a letter from Lafayette expressing the sentiment, and that they were in close correspondence for a long while: pressing the sentiment, and that they were in close correspondence for a long while; in close correspondence for a long while; but in the twelve large volumes of Lafayette's letters, published after his death, there is not a line to indicate that he was ever conscious of the professor's existence. Is not this enough to vindicate the memory of the hero of the two worlds (pace Carlyle) from the calumny sought to be east upon it? We fear not—for certain persons. Rome must be painted black, howsoever white she be; the heirs of the Protestant tradition are too fond of repeating their dear old "mumpsimus,"

### "It Knocks the Spots,"

-Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

and they will continue to do it to the end.

and everything in the nature of erup-tions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, scrofulous humors, and incipient consumption, which is nothing more nor less than scro-fula of the lungs, completely out of the system. It stimulates and invigorates the system. It stimulates and invigorates the hver, tones up the stomach, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, and builds up the weak places of the body. It is a purely vegetable compound, and will do more than is claimed for it. We refer to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

A clear head is indicative of good

#### DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED IRISHMAN.

(Taken from the Sidney Express, N. S. Wales.) The demise of a true Catholic and a thorough Irishman, Christopher John Nugent Dease, at Kempsey, Maclay River, on Friday, 25th ultimo, caused wide regret throughout many parts of the colony outside the locality where for ten years he lavishly expended the resources of a cultured mind and a genial disposition.

The late Mr. Dease belonged to a family, especially on the maternal side, which gave statesmen and warriors to the principal countries of Europe. The records of

pal countries of Europe. The records of their fame can be found in the archives of France, Austria, and Spain, while the Deases of Turbotstown, allied with the ennobled house of Fingal, have been amongst the most patriotic of the Irish gentry. The subject of these sympathetic remarks was a man of infinite honor. His geniality was inexhaustible, while his ex-perience of the best society in many lands made him a brilliant raconteur.

His mind was a treasury of exquisite anecdote and jeux d'esprit; but, better than all, he was (politically) a real follower of the great O'Connell, breathing all that tribune's ardors of hope for the regeneration of his country, and the full possession of liberty of conscience. With all Mr. Desse's intensity of religious feeling, he was amongst the most tolerant of mortals, a fact he demonstrated in the conduct of his journal-the "Maclay Herald"-in the columns of which he reflected the serene brightness of his mind and geniality of disposition. Notwithstanding physical disabilities, consequent on a fall from his horse some twelve years ago, he became a moving spirit and a shining light on both banks of the Maclay; and it is to his enlightened zeal the public are mainly indebted for the reformatory prison and promised harbor of refuge at Trial Bay. Those who knew him best are not likely to neglect a profound expression of sym-pathy towards those who are bereaved by his death—to wit, his wife and children. From the fulness of the heart, thousands of his co-religionists have already besought the Father of Mercy to shed perpetual

light upon his soul.

We take from the Sidney, N. S. W. Express the following letter forwarded to Mrs. Dease by the chairman of the meeting:-

#### Yarravel, Macleay River.

DEAR MADAM,—At a public meeting held at West Kempsey on Saturday, 2nd inst., for the purpose of considering the desirability of erecting a monument to the memory of the late C. J. N. Dease, Esq.,

this opportunity to express the high consideration I entertain personally for the character, as well as for the eminent public services rendered to this district by your late husband, and for which services the people are pre-eminently indebted to him. My admiration of his kind, generous,

loss, allow me to subscribe myself, Yours very sincerely, F. GOULBURN PANTON.

# would "My Mother's been Praying for Me."

waters.

The life-boats were away rescuing

few minutes hauled on to the beach, th apparently lifeless body of a sailor boy. Trained and tender hands worked, and in short time he became conscious.

With amazement he gazed around on the crowd of kind and sympathizing friends. He looked up into the weather-beaten face of the old fisherman near him and asked :

"Where am I?" "Thou art safe, my lad." "Where's the cap'n ?"
"Drowned, my lad."

'The mate, then ?" "He's drowned, too." The crew ?"

"They are all lost, my lad; thou art the The yare an lost, my lad; thou art the only one saved."

The boy stood overwhelmed for a few moments, then he raised both his hands, and cried in a loud voice: "My mother's

been praying for me! my mother's been praying for me!" and then he dropped on his knees on the wet sand, and hid his sobbing face in his hands.

Hundreds heard that day this tribute to a mother's love, and to God's faithfulness

in listening to a mother's prayers.

# IT LEADS ALL.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

SCROFULA ing taint of Serofula about you, dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitution of serofula average in the system.

For constitutional or scrofulous charrh, CATARRH Aven's Sarsapanilla is the numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening oder of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

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

White age of two years one of Sores my children was terribly afflicte with ulcerous running sores on if face and neck. At the same time its eye were swollen, much inflamed, and very sor were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.

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

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

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#### PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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

thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

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

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

Terms to sajithe difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the institution. Institution.

For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF UNVENT OF OUR LADY OF
Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies
who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is
paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st.
Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For
further particulars apply to Mother SuPERIOR, Box 303.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant. y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimen. tal as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency. Board and the tition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Frivate room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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RUPERIOR.

48.1v

VRSULINE ACADEMY, CHATline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful inforsation, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chentile,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge
Board and fuition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Superior.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGES.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum For full particulars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connoe. 46-1v dent.

### 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 7.39. All members are requested to be present. C. A. Sippi, President. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT 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 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX. WILSON, Pres., C. HEVEY, Rec. Sec.

### Professional.

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Dryness of the Skin. Dropsy. Dimness of Vision Jaundice. Salt Rheum.
Rystrelas. Scrofula. Fluttering of the Heart. Norvousness and General
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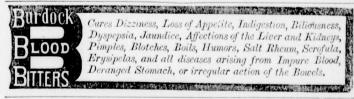
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Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, BLOOD Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels. 

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Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS, y invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless

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Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King.

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### Catholic Record LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1884.

THE PARTING SCENES.

On Sunday, Dec. 7th., terminated the third Plenary Council of Baltimore. The scenes at the closing were most impressive Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop of Petra, i. p. i., coadjutor of New York. Bishop Spalding, of Pecria, preached the sermon. The discourse was, needless to say, a most able one. Speaking of the deliberations of the fathers of the Council he said :

"They have laid down laws for the guidance of societies which co-operate with the church, and have sought to know what is for good and what for harm in the church. Their deliberation we been conducted with dignity and out restriction. It is not possible to realize what has been done for the shurch in this country during the last 100 years, but 1000 years from now men can look back on the triumphs which have been achieved through all eclipses and shadows and doubts and storms and uncertainties and inimical tradition and unfavorable public opinion. They have laid low all disorder, rebellion and schism; they have gathered together many forces and many tongues, and, while banishing their defects, have preserved their vir-tues, and throughout all, the church has shown that her forces, like those of nature, are indestructible, and bring life from death, and beauty and harmony from chaos

At the close of the sermon the vest-

ments of the prelates and priests were

changed from white to those of a red color, symbolic of the tongues of fire which descended on the apostles on the day of Pentecost. The Apostolic Delegate, attended by his deacons of honor, took a seat at the entrance of the sancmary while the vestments were being changed, and a number of hymns and psalms were sung and prayers entoned. Then the Apostolic Delegate took his seat on the altar steps with Bishop Kane, of Wheeling, at his right, Bishop Janssens, of Natchez, at his left. The last solemn session of the council then spened. Monsignor Corcoran read the chapters of the decrees passed during the past week, and they were formally adopted. When this was over, the pens and ink with which the bishops and officers were to sign their names in testimony of the genuineness of the decrees were placed on the altar. The apostolic delegate was the first to sign his name. followed by Archbishops Kenrick and Alemany and all the other archbishops except Archbishop Riordan, who was hops and abbots, and lastly the officers of the council, the Rev. George W. Devine being the last to sign. After all prelates were again seated, Archbishop Kenrick went up to the apostolic delegate and they exchanged the kiss of peace. The Arch. bishop then stood to one side and Archbishop Alemany similarly saluted the spostolic delegate, and after exchanging the kiss with Archbishop Kenrick, took his place at his side. Thus each preate saluted the apostolic delegate, and passing along the line, saluted each of the prelates as he passed, and then took his place at the end of the line, which extended through the sanctuary, down a part of the centre aisle, and back again into the sanctuary before the ceremony was completed. The kiss of peace is given simply by the two prelates placing their heads close together and whispering the Latin words Pax tecum to each

When this solemn and impressive peremony had been concluded, the Most Lev. Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, advanced to the front of the altar and, in woice filled with emotion, said :

other.

"It has fallen to my lot to be the oldest bishop in this council, the arrangements and preparations for which, it is needless to say, caused great anxiety, care and labor for the apostolic delegate who presided over its deliberations. Therefore I return him thanks on be half of its members. It is many year since I stood in this edifice as a specta-tor at the opening of the first plenary What struck me most the was that, in the comparatively small number of ecclesiastics present, thirteen different nationalities were represented, all united together for one purpose. He then, in contrasting that council with the one just closed, spoke at length of the progress of the church in the past and her bright prospects for the tuture. Then turning to the apostolic delegate he said: "At the next plenary council, ahould God prolong your days, you will miss many of those who are with you mow, and you will think of them as we then dealt with the contention that the

now think of those who have passed away since the second plenary council."
The feeble old man was obliged to stop frequently in the delivery of his short address through the infirmities of age, and at its close went with uncertain and at its close went with uncertain steps back to his seat among the arch-bishops. The Te Deum was sung by the choir, closing prayer recited, the papal benediction pronounced by the most reverend spostolic delegate, and the third plenary council ended.

A PLEASING VISIT.

On Friday last His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, accompanied by his secretary the Rev. Father Murphy, arrived from Toronto, where he had taken part in the celebration of the silver jubilee of Archbishop Lynch, on a visit to His Lordship the Bishop of London. On the same evening both prelates assisted at an entertainment organized in honor of His Grace of Halifax by the ladies of the Sacred Heart Academy. We need not, we feel sure, advert to the good taste, the musical and elocutionary skill, and the marked absence of useless display, characteristic of every portion of this most enjoyable evening's entertainment. One of its marked features was an exquisite rendition of Dr. O'Brien's Canadian national hymn, published some weeks ago in the RECORD. This hymn, whose patrotic strains have, wherever heard, aroused in every Canadian heart a feeling as well of heartfelt love for the land we live in, as of laudable pride in her free institutions and glorious promise, was first sung on Thanksgiving day at an entertainment given at Mount St. Vincent, one of the leading educational establishments of Nova Scotia. These lines breathe the spirit of loftiest patriotism:

The charm of Spring some Empires boast; Is summer's light some shine; But Autumn of the world—its host Of garnered fruit—is thine; With thee shall end the human race, With thee earth's form and dowers, The failing sun shall glid thy face, Sweet Canada of ears,

Let other nations sing the past,
And ancient glories dead,
Their sons their giance must backward cast,
While ours shall look ahead,
Republics rot, and Kingdoms fall,
Time other States devours,
But thou shalt spread Time's funeral pall,
Sweet Canada of ours.

It was well remarked when these line appeared that if one Archbishop of Halifax, a man brilliantly gifted and great in his way, gave material aid to the cause of Confederation, giving it frankly as a statesman and a churchman, though bringing no personal pressure to bear on his people, it is fitting that another, not less gifted, perhaps with a greater refinement of true culture, should sing the hopes entertained by every patriot in these graceful strains. On Saturday His Grace visited the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum and had an opportunity of seeing the sights that London can show at this inclement season of the year.

In Saturday's Advertiser appeared a notice that the Rev. Father Murphy would preach at St. Peter's Cathedral at High Mass on Sunday, and that His Grace the Archbishop would occupy the pulpit on Sunday evening. The effect of this announcement was to draw to the Cathedral church two of the largest congregations that have tion. The rev. gentleman has a clear and forcible delivery and reasons with great closeness and effect. He took for his text the words: "Thou art all fair and there is not a stain in thee." (Canticles iv 7.) He said that the Church was now engaged in celebrating the octave of the festival of the Immaculate Conception, a solemnity dear to every Catholic heart. By the Immaculate Conception was not meant, as some outside the fold thought, the birth of Mary without sin. Hers was a greater privil-Jeremias and St. John the Baptist, who were sanctified in the maternal womb. What we mean by the Immaculate Con. ception is that the blessed soul of the Holy Virgin in being united to the body, at the very first moment of its infusion thereunto, was, by virtue of the sanctifying grace in which it was created, entirely preserved from contracting the least shade of original sin. This doctrine was always believed and held in the Pius IX. of happy memory, proclaimed dogma of faith in the year 1854. The Holy Father then declared to world that far before all angelic spirits and all the Virgin Mother with the abundance of and perfect should bear before her that than which, under God, none greater is understood and which, except God, no one can reach, even in thought. He becoming that she should shine, always adorned with the splendor of the most perfect holiness, and, free even from the stain of original sin, she should have the most complete triumph over the

doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was contrary to sound reason and antiscriptural. He asked if it was credible the coming of Christ looked forward with that God would have permitted her to so much eagerness to the advent of a be defiled by sin who was to receive in Great Teacher, so in the present day they her womb His own Eternal Son, the object of all the prophecies, the Hope of nations, the Desired of the Eternal Hills, the Redeemer of mankind? Could it be held that it was beyond his power to exempt from the common law of sin. the creature so privileged, whom he loved with a special predilection and distinguished so far as to make her the instrument of our redemption? Now, if God could do this, and that it became his dignity to do it, can there be any difficulty in admitting that by applying to the Blessed Virgin by anticipation the merits of the passion and death of his beloved Son, he exempted her from the necessity of being, even for one instant, the slave of sin? Can it be maintained that He did not bestow on Mary a greater privilege than that which was granted to Jeremiah and St. John the Baptist?

The doctrine of the Immaculate Con ception was far from being anti-scriptural, In the beginning, when God, cursing the angel of darkness figured by the serpent, pronounced the remarkable words found in the third chapter of Genesis, "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed: she shall crush thy head and thou shalt lie in wait for her heel." What other signification could those words have but that Mary should never be subjected to the empire of Satan? In other words, if she had contracted original sin, how would that perpetual enmity be verified which was put between her and the devil, so as to secure her from every assault of the latter? The sacred interpreters have no doubt that this refers to Mary; on the contrary, they affirm it with one accord that by the woman is specially designated the Blessed Virgin Mary, who, bringing forth Christ for us, as she became the most pure Eve, that is, mother of the living, so she did crush the head and overthrow the power of this serpent, The rev. gentleman then spoke of the mission of the Angel Gabriel to Mary. The angel had been charged even by God Himself with the special mission to the Virgin, and he addressed her "Hail. full of grace, the Lord is with thee: Blessed art thou amongst women.' This divine message proved that Mary was the child of grace and predilection amongst womankind. He urged on his hearers the duty of doing honor to the Divine Mother, by cultivating a special devotion to her, and seeking her intercession at all times. By this means they would vanquish sin, and live in the peace of God not only here but forever hereafter.

