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Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 8.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1886

NO. 378.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Dublin Freeman's Journal.

In a dark sombre forest of Rhineland, where the beech, and the oak, and the elder, Bereft of their green robes of summer, look wistfally up to the heavens; On the sward, where the dead leaves of autumn lie faded and sere as the dreamings. We cherished in springtide's existence to the eyes of our soberer manhood; On the banks of the glorious old river, where turretts, and abbeys, and castles. In their ivy-crowned ruins still tell us of ages long dead and long buried, When chivalry stood by the altar, and Love was the guerdon of Valour, And the songs of the Troubadours charmed the ears and the heart-pulse of Beauty; Here in the midnight assembled around the red log-fires in Rhineland, Wrapped in their broad cloaks'and corselets—the trusty swords safe in their scabbards—Sit the soldiers of Erin together, to feast the return of Yultide, And sing of the mother that bore them, away 'mid the billows of ocean—Away where the sun-god swoons languid in the crimson-robed cloudlets of even! They are far from the land of Ierne; but they think and they dream of her ever,

They are far from the land of Ierne; but they think and they dream of her ever, Here in the depths of the forest—here 'mid the ravines Teutonic—Greybeards who fought 'mid her mountains at the head of bold Rapparee squadrons To keep the old banner still flying in the face of defeat and disaster, And youths who had scarcely seen Ireland, but love her, as sons love a mother From whom the rude hands of the spoiler have reft them in tenderest childhood! Yes; they dream of her lakes and her forests still peopled with hoary traditions Of Finn and his warrior giants, and Ollamh, and Dathi, and Brian; And they dream of her heathery passes where Freedom still stood 'mid the boulders—With her face to the ruthless invader—still waving the glaive of defiance! Here they sit—these poor exiles of Erin, the soldiers of France and of Louis, The champions of honor and glory 'neath the white *leur-de-lis* of the Bourbons—The pride of the monarch at Versailles, and his fathers who sleep at Saint Denis, And the fear and the terror of England on red gory fields throughout Europe!

Oh, where be their glories immortal !—go ask of the woods of De Barri, Whose echoes once thrilled to their war-cries of death, and of doom, and defiance, What time in the fierce wrath of vengeauce they thought of their desolate island—Her fair blooming vales that he plundered—her homesteads now wrecked and now

Her fair blooming vales that he plundered—her homesteads now wrecked and now lonely—
As they rushed on the red-coated spoiler and smote him, and robbed him of triumph, And trampled and spat on his banner 'mid the smoke and the lightning of battle. Go, kneel in the temple of Ypres, away 'mid the bowers of Flanders, And gaze on the standards of England, once wrenched from the hands of her hirelings By the courage and chivalrous daring of the sons and the champions of Erin!
Go, tread on the broad plain of Landen, where Sarsfield met death in the vanguard!
Go, stand by Namur's broken arches—memorials of brigadier prowess!
Go, gaze on the slopes of Ramillies, and the story-famed walls of Cremona—
The records of Irish devotion still live 'mid the turreted ruins!
And along by the Appenine mountains the craglets still speak of our exiles—
The waves by the southern headlands are chaunting the songs of their valour!
O, glories that never shall vanish \(\) O, garlands that never shall wither! The waves by the southern headlands are chaunting the songs of their valour!

O, glories that never shall vanish!

O, garlands that never shall wither!

We bow with deep faith and meet worship, in the light of your beauty transcendant,

For we're proud of our chivalrous fathers—proud of their lives and their laurels,

And proud of the national honor they won for our isle in past ages—

Tho' they failed to dispel the dark night clouds that hung over the island's horizon,

And brought to the heart of the nation the pangs and the sorrow of serfdom!

Here they sit round the log fires—these exiles, and tell to each other the legends

That seanachies whisper at evotide in the homesteads of Cork and of Kerry;

Or they sing some old national lyrics of love, or of war, or of freedom,

And the cheers and the plaudits grow louder at the close of each soul stirring ditty!

I would pluck but three leaves from the garland they wove on that night in the forest

While the bells of the Christmas were pealing from the tow'r of Strasburg's cathedral:

Three lyrics they chanted in honor of Eire and her exiled defenders:—

THE IRISH BRIGADE, Hurrah for the flag that faced danger and death
By the Rhone's whirling liver—on Flanders' wild heath!
Hurrah for the men who would die for each fold
of that dear darling banner of green and of gold!
Hurrah for the men who met doom undismayed
For the honour and fame of the Irish Brigade!
The Irish Brigade! The Irish Brigade!
Hurrah horrah hurrah for the Irish Brigade! Hurrah, boys !- hurrah for the Irish Brigade !

At home we were serfs of an insolent foe, At home we were seris of an insolent foe,
But here we taste freedom wherever we go!
At home we were butts for a Sassenach's jeers,
But here we can teach him the worth of our spears!
And some fine day—who knows?—he may find us arrayed
At home 'neath the flag of The Irish Brigade!
The Irish Brigade! the Irish Brigade!
Hurrah, boys!—hurrah for the Irish Brigade!

MY SWORD AND I. O sword of mine, in years gone by We fought our island's foes: Where Cashel's Rock salutes the sky And Shannon's river flows: And Shannon's river flows:
On height, in vale, in wood and grot,
Tho' outlawed, cursed, and banned,
We never for one hour forgot
Our duty to our land!
Oh! God be with those ill-starred fights
We fought beyond the seas,
When Ireland knew no braver knights

Than Irish Rapparees! Have hope—have hope, bright sword of mine,
Thy blade is fearless still!
Lights shine beyond the western brine,
And beacons from each hill!
I know no other bride but thee,

Wherever I may roam— Our bridal tour be o'er the sea Unto our island home: And if we find on Irish ground A bloody grave and ione, Thrice welcome be the death that's found In championing our own!

MAVE O'BYRNE "Mave O'Byrne, sad and pensive
You are looking to the west,
Where the golden daylight's sinking Slowly to its place of rest; And I know, my winsome darling,

Why you love to gaze upon
All the lurid fiery cloudlets
Hov'ring 'round the setting sun:
There you seem to catch faint glimpses—
Thro' the rifes in beav'nly fires— Of the island of your childhood— Of the Erin of your sires!

"Rhineland's hills and Tyrol mountains Are vast shrines of liberty; But the mist crowned crags of Wicklow Have a fonder charm for me:
There I'd live again, communing
With the hopes that fall or rise,
Where the Byrnes held our banner,
Floating proudly in the skies!

There I'd dream again of freedom For our widowed Innisfail—Gazing on the lone Avoca,
Or the valley of Imale!

"Thus it is why with each eve-tide, While the sun-rays sink to rest, I would watch the purple splendour Of the cloudlets in the west: Then I think of darling Ireland, And I see her o'er the waves-Ireland of the clan o' Byrne!
Ireland of my fathers' graves!
Yes, my heart hath found its idol,
And my soul its deodand—

Erin is my precious idol!— Erin is my motherland! 'Tis the dawn of the bleak Christmas morning-the log-fires lie quenched 'mid th

herbage,
And the forest looks sombre and lonely, for stilled are its manifold echoes;
The songs of the exiles are over, and closed is their brief Christmas wassail:
The trumpet hath called them to battle—once more do they stand in the vanguardThe green banner floating above them—the symbol of hope and of triumph—
To guide them to victory ever through the wastes of the broad Rhenish valleys!

The third concert given under the auspices of the Quebec Branch of the Irish National League took place on Monday night, and like its predecessors, was a complete success, from every point of view. The decorations were very fine, and everything gave evidence of the deep national feeling of the ladies and gentlemen under whose immediate direction the hall was dressed. The stage was very picturesque in appearance. From one of the drop scenes hung a magnificent portrait of Robert Emmet, over a blank slab indicating his unwritten epitaph. The indicating his unwritten epitaph. The side pillars of the stage were graced on either side by portraits of Parnell and Davitt, while high overhead was the bold declaration of the Irish leader, wherein he declaration of the Irish leader, wherein he announced Ireland's determination never to be content with any measure of local government short of "Grattan's Parliament." The galleries were festooned with green drapery, while the interspaces contained the names of several of Ireland's patriotic sons, prominent among them being Archbishops Walsh, of Dublin, and Croke, of Cashel, who so nobly ranged themselves under the banner of Parnell, when every effort was made to separate

when every effort was made to separate priests and people.

The hall was filled with a most refined audience, and testified most emphatic-ally that all classes of the Irish element in Quebec are strictly national. Among the gentlemen present we noticed his worship the Mayor Francois Langelier, worship the Mayor Francois Langelier, Esq., Rev. Fathers McCarthy, Hayden, Maguire, and Cronin, C. SS. R., and Brothers Xavier, Stanislaus, and Vitus, C. SS. R., all of St. Patrick's; Rev. Dr. O'Ryan, D. D., and Fathers Maguire, Bernier and Rev. Father O'Leary of Sillery, Rev. Robert Kerr of Trinity Church, Hon. Jno. Hearn, M. L. C.; Messrs. Owen Murphy, John P. Sutton, organizer I. N. L. A.; L. Lynch, President of St. Patrick's institute; Chas. McCarron, T. Patrick's institute; Chas, McCarron, T. Shea, T. Walsh and several others. The members of the Emerald Snow Shoe Club attended in a body, and in uniform, under their patriotic President, Mr. J. McKenna, and added much to the diversity of the scene.

The concert opened with a very elo-

quent and practical address from the energetic President, Mr. Jeremiah Galla-

energetic President, Mr. Jeremiah Gallagher, which we give in full.

Mr. Mayor, Rev. gentlemen, ladies and gentlemen, in every effort to ameliorate the condition of their mother land, Irishmen are warmly seconded by Irishwomen. The Irish ladies of Quebec, I am proud to say, sustain the reputation of their noble hearted country women in this as in other eminent cust. tation of their noble hearted country women in this as in other eminent qualities which distinguish them. For this evening's entertainment, which you have been good enough to patronize so liberally, we have to thank them in the person of Mrs. Ed. Foley, who has kindly undertaken to present it for our benefit. When I state, that every dollar received for membership of the League is transmitted to the National Treasurer, the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, you will Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, you will perceive the necessity of our providing in other ways for the expenses inciden-

For the last two months, as you are aware, we have been engaged in behalf of the Parliamentary Fund. The keen and intelligent appreciation existing with regard to the present political crisis in Ireland made our duty pleasant, and the generous responses of our people of all classes, including the ladies, is an evidence that patriotism is a living, active principle with us. The result does honor to the Irish heart of this old Rock city, in which I include our good Active true friends of Sillery and Levis.
Altogether, we have sent \$1,225 to the
Parliamentary Fund, our last remittance
being \$1,000, and we have still a small

alance on hand. Thus have the Irish citizens of Quebec through Branch 393 of the I. N. L. of A., identified themselves with their race and become entitled to share in the grand victory achieved at the recent Irish

The election fund of £50,000 stg. subcates to fight the Nationalists was met by the timely contributions of Irish exiles, and wherever a unionist candidate had the temerity to present him-self in the south, east or west his defeat was overwhelming.

Leinster, Munster and Connaught are a unit for nationhood. Ulster, the vaunted stronghold of West Britonism, loyal Ulster, by a clear majority, has pro-claimed its inseparable union not with England but with the sister provinces for a united Irish nation.

In the face of this fact we may well smile at the vaporings of Orangeism. Notwithstanding all their menaces and though they threaten to line with armed men every ditch from the Boyne to the Bann, the crown and constitution are

The Nationalists of Ireland labor for the welfare of the whole people irrespec-tive of class or creed—not for that of a section. They embrace in their ranks every Irishman no matter whence his origin, or what his religious belief, whose heart beats true for Ireland.

The third concert given under the landlord, and opposite O'Brien—no Pope. Not very long ago it was all no

Pope. Not very long ago it was all no Pope, now it is no landlord, no Pope; next they will add no foreign laws.

Faction and feud are happily passing away. The condition of political opinion evolved out of the elections is the only one admissable—there are to day but

evolved out of the elections is the only one admissable—there are to-day but two parties in Ireland—Nationalists and Unionists.

In Great Britain, apart from electing T. P. O'Connor for Liverpool and meeting retributive justice to the renegades, O'Connor Power, McCoan and others who sought the favors of English Constituencies the Irish vote, obedient to the tuencies, the Irish vote, obedient to the command of the Irish Leader, has ren-dered incalculable service in adjusting

English parties. The Irish vote in Great Britain has placed the balance of power in Parnell's bands. With a unanimity unparalleled in the With a unanimity unparalleled in the history of any toreign governed nation, despite British power and influence, consolidated by centuries of occupation, Ireland from the hustings has declared her unalterable resolve to be a nation. The man and the party of the "resources of civilization" has encountered the resources of the Irish leader. Parnell, the Kilmainham prisoner, is virtually dicta-

resources of the Irish leader. Farnell, the Kilmainham prisoner, is virtually dictator of the Premiership of the Empire.

The Irish race owes nothing to England but the treasured memories of a heartless oppression. The accursed union—"the union of a shark with its prey"—has left Ireland destitute of industries and commerce, so flourishing at the close of the last century. Poverty, degradation of the last century. Poverty, degradation and the merciless dispersion of our race

are its baneful consequences.

Half hearted measures of relief have been enacted from time to time, but not till they were compelled by an agitation bordering on rebellion. Catholic Emanci pation was but partial, and the forty shilling freeholders were sacrificed. The Protestant Church was disestablished and wealthy England pocketed the en-dowments. For the last fifteen years, England's statesmen have been tinkering engiana's statemen have been tinkering with a Land Act. The cry of the majority of the nation for a superior education in harmony with their religious principles is unanswered. The infamous bureaucratic system emanating from Dublin Castle, maintained by the armed force of the empire, dominates the Island, regardless of, and disregarding the wishes of the people. Castle appointed Boards are as odious and intelerable as landlord rackrenting. Why, the pettiest municipality in this dear Canada of ours is in the enjoyment of more representa-tive rights than the whole of Ireland. Only when the civilized world has exclaimed against the injustice practised in Ireland, does the British press con-

cede that our grievances are not "merely sentimental." The sentiment of nationality is the undying aspiration of Irishmen, and survives to-day, strong, fervid and unquench-

able as of old.

Parnell with his chosen band of united Irish nationalists commands the respect and admiration of the world. Britain, uncertain how to act, is astounded at the indomitable front presented by poor but brave old Ireland. Irish organization, Irish discipline, Irish genius, heaven directed, have prevailed. England recognizes the situation. Will she cede graciously to Irish demands?

We await events patiently, but with

firm confidence in the ultimate destiny

We hear now and again the defiant cry of never, raised by certain rabid Englishmen who hate us because they have wronged us, and because they have wronged us, and because the state of Ireland is a standing reproach to their country. The loud-tongued defenders of oppressed nationalities have no heart for the sister isle. They advocate a coalition; a possible contingency, though highly improbable. If Parnell with a handful of followers was the terror of the last realization. last parliament, with eighty-six pledged supporters he will prove an irresistible obstructionist of imperial legislation

against any coalition.

Expel the Nationalists from the House of Commons! Disfranchise Ireland! exclaims the London Times. Very constitutional indeed; but the advocates of such measures forget history. A strike against rent and Government taxes might be the response, and what then Remember your experience of the Land League and recall its teachings. You cannot sell out a nation, you cannot evict a nation, you cannot imprison a nation; neither can Ireland ever again be goaded into hopeless rebellion. Passive resist-ance, exercised under the vigilant supervision of thorough national organization, has proved more than a match for Crimes Acts and Coercion Acts, though enforced by 12,000 irresponsible semimilitary police, backed up by 40,000 regular soldiers.

Gladstone once said in the House of Commons, that if England were treated by any foreign power as Ireland has been treated by England, English pluck and ingenuity would find a deliverance somehow. Whether spoken boastfully

somenow. Whether spoken boastfully or tauntingly, the expression is rather suggestive in those evils times.

Parnell "forbid to plead," and taking counsel with the leaders of the Irish people in Ireland and America, would be far more dangerous to the tranquility of heart beats true for Ireland.

"What matter that at different shrines We prayed unto one God What matter that at different times Our fathers won this sod In fortune and in name we're bound By stronger links than stee!

And neither can be safe nor sound But in the others weal."

The truth and reality of this doctrine are fast dawning on the shrewd practical Northern mind. The Protestant and Presbyterian farmers of Ulster share the benefits of the Land Act in common with their Catholic countrymen, and in gratitude have elected as their representatives such incorrigible papist Nationalists as Tim Healy and Wm.

O'Brien. In south Tyrone, where the editor of United Ireland successfully opposed Maxwell, the leader of the first

man will be found equal to the occasion, who will send for the accredited leader of the Irish people and formulate with him a modus vivendi between the coun-tries based on mutual interests.

Until an Irish Parliament legislates in Ireland for, and by the will of, the Irish people, the work of Irish National organization shall proceed. With that end in view we shall follow the advice of the Protestant patriot, Thomas Davis,

Bravely hope and wisely wait, Toil, join and educate, Man is master of his fate, We'll enjoy our own again.

Mr. Gallagher concluded amid the well earned applause of the audience, and was followed by a bevy of beautiful young ladies who sang "We're Irish everywhere," Mr. Fitzhenry giving the everywhere," Mr. Fitzbenry giving the solo. The next item on the programme was a pretty Operetta, entitled "Gyp Junior," Miss Maggie Halpine filling the title role, with evident dramatic and musical talent. The other principal parts were taken by Madame Vallerand and the Misses Burke and Loftus, who acted to perfection. The two tramps acted to perfection. The two tramps, Messrs. White and Morrisson, were simply immense. The audience were then treated to the "See Saw" chorus, a charming picture as well as musical treat. Miss Gallagher followed with Executive transport of the second section. treat. Miss Gallagher followed with "Farewell to Erin," which was given in her usual style and elicited an encore. "Ireland will be happy yet" was then given by Mr. Thomas Lane with his accustomed ability. "Katy's Letter" was very tenderly sung by Miss Martin, who in response to an encore, gave another pretty song with the same beautiful expression, and charmed the whole audience. Mr. Rowan's "Grattan's Parliament" was rendered in excellent

ment" was rendered in excellent style, as also another song in acquiesc-ence to a loud encore. Miss Maguire followed with "Sad fated Erin," and another melody, in each sustaining the fame of her magnificent voice. The "Rose of Kildare" by Mr. Fitzhenry brought down the house, and his second song "The Alpine hat" created roars of laugh-ter. Mr. Fitzhenry is evidently a deserved favorite and as humorous as musical. "Kathleen Mavourneen" was sung very sweetly by Mrs. Ed. Foley, with flute accompaniment by Mr. Lemay, under whose skilful touch the soft tones of the

cannot be given to the directres Foley, and her sister Miss Burke, who spared no trouble to make the concert a uccess .- Quebec Telegraph, Dec. 30.

SEPARATE SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

RESULT OF THE NOMINATIONS-ALL ACCLAMATION.

The nomination of trustees to serve on the Separate School Board took place in St. Peter's School from 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock on Wednesday, the 30th ult., Mr. R. Brown, returning officer, presiding.

Following is the result:

Following is the result:

No 1 Ward—Philip Pocock (for two years) proposed by B. C. McCann and Thos. Coffey.

No. 2 Ward—Mr. Alex. Wilson (for two years), by J. B. Vining and P. Pocock; Mr. P. Mulkern (for one year), by Rev. Father Tiernan and J. B. Vining.

No 3 Ward—Mr. A. Munroe (for two years), proposed by B. C. McCann and E. Walsh.

No 4 Ward—Rev. M. J. Tiernan (for

No 4 Ward—Rev. M. J. Tiernan (for two years), proposed by J. B. Vining and B. C. McCann.

No 5 Ward-Dr. Hanover proposed by Thos, Coffey and Rev. Father Dunphy ; Mr. M. Durkin proposed by Thos. Coffey and B. C. McCann; Mr. J. McNiff proposed by J. B. Vining and P. Pocock, Mr. Durkin's name was withdrawn and

all the other nominees were declared elected by acclamation.

The trustees of the present year's Board who continue to serve are as follows: No. 1 ward, J. J. Glbbons; No. 3, J. P. O'Byrne; No. 4, J. B. Vining.

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FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Change of Business.

We have much pleasure in calling at-tention to Mr. John Garvey's advertise-ment in another column. Mr. Garvey is a gentleman of business tact and entera gentleman of business fact and enter-prise, and blessed with that affability and urbanity sure to command patronage. We gladly welcome him to our city, and bespeak for him a generous support from our readers both of the city and country.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the the many kind friends of their institute, who, amid the Christmas festivities, remembered Mount Hope and its poor, the Sisters beg to tender their warmest thanks, and together with their little orphans, whose Christmas was made right merry, they wish the charit-sble people of London a happy New

The following are the contributions:
His Lordship Bishop Walsh, a quarter
of beef; Rev. M. J. Tiernan, a quarter of of beef; Rev. M. J. Tiernan, a quarter of beef, 2 huge turkeys, 3 geese and 5lbs of candy; Rev. Father Dunphy, a quarter of beef; Mr. C. Coughlin, \$10.00; Mrs. Quarry, \$5.00; Mrs. E. O'Brien, \$2.00; Mrs. H. Long, \$2.00, Mrs. T. Coffey, \$1.00; Mr. D. O'Gorman \$2.00; Mrs. Cox, \$2.00: Mrs. Hobin \$1.00; Mrs. P. Cleary, \$10.00; Mrs. McCurdy, 6 pair children's hoods, scarfs etc.; Adams & Co., a large lot of groceries; Mr. Butler, (club house) 2 large flour bags full of oranges; Mr. Butler, (club house) 2 large; Mr. Butler, (club house) a large, basketful of cakes; Mr. D. Regan, a quarter of beet; sweetly by Mrs. Ed. Foley, with flute accompaniment by Mr. Lemay, under whose skilful touch the soft tones of the flute awoke sympathetic chords in the hearts of the audience.

