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

VOL. 6.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1883.

"THE EXPECTATION OF NATIONS."

Lecture by Bishop Walsh. Long before the hour for Vespers last Sunday evening, St. Peter's cathedral was densely crowded, it having been announced that His Lordship was to be the lecturer of the occasion. Amongst the audience we noticed many of our most intelligent and respected Protestant citizens. After Vespers His Lordship delivered one of the most eloquent discourses it has ever been our privilege to listen to. The following is but an imperfect outline of His Lord-

"The sceptre shall not be taken away from Judea nor a ruler from his thigh till he come that is to be sent, and He shall be the expectation of nations (Gen. 49th chap., 10th verse). The holy season of Advent is a time of special preparation for the worthy celebration of Christmas. During this holy season the Church does During this holy season the Church does not cease to address her children in the words of the sainted precursor of our Saviour, "Prepare the way of the Lord, make straight His paths, bring ye forth therefore fruits worthy of penance," During Advent the Church in her Liturgy dramatizes as it were the ages that forerun the coming of Christ and passes them in dramatizes as it were the ages that forerun the coming of Christ and passes them in review before us. She exhibits the sor-rows, the miseries and almost incurable moral evils that characterise them, and on the other hand, and again, the expectancy with which they looked for divine help. In relation to the advent of Our Divine Redeemer ancient history is marked by three great characteristics which stand out in such prominence as to arrest general attention. The universal expectation of in such promittence as to arbe general attention. The universal expectation of a Redeemer; the universal degradation into which mankind had sunk; the great political unity that combined the discov-ered world within the bounds of the

pointed within the bounds of the Roman Empire that it might serve as the foundation of the kingdom of revealed truth, the Catholic Church, to be estab-lished by the Messiah. That the expectation of a coming Re-deemer was universal during the ages prior to his advent we learn from sacred and profane history. Adam having trans-gressed the Divine command was driven from the earthly paradise, but God cre banishing him from its flowry walks and cooling snades promised him a Redeemer at some distant time who would rescue man from oppression and restore a lost priceless inheritance to a fallen race. Man clung to this promise with wonderful tenacity, for it was the solitary plank that Man clung to this promise with wonderful tenacity, for it was the solitary plank that was to save him from an eternal ship-wreck. It was the only comfort he carried with him into a bleak world, and he there-