In the evening at Vespers the church

was truly, as stated by a city contempor-

ary, filled to overflowing. His Lordship the Bishop of London presided at the throne, assisted by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere and Father Coffey, the Rev. Father Walsh celebrating Vespers. After the Magnificat, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien ascended the pulpit. He took for his text the for many months filled its walls. words, "Now, when John had heard in fervid appeal to his hearers to keep and the Province by the Bishops of Ontario, The Rev. Father Murphy preached on prison the works of Christ, sending two guard their faith, to transmit it unsultied with His Grace the Archbishop of Torthe doctrine of the Immaculate Concep. of his disciples, they said to Him: art thou he that art to come, or look we for another? And Jesus making answer, said to them : go and relate to John what you have heard and seen: the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed the deaf hear, the dead rise again, the poor have the gospel preached to them. And blessed is he that shall not be scandalized in me." Math. xi 2 6. His Grace said that from these words they could learn that John the Baptist, who had come to prepare the way for the Lord, being then in prison, and hearing of the great ege than even that which was granted to works that Jesus Christ was preforming, sent two of his disciples to ask him: "Art thou He that is to come, or do we look for another ?" John himself had no doubt who our Divine Saviour was, bu for the good of his disciples themselves, and of others, he sent them, that they might themselves see that Christ was the expected of nations. They asked the question as directed by their master, and received a reply of a significant character. Jesus said to them: "Go and Church of God, and was finally, by Pope relate to John what you have heard and seen. The blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead rise again, the poor have the gospel preached to them. And blessed is he that shall not be scandalized in me." saints God so wonderfully endowed His Christ, instead of proclaiming his divinity and his mission in speech, pointed to all heavenly gifts, drawn from the treas- his works as proof of both. Nothing ure of divinity, that she might be ever could be clearer than this fact, that at the free from every stain of sin, and all fair very time of Our Saviour's coming all mankind was looking for a Great plenitude of innocence and holiness Teacher who was to come to enlighten and save them. From the writings of pagan authors it is evident that everywhere did this expectation exist. Among defined and declared that it was most the Jews particularly was there a general longing and looking for the Messiah. Hence the terms in which the question put by the disciples of John was couched: "Art thou He that is to come, or look we for another ?" Christ answered : "See what is done by me, be-

hold my works, are not these the works

cent, Castleknock. Here he made rapid save all nations." Now, as men before believed that there was something beyond that which they could see with their eyes, something beyond human comprehension. It was a strange fact, but nevertheless a fact, which every day fell under their observation, that men are more easily imposed on in matters of religious belief than in anything else. Men who would, without hesitation. accept scientific facts and deductions, often disbelieve religious truths as well established as these facts or deductions, or would need explanation or modification of supernatural truths more immoveable and unchangeable than the results of scientific principles, however clear. Our divine Saviour had said that while heaven and earth shall pass away, His Word shall not pass away. Now, what was His Word? All power, said he, is given to me in heaven and on earth. Going, therefore, teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world, Could anything be clearer? Our Blessed Lord tells his apostles to preach the gospel to every creature, to teach all He Himself had taught them. He makes it a duty upon all to hear them, declaring that He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be condemned, and promising that He would be with them till the consummation of the world. Christ then established a teaching body to continue his mission till the end of time. The apostles were not to live forever, but their mission, which was that of Christ, was to endure forever, through the instrumentality of themselves and

of their successors. The teaching body founded by Christ lives to-day. There are extant the writings of holy men, followers of Christ, who lived in the ages next succeeding that of the apostles. And the fact was that any Catholic bishop or priest might preach the very same doctrine taught by those writers, they might ascend their pulpits and use the words of these first expounders of holy faith to teach their people. No other minister, no representative of any other denomination, could do this, nay, could dare do it. There was an un broken chain of succession as to author ity and as to teaching, from the apostolic times to the present days, but only in the Holy Catholic Church. The Church taught the self-same truths proclaimed to all nations by the apostles. Upon the profession of these truths and their reduction to practice depended the salvation of man. Faith was not of man, it came from God. It was God's greatest gift, and should be cherished as such by all children of God. It was not difficult to make shipwreck of one's faith Abandonment of God's holy law. disobedience to his commandments, the works of the flesh, all lead to the loss of faith. His Grace made a and unchanged to their children. It was their protection in this life and their passport to eternal happiness.

His Grace's sermon was one of the most eloquent and convincing ever heard by a London audience, and produced a profound and salutary impression.

The Catholic people of London feel grateful to their own worthy Bishop for procuring them the favor and privilege of this valued instruction. Its memory will long remain green in the hearts of the congregation of his cathedral church. His Grace the Archbishop left on Monday for home, accompanied by the good wishes and earnest prayers of the clergy and faithful of the Forest City.

THE SILVER JUBILEE.

We stated in our last that the celebration of the silver jubilee of His Grace the Archbishop was the most magnificent affair of the kind ever witnessed in Canada. And so it was. The Catholics of two great nations vied with each other in doing honor to a prelate who has himself done honor to Holy Church and great good to his fellow-men. Never before did Toronto witness such a gathering of distinguished churchmen from every portion of the American continent. Never were Canadian public men of every shade of political thought so thoroughly agreed as to the propriety of paying s united tribute of respect to one who whether as churchman or citizen, has never failed to do his duty by the land of his adoption. Archbishop Lynch County was born near Clones, Monaghan, Ireland, February 6th, 1816 He has consequently almost completed his sixty-ninth year. In his early youth he evinced a remarkably pious disposi tion and his parents from the very first intended him for the church. He was Carmelite Brothers at Clondulkin, where he began his classical studies. Before, however, he had attained his twentieth St. Peter's Cathedral on Monday last,

progress and won general esteem for earning and piety. Here too he might have remained beloved and honored, but he had long yearned for the life of a missionary. With this object in view he left St. Vincents for the house of the congregation of the Lazarists in Paris. In 1842 he received the sacred orders of sub-deaconship and deaconship, at the hands of Mgr. Affre, Archbishop of Paris, afterwards murdered, at the barricades in a vain effort to appease an insurgent populace. In 1843 he was ordained priest by the Archbishop of Dublin, Most Rev. Dr. Murray. Filled with an ardent desire for missionary labor he accompanied the late Mgr. Odin, then Vicar-Apostolic of Texas, to that remote and sparsely settled region. Three years, from 1846 to 1849, he labored in Texas, bearing with every trial that poverty, hardship and sickness could bring him. His characteristic courage and self-reliance never for a moment forsook him. In 1849 he removed to Missouri, where he became Superior of the Seminary of Ste. Marie de Barens, and was also selected delegate to the sexennial general sessions of the Lazarists, held in Paris in 1849 and 1855. In the latter year he visited Rome. Returning to the United States at the invitation of Bishop Timon, he proceeded to Buffalo, and in 1856 founded the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara Falls. In 1859 the Most Rev. Dr. Charbonnel, Bishop of Toronto, asked for the services of a coadjutor. The eyes of the Holy Father fell upon Dr. Lynch, who was, on the 20th of November in that year, consecrated Bishop of Aechinas, i. p. i., cum jure successionis. A few months afterwards Bishop De Charbonnel resigned the see of Toronto and Dr. Lynch became its third bishop. In 1870 a new ecclesiastical Province was erected in Canada, and Bishop Lynch made its metropolitan with the title of Archbishop of Toronto. Thus, for five and twenty years has this revered prelate wielded the pastoral staff in the chief city of Ontario. His administration has been characterized by firmness and prudence, sweetened by an invariable amiability of disposition. What marvel then if it has been crowned with extraordinary success. His Grace is universally beloved by his people. At all times accessible, he is ever ready to lend ready ear to their petitions. The orphaned, the widowed, and the poor have in him a constant and tireless benefactor. He has indeed spent himself doing good among the little ones and the afflicted of Christ's flock. His pen and voice have, at the same time, been ever at requisition to defend Catholic interests. This duty he has, however, fulfilled, without engendering those ill feelings, so often the result of such action. Never in the history of Toronto has there been the general good feeling now subsisting in that city. Never was the Catholic body so respected throughout the Province as at this moment. Its cause? The kindly regard for the feelings and the generous consideration for even the prejudices of the non-Catholics of onto at their head. That this happy state of affairs may long continue, and that His Grace may yet be spared for many years to rule over the see of Toronto, is the wish, not only of the Catholics of Ontario but of all good citizens, of all who prize virtue, value disinterestedness and admire the rare qualities that combine to make men great.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- Ticket holders of the Bazaar in aid of St. Peter's Cathedral building fund should endeavor to make immediate returns. The Bazaar will open on the 29th of December. All parties making returns should address them to Rev. James Walsh, St. Peter's Palace, London, Ont. All letters containing money should be registered.

- The opening of the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway gives at last the County of Pontiac railway communication with the outer world. We trust that the road will be pushed on vigorously to completion.

- Mr. John J. Brennan, of Quebec, has been initiated member of the Roman Catholic Union of the Knights of St. John, and has been created at the same time Knight of St. John in St. Joseph's commandery.

- Mr. Edward Burke, son of the late treasurer for the county of Renfrew, has been appointed to the office made vacant by the death of his father. The local journals speak in terms of highest commendation of Mr. Burke's qualifications for the position.

- At a late meeting of those interested in the Lake Temiscamingue colonization scheme, held in Ottawa, Bishop Duhamel in the chair, there was a large attendance of clergy and laity. Much interest was manifested in the project, the success of which is now beyond peradven-

of Him who was to come, to teach and year, he entered the College of St. Vin- His Lordship the Bishop presiding at High Mass, the Rev. Father Dunphy officiating. The exercises closed on Thursday. Large numbers approached the Holy Table.

- The Hon. Hugh O'Brien, who has just been elected Mayor of Boston, is the first Irish American and Catholic citizen to hold that high position. Verily Plymouth Rock must be shaking on its basis. The vote stood, O'Brien 27,595. Martin 24.171.

- We have just learned, as we go to press, of the serious illness of Mr. John M. O'Mara, of this city. We sincerely trust that no grave symptoms may be developed and that Mr. O'Mara may soon again be convalescent.

- Mr. Joseph Parent, who died in this city on the 8th inst., was highly respected by all who knew him. He was in his 33rd year at the time of his unlooked-for demise. Mr. Parent was a brother-in-law of Mr. F. H. Coles, of the Inland Revenue Dept., London, We heartily condole with his afflicted widow and children in their sorrow.

#### BISHOP CLEARY.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, celebrated, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., the fourth anniversary of his consecration. There was a large attendance of the clergy of the diocese, and the bishops of the Province took advantage of the occasion to offer their heartfelt congratulations. We desire to add our best wishes to those on that joyous occasion presented His Lordship. We trust that his episcopate may be blessed with length of years, and continue to be fruitful in the good works that have hitherto adorned it, doing honor to his administrative tact and exalted piety.

#### Correspondence of the Catholic Record BRANTFORD NOTES.

Still the ladies of the congregation are hard at work preparing for the Christmas Tree. Every evening work is being pushed on; ward collectors and canvassers have been very successful in their labors; all the people of the city have acted generously towards them; and the entertainment is already an assured suc-

Mr. Schuler has taken the leadership of the choir, and a decided improveme is apparent.

St. Basil's Literary society.

This society organized for the season last week, and a larger number than usual seem to be taking an interest in it. Rev. Father Crinion delivered an opening address, which in reality was a lecture on "Literature," and the an-nouncement of which no doubt had the effect of bringing many new members to

the meeting.

He defined good "literature" as the best thoughts of the best writers that ever lived—the marriage of exquisite thought to exquisite language—not only must the thought be exquisite, it must be exquisitely, vividly, and elegantly ex-pressed. He then impressed upon the young men the necessity of cultivating of expression, for the manner in which a subject is treated is often of more importance than the matter—the style more important than the thought. The great thinkers of every age do not differ from the little ones so much in having different thoughts as in the manner in which they wreak their thoughts upon expression-sift, classify them. place them in logical order, and g them to the world in the pearl exquisite and adequate expression combining business-like brevity with artistic beauty. A simple style and the use of the simplest and most idio matic words were recommended, and several amusing anecdotes told by way of encouragement of the difficulty experienced by some beginners in oratory. Sheridan said to a friend, after his first attempt, which was a failure, pointing to his fore-head. "It is there," he said, "it's in me, and I'll bring it out." And so he did afterwards bring it out.

Chaffy literature was denounced, and some authors recommended, and their merits dwelt on. Scott's distinguishing characteristic is simplicity of style. Milton stands far above the poets of his own age for learning, invention, simplicity, and the richness and harmony of his versification. Shakespeare had the most comprehensive soul, most excellent fancy, and bravest notions; he made the mages and beauties of nature his ownmages and beauties which he drew not laboriously but luckily. John Henry Cardinal Newman was particularly recommended as the greatest living master of the English language, who has evoked, as with an enchanter's wand, the sweetness and strength of that

John Mitchell was mentioned as one who shares with the great Cardinal fame of having written the strongest, the simplest, the most fascinating English pronounced in our generation. Then, last, but not least, came "Tom Moore, the last, but not least, came "Tom Moore, the poet of Ireland," who aspired to no higher honor than to be known as the poet of Ireland. Through him the genius and the wrongs of Ireland have been made familiar to every nation. He took the torgotten music of Ireland, caught the thought and inspiration of every air fitted to each words as musical as itself, fitted to each words as musical as usen, and sent them, thought and verse and melody thus interwoven, to tell the story of Ireland all over the earth. They thrilled all England, all Europe, They thrilled all England, all Europe, all generous hearts, wherever they might be, with sympathy, regret, indignation. They raised, as Parnell and his followers are doing bu-day, the cause of Ireland into its rightful place before the intelligent opinion of the world, where, he said, I hope they shall continue to hold her till right converse might till he here. 0, 1884

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Quebec, Dec. 10th, 1884.

Dear Mr. Editor:—As I believe that
the religious events of the last two weeks will greatly interest a large part of your readers, and the Catholic world in general, I think it but right to say a few words relative to the arrival and reception of His Grace Mgr. Taschereau,

tion of His Grace Mgr. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec.
It was ascertained late on Saturday evening, 29th Nov., by private telegram from Halifax, that His Grace, Elz. A. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, would arrive the next evening at Levis. The citizens of Levis being duly apprised of his intended arrival in their midst, immediately organized a grand recepimmediately organized a grand recep-tion. Consequently, when the train from Halifax arrived at the I. C. R. depot in Levis, on Sunday evening, His Grace was met by the Mayor of Levis, M. P. Lefrancois, who presented a very touching address on behalf of the citizens of Levis. His Grace was then escorted to the parish church, where a solemn Benediction and Te Deum was sung. He then proceeded to the presbytery, the hospitality of which was kindly tendered him by the esteemed cure, Rev. M. Gauvrean. The next morning, Dec. 1st, about 9:30 a. m., after morning, Dec. 1st, about 9:30 a. m., after celebrating solemn High Mass, and accompanied by the band of Levis College and a large concourse of citizens, he descended to the boat and crossed over to Quebec. The previous Sunday the curs in the respective parishes kindly invited their parishioners to assemble in a body, in order to escort His Grace to the Basilica. The concourse of people a body, in order to escort His Grace to the Basilica. The concourse of people at the landing was so great that all traffic was for some time generally suspended. A good many of the leading Irish and French societies, as well as the colleges, were in attendance. No sooner was His Grace perceived than a hearty shout of acclamation was heard. After the acclamations had silenced down a little, His Manus had selected to the worthy and esteemed mayor of Quebec, accompanied by Hon, ex Judge Taschereau, presented a touching address to His Grace, and, on behalf of the citizens of Quebec, warmly

welcomed him back to the ancient city. In the meantime the procession slowly formed itself, and the archbishop in a carriage magnificently equipped, and surrounded by the Papal Zouaves, proreceded to the Basilica, where a solemn Te Deum was to be sung. The streets on the way to the church were lined with people, and bunting was liberally displayed. Upon entering the church and beaving prostrated himself before the naving prostrated himself before the Blessed Sacrament, His Grace proceeded to invest himself in his robes of gold, He forthwith proceeded to the high altar, the choir entoning the "Magnificat," after which His Grace solemnly entoned the "Te Deum" in thanksgiving to God for having brought him back safe and sound to his flock, and the devotion of the Forty Hours, which had been solemnly opened the preceding day, only seemed to add new lustre to his reception. After divesting himself of his pontifical robes he retired to the where he was met by about a hundred priests and ecclesiastics from nundred priests and ecclesiastics from the surrounding parishes, who had man-aged to arrive in time to assist at the ceremony of his reception. All the religious communities in and around Quebec were likewise represented. M. Le Cure Auclair, on behalf of those present, presented the Archbishop with present, presented the Archbishop with an address to which His Grace, "Cheva-lier Apostolique," replied in feeling terms, after which he invited those pres-ent to partake with him of a sumptuous repast. In the evening, notwithstanding that only the religious communities, colleges and churches, had been invited to illuminate, it was favorably noticed that the residences of a good many of

was brought to a close a day never to be forgotten in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada. As space does not permit me to say much more will pass over the various events of the will pass over the various events of the week until next week, and only notice the death of the Rev. M. Lagace, the zealous and much esteemed Principal of the Normal School in this city, who departed this life on Saturday last, the 6th Dec., deeply regretted by all who knew him and in whom education loses feature in this Province. one of its prime factors in this Province. J. G. LEBRENN.