The children drill was very good. The 'Bold Soger Boys' and the "Dustpan brigade" were simply perfect in their manœuvres, and Brigadier White, the General in command, is evidently an able commander. The drill was succeeded by two msgoilficent tableaux, "Ireland as she ought to be," and "Ireland as she ought to be," and "Ireland as she oight to be," and "Ireland as she is"; Madame Vallerand filled the leading role in each, and with her pretty aids formed a picture at once beautifuld an artistic.

The concert concluded with "God save Ireland," sung by the Emeralds in costume, with solo by Mr. Thos. Lane. The entire audience rose from their seats and joined heartly in the chorus. A pretty incident was the appearance on the stage of Master Parnell Reynolds, the son of Conductor Reynolds and the conductor Rey cakes; Mr. D. Regan, a quarter of beef; Mrs. McGrady, a barrel of flour; Mr. P.

mounted to \$164.17.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Hamilton Times, Dec. 29 Yesterday afternoon a convention of Separate School teachers was held at the Convocation Hall, on Park street north, at which Inspector Donovan, M. A., presided.
The teachers assembled represented Hamilton, Brantford, Dundas, Oakville and vicinities, to the number of about 50. The meeting lasted about three hours, in the course of which various educational matters were discussed. The principal feature of the meeting was an address by the Inspector on methods of teaching, reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, writing and geography, concluding with a short essay on the utility of the study of his tory, all of which was well received. In the course of the coming school term the Inspector intends, as he proceeds with his work of inspection, to hold similar conventions in such centres as St. Catharines, London, Chatham and elsewhere. Assembly blies of this kind are naturally productive of good, and judging from the interest already taken, there is every reason to expect good results in the future. Inspec-tor Donovan starts on his western tour about the middle of next month.

KIND WORDS.

Rev. P. Rey, P. P., Uptergrove:—'I have always recommended your paper both publicly and privately. I shall do so still more. They say the RECORD is dearer than other papers, but I say it is worth more than it costs us. It is too dear to us to look to a few cents with regret.

P. Devine, Esq, Renfrew.—'I have much pleasure in thus devoting to the CATHOLIC RECORD the first of my New Year's labor and at the same time to wish you and it a very happy New Year. I enclose a year's subscription and desire to have the RECORD sent to Cornelius Kennelly, Admaston P. O., County Renfrew, Ont."

Michael Foran, Esq., Aylmer, Que.—
"I have been taking your valuable paper since it was first started, and would not be without it for a great deal."

T. O'Flaherty, Esq., Stratford:—"Every Catholic family would have the RECORD if they were like me. There is no paper they should have before it. It is the only paper we have to fight our battles.

... Monk and His Lord. A leget d of the olden time, When Holy Church was in her prime, Tells of a monk, unknown to fame; No ancient record holds his name: His daily task, the meal to spread On which his holy brothers fed. As in his cell he mused one day, Just as he bowed himself to pray The blessed Saviour from on high Appeared before his wondering eye A gracious smile was on His tace, The monk knelt down in humble prayer, Delighted, for his Lord was there. As thus he worshipped in his cell, High noon had come; he heard the bell That called him forth the meal to spr On which each day his brothers fed. What shall be do? That gracious face, While he is gone may leave the place. He heard the call; to duty went,

Released from duty by the bell, Came quickly to his humble cell. His patient Lord still lingered there, With pleasant smile and gracious air. Then first His lips the silence broke, These were the words the Master spoke And he who serves his brother best, Gets nearer God than all the rest.

WINNY.

Stranger to Canada, I think you said? First visit to Ontario? Well. you're heartily welcome to Indian Creek. Take a chair on the piazza till dinner's ready-we dine early in

I began life as the son of a village carpenter in the South of England. You know that class pretty well, I dare say, and what a gulf was fixed between me and the vicar of the par-ish. And yet—and yet—from the time she was seven years old and I time she was seven years old and I late in November—an early winter, eleven, she fell down in the dusty and the cold was intense. It blew road outside the carpenter's shop, and I picked her up, and smoothed the little crumpled pinafore, and kissed the dust out of her golden curls, I loved but one girl in the world and that was the vicar's daughter, Winny Branscombe,

Madness, you'll say. Well, per-haps so. And yet a man is but a man, and a woman a woman; and loves comes, whatever one may do. There's no class distinction recognized by childhood, and we were playmates and friends till she went to the boarding school. If Miss Winny had had a mother, no doubt things would have been very different, but we were alike in never knowing a woman's care, and the

young lady, all smiles and graces and little lovely ways—then I knew. I had tried my best to study and work, and make myself more like the men she would meet; but what can a lad in an English village do?
I just had enough education to make every other lad in the place hate me; and beside the men of her world I suppose I cut rather an astonishing figure: Yet the love of her was so beyond all else in me, that mad, hopeless as I felt it, I had no power over myself; and the first time I caught her alone in the woods-she avoided me, I saw, and I had to watch for a chance—I told her the whole story, and waited for her answer. She grew scarlet—a rush of color that dyed her fair sweet face -then deathly white.

'Dick,' she said, and she was tremb your madness.' And she ran from that the world held any one out just he would never forgive you. Forget your madness.' And she ran from Dick!" and she fell forward in a dead

I let her go. I had seen the blush carpenter's son, her answer might ladies' cabin. have been different. A great resolve but I stumbled over it as I ran. That very night I sold the old shop

bought some land dirty cheap, and sold it for three times what I gave for it—then I began to make money fast. I should call my look wonder-ful if I believed in luck, and didn't prefer to think I was helped by a power far abler than my own. At last, ten years to the very day after I set foot on Canadian soil. I bought Indian Creek Farm, and began to build this house. All the neighbours thought my good fortune had turned my brain, for I fitted it up and fur-nished it for a lady, down to a little rocking chair by my study table, and a work basket with a tiny gold thimble in it. And when all that was finished I took the first ship for Liv-

rpool.

Ten years builds a city over here. Ten years builds a city over here. It doesn't make much change in a Devonshire village. The very gates were still half off their hinges, as I had left them, only the people were a little older and a trifle more stupid, and there was a new vicar. Old Mr. Branscombe had been dead six months; died very poor, they told me, there was nothing left for Miss Winny. My heart gave one great leap when I heard that. And Miss Winny? Oh, she had gone governessing with some people who were just off to Canada, and the ship sailed to-morrow from Liverpool. to-morrow from Liverpool.

The Liverpool express never seemed to crawl so slowly before. I got there to find every berth taken on board the Antartic, and the captain raging at the non-appearance of two of the crew. Without a second's pause I offered for one of the vacant the dinner's ready—we did carry in places. I was as strong as though the these new world parts.

Fine farm? Well, yes; Indian captain eyed me rather askance—I Creek is a nice place, if I do own it. places. I was as strong as a horse, and active enough, and though the All, as far as you can see—grass-land, corn fields, woods and creeks—all belong to it. Stock too—they call it the best-stocked farm in Ontario, I little as she knew it. I saw her the believe, and I dare say they're right. All mine; and yet I came to Canada thin that she was like the ghost of twelve years ago, without even the her old self, and yet sweeter to my traditional half crown in my trousers eyes than ever before. The children she had charge of were troublesome you like to hear the story? There's a little creatures, who worried and good half hour to dinner time yet, and it's a story I'm never tired of telling, them well. But there was a gentleness and a patience about her quite I only loved her the more for it. After the second day out the wind freshened, and I saw no more of

her. We had an awful passage. It was one continuous gale, and some of our machinery was broken-the screw damaged-and we could not keep our course. As we drew near the other side of the Atlantic, we got more and more out of her bearings, and at last the fogs told us we were somewhere off the banks of Newfoundland, but where, no one was quite sure. It seemed to me it had all happened before, or I had read it, or dreamed it. At all events, it was hardly a surprise to me when, on the tenth night just after midnight, the awful crash and shock took place—a sensation which no one who has not felt it can imagine in the least-and we knew that the Antartic had struck.

It's a fearful thing if you come to old vicar was blind to everything think of it, a great steamer filled with but his theological treatises.

It's a fearful thing if you come to think of it, a great steamer filled with living souls in the full flow of Winny and me together, just as we But when she came back from her living souls in the full flow of life and health, and in one moment London boarding-school, a beautiful the call coming to each of them to die. Before you could have struck a match the whole ship was in a panic-cries, terror, confusion agony-O, it was awful! I trust never to see such a scene again. made my way through it all as if I had neither eyes nor ears, and got to the stateroom I had long ago found out was the one which belonged to my girl. I knocked at the door with a heavy hand; even at that awful moment a thrill ran through me at the thought of standing face to face

> "Winny!" I cried, "come out! make haste! there is not a moment to

with her again.

The door opened just as I spoke and she stood just within, ready dressed even to her little black hat, The cabin light had been left burn-'Dick,' she said, and she was tremb ling by the doctor's orders, and it fell tull on me as I stood there in my can never, never be; you know you sailor's jersey and cap. I wondered are wrong even to dream of such a if she would know me. I forgot the thing. Some girls would think it an danger we were in-forgot that death insult—I know you better; but if my was waiting close at hand—forgot father heard of this he would say that the world held any one but just

faint on my shoulder.

and the tremor, and I guessed that if I threw her over my arms and ran Thad been Mr. Loftus, the young for the deck. A great fur lined cloak squire, instead of Dick Hawtry, the There was no light, sprang up in my soul, and I took a snatched it up and carried it with

y soul, and I took a those June woods. me.

I sold the old shop Up above all was in the wildest boats over-filled, and my father was dead and I had chaos; the boats overfilled, and waken to the business), and with the pushing off; the ship settling rapidly; money I bought an outfit, and started people shouting, crying, swearing. Straight for Canada. It was pretty One hears tales of calmness and tough work at first, but I worked courage often enough at such times, like a galley-slave—staryed, and which makes one's heart glow as one pinched and saved, and never spent reads them; but there was not much a penny on myself except for the books I sat up half the night to read and study. Well, in this country the man who works and doesn't drink is passengers, but the majority of them sure to get on; and I had a mighty and the crew were mad with terror, purpose in my head. By and by a I and lost their heads altogether.

I saw there was not a chance for THE CANADIAN GLENGARRY OVER and I sprang for the rigging. I was not a second too soon; a score of others followed my example, and with my precious burden I should not have a chance two minutes later. As it was I scrambled to the topmast, and got a firm hold there. Winny was just coming to herself. I had wrapped her round like a baby in the fur cloak, and with my teeth I opened my knife to cut a rope which hung loose within reach. With this I lashed her to me, and fastened us both to the topmast. The ship sank gradually; she did not keel over, or I should not be telling you the story now; she settled down, just her decks above water, but the great seas washed over it every second and swept it clean. The boats had

loose spars were picked up after-ward—no more. The rigging was pretty full, at least in the upper part; down below the sea was too strong. The captain was near me. I felt glad to think he had been saved—he was not a coward like

some of the others.

How long was the longest night you ever knew? Multiply that by a thousand, and you will have some idea of that night's length. The cold was awful. The spray froze on the sheets as it fell. The yards were slippery with ice, I stamped on Winny's feet to keep them from freezing. Did you notice that I limp a little? I shall walk lame as long as I live. Sometimes there was a splash in the black water below, as some poor fellow's stiffened hold relaxed, and he fell from his place from the rigging. There was not a breath of wind, nothing but the bitter fog. How long could we hold out? Where were we? How long would the ship be before she broke up? Would it be by drown-ing or by freezing? We asked ourselves these questions again and again, but there was no answer. stared us in the face, we seemed to live ages of agony in every minute—and yet, will you believe me, that all seemed little in comparison to the thought that after all the struggles and the sorrows, after all

those ten long and weary years, I held my girl in my arms at last. She had pulled one corner of the cloak around my neck (I stood on a level just below her) and her hand ay there with it-it was the hand that warmed me more than the cloak -and her cheek rested against my own. Often I thought its coldness was the coldness of death, and almost exulted in the thought that we should die together. And then I would catch the murmur of the pray ers she was muttering for us both, and knew that life was there still, and hope lived too.

Well, well! Why should I dwell on such horrors, except to thank the mercy that brought us through them all? Day dawned at last; and there was the shore near by, and soon rockets were fired, and ropes secured, and one by one the half-dead living were drawn from their awful suspension between sky and sea and landed were, and even then they had hard work to undo the clasp of my stiffened arms about her. I knew nothing then, not for long after; and it is wonderful that Winny was the first to recover, and that it was she who nursed me back to life and reason.

And how did I ask her to marry me? Upon my word, now you ask I can't remember that I ever did, That seemed utterly unnecessary somehow. Caste distinctions looked small enough when you have been staring death in the face for a few hours; and words were not much needed after we had been together in the rigging that night. Somehow I was glad it was so; glad my girl had taken me, in my cap and jersey, for a common sailor, and yet loved old Dick through it all; glad she never dreamed I was owner of Indian Creek farm, and the richest man in that end of Ontario, and had wealth and a position higher than Mr. Loftus, the youn; squire at home. The people she was with had all gone down on that awful night; she had no one in the world but me. We were married at Montreal-the captain of the Antartic gave her away—and then I brought her home to Indian Creek. To see her face when she saw the rocking-chair, and the work-basket and the thimble Heaven bless her !

There she comes, with her baby on her shoulder. Come in to dinner friend, and you shall see the sweetest wife in the new country or the old; the girl I won amid the ocean surges,—Bright Days,

A STINGING SENSATION IN THROAT AND PALATE called heartburn, and AND PALATE called heartburn, and oppression at the pit of the stomach after eating, are both the offspring of dyspepsia. Alkaline salts like carbonate of soda may relieve but cannot remove the cause. A lasting remedy is to be found in Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Those associate organs, the liver and bowels, benefit in common with their ally, the stomach, by the use of this benign and blood purifying remedy. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggista, Dundas St.

THE CANADIAN GLENGARRY OVER
FORTY YEARS AGO.

John Frazer, in Montrai True Witness,
December 2.

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

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

It is now a little over forty years sincour first visit. This happened a few years after the troubles of 1837 and 1838. We had seen a good deal of the Glengarry Highlanders before that visit, but we were ignorant of the homes in which they lived. The writer, as a boy, had ridden among the staff officers of the lat Regiment (Colonel Fraser's) in February, 1838, on their entrance to Montreal, preparatory to their being sent to the frontier. That was a grand reception and enrance; there were over one hundred double sleighs convenient on a hundred double sleighs of early Canadian days, and the kintting needles with which she had kint-was a grand reception and enrance; there were over one hundred double sleighs.

the field some warlike lord, but fortune or misfortune forbade.

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

The writer, as a boy, had ridden among the staff officers of the 1st Regiment (Colonel Fraser's) in February, 1838, on their entrance to Montreal, preparatory to their being sent to the frontier. That was a grand reception and enrance; there

was a grand reception and enrance; there were over one hundred double sleighs conveying the regiment. It was a perfect jam all the way from the Tanneries where Major—now Colonel David—met them with a guard of honor and escorted them down to their temporary harracks in second

Msjor—now Colonel David—met them with a guard of honor and escorted them down to their temporary barracks in some old warehouses then standing near the present Custom House. We again met the same regiment at Beauharnois in November, 1838. Therefore we knew a little of what manner of men they were.

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

In the early afternoon of the second day we reached the old inn at Lancaster, and informed the host that we were on a visit to Fraserville, the residence of Colonel Fraser, and obtained from him all information as to the roads. The country was then new to us. We followed his directions and reached our destination, about three miles above Williamstown, a little after dusk.

We had often heard that Fraserfield was one of the finest country residences in Upper Canada, but, really, we had no idea

We had often heard that Fraserfield was one of the finest country residences in Upper Canada, but, really, we had no idea that so grand a building was to be found in the wilds of Glengarry as the one before which we drew up. It was a large two-story cut stone double house, situated in the centre of a block of land of 1,000 the centre of the centre of a block of land of 1,000 acres, and on our arrival was all ablaze—
lighted up from "top to bottom;" evilighted up from "top to bottom;" evil dently a gay party was there assembled. We feared we might be looked upon as

unwelcome guests, as we had not an-nounced our intended visit.

A large party had just seated themselves

and give the names of the assembled guests as correctly as we can.

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

of the different families.

Every Glengarrian will recall and bring to mind those old names, and, if they were not personally known to him, still he will recognize them as landmarks of his native

county of a past generation.

The ravages of forty years have left but few remaining of the old or even of the young who had joined in that merrymaking! The writer can only call to mind three living heades himself

Colonel Fraser. We saw her old spinning-wheel, one of those grand old spinning-wheels of early Canadian days, and the knitting needles with which she had knit-ted pair after pair of warm stockings and woolen gloves for her two soldier boys while they were doing battle on the Niagara frontier for their king and their country during the war of 1812. The same might be said of hundreds of other Glengarry mothers. Many of those Glensame might be said of nundreds of other Glengarry mothers. Many of those Glengarry boys were laid low on Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane, Chippews, and at the evacuation of old Fort George and other lesser fights in 1812.

This short sketch of a visit may prove interesting to many young Glengarians.

interesting to many young Glengarrians, who have come to the front within the

who have come to the front within the past forty years, to read of a social gathering of a past generation in their native county, and they may recall the scenes which gladdened their young days.

Old Montrealers will remember the return of the Glengarries from the frontier in the spring of 1838, and to have seen that "big Glengarry Highlander" shoulder the cannon of the regiment and present arms with it while passing in present arms with it while passing in review before Sir John Colborne.

PROTESTANT TRIBUTE TO THE

A Unitarian minister, the Rev. Charles A. Allen, after tracing the beneficient influence of the Church and the Papacy in past ages, renders this glowing tribute to the Church of to-day:

"The greatest peril that threatens our modern civilization is the selfish, willful individual in the selfish of t

modern civilization is the selfish, willful individualism, which has no respect for the rights of others or for the laws of duty, and which makes a god of its own pleasure and caprice. It is the inevitable tendency of Protestantism when left to itself. And against this lawless liberty the Catholic Church bears its steadfast witness even though it he with much that witness, even though it be with much that

in mwelcome guests, as we had not an nonnected with the catholic Church bears its steadfast witness, even though it be with much that witness, which soon made us feel at home, the feel with developing the control of the catholic church to that democratic splitting as which soon made us feel at home. They were all Highland regionalizing the ladies) seated around that festive board, the control of the catholic Church to that democratic splitting to the country who had to make the beam of the catholic Church to that democratic splitting to the country of the universe. They were all Highland regionally the country of the universe of the catholic Church to that democratic splitting the disposance of the catholic Church to that democratic splitting to the country of the universe of the catholic Church to that democratic splitting the country of the universe of the catholic church to that democratic splitting the country of the universe of the catholic Church to that democratic splitting the country of the universe of the catholic Church to that democratic splitting the country of the universe of the catholic Church to that democratic splitting the country of the universe of the catholic Church to that democratic splitting the country of the universe of the catholic Church to that democratic splitting the country of the universe of the catholic Church to that democratic splitting the country of the universe of the catholic Church to that democratic splitting the catholic Church to the catholic Church to the catholic Church to the catholi mess still, and without which our Protestant civilization is destined to perish in a worse catastrophe than that which befell the civilization of the ancient world!"

A PROTESTANT VIEW OF THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

As we go to press we receive the full text of Leo XIII's encyclical "Concerning the Christian Constitution of States," on which we commented last week. Our understanding of it was correct. It is an excellent and sensible pastoral. Some of excellent and sensible pastoral. Some of our very Protestant contemporaries are aghast over it (they are in the habit of etting up their aghastness whenever the Pope opens his mouth), and think it awful that the Pope should tell Catholics to take their part in political government. But we should be ashamed of any Proing! The writer can only call to mind three living besides himself, namely: Sheriff McIntyre and his wife and Mrs. Pringle, wife of Judge Pringle, of Cornwall. These two were daughters of Colonel Fraser, being the only living members of his family. There may possibly be some of the younger members of the other families still living who were in that company but the writer is not aware of such.

But we should be ashamed of any Protestant minister who would not say as much. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have just issued a similar encyclical to English Churchmen. The present writer has cut a prayer meeting short, telling the people that he must leave to go to a political primary, and advising all other Republican voters present to follow him.—Independent.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS A NIGHT.

Marshall, Ill., Church Progress.

In those days of skepticism, caused to a great extent by the sensational tendencies of the pulpit, whence is driven all dogmatic Christianity, and establish in its place a metamorphosis of vain glory and other peculiarities that are calculated to "draw," not to correct vice or lead Christian lives it is difficult to distinguish true Christianity from the clush of the pulpit.

St. Paul preached Christ crudiled and Himalone. Preachers now-a-days preach themselves in the most glowing terms. The terrors or retributions of wickedness are smoothly passed over, and only delights and future happiness are depicted to genteel congregations. Hell and its torments sound too harsh for the general Christian to contemplate. A merciful God is adored and loved, but a just God is no longer known to members calling themselves Christians. The joys of heaven are sought after and believed; but the torments of hell are not considered, and because of their doctrinal existence in the Catholic Church, people would feign pronounce them out of the category of Christian doctrine. Every once in a while we learn of some fallen sinner being resurrected from Satan's bondage, starts out to throw new life into Christianity, not by preaching the doctrine of the Bible, but doctrines of their own manufacture, which for awhile arouse the emotional faculties of communities, and place the name and fame of the preacher above the average Apostle. The doctrines of Holy writ are too old to serve those new evangelists, and they have to pick up some special subject in conson ance with the time and place, and treat is not in accordance with revelation, but according to the whims and fancies of the people. not in accordance with revelation, but according to the whims and fancies of the

according to the whims and fancies of the people.