With him him can be a bleak worki, kind to have be the fore took great care to preserve it. But lest the remembrance of this prom-ise should be swept away God raised up a people to preserve it. The Jewish people were entrusted with this sublime mission. Whilst other nations were stumbling on his declaid in the beways of individual Whilst other nations were stuffinding of blindfolded in the by-ways of individual interests, whilst they were governed and swayed by that blind fate which they had raised to the dignity of a God, the Jewish people had but one God, one policy, one fixed idea, and that was to announce and to avail the Redeemer. to await the Redeemer. Abraham, Jacob, Moses, David, Isaias, following each other, re-achoed the promise and laid as it were their fingers on the NECESSITY OF INSTRUCTING THE FAITHFUL precise spot at which he was to bless the ON THE FOREGOING SUBJECTS. If, dear Rev. Fathers, We have wearied world with his presence. In fact, every word with mis presented in a set of the ex-pected liberator. For upwards of three thousand years this people kept alive the promise of the Redeemer to come. But not amongst the Jews only, but you by Our lengthy exposition of the nature and attributes of Christ's Kingdom, its Traditional Rule of Faith, and the Sovereignty of St. Peter's successors in the Roman See, we rely upon your indulgence, knowing that you will appre-But not amongst the sews only, but even among Pagau nations, did God pre-serve the recollection of the primeval promise. The most rude and savage tribes never lost sight of a Redeemer, which, with the doctrine of a Divine Inciate the importance and, in no small degree, the necessity also, of instructing Our flock, through you, on these funda-mental doctrines, which are the very essence of our holy Church's divine concarnation, was interwoven like threads of gold with their superstitious beliefs. Four thousand years of sin had not oblitstitution. We live in a country where heresy preponderates in society, and all erated God from the minds of men, and at Athens St. Paul could appeal to the God sorts of fantastic and absurd opinions are preached up in the name of Christianity, for whom they yearned. Men felt that they had been dethroned from the dignity in which they had been created, and they and, by means of the Press and multiform social intercourse, are diffused through the very atmosphere we breathe. The earnestly looked for him who would re Kingdom of Christ is not known as a store them their lost inheritance, and no Kingdom-an universal, indestructible system of religion found favor with them if it held out no hopes of a return to the friendship of God. The belief in a Resovereignly independent and indefectible Kingdom-amongst the mass of the peo-ple : the "faith once delivered to the deemer was universal. Saints" is defiantly rejected, and human opinions, framed according to the vagaries of modern fancy in the interpretation of The second great characteristic of the ages which preceded the coming of the Redeemer was the universal degradation of mankind. God permitted this in order that the world might feel the pangs of its the Bible, are substituted for it: the active Kingship of the Blessed Virgin Mary's Son, personified in His Vicegerent, is ignorantly or treasonably disowned: whilst His adorable Name is lustly called sickness, that it should realize its misery and grasp with greater avidity the heavenly succour held out to it. His Lordship and grasp whilegreater avery the neavery succour held out to it. His Lordship here pictured the state of society, particu-larly Roman society, at the coming of Christ, how the people adored the gods they carried in triumph, raised temples to their own fullow citizens, how vine it out in our streets, as if His human pres-ence were ubiquitous on the earth, or the sound of man's invocation could reach his human ears in heaven otherwise than through the medium of communication established by Himself in the faith of His church and the grace of the Holy Ghost. 1 Cor. 12 chap. 3 v. Our faithful people, to their own fellow-citizens, how vice it-self was under divine protection, and the true God an outlaw in his own creation. many of whom live in dependence u their unbelieving neighbors; many Two-thirds of the Roman world pined in slavery and gladiators appeared by thous-ands in the amphitheatre and were butchwhom also are poorly instructed, and do not enjoy the advantage of a popular Catholic Press to counteract the poisonous ered "to make a Roman holiday". Pity fled from the human breast to make room literature that finds its way into their homes, are fearfully exposed to the danger for unrelenting cruelty. Such was the moral state of the world. It was appalled at its own depravity and cried out in the words of Isaias, "Distil in dew ye heavens of imbibing erroneous notions of the Church, her faith, her authority, and her discipline; and may, if not opportunely and let the clouds rain down the just one. let the earth open and bud forth a enlightened, come to regard the ever-lasting Kingdom of the Son of God as nothing better than any of the voluntary lasting Kingdom of the Son of God as nothing better than any of the voluntary associations, denominated "Churches," around them—a mere sect among the sects. Wherefore We have thought well to issue this Pastoral Letter to you, that respective Missions, Our people may be intelligently confirmed in their faith and protected against the evil influences that Saviour.' His Lordship then proceeded to show how God guided the march of events and disposed of the destinies of nations in order to prepare the world for the advent of his Incarnate Truth and Love. From the interpretation of the dream of Nebuc-hadnezzar as read in the book of Daniel (c. 2 y. 37) he showed a sacred map on which God points out the kingdoms that

was Catholic unity that was being pre-pared in the unity of the Roman world. Thrones were razed and shattered into fragments, Rome was helped on by Pro-vidence to bring the nations within its pale, to govern them by the same code of laws and instruct them in the same lan-guage, the Latin, because the "Desired of Nations" was to be the Saviour of the en-tire world, his religion was to be universal, and hence it was necessary that mankind should return to its primitive unity. At this solemn period of the world's destinies the Expected of Nations came, and on the ruins of the Roman Empire established his religion, which shall never be destroyed. That the lecture was highly appreciated may be learned from the following ex-tracts from our city dailies: THE EXPECTATION OF NATIONS.—The Right Rev. Bishop Walsh preached a splendid sermon of nearly an hour's dura-tion last night at St. Peter's. The sub-ject was "The Expectation of Nations," taking as a foundation Nebuchadnezzar's dream and the interpretation of Daniel. The appreciation of Daniel.