### DYNAMITE.

London, Dec. 13 .- A terrific concussion startled the city at 5:40 o'clock this even-ing. It proved to be the result of an ing. It proved to be the result of an attempt to blow up London Bridge. The effort resulted in a failure, and the structure was uninjured. The only damage done, so far as can be ascertained, is the destruction of perhaps £50 worth of window glass in the warehouses on banks of the river. A number of lamp posts were twisted into fantastic shapes, and a few trayellers knocked over. One and a few travellers knocked over. One pedestrian, who was probably nearest to the explosion, is said to have been slightly bruised by being violently thrown against the stone parapet of thrown against the stone parapet of the bridge. Had the outrage been carefully planned the result would have been most appalling. London Bridge is known to be the most thronged thoroughfare in the world. Four lines of vehicle traffic are with difficulty kept moving by policemen stationed within a tew yards of each other, and the sideiew yards of each other, and the side-walks are proportionately crowded for eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. A year ago the strong police patrol be-tween the city and the Southwark side was doubled in consequence of the threats of the dynamiters, but at the end of three months the scare died away and the extra force was withdrawn.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

Continued from First Page. though he was a Frenchman. (Laughter though he was a frenchman. (Laughter) He was proud to see so many distinguished prelates from the United States present, and referred to the friendly feeling which had existed for so many years between the two countries. He thanked them for the high honor done to him in proposing his health. He appreciated highly the compliment which his Grace had paid to Mrs. Robinson and himself. He hoped they might which his Grace had paid to Mrs. Robinson and himself. He hoped they might be able, twenty-five years hence, to be present at a gathering similar to the one at which they were assembled with his Grace the Archbishop in the chair. (Laughter and applause.)

Bishop Loughlin, Brooklyn, said he had listened with inexpressible delight to the sentiments of his Honour the had listened with inexpressions design to the sentiments of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and those in reply by his Grace the Archbishop. Both these gentlemen had laid down the principles which should guide their future course of conduct. He knew Archbishop Lynch many years before he was raised to the episcopacy; he knew he was zealous in advancing the work of his Divine Master, advancing principles of honor and integrity which should govern the lives of those placed under his charge. (Cheers.) He was present at his consecration twenty-five years ago, and no one could deny that during that long space of time his Grace had been loyal to his God and loyal to his country. (Applause.)

loyal to his God and loyal to his country.

(Applause.)

ARCHBISHOF RYAN.

Archbishop Ryan expressed his great pleasure at coming to Toronto on this auspicious occasion. He had known the Archbishop for thirty years, and had always marked with pleasure his zeal during that time. He did not know but that between his Grace, who was not a politician,—(laughter)—the Lieut.-Governor, and his Worship the Mayor, theremight be a conspiracy to annex the ernor, and his Worship the Mayor, there might be a conspiracy to annex the United States to Canada. (Laughter.) He might say, however, that they had already annexed the hearts of the prelates of the United States. (Applause.) He was pleased to notice the feeling of affection and tenderness evinced there that evening. He was glad to see that catholicity of social intercourse which existed among them, and hoped it would long continue to bind the two nations long continue to bind the two nations together in the bonds of friendship and

together in the bonds of friendship and love. (Applause.)

Archbishop Taschereau.

Archbishop Taschereau was next called on. He said he had come there for two reasons. First, one of gratitude to his grace the Archbishop of Toronto, who was his consecrator, and secondly because he represented the old Church of Quebec, which once had for its jurisdiction the valley of the St. Lawrence, including, therefore, Toronto and the valley of the Mississippi. The Church of Quebec had always retained good relations with her children, and he hoped the bonds of friendship would become tighter after a celebration of that character. He thanked them for the kind manner in which he had been received, and he which he had been received, and hoped their hearts would be in union with his in gratitude to his Grace for bringing them together on that auspici-

ous occasion.

Archbishop O'Brien (Halifax) said when he was a little boy he was inclined to talk a good deal—(laughter)—and his good mother on one occasion said to him, "Now, my boy, never rise to speak unless you know what to speak about, otherwise you will make a fool of your calf." (Laughter). He acted on the self." (Laughter). He acted on the advice for some time, but finding that he still continued to go astray, he had come to the conclusion that he might as of a tree, and then wade in the water among the ducks, who not suspecting the presence of a man in the waving bushes allowed him to approach them and drag them under the water by the legs. (Laughter.) They had made a descent on the ducks of the Lower Provinces. (Renewed laughter.) But there was this difference in the two cases, the Yanke's went down without a noise, but the ducks of the Mar-itime Provinces would not die unavenged. (Laughter and applause.) After the manner in which they had been received in Toronto—if that were the manner guests were always received

they must say with certainty, not only was it the Queen City of the west, but the Queen City of social entertainment. (Applause.) He would not refer to the magnificent demonstrations which had taken place, but he might be allowed to say that in this country of ours there was real liberty, civil and religious—(applause)—where the problem had been worked out of each remaining true to his own convictions and at the same time recognizing the convictions of other and living in perfect same time recognizing the convictions of others and living in perfect harmony with others. (Applause.) They might go to some countries and see "Liberty, equality, and fraternity" blazing the public of the buildings. oned forth on the walls of the buildings, but often these were nothing but a sham. He said this mindful of the presence of the distinguished prelates from the great Republic, but he must remind them that when they crossed the borders into Canada they were in a country where more constitutional liberty existed than in any other country in the world. (Loud applause.) He thanked them cordially for their great kindness manifested to him on that occasion. (Applause.)

ted his Grace on the occasion which had brought them together, and trusted he might long be spared to his people.

High tong be spared to his people.

HON, OLIVER MOWAT.

Hon. Oliver Mowat expressed his pleasure at being present. He had never seen so many bishops together before—(laughter)—the very air seemed Catholic, but it did not appear to have any bad effect on a Protestant appetite. (Laugh-ter.) He had been delighted with the conversation of the two distinguished prelates he had had on either side of him, so much so that he would like to convert them into Protestants, even into convert them into Protestants, even into Presbyterians. (Laughter and cheers.) He referred to the good feeling which existed among all the religious bodies in the province, and this he held to be in great measure due to his Grace the Archbishop. The prevalent good feeling which existed manifested itself in several ways. He rejoiced to recall that since confederation for a period of five years confederation for a period of five years this province had been ruled by a Cath-olic Lieutenant-Governor. He could only conclude by wishing his Grace continued health and strength to carry on his work.

(Applause).

BISHOP RYAN.

Bishop Ryan, (Buffalo) in a brief address spoke of the friendly feeling existing between the Republic and Canada.
He retained a strong affection for the Dominion, inasmuch as he was Canadian born—(loud applause)—having first seen the light of day near Almonte. He hoped the beautiful sentiments which had been expressed that evening would be carried out in practice—(applause,) and that the two nations would ever preserve peace and good-will between them. (Applause.)
BISHOP WALSH.

Bishop Walsh, of London, who was re-ceived with cheers, complained of having been called upon to speak at that late hour, when they were already dazzled by the flashing eloquence of the previous speakers. The Hon. Mr. Mowat admitted that, though he sat between admitted that, though he sat between two Archbishops, there was no attempt made upon his faith. The Bishop protested against the attempt the Hon. Premier made on the faith of His Grace the Archbishop, and felt it his duty to warn His Grace against the seductive influences of the head of the Ontario government; in his efforts to make him a ernment in his efforts to make him ernment in his efforts to make him a Protestant (laughter). Having spent the best years of his life in Toronto, he could not help feeling proud of the spirit of tolerance manifested the previous evening by all classes, on the occasion of the great demonstration and pub-lic procession that took place in honor of His Grace. He well remembered the time when such a demonstration could not have occurred without provoking disturbance and law-less hostility. This country had made great progress in material wealth and prosperity, but it had made still greater strides in the path of religious toleration —in the mutual respect and kindly neighborliness of all classes towards each neighborliness of all classes towards each other—and in the other civic virtues that make a people great, prosperous and happy. (Cheers.) No penal law has ever sullied the pages of our statute book, but all are free to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, and to kneel in prayer and praise before altars made sacred to them by the rites of their religion and the by the rites of their religion and the memories of their fathers. We enjoy a common and rich inheritance in free institutions, just laws, and the possession of equal rights. We live under a form of Government which is the best balanced in the world, which comcolleges and churches, had been invited to illuminate, it was favorably noticed that the residences of a good many of the leading Catholics were also illuminated. Particular mention must here be made of the Laval University, which was the admiration of every one.

His Grace Mgr. Taschereau drove around in the evening in order to view for himself the various illuminations. And thus step at the various illuminations. And thus self the various illuminations. And thus the did not know what he should talk about. (Laughter.) They had been led to believe there would be only two speeches that evening, and he to think his Grace would go back ity without license, and author.

The Forty Hours devotion took place at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brock-ville, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. About eight huadred persons received Holy Communion. The Reverend Fathers Masterson, Donahoe, Murray and Walsh, k catch ducks. He would envelope his head and shoulders in the thick boughs promoter of rational liberty and the promoter of rational liberty and the nursing mother of Christian civilization. She shed the blood of her martyred children in torrents to assert and maintain the supremacy of the conscience and the independence of the free-born soul, which chains cannot fetter nor tyranny enslave, and she thrives and flourishes best where exist free institutions and just laws, and where her children breathe the bracing air of liberty. (Applause). In conclusion, he begged to thank the audience for the patient hearing given to him and sat down amid an outburst of cheering.

BISHOP O'MAHONY. Bishop O'Mahony, auxiliary bishop to Dr. Lynch, also responded and said he had not been long in this part of the world, but he had been delighted with the principles he had just heard enunciathe principles he had just heard enunciated. They were the principles he had always endeavoured to follow. (Applause.) He wished to state publicly that he had never had warmer friends than among those who had differed from him on religious matters. (Applause.)

RISHOP CLEARY. Dr. Cleary, bishop of Kingston, rose in response to repeated calls. He said he was in a sense the parent of the Diocese of Toronto, and in a sense the father of his Grace of Toronto. (Laughter.) The address presented to his Grace said that the dioceses of the province were affiliated with Toronto. That was not so. Toronto was a daughter of Kingson. Toronto was a daugnter of Kingston. Fifty-eight years ago Kingston came from the womb of Quebec, the first diocese of Ontario. Eleven years it took of correspondence between the Holy See and the Governors General to form the diocese. The walks are proportionately crowded for eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. A year ago the strong police patrol between the city and the Southwark side was doubled in consequence of the threats of the dynamiters, but at the end of three months the scare died away and the extra force was withdrawn.

\*\*Let there be no mistake about this, that the Myrtle Navy tobacco is manufactured from the very finest Virginia leaf. No higher quality of leaf can be purchased for any tobacco made. It is selected when the bishop of any tobacco made. It is selected with the wery greatest care, and treated with the most approved processes for preserving the flavor of the tobacco.

\*\*Let there be no mistake about this, that the Myrtle Navy tobacco is manufactured from the very finest Virginia leaf. No higher quality of leaf can be purchased with the very greatest care, and treated with the world good people's sympathy. Opposition was so strong that the Bishop of Quebec was obliged to send a bishop him on that occasion. (Applause.)

\*\*MAYOR BOSWELL.\*\*

\*\*MAYOR BOSWELL.\*\*

Mayor Boswell was next called upon. He said he felt in a somewhat peculiar, position, seated as he was between two right reverend prelates. (Jaughter). He could assure his Protestant friends, however, that no attempt had been meade to Archbishop Lynch, he spoke of the presonal experience, and having visited the council at Baltimore, among all parties. After paying a tribute of Archbishop Lynch, he spoke of the presonal experience, and having visited the moral, God-fearing and law-abiding whom he had been, men who were the applause.)

\*\*In the world He diocese. The opposition was so strong that the Bishop of Quebec was obliged to send a bishop have surreptitiously. A bishop was quietly consecrated and sent as a Vicar-General, and he so passed here for three provided in cents and dollars to help thus the popular of the twent the Roll of Quebec was obliged to send a bishop of Quebec was obliged to send a bishop of Quebec was obliged to send a bishop of Quebec was oblig

example set them that evening. He was delighted to see the feelings of brotherly love and friendship which had been manifested there by their friends from the other side, and could assure them that they were heartily welcome to the Queen City of the West. He congratulated his Grace on the occasion which had spoken of as "Little York"—(laughter)
—the muddy city—(renewed laughter)—
not great as it is now. It was then only
great in giving trouble to his predecessor,
He was proud of Toronto as his child—

(laughter)—and of the archbishop. (Renewed laughter.) He went on amid roars of laughter to give fatherly advice to the Archbishop of Toronto, who was his child, and cautioned him to beware of the Americans whom he had brought over, because they might want to come over, because they might want to come back and take possession of the country. (Loud and prolonged laughter.)

Capt. Geddes then sang "Then You'll Remember Me," and Mr. J. F. Egan sang "Nil Desperandum," both songs being given very acceptably and receiving loud applause.

The proceedings of the evening, which were of a most enjoyable character.

were of a most enjoyable character, then terminated.

#### OBITUARY.

Rose Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. John G. Poupore, long of Chichester, died at the residence of Mr. John Poupore, ex-M. P. for Pontiac, in Ottawa city, on Friday last. The deceased, who was only a little over twenty-two years of age, has been ailing for some time, and went to Ottawa for medical treatment. The remains arrived in Pembroke by the evening train on Friday last, on the way to Chichester for interment, and were taken across by the steamer Walter B. We tender the triends our sincere sympathy.—Pembroke Observer, Dec.