Who but recollect the astonishing success that greeted Francis Murphy, the reformed penitentiary bird, a few years ago, and the crazy crowds that everywhere assembled to pay him homage. While he remained sober and preached temperance for good pay, all other preachers were left in the shade, and by many Christianity was confined to temperance. All other virtues were forgotten to be acquired or appreciated, while the "red" or "blue" ribbon dangled on the breast of the Murphyite. physite. Soon Francis disappeared from the

Soon Francis disappeared from the arena of public oratory, and the craze of temperance crusaders dies with him. For all we know he may be gone back to his cup to spend the money acquired by the temperance crusade. Another Moses lately appeared by the name of the "boy preacher," who was to lead his people from the bondage of sin to glory and renown. His name and fame were heralded the country over, so much so that many pious Christians thought they could never get to heaven unless aided by the "boy preacher," who, by the way, loved that youthful appelation, while being burdened with a heavy mustache, together with a wife and several children. He kept it, because it was the name and not the doctrines that was "drawing" in the dimes. He, too, has disappeared, and a single monument is not left to tell us what good he did. His religion, of whatever kind it was, has disappeared with him.

monument is not left to tell us what good he did. His religion, of whatever kind it was, has disappeared with him. It was good enough for him, as long as it paid, and perhaps the "boy" is now rejuvenating himself for another campaign to add to his purse.

Moody and Sanky, who revived the Protestant world, and in their time did more than Sts. Peter and Paul, are retired and nothing is left to tell us what good they accomplished, except the folly exhibited in building rinks for the accommodation of their audiences. Another now holds the fort, and from a perusal of the daily papers, one would imaging Christiant and the commodation of the commodation of the commodation of the commodation of their audiences.

While our priests advocate temperance, they do not neglect the necessity of acquiring and preaching other virtues, and are continually maintaining a steady fire on every species of vice that appear in their congregations. They strive to follow; the Scriptural advice, "Be as wise as serpents and as simple as doves." Wiedom pents and as simple as doves. to discover the wily snares that the world, the flesh, and the devil creates to capture men's souls; simple in their life, to be true followers of the meek and

Snug Little Fortunes

may be had by all who are sufficiently intelligent and enterprising to embrace the opportunities which occasionally are offered them. Hallett & Co., Portland Maine, have something new to offer in the line of work which you can do for them, and live at home. The profits of many are immense, and every worker is sure of over \$50 in a single day. All ages; both sexes. Capital not required; you are started free; and particulars free. You had better write to them at once.

Worms often cause serious illness. The cure is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. destroys and expels Worms effectually

N.Y. Freeman's Journal.

"The subject of the religious training of children is one which must come before all others; but am I to send my children. Whom I have no time to teach at hon—to a parochial school, where he were unpleasant companions and inferichildren, who can be of no use to him future life?"

Totalia is one paragraph for the state of the stat This is one paragraph from a lett which comes from Washington. T

Tais is one paragraph from a lett which comes from Washington. T lady writing it continues:

"In the public schools here one fin the nicest possible children. Many of t teachers are Catholics, and the parents the children are often people in the b Catholic and Protestant society here. T public schools are not now looked do on as they were by persons of social staning. I fear, too, that in the paroch schools prayer sometimes takes the ple of study."

A FASTIDIOUS PERSON.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

of study."

Naturally, these words are on he pressed paper, with ragged edges, and it seal bears a crest—all of which shows the our correspondent is a person of a highest Washington respectability, a impresses us greatly, and makes us fithat some rude or unchastened word mescape from us on a subject which is a Great one of the present time—Cathodonestion.

If our aristocratic correspondent we of the male sex, we might say that s writes like a fool; but there are no foo of the fairer sex. "The fool saith in leart there is no God." But our corre

heart there is no God." But our correpondent comes as near to saying the saithing as any woman can.

She puts things of this world—and ved oubtful things—before that God in whe she professes to believe. She admits this he has "no time" to teach her children to principles and practices of the Christicality of the company of the christical principles and practices for certain teligion, or anything else, but she is willing to sacrifice such practices for certain very imaginary social advantages. Swill not even get, her mess of pottage, affall. But she will have to swallow the bitter pill of knowing that she has put he children in the way of damnation without devil.

Public schools in Washington are ve much like public schools everywhere el They are—as to the buildings—large aclean; as to teachers, respectable so far they go; as to the pupils, promiscuor miscellaneous, mixed. The child of thonest man sits on the same bench as the honest man sits on the same bench as tabilid of the thief, the equality of the bodies of the pupils being supposed to as perfect as the equality of the min. Where the "niceness" of this arrangeme comes in we find it hard to see. Perha our aristocratic correspondent's perception of its "niceness" may be heightened the fact that she is not called on to p for the privileges of public school eduction. However, the peculiar social a vantages offered by the public schools Washington are no better and no worthan those of the public schools element.

As to the parochial schools, we adn that our correspondent will find the much frequented by the children of t "Irish," or, as our refined corresponde would doubtless say, of the "low Irish But we may remind her that, even fro But we may remind her that, even fre her point of view, these schools have certain adventage on that account. This hare possessing the land, and even Washington, where, as we all know, so ety is so exclusive that nobody less that lobbyist is ever admitted, she may occionally meet persons with Irish name. As a social investment for the future, so will find the parochial school persons with Irish name. will find the parochial school perha

better than the public school.

But, apart from this, which she w probably regard as uncalled-for persilla or, in English, "chaff," the paroch school has one great advantage: it founded to teach children that there God and the Church; it is founded perpetuate the work for which Our Lo died. It is a school for Christians. In the child learns to look on Christ's Chur by every breath he draws in a Cathoschool. The Canalia school. The Crucifix is befo him. He is reminded of the Annunc tion when the Angelus strikes. He canot forget for a moment that he is a Chritian. Our correspondent translates t tian. Our correspondent translates tinto: "I fear, too, that in the paroch schools prayers sometimes take the plant translates the plant translates the plant translates the plant translates translates to the plant translates transl

of study."

And why not? What comes of the fi
seven years' study in public school
Only that the pupil has learned the the
R's more or less, and that, although
has a smattering of various things, he j
yet to learn the practical lessons of li
and to get rid of his "education" so far
possible.

Admitting, for the sake of our amia correspondent, that there are magged jackets and poorer children in p ragged jackets and poorer children in p ochial schools: is contact with ragg jackets and poverty the worst things has to fear for her child, or even a lit rudeness or uncouthness?

Is not doubt, or hardness of heart ward God, or ignorance of Christian d

trine, worse than these things? A lift carelessness in dress, or even a touch the brogue—which some inhabitants the brogue—which some inhabitants the United States, like our corresponde seem to fear worse than hell—can overcome. But how can the seeds of a belief be kept from germinating in as so congenial to them? If our corresponent was a St. Monica, she could scarc hope to bring her son back to the Chuster of the country of the after having submitted him to the dan of losing his Faith. If she admits h estly that "the subject of religious tra-ing should come before all others," has no choice but to send her child t parochial school, even at the risk of losing the "whole world" in the futu But people who understand the pres world know well that the risk is appar to her, because she wants to find an ex-for refusing to follow her plain duty God and her children.

There are many like her, both men

women. For their benefit, we answer

Scotts Emulsion of Pare COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHI

Is Remarkable as a Flesh Producer. The increase of flesh and strength The increase of liesh and strength perceptible immediately after comme ing to use the Emulsion. The Cod Li Oil emulsified with the Hypophosph is most remarkable for its heal strengthening, and flesh-producing quantum control of the 9, 18:6.

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A FASTIDIOUS PERSON.

"The subject of the religious training of children is one which must come before all others; but am I to send my child—whom I have no time to teach at home—to a parochial school, where he will meet unpleasant companions and inferior children, who can be of no use to him in future life?"

This is one paragraph from a letter N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

This is one paragraph from a letter which comes from Washington. The lady writing it continues:

"In the public schools here one finds the nicest possible children. Many of the teachers are Catholics, and the parents of the children are often people in the best Catholic and Protestant society here. The public schools are not now looked down on as they were by persons of social standing. I fear, too, that in the parochial schools prayer sometimes takes the place of study."

of study."

Naturally, these words are on hotpressed paper, with ragged edges, and the seal bears a crest—all of which shows that our correspondent is a person of the highest Washington respectability, and impresses us greatly, and makes us fear that some rude or unchastened word may escape from us on a subject which is the Great one of the present time—Catholic

education.

If our aristocratic correspondent were of the male sex, we might say that she writes like a fool; but there are no fools of the falrer sex. 'The fool saith in his heart there is no God.' But our correspondent was not account to the faller sex.

heart there is no God." But our correspondent comes as near to saying the same thing as any woman can.

She puts things of this world—and very doubtful things—before that God in whom she professes to believe. She admits that she has no time" to teach her children the principles and practices of the Christian religion, or anything else, but she is willing to sacrifice such practices for certain very imaginary social advantages. She will not even get her mess of pottage, after all. But she will have to swallow the bitter pill of knowing that she has put her children in the way of damnation without securing anything by her bargain with the devil.

Public schools in Washington are very ruch like public schools everywhere else. They are—as to the buildings—large and clean; as to teachers, respectable so far as they go; as to the pupils, promiscuous, miscellaneous, mixed. The child of the honest man sits on the same bench as the build of the third the same bench as the child of the thief, the equality of the bodies of the pupils being supposed to be as perfect as the equality of the minds. Where the "nicenees" of this arrangement comes in we find it hard to see. Perhaps comes in we find it hard to see. Perhaps our aristceratic correspondent's perception of its "inceness" may be heightened by the fact that she is not called on to pay for the privileges of public school education. However, the peculiar social advantages offered by the public schools at Washington are no better and no worse than those of the public schools elsewhere.

where.

As to the parochial schools, we admit that our correspondent will find them much frequented by the children of the "Irish," or, as our refined correspondent much frequented by the children of the "Irish," or, as our refined correspondent would doubtless say, of the "low Irish." But we may remind her that, even from her point of view, these schools have a certain advantage on that account. The Irish are possessing the land, and even in Washington, where, as we all know, society is so exclusive that nobody less than a lobbyist is ever admitted, she may occasionally meet persons with Irish names. As a social investment for the future, she will find the parochial school perhaps

As a social investment for the future, she will find the parochial school perhaps better than the public school.

But, apart from this, which she will probably regard as uncalled for persiflage, or, in English, "chaff," the parochial school has one great advantage: it is founded to teach children that there is God and the Church; it is founded to perpetuate the work for which Our Lord perpetuate the work for which Our Lord died. It is a school for Christians. In it the child learns to look on Christ's Church as real. He is inspired with firmer faith by every breath he draws in a Catholic school. The Crucfix is before him. He is reminded of the Annunciation when the Angelus strikes. He cannot forget for a moment that he is a Chris tian. Our correspondent translates this into: "I fear, too, that in the parochial schools prayers sometimes take the place

And why not? What comes of the first And why not? what comes of the instances seven years' study in public schools? Only that the pupil has learned the three R's more or less, and that, although he has a smattering of various things, he has yet to learn the practical lessons of life, and to get rid of his "education" so far as possible.

possible,
Admitting, for the sake of our amiable correspondent, that there are more ragged jackets and poorer children in parochial schools: is contact with ragged jackets and poverty the worst things she has to fear for her child, or even a little rudeness or uncouthness?

rudeness or uncouthness? Is not doubt, or hardness of heart to-ward God, or ignorance of Christian doctrine, worse than these things? A little carelessness in dress, or even a touch of the brogue—which some inhabitants of the United States, like our correspondent, seem to fear worse than hell—can be seem to fear worse than hell—can be overcome. But how can the seeds of unbelief be kept from germinating in a soil so congenial to them? If our correspondso congenial to them? If our correspondent was a St. Monica, she could scarcely hope to bring her son back to the Church after having submitted him to the danger of losing his Faith. If she admits honestly that "the subject of religious training should come before all others," she has no choice but to send her child to a parochial school even at the risk of his has no choice but to send her child to a parochial school, even at the risk of his losing the "whole world" in the future. But people who understand the present world know well that the risk is apparent to her, because she wants to find an excuse for refusing to follow her plain duty to God and her children.

There are many like her, both men and women. For their benefit, we answer her

women. For their benefit, we answer her publicly.

Scotts Emulsion of Pare

COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES Is Remarkable as a Flesh Producer.

The increase of flesh and strength is perceptible immediately after commencing to use the Emulsion. The Cod Liver Oil emulsified with the Hypophosphites is most remarkable for its healing, strengthening, and flesh-producing qualities.

THE LATE ARCHBISHO? BOURGET.

THREE MIRACULOUS CURES PERFORMED BY

The following were communicated to La Presse, of Montreal, testifying to the remarkable miraculous cures performed by the late Archbishop Bourget before his death:

death:
Thersile Senecal, wife of Samuel Chagnon, merchant of the parish of St. Paul l'Hermite, diocese of Montreal, certifies that for several years she suffered considerably from cancer on the left breast. About this time she gave birth to a child; who almost killed her, and whom she could not feed. The great reproyed physicians feed. The most renowned physicians were consulted and attended her, but their were consulted and attended her, but their attendance and readiness gave her no relief. Hearing of the many miraculous cures performed by his Lordship the late Archbishop in his solitude at Sault-au Recollet, she was taken to his Lordship by her husband. It was on Palm Sunday, 1881, and she was caused great pain by being removed in the carriage. When ushered into his presence at St. Janvier Convent she threw herself at his feet and cried. His Lordship raised her up and consoled both husband and wife saying that it was not a cancer, and the sore would soon disappear. His Lordship, in giving his blessing said: "Return to your home, your life will be saved. Devote it to the blessing and serving God, and bring up your children like good Christians." In returning from the Sault au Recollet she felt easier, and from day to day became better by degrees.

ARIES IN NORTHWEST CANADA.

Bishop Grandin, whose diocese was the seat of the late rebellion, in a conversation with the writer, says that immense damage has been done by the unfortunate affair. Two of his priests were killed by the Indians through spite, because they would not favor the rebellion. In past years two were drowned while crossing ice. Their dog train also perished. Another priest was drowned by the upsetting of a skiff in a squall whilst trying to save a young Indian boy who was his guide, and both sank. Three priests were frozen in a blizzard on the prairies. Four, confined in the camp of Poundkeeper, were badly frozen but did not die. All suffer fearfully following the Indians as they move; their camps around, this being the only way of doing any good with them. The missionary has to eat their bad food and stave with them. They have little and starve with them. They have little other than dried fish without salt, but anything will be eaten rather than starve. At present he has thirty-eight priests with twenty two lay brother assistants. There twenty-two lay brother assistants. There are also about forty Sisters of Charity in eight establishments, taking care of orphaus and the sick, and teaching schools. The only hope, the bishop says, centres in the youth, the older ones, on account of their extreme fickleness, are not to be relied upon. In the northern part of his director in the doubt of without the same diocese, in the depth of winter, the sur does not come above the horizon for thirty-three days. The days are marked by a strong twilight. The bishop is prematurely old and gray. He has been twenty-six years a bishop in that country, and had been a missionary for several years before that. He suffered incredible hardships during all that time, sharing all the miseries of the wandering tribes, travelling in dog sleighs and snowshoes in winter; but now, as the buffalo are being driven off, the Indians will have to settle down, and the missionaries will not suffer so much. Even the caribou has been driven off. Their flesh is both good and nourishing. The Indians even eat its stomach and all that it contains, The stomach and all that it contains, The caribou feeds on moss which gives out an aromo which is very palatable. The Bishop receives a donation from the Society of the Propagation of the Faith of France for his missions, supporting priests, building chapels, etc. If the priests can count on 25 cents a day, they consider themselves well off. Bishop Grandin has gone to Ottawa and Lower Canada to gone to Ottawa and Lower Canada to obtain assistance for his ruined missions. There are 15,000 Catholic Indians in his

CONFESSORS IN MADAGASCAR.

EDIFYING FIDELITY AND PERSEVERANCE OF THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The kindness of a correspondent enables us to let our readers have the following glimpse of the persecuted and faithful Catholics of Madagascar. A flock without a shepherd, the native Catholics still meet together as we described at length in our issue of September 12th, and every Sunday assemble, and though without the possibility of the reality of the Sacrifice, sing their part of the Mass as though a priest was present. The following extract from a letter recently received speaks with an eloquence all its own: "Mr. Maigrot has seen our dear Christians at Tananarivo; his presence, his advice, his help were all assured to them beforehand, for he is an excellent Catholic and a real Mauritien. On the Sunday he assisted at us to let our readers have the following evening there were Vespers; the Benediction hymns which he heard, the order, the silence, the good behaviour and numbers of the faithful under circumstances which seemed formed to cast out Catholicity in Madagascar, were, indeed, striking facts, and Mr. Maigrot was much edified. He was also able to do a good work whilst there. With the authority of the Prime Minister he presided over the distribution of a large quantity of linen to our dear, forsaken sick. I mean the eighty-five lepers whom the Catholic mission has looked after for so many years. Many hundred metres of linen rejoiced for one moment those lives usually so desolate. The sojourn of Mr. Maigrot in Tananarivo is one of those graces which the good God has vouchsafed to our poor Christians for their consolation and support. A member of the Catholic Union (my penitent) gave him this simple, but touching commission: 'Tell Father C—, my confessor, that his child has not looked back, and that he guards faithfully still his baptismal innocence.' It is a young man of twenty-five who speaks thus, and it is, thanks to him, that one of the four parishes of the capital goes on so well; he teaches the school there and presides over the religious ceremonies with a zeal and fervor that excite the admiration; he has no equal in the talent of teaching and directing religious music.

perance. Boys think it shows a man! spirit to tipple on the sly, and show how much they can drink without becoming

much they can drink without becoming sick. Even those who do not actually drink enough to turn their young brains, affect to talk bolsterously, to be quarrelsome, to stagger in the streets and, in the very ears of their listening Guardian Angel, to curse the name of the Most High. How few men are there, addicted to this evil, who thoroughly understand the awful responsibility they assume when they present themselves as models of manhood for the imitation of the young! How little do they realize the peril of How little do they realize the peril of their souls, lying quivering in the Hand of God, as it trembies with divine wrath! Precept will do much; but example must do more. Fathers and mothers of Amer do more. Fathers and mothers of America! realize how busily men are employed in bringing down a curse on this land, so signally blessed by Heaven. Remember that your children have the shaping of its future. Can you doubt for an instant that the Criminal Code would be simplified to a few rules of equitable conduct if this one wise of intemperance, which begets one vice of intemperance, which begets and fosters every crime in its teeming womb, were removed from our midst? Let your sons know how unmanly, how beastly, drunkenness is. Let them know that the life of a drunkard is a succession of alternations of utter blanks of unconsciousness with periods of horrible pain and raging remorse. How can any man be said to live whose one desire in life is oblivion? How can anybody be called a nan who has thrown his intelligence to the winds; who has assumed the appear ance, the manner, the nature of a beast; who has deliberately divorced his being from that which distinguishes humanity-

We intend in the columns of Vespe Bells, (weekly), The Guardian Angel (monthly), to give consideration to this evil, and its preventive, in the shape of short articles. Our efforts in this department will be persistent. If parents and guardians co-operate with us we trust that these efforts will not be fruitless, for time accomplishes much, and "constant dropping wears the stone." JACQUES

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: I upset a tea-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was cured in three days.

"That's easily explained," answered his reverence; "the fact is that the Government has of late been making magistrates of the asses, and, therefore, I should not consider it respectful to travel about on the back of one of the confraternity."

"GOD BLESS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH."

Church Progress,
Such is the tribute paid to the labors of the Church by the phenomenal revivalist, Sam Jones, in one of his special sermons in St. Louis. We cannot help expressing our admiration of the wonderful change that has operated on the minds of Protestant people, to stand such an expression, even in the mouth of an eccentric Methodist exhorter.

Such an outrage some years ago, would be resented by the average Protestant congregation as simply heathenish. The idea of God having anything to do with the Catholic Church was thought preposterors. She alone was corrupt, was worse

the Catholic Church was thought prepos-terous. She alone was corrupt, was worse than Pagan, and totally defiled. Little children were instructed by their parents to look upon Catholics as something odd, for he is an excellent Catholic and a real Mauritien. On the Sunday he assisted at our meeting in the choir; his chair being placed on the Epistle side of the altar. What a sight he beheld! He was assisting at a Mass sung by converts and without a priest. At the Gospel a member of the Catholic Union addressed the congregation, imitating as far as possible the preacher who was no longer there. In the evening there were Vespers; the Benediction hymns which he heard, the order, the silence, the good behaviour and number of the Catholic Church. Even the mighty Sam Jones concedes that if St. Louis was a Catholic city he would have to work to

do there.

Certainly not! Sam, with all his reli-

ter, by a Protestant minister, Prof. Lindsay, D. D., of Glasgow, may help to dispet the illusion. Speaking of the condition of the working man at different times, he said that the 15th century—the last Catholic century be it noted—as his golden. age. His prosperity was seen in the facts, 1st, that women were seldom engaged in outdoor labor; 2d. the working day was about sight bount and 2rd about eight hours; and 3rd, peasants bought lands and became peasant proprietors, while artisans became small capitalists.

A change came with the Reformation A change came with the Reformation. Two blows were then struck at the prosperity of the workingman, from which he has not yet recovered. These were the confiscation of the guilds and other spoliations by Henry VIII. and his successor, and the debasement of the coinage. The glorious Elziabethan age found the workingman in a condition of degradation. During the 17th and 18th centuries—precisely the very conturies, he it also precisely the very centuries, be it also noted, when Protestantism was at its height and had most power over the people—he was kept down by legislative enactments. The right of combination was refused him, his wages were fixed by law, and the Poor Law tied him to his place of birth almost as much as if he had been over the combined of the state of the st been a serf. England grew wealthy while England's working classes were plunged into the gulf of pauperism. Macaulay had to admit that the Reformation found all the serfs set free; the facts narrated by the lecturer show that the principles it introduced brought the people to a state of serfdom only in the name.