dream and the interpretation of Daniel. The allusion to the stone which was cut The allusion to the stone which was cut out of the mountain without hands and the coming of Christ, was a remarkably fine effort. The Bishop was followed throughout by the marked attention of an unusually large audience. The musical vespers for the occasion were of a high order. Mrs. Caldwell acted as leading soprano, and Messrs. J. T. Dalton, Brook-house Bowler and J. Dromgole took solos in bass and tenor. Mrs. Cruickshank pre-sided at the organ. Mr. Dalton acted as musical director for the occasion. The singing was remarkably fine. On the whole it proved a most interesting season. The collection, a very handsome one, was taken up by Rev. Father Tiernan. The proceeds will go towards the new Cathedral fund.—Advertiser. "THE EXPECTATION OF NATIONS."— His Lordship Bishop Walsh delivered a lecture at St. Peter's Cathedral last night before a large congregation on the above

lecture at St. Feter's Cathedral last night before a large congregation on the above subject and completely enchained the attention of his hearers by his eloquent and impressive discourse. The singing was also a notable feature. Among those was also a notable feature. Among those who took part were Mrs. Caldweil, Mr. John Dromgole, and the old-time tenor, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, the whole being under the superintendence of Mr. James T. Dalton. Their efforts were highly appreciated, Mr. Bowler being in splendid voice. The collection, which was in aid of the building fund of the new Cathedral, was a liberal one — Free Press

but the doctrines set forth, and the main principles and arguments embodied in this Letter shall, We trust, be diligently explained, and impressed by you, in simple and familiar forms of speech, upon the minds of your people. It is for their souls We are solicitous, and for the "one faith, without which it is impossible to please God," and for the one true Church founded upon Peter—the Church whose grace and loveliness filled the soul of the Apostle when writing to the Ephesians, "Christ hath loved the Church, and delivered Himself up for it, that He might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the words of life; that He might present it to Himself a Glorious Church, not having spot nor wrinkle, nor

Mary, that in the 19th century, as in the 13th, 16th and 18th, the petition of the beads may be heard, and relief may sea-sonably come from heaven to the Holy See, against which the combined forces of Mary, that in the 19th century, as in the 13th, 16th and 18th, the petition of the beads may be heard, and relief may sea-sonably come from heaven to the Holy See, against which the combined forces of Satan and the world of dishonest politi-cians are making a desperate effort; and to the Catholic Church, persecuted in various European countries; and also to Christian society, whose very foundations are being undermined by the atheistic and anti-social maxims of the age. His Holiare being undermined by the atheistic and anti-social maxims of the age. His Holi-ness has been pleased to grant copious indulgences to the faithful who will take part in this united public supplication, and we are urged to promote the good work amongst Our people. This We shall do with all alacrity, and will pres-cribe regulations for Our diocese in accordance with the Sovereign Pontiff's Monday.

 who look part were Mrs. Callweil, Mr. Mr. Bockhoase Lowing, I. Marker and the old-time tensor, Mr. Bockhoase Lowing, I. Marker and the old-time whole head to the age. His Holi, Mr. Downkow, Mr. Bownkow, Mr. Branne, Mr. Bownkow, Mr. Branne, Mr. Branne, Mr. Barne, M nake special and emphatic mentor; and in the name likewise of Our faithful Laity, who, in Our beloved Episcopal City of Kingston, and in every part of Our extensive diocese, have exhibited to Us, from Our first advent among them to the present hour, continual proofs of their strong faith, and Catholic spirit, and readiness to make every requisite sacrifice for their religion, whilst to Ourselves per-sonally they have shewn a tender and loving attachment that fills Our heart

for your congregations, as you may deem influence upon the people and draw down conducive to instruction and edification: but the doctrines set forth, and the main of God. We shall have great pleasure in with confidence in their loyalty, making a hollow rectangle, having an open court presenting your gift in separate and special form to Our Holy Father, and acquaint-ing him with your exemplary Sacerdo-

In a spirit. It is unnecessary to repeat here what we have already said in our address to you respecting the claims of the Pope and the correlative duty of his subjects. You have, we doubt not, conveyed Oar mind to your respective congregations on this subject. Our observations may be thus summed up: 1st. The Pope is the Father of the Faithful; therefore we owe him the dute of childen to contribute action on "Christ hath loved the Church, and divered Himself up for it, that He might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the words of life; that He might present it to Himself a Glorious church, not having spot nor wrinkle, nor any such thing, but that it shoull be holy and without blemish." Eph. 5 chap.
ECYCLICAL OF HIS HOLINESS, FOPE LEO XIII.
We have received to-day a printed Criteria from His Eminence, the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, informing Us that the Catholic world to gather around the altra of Jeeus Christ and the shrines of the Church, so frequently from dire calaming to God through the all-powerful Rosary, which has been instrumental in saving the Church so frequently from dire calaming it the Churchs of the Sasary and the Bishop in his diocese, are thereared the bishop in his diocese for the congruous support the bishop in his diocese f