It is with regret we have to chronicle to day the death of Jas. Butler, Esq., which event occurred at the residence of Mr. C. W. Butler, his son, on Saturday, November 29th. His remains were conveyed from his late residence (Woodside Farm), to the Roman Catho (Woodside Falm), the remaindant of the lic church at Pakenham, followed by a funeral cortege of some 80 or 90 vehicles, exhibiting the high esteem in which the deceased was held. Solemn requiem mass was sung by the Rev. D. J. Lavin,

mass was sung by the Rev. D. J. Lavin, the esteemed pastor, who was ably assisted by the choir.

The altar, pulpit, etc., were heavily draped, presenting a mournful appearance, as the friends and relations crowded the edifice. After mass the funeral cortege re-assembled, and slowly wended its way to the Roman Catholic cemetery, where the final ceremonies were performed.

were performed.

The deceased gentleman was born in Dublin, Iroland, in the year 1798. In 1829 he married Ellen Webb, whose demise occurred only four months previous to that of the late lamented gentle man. Mr. and Mrs. Butler removed to America subsequently in the year 1844, and settled in Fitzroy, where they ever since resided, and by their amiable dissince resided, and by their amiable dis-positions, uprightness and charity, gained a large circle of friends who deeply mourn their loss. The deceased couple had the pleasure of celebrating their golden wedding some five or six years ago.

years ago.
Six children survive, who, by the fore-sight of their parents, have been com-fortably settled in the Ottawa Valley,

fortably settled in the Ottawa vaney, thereby enabling them to witness the death bed of both.

To the family we offer our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and unite with them in this beautiful supplication to the All-Wise Supreme. "Recation to the All-Wise Supreme.

quiescat in pace."
Arnprior, Dec. 9th, 1884.

ing confessions from early morning to late at night. The decorations of the grand altar, upon which was enthroned the Most Adorable Sacrament, surpassed anything before seen in this beautiful church of the loveliest of Canadian towns.—Com.

### THE SKYE CROFTERS.

DEAR SIR,—Shoulder to shoulder still should be the war cry of Highlanders, and on every occasion when they stood so, either in their own defence or in the detection of the dete fence of their Queen and country, the foe of whatever nationality found in them a power hard to resist. The only foe known so far to conquer the Highlanders are the Highland landlords and these sneaking foes, not by fair play but by craft and intrigue, seem to be in a fair way of not only conquering but, to all appearance, exterminating them. It would take up too much of your valuable space were I to relate a tithe of the rasspace were 1 to relate a time of the ras-cality of Highland landlords against the Crofter population, of which I have a personal knowledge. Of the High-land landlords' tyranny there are hundreds in this Dominion to day who need not to be told anything about it; knowing from personal experience what eviction and oppression means; and hun-dreds who can remember the day when they were driven from their native glens —the home and inheritance of their fore-fathers—by heartless usurpers. Many, I have no doubt, who read scraps in newspapers about the Crofter agitation, newspapers about the Croiter aguation, will naturally come to the conclusion that they are a lot of lawless people and unworthy of good people's sympathy. My object in writing this letter is, 1st to

people on the face of the earth. Part ridicule of it went near upsetting the proof of this is in the fact that in a popuproof of this is in the fact that in a population of from nineteen to twenty-one thousand, not one murder was committed for 400 years on the island. And during my own recollection of the place, getting on for 50 years, I can say without fear of contradiction, that serious crimes were almost unknown there. And this character is not only applicable to the Crofters of Skye, but to the whole Crofters of Skye, but the whole Crofters of Skye, b tear of contraaction, that serious crimes were almost unknown there. And this character is not only applicable to the Crofters of Skye, but to the whole Crofter population of Scotland, and all this I attribute to their implicit faith in the Christian doctrine—the Bible is still taught in the schools there—they did not reach that refined pitch of civilization not reach that refined pitch of civilization that takes the Bible out of the hands of the young by banishing it from the public-schools. These people were always loyal as well as virtuous, the one follows the other. These are the people who were offered £30,000 for Prince Charlie's head, dead or alive, and though poor their levelty resisted that years up. loyalty resisted that vast sum.

English bribes were a'in vain, Tho' poor and poorer we maun be, Sillar cana' buy the heart, That beats aye for thine and thee

We watched thee in the gloaming hour, We watched thee in the morning gray, Tho' thirty thousand pounds they g'ae Oh, there is nane that would betray.

Did our good Queen ever doubt the loyalty of a Highlander? No, never!

loyalty of a Highlander? No, never? And never will.

Now these people are demanding justice and justice only, and without money to fight the battle it is well understood they will never get it. Is it not the duty of every Highlander and every man and woman with a drop of Highland blood in their veins to give their mite. Ten cents each would do it, if all would give. We give to Mission funds blindly. We give to Mission funds blindly, why not give where we know it is so much needed to free our kindred from

slavery.

The English Government gave millions to free slaves abroad, but refuse to free slaves on their own soil. Charity surely does not always begin at home.

I trust Caledonian Societies and St. Andrew's Societies will take up this

matter. Thousands, I am sure, are ready

matter. Thousands, I am sure, are not give their mite.

"Scots Wha Hae."

Against the landlord's greed for gain,
The Crofter strives, but strives in vain,
Oh, hear ye not his sad refrain.
Groans neath tyranny.

The Crofter's cause we know is right, With purse and pen then let us fight, If Highlanders but give their mite, He shall—he shall be free.

Shoulder to shoulder let us stand, For kindred and for native land, Uphold the Crofter's just demand, He asks but equily. Yours, respectfully,
ARCHIBALD MAGFIE,
Chachan, Oct.

CATHOLIC FRESS.

Boston Pilot. The glorious tidings are cabled from London that His Royal Highness, Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, who attains his majority next January, and is otherwise famous as being the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, intends to visit the United States and Canada next sumthe United States and Canada next summer, if—but His Highness's name has made this sentence pretty long, and we will take a fresh start. "If the House of Commons will grant him \$50,000 a year, as his grandmother has requested. The House of Commons will be pretty mean if it don't. Why, the President of the United States, who is nobody's grandson, got that for just managing the affairs of gets that for just managing the affairs of 50,000,000 of people. But the low-bred English Radicals object to the allowance on the ground that Albert-Victor-Christian-etc. doesn't do anything to earn it. tan-etc. doesn't do anything to earn it.
It would be a neat and gracious thing for
Mr. Cyrus Field and a few other wealthy
Anglo-Americans to put their hands into
their pockets and pay it themselves. Or
Mr. Barnum, we are sure, would gladly
pay thrice the sum if the young sprig of
royalty would exhibit himself in the pay thrice the sum if the young sprig of royalty would exhibit himself in the greatest show on earth. Albert need not put off his trip for lack of money, for though we are not very prompt about subscribing to the Bartholdi pedestal fund, it would be different if a really noble ob-iest called for contributions.

We read that it is the intention of the Nationalists to impeach Earl Spencer, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, for conspiracy to murder. And that the Irish party is determined to force a public enquiry into Spencer's crimes. Success to the Irish party! Carry the war into Africa. The Celtic heart and hand all over the globe will be with them. Yet, let the people of Ireland depend upon themselves as if America never existed, pondering on Byron's couplet :

Hereditary bondsmen know you not Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow! Talmage dosen't think much of evolution. He says: "It is an old heathen corpse up in the morgue, and Darwin and have been trying to galvanize it. Spencer have been trying to gaivanize it. He further declared that "if a pair of apes had a man for their descendant, why should not all apes have that honor?" Talmage says that according to evolutionists "a man is a bankrupt monkey."
Should Bro. Talmage continue to tread
this path of darkness, he'll surely be excommunicated by the scientific brethren
of the "Sweetness and Light" persuasion. Ave Maria.

From the letter of an esteemed correspondent in Paris we take the following:
"I forget if I told you some time ago about a witch who was believed in by this Government that is too enlightened to believe in Almighty God. A certain Madame Cailhava, a harmless enough old lunatic, had a magic wand, by which she said she could find out where treasures were hidden. She had ascertained, either through her wand or some other witcheraft, that her wand or some other witchcraft, that there was a quantity of treasure under the crypt of the Cathedral of St. Denis (where the kings of France used to be buried) and she went to the Ministers and asked and she went to the Ministers and asked permission to go and find out this treasure, which would of course belong to the Government, she to get a certain small share in it. You will hardly credit it, but the Ministers who govern this great country believed the old dame, and gave her an official authorization to go and strike about in the crypt with her wand, placing men at her disposal for the carrying out of the wand's indications. When the story eked out, the public set up such a roar of laughter at the Ministers that they were obliged to call away the old woman, and hush up the affair. The

France and her of all the gold and silver which she would have found if they had let her. Nobody knows what has become of the magic wand."

Milwaukee Citizen.

There is one sovereign remedy for trou-ble of mind. It is work. Brooding over trouble is like surrounding one's self with a fog. Occupation of the mind prevents this; hard work, manual work even, gives the mind other matters of concern, tires the body so sleap will come. The ideal the body so sleep will come. The ideal existence combines a little mental exercise

with all manual work.

Fanatical social leaders quite frequently fail to practice what they preach. Dr. Ludwig Bamberger, a revolutionist of '48, says that the originators of German Socialism—Lasalle and his eulogist, Herweghwere luxurious men, of the world, for were luxurious men of the world, for whose desires the voluptuous apparatus of modern cities alone sufficed. They won

modern cities alone sufficed. They won notoriety and popular acclaim, and that was their chief end.

Here is a powerful sermon, whose text is "fact:" The clerk of the circuit court of Edwards County, Ill., writes: "There has not been a licensed saloon in this county for over twenty-five years. During that time our juil has not averaged the coverant; we have but few names." one occupant; we have but few paupers in our poor-house, sometimes only three or four. Our taxes are thirty-two per cent. lower than they are in adjoining counties where saloons are licensed. Our people are prosperous, peaceable and sober." For such boons would not every moderate drinker be willing to forego his

London Universe.

Sir William Harcourt admits that he has no right to hinder impostors from lecturing, consequently the prophet Widdows, formerly of a Canadian jail, is at full liberty to rant and roar and lie and leer and foam at the mouth against Cath leer and foam at the mouth against Catholics and the Holy Father when and where he wishes. He may curse God and spit on the crucifix, we suppose, but he must take care how he speaks of the Queen and the police officers. The best plan to pursue with this mendacious and sublimely audacious mountebank is to let him severely alone. To attack him is only playing into his hands. That makes him a sort of twopenny-halfpenny martyr, the pet of the old women of both sexes who have more money than brains. Widdows, you wag, we know you and can penetrate through your little game withpenetrate through your little game with-out Sam Weller's "double million gas microscope." Widdows, you are a pat-tern of morality and a perfect gentleman

-after a fashion. Milwaukee Sentinel.

The grand nephew of Napoleon Bona-parte delivered the laymen's address of welcome to the prelates at Baltimore. Among other things he said: "We live in an age of condoned dishonor, of prosperous fraud, when brazen guilt need fear no reproach, if only it has paid. There is something of the true Napoleonic cynicism

in this. "Five Catholic prelates speaking at a temperance meeting in Baltimore this week (says the Boston Republic) must convince even Bigot Burchard that there was not a particle of truth in that fatal alliterative sentence he used in the pres-ence of Mr. Blaine." Bigot Burchard is like the Bourbons. He learns nothing

and forgets nothing.

A writer in the N. Y. Churchman, a A writer in the X. Cindman, leading Episcopal journal, says: "As my church decoration has progressed so the attendance upon services has increased. And the more the Puritan old women the program of the And the more the Puritan old women have turned up their dear eyes in holy horror, exclaiming: "Awful! Shocking! Popery!" the more the young folks say: "We don't see it." 'Twere well if the young folks would fail to see the truth of many other statements of the "old many other statements of the should fail to see the truth of many other statements of the should be a statement of the should be s women," male and female, who talk about

"Popery." Bishop Ireland Concludes His Sermon Before the Council at Baltimore as Follows.

"Republic of America, receive from me the tribute of my love and of my lov-alty. I am proud to do thee homage, and I pray from my heart to the God of nations that thy glory may never be dimmed—Esto Perpetua! Thou bearest in thy hands the brightest hopes of the human race. God's mission to thee is to show to nations that man is capable of the highest liberty. Oh! be ever free and prosperous that liberty may triumph over the earth from the rising to the setting sun. Esto perpetua—but forget not that religion and moralbut lorget not that religion and moral-ity can alone give life to liberty, and preserve to it a never-fading youth. Believe me thy surest hope is from the Church, which false friends would have thee fear. Believe me, no hearts love thee more ardently than Catholic hearts, no tongues speak more loudly thy praises than Catholic tongues, and no hands will be lifted up stronger and more will-ing to defend thy laws and institutions, in peace and in war, than Catholic hands. Esto perpetua !"

### CHRIST MAS CARDS.

We have on hand at the CATHOLIC RECORD Office a splendid and varied collection of Christmas cards. Our cards are Catholic in design and signification, such as should be used by Catholics, instead of the meaningless Catholics, instead of the meaningless pasteboards so much in vogue for the conveyance of Christmas wishes. Our cards are sold at various prices, but all are of neatest design. We guarantee making a suitable collection to parties forwarding us any specified sum, and indicating the quantity of cards they require. Address Thomas Coffey, CATH, OLIC RECORD Office. London. Ont. DLIC RECORD Office, London, Ont.

### CATHOLIC FAMILY ALMANAC,

The numerous orders we daily receive for the Catholic Family Almanac attests its popularity and excellence. We urge on those of our patrons and friends who have not yet sent their orders to do so at once before our supply is exhausted,

Oh! that my love and I from life's crowded walks could fly

walks could fly
To some deep, shady vale by the mountain.
When no sound might make its way save
the thrush's lively lay
And the murmur of the clear flowing fountain;
Where no stranger should intrude on our hallowed solitude.
Where no kinsman's cold glance could approves.

where peace and joy might shed blended blessings o'er our bed.
And love! love! alone still employ us.

Still, sweet maiden, may I see that I vainly

talk of thee;
In vain in lost love I lie pining;
I may worship from afar the beauty-beaming star
That o'er my dull pathway keeps shining;
But in sorrow and in pain fond hope will re-

main,
For rarely from hope can we sever;
Unchanged, in good or ili, one dear dream
is cherished still—
Oh! My Mary, I must love thee forever.

How fair appears the maid, in her loveliness

A she move see forth at dawn's dewy hour,
Her ringlets richly flowing and her cheek
all gayly glowing.
The she move see in her own blooming bower!
Of ! lonely be his life, may his dwelling
want a wife.
And his nights be cold cheerless and dreary
Who cold or calm could be with winning
one like thee
Or for wealth could forsake thee, my Mary.

A DOCTOR'S RUSE.

Dr. Paul Ventnor sat alone in his office, his hands crossed on his knees, his eyes fixed upon vacancy, the light from the side-jet falling upon his worn, anxious

The room was barely comfortable. The The room was observe comforcable. The floor was covered with matting. The wall paper was shabby, but was cheerfully relieved by a few cheap, yet brightly colored chromos, and the heavily-gift frame which enclosed his diploma. A desk somewhat littered, a bookcase but partially filled, an all few stuffed seif. old-fashioned sofa and a few stuffed stiff. We say visible, because within a curtained alcove were a low, narrow bedstead, and a dingy toilet stand, in keeping with the cracked washbowl and pitcher which which surmounted it, and with pitcher which surmounted in the rickety towel-rack which stood beside

The doctor was quite a young man, prepossessing in appearance, and positive in his manner—his grave, thoughtful face indicating character and a fair degree of indicating character and a fair degree of reserved health. His clothes had a seedy look; they were entire, but much worn, frayed around the button holes, the faded binding rendered less noticeable by the

application of ink.