An Anecdote of a Witty Priest.

There is an anecdote told of a certain priest who once happened to be riding a spirited young horse along a road in Ireland. His reverence whilst thus engaged was met by two gentlemen who had lately been raised to the magistracy of the county, and, being in a gay humor, they thought they would amuse them-selves by quizzing him. "How comes it, good Father," said one of them "that you are mounted on such a

fine horse? Your predecessors the Apostles, I understand, always performed their

their journeys on asses."
"That's easily explained," answered his reverence; "the fact is that the Gov-

CHILDREN THAT ARE DEAD.

Catholic Columbian.

Catholic Columbian.

The dead, who battle with life for years, are prayed for, at least by some; but who thinks of the youth gone from us? These live to be capable of committing sin, and then die. There is a foolish love for them which prevents the thought of this class of our dead needing the aid of our prayers and good works. Their parents, relatives and friends say these boys and girls are happy; they did not live long enough to know what sin is. Let such parents consider these questions: Dtd your children ever make you grow impatient? Could you prevail on them to attend regularly to their Christian duties? Did they go to the think prove interesting to our readers to peruse a letter which appeared in the Buffalo Courier of Nov. 13th:

To the Editor of the Courier:

The poet of the Sierras, Joaquin. Miller, spent his summer vacation in Canada two years ago. In one of his letters, written from Quebec, he said:

"I have discovered a land here less known to Americans than the remotest parts of Europe, * * * * * How into the provided in the Proceeding much attention from classes not specially friendly, it will, we think, prove interesting to our readers to peruse a letter which appeared in the Buffalo Courier of Nov. 13th:

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All the French Canadian pecples are receiving much attention from classes not specially friendly, it will, we think, prove interesting to our readers to peruse a le was their duty to got with these duties? You may try to excuse them and say: "I should have begun when these duties? You may try to excuse them and say: "I should have begun when they were younger, to each them. The fault is mine, not theirs." Well, all we can say for this excuse is, it is a pity this fault was committed. But your children did know when told what was their duty to God, their neighbor and themselves. They did not want to be restrained and their unwillingness troubled you. These are the children of whom you say, because now dead. "They did not live long, enough to known to Americans than the remotest parts of Europe. * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Curope. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europe. * * * * * How hards of Europ

Neglect of the Dead.

Very few persons assisted at the Requiem Masses in the Cincinnati Cathe-dral last week for the repose of the souls of Reuben R. Springer and Father Hal-

The Commercial Gazette, commenting on this slim attendance, quotes the expression: Good people, "How soon we are forgotten." What a chilling of the love-warmth in the hearts of those two dead men would have taken place while they were still alive, if they could have foreseen that when they were in their graves, almost none of all those who pro-

graves, almost none of all those who protested that they were their friends would think enough of them to go and pray in church one-half hour for them once a year! They are hardly cold yet and already their memory is dead.

And the neglect shown them is most probably the same that we shall one day experience. We shall be forgotten, and no one will intercede for us. Can we justly complain? Do we not treat our dead as if they had never been, and when it comes our turn to return to earth, shall we not, also, be buried from remembrance as well as from the eight of all those who as well as from the sight of all those who low say they love us? When did we have a Mass said for the

souls of whom we are bound to pray? Echo answers—"When?"

A New Way to Cure Consumption.

Scientific investigators have found that Scientific investigators have found that the power of the bacillus of consumption is destroyed when other bacteria are grown in the same soil. Recognizing this fact, the new and remarkable idea has occurred to Dr. Cantani, of Naples, of fighting bacilli with other bacilli. If one of the organs of the body be attacked by havily which is depressed to the property of the power of th a bacillus which is dangerous to human life, he introduces a bacillus which is not injurious to man, but brings destruction to the dangerous bacillus. In the case of a consumptive patient the doctor introa consumptive patient the doctor intro-duced a harmless organism known as the bacterium termo, and found that the bacillus tuberculosis gradually disap-peared from the patient's expectorations. A description of the procedure is given in the Centralblatt fur die Medicinschen Wissens-chatten. chaften.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

Now that the French Canadian pec-

To the Editor of the Courier:

The poet of the Sierras, Joaquin. Miller, spent his summer vacation in Canada two years ago. In one of his letters, written from Quebec, he said:

"I have discovered a land here less known to Americans than the remotest parts of Europe. * * * * How little we know of this truly great land; creat in territory, comparative antiquity.

His including in gring this belowing could be shared, the collection of the collecti

Montreal have considered as an outrage, and have resisted in consequence. Who will blame them for it? Is not every man's house his castle, or, as they say in French, charbonnier maitre en sa maison?
FAIR-PLAY.

The Goldon Mass of Advent.

The Golden Mass was one that used to be celebrated formerly on the Wednesdays of the quarter tenses of Advent in honor of the Mother of God. It used to be a Solemn High Mass of the most gergeous kind, and was often protracted three or four hours, in order to give full sway to the ceremonies and musical pieces sway to the ceremonies and musical pieces employed on the occasion. The bishop and all his canons assisted at it, as well as the members of the different religious communities of the place where it was celebrated. It was customary, too, to distribute gifts, and those very often of the costliest kind, among the people who assisted at it: and, from the nature and excellence of the mystery in honor of which it was offered, it used to be written in letters of gold, hence its name. Traces of this Mass may be witnessed yet here and there through Germany ; but at the church of St. Gudule, in Brussels, the regular Mass is celebrated every year on the 231 of December. Thousands assist at it on this occasion.

"Stand back, gentlemen! Clear the track!" shouted the police, and as the quickly-gathering crowd surged back, steamer No 4 came up the street the magnificent black horses stricking fire from the pavement. But hold! A wheel comes off! the steamer is overturned, and the brave firemen are picked up bleeding and senseless!

An investigation revealed the fact that in oiling the steamer that morning the steward had neglected to put in the linch-pin. A little neglect on his part had caused a loss of a half million dollars. The busy marts of trade are full of men who are making the same fatal mistake. They neglect their kidneys, thinking they need no attention, whereas if they made occasional use of Warners safe cure they would never say that they don't feel quite well; that a tired feeling bothers them; that they are plagued with indigestion; that their brain refuses to The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads respond at call; that their nerves are all unstrung — Fire Journal.

Kue eatholic Mecord Published Weekly at 486 Richmond Street London, Ontario. Rev. John F. Corpey, M.A., LL.D., Editor. TROS. COPPEY, Publisher a Proprietor.

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ild invariably send us the name of their

Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1886.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

Epiphany of Our Lord. Holiday of Ob-

7 Of the Octave St. Hillonius, Abbot. 8 Of the Octave. St. Seyerias, Bishop an Confessor.

9 Of the Octave. SS. Julian and Bassillissa,
MM. [St. Agatho, Pope,
10 Sunday in the Octave of the Epiphany.
11 Of the Octave. St. Hyginus, P. and M.
12 Of the Octave. St. Arcadius, Martyr.
13. Octave of the Epiphany, St. Veronica,
Virgin. (Church,

12 Of the Octave. A. Arthura, St. Veronics, Virgin.

13 Cciave of the Epiphany, St. Veronics, Virgin.

14 St. Hilliary, Rp., C. and Doctor of the 15 St. Paul, First Hermit. St. Maur, Abbot.

16 St. Mau, First Hermit. St. Maur, Abbot.

16 St. Maucellus, P. and Martyr.

17 2d Sunday after Epiphany. Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus.

18 Chair of St. Peier in Rome.

19 St. Canute, K. and M.

20 St. Fablan P. and Sabastian, MM.

21 St. Agles, Virgin and Martyr.

22 St. Vincent and Anastastus, MM.

23 Espousais of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph.

35. Raymond of Pennafort, Cl.

24 3d Sun. aiter Eph. St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr.

24 3d Sun. atter Eph. St. Timothy, Bis and Marty.
25 Conversion of St. Paul.
26 St. Polycarp, Bp. snd M.
27 St. John Chrys., Bp., C. and Doctor.
28 St. Flevian, M. St. Agnes, Secunda-19 St. Francis de Sales, Bishop, Confei and Doctor of the Church
30 St. Martina, Virstin and Martyr.
31 4th Sun. after Eph. St. Peter Nolasco

We have just received the following letter that speaks for itself :-

St. Bowlface, Man., Dec. 31, '85.
Dear Mr. Coffey,—His Grace desires
me euclose you his subscription for your
Record, at the same time renewing his warmest encouragement in your good works, and best wishes for continued

success in another year.
Yours Truly,
Joseph McCarthy, O. M. I. Secretary.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT

We are this week enabled to publish in tall His Lordship Mgr. Fabre's pastoral, announcing and proclaiming to his diocesans the papal encyclical Immortale Dei. This pastoral is the best answer that could be given the Francophobists of Upper Canada who have lately declared that the next election in Canada must be fought on the lines of race the English-speaking electors being on the side of law and order, the French on the side of sedition and revolt. His Lordship, a French Canadian himself, not only condemns sedition and revolt in themselves, but anathematizes anything and everything in the Riel agitation savoring thereof. He counsels moderation and Christian charity, but in no wise, as some untrustworthy and blindly partisan writers pretend, forbids his people to seek that which, under the constitution and laws of the land they live in, they are permitted by all legitimate means to strive for. Hatred, animosity and even the semblance of revolt against lawful authority he desires to eliminate from the political struggles of his people.

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MIN STATE

lst of November last our most Holy Father the Pope issued one of those solemn documents, which are destined to make their mark in the Catholic world. The vicar of Him who said He was "the way, the truth and the life," and who came to enlighten all men com-ing into this world, traces the great lines of the rights of the church, of the benefits it has borne to nations which have been civilized by it, and of the duties which devolve on it on the part of civil society.

Then our Holy Father reviews the

duties of domestic society and of men, the one to the other, and protests energetically against the perverse principles which some people call the new right. This new law on the one hand deposes authority and plunges the state in revolution and on the other refuses to recognize the supernatural mission of the church, treats this latter, if not as a hostile society, at least places it on a footing of equality or even of inferiority to societies which are foreign to it. The Sovereign Pontiff shows the fatal consequences of Popes, and giving in a few words the resume of the teachings of his prede-cessors, he proclaims the following rules: The origin of civil authority should be attributed to God and not to the multito reason; to neglect the duties of reli-gion or to treat in the same manner the different religions is not permitted either to individuals or to societies, the unlimi-ted liberty to think and to utter in public ted liberty to think and to utter in public one's thoughts should neither be classed among the rights of the citizen nor among the things worthy of favor and protection. Likewise we must admit that the church equally with the state, from its nature and by right, is a perfect society; that those who hold power should not pretend to enslave or subjugate the church nor diminish its liberty of action in its sphere nor take from it any of the rights which have been con-

ferred on it by Jesus Christ. In questions of mixed rights it is fully confirmable to nature as well as to the designs of God not to separate the one power from the other, much less to place them in conflict, but eyen to establish between them that concord which is in harmony with the special attribute which each society from its nature holds." "These

with the special attribute which each society from its nature holds." "These are," continues our holy Father, "the rules drawn up by the Catholic Church relative to the constitution and the government of states."

The liberty of Catholics should not pass these limits; beyond that it becomes license, a liberty of perdition. It is in favor of the liberty above defined, that the Church has always fought.

Unfortunately, people tend to wander further from it every day and to throw off the yoke of authority.

If the Catholics sincerely wish to fulfil their duties they will draw their inspiration from the legitimate authority and particularly in that which touches on modern liberty as they call it, each ought to submit himself to the judgment of the Apostolic See and to conform to its decisions

Having expressed these principles what are the duties of Roman Catholics what are the duties of Roman Catholics? In their private existence they conform their manner of living to the precepts of the Scriptures. In public life they will wisely lend their aid to the country's governors, in order that the moral and religious education of youth, upon which depends the salvation of our society, be

this manner, but in fulfilling their deli-cate mission they are held to prove themselves devoted sons of the church, themselves devoted sons of the church, to conserve harmony of thought, and direct every step towards uniformity of action, taking in so doing as a rule of conduct the prescriptions of the Apostolic see and obedience to the bishops.

When an optiomal question happens to come up for consideration, it is allowable to enter into a moderate discussion with a view to ascertaining the truth.

with a view to ascertaining the truth, but in so doing unjust suspicions and reciprocal accusations must be avoided. In the discussion of purely political questions divergence is permitted, but there, also, moderation proper to Christians must be exercised, and it is also a duty to respect individuals who do not side with us in their manner of think-

Me only give here an incomplete analysis of this important document. To thoroughly understand it it would be thoroughly understand it it would be necessary to study each proposition, and this study would enable us to see the wisdom and the opportuneness of these sublime precepts of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, who alone or almost alone, has the courage and the will to say the whole truth to the world.

Receive these precents with a great

Receive these precepts with a great spirit of faith. Be convinced that it would be arrogance and folly to rebel

against them.
In all these instructions Our Holy In all these instructions Our Holy Father the Pope repeats with more entreaty than ever the grand ideas of authority and submission to it which all subjects owe it. Authority comes from God Himself, and to those who are its depositories he teaches their duty to the church and to its children. Whether this power is entrusted to one or to many, be it a monarchy, an oligarchy or a representative system, the church, on account of its supernatural mission has a right to its they receive which assistance which they receive from God to enable them to fulfill it. To subjects the Sovereign Pontiff preaches obedience to the authorities. But, as in our days, because of the representative system which maintains in the civilized world, and To the Clergy, Secular and Regular, to the Religious Communities and to all the Faithful of our Diocese, Greeting and Blessing in Our Lord:

OUR VERY DEAR BRETHREN,—On the lat of November last our most Holy the church, and on the other and struggles and protests against those who govern to those who protest; whether in public life or by the voice of the press,

public life or by the voice of the press, the Sovereign Pontiff gives as a rule to follow the direction which will be given by the Vatican and by the bishops.

Before, in other solemn circumstances, the august Leo XIII. proclaimed these same teachings, this union of Catholics with those to whom the Holy Spirit has entrusted the government of God's entrusted the government of God's church, and if there ever was a time when this union was necessary and cir-cumstances which called for it, it is this time of ours and the circumstances in

which we find ourselves in Canada A wind of revolt and rebellion is blow-ing over our country. We have ourselves seen a spectacle which was far from doing honor to our city; our youth have given themselves up to demonstrations which have pained sober men, and even men of eminence have given aid to these manifestations in which ridicule struggled with revolutionary disorder. To car all it has been attempted to make use o the doctrines of free thought, doctrines | religion to make acceptable to our peo ple a movement which promises no good for the future.

Where are we going if we travel by this route? We are accustoming our people to rebellion, and far from educa-ting them to the wise and prudent exertude; that the right to rebel is repugnant to reason; to neglect the duties of reliituating them to agitation and license, and we are rendering ourselves respon-sible for the sad consequences which will

How far are we from the wise counsels

while proclaiming, themselves Catholic and subject to the church, they spread defiance to the authorities, apply themselves to oppose the authorities and show too much ambition to supplant by ail possible means those against whom they

the decline upon which it is attempted to draw up and that we return to wise ideas, to a prudent and reasonable con-

Leo XIII., whose great tea have just learned, gives to all the rules which we have to follow—respect for authority and in the protests which we may make against certain of its measures, moderation and Christian charity. Far from us then be this acrimonious

ures, moderation and Christian charity. Far from us then be this acrimonious language, these horrible invectives, which pertain not to sincere Catholics; far from us be those odious accusations, these unjust suspicions as to motives; let there be everywhere union. We will end by these words of Leo XIII.:

"Therefore if in the past disagreements have occurred they must be buried in oblivion; if temerity injustice has been committed; whoever the guilty party may be, all must now be repaired by reciprocal charity and all must be redeemed by a common effort of deference towards the Holy See. By this means Catholics will obtain a double advantage, that of aiding the church to preserve and propagate Christian doctrine and that of rendering a signal service to society, whose salvation is strongly compromised by bad doctrines and by bad passions."

Be the present mandement as well as the encyclical letter Immortale Dei of Our Most Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., read and made public at the sermon in all parish and other churches where public office is held, as well as at the chapel houses of the religious communities the first Sunday after its reception and the following Sunday.

Given at Montreal in our episcopal

following Sunday. Given at Montreal in our episcopa palace, under our signature and seal, an the countersignature of our chancellos this 15th December, 1885. (Signed.) EDOUARD CHARLES.

Bishop of Montreal.
By order of Monsignor
T. HAREL, priest,
Chancelle

We learn from the Post that "Vicareneral Marechal, who read the pastoral at the Cathedral, said he had been specially instructed and authorized by Mgr. Fabre to warn them that no polit ical party should attempt to make use of the pastoral against another political party. Such was not its purpose or sim, and any attempt made by a political party to so use it would meet with the disapprobation of His Lordship, Mgr. Fabre had no desire nor intention to have political capital made out of his episcopal utterances."

Not content with having, through his Vicar-General, disclaimed any purpose of stigmatizing any political party, or reprobating the constitutional procedure of any body of citizens, His Lordship, in a circular to the clergy, which it is we are told, his desire in so far as it bears on this point to be made public, states : "Since the publication of my pastoral of the 15th instant, I have been

informed from different sources that a wrong interpretation had been given to my words. So that none of you may be deluded by the exaggerations, I here declare :"I had not the intention of discussing

the political object of agitation against which I warned the population; I do not at all enter the political arena. I deplore those methods of tumultuous demands having a revolutionary aspect. The scenes which were enacted in Montreal on the subject of vaccinati and what followed therefrom; and oth scenes, which Montreal and several places in the country witnessed, and in which effigy burning was practiced on a large scale, all of these spectacles are of those which we must deplore. This is what I have done, without attempting to enter into the political significance which wirepullers wished to give them."

La Presse, a leading Conservative journal, thus speaks of the Bishop's pastoral. There is no need of saying that the Bishop of Montreal did not even dream of accusing of a revolutionary spirit gentleman like Aldermen Gray and Grenier. or Messrs, Pagnuelo, Roland, and Boivin, or again members of the legislature like Messrs, Beaubien, Desjardins, Bergeron, Girouard and so many other eminent personages who took part in the constitutional gathering at the city-hall, and others that have followed. Is there any need of saying that it never for a moment entered the mind of His Lordship to accuse the eminently respectable society which asked and obtained a mass for the soul of Riel of seeking to use religion for a political end?" After defending Senator Trudel from certain unfounded charges leveled at him for his manly and patriotic stand in the present crisis, La Presse concludes:

"We are convinced that Mgr. Fabre is "We are convinced that Mgr. rabre is in perfect accord with the opinion ex-pressed in masterly style by Mgr. Tache in the following terms: "I make no allusion to a movement

that would be political only, and kept within the already wide bounds of the constitution. Let those who have a vote to give within the walls of Parliament or the hustings, think well in their innermost souls and consciences and in the scale of their love of country, and then vote according to their conviction. This is their right, this their duty."

It is thus that we understand the duties of a journalist and of a citizen in a free country, and it is thus we propose to fulfil them."

A. BECHARD, an ecclesiastical student of this diocese, was, at the Christ-mas ordination in the Montreal Semin-ary, raised to the dignity and office of

There is tamine again in the west. Sorely afflicted as is all Ireland by the terrible evils of a grinding landlordism, no portion of that ill-fated country suffers as does its western coast, when a hard year really sets in. It is not, indeed, often, if ever, that the luckles, people of Connemars, or the islands off the west coast, have any other but a hard year, and this year is no exception to what appears the general rule with this unfortunate population. They are again hungry, and, in the extremity of their want, stretch out their hands for help. In the city of Galway itself there is much desolation and keen suffering. In an interview with Bishop Carr, of that city, Mr. Frederick Bussy, an enterprising newspaper correspondent, learned that all sorts of labour in Galway had practically ceased. The Bishop stated that between four and five hundred artisans were absolutely destitute and are only kept alive by charity, or by pawning their few personal effects, of which they, however, themselves stand sorely in ueed. Mr. Bussy's despatch, as published in the Mail, goes on to say :

"Mr. Brady, the Government inspecto of fisheries, is trying to fit out two sea-worthy boats to obtain cheap food for the western islanders, by fishing in deep western islanders, by hishing in deep water. He has been assisted by Lady Carnarvon and other philanthropic persons. Large quantities of fish were taken from the fishing banks off the west coast of Ireland during the past west coast of Ireland during the past autumn by boats owned and manned by Frenchmen. The deficient gear of the Irish fishermen prevented them from competing with the Frenchmen, and the failure of the herring catch has caused terrible suffering. Mr. Brady reports that £300 are still necessary to equip the boats for sea. Mr. Bussy also finds many other causes of distress in the county of Galway. The jute works have been obliged to close owing to the depression in prices caused by the extensive importation of American bags, Milling, which was once one of the chief industries of Galway, has fallen off in consequence of the importation of American equence of the importation of American lour instead of grain. Many good workmen have gone to the workhouses for food and shelter. Many others prefer to

starve at home." This is a picture not drawn by an Irishman, but by an English correspondent. And thus it will ever be till Ireland has of her own a legislature fostering and protecting native industries, giving Irishmen in Ireland occupation and work, with adequate compensation for their labor, and extending to all classes in that now famine stricken land not only the content and prosperity, but the ambition of a free state.

CATHOLICITY IN THE FAR WEST.