under your charge respectively, asking them to recite with you a Pater and Are before each mass every Sunday during our absence. We shall be continually mindful of you and them in the oblation of the Holy Sacrifice and the recital of our daily Rosary; and, when kneeling at the shrines of the Blessed Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, We will most earn-estly entreat them to plead before the Throne of God for the Diocese of King-ston, its clergy and people with their Bishop. We will also ask Our Holy Father the Pope, to make Us the medium of conveying a special blessing to you from under the hand that holds the "Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven;" "that your re-joicing may abound in Christ Jesus for me, by my coming to you again. Only let your conversation be worthy of the Gospel of Christ; that whether when I come and see you, or being absent, I may hear of you, that you stand fast in one spirit, with one mind laboring together for the faith of the Gospel. Philipp. I ch. 26 v. "For the rest, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are modest, whatsoever things are just, what-soever things are holy, whatsoever things are mainels whatsoever things are for do modest, whatsoever things are just, what-soever things are holy, whatsoever things are amiable, whatsoever things are of good repute; if there be any virtue, if there be any praise of discipline, think on these things; the things which you have both learned and received, and heard and seen, these do you, and the God of peace shall be with you." Philipp. 4 ch. 8 v. Given at Kingston, under Our hand and seal, this twenty sixth day of September, the third anniversary of Our elevation to the Episcopal office, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

NO. 271

part; and, because He throws himself upon the bounty of his spiritual children, with confidence in their loyalty, making no imperative order (which heljs perfectly entilded to make), but leaving us to our own generosity, we shall prove ourselves not unworthy of his goodness on the pres-ent occasion and as often as he may need our assistance. We ordain that the prayer "Pro per-grinantibus" be recited before that "Pro congregatione et familia," in every mass, Rubric permitting, from Tuesday, 9th of October, the day of Our departure, till the day of our return to the City of Kingston. We request you to commend us, our journey and its purpose, to the pious prayers of Our faithful people who are before each mass every Sunday during them to recite with you a Pater and Are before each mass every Sunday during them to recite with you a Pater and Are before each mass every Sunday during them to recite with you a Pater and Are before each mass every Sunday during them to recite with you a Pater and Are before each mass every Sunday during them to recite with you a Pater and Are before each mass every Sunday during them to recite with you a Pater and Are before each mass every Sunday during them to recite with you a Pater and Are before each mass every Sunday during them to recite with you a Pater and Are before each mass every Sunday during them to recite with you a Pater and Are before each mass every Sunday during them to recite with you a Pater and Are before each mass every Sunday during them to recite with you a Pater and Are before each mass every Sunday during them to recite with you a Pater and Are before each mass every Sunday during them to recite with you a Pater and the bestilding with an immense central dome-light or ceiling light open to the main or building with an immense central dome-light or ceiling light open to the main or building with an immense central dome-light or ceiling light open to the main or building with an immense central dome-light or ceiling light open to the main or building wit building with an immense central dome-light or ceiling-light open to the main or central court of the building. Opening on the main office will be found the custom-ary adjuncts of a great hotel, such as the reading and writing rooms, telegraph office, stationary store, billiard room, etc. The clerk's desk, with adjacent rooms for clerical work, will be so placed that visi-tors from the hotel from either entrance will be within view of the clerk's depart-ment, which may be termed the central or radiating points of the entire structure. The ladies, or side entrance, leads also on the ground floor to this main office, with a large reception room on the left of the entrance, lighted from the Sixth street front. At either side of the great central office will be found the two grand statiways; the one on the right as one

central office will be found the two grand stairways; the one on the right as one approaches from Robert street being the principal, or pre-eminently "the grand staircase," and this also communicates directly with the ladies' entrance hall, affording access to the upper floors from that hall independently of the main cen-tral apartment. These stairs open with pillared arches on to the main office and will thus afford an effect of rare internal beauty, to this apartment Above the main floor the grand stairs will be lighted directly from the main central court, and adjoining each of the two stairs will be adjoining each of the two stairs will be

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with joy. IT IS THE DUTY OF THE FAITHFUL IN EVERY DIOCESE AND PARISH TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE SUPPORT OF THE SUPREME PON-TIFF.