In fact the doctor was very poor, and the outlook for the future was in no wise encouraging. He had been located in that quarter of the city for three months, and yet had not received a single professional all. He had spent his means, and been compelled to pawn his surgical instru-ments and a few of his books; he was in arrears for boarding, while the landlord

had given him notice to vacate the room The doctor was not to blame for his straitened circumstances. He had practiced rigid economy; he had nailed up his sign and distributed his circulars; he was at least theoretically well up in his pro-fession; his address was in his favor; he fession; his address was in his layor; he had patiently waited. There was not much sickness in the neighborhood, and what little patronage there was went into the hands of older practitioners. No won-der that the doctor's attitude was a forlorn one, and the expression on his face almost

Suddenly his countenance brightened. Some one had pulled the bell. Who else, if not a patient? He opened the door, and a lady entered. She was closely veiled, and yet he knew that she was young, because of the elasticity in her

"You are Dr. Ventnor?" she asked, her voice sweet and distinct, though

her, and removed her veil; and, as she did so, he noticed that her hand was small, white, shapely and bejewelled. Her face was exceedingly fair, though it wore a was exceedingly fair, though it wore a troubled look. Her eyes were black and the room, and then rested upon the doctor's face in such a steady, calculating, estimating way, that he felt the blood filling his cheeks.

"I wish you to call upon my father," she said.

"To-night?" asked the doctor. "Well-no," she debatingly answered,
"to-morrow will do. I tell you beforehand, it's an odd case, and a bad one. If
you succeed in relieving him you have
only to name your fee?"

only to name your fee."
"What is his malady?" asked the doc-

He's a hypochondriac," she slowly, half-wittingly admitted, the color coming and going in her face. "He has a strange hal-lucination, and if he is not lifted out of it, it will end in his death."

it, it will end in his death."

The doctor was becoming fascinated with the sweet voice, the graceful gestures, the black eyes, which grew more lustrous because anxiety had filled them with tears. He drew his chair nearer to

her own.
"You have consulted other physicians?" he asked. Quite a number," she replied, a little

flurriedly. "Some of the best in the city."
"Without success?"
"O, of course;" and she spoke with im-

patience. "They had no—no—intentions.
They argued, and—hooted."
There was something charming about those pauses in the choice of words.
"You think they should have humored

him ?" the doctor asked. "Yes ?" she answered, her face brightening wondrously. "You have caught the idea. Oh, sir, I believe that you can cure

him."

In her excited eagerness, she unconsciously laid her hand on his arm, and the touch thrilled him.

"Why did you come to me?" he asked.

"I am young -- inexperienced -- un-

Why ?" she inquired, with a searching look. "I do not know,—why do we do queer things?" and she smiled a little oddly. "They come to us like a—a—

It was an ambiguous explanation, and

"Perhaps the other physicians were too old, and knew too much," she added, the odd smile again stirring her lips.
"I will do what I can." the doctor gravely said. "What is the character of the hallucination?"
"It is consenting his food?" she slowly.

"It is concerning his food," she slowly replied, the piquancy dying out of her face. "Or, to be precise, it concerns what is given him to drink. For days at a time nothing liquid passes his lips. O, it is just dreadful!" "There are rational intervals?" the

"Yes, thank God!" she exclaimed, with rvor; "otherwise he would be in his fervor;

grave."
"He fancies the water to be poisoned, "Oh, worse !" cried the lovely visitor,

"Giled with the finest needles."

"Ah!" ejaculated Dr. Ventnor. He was thoughtful for a minute, then added:
"Give me your address. I'll call to-mor-

row."
She handed him a card upon which was

G. B. Branson,
No—, Summit Ave., St. Paul.
The doctor knew the gentleman by reputation; he felt sure that there was a

eavy fee in prospect.

'You will be sure to come?" his visitor asked, with a delightful tremor in her She arose, and dropped her veil over her

face, her diamond rings catching a thouface, her diamond lings catching a thou-sand sparkles of light.
"Without fail," was the doctor's answer, as he accompanied her to the door. "Is your father in distress now?"

"Very much so, sir."
They had reached the door-step. It was so early in the evening yet, that she wa not in need of an escort.

"One thing more, Miss Branson," he said. "It may be best for me not to call

as a physician."
"Why not?" asked she, in quiet sur-

prise.

"He may be prejudiced," replied the doctor. "Probably you have not caught my meaning. A great deal will depend on adroitness. Could I not come on some pretended business? Of a kind in which he takes an interest?" he takes an interest?"

She bent her head, and he noticed how finely poised it was.

"He has houses to rent on Tenth street," she said, after a pause. "To rent and to sell."

"Very good," rejoined the doctor, "that will serve me. "Now, Miss Branson, you must not be surprised if I cut up some queer antics." He laughed as he said that. "Watch me closely for a clue to what I would have you do or say."

He felt that she was keenly regarding

him, in the dimness, through her veil.
"I think I understand," she simply said.

Good-evening, sir." The next morning Dr. Paul Ventnor took from a drawer a strong horseshoe magnet. He rubbed steadily upon the blades of his pocket knife with one of the poles of the magnet, thoroughly electrify-ing it. He purchased a paper of very fine needles at an adjoining store; then set out for the residence of his patient. He found the latter to be a man well

advanced in life, intelligent and genial; so genial in fact, that the doctor wondered at there being so much of the suspectful in his nature.

without a violation of harmony or taste. The owner was evidently a man of wealth,

disposed to consult his ease.

The doctor at once opened a conversation about the houses on Tenth street, in which Mr. Branson earnestly joined, and vividly explained points in the specu-"Sir, could I trouble you for a drink of

water?" the doctor suddenly asked.
"Certainly," replied the other. "Kate, "Ventnor," supplied the doctor.
"A glass of water." please bring Mr.

water," completed Mr

her voice sweet and distinct, and assigntly tremulous.

"At your service, madam," he answered, with a polite bow. "Pray be seated."

She took the chair which he placed for before, and she was seated in one of the ay windows. She put aside her book, the room, and returned with a glass left the room and returned with a glass of water, which the doctor received with a

He was now more impressed with he loveliness than ever, now that he had a better view of her. Her hair was black and abundant, her air dignified, her man-ner royal; she was undoubtedly an intelligent, refined, sensible, pure-minded young

No glance of recognition passed be-tween them—at least her father did not notice any; but the doctor saw a waiting, wistful, trusting, anticipating look in her eyes which made his pulses throb faster

He raised the glass to his lips, and then a well-feigned look of astonishment

crossed his face. He ejected some of the water, plucked at his moustache, he strode to the window, where he seemed absorbed in an examination of the contents of the

glass./ "What is the matter?" asked Mr. Bran-

son.

"Matter?" sharply repeated the doctor, as he turned from the window, "Sir, who is this girl?" he sternly asked.

"Girl!" exclaimed Mr. Branson, with a frown, "she is my daughter."

"I beg a thousand parlons," humbly rejoined the doctor, seemingly flurried.
"This is remarkable! Very remarkable!" and he stared into the class.

and he stared into the glass.
"What is remarkable?" asked Mr. Branon with a gasp.
"There are needles swimming in the

water!" announced the doctor, the non-plussed look still on his face. "Hundreds of them sir! How did they get in? Why did she bring me such stuff as this?" "Needles!" exclaimed Mr. Branson, be-

coming very much excited. "There, Kate," he added, with an air of triumph, "what have I always told you?"

Miss Branson stared into the tumbler, her face comically demure.

"I see no needles," she said.
"Oh, you don't, eh?" sarcastically rejoined the doctor. "What do you say,
Mr. Branson?" and he handed the old gentleman the glass.

gentieman the glass.

"You are right, sir," declared he; "I see
them with the naked eye; and my sight
is none of the best, for I am almost sev-

dhering to it, for he had adroitly dropped hem into the water.
"What have you to say now?" he asked,

his eyes upon Kate.
"I am convinced," she said. "Why, it is just horrible!"
The doctor turned to Mr. Branson and

"You do not seem greatly surprised." "Well, no," replied the old gentleman with a grin, "it is no new experience to me. For months I have found needles in not tell you what I have suffered. I called in several physicians, but they laughed at me, and treated it as the fancy of a disordered mind. You are the only persons. ordered mind. You are the only person who ever detected the needles, and I know you had no hint of the matter from me or anybody else. I shall ever hold you in grateful remembrance, if for no other rea-

son than because you have convinced my daughter. She will believe with me that a diabolical and systematic attempt has been made upon my life." "On mine, sir, in this instance," grimly rejoined the doctor. "It is an outrageous affair and must be looked into. Who

filled this glass ?" "Richard," replied Miss Branson.
"Who is Richard?" asked the doctor.

"A domestic." 'Send him here at once," peremptorily ordered the doctor.

Mr. Branson stared with admiration a his visitor; he was a man of purpose and of promptuess; he would certainly un-ravel the mysterv. "This man, Richard," the doctor asked,

"A mulatto."

"Compos-mentis?"
"A trifle simple-minded, I suspect." "How long has he been with you?"

"Three years."
"Ah!" ejaculated the doctor. "He must The servant came into the room, preceded by Miss Branson.

"Did you fill this glass with water?" the

octor sharply asked. "Yes, sah," answered the mulatto, a harmless looking fellow, with high cheek bones and watery eyes.
"Did you drop any needles into it?"

sked the doctor. "Golly, no," exclaimed the man. "Dar's no needles in it. It's an old cranky notion of Mr. Branson's. He keeps us all on dge about it.
"Oh, he does, eh?" frowned the doctor.

"Well, it is no fancy."
"Dar's no needles in de water," declared "We'll see," said the doctor, as he thrust the magnetized knife-blade into the glass.

"What are these pray?" indicating a num-ber of dangling needles. There was something comical in the way the man's eyes dilated. "Dey is needles sah, sure as you live!"

he exclaimed. "Dey must jist been in the cooler. I didn't put 'em in. I swear I didn't, sah."

"Your services here end to-day," the
doctor sternly said. "If there is any
money due you Mr. Branson will pay it."

A dumbfounded look settled upon the

A dumbfounded look settled upon the servant's face, and he was about to protest with vehemence, when Mr. Branson sternly seconded the doctor's order.

"I owe you a week's wages which Kate will pay you at once," he said. "Now, go, and be thankful I didn't have you before

magistrate.

The man bestowed a fierce, angry glanc pon the doctor, and then slowly and sulenly left the room.

Mr. Branson and the doctor converse

for an hour upon various topics. The old gentleman was wonderfully pleased with him, and cordial in his invitation to him to call again. Miss Branson accompanied the doctor

to the door.
"Your father is cured." he said. "Do you think so ?" she asked, her hand-

ome eyes on his face. "We will wait a week. That was an admirable ruse. Take this, please; it is simply a remembrance." A roll of something was placed in his Thank you," he gratefully said.

"You were rather hard on Richard,' reminded Miss Branson, with a smile. "I wronged him," admitted the doctor.
"But I had to assail some one. Can you explain the matter to him and pro-

you explain the matter to him and pro-cure him a situation elsewhere?"
"I will try," she replied.
The doctor bowed and then hurried back to his office. He payed the debts that annoyed him most, and felt like

another man.

At the end of the week he refused a econd voluntary fee from his fair friend. The tide turned; patients called on him ; his practice became assured ; he wa on on the high road to competency.

He became a frequent visitor at the ouse of Mr. Branson, and finally married the fair, dark-eyed young girl who had brought him his first case

### CLEVERLY CAUGRT!

THE RICH MAN'S FEAR OF BURGLARS-THE STORY OF AN ELECTRICIAN.

At the dead of night, Mr. B. Anthony, a wholesale grocer of Troy, N. Y., was awakened by his burglar alarm annunciator, which told him that his house had een entered through the roof scuttle. He hastily dresses, rings for a policeman, hurries to the upper story, and hears the burglar in the servant's room, threatening her with instant death if she made a loud

He was captured, convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for ten years. So said Mr. C. H. Westfall, the elec-trician of Westfield, N. Y., to our re-

orter. "Do city residents generally use burglar

alarms?" "Yes, all first-class houses are provided with them and I have never had any dissatisfaction from my customers, many of whom are the best known and wealthiest people of New York, Boston, Philadelphia,

and other large cities."
"Do wealthy men have much fear of burglars ?"

"As a rule, wealthy men do not keep valuables in their house, and yet they are not sure that they shall escape burglarious is none of the best, for 1 am aimost seventy. But you cannot convince her."

"Maybe I can," objected the doctor.

He took out his knife, thrust into the glass the magnetized blade, and when he withdrew it, a number of needles were without to the glass the magnetized blade, and when he withdrew it, a number of needles were without to a first-class burglar alarm apparatus in their house. Every door, window and scuttle is connected with the annunciator, and skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

trance without the fact becoming at once

known."
"Don't electricians run considerable risk in handling wires?"
"Even the most careful of them sometimes get a shock. A few years ago, while I was descending stairs at Elmira, N. Y., with a wire coil in my hand, I felt as if I had received the entire charge from the battery. For over a half-hour I suffered the keenest agony. I did not know but what I had been fatally injured. After completing my business circuit, I After completing my business circuit, I returned to Boston, and for eighteen months did not get over the shock. I lost my appetite; all food tasted alike. I could not walk across the common with-

out resting several times.
"My head whirled, and I reeled like a "My head whirled, and I reeled like a drunken man. I consulted the best physicians in a good many large cities, but none of them seemed to understand my case. About a year ago I was in Albany, and a physician there stated that I would probably not live three months. But to-day," said Mr. Westfall, and he straightened himself up with conscious pride, "so far as I know, I am in perfect health. I weigh 170 pounds, eat well, sleep well, feel well, and am well. One of my old physicians gave me a thorough of my old physicians gave me a thorough examination a few weeks ago, and told me that I was in a perfect condition."
"You are a very fortunate man, sir," remarked the scribe, "to have escaped instant death after an electrical shock."

"O, it was not electricity that prostrated It was a uremic convulsion. For all my physicians told me I was a victim of a very serious kidney disorder. And when they and a dozen widely advertised medicines failed to benefit me, warner's safe cure restored me to perfect health. That preparation is invaluable to every grade of society, for it is a priceless bless-

"There is no need of death from hand ling electrical wires if the operators will exercise care. In our burglar alarm at-tachments there is no possible danger from

A Skilful Surgical Operation. The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Mr. Rasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and; strange to say, the nationt recovered the organ perfect of the control of t patient recovered-the only su operation of the kind eyer performed.

The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:— The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food

After a time the patient spits After a time the patient spin a sour soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Often times there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes close, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for have no cancer, but simply

Meneely & Co., West Troy. N.Y. nine hundred and ninety-nine casesout dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's and best remedy for the disease is Seigel'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. St. Mary-street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881. Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

I am, Sir, yours truly, J. White. William Brent. I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.
September 8th, 1883.
Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's
Syrup steadily increasing. All who have
tried it speak very highly of its medicinal
virtues: one customer describes it as a
"Codeand to dynamic penals." I did not the state of the state of

"Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence. Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

Every observer who walks the streets of a great city, and scans with intelligent eye the colorless faces of more than fifty per cent. of the people he meets, can easily agree with us in the statement, that this age, which makes such drafts upon the working energies of the greater part of men in the intense pursuit of business, has destroyed in a proportionate degree their animal health and robust constitution. Nature, in this stage of exhaustion, can-not be restored of itself, but requires some stimulating tonic, to strengthen and keep the system in regular order, and in Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine we have the exact remedy required. The peculiar operation of this medicine, in cases of gen eral debility and nervous prostration, ha undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered. Prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, and sold by all druggists.