From Plainville, Kansas, we learn that ince the arrival of the Rev. Father Pujos there, last July, a fine new church has been erected, the pride of the whole county and the crown of many sacriices. Much of the credit due the contributors to the building fund is to be ascribed to the many good Protestant neighbors, who, in many cases, lent as much assistance and took as much interest in the project as Catholics them. selves.

Besides the Church of the S Heart at Plainville, Father Pujos has finished that of St. Thomas, at Stockton, and three other sites have been selected for church buildings in his mission. The reverend gentleman is in charge of all that portion of the State of Kansas West from Rooks County to the Colorado line. Our Canadian readers will be pleased to know that our holy faith is making rapid and substantial progress in that far Western country, and that the RECORD counts many patrons both on this and on the other side of the Pacific slope.

SIGN OF THE TIMES.

At an election for members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, held at Pavia on Dec. 27th, a former revolutionary editor now undergoing a sentence of seven years' imprisonment for threatening the ministry, was elected. An election such as this, in an important constituency, clearly shows to what extremes the Italian non-Catholic public mind is fast being driven. The supporters of the present Italian monarchy have thus far made use of revolutionary weapons to accomplish and further their designs. But these are weapons that cut both ways, as the friends of the Sardinian dynasty are now; discovering to their cost. The revolutionists in Italy have permitted the masqueraders of constitutional monarchy now conducting the affairs of that country to go to certain lengths in their contest with legitimate authority. The election at Pavia is an indication that they are now preparing to take the direction of the struggle into their arm hands. What then will he their own hands. What, then, will become of the monarchy? Will it not be served as it also served the obliterated Italian kingdoms and principalities of a quarter of a century ago.

THE Scotch Crofters are represented in the recently elected House of Commons by five members, Messrs. G. B. Clark, J. M. Cameron, Fraser MacIntosh, J. Macdonald, and Donald Macfarlane. A GRAVE MISAPPREHENSION.

We have before us two statements oncerning the influences that brought about the death of Riel, which put those who, like ourselves, attributed his execution to Orange influence, in a false position. The first is from the Ottawa Citizen of Dec. 19th :

position. The first is from the Ottawa Oitizen of Dec. 19th:

"The Free Press, of last evening quotes the Ottawa correspondent of the Western Morning News (Plymouth, England) as an authority on the influence which prevailed to bring about the hanging of Riel. We are told by Riel's Ottawa organ that the correspondent in question is an experienced journalist (true for you, Mr. Free Press, and one of the ablest and most experienced in the country), and further that'he cannot by any possibility be charged with Liberal leanings, (true again, every word of it). And what was the influence which the correspondent in question says prevailed with the Cabinet? Orange! Hear that, Sir Hector Langevin; hear, that, Sir A. P. Caron; hear that, Mr. Chapleau; hear that Mr. Costigan; hear that, Mr. Thompson; hear that, Mr. Smith—good Catholics ali of you; you are under Orange control; the Orangemen have you by the throat; you were obliged to hang Riel to please them! Well, really, the representation is so absurd that we do not propose to deal seriously with it; suffice it to say that the Morning News' correspondent, a gentleman for whom personally we have the highest possible esteem, has proved, like many Grit journals, a very unreliable prophet. In the first place he was venturesome enough to predict that Riel would not be hanged, and then, after turesome enough to predict that Riel would not be hanged, and then, after that despicable character had paid the penalty of his crimes, he discovered that the Orangemen, and they alone, were responsible for his 'taking ofi'!!"

The second is from a friend in the Maritime Provinces, who says :

"That the Orangemen have made efforts disgraceful in themselves, I am prepared to believe, but that they had any effect in determining the government in the course that has been taken, I certainly am not. That you should hold this faction up to the contempt they deserve is only right. That you should hold this faction up to the contempt they deserve is only right, but by acknowledging that they influenced the government in this sad affair is placing them in a position that neither their influence nor importance justify. Again, sir, you pay scant courtesy to our Catholic ministers in the government. I know some of them intimately, and all by reputation, and by any act of theirs they never deserved such wholesale condemnation. There is one of them, at least, who is like Cassar's wife. I mean the present min-Casar's wife. I mean the present minister of justice, to whom even his bitterest enemy would never attach a latent suspicion of actual wrong." Of these two statements, the first places

a respectable conservative, and the

second ourself, in a very false and unjust position. We pretend to know some thing of constitutional government, and our knowledge, limited as it may be leads us to the conviction that we could charge the government, as a whole, with being influenced by the Orange sentiment, without so charging each of the ministers mentioned by the Citizen-and especially the minister of whom our Haligonian friend speaks in terms deservedly high. To our mind the position is just this : There was a minority and a majority in the cabinet on the subject of Riel's execution. The majority which voted for the unfortunate man's death was, we hold, determined and influenced by the threatened Orange defection in Ontario, where, we may inform our friend down by the sea, the order controls several seats in the House result of many elections. The minority was not of course so influenced, nor did it, it is evident, feel that the majority was guided by any such motive, or not one of them, we treely admit, would have for a moment remained in office after the execution had been voted. But there is just the point on which we differ from those ministers and those who still sustain their action. We charge them not with any wilful misdeed, but we do charge them with a grave political blunder, both as affecting the country and the interests of their own party, especially the Catholic portion thereof, This is our position on the subject. We maintain that the Orange order, being a secret organization, could and did bring to bear, not on its Catholic, but on the non-Catholic ministers, influences that no Catholic members of the cabinet could have been aware of any more than are outsiders. But then it will be said

that if they could not, neither could we know, that Orange pressure was brought to bear on the Cabinet. We had no means of knowing but from the public action of the brethren, and we did, as our readers will remember, call attention before Riel's execution to the bloodthirsty utterances of individual brethren and of whole lodges. The principle that guided us to the formation of our opinion on this subject is thisthat when any of the members of a secret organization give public expression to opinions on a subject on which the brethren are known to entertain strong views, their opinions may be looked on as those of the whole body. In our article entitled "Perils of the Future," published in September last, we pointed out just what would follow if Orangeism were yielded to on this point, to the extent demanded by some of its members, whose frantic calls for Riel's blood we then dealt with. Our worst fears then expressed have since been

we claim exclusive possession of political honesty. We give credit to all men for the latter, till we know the contrary of any of them. Neither do we write now, nor have we ever written on this subject, out of mere hostility to the Dominion government. We can well understand the grave difficulties that confronted the administra. tion in reference to Reil's execution, but we are in this free country free to hold and express an opinion as to the wisdom or unwisdom of its course. With many of Mr. Mackenzie's acts of administration we publicly found fault, with certain of Mr. Mowat's we have publicly expressed disappointment, and will, as a Catholic journalist, do so with any other administrative-whether led by Sir John Macdonald or Mr. Blake-whenever our view of duty to religion and country calls on us to do so. We have before us a speech of one Brother Stevenson at an Orange gathering in Peterboro, on December 16th, to which we beg to call the attention of our friend and correspondent from Halifax, as an instance of Orange boldness and aggressiveness in the Province of Ontario:

"If Bro. Mackenzie Bowell, who stood at the head of the Order in Canada, and who now made such a capable represen-tative of Orangemen at Ottawa, were here, he also would be able to do it. He had heard Bro. Bowell speak all over the country, from Montreat to Sarnia, and could therefore testify as to his abilities. He was present when Bro. Bowell was initiated at Belleville thirty-six years ago, and since that time, through thick and thin, their most illustrious brother had thin, their most illustrious brother had been true to Orangemen, till by a just demand he was placed among the high councillors of the nation. Some time after Bro. Bowell's initiation he had worked in the printing office of a lately deceased brother, and from that time he commenced to rise. His brethren stuck to him and backed him up until he at-tained his present honorable position, tained his present honorable position, and there was no doubt that he was now doing his duty as he had ever done, and in him the Orange body had a trusty and trustworthy representative at the capital. The speaker said that there was every need that Orangemen should give their hearty support to men who had the ability to stand up as capable exponents of their principles. And it was to the interest of these men to be unswervingly true to the principles of the noble order. The position which Mackenzie Bowell held was an example of what Orangemen had the power to do. That of Judge Macdonald was another. He had joined the body when a young man, even Macdonald was another. He had joined the body when a young man, even younger than their worthy host at the head of the table, and a young lawyer like him, and by influence that had been brought to bear he had been raised to occupy the judicial bench. He hoped ere long to see Bro. White, of Hastings, also raised to be one of the Cabinet Ministers. His steady loyalty was deserving of it. He had always been true."

Is not this speech, made by a representation.

Is not this speech, made by a representative Orangeman, a full and complete vindication of our course? We protest against the Orange organization or any other secret society being, as such, represented in the Cabinet at Ottawa And we further maintain that no Catholic can extend support to a government that would acknowledge or act on such a principle. The government owes it to the country to disclaim any such purpose in its formation or composition. If at the coming session of Parliament it take this manly course it will win general symsands of its supporters, now seriously disturbed in spirit by declarations such as those of Bro. Stevenson, made publicly and without fear of contradiction, in the broadest of broad daylight. Let a true Conservatism take the place of Orangeism, and many Catholics now kept out of the party known in this country as conservative, will gladly find a resting place in its

A FIREBRAND CORRESPONDENT

ranks.

We were, we must confess, deeply pained to read in a late issue of that Catholic journal, L'Etendard, a communication from the State of Vermont, signed "Frontenac." That writer said :

"Mgr. Rappe, former Bishop of Cleve-land, Ohio, persecuted by Irish and Ger-man priests, abandoned his apostolic see and came to reside with his old friend Vicar-General Druon. Thence he friend Vicar-General Druon. Thence ne preached several missions in Montreal and the United States. Mgr. Rappe was a veritable saint. An admirable zeal devoured him, an indomitable energy urged him to accomplish all for God. Let us hope that his history may be one day written. Now this saint was a Eventhman. This was sufficient to bring Let us hope that his history may be one day written. Now this saint was a Frenchman. This was sufficient to bring down on him the jealousy of other nationalities. He was its victim. However, God, who draws good from evil, desired that his servant should accomplish other works, and execute other missions in the interests of Catholica and for the in the interests of Catholics and for the glorification of the faith. The islands of Lake Champlain, the island of Lamotte, Lake Champlain, the island of Lamotte, and others, being without churches, Mgr. Rappe set himself to work to build a suitable temple to God, and, in spite of every obstacle, succeeded. The holy Bishop of Cleveland passed away in doing good. His great soul, now in heaven, intercedes for the Green Mountain Catholics, in favor of whom he sacrificed exclusively the last years of a life so fecund, so generous, so ardent and so fecund, so generous, so ardent and so Christian."

While joining heart and soul in the eulogy pronounced on Mgr. Rappe, we must say that, taken as a whole, anything more un-Catholic than the above we have not for a long time read. Here we confirmed. We arrogate not to our-selves political infallibility, nor do clergy virulently and unjustly assailed,

but the Holy See, which acquiesce Bishop Rappe's resignation, inferent condemned. We do not propose to ter into a discussion of Bishop Rap retirement. Roma locuta est, causa f est. But we do protest against such charitable and un-Catholic attack the foregoing on bodies of clergy compare favorably with any in the we Not alone in Cleveland, but through the Union, the Irish and German cl are characterized, as a body, by ze the discharge of their duties and utmost kindliness in their dealings priests and peoples of other origins. are sorry to see any Catholic writer mated by such a spirit as that of "F tenac." We trust that L'Etendard hereafter see that his letters are c fully revised before publication. THE CALUMNY NAILED AND

CALUMNIATOR CORNERED

In the issue of the Irish Canadian o 17th of December last, appeared following:

Speaking, however, of a change of it reminds us of a somersault execute the gentleman who runs the Record one time this consistent gentleman out of his way on evil bent. We malice and ferocity that would put the blush its worst enemis, he launched he vectives against the Irish Land Le and denounced all connected with even virtuous and patriotic women. and denounced all connected with even virtuous and patriotic women terms not only bitter, but vile. This in the days when the Land League wits infancy—when it was weak and a gling—yet that was the time selecte the editor of the Catholic Recordeal it a blow below the belt—to as nate a movement so full of hoppromise to the Irish people. But League survived the assaults of its en—this gentleman's stab included—thad accomplished its mission and behind a successor capable of complethe work which it had begun. It we dangerous now to attack the National League; so the editor of Record fawns where he dare not fand yet this is the gentleman who of changing front." iging front."

This foul slander we met, on the of the same month, by a straightfor and indignant denial:

"The statement made in the Irish "The statement made in the Irish dian of last week that the editor of jonrnal ever condemned or oppose Land League, is a fabrication of the vile, deliberate and malicious char We are not indeed of those whose psism is of a mouthing and windy charand a marketable commodity, but have given Mr. Parnell from the day he assumed the leadership of the given Mr. Parnell from the day he assumed the leadership of the people till this very moment a loya unwavering support. Nay, more, we that we have not in the movement active assistance to the Irish nationally lately inaugurated proved a string block to its success. We have no ng block to its success. We have n ourselves forward as a leader and been forced by public opinion to down and out. We have contribute mite to the fund, invited others to di-

wise, and given the movement an fish assistance." How does the Irish Canadian me denial? By proof positive of our No, bless your soul, no—but by Cardinal MacCabe's expressions, condtory of the Land League, and then

in mock truimph: "Did the editor of the CATHOLIC R at any time, refer to the subject to by his Eminence; and if so, was the ence a justification, or the reverse, o his Eminence had said?"

the man in the gap, we answer him "Sir, we can see no reason why you disturb the grave of a dead church find even an apparent justification of charge against us. But as you h your pretended zeal for the Irish seen fit to do so, we will say that v you to find, in the entire seven v of the RECORD, one single word app the late Cardinal MacCabe's course politics. We did not, indeed, on of his exalted office and sacred hold him up by name to opprobris condemnation, although differing him,as widely as one mind can diff another, on questions of Irish For we hold that, as it would be stance, an outrage to accuse the ve Archbishop of Toronto of misapp ing school moneys, it were equally pertinence in us to dictate to (
MacCabe the course he should pe Irish politics. But we do, sir, inv to read our opinions of the Land at the very time it was most oppo bitterly condemned. On the 15th 1881, we wrote the following:

"It is the custom with certain jo to "lay all Irish troubles at t of the Land Leagne. The has incited no one to disorder. the chief causes of the disturbed Ireland, apart from landlord ty the incapacity of the Irish execut. Forster, as Irish Chief-Secretary, reason and justice, as some En seem to think. The American t the Irish situation fairly:

Of course the Land League is by the landlord organs on both the ocean, for Irish disorders. passage of the Coercion Laws ar rest of Michael Davitt, the Leag certain responsibility for the per country. Mr. Forster relieved that responsibility when he sent t trusted leaders to jail. He und manage Ireland, not only with but in their despite. A fine i made of it. Of course, he is to has not been vigorous enough.
exhorts him to have the soldiers
shughter the next mob. It i
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Caryle believed in it. It would

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but the Holy See, which acquiesced in Bishop Rappe's resignation, inferentially condemned. We do not propose to enter into a discussion of Bishop Rappe's retirement. Roma locuta est, causa finita est. But we do protest against such uncharitable and un-Catholic attacks as the foregoing on bodies of clergy that compare favorably with any in the world. Not alone in Cleveland, but throughout the Union, the Irish and German clergy are characterized, as a body, by zeal in the discharge of their duties and the utmost kindliness in their dealings with priests and peoples of other origins. We are sorry to see any Catholic writer animated by such a spirit as that of "Frontenac." We trust that L'Etendard will hereafter see that his letters are carefully revised before publication.

THE CALUMNY NAILED AND THE CALUMNIATOR CORNERED.

In the issue of the Irish Canadian of the 17th of December last, appeared the following:

Speaking, however, of a change of front, reminds us of a somersault executed by the gentleman who runs the Record. At one time this consistent gentleman went out of his way on evil bent. With a malice and ferocity that would put to the blush its worst enemis, he launched his invectives against the Irish Land League, and denounced all connected with it—even virtuous and patriotic women—in vectives against the Irish Land League, and denounced all connected with it—even virtuous and patriotic women—in terms not only bitter, but vile. This was in the days when the Land League was in its infancy—when it was weak and struggling—yet that was the time selected by the editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD to deal it a blow below the belt—to assassinate a movement so full of hope and promise to the Irish people. But the League survived the assaults of its enemies—this gentleman's stab included—till it had accomplished its mission and left behind a successor capable of completing the work which it had begun. It would be dangerous now to attack the Irish National League; so the editor of the Record fawns where he dare not frown. And yet this is the gentleman who talks of changing front." nging front."

This foul slander we met, on the 26th of the same month, by a straightforward

and indignant denial:

"The statement made in the Irish Canadian of last week that the editor of this journal ever condemned or opposed the Land League, is a fabrication of the most vile, deliberate and malicious character. We are not indeed of those whose patriotism is of a mouthing and windy character and a marketable commodity, but have ever given Mr. Parnell from the day he first assumed the leadership of the Irish people till this very moment a loyal and unwavering support. Nay, more, we feel and indignant denial: people till this very moment a loyal and unwavering support. Nay, more, we feel that we have not in the movement of active assistance to the Irish nationalist party lately inaugurated proved a stumbling block to its success. We have not put ourselves forward as a leader and then been forced by public opinion to step down and out. We have contributed our mite to the fund, invited others to do likewise, and given the movement an unselwise, and given the movement an unsel-

How does the Irish Canadian meet our denial? By proof positive of our guilt? No, bless your soul, no-but by citing Cardinal MacCabe's expressions condemnatory of the Land League, and then asking in mock truimph:

"Did the editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD, at any time, refer to the subject touched by his Eminence; and if so, was the refer-ence a justification, or the reverse, of what his Eminence had said?"

Unterrified by the question pu the man in the gap, we answer him thus: "Sir, we can see no reason why you should disturb the grave of a dead churchman, to find even an apparent instification of your charge against us. But as you have, in your pretended zeal for the Irish cause, seen fit to do so, we will say that we defy you to find, in the entire seven volumes of the RECORD, one single word approving the late Cardinal MacCabe's course in Irish politics. We did not, indeed, on account of his exalted office and sacred person, hold him up by name to opprobrium and condemnation, although differing from him,as widely as one mind can differ from another, on questions of Irish politics. For we hold that, as it would be, for in stance, an outrage to accuse the venerable Archbishop of Toronto of misappropriating school moneys, it were equally an impertinence in us to dictate to Cardinal MacCabe the course he should pursue in Irish politics. But we do, sir, invite you to read our opinions of the Land League at the very time it was most opposed and 1881, we wrote the following:

"It is the custom with certain journalists to lay all Irish troubles at the door of the Land League. The League has incited no one to disorder. One of the chief causes of the disturbed state of the chief causes of the distinct state of the Ireland, apart from landlord tyranny, is the incapacity of the Irish executive. Mr. Foreter, as Irish Chief-Secretary, is a complete failure. Force cannot evercome reason and justice, as some Englishmen seem to think. The American thus puts the Irish situation fairly: 'Of course the Land League is blamed

by the landlord organs on both sides of the ocean, for Irish disorders. Up to the passage of the Coercion Laws and the ar-rest of Michael Davitt, the League had a rest of Michael Davitt, the League had a certain responsibility for the peace of the country. Mr. Forster relieved them of that responsibility when he sent their most trusted leaders to jail. He undertook to manage Ireland, not only without them, trut in their despite. A fine job he has made of it. Of course, he is told that he has not been vigorous enough. The Times exhorts him to have the soldiers and police slaughter the next mob. It believes in the Drogheds policy for Ireland, as Mr. Caryle believed in it. It would like him

to treat the rioters to some rounds of the buckshot with which the Irish have as-sociated the name of the Quaker Secretary. This is the course which strong Govern-This is the course which strong Governments always run. Rigor breeds an appetite for still greater rigor. If Mr. Forster has lost his senses, he will take the advice of The Times, and then within a fortnight he will have to meet armed insurrections in every barony of Ireland. Perhaps he can put down the insurrections, as was done before. But Irish insurrection does not stay down, when put down, and each new insurrection leaves a heritage of that bitter hatred of England and of all things English, which statesmen of Mr. Gladstone's school profess to regard as the worst feature of the Irish situation."

And in the following issue, that of July 22nd, 1881, we said:

July 22nd, 1881, we said:

"No one connected with the guidance of the Land League has ever, to our knowledge, advocated the destruction of the rights of property. Upon the security of these rights depends the happiness of both tenant and landlord. But the possession of these rights do not entitle any man to plunder and oppression. The majority of Irish landlords are men of views so narrow, and prejudices so deeply seated, that to them the tenants are enemies to be plundered for a time, and when plunder is no longer available, to be crushed out. No one acquainted with the history of the Irish land trouble can deny the truth of this statement. The census returns for the year 1881, showing a marked decrease in Irish population during the decade, offer the most irrefragable testimony to the cruelty and rapacity of Irish landlordism."

desperate, as that of the down-trodden proletarian masses in any part of Europe. Judge Maguire, speaking at San Francisco some weeks ago, pointed out in terms sage and statesmanlike the dangers ahead:

"Millions of men, said he, have already been displaced by inventions, and the field of invention promises still greater results. Every year the owners of the ladow in terms sage and statesmanlike the dangers when displaced by inventions, and the field of invention promises still greater results. Every year the owners of the lado invention promises still greater results. Every year the owners of the lado invention promises still greater results. Every year the owners of the lado invention promises still greater results. Every year the owners of the lado invention promises still greater results. Every year the owners of the lado invention promises still greater results. Every year the owners of the lado invention promises still greater field of invention promises still greater results. Every year the owners of the ladous of our country are enabled to dispense with more of the labouring classes, and these latter, having no longer any place to fill in the economy of which I have spoken unti testimony to the cruelty and rapacity of Irish landlerdism."