Since the Chief of Christendom has been sacrilegiously despoiled of the estates piously called the Patrimony of St. Peter, which the Providence of God had, during the past 1,200 years, insured to him for the maintenance of his world-wide gov-ernment and his independent status among the Kings and Kingdoms of among the Kings and Kingdoms of the earth (whose most sacred lights are in his custody, and whose oft-conflicting interests must necessarily be affected by the judgments of his tribunal and the but public policy of his court,) it has devol-ved on the faithful throughout the Church, by the law of the Gospel and the rule of Justice, to come to the aid of their Holy Father and supply him with the means of Calefile, bit return officiently and Father and supply him with the means of fulfilling his august office efficiently and honourably. It has been considered every-where most fit and proper to comply with this obligation by an effering more than ordinarily generous on occasion of the Bishop's official visit to the shrines of the Apostles and the throne of the Supreme Pontiff, for, when the Bishop, as the re-presentative of his priests and people, de-livers into the hands of Christ's Viceger-ent the tribute consigned by them to his livers into the hands of Christ's Viceger-ent the tribute consigned by them to his care, they are, in a sense, personally pre-sented to their spiritual Sovereign; their donation is accepted, not as a material homage, but as an expression of faith and hearty allegiance in unison with the senti ments voiced by their Bishop; and the hearts of the Father, and his children far away are more readily brought into rela-tions of active and kindly personal sym-pathy with each other. You certainly, dear

Reverend Fathers, have discharged

knowledgment of the justice of the fultility is in the politicians in their lawless invasion of the politicians in their lawless invasion of the Holy City, their dethronement of Christ's Vicar from his sent of independent gov-ernment, and their spoliation of the Patri-class hotel town." The inspection by the automation of St. Paul as a "first-class hotel town." The inspection by etrameters, and their spoliation of the Patri-the themeters and therefore, complimenter A HAPPY DECISION mony of St. Peter, which belongs to the Holy See by an infinitely firmer and more sacred title than any living monarch can sacred title than any living monatch can produce for his royalty or nobleman for his estate. If the Italian plunderers be guilty of sacrilegious iniquity before heaven and earth, and lie under the ex-communication of the Church because they keep possession of sacred edifices and convents and ecclesiastical domains, tecture. shall any man say, that the sworn pro

shall any man say, that the sworn pro-tector of the Church's rights, and guar-dian of her haws may with guiltless conscience accept for himself a share of the booty? Not at all. He would thereby condemn the Church for inflicting her anathemas, and would renounce the rights she claims un-functioned; through him: bit act would he funchingly through him; his act would be a participation in wholesale robbery of cloisters, thospitals and orphanages, and a burning scandal in the sight of believers and unbelievers; his fellowship with high criminals would be a shameful degrada-tion of the highest and holiest office upon the earth; a precedent, moreover, would thus be established for the compounding mld of crime, which would is juriously affect all the centres of political and commercial life throughout the world; and the Pontiff, thus degraded, would only be regarded as the servile agent of a government, who would pay him the stipend of iniquity so long as he connived at their projects, and cast him off, as a burden upon the State, the moment he should dare to oppose the moment he should dare to oppose their will. Therefore it is, that the gloritheir will. Therefore it is, that the golf ous successor of St. Peter who rules the Church in this day of mightiest conflict between the principles of Eternal Truth and the policy of the "gates of hell," sov-ereignly disdains the proffered bribe, in fully rejecting the bounty of the King of Sodom . "I lift up my hand to the Lord God, the Most High, the possessor of heaven and earth, that from the very woof-thread unto the shoe-latchet, I will

wool-thread unto the moelatchet, I will not take of any things that are thine, lest thou say, 'I have enriched Abram.''' Genesis, 14 chap. 22 v. We, dear reverend Fathers, and our We, dear reverend fathers, and our

themselves, and, therefore, compliment-ary to the efforts of Mr. Ryan and his architect, Mr. Egan. To further the un-derstanding of the designs thus far subderstanding of the designs thus har sub-mitted to the public, the Pioneer Press herewith presents a view of the proposed edifice, and a brief description, supple-mentary to those already published, of the leading features of plan and archi-