Woman's Suffering and Relief.

Woman's Suffering and Relief.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your or cheeks; that coning you irritable and fertful, car, easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and ostructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

A Postal Card Story.

A Postal Card Story. I was affected with kidney and urinary

Trouble—

"For twelve years!"

After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop

And I am perfectly cured. I keep it "All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Sooth, Saulsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters.

All my neighbors use them.

MRS. FANNIE GREEN. \$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me \$3,000, done me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they also cured my wife of fitteen years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness and dys-gepsia." R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

So. Bloomingville, O., May 1, '79.

Sirs-I have been suffering ten years, an
I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done m
more good than all the doctors,
Miss S. S. Boone.

Baby Saved. We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently curd of a dangerous and protracted constipation and rregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength. —The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

The None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the rile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

## HALL'S VEGETABLE Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the

scalp, are innumerable.
Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locals their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a bene-tiful glossy lustre, and enables them to d.ess it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE WHISHERS Has become one of the most important pore lar toilet articles for gentlemen's use. Venen the beard is gray or naturally of an unsirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the PREPARED BY

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



Manufacture those celebra-ted CHIMES and BELLS for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A:

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### R. ECKERMANN & WILL, **WAX BLEACHERS & REFINERS** AND MANUFACTURERS OF

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 Candie, which has heretofore been deemed almost impossible, owing to the peculiar nature of bees wax. However, by means of special appliances which we have perfected after years of labor and study, we are now enabled to turn out pure Bees Wax Candles from moulds, unequalled for beauty of finish, compactness, evenness and burning qualities. We make both the White (bleached) and the Yellow (unbleached) Candles in sizes 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8 to the pound.

Ask your dealer for R. Ecker-

Ask your dealer for R. Ecker-mann & 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.

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



Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, tunions 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 kitchen, has excited envious imitations of such. No addition to or variations from the

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F. B. LEYS,

OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St. London Ont. To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of

Balance the accor Allow no waste Corn stalks go fu Mend the windo A slight top dr good thing. Careless currying temper. There is satisfact fuel, well ahead.

DEC. 20, 188

FARM AND LIV

Discharge the n lessly teases the an Make a rule to carelessly, may car will destroy life. The way to fee constant supply in then little will be Manure applied ows in the fall will just double force of

in plant life is size calcium, sulphur, pand iron. No doul others also.

Have the Water 1

country over, too stock with drink vided with pure quires farm anima in all kinds of we Often they will rather than brave Then when they d stream, they gorn with the water, ic ing and often harn protection now to much discomfort a saved to both man

four months. St may be banked or bark, saw-dust, m earth, in a way degrees of warmth side. Any window dom or never used proved by packing against them, Where stables, m have cracks between besides closing the battens, a lining o thick, against the place by slats, will warmth of the int protected by searound them and tween with straw. harrel of one he packing straw up settled to the grou cisterns by coating ground. Exposed by closely windi made of fine hay, ing this with softe

The Snow Plow some snow wadin farm or in a neight a snow plow, dre great. The best push the snow t possible, 14 inche and 4 feet long. ward ends so the with a nice fit spread about four should be used as back end, mortisi boards. In putti A board may be standing on. A be fitted up and of and to this, by resides, five inches

rope may be atta boys will find as in using the snow Orchar Make the label Radishes will f Put garden t

order. Coal ashes as benefit fruit tree Tramping the will prevent mic Rhubarb for long as the groun A half-starved well-fed one. In fine garden become discolore

be turned over

ing. Late Mulchin time for mulch garden, even the has formed in kind of growth i coat of manure, roots to guard a manure is used of decomposition to arrest and hol posed to the ele readily spade in All plants and tr active state thro protection to t activity, and by parts above gro severe cold and

Mulch the builteep ahead of Roman hyacir A mere touch Geranium sli may begin. Mignonette n glass. New York flo clover blossoms.
The treebox i

Flower

for planting clo Centaurea car "dusty millers," by overwatering Fashions in from the large

Balance the accounts.

Clean the stables daily.
Allow no waste in feeding.

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Corn stalks go further if cut.

Mend the windows if not yet done.

A slight top dressing for wheat is a

Careless currying often spoils a horse's

country over, too much carelessness is shown in the matter of providing live stock with drink in the winter time.

Animals suffer detrimentally if not provided with pure water as often as they desire. It is a poor arrangement that requires farm animals to go a long distance in all kinds of weather for their drink.

Often they will suffer thirst for days rather than brave bad weather to get it.

side. Any windows or doors that are sel-dom or never used, may be similarly im-

have cracks between the outside boards,

besides closing them on the outside with

battens, a lining of straw, several inches thick, against the inside surface, held in place by slats, will add wonderfully to the

warmth of the interior. Pumps may be protected by setting headless barrels around them and packing the space between with straw. Hydrants may have a barrel of one head, inverted over them,

some snow wading and path-breaking that may be saved everywhere on the

push the snow take two boards, oak if

possible, 14 inches thick, 12 inches wide and 4 teet long. Chamfer off the for-

boards. In putting together nail securely. A board may be nailed across the top for

standing on. A piece of scantling should be fitted up and down in the front angle,

boys will find as much of sport as work

Orchard and Garden.

Catawissa raspberries bear in the fall. Put garden tools and tool houses in

order.
Coal ashes as a top dressing greatly

benefit fruit trees.

Tramping the snow around the trees

will prevent mice girdling them.
Rhubarb for forcing may be lifted so long as the ground remains open.
A half-starved plant will bear ill-favored

conditions poorly, as compared with a

In fine gardens, gravel walks that have become discolored and dirty looking, may

be turned over before snow, raked level, and then in the spring be firmed by roll-

ing.

Late Mulching.—It is still a suitable time for mulching in the orchard and garden, even though quite a crust of frost has formed in the earth. Almost every kind of growth is benefited by a protecting coat of manure, or other material over the coats of any deging they were freezing. If

roots to guard against heavy freezing. If manure is used it may be in such a state

manure is used it may be in such a state of decomposition that, while coarse enough to arrest and hold snow, yet by lying exposed to the elements until spring it will readily spade in and serve as a fertilizer. All plants and trees are in a more or less active state throughout the winter and a protection to the roots promotes this activity, and by this means enables the parts above ground especially to bear severe cold and winds the easier.

parts above ground especially to bear severe cold and winds the easier.

Flowers and the Lawn.

in using the snow plow.

Make the labels secure.

Manured orchards pay. Radishes will force at 45°.

ing and often harm ensues.

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the Saints and the saints and the saints and the saints are the Saints and the saints are saints and the Heart," "Out of and other Works. oth, gilt, \$1.25. E MIND, WITH EAD. By J.F.X. per, 25 cents.

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t of money on hand a short period," to cent., according to clpal payable at the lege to borrower to the principal, with st, it he so desires, row money will con-by applying person-

LEYS,
MANAGER
Hall, Richmond St.

Mulch the bulb beds.
Keep ahead of the insects.
Roman byacinths begin to bloom.
A mere touch of frost ruins cinerarias. may begin.

Mignonette needs a cool place near the

Geranium slipping, for spring plants,

New York florists force pink and white

clover blossoms.

The treebox is an excellent evergreen for planting close to dwellings.

Centaurea candida, the whitest of the "dusty millers," is easily killed in winter

the dictates of Dame Fashion, to any great degree. Of late in New York Fashion has said that the forced flowers of the common said that the forced flowers of the common lilac are the thing. The florists, with business sagacity, took up lilac bushes, placed them in heat, and are raising the flowers, which they retail at one dollar per single cluster, making them the costliest flowers agoing. Next spring many readers of these words could spare basketfuls of these same flowers without missing. temper.
There is satisfaction in supplying good fuls of these same flowers without missing

them, and yet would not think of asking
a dollar for a basketful.

Don't Crowd the Pot Plants.—At best
the conditions which surround house-plants
at this season are adverse to their well dofuel, well ahead.

Have warm, well-ventilated stables, but use no blankets.

Discharge the man or boy who heart-lessly teases the animals.

Make a rule to feed at regular hours, ing. The length of natural light in each day is only about one half of that in the Make a rule to feed at regular hours, and then live up to it.

A stable door or window left open carelessly, may cause animals colds that will destroy life.

The way to feed salt is to furnish a constant supply in some accessible place, then little will be eaten at a time.

Manure applied to pastures and meadows in the fall will tell next summer with just double force over that applied in the spring.

The number of metals absolutely needed in plant life is six; namely, potassium, calcium, sulphur, phosphorus, manganese, and iron. No doubt certain plants require others also.

Hyperbolic day is only about one half of that in the summer, while the state of the atmosphere foundryness, gas, etc., is often perilous. Such being the case plant growers should bestow great care upon their collection with a view to favoring the individual plants as much as possible. No one thing is more detrimental to house plants than overcrowding. Yet in the desire to carry a large collection this is a very common fault. Crowding induces a drawn growth, and weakness. In many cases it would to be the state of the atmosphere foundryness, gas, etc., is often perilous. Such being the case plant growers should bestow great care upon their collection with a view to favoring the individual plants as much as possible. No one thing is more detrimental to house plants than overcrowding. Yet in the desire to carry a large collection this is a very common fault. Crowding induces a drawn growth, and weakness. In many cases it would to be the part of the atmosphere from dryness, gas, etc., is often perilous. and then live up to it.

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Have the Water Troughs Near By.—The have the Water Troughs Near By.—The in vigor and beauty in the remaining ones.

#### POLISH EXILES.

HOW A CATHOLIC COLONY HAS SPRUNG UP ON THE FRONTIERS OF CHINA.

"A colony of priests" is the heading of one of the chapters of a book recently published at Cracow by Pan Librowitch, Then when they do get to the trough, or stream, they gorge themselves perhaps with the water, ice cold, in a way that is anything but fair to the system, and suffer way from their flocks by the Russian ago scores of the flocks by the Russian away from their flocks by the Russian Government and transported to Siberia.

There they were made to work in the mines and in other places, and it may be well imagined that not a great many of them survived the punishment that was inflicted upon them because they were 330 leaves, with twenty lines to each page. ing and often harm ensues.

Protection against Frost.—By judicious protection now to buildings, pumps, etc., much discomfort and annoyance may be saved to both man and beast for the next four months. Stables and cellars often may be banked on the outside with tanbark, saw-dust, manure, straw, sods and earth, in a way that will add many degrees of warmth to the temperature insel-im-In the course of time a number of lay conproved by packing straw, hay or leaves against them, either inside or out.
Where stables, made of rough lumber, Irish suspects were recruited under Mr. Irish suspects were recruited under Mr. Forster's rule, placed themselves under the government of the priests. In this way, a In this way, a

"The colony of Toonks, situated near the frontier of China, became a perfect garden, being well cultivated and flourishing and thoroughly well governed, without a single policeman, jailor or coroner. Communications have ever since been carried on between Poland and the colony, and some barrel of one head, inverted over them, packing straw up underneath before it is settled to the ground. Protect out door cisterns by coating them over thickly with ground. Exposed pipes may be protected by closely winding them with a rope made of fine hay, and afterwards smearing this with softened clay.

The Snow Plow.—The amount of tirespace sow wedging and wath breaking of the noblest and wealthiest Polish ladies have gone out there to marry some of the poorest of the exiles, thereby preventing them from allying themselves with Rus-sian women and being estranged from the

Catholic Church in consequence."

The Russian government has been pow erless to prevent these unions, and in this manner a Polish and Catholic colony has sprung up by the doings of the very men who were bent upon destroying the Polish nation and the Catholic Church. farm or in a neighborhood, by the use of a snow plow, drawn by horses, is very great. The best plow is made in the shape of the letter A. For the sides to

### IRISH LANDLORDS.

The landlords of Ireland have learned

THEY ARE STILL HARASSING, OPPRESSING and 4 feet long. Chanter on the for-ward ends so they will come together with a nice fit when the rear ends are spread about four feet. A 2x4 scantling should be used as a cross-brace, near the back end, mortising the ends into the side AND EVICTING THEIR UNFORTUNATE TENANTS.

the favorite time for their operations. North and south, east and west, the conand to this, by making two holes in the sides, five inches from the top, a chain or rope may be attached for hitching. The crown are engaged here and there in the cruel, dirty work against the poor people. It was on its way to embark the sheriff's posse comitatus that the ill-fated Wasp was lost with nearly all its brave and unfortunate crew. In the columns of this jour-nal and of the provincial papers are found every day reports of the doings of the crowbar brigade. To-day we chronicle how the police in Longford county are engaged in enforcing the edict of the land-lord. The proceedings at the meeting of the National League show how the land-lords in Dublin and elsewhere are forcing public attention to their exactions and evictions. It looks as if they were bent on reprisals on the poor for the agitation of the past, and that they seized the oppor-tunity of the low prices for stock, the bad fairs and the decreased value of the cereal and other produce of the farms to come down on their wretched tenants with

> modified by the different circumstances of the country and the people, of England too. And what is happening throughout England? Farms are being thrown up; lands are untenanted; rents are remitted lands are untenanted; rents are remitted or abated to nominal amounts. The landlords, sympathetic with their people, are quick to recognize the changed fortunes of stock-raising and the wofully sad deficiencies revealed by the threshing machine in crops fair to the eye, and deceptive while standing in gilded emptiness. They admit the crisis, and they try to tide it over with leniency and forbearance. They acknowledge that they must share the depression as they shared the prosperity. How different it is in Ireland! Here the people have nothing but the land to turn to, and here the

but the land to turn to, and here the landlords, instead of being proportionately considerate, choose the very juncture of distress to press their demands. Blindly and with a cowardly heartlessness they decline to make the allowances to those in decline to make the allowances to those in their power which they are ever ready to claim for themselves. Here stupid subcommissioners go about imposing rents which, in the present condition of affairs, cannot be paid, and besides that, powerful landlords

VEX AND IMPOVERISH THE TENANTS, socking fair individual routs by baraging and

that their screne lives are not ruffled by country is at present a scene of litigious- Henry the Eighth and his "Abominable country is at present a scene of litigiousness, poverty and eviction. A people
taxed worse than Egyptian fellaheen in
the horridest days of corrupt pashas;
ground down with the imposition of a
ponderous system of governmental machinery; saddled with rent payments, hardly
any of which is spent in the country: their
life blood, represented in their toil, sucked
away by vampire agents and absentee
landlords, who squander the ill gotten
money in luxury and dissipation abroad;
the condition of affairs could not be worse
than it is, and must command the immethan it is, and must command the imme-diate attention of government, prepared to deal with the altered state of things in a radical and thorough manner, if mis-fortune of the direst kind is to be staved off. At such a period to have the soldiers of the Queen and the constabulary of the of the Queen and the constabulary of the country engaged at the behest of a handful of persons "who toil not, neither do they spin," in filling the workhouses and killing the people—for the minister truly termed the snowflake notices to quit so many death sentences—is a monstrous and horrid scandal, revolting to every principle of administration, as well as to every sentiment of humanity.