Where in these lines the malice and ferocity of which the Irish Canadian accuses us? Where the language vile and bitter denouncing the Land League? Let the calumniator answer.

SADLIER'S DIRECTORY.

We have received a copy of Sadlier's Catholic Directory for 1886. It is a vast improvement on any work of the kind, ecclesiastical or political, that we have yet seen, and reflects great credit on the enterprising firm of the Sadliers. Many clergymen in Canada and the United States, but also in the British West Indies, Ireland, England and Scotland. Not only should every Catholic clergyman, but every man of business in the land, have a copy. The information there given cannot be elsewhere had, and is specially invaluable to the student and the publicist. The Directory may be ordered from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

FOR US.

Some very ill-natured and ungrateful attacks on the French Canadian people have of late appeared, penned, in too many instances, we are sorry to say, by Irish Catholics. What adds to the hideousness of these assaults on a Catholic people is that in more than one case these attacks have been formulated by ica suffer, and of which they so justly men who owe their very livelihood to make complaint. French generosity and patriotism. We have, for instance, seen one or two such attacks written by men professing to be great admirers of the Hon. John n. Mr. Costigan has always been a strong friend Mr. Hodgins was elected Mayor, in Tor- O'Neaill Mayor of Paris, and Mr. Hanley of the French race, and, as a matter of fact, owes his present high political position to the support of the Acadian French of Victoria county, N. B. He does not, we are sure, participate in the opinions of the writers we speak of and should not permit his frank to tives of the Protestant minority in be used to convey their opinions broad-cast through the land. We feel bly. that we have but to call the hon, gentleman's attention to this abuse to have it cease. The French Canadians, like all other peoples, are clannish—they naturally prefer their own for office in church and state-perhaps too much so. This is a point we do not propose to decide. But this we do say, that if Irish Catholics have found living in Ontario endurable, they owe it to the overshadowing influence of French-Canadian predominance in Quebec. If fanatics-Orange and Calvinistic-have let them live in this land, thanks, say we, in a great measure, to the French. If bitterly condemned. On the 15th of July, they have, in many cases-Mr. Costigan's is one in point-reached positions of eminence, thanks, say we again, to the French. If they have the enjoyment of Catholic schools in Upper Canada, Manitoba and the Northwest, thanks,

> Out, say we, on that narrow and ungenerous spirit that would suggest the thought that we have more to expect from the Orangemen than from the French Canadians. The burned churches, the deserted homes, the murdered victims of Orange hate in the days not long gone by, attest the falsity of such a statement. Besides, it is ungodly and unchristian to prefer even the political fellowship of men bound by oath to the destruction of our holy religion, to that of a people, whatever their shortcomings, eminently Catholic-a people whose record is one of chivalry and renown—a people in whose future strug-gles for Catholic rights it should be our

once more, to the French.

WORDS OF WISDOM,

The labor question, though already occupying a large share of public attention, promises to be, before many years, the absorbing question of the times. The condition of our working classes is far from satisfactory. They are in too many cases poorly housed, poorly clad, and poorly fed, because poorly compensated. It has long been our opinion, and we hesitate not to express the belief, that if the condition of these classes on this continent be not within the next quarter century, or even less time, ameliorated their lot will become as hopeless and as desperate as that of the down-trodden proletarian masses in any part of Europe.

place to fill in the economy of industry, join the innumerable caravan of tramps, pass through the gradations of which I have spoken until they become scourges of the society which they once upheld. Something must be done with them. They must be either exterminated, supported, or given an opportunity to support themselves. This cause of crime is perhaps the most prolitic of all at the port themselves. This cause of crime is perhaps the most prolitic of all at the present day, and, like the others, it is entirely within the power of society to remove it. Not by giving them a living. Not by dividing the property of others with them, but by giving them a chance of producing a living by the bounties of Nature, which are held in trust by society for the equal use and benefit of all. Give them access to the land which God has freely given for the support of God has freely given for the support of all, and compel them to produce a living from it, or suffer the natural conse-quences of refusing. The natural resources of our country are ample for the comfortable support of ten times our population."

It is all very well to meet every denew features have been introduced into mand of the workingman for justice by this year's publication. Not only is the cry of socialism. There can there given a complete list of Catholic be no raison d'etre for communism or socialism except in the brain of theorists, sophists and speculators, if justice be done the working classes-their wrongs righted, their grievances removed and their labor adequately compensated. We are in hearty accord with the working men in every legitimate effort to better their condition. Whatever their errors, however great their faults, they are more sinned against than sinning, and are entitled to the support and sympathy of WHAT THE FRENCH HAVE DONE all Christian men in their struggle for the amelioration of their lot. To statesmen on this side of the Atlantic, we would say, that if they value internal peace and social security they will at once apply themselves with earnestness, sincerity and determination to devise

Lower Canada in the Legislative Assem-

We are sorry to learn that Bishop Duhamel was so indisposed that on New Year's Day he was unable to receive callers. We trust that His Lordship's illness will soon pass away for good, and his usual vigorous health return to stay.

WHAT Home Rule might do for Ireland is well illustrated by the decision of the Cork Board of Guardians to erect 273 laborers' cottages at the cost of £100 each. The money has been borrowed from the Board of Works. The rent of each cottage will be one shilling a week, or about £2 12s. a year.

THE number of Catholics in the new British Parliament is seventy-six, the greatest since Emancipation. They are all Irishmen. The Anti-Irish English "Cawtholics" could not elect a man in their own country to the office of pound keeper, without the aid of the Irish, whom they affect to despise.

ON SATURDAY last, the 2nd inst., His Lordship the Bishop of London, attended by all the city clergy, presided at a very pleasant Christmas entertainment given by the children of the Sacred Heart school on Queen's Avenue. His Lordship distributed the tempting fruits of a large Christmas tree and addressed the little ones in terms kindly and tender on their school and home duties.

mons the following representatives of journalism, Messrs. J. J. Clancy, D. Crilly, E. D. Grey, T. Harrington, E. Harring with there were more who took it, because it is a welcome visitor to our house.

McCarthy, J. H. McCarthy, T. P. O'Connor, Arthur O'Connor, W. O'Brien, J. O'Kelly, T. Sexton, D. Sullivan, and T.

On WEDNESDAY morning the 30th ult., Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere gave the holy habit of the Sisters of St. Joseph in the Convent Chapel of Mount Hope, to two young ladies, the Misses Hackett and Miss Hackett will be known henceforth in religion as Sister Mary Adelaide. Miss Walsh will be known as Sister Mary Monica.

England has elected as representatives of the labor the following: W. Abraham, Rhondda Valley; Jos. Arch, West Norfolk; Henry Broadhurst, Birmingham ; Thomas Burt, Morpeth ; W. Crawford, Mid Durham; W. R. Cremer, Haggerston; J. C. Durant, Stepney; C. Fenwick, Wansbeck Division; George Howell, Bethnal-green; Joseph Leicester, West Ham; Benjamin Pickard, Normanton; J. Wilson, Houghton-le Spring.

ELSEWHERE will be found a full report of proceedings at the Ingersoll pazaar, which, we are happy to say, was a great success. The total sum realized was \$3,300. The bazaar was ably organized and conducted to this successful issue by the Rev. Father Molphy, who has thus given a blow to the debt on his beautiful church. No one will lament the early demise of that debt especially among the good people of Ingersoll.

A CABLE despatch conveys to this side of the Atlantic information that the Pope has conferred upon Bismarck the decoration of the Order of Christ and that Baron Schloezer, the Prussian Minister to the Vatican, has been similarly decorated. Emperor William has conferred upon Cardinal Jacobini the decoration of the Black Eagle, and upon Monsignors Galimberti and Moceni, of the Pope's official household, the decoration of the Red Eagle, in recognition of their services in connection with the settlement of the Carolines dispute.

THE Caroline Islands difficulty having been adjusted, the dispute between Germany and Portugal regarding the territoria line in South Africa has been renewed. Germany claims that the limits of her territory extend from the Orange River to the eighteenth degree of south latitude, and include the interior country to Lake Urgami and the Gambes River. Portugal, however, maintains the right to her ancient line, which included Lake Urgami and all the interior as far north as the North Transvaal. Bismarck will have, it is clear, to call in the Pope a second time.

We are glad to notice that at the municipal elections this year, several young one apply themselves with earnestness, sincerity and determination to devise some scheme for the effacement of the grievous wrongs, inequalities and miseries from which the workingmen of America bed by and of which they so justly make complaint.

We o such ing to John himself friend Messrs. P. C. Dowdall, Almonte, M.J. Gorman, Pembroke, and Thos. P. Coffee, Guelph. In Kingston, Ald Harty, O'Brien, and Bermingham; in Ottawa Ald O'Leary, Heney,O'Keefe, and in Toronto, Ald, Defoe and Messrs. M. J. Woods and J. Woods have been all returned. Besides these of misself friend many present and matter than the sum of Mr. Hodgins was elected Mayor, in Toronto, Mr. Howland; in Hamilton, Mr. McKay, and in Kingston, Mr. Whiting.

The name of Mr. G. W. Stephens, M. P. P., Montreal Centre, was accidentally pomitted from our list of representations of the carnetons to me to the carnetons that young some, be attributed to my Scottish descent. Such an imputation were, however, manifestly unfair. For "The O'Boyle" of Yoronto. In Binings, by some, be attributed to my Scottish descent. Such an imputation were, however, manifestly unfair. For "The O'Boyle," only and original—and that, the Lords knows, he is—has done the Scottish reservice, by showing to the Carnoton of Christmas of the Carnoton Messrs. P. C. Dowdall, Almonte, M.J. Gorfe, only and original—and that, the Cords knows, he is—has done the Scottish reservice, by showing to the cort of the State of the Scottish reservice, by showing to the cort of the State of Scottish reservice, by showing to the cort of the State of Scottish reservice, by showing to the cort of the State of Scottish reservice, by showing to the cort of the State of Scottish reservice, by showing to the Carnoton of Christmas of the Carnoton of Carsisma.

The municipal elections on Monday last week a friend handed me the subtraction for young and old all day long. The patriotic P. Boyle is evidently disturbed by a letter written by Mr. P. J. Coffey, secretary of the Liberal Association of Ottawa, to the loc Catholic gentlemen have come to the

we are advised that misery is widespread their this winter. Cripples and beggars who exercised their traditional right of soliciting alms in the streets on New Year's Day, stretched in serried lines from the Madeleine to the Bastile. Following for the first time the example set by his predecessor, M. De McMahon, M. Grevy has charitably arranged to redeem all bedding pledges at the Monte de Piete. He is also credited with the intention to celebrate his re-election by granting a free pardon to Louise Michel, Prince Krapot kine, and other Anarchists, who for years have been languishing in prison. But thi latter course of action will not give bread to the hungry or covering to the naked

WE learn from Ottawa that at the last meeting of the directors of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum; the President and Council of the institution, presented their twentieth annual report. The report amongst other things stated. The council have to regret the loss by death of one of its warmest supporters in the person of the late Robert O'Reilly through whose exertions a grant from the Separate school board was procured for the institution, also W. H. Waller, a warm friend and generous supporter of the asylum. May they receive the reward promised those who labor for the poor and needy. After the adoption of the annual report and treasurer's statement, the following gentlemen were elected a council for the year 1886; J. A. MacCabe, Alex Grant, Wm. Mc-Caffrey, Wm. Wall, P. E. Ryan, Jos. Hanrahan, T. Burns, John Heney, and Richard Devlin.

A SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

One of our correspondents in Pontiac county sends the following:

"The half yearly" examination of the separate school of Portage du Fort, was held on the Tuesday before Christmas. Before the exercises of the day began the following address was presented by Miss Toner to the popular parish priest, Rev. Father Brunet, and the trustees. To our respected Paster and School Trustees. Rev. Father and Gentlemen:—Before

Rev. Father and Gentlemen:—Before leaving school for our Christmas vacation, we must, since so you wish it, enjoy the honor of a solemn review. The ordeal we can bear with advantage and we hope our efforts will meet with your highest approbation. Self-praise, declares the old adage, is no commendation, nor do we expect much consideration when asserting, without proof, our diligence and progress. Diligent we have tried to be in order to meet your expectations and the demands of our teacher. Of our progress you shall soon judge. We shall show our proficiency in grammar by expounding the rules we have been taught. Historical facts we can relate. We can travel on the world's map to distant lands, explain their situation, historical phases, their political tations and the demands of our teacher. Of our progress you shall soon judge. We shall show our proficiency in grammar by expounding the rules we have been taught. Historical facts we can relate. We can travel on the world's map to distant lands, explain their situation, historical phases, their political power, their religious features, in fine, the inherent qualities of the various races of mankind. Though not possessing the millions of the Roths childs, we can compute wonderful amounts and calculate the different resources therefrom derived. By so doing, Rev. Father and gentlemen, we may lay some claim to your approbation and merit your praise. The encouragement you may afford will mailions of the Roths childs, we can compute wonderful amounts and calculate the different resources therefrom derived. By so doing, Rev. Father and gentlemen, we may lay some claim to your approbation and merit your praise. The encouragement you may afford will stimulate our efforts in the path of advancement. It has been said that the boy is father to the man, and we think that by your judicious direction our boyhood may be developed into a manhood whose ends you will have shaped for noble purposes in every walk in life. The Pupils of Portage Du Fort Acabemy.

At the conclusion of the interesting proceedings the following prizes were awarded:

1st Class—1st prize of excellence granted to Miss Katie Toner; 2nd prize to Miss Anna McDonald.

awarded:

1st Class—1st prize of excellence
granted to Miss Katie Toner; 2nd prize
to Miss Anna McDonald.

2nd Class—1st prize of excellence
granted to Mr. Francis Roy; 2nd, to Miss

Maggie Jerue.

3rd Class—1st prize of excellence granted to Nap. Tremblay; 2nd, to Rose

Lafontaine.

4th Class—1st prize of excellence granted to Lizzie Toner; 2nd, to Josephine Jennery.

We are glad to see such evidence of prosperity in the Catholic schools of the County of Pontiac. Other portions of the county might well follow the example of Portage du Fort.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM OTTAWA.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record :

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

I find that my last letter to the RECORD struck home, and am tempted to try the fates by rushing into print once more. Though very pronounced in my politics, inherited from a sturdy and stubborn ancestry, I read papers of every shade of opinion. Rarely, however, do I see the organ of the great "O'Boyle" of Toronto. This might, by some, be attributed to my Scottish descent. Such an imputation were, however, manifestly unfair. For "The

Citizen:
"The extract he quotes from the Irich" Canadian does not interest me particularly or otherwise, for it is false in every single particular, and I was never interested in anything which appeared in that paper since I learned that it bartered its religion and its patriotism, if it ever possessed either for government cash and sessed either, for government cash, and I lost not only interest but respect for that organ, since it became publicly known that in order to found a daily edition, which has since collapsed, it drew heavily on almost every Orange member of parliament, and duped a good many Irish Catholics into the belief that it was a joint stock company, for the purpose of starting an Irish Catholic daily paper, that the purpose was noble and the net profits could not fail to be large. The bank account of some friends in this city can relate the sequel with more emphasis and better effect than I can." In this one paragraph there are very grave charges advanced against the imaculate manipulator and owner of the Irish Canadian whereat he became angry. These charges have long, I know, bethe subject of common rumor in Ottawa, and, I presume, elsewhere, but I never

and, I presume, elsewhere, but I hever saw them before put in print. I was, like many others, very curious to see how they would be met, for, though I knew Mr. Boyle's antipathy to the Scottish thistle, I have always had for him—as a fellow Celt—a sneaking regard. Well, sir, imagine my feeling when I buths all he could be registrar's returns:

Biths 312, Marriages 110, Deaths 175. to the grave and damning charges advanced by the writer in the Free Press, a wrathy tirade against Ar. Coffey, terming him "Ananias," but not denying a single statement that he advanced, as the following will show:

Buths 312, Marriages 110, Deaths 175.

Of five girls who went from our school for the entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute, four passed creditably, viz., Lizzie Fitzgerald, Agnes Cronk, Margie Fleming and Carrie Gilmartin.

[Part of the above was received too late.] the following will show:
"Ananias should bear in mind that it

s. Is not in mortal to command success; and that if our 'daily edition' 'collapsed,' it is a misfortune that has overtaken many, and that may overtake more. But there is this much to be said in its behalf: the enterprise was undertaken in good if faith, the principal promoter putting faith, the principal promoter putting into it all he was possessed of as an earnest of his sincerity. Of the stock taken up he never appropriated a penny; and it is now of can produce.

Wm. Ellison, Esq., Bowmanville:—"In wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, I may be if fly express my appreciation of your truly excellent paper. I can always read its sound editorials and well filled pages with profit and pleasure. In fact, it creates in the mind of the reader a healthy moral tone which no other paper.

none were asked to subscribe against

their will.

"Can Ananias name, with the consent of the party, any of the 'many Irish Catholics' who, he says, were 'duped,' and will he tell us something positive concerning those whose bank accounts have suffered in consequence of that 'duplicity?' Will he also mention the amount of the draw made so 'heavily on almost every Orange member of Parliament.'" ment.

ment."

Do you know, sir, that Mr. Boyle's furious and windy tirade had on me one good effect. It caused me to turn over my new testament—something that I must confess, to my sorrow, I do not often do—to find out who Ananias was.

After search I find it stated in the Acts After search I find it stated in the Acts of the Apostles that he was a prevaricator, or, in plainer terms, a liar. Like most men, I hate liars, and in the general category of liars, must be reckoned traitors (no allusion of course to Mr. Boyle.) Of traitors your own national bard sang the curse:—

to the electors of Ottawa two years ago.

He has, however, more than verified your
prediction that he would make the very
best mayor that Ottawa has ever had.

Among Mr. Macdougal's proposers and
seconders were representative gentlemen such as Messrs;

Lowes Werneck Francis Clemow.

James Warnock, P. St. Jean.. C. H. McIntosh. E. H. Bronson. J. R. Booth, Eugene Dupuis, W. J. Perley,

C. W. Bangs. P. Baskerville. A. F. McIntyre. Geo Hay. P. H. Chabot. Wm. Mackey, Geo. May. R. W. Scott.

J. W. McRae. J. A. MacCabe, E. L. Perkins, C. Neville. Parliament will not, it is thought here, meet till the end of February or begin-ning of March. It is, however, certain that there will be a session before a dis-solution, and it does now look as it this coming session were to be the last of this present Parliament. Short Parliaments

will, it is likely, be the rule and not the exception hereafter in this country.

I now for the moment lay down my meaning to my METROPOLITAN. METROPOLITAN.

Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM BRANTFORD.

haunting these parts lately, who says he
has been a priest, but he has got light,
and got married. He told folks here of
the good work he is performing among
the French Catholics in Detroit. He got a pretty large audience together in one of the churches Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27. but he made them so tired that most of them slipped out before he got a chance to warm to his work. He had advertised himself to preach in another church in the evening, but was not allowed to get far beyond the door, as it was found that several of his statements to the deacons were not borne out by facts, and besides there were some rumors about his con-duct which he did not evince a willing-ness to explain very clearly. No doubt we'll hear of him again. a pretty large audience together in one of the churches Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27

we'll hear of him again.

Mr. Kelleher has been re-engaged to take the school for 1886.

The Christmas tree this year has been a

success. It run every evening last week and on Monday and Tuesday of this. On no previous occasion has there been so many gifts offered, and the number of them of high value was also greater than ever before. A gold headed cane put up for the popular mayoralty candidate was voted to Mr. Elliott. On the whole the work of the ladies in connection with the tree has been crowned with success.

Of the Catholics in and near the city

the vital statistics for the year are as follows: Baptisms 62, Marriages 8, Deaths 36. For the whole city the figures stand,

Frem the New York Sun. Dec. 28.

ish people in America that one of the remost Irish members of Parliament has sen forced to write for a British newsbeen forced to write for a British newspapers to get an income. Such men ahould be free to champion the rights of Ireland, and it would be for the support of these men that the fund would be applied. Ireland must not be left alone to fight her battle. There is no idleness there but enforced idleness. Home rule may be deferred, it may be further off than Irish-Americans believe, yet they must go deep into their pockets. They are the army in reserve. No matter how great the strain in the coming fight, the may be deterred, it may be further off than Irish-Americans believe, yet they must go deep into their pockets. They are the army in reserve. No matter how great the strain in the coming fight, the golden stream must be kept flowing over the sea. When home rule is established, we in America will buy wares in Ireland, when her market is the same as that of other nations, in order that our sympathy may be effective in rebuilding the nation. A young Irish-American builder has imported Irish limestone for a building at Fiftieth street and Ninth avenue, and his example should be followed.

The Rev. Father McMillan also spoke.

avenue, and his example should be lotlowed.

The Rev. Father McMillan also spoke.
In the intervals between speeches Father
Elliott announced subscriptions as they
were sent to the secretary's desk. James
Moore and Michael Farrell gave \$100 each.
The total subscriptions were over \$600.
The Parnell Parliamentary Fund Association of the Thirteenth and Nineteenth
Wards of Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon in National Hall, in South First and
Fourth streets, Williamsburgh. Mr. John
Kerwin, president of the association, introduced William H. Murtha, Register-elect
of Kings County, Mr. Murtha said:

"It is a wonder to find men 3,000 miles
away from a place manifesting an intereat in that place and in the work in which
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the form of ardent spirits, or as wine, beer, is
ale, porter, cider, etc.

3. That persons accustomed to such drinks may with purfect safety, discontinue
them entirely, etc.

4. That Total and Universal Abstinence
with purfect safety, di

Kerwin, president of the association, intro-duced William H. Murths, Register-elect of Kings County, Mr. Murths said: "It is a wonder to find men 3,000 miles away from a place manifesting an inter-est in that place and in the work in which the recole there are encaged. But when est in that place and in the work in which the people there are engaged. But when we consider our great country and its in-stitutions it would be strange indeed if we did not give to Ireland all the encour-agement it is in our power to give. Vio-lence in Ireland might have been resorted to and justified. We resorted to it in this country when the burden of our complaint was taxation without reprecomplaint was taxation without repre-sentation. But violence was not resorted to in Irelaud. Mr. Parnell, the wise leader, has made his fight with other weapons than those of violence, and has won the good will and sympathies of all nationalities in his warfare. His warfare needs money for its conduct. His warrare needs money for its conduct. His men, the trusted lieutenants whom he has gathered about him, need support while engaged with him in the great battle, and it becomes our duty and the duty of every lover of human rights to act as a mission-

Great Britain such as we enjoy in this country. I fully believe there is an understanding between Parnell, Davitt and Gladstone, and that when the end comes there will be seen in Dublin a monument to Gladstone."

RELAND FOR THE IRISH.

From the New York Sun. Dec. 28.

Five hundred patriotic Irishmen and Irishwomen assembled last evening in the old church of the Paulist Fathers, Sixtieth street, west of Ninth avenue, to give another lift to the Parmell Parliament fund. Father Elliott, Father McMillan, Father Burke, and Father Doyle, in black gowns and beretts, looked smillingly down from the platform, aughed at the poke stay planded with their hands every times hard fasted Irish laborer walked up and put his mite on the Secretary's deck. The American and Irish colors were entwined on the wall above the platform.

Father Doyle said he had just returned from Ireland. He likened Ireland to a race horse which had been turned out to pasture, and whose coat is filled with itelas. Cromwall's and Queen Elizabeth's soldiery must be plucked out like ticks. Other walls and the part of the people in Ireland feet that success is in their grasp, and now that the clergy have come to the side of the Nationalita the voice of the people is the voice of God. Finally Father Doyle took two 85 bills from his pocket and held them up. He said it was all the money be had in the world. The bills were a Christman present. His superior had given him permissions to do with them what he pleased, so Dr. Wallies and the triff upention, after years of struggle and disreputs, now receives the attention and sympathy of the Mind. The freedom of Ireland was not to be taken as a dog takes a boar in the spate of you, and if you do not treat him well, then you do not treat him and the platent in reland that the present and the had present him to be wel

Editor of the Columbian:

"On the Use and Abuse of Alcoholic Liquors in Health and Disease," is the title of a work by William B. Carpenter, M. D., F.R.S., who is thoroughly conversant with the subject treated of, and sets forth his fixed convictions on the most substantial grounds. In the preface to this work the author says: "He has the satisfaction of finding himself supported by the recorded opinion of a large body of his professional brethren; upwards of two thousand of whom in all grades and degrees, from the court physicians and leading metropolitan surgeons, who are con-

ments an opposite theory, an opportunity will be given such a one to display before the public whatever amount of genius or research he is prepared to devote to the quantity of the public whatever amount of genius or research he is prepared to devote to the quantity of the public whatever amount of genius or research he is prepared to devote to the quantity of the public ways.

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book mailed free on application to the Rum-ford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Quinsy.

At this season of the year Quinsy and various forms of Throat Complaints prevail. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is an excellent throat and lung medicine, that cures Quinsy, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For

What is Catarrh ?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomosa, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the custachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structures of the hereafted. hourseness; usurping the proper struc-ture of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death. Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but with-

of catarrh have been invented, but with.
out success, until a physician of long
standing discovered the exact nature of
the disease and the only appliance
which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case.
Sufferers should send stamp at once for
descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the
business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son,
305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

—The Mail.

An Alarming Disease Afflicting a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a sligh The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embraces the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I for other complaints; but if the reader twill ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he is, he will be able to determine whether he is, he will be able to determine whether he is, he will be able to determine whether he is, he will be able to determine whether he is, he will be able to determine whether he is, he will be able to determine whether he is, he will be able to determine whether he is, he will be able to determine whether he is, he will be able to determine whether he is, he will be able to determine whether he is, he will be able to determine whether he is, he will be able to determine whether he is, he will be able to determine whether he is, he will be a dry, heaking cough, attended by drowsined a post or ation. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease is eradicated, until the apmatita strate you can be a course or a discrepancy when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the apmatita distaget in the proper medicine will remove the disease is eradicated, until the apmatita distaget in the strategies and severed by a current of the apmatita strategies, when a little medicine will effect a curre, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the apmatita of the proper medicine will every so man 245 pm. Thro Bags—Petrolla, Watford and the proper medicine will effect a curre, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is er stages, when a little medicine will effect a curre, and even when it has obtained a curre, and conveniences of this stated designs and price before awarding contracts. We start the curre and prices before awarding contracts. We start the curre and prices before awarding contracts. We start the curre and prices before awarding contracts of the metropolis, and the digestive organs are turned, and the digestive organs restored to healthy condition. The surest and most effectually remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Stouth and we are an overaged to manufacturers and Imported or manufactured in the United Charch, and for interpretation of the clerky i

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.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2ad, 1882, SIR,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Selgel? Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took and would advise any one suffering irom the same complaints to give it a 'trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves, If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully, (Signed) R. Turner.

For sale by Mm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. J. White (Ld., branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

If you have a cough or sold do not neglect it; many without a trace of that hereditary disease have drifted into a consumptive's grave by neglecting what was only a slight cold, Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. Mr. A. W. Levy, Mitchell, Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. Mr. A. W. Levy, Mitchell, Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. Mr. A. W. Levy, Mitchell, Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. Mr. A. W. Levy, Mitchell, Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. Mr. A. W. Levy, Mitchell, Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. Mr. A. W. Levy, Mitchell, Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. Mr. A. W. Levy, Mitchell, Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. Mr. A. W. Levy, Mitchell, Consumptive Syrup before i ease, and drives it, root and branch out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York,
October 2nd, 1882.

SIR,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took and would advise any one suffering from the same

hereditary disease have drifted into a consumptive's grave by neglecting what was only a slight cold. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. Mr. A. W. Levy, Mitchell, writes: "I think Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the best preparation on the market for coughs and severe colds. About six years ago I caught a severe gathered about him, need support while engaged with him in the great battle, and it becomes our duty and the datty of every lover of human rights to act as a mission ary and a collector, so that, although we have a support will feel that we are with them in the preat better throat, for taking internally and a collector, so that, although we have a support will feel that we are with them in the love of justice and fair play of the people of the British Empire, and that through that love of fair play the same rights enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada will be given to ler. In the work to a successful its enterpoint of the put the work to a successful its enterpoint with the Logist has broak. Anthony Barrett said: "The work we are called upon to perform is in the nater of sacred duty. The opening of schools has brought about the rapid progress of the larges of a sacred duty. The opening of schools of the larges of the larges and the work to as uncessful its enterpoint of the cause of Ireland, and the intercourse of the larges and the work to as a mission are delivery 100 pm divery 1

CHAPTER I.
"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

Could not move!

I shrunk! From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doc toring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. months. I began to use Hop Sitters.

Directly my appetitie returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 6, '81. R. FITZPATRICK.

CHAPPER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1830. Gentlemen—
I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"
The second made me as well and strong as when a child,

"And I have been so to this day."
My husband was an invalid for twenty.

My husband was an invalid for twenty

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians
—"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persone"

and I know of the "Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,

And many more are using them with great benefit. "They almost do miracles?"

—Mrs. E. D. Slack.

How to GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise, work too nard without rest, doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know How to GET WELL which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

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

pm Belton, Thorndale, (daily) St Ives, Cherry Grove, Plover Mills (Tuesday and Friday), close 1240 pm; due for delivery 630 pm Thro Bags-The Grove and Seaforth, close 440 pm; due for delivery 100 pm Thro Bag-Parkhill, close 630 am; due for delivery 100 pm

-BENZIGER'S-

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I Could respect to the country of the count

-) FOR 1886. (-

THIS issue of this Almanac—now in its third year—both in the variety and interest of its articles, as well as in the artistic beauty of its illustrations, surpasses either of the previous numbers. The Catholic Home Almanac is a success, and we believe its rale will be greater this year than ever before, for its good qualities have become known, and it is being extensively introduced into the home circle as

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best vein. With 2 illustrations.

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A Retrospect of the Past Year. Illustrated.

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With large Illustration.

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The American College, Rome. Eva Former.

Interspersed with Anecdotes. Witticisms, Statistics, etc. A Lovely Chromo Frontisplece and the Calendar for the Year, in Red and Black.

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BALM

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"Ye shall find Him wrapped in st clothes and laid in a manger."

SUNDAY WITHIN THE OCTAVE OF

FIVE-MINUTE SERMO

FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers

MAS.

JAN. 9, 1886

"Ye shall find Him wrapped in stolotes and laid in a manager."

Why did our Lord become may he did? He was descendingly race. Why, then, was He in a palace surrounded by the pithis earth? He was God. Why He not come in splendor and me the will come at the Last De thousands ministering unto Him thousand times a hundred thousaing around Him?" Of his own He preferred to be born in pow in misery and in destitution. find Him wrapped in swaddling lying in a manger—lying on to surrounded by dumb animals, why a feeble mother, far from hom unkind, regardless stranger would not allow her room in this her painful The angels saw Him—the had seen the brightness of He and the splendor of the God he saw Him there and they wonde the Infinite God could be demanger. The reason of it all it He came into the world to save sin. He was to be the great Physical.

sin. He was to be the great Ph souls. He came to heal the spiri ness of mankind. "I am come the just, but for sinners."

The world was sick at heart.

festering sore of sin had seize vitals. All flesh was corrupting Christ came as the physician.

The remedy he brought was and wonderful doctrines He

and wonderful doctrines he teach. But, unlike another the was not content with sin scribing the remedy and leaving to be wrought out itself, but He applying the remedy to His over the saw that one great ailment was an intense great after He saw that one great ailment kind was an intense greed afte goods—not that it was wrong these things according to mea man having no principle of m in him, could not keep his love things within bounds and was be carried to excess and thus heart completely in them. So enly physician taught us "to see kingdom of God and His justi-things else will be added ther taught us not to "lay up treas the moth would eat and the dust but if we would be perfect, to

the moth would eat and the dust but if we would be perfect, to we had and give to the poor and follow Him.

But He was not content we teaching this doctrine, but He applying the remedy first to heart. He renounced all world is far as possible, so that though the great God of heaven and whom are all riches had not the whom are all riches, had not the field shared their manger not have had whereon to lay and to warm His little infi though with His own hand H though with His own hand He fires of the sun, He has breath of dumb brutes; and though He clothed Solomon glory, He had but poor swaddli It was great wisdom to teach counsel of voluntary poverty, would straighten a crooked stic bend it back in a direction to the one in which it is bent; greater wisdom still to be example of it—to practice fit what He was to recommend to Certainly it was only His intenmankind and His ardent desire should make use of these usefur should make use of these sun of the sun

should make use of these usefuremedies that alone induced Hiby being the living example tues He came to teach. This is why our Lord came in this we find one of t and in this we find one of the:
of Christmas lessons. It is a
it is well to impress deeply or
in the face of a great mor
world. It is this—that pover
grace; that God, coming a
blessed it, "Blessed are th
spirit for theirs is the kingd
wen."

"CONVERTING ROMAN

N. Y. Freeman's Journ The American Bible Societ discovered that Brazil is in a seems that a colporteur in Ar of Paralyba, has been receive bigoted and intolerant man Vicar of that place, who is,

Catholic priest.

The devout colporteur wire Rev. W. M. Brown, superinte Rio Janeiro branch of the Bill Work in the color what the color was the control of the Bill work in the color when the color was the color with the color was the color with the color was the color was the color with the color was the col work: it seems that the col work: it seems that the col-sold several Bibles—corrupt The priest heard of this, acco-colporteur, and denounced false and heretical. The Bib-shocked by this evidence of hatred of the Scriptures, an another sign that the Church the Bible.

Most intelligent Protestan Most intelligent Protestar
this time that the King Jam
the Sacred Scriptures is fu
They know that a "revision
made, in order to get rid of
and that this revision of the
ment has brought it nearer to of St. Jerome. This is a pla on the part of Protestant au the Catholic Church has b along and King James w then, can the Bible Societ with the Brazilian Vicar be fers the Catholic version of t to the corrupt King James's philanthropists send abroad

The Victor's Cro Should adorn the brow of of the great corn cure, Pu less Corn Extractor, It w never makes a sore spot, as thing you want. See that man's Painless Corn Extraction of the corn can be compared to the corn can be considered to the corn can be compared to the corn can be considered to the corn can be compared to the corn can be compared to the corn can be considered to the corn can be considere safe and painless cure for c

Dyspepsia. This prevalent malady is our bodily ills. One of the known for Dyspepsia is B Bitters, it having cured the forms, after all else had fail either believe

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FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

SUNDAY WITHIN THE OCTAVE OF CHRIST
MAS.

It is not only one of the most beautiful

and follow Him.

But He was not content with simply teaching this doctrine, but He began by applying the remedy first to His own heart. He renounced all worldly things es far as possible, so that though He was the great God of heaven and earth with whom are all riches, had not the beasts of the field shared their manger He would not have had whereon to lay His head and to warm His little infant body; though with His own hand He kindled the fires of the sun. He had but the though with His own hand He kindled the fires of the sun, He had but the breath of dumb brutes; and to cover it, though He clothed Solomon in all his glory, He had but poor swaddling clothes. It was great wisdom to teach this great counsel of voluntary poverty, for if we would straighten a crooked stick we must bend it back in a direction opposite to the one in which it is bent; yet it was greater wisdom still to be the living example of it—to practice first Himself what He was to recommend to mankind. Certainly it was only His intense love for mankind and His ardent desire that man should make use of these useful but bitter remedies that alone induced Him to begin by being the living example of the virtues He came to teach.

tues He came to teach. and in this we find one of the most useful of Christmas lessons. It is a lesson that it is well to impress deeply on our minds in the face of a great money-making world. It is this—that poverty is no disgrace; that God, coming as He did, blessed it. "Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." n this we find one of

"CONVERTING ROMANISTS."

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. The American Bible Society has again discovered that Brazil is in a bad way. It seems that a colporteur in Arca, Province of Paralyba, has been received in a truly bigoted and intolerant manner by the Vicar of that place, who is, of course, a

Vicar of that place, who is, of course, a Catholic priest.

The devout colporteur wrote to the Rev. W. M. Brown, superintendent of the Rio Janeiro branch of the Bible Society's work: it seems that the colporteur had sold several Bibles—corrupted version. The priest heard of this, according to the colporteur, and denounced the Bibles as false and heretical. The Bible Society is shocked by this evidence of "Romanist" hatred of the Scriptures, and takes it as another sign that the Church is afraid of the Bible.

Most intelligent Protestants know by this time that the King James' version of the Sacred Scriptures is full of errors. They know that a "revision" has been made, in order to get rid of these errors, and that this revision of the New Testament has brought it nearer to the Vulgate of St. Largme. This is a plain admission of St. Jerome. This is a plain admission on the part of Protestant authorities that the Catholic Church has been right all along and King James wrong. How, then, can the Bible Society get angry with the Brazilian Vicar because he prefers the Catholic version of the Scriptures to the corrupt King James' version, which philanthropists send abroad?

The Victor's Crown

Should adorn the brow of the inventor of the great corn cure, Putman's Painless Corn Extractor. It works quickly, never makes a sore spot, and is just the thing you want. See that you get Putman's Painless Corn Extractor, the sure, safe and painless cure for corns.

Dyspepsia. This prevalent malady is the parent of our bodily ills. One of the best remedies known for Dyspepsia is Burdock Blood Bitters, it having cured the worst chronic forms, after all else had failed. HES THING

WHAT MAY BE SEEN AT LOURDES. FITZGERALD

THE WONDERFULLY ENTRANCING SCENES THAT ARE BEHELD AT THIS FAMOUS SHRINE.

Sunday within the octave of christ
"Ye shall and Him wrapped in swaddiling clothes and laid in a manger."

Why did our Lord become man in the way He did? He was descended of a kingly race. Why, then, was He not born in a palace surrounded by the princes of this earth? He was God. Why then did He not come in splendor and majesty as He will come at the Last Day, "with thousands ministering unto Him and est thousand times a hundred thousand standing around Him?" Of his own choice the preferred to be born in poverty and in misery and in destitution. Ye shall find Him wrapped in swadding clothes—lying in a manger—lying on the straw surrounded by dumb animals, waited on by a feeble mother, far from home, among unkind, regardless strangers, who would not allow her room in the inn this her painful hour. The angels saw Him—they who had seen the brightness of His glory and the splendor of the God head—they saw Him there and they wondered what the Infinite God could be doing in a manger. The reason of it tall is, because He came into the world to save it from sin. He was to be the great Physician of souls. He came to heal the spiritual sickness of mankind. "I am come not for the just, but for sinners."

The world was sick at heart. The foul, festering sore of sin had seized on its vitals. All flesh was corrupting its way. Christ came as the physician.

The remedy he brought was the new and wonderful destrines. He came to heal the spiritual sickness of mankind. "I am come not for the gist, but for sinners."

The world was sick at heart. The foul, festering sore of sin had seized on its vitals. All flesh was corrupting its way. Christ came as the physician.

The remedy he brought was the new and wonderful destrines. He came to the children of Mary it to the children of Mary it to a single stranger. The reason of its dresses to her little confidant: "I am the vitals. All flesh was corrupting its way. Christ came as the physician.

The remedy he brought was the new and wonderful doctrines He came to teach. But, unlike another physician, He was not content with simply prescribing the remedy and leaving the cure to be wrought out itself, but He began by applying the remedy to this own heart. He saw that one great ailment of mankind was an intense greed after earthly goods—not that it was wrong to love these things according to measure, but man having no principle of moderation in him, could not keep his love for these things within bounds and was sure to be carried to excess and thus place his heart completely in them. So the heavenly physician taught us "to seek first the kingdom of God and His justice and all things else will be added thereto." He taught us not to "lay up treasure where the moth would eat and the dust corrupt," but if we would be perfect, to go sell all we had and give to the poor and come and follow Him.

But He was not content with simply teaching this doctrine, but He began by applying the remedy first to His own heart. He renounced all worldly things as far as possible, so that though He was miraculous water which the Blessed Virmers as far as possible, so that though He was miraculous water which the Blessed Virmers as the physician. The remedy first to His own heart. He renounced all worldly things as far as possible, so that though He was miraculous water which the Blessed Virmers as the little confidence in more and the learn to the irrepressions of faith, of love and gratitude are made there! The input the elegantine mingle. They carpet still with their thick foliage this rock where the Queen of Heaven rock where the Queen of Heaven rock where the Queen of Heaven would have disappeared, if the wisdom of the missionaries had not surrounded them with an iron railing, to save them from the pious rapacity of the pilgrims. There is a great candalbra filled with glowing wax can less given by the pilgrims grotto, with many bounds, spouts that miraculous water which the Blessed Virgin caused to spring forth, and which grows no less, in spite of the prodigous consumption of it by the numerous crowds of pilgrims. Touching care of the Mother of Mercy!

Forced Merriment.

A remarkable effect was produced the other day on some thirty young women employed at a large india-rubber works by inhaling the fumes of naphtha used on the premises. One after another they began to dance, while uttering shrill peals of laughter and throwing their limbs about in extraordinary fashion. The infection rapidly spread among those who had not come under the influence of the naphtha, and in a few minutes the whole place was in an uproar. The managers sent in all haste for a half-a-dozen doctors. On their arrival the excited workwomen A remarkable effect was produced the v being the living example of the vir-tes He came to teach.

This is why our Lord came as He did, and before they were aware of it these and before they were aware of it these wenerable practitioners were dragged and pushed into the workroom, where they were forced against their will to join the frantic dance, waltzing, polking, jumping and whirling in spite of their vigorous protests. On recovering from their surprise they made tremendous efforts to get away from the mad crowd. Most of the women had to be carried out by main force, and conveyed home in cabs. On getting into the open air, their excitement gradually calmed down; but work had to be suspended at the factory during several hours.—Courier des Etats-Unis.

Worthy of Being His Partner.

"Rebecca, you shall nod spheak mit dot Moses Levi vonce more." "Oh, fadder, you preak mine heardt. Ve vos almost engaged. Vy shall I not spheak of him?"

ve vos almost engaged. Vy snall I not spheak of him?"
"He haf sheated me. He haf sold me a paste diamond for a shenuine shtone."
"Oh, fadder, dot shouldt recommendt him to you as a son-in-law. If he can fool a wise man like you, see vat a fortune he haf in der chewelry piziness."
"Vell Rehecca, you vas schwarder as I "Vell, Rebecca, you was schmarder as I thought. Get married ven you like. I am ankchious to go into bartnership with mine son-in-law!"—National Weekly.

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TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY —The regular monthlymeeting 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.

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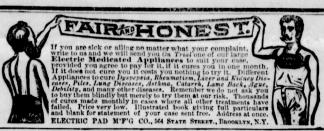
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C. M. B. A.

In compliance with resolution adopted at the last convention of the Grand Council of Canada of the C. M. B. A., amending article 11, section 7, of Grand Council constitution, and agreed to in the amendments of the last Supreme Council convention, the Grand Council of Canada will hold its next regular convention on the second Tuesday in August, 1886, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

The Grand Council of New York will also hold its next convention, by a similar arrangement, on same date. It is probable that Michigan and Pennsylvania Grand Councils will meet on said date too.

During the past year the C. M. B. Association has been very prosperous wherever established; and, according to the report of the Inspector of Insurances in New York state, is sheed, in every respect, of all other similar organizations. The death rate has been a little higher than in 1884, causing about two assessments more than in that year. Of course we must expect the death rate to be on the increase, and this is my chief reason for favoring the establishment of a Reserve Fund.