#### The Bible in Silver.

sentiment of humanity.

At Upsula, in Sweden, is carefully preserved a curious and renowned old MS. known as the Silver Hand Writing. It consists of a translation of the Bible into the original Gothic, and the best authors claim that it was written toward the end of the fifth or the companeous of the of the fifth, or the commencement of the sixth century. It was discovered in the six-teenth century, at Verden, on the Ruhr, and its authenticity was at once established. It was taken to Prague, but the Swedes took it away in 1048, and carried it to Stockholm; thence it was conveyed to Holland, and was bought again for Sweden by the Chancellor de la Gardie, for \$400. He had it magnificently bound in a solid silver cover, and in 1669 presented it to the University of Upsula. It was written in silver cover and the control of the University of Upsula. Only two punctuation marks are used throughout—the period and the colon,

Distressed Because Her Name is Burchard and Wants it Changed.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1884.—"Olga F. Burchard, come forward," said the Super-intendent of Public Education to-day, at the Horace Binney school, when the hour arrived to present the honors and medals

for excellence in scholarship.

A tall, handsome girl arose and advanced to receive the first honors of her class in the shape of a \$5 gold piece. When the medal had been conferred, she said to Mr. Campbell, of the Board of Education: 'Please, sir, I want to change my name."

"Your first or last name?"
"The name of Burchard is a burden to "The name of Burchard is a burden to me," said the girl, almost in tears. "Our neighbors annoy me by calling me "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," whatever that may mean. It must be something pretty bad, for people who used to love me and treat me kindly now sneer at and revile me in the street on account of my name. I was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, of English parents," exclaimed the girl. "My name is Burchard, and I never did anything to disgrace it. I don't know why people treat me so cruelly; but, please, sir, tell me how I can get it changed ?"

A few words of consolation having been

proffered, the evidently distressed girl went back to her class. Throw Away Trusses

The landlords of Ireland have learned nothing. They are harassing, oppressing, evicting, as hard as ever they can. The commencement of the inclement season, says the Dublin Freeman of Nov. 5, is the favorite time for their operations.

North and south, east and west, the conwhen our new method is guaranteed to

ciation, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SQUARE Planos were formerly much more generally used than Upright Planos, though the latter were undoubtedly the more elegant and convenient as furniture. This was because the square was decidedly the best as a musical instrument. The improvements latterly made in uprights have changed this, and the uprights may now fairly claim to be the best as a musical instrument as well as more desirable as furniture. Especially is this true of the improved Upright Plano now offered by the Mason & Hamilu Company. Their pure musical tones are a delight to every appreciative ear, and in durability they present great advantages. This is the result of adding to all valuable improvements heretofore made, one which is more important than any, being a new method of fastening the strings, by which they are more securely held, making the vibrations more periect, and the instrument less liable to bad effects of atmospheric changes.—Boston Traveller.

Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup.—

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP.-An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms.

A HOST OF BODILY TROUBLES are engendered by chronic indigestion. These, however, as well as their cause, disappear when the highly accredited invigorant and We showed in more than one comment in these columns recently how foreign competition is fast reducing the value of the lands of Ireland nearly down to prairie rent. What is true of Ireland is true, modified by the different circumstances of all irregularities, and restores the weak and broken down constitution to health and strength. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

The three props of society are the Church, the country and the family : intemperance is the enemy of each of these; therefore it is the enemy of society.-Bishop Spalding.

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

### Compelled to Yield.

Obstinate skin diseases, humors of the blood, eruptions and old sores are cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which purify and regulate all the secretions.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's corn cure," Reader, go thou and do likewise. The Sufferer from Consumption or any

Wasting Disease.—If not permanently cured will find greater relief—in the use of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver by overwatering.

Fashions in Flowers.—People away from the large towns may be thankful peals and costly litigation. The whole other remedy they can use.

San Francisco Monitor.

Anniversary services in connection with the Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom were held recently in many English Protestant churches. At All Saints, Lambeth, a remarkable sermon was preached by the vicar, the Rev. Dr. F. G. Lee, from Nehemiah ii. 18: "Let F. G. Lee, from Nehemiah ii. 18: "Let us rise up and build. So they strengthened their hands for this good work." The following passages from it we find reported in the Pall Mall Gazette:

"It was impossible to exaggerate what the Church had lost three centuries ago. Even in mere brick-and-mortar Christianity, not a single cathedral had been

tianity not a single cathedral had been built since the Reformation except St. Paul's, which had been rebuilt, although 100 churches of the same size, stability and grandeur had been destroyed by that horrible monster Henry VIII., and his abominable daughter Elizabeth, who likewise took away the Church's lands, though scarcely two families who had received lands taken from God now inherit in the main line. Religion, morals and social order had been destroyed, and he agreed with the letter of a Major-General in one of the papers this week that a civil war was likely to be the outcome of the existing anarchy. For many years a series of writers inspired by the devil had endeavored to prove that white was black and black white, and no nation had been 100 churches of the same size, stability and black white, and no nation had been more befooled than the English by foreigners who had perambulated the country to detach them from the Catholic faith. When the altar was destroyed under the Tudors the throne fell under the Stuarts, and when Dutch William was invited over he did not introduce, as was generally supposed, civil and religious liberty, but the tyranny of public opinion and mob law."

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CURES OF
KIDNEY DISEASES
AND
LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

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CONSTIPATION, PILES,
and RHEUMATISM,
By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs
and functions, thereby **CLEANSING the BLOOD** 

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Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound time by grocers. Labelled time:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists,

London, England.

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Officers Branch No. 17, C.M. B. A. Parls,
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an organizat

are proud of their connection with 10 grand an organization.

Fraternally.

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Officers of Branch No. 1, Windsor, Ont., for 1885: - President, Francis Cleary; 1st. Vic. 60, M. A. McHugh; 2nd do, F. H. Meloche. Recording Secretary, J. M. Meloche, re-eiced; Assistant do, Patrick Fgan; Fina cial do D. B. Odette: Treasurer, J. H. Coanelly, relected: Marshal, D. Cronin, re-elected; Guard John Nagle; Frustees, M. Rochford, Charles Fox and D. Brassard,

D. B. Odette: Treasurer, J. H. Contenty, itelected: Marshai, D. Cronin, re-elected; Guard,
John Nagle; Frustees, M. Rochford, Charles
Fox and D. Brassard, O. 5. Frantford, Ont.,
for 1885:-President, Rev. P. Lennon; 1st Vice
do, Rev. J. E. Crinnon; 2nd Vice do, W.
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Vice do, Martin Lysaght; 2nd do, Thos K.
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Marra.

John Langon; Trustees, Thos. K. Suilivan, John Forkin, John Phelen, H. O'Rilley, Jas. Marra.

Officers of Branch No. 3, Amberstburg, for 1886—President, Daniel F. Reaume; ist Vice do, Wm. J. Smith; 2nd Vice do. John Ryan; Treasurer. Simon Bertrand; Rec. Secretary, H. J. Drouillard; Ass't. do, Peter C. Cadorett; Fin. do, Thomas Tomilison; Marshal, Gilbert Bertrand; Guard, Peter Benner; Trustees for two years, Edward Boyr and Jos. Barron; Trustees for one year, Jos. Reaume, A. Reaume and Thos. Tomilison.

Officers of Branch No. 18, Prescott, for 1885:—President, P. C. Murdock, re-elected; ist Vice do, P. McAuly, re-elected, 2nd Vice do, John Hayden; Rec. and Cor. Secretary, John Gibson, re-elected; Ass't Rec. Sec., James Young, re-elected; Fin. Sec., Thos. Kellty; Treasurer, James P. Halpin, re elected; Marshal, John Horan, re-elected; Guard, Luke Major; Trustees for two years, William McGrory, Thos. Kellty and Thos. Hayden. Officers of Branch No. 22, Wallaceburg, for 1885:—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. Kyan, Chancellor, Myles McCarron; President, Thos. F. Hurley; Ist Vice do, A. A. Henderson: 2nd Vice do, W. E. Boulton. Rec. Secretary, Jas. Relihan; Ass't. Rec. Sec., D. Duggan Fin. Secretary, Jas. McCarron: Treasurer, P. H. Clancy; Marshal, Martin Martin: Guard, Adolphus Martin: Trustees, D. Duggan and W. E. Boulton. Officers of Branch No. 18, Niagara

ers of Branch No. 18, Niagara Officers of Branch No. 18, Magara Falls, Ont., for 1885:—President, John Fry; 1st Vice do, Patrick Kelly; 2nd Vice do, Peter O'Neill; Rec. Sec., Wm. Burke; Ass't Rec. Sec., Michael O'Neill; Fin. Sec.,

Therefore I beg of any who contembrance of the Trustees, E. O'Flaherty, E. Fitzgerald, Thos. Quirk. SEPARATION.

This long looked for, long wished for object has not yet been obtained. Why the supreme council will not grant our request seems very strange, knowing, as they must, our laws on insurance differ so widely from theirs. We consider we are bound by fetters, and wholly at their The society in Canada has no desire to cause a rupture with their United States brethren, but only to pro-tect their own interests, which, at no distant day, if not granted by the honorable body the supreme council, will be effected by compulsion, thereby making it very unpleasant for all parties. We have no desire for our government to do this, and plenty of time has been given the supreme council to grant this peace fully and cheerfully. We are cognizant of the fact that one nationality has not pre-eminence over another in our society, and that we are bound together in the common ties of friendship and brotherly love, yet all should know we have to submit to the form of government we

are living under. When we submitted to the rules of our order (the constitution) we had not the least idea then of the present action of the Canadian government with referinsurance business in Canada. The question I ask, is the supreme council willing to make the required willing to make the required deposit with the Canadian government, or is it not? Well, if not, then I say we must separate for our own protection, and demand it.

I am sure Canadian brothers, if they were in the majority and the supreme council were composed chiefly of Canadians, they, the Canadian brothers, would gladly comply with such a reasonable petition presented by our American brothers for separation, on

mand the passage of this petition. If the supreme council knew the position they are placing us in, they would not hesitate to grant it at once. Be it understood, our traternal ties are not to be severed and all laws of our association are to be recognized only from the supreme council. I believe this is the wish of every Canadian.

Let us watch and wait. Yours fraternally, JOHN GIBSON.

Rec. Sec. Branch 16.
Resolutions of condolence adopted by the members of Windsor Branch, No. 1. C. M. B. A., at their meeting held in their hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 4th,

their nail on Thursday evening, Dec. 2th, 1884:—
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to afflict our esteemed brothers Patrick, Edward and William Hanrahan by taking unto him-self their late lamented and beloved

father and,
Whereas, the loss sustained by them no hearts but their own can ever realize,

therefore,
Resolved, That we deplore the loss sustained by our brother members with deep feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that the spirit of their beloved father is with those who, having fought the good fight here, are enjoying perfect happiness in a better world.

Resolved. That we tender to our collections of two Nationalist party. John Redmond advised Irishmen to withhold support from all English parties at next election, and especially to beware of the sham political party called Radicals.

In the Catholic Church of Wexford collections of two pence on the pound on

Resolved, That we tender to our worthy members, their families and re-latives, our sincere condolence and our earnest sympathy in their affliction at the loss of one who was a good Christian, an indulgent father, a kind relative and

a good citizen.

M. J. Manning, President.

M. J. Manning, President.

Essex Centre, Dec. 8, 1884.

DEAR SIR AND BRO:—I rejoiced to see the past week a column of C. M. B. A. articles in the Canadian official organ. For some time past I have been eagerly watching for each weekly arrival of the watching for each weekly arrival of the RECORD only to be disappointed at the meagre supply of C. M. B. A. news it contained. For the next few weeks your column will contain the lists of the annual Branch elections, and perhaps this will infuse new life into many of the probabilities who write for it and annual Branch elections, and perhaps this will infuse new life into many of our Branch officers who write for it, and the members who read the "column" will again be entertained with words of the second se will again be entertained with words of hope and encouragement for the future

of the C. M. B. A.

It is a remarkable fact that since the supreme council meeting no new Branch has been organized. The Hamilton Brauch was already organized at that time, although instituted since, and can-not be considered as new work.

It is certain that the refusal of that

council to grant the petition of the grand council of Canada, and the appar-ent unfairness in the distribution of supreme council officers, whereby Canada has but one, while having the second largest membership in its grand council jurisdiction, has disgusted and disheart-ened some of our former workers among the officers of Canadian Branches, hope, however, that not on account of this or any other seeming disadvantage, will any member think of with-drawing from the association, for it will live in spite of all the apparent drawbacks, and those who too hastily sever their connection now, may have cause to regret such action later on. A member of one of the earlier Branches formed in Ontario allowed himself to drop out, and allured by the Ass't Rec. Sec., Michael O'Neill; Fin. Sec., Wm. J. McMahon; Treasurer, Thomas Farrell; Marshal, Patrick Eagan; Guard, Daniel Kelleher; Trustees for one year, Daniel Leary, David Hunt; Trustees for two years, Patrick Mathews, Peter J. Lannon and Murty Kelliher. two years, Patrick Mathews, Peter J.
Lamon and Murty Kelliher.
Officers of Branch No. 13, Stratford, for 1885:—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. B.
Kilroy, D. D.; Chancellor, Chas. Stock: President, Dr. Hanovan; 1st Vice do, J.C.
Therefore I beg of any who contem-

the Supreme Medical Examiner.

Therefore I beg of any who contem-

thing all right, time works wonders. Those who are members to day, and all who may join hereafter, need not fear for the future of C. M. B. A. in Canada. Come what will, there is talent, and ability, and honour, and integrity enough in the officers of the Grand Council to secure to every member of the C. M. B. A. in Canada his rights and privileges to their fullest extent, so long as each member faithfully performs his part, and maintains himself in good standing.

Yours very faithfully H. W. DEARE.

### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### ENGLAND.

Mr. Bradlaugh, who appealed against the verdict of the jury, which found him guilty of misdemeanor involving his seat in the House of Commons as member for Northampton, after having adminis-tered oath to himself, has been refused

It is stated in Vanity Fair that Lord Ripon, the retiring Viceroy of India, and who is a Catholic, has consented, at Mr. Gladstone's urgent request, to accept the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to succeed Earl Spencer, the Premier agreeing to secure the necessary legislation to make indisputable the right of a Roman Catholic to hold the office.

The Skye crofters publicly announce that they will not pay rents until they are reduced, declaring they are unable through poverty resulting from excessions. sive rents they have heretofore been forced to pay.

led by Utah elders, was broken up yes-terday by anti-Mormons, whom the police later ejected from the building.
A second conference announced was abandoned, A son of the Bishop of Rochester has become a Roman Catholic.

A conference of Mormons at Sheffield

possible to restrain her frantic gestures until she fainted from exhaustion. She was carried from the hall to a druggist's was carried from the hall to a druggists shop, where restoratives were applied. When she recovered consciousness it was found that she was a sister to Joe Brady, who was hanged for complicity in the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke

in Phenix park

Dublin Corporation, by a vote of 31 against 12, has resolved to change the name of Sackville street to O'Connell name of Sackville street to O'Connell street. A deputation of tradesmen protested against the action, whereupon Sullivan, M. P., warned them they were opposing the wishes of Irish people. This was construed as a threat to boycott them. The tradesmen will test the legality of the corporation's action.

Noteworthy meetings of Irishmen were held at Birkenhead and Manchester. Thomas Power O'Connor was the

ter. Thomas Power O'Connor was the principal speaker at the former. He congratulated the country on the adoption of the Franchise Bill and the prospect of the speedy passage of the Redistribution Bill. At Manchester, Biggar denounced the Irish Catholic Whigs as

collections of twopence on the pound on valuation have been raised for a fund to provide pay to the Irish members of Parliament.

United Ireland has fresh evidence that United Ireland has fresh evidence that James McDermott is an emissary in the pay of the police. The outrages he has planned are part of a conspiracy directed from Dublin Castle, to bring discredit on the Irish race. The paper reiterates the charges that Edenburn House, at Tralee, was blown up with an infernal machine, which was one of the three sent to County Kerry by McDermott, and which had been purchased with British gold.

A Dublin despatch says the President of the Irish National League in America has asked the Irish party to organize an

has asked the Irish party to organize an election fund in America. Parnell replies

#### FRANCE AND CHINA.

It is reported at Hong Kong that fresh encounters have occurred at Tonquin between Chinese and French. The between Chinese and French. The Chinese were defeated and forced to retreat. The Chinese are prepared to throw a large force across the frontier into Tonquin. The French blockade of Formosa is only nominal. The fleet is anchored at Kelung, while trade with

other ports proceeds as usual.

A Paris despatch says transports that are loading for Tonquin are taking on board material for a portable railway; also a large number of baggage wagons and mules. General De Lisle is reducing to a minimum the number of coolies attached to his flying column in Ton-

Earl Granville has informed M. Ferry that English negotiations with a view of settling the Franco-Chinese difficulty have resulted in failure. EGYPT.

### Fifteen hundred rebels attempted to destroy the railway at Suakim but were repulsed by Egyptian cavalry. A Dongola despatch says the Camel

A Dongola despatch says the Camer Corps and three regiments will arrive at Ambukol near the end of December, and will be ready to cross the desert to Shendy should Gordon urgently require them.
A messenger from Khartoum who has

arrived at Dongola, says an officer who was sent by General Gordon to capture Shendy, shelled the inhabitants out and Shendy, shelled the inhabitants out and took many prisoners. Small parties of rebels attack Khartoum daily, but are invariably repulsed with heavy loss. El Mahdi fears to make an open attack because it would result in great slaughter of his followers.

It is reported at Alexandria that El Mahdi's lieutenant is advancing through Bajuda desert upon Dongola. The Mahdi has ordered his lieutenants at Darfour and Kordofan to send to Khartoum a available troops, munitions of war and

money.

The latest advices from the Nile ex. pedition are that General Wolseley will establish his headquarters next Satur-day at Ambukol. This is about 170 miles nearer Khartoum than his former position at Dongola, and will bring him around the bight of the river which enaround the olgar of the two the two colors around the olgar of the two closes the desert of Argab, Teshagoa. A small garrison is to be left behind at Dongola, but it has been difficult to find men to compose it. For instance, the Sussex Regiment was invited to leave eighty men behind to garrison the town, and volunteers were called for. The only ones who responded to the call were twenty-five men who were sick with enteric fever and had no ambition to go forward. An effort was then made to compel eighty men to remain behind, but it was abandoned, owing to the extreme repugnance the men had for the task. The Canadians gave Lord Wolseley an ovation the other night. As his steamer passed the camp at Gemai bon for more literal cheers were raised and fires were lit and cheers were raised, and the Canadian boatmen sang the favorite Red River song, "Le Brigandier." The party on board the steamer heartily re sponded, and Lord Wolseley waved his hat in acknowledgment.

### UNITED STATES.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 6.—Last night a mob of negroes, fifty strong, entered the Providence Church, on Green and Ferry streets, while Rev. G. W. Martin was preaching, and after blowing out the lights, grabbed the pastor by the neck and would have hurled him from the building but for the interference of several members of the church. The church was crowded, the larger part of the con-gregation being women, and when the lights were extinguished their screams A son of the Bishop of Rochester has become a Roman Catholic.

IRELAND.

A dramatic incident occurred in Dublin on Saturday evening during a public stand, a special session was to be called by the supreme president, Bro. W. C. Shields, before the close of this year, for the purpose of granting said petition of Canada, and that a separate beneficiary should be formed in Canada, January 1st, 1885.

I call upon all Canadian brothers to de-

burn him." "Don't let him preach any more; he sold out to the Democrats." These cries frightened every lady. When Mr. Martin found himself safe outside the church he felt thankful he had escaped so easily, and sought Patrolman Steerman, whom he asked to guard him while going home. On his way he was met by a deacon, who advised him not to go home, but spend the night with him, saying that the mob's work was but begun. Martin consented, and to that place the patrolman escorted him. Martin was one of the preachers who signed a petition asking Senators Brown and Collquit to address the colored people here. The negroes, say that Martin and other preachers sold out to the Democrats. They want to mob Jerry Jones, pastor of the Macedonia Church. They will not let Robert Grant, of the Summerhill Church, preach. They are after 0. O. Church, preach. They are after O. O. Jones, of the Fraser Street Church, and they are also after every colored minister

in town.

N. Lyon, M. D., of Hamilton, Ill., has addressed a letter to the Board of Health of that city, in which he says he Health of that city, in which he says he has had ample opportunity for observing its peculiar nature and the manner of the dissemination of cholera. He says that the germ of the disease is absorbed by all articles of food exposed to the atmosphere. The heat of the cooking does not expel it. It acts only on the alimentary organs. It can only be received in food or drink. An effectual quarantine, he adds, is easy by prohibiting the importation of food from an infected country and placing a hospital ship at a safe distance from the coast to receive all cases found; cholera infected receive all cases found; cholera infected ships to be detained for ten days and ships to be detained for ten days and the sick until they are well. Consign the dead to the sea. Old rags and such things as carry moisture should be pro-hibited. A thorough drying out is the best disinfectant.

#### CANADIAN.

On the 10th inst., at the volunteer camp, ordered at Port Rowan to keep camp, ordered at Port Rowan to keep
the peace with the Italian navvies, a man
named Griffin, of Simcoe, pointed a gun
at James Thorold, of St. Williams, thinking it contained a blank cartridge; but
it was loaded and went off, the ball passing between the eyes and through the
head of Thorold, killing him instantly.
The inquest held on the body of Private Thorold of No. 4 Company of the
39th Battalion, has closed. It exhonerates any one from blame. The rife was

ates any one from blame. The rifle was put away by a sentry loaded, and in a scuffle was knocked down and discharged, killing Thorold, who was some distance away when shot. Thorold was a nephew of Col. Mabee.

On the 13th, while two brothers named blinder and a how period Fletcher were

Riordan and a boy named Fletcher were skating on the Cedar Dale Pond, Oshawa, the ice gave way, all three going down. The bodies were recovered shortly afterwards, and the elder Riordan was resuscitated. A sad drowning accident occurred also at Hespeler on the same date, by which a lad of about thirteen years, named William Markle, found a watery grave very suddenly. He and two other youths were skating on the large dam, when the thin ice gave way, and young Markle was drowned. His body was found about an hour after the accident.

The Scott Act has been carried in the County of Brant, but defeated in the city of Brantford.

### THE BOTHWELL BAZAAR.

This grand drawing of prizes will take place for certain on Dec. 29th, 1884, and the four following days. Over \$1000.00 worth of prizes will be distributed by lot. Every person sending \$1.00 will be entitled to 168 chances to win prizes worth from \$5 to \$48 in gold and will also receive the benefit of 100 masses. Readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD who have received tickets will please make returns at their earliest convenience. Address: Rev. A. McKeon, Bothwell, Ont. BIKTH.

### LOCAL NOTICES.

Just received at J. J. Gibbons'—Embroidered Piano and Table Covers, Table Damask and Napkins, Knitted Wool Shawls and Scarfs, lined Kid Gloves and Mitts, Silk Handkerchiefs; will be sold cheap.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off L. C. LEONARD is positively selling of 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 of 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 FINE ARTS. -All kinds of art materials

for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London.



MARKET REPORT.

OTTAWA.

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

GRAIN-Oats, 3lc to 32c. Peas, 55c to 60c Spring wheat, 70c to 80c. Fall wheat, 80c to 85c. Scotch, 95c. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beans, 1 25

85c. Scotch, 90c. Rys, but of 150.

DIARY PRODUCE — Butter in pails, 19c to 26c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 24c to 25c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 22c to 25c per doz.
POULTRY—Chickens per pair, 50 to 97. Geese, 50 to 80 75 each. Turkeys, 75c to \$1 05, Ducks, 50 to \$0.75 each. Turkeys, 75c to \$1.05, Ducas, per pair, 60c.

MEATS-POTK — Mess, per barrel, 17 00 to 1700; ham. 14c to 17c; bacon, green, 9c to 13c; young pigs, 2 00 to 400 each. Beef, in qrs., 400 to 550. Mutton and lamb, 10c.

MISCELLANEOUS — Potatoes, new, 00c gal.; 35c to 46c a bag. Hay, 10 00 to 12 00; straw, 4 50 to 5 00. Flour, 4 25 to 5 00. Oatmeal, 4 75 per barrel. Bran, 90c per cwt. Hides, rough, 5je to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt

5je to 6e; Inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 60 per cwt
LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 1 20 to 1 22; Deihl, ≱ 100 lbs,
1 20 to 1 25; Democrat, 1 15 to 1 20; Clawson,
1 15 to 1 17; Red, 1 10 to 1 20. Oats, 80e to 82c,
Corn, 90e to 1 00. Barley, 90e to 1 28. Peas.
90e to 95c. Rye, 90e to 1 00. Clover seed.
6 00 to 7 00. Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25.
Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 25 to 2 25; Family,
2 00 to 2 10. Oatmeal, Fine, 2 00 to 2 25,
Granulated, 2 25 to 2 40. Cornmeal, 2 00 to
2 50. Shorts, ton, 16 00 to 18 00. Bran, 12 00
10 14 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw, per load,
2 00 to 3 05. Butter—pound rolls, 20e to 22c,
crock, 18c to 20c; tubs, 14c to 19c. Eggs, retail, 2 le to 22c; basket, 20c to 2 lc. Cheese, lb.,
11 to 12c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 20e to
25c. Turkeys, 75 to 1 5c. Chickens, per
pair, 56e to 70c. Ducks, per pair, 60 to 7c†c.
Potatoes, per bag, 30c to 4c. Apples, per bag,
30 to 50c. Onions, per bushel, 60 to 80c.
Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 5 25 to 6 00. Beef,
per cwt, 4 00 to 5 0c. Mutton, per lb. 6c to 7c.
Lamb, per lb. 8c to 9c. Hops, per lb, 20c to
20c. Wood, per cord, 375 to 5 00.

MNOTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Quotations
are set follows: Superior, 85 10 to 85 20; LONDON.

20c. Wood, per cord, 4 75 to 5 00.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,000 bbis. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 10 to \$5 20; patents, \$45 00 to \$5 00; 5 20; stress, \$5 10 to \$5 00; \$4 50 00; \$5 00; \$6 00; \$6 00; \$7 5 10 to \$3 20; patents, \$45 00 to \$6 05; spring extra, \$3 55 to \$8 00; superine, \$3 00 to \$3 05; spring extra, \$3 55 to \$8 00; \$8 00; superine, \$3 10 to \$3 20; middlings, \$2 75 to \$2 90; pollards, \$2 50 to \$2 75; contario bags, \$1 50 to \$2 00; city bags, \$2 50 to \$2 00; city bags, \$5 00 to \$9 00. Grain—Wheat, new white winter, \$0c to \$6c; Can, red winter, \$0c to \$6c; Ne. 2 spring, \$0c to \$6c. MEAI.—Outmeal, \$4 25 to \$450; corumeal, \$3 20 to \$2 25. PROVISIONS—Butter, new townships, 18c to 20c; Morrisburg, 16c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 18c; western, 16c to 17c. Cheese, \$6 to 114c. Pork, \$18 00 to \$100. Lard, 16c to 16c. Baccon, 13c to 14c; hams, 14c to 15c.

Toronto, Nov. 22—Wheat—Fall, No. 1, 75c to \$0c; No. 2, 72c to 73c; No. 2, 70c to 70c; No. 2, 56c to 56c; No. 2, 8ct to 54c; Peas, No. 1, 62c to 60c; No. 2, 50c to 59c. Oats, No. 1, 72c to 75c; No. 2, 70c to 70c; No. 3, 56c to 56c; No. 3, extra, 58c to 58c; No. 3, 54c to 54c; Peas, No. 1, 81c to 31c; No. 2, 60c to 00c. Corn, 60c to 00c. Wool, 60c to 60c. Hogs, street, 60c to 60c. Wheat, street, 90c to 60.

# CAUTION! EACH PLUG OF THE Myrtle Navy

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ROOK COLLECTION NO 6.

At Brantford, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. M. Fennessy, of a daughter.

BOOK COLLECTION NO

tions for m king same laste's, wall pockets, beakets no ellerois, embruder, yet, promotiy and elegantly thustrawd. 3. The Cricket on the French, by Charles Dickers. 4. Alissar, by Mary Coell Hay. 5. A Erid. From the Ser. 6. The 1-c now Mask, by While Collies, 7. Che. Lest Bank Note, by Mrs. Henry Wood. 8. Beil Brandow, by P. Hamitton Myes, 9 Hester, by Beatree M. Butt. 10. Jean Ungelow's Poems. Little finest works of this great poetess are given in this book. Remember wo will cent all the above books by mad, post radio upon recipit of only 35 cents in posinge samps, 4 vas there ever such a chairs to retting no medical for the money before \$1.35 cents in the control of the money before \$1.35 cents in the control of the money before will feel and he more than the more control that the books now will farm the more control that the books now will farm the more control that the books now will farm the more control that the control of the cont nothing of the valuable information you will derifted from them. Just think of it—Fin Vanuable Books for 35 cents! Don't mass the done Not less than the entire list of ton will sold. For \$1.00 we will send you in \$1.00 derived you will get abooks; or for \$2.50 we will send \$2.50 derived books. On the books of the think you wall such books only a wall should be abooks of the state that you want "Book Collection No.3," and it will not

nocessary to give the names of the books.

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WANTED, A FEMALE TEACH-ER, holding a Second-class Certifi-cate, for the R. C. S. N. O. 2, Hullet, for the year commencing January 3rd, 1885. Appli-cants stating salary, with testimonials, to be addressed to OWEN FLYNN, Sec., Clinton P. O., Ontario

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Silver Chain Rosaries in Pearl, Garnet, Amber, Jet, Cocca, etc., at price \$1.50 each up to \$10.09. Prayer Books, in Velvet, \$1.25 up to \$12.00. Prayer Books in Pearl and Shell Bindings, Pearl and Shell William Pearl and Shell Price. Statues of sacred Heart, Imma ulate Conception, St. Joseph, etc., at 20 cents each and upwards.

Crosses to stand and to hang. Pyxs and Oil Stocks.

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Songs and Stories for children, cloth gilt, illustrated... \$ 1.50
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WANTED FOR THE SEPARATE School at Mattawa, District of
Nipissing, a male teacher, holding a secondclass certificate, and capable of teaching
French and English. Dulies to commence
first of January, 1885. Applications stating
salary required and giving references to be
addressed to GEO. SMITH, Sec.-Treas,
Mattawa, Ont.

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