Those Branches that have not yet sent me the list of officers for 1886 are re-

the establishment of a Reserve Fund.

Those Branches that have not yet sent me the list of officers for 1886 are requested to do so as soon as possible; also quarterly report, and per capita tax, as early as convenient.

Branch officers are requested to be as prompt as possible in remitting the per capita tax for 1885. It is now due, and there should be no delay in this matter. Thirty per ceht of this tax goes to the Supreme Council.

Thirty per cent of this tax goes to the Supreme Council.

Some Branch secretaries are in the habit of sending statements of changes occurring in their Branch membership, to the Grand Secretary on common note paper. This is entirely wrong, there are regular forms for this purpose among the C. M. B. A. supplies, and none other should be used.

Samuel R. Brown.

SAMUEL R. BROWN, G. Sec. C. M. B. A.

We are pleased to hear that our old friend Bro. O'Neail has again been elected Mayor of Paris, this time by

nunicipal matter says: "It goes without the saying that Mr. O'Neail, with his large experience, his sober commonsense, his evenness of temperament, and his general good qualities of head and heart, will make the best kind of a chief resistant of the comming year." agistrate for the coming yaar.

We are glad to perceive that our friend Bro. E. H. Henderson, a member of Ingersoll Branch, has been again elected to fill the position of Councillor for the Township of North Oxford. This makes the 10th year he has held a similar position in the same township.

Election of Officers.

BRANCH NO. 10, ST CATHERINES, Spiritual Adviser—Rev. Dean Harris. Chancellor—M. J. Brenan. President—J. E. Lawrence, First Vice-President—Edward Beggy

Record Vice-President—Henry Horey. Recording Secretary—D. Burnett. Assistant Secretary—James Burnett, jr.,

Assistant Secretary—James Burnett, jr., re-elected.
Financial Secretary—Joseph Quinn.
Treasurer—Thomas Nehan.
Marshal—F. P. Fitzmaurice.
Quard—John Summers re-elected.
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Thos. O'Neaill.

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1st. Vice-President—Thos. Byrne.

2ad " " —John Kirwin. cording Secretary—Daniel Griffin.

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Financial Secterary—Matthew Shep-

Marshall—Thomas Mahony. Guard-Timothy Cosgriff.
Trustees-Thos. Byrne, A. S. Cain,

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. J. Keough, P. P. Delegate to Grand Council-Brother

James Hourigan.

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Second-Vice President-Gilbert Den-

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Recording Secretary—P. C. Cadaret. Assistant Recording Secretary—Jos. E. Maloney.

Marshal—Gilbert Bertrand.

Renner.

Guard-Peter Benner. Trustees for one year—Edward Boyle and Gilbert Bertrand. Trustees for two years-Thos. Tomlin-

son, Charles O'Rourke, and Joseph King. BRANCH NO. 12, BERLIN.
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Assistant "—Alo Bauer,
Fit ancial "—I. A. Tucks. Jos. Martell.

Treasurer—Jos. Martell.
Guard—F. Bauer.
Marshall—F. Shaller.
Chancellors—A. Forster, Geo. Lang,
rn, Louis Von Newbron.
Trostees for one year—John Ganthier
Jos. Martell, Jos. Wuttenhall.
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First Vice President—Dennis Callahan
Second Vice President—James Doyle,
Recording Secretary—Patrick Rada-

Recording Secretary—Father Radagan.

Assistant Secretary—James Skelly.
Financial Secretary—Oliver Cooper.
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Guard—Danie: Emmerick.
Marshal—Adolf Wesen.
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For one year—T. Doyle, D. Callahan
and G. Specker.

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Assistant "—H. McCourt.
Financial "—M. Brennan.
Treasurer—J. Brennan. Treasurer—J. Brennan. Marshall—J. Hurtabuse.

Marshall—J. Hurtabuse,
Guard—T. Murphy.
Trustees—E. Brennan, H. McCourt,
7. Koman, M. Brennan, A. McGrory.
Rep. to Grand Council—M. Corrigan.
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President—William Sinnott.
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Second Vice President—John Farrell.
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-Moses Clair.
Assistant-Recording Secretary-John Walsh.

Vaish.
Financial-Secretary—Richard Sinnott.
Frasurer—John Wadel
Marshal—Peter Fuer.
Guard—Joseph Murray.
Representative to Grand Council—Rev.
Bardou.
New Trustees—John Farrell. John

New Trustees—John Farrell, John Walsh and Peter Fuer.
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President—Jacob B. Bowman.
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Treasurer—Jacob S. Meyer.

Marshal—Joseph F. Stumpf.

Guard—Peter B. Greyerbiehl.

Trustees for 1 year—Casper Boegel,
and Peter Dietrich. and Peter Dietrich,
Trustrees for 2 years—John K. Meyer,
Joseph L. Bueche, and John Dietrich.
Representative to Grand Council—
Rev. J. J. Gehl.
Alternate—Joseph L. Bueche.

BRANCH NO. 2, ST. THOMAS. Spiritual Adviser—Rev. Father Flan-

President—S. B. Pocock (acclamms First Vice President_Hugh McCaf-

ery.
Second " " —John Townsend. Recording Secretary—P. L. M. Egan, (re-elected.)

winch
and M. Reynolds,
white Grand Council Coverention—P. B. Reath.
Alternate to Grand Council Convention—P. pers. The music was enjoyed by a large number of listeners who gathered on the streets in the neighborhood of the church, as well as by the thousands of worship.

ers who crowded the Cathedral.

Preceding the low masses yesterday a fine peal of three bells called the people to church. They will take the place of the single bell hitherto used.— St. John Globe, Dec. 26.

OBITUARY.

MR PATRICK TIERNEY.

Mr. Patrick Tierney, an old and well-known resident of this city, has just reseived word of the death of his son, Pat rick, who was for several years in business in Bay City, but who, on account of Jacksonville, Fia The young man paid a visit to this city last summer, staying about two months, but was urged by his about two months, but was urged by his physician to seek the milder climate of Florida at once. He did so, taking up his residence at Jacksonville, where he died on Monday last. His remains were brought to London and interred in St. Peter's cemetery. May he rest in

MR. PETER CADARET, AMHERSTRURG MR. PETER CADARET, AMHERSTBURG.
One by one the old pioneers, who have watched the prosperity and adversity of this town, pass away to join the great majority, the latest death in the ranks being that of Peter Cadaret, who expired on Thursday morning. Deceased was born at Eliott's Point, below town, on August 17th, 1817, and when tradler verses. born at Effort's Point, below town, on August 17th, 1817, and when twelve years of age went to Detroit, where he appren-ticed himself to a carpenter, remaining there some years. In 1839 he went to Montreal, residing there one year, and then of age went to Detroit, where he apprenticed himself to a carpenter, remaining there some years. In 1839 he went to Montreal, residing there one year, and then returned to Detroit, where he was married to Miss Phyllis Linges, who bore him seven children, three of whom (two boys and a girl) died there when very young, a son and a daughter subsequently dying in this town. After a time he removed to Colchester township, where he purchased the farm now occupied by Mr. Klee. Becoming tired of agricultural pursuits, Mr. Cadaret came to Amherstburg about the

year 1867, about which time his wife died.
After a time, he was married to Miss Tercide Girard, of this town, who lived but
eight years, when she too passed away.
The subject of our notice then removed The subject of our notice then removed again to Detroit, but at the commencement of the American war returned to Amherstburg, and settled down here permanently until his death. In the year 1867 he was married a third time, his last wife being Miss Tercide Bondy, of Petite Cote, who still survives him. Two of his sons are living—Peter C. and Charles—both residents of the town. Decased has been an active member of the St. Jean Baptiste Society since its organization in this town, and at one time held the office of president thereof. He also represented the third ward as councillor for the year 1878. He was one of a family of nine—four sons and five daughters—Clovis, of Petite Cote, and Mrs. Joseph Graveline, of Malden, being the only surviving ones—John B. having died in the month of July last. Deceased had accumulated considerable property during his residence in Amherstburg.

THE BAZAAR AT INGERSOLL.

Chronicle, Dec. 31st. Chronicle, Dec. 31st.

The bazar, drawing of prizes and concert, in aid of the Catholic Church of this town took place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and certainly proved a magnificent success. Over 11,000 tickets for the grand drawing were disposed of, the majority of this number at distant points. Both during the days and evenings the Town Hall was crowded, and nearly every article offered for sale was disposed of. There were two booths filled with ornamental and useful articles of ladies' work. St Patrick's, the married ladies' work. St Patrick's, the married ladies' table, was presided over by the following: Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. L. Dunn, Mrs. Brady,

Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. L. Dunn, Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Murdoch, Mrs. J. O'Neill, Mrs. P. Carlin and Mrs. J. A. McInnes. The articles were neatly arranged and the following words were worked in gilt letters on a banner suspended over the booth: "Welcome to Our Bazaar;" "A Happy New Year."

The unmarried ladies' table, St. Mary's, was presided over by the Misses Quigley, Slattery, Henderson, Hamil, O'Brien and Hemsworth. Above the booth was a banner with the following words: "God Save the Queen;" "Cead Mille Faulthe"

Save the Queen;" Faulthe." A refreshment table presided over by Mrs. Jas. O'Neill, Misses Kate Dunn and Ella Brady, was largely patronized. In addition to refreshments they held a grab-

addition to refreshments they held a grabbag and did a prosperous trade.

The dining tables which were set day and evening in the Council Chamber, adjoining the Hall, were under the charge of the following ladies: Mrs. Luhey and Mrs. Crawford, Dereham; Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. John Henderson, and Mrs. M. Dunn, North Oxford; Mrs. A. Frezell, and Mrs. McClory, Ingersoll.

Every evening the audiences were entertained by vocal and instrumental music. The following are among those who took part: Misses Hughson and Mr. Reynolds, St. Thomas; Mr. J. O'Neill, Master Farrell and Mr. Fred. Utley, Woodstock; Mrs. L.

10th prize- Gift of Rev F Connolly, won

by ticket No 2,341 B, held by Agnes Braziel, Fergusonville, Ont. 11th prize—Gift of Rev T Cornyn, won by ticket No 9,829 A, held by Eliza Mc-Carthy, Hawkesville, Ont.

12th prize—Gift of Rev J Bayard, won
by ticket No 3,566 C, held by James Glee-

by ticket No 3,566 C, held by James Gleeson, Rossburg, Mich.

13th prize—Gift of Rev J Ronan, won by ticket No 9,742 F, held by M C Caraher, Guelph, Ont.

14th prize—Gift of Rev F McCauley, won by ticket No 7,814 C, held by John Wilkinson, Sarnia.

Wilkinson, Sarnia.

15th prize—Geft of Rev J Ryan, won by ticket No 9,725 A, held by Wm Mc-William, Deerhurst, Ont. William, Deerhurst, Ont.

16th prize—Gift of Fr Dixon won by ticket No 2,340 B, held by Mrs J O'Halieran, Fergusonville, Ont.

17th prize—Gift of Ray F Cummins, won by ticket No 6,448 C, held by Mrs J

Fahey, Gourock, Ont.
18th prize—Gift of Rev F Schneider,

won by ticket No 911 C, held by Ed Brodrick, Mitchell, Ont.

19th prize—Gift of Rev F Kealy, won

by ticket No. Maher, Ingersoll. ticket No 7,188 B, held by Annie 20th prize-Gift of Rev F McGrath, won by ticket No 619 D, hell by Pear Moore, Ridgetown, Ont.

Moore, Ridgetown, Ont.

21st prize—Gift of Rev F West, won by
ticket No 7,327 G, held by S P Shea,
New Jersey, N Y.

22—prize—Set of jewelry, won by
ticket No 9,527 A, held by Mrs J Purcell,
Beechwood, Ont

Amprior, Ont.

30th prize—Gift of Geo McSherry, won
by ticket No 2,694 D, held by E R Min-

Ludberry.
34th prize—Gift of Henderson Co, won
by ticket 3,962 C, held by Miss A Bloy,

34th prize—Gift of Henderson Co, won by ticket 3,962 C, held by Miss A Bloy, Toronto.

In addition to the above there were many other articles of value raffled during the days of the bazaar, among them a handsome doll, the gift of Mrs. L Duun, a beautiful sofa cushion donated by Miss Slattery, won by ticket 26, Mrs. Phelan; neatly worked slippers from Miss J Wilson, won by T Dunn; a handsome sofa cushion donated by Miss Brady and won by F. Doty. Miss Maggie O'Neil's artistic table drape was won by Mr. J. Brady. Mrs. F. Doty's slipper case, and Miss Murdock's toilet set were also disposed of. Miss Reid's handsome gown and cap, won by Mr. P. Kennedy, realized a good sum, while the other handsome gown and cap, the gift of Miss Hamil, was voted to Mr. M. T. Buchanan. The doll presented by Miss Maggie Henderson was won by Mary O'Connor, ticket 53. A plush pannel was won by Miss Sheedy, ticket 19. A handsome sofa cushon presented by Mrs. R. Frezell, won by Mr. Jas Smith. There were many other valuable articles donated by the members of the congregation and friends at a distance. on all of which were many other valuable articles donated by the members of the congregation and friends at a distance, on all of which a good sum was realized in aid of the Church. Father Molphy has a very good reason to be proud of his congregation, for on all occasions they are ready to obey his call when he requires funds to pay for their beautiful Church. The amount realized from the bazaar will be in the neighborhood of \$3,000, possibly over that amount.

Our Ingersoll contemporary accidentally

Bravo Ingersoll.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record, FROM BLENHEIM.

Drawing of Prizes, which was held on January 2nd, 1886, in Blenheim, in behalf of the Catholic mission in that

Ont. 24. Large book, Mrs. P. Mount, Chatham, Ont. 25. Box cigars, J. M. Long, Hamilton,

26. New stem winder watch, C. Blatz, Indianapolis, Ind.

The net proceeds of this drawing, and of a very successful bazaar held in Blenheim, together with some generous contributions from friends, will probably suffice, to pay the debt of over \$1100 and perhaps leave a very small surplus for necessary repairs. At this date, all claims not being settled, it is not possi-ble to give the exact result. For this happy result, many thanks are due to those, who with noble generosity and untiring zeal, have assisted in the good work. May God bless them all a thousand fold for it, now and hereafter.

FATHER INNOCENT. O. S. F.

Chatham, Ont.

27th prize—Gift of C C L Wilson, won by ticket No 3,987 A, held by J McMullen, Dickinsen's Landing, Ont. 28th prize—Gift of M T Buchanan, won by ticket No 6,590 E, held by Luke Fanen, Gold Bank, N B. 29th prize—Gift of J Russel & Co, won by ticket No 803 A, held by Ed Hertemin, Armerica, Ont.

tunick, London, Ont.

31st prize—Gift of Jas Brady, won by ticket No 8,768 C, held by Jessie Edmond.

son, Ottaws, Ont.

32nd prize—Gift of John O'Callegban, won by ticket No 3,45I A, held by A La Chance, Gananoque, Ont.

33rd prize—Gift of M Dunn, won by ticket No 33I G, held by H McCormick, Ludberry.

2912 azaar a success.

that amount.

Our Ingersoll contemporary accidentally omits the name of Mrs. R. Frezell, who took part at the table of the married ladies. The following committee superintended the drawing; C. C. L. Wilson, John Podmora, Wm. Ewart and John Lee, The total amount realized was \$3,300.

The following is the result of the

nati, O.
19. Purse, Mr. Linz, Cincinnati, O.
20. Napkin ring, D. Sullivan, Grand
Rapids, Mich.
21. Box tea, John Conners, Independ-

ence, Texas,
22. Box soap, John Klauck, Baffalo,
N. Y. 23. Album, Miss Butler, Blenheim,

Ont.

27. Revolver, Alice Hilts, Blenheim,

28. Table cloth, A. Bosse, Baltimore Ind.
29. Book, Mr. McGrath, Chatham, Ont.

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31 and 33 Barclay Street, New York.

THE ALLISTON BAZAAR. The drawing of prizes in connection with the above Bazaar came off on Wednesday, Dec. 30, and the following were the lucky numbers that drew prizes: 2367 A. 43 10650 5715 9264 12091

12632

The management beg to tender their sincere thanks to the many kind friends throughout the Province who came to heir assistance in making the above

4020

In Ingersoll, Dec. 19th, the wife of Mr. D. H. Henderson, of a son.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Just received at J. J. Girbons', Emoidered Piano and Table Covers, Ladies' Shawls, Scarfs, Gloves, Mitts. Also a large assortment of Gold-plated Shirt, Collar and Cuff Buttons, all very cheap.

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Change of Business

ane, ROYAL BARING FOWDER CO.. 106 Wall S

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efforts to give the public every satisfaction FRANK SHITH & CO.

London, January 1, 1886.

With reference to the above, in soliciting ne patronage of all the old customers of the above firm and as many new ones as will favor me with their valued patronage, I beg to say that I will use my best efforts to give satisfaction. The present stock will be cleared out at a great reduction on cost FOR CASH in order to make room for the spring importations of new goods.

All parties having claims against Mesers. Frank Smith & Co., on account of the above business, will please hand them in, and all parties indebted will please call and arr the same at their earliest convenience. ed will please call and arrange

John Garvey

London, 1st January 1886.

Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, three-ply carnet, at cost.—R. S. MUKRAY & CO.

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IRISH BRIGADES. Cloth \$1.25; paper 75c INFO TIMES OF O'CONNELL, by Luby. Cloth \$1.50; paper 75c.

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FROUDE. 3) cents REFUTATION
LIFE OF T. F. MEAGHER. 30 cents.
LIFE OF WOLFE TONE 30 cents.
LIFE OF MICHAEL DAVITT. 30 cents.
MITCHELL'S JAIL JOURNAL. 30 cents.
CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS OF 1611.

60 cents.

NEW IRELAND. By A. M. Sullivan. Cloth 60 cents, paper 30 cents.

MITCHELL'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. Cloth \$150; paper 75 cents.

CAMPION'S IRISH TALES. 25 cents.

DICK MASSEY. By Russel. 25 cents.

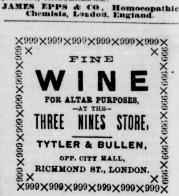
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VOLUME 8.

Oh, would'st thou know the emblem That hallowed land where turrets gr They're the symbols proud of a race A shamrock plant, and a flag of gree

Oh, a blessing on the shamrock!—'
That mocked the thrust of a myriad
As it held its own on the hillsides lo
With a martyr's strength and a soul Oh, a blessing on her banners !- the

Hope for the brave, and hope for the banner that won at a Fontency Will flutter and soar in pride once to And her harp of gold—yes, that has Its blood-red years, and secred tears At the touch of its chords flashed fi With the setting sun the clansmen

Oh, such be the emblems, stranger, A triplet guard to watch and ward They're the symbols proud of a rac A chamrock plant, and a flag of gre 11-Hesper's Omens. Her heart was glad as heart could k
She would not tell me why,
While Hesper smiled upon the sea,
And crowned the evening sky.

Her maiden blushes have an art She fain would hide from me; But, oh! I know why her young h Is glad as heart could be. Dear Hesper looks from clouds of To hail the autumn moon : Such clouds at eve foretell, she kno A morrow's glorious noon !

And as we've pledged our troth to And sealed it with a kiss, She sees in lines of sapphire light A future full of bless— A future where in sunny mood From day to day we'd live: I thank thee, Hesper, for the good Glad omen thou dost give.

And thus it is why heavenly joy Her virgin soul doth bless; And thus it is why no alloy O Hesper! Hesper! shield my br. From whirlwinds' in a rage, O'er youthood's gay pellucid tide, And through the snows of age!

Hold forth each eve thy rosy crov And hide dark clouds of sorrow That she may dream the sun goes To rise as bright to-morrow?

111-Flowers of the Myst I saw the dark robed night
Hush plant and flower to sleep
Within each verdured site,

And on the mountain steep:

I saw the chaliced rose

Dew-dight yet breathing balm

Within the bow'r repose

In one unbroken calm: The earth was wrapped in gloom Each line of light had fled—

My garden seemed a tomb— I walked among the dead!

A DISTINGUISHED CATHOLIZEN. The most remarkable featur lood Rock explosion is the Flood Rock explosion is the with which the explosive has be lated. General Newton handl mite and rackarock as a marksm the best of cartridges in the n fect of rifles. His experience in twelve or fifteen years, illumin

is, by his matchless engineerin and by his wonderful power of ing and controling skilled fell ers, lands him far above any of peers in the art of exploding buy of rock. We remember a lect at the Cooper Institute in No not long after the Hallet's Poi sion. On the stage he exhibit iature copy, in some sort of p the rock as it stood before the every and were all gathered into a fi connecting each wire along with great explosion, the electric was to do the blasting work. The lecturer who had done the great expectable. so successfully, an opportuni plaining every detail of the But he took care not to tell us was going to do. It was only that he mentioned the fact tha of the wires running into the model ended in a dynamite When, however, his very is and luminous description hat to the critical moment when year old daughter tout electric key, he suited the to the word, touched to a small piece of wood he k hand, and bang went the plas

orchestra seats close to the st yet it was done with hundred dynamite charges.

General Newton is wors those that work under him. every detail without interfer lessly with engineers who while he trusts them, they my of untiring watchfulness, ver duty. Himself a splendid splent Point training, he loves all he owes to the great school which he values more even for discipline than for its milita Modest like all great men of dislikes talking of his triumpl ter. Mind in its highest for irradiated by devout faith irevels in. For the General is a Catholic, he is a man of pray and working in the presenthe lives of the saints are

shattered into atoms, with a much louder than a pistol sh particle of burnt plaster tell to