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE

In this connection, a few words relative to the origin of the effort which is now will be of interest: The past two years have demonstrated beyond question that S. Paul lacked hotel accommodal tions, notwithstanding its hundred tions, notwithstanding its hundred and gmore small hotels and boarding houses and four or five really creditable and somewhat pretentions hotels. "Cot room only" was so constant a sign at the leading hostelries that leading citizens be-ment exists the subject (and the masses sity) of a new hotel; the plan that was and large, adopted to the varying needs secure the consideration being to secure the construction of an edifice that would be equal in its facilities for the ac-comodation of the traveling public to any in the country. The matter was very serionsly discussed all last fall and winter, to produce a plan of such internal sim-but for a bear time are more action to the series of the series of the second to the traveling public to any serionsly discussed all last fall and winter, to produce a plan of such internal sim-vertice of the second to the second second to the second tothe seco but for a long time no man or set of men could be induced to shoulder the of guaranteeing to build a grand hotel in as to the means of ingress and egress St. Paul. Finally Dennis Ryan was ap proached, and his patriotic intentions to-wards St. Paul taken advantage of to Public spirited men came to the front-not so very many of them, to be sure; not so many as failed to get there-and the bonus was a fact. Then the site of the structure was selected; wisely on the tract of ground having 250 feet frontage on Seventh street, 300 feet on Robert and

250 on Sixth street-the certain heart of the future business life of the city ; although it should be explained that of this vast area and frontage the Seventh street and part of the Robert street will not be utilized at present for the hotel proper, but will be built upon at a future time with blocks of stores with hotel apartments over them. PLAN OF THE STRUCTURE.

The hotel is now being built on the ortheast corner of Robert and Sixth

Incse departments. A HAPPY DECISION. It will here be in order to remark that while a description of this building, hashly compiled from the notes of the architect, in a former issue announced the erection of a six-story building, the designs of the architect have since been made to comprise a seven-story structure as the illustration will show. Designs for a six and seven-story structure were both prepared, and Mr. Ryan, after much consideration, decided on doing the best he could for St. Paul, and adopted the sevenital divide exactly the solid part or build-italie ing proper of the rectangle, and be lighted from both the central court above men-at the timed, and the street fronts. A conspica-ous feature of these floors will be the varplicity of idea that no one entering the St. Paul hotel can be for an instant lost Stores of about fifty feet in depth and twenty feet in width occupy the portions of the street fronts not devoted to the Gothic, or an adaptation of the highest types of mediaval architecture to modern quirements, affording great scope for ay of fancy in arrangement and study of detail.

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The Angelus,

BY FRANCIS J. MACE.

Ring soft across the dying day, Angelus: Across the amber-tinte 1 bay, The meadow flashed with sunset ray, Ring out, and float, and melt away Augelus:

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The day of toil seems long ago, Angelos. While through the deepening vesper glow Far up where holy lilies blow, Thy beckoning bell-notes rise and flow, Angelus.

Through dazzling curtains of the west, Angelus, We see a shrine in roses dressed, And lifted high in vision blest, Our very hearl-throb is confessed, Angelus.

Oh ! has an angel touched the bell, Angelus ! Angelus : For now upon its parting swell All sorrows seem to sing farewell; There falls a peace no words can tell, Angelus !

-Chicago Hearth.

THE FOUR SONS OF JAEL.

Rev, John Talbot Smith, in the Catholic

CONTINUED.

CONTINUED. "Jes' see them once," said Luke, as they ate dinner under a tree in the mea-dow, "an' you can't take your eyes off 'em —all tricked out in red and gold, dressed like gentlemen all day, nawthin' to do whatever. Oh! i's fine, boys, an' they're jes' the laziest fellows in the hull world." "That's where we ought to be," said "Dab. with a vawn and a lauch and two "Inat's where we ought to be, said 'Dab, with a yawn and a laugh, and two of the brothers signified their assent by laughing with him; but David's eyes flashed a little and his lip curled in

scorn. "Them's not sogers," said he, wrath-fully; "any one could do that much. Where's the fightin', where's the guns, where's the killin' an' stabbin' and glory? I wouldn't be a woman-soger." The three dolts opened their eyes

ider at this outburst, as if to take in the full magnitude of the idea. "Dave's right," said the father approv

ingly; "they're only woman-sogers, after all, but some know how to fight, too, I reckon, an' they're only takin' a rest now. The fightin's going on in the States. They're havin' a mighty hot time of it, too, an' crowds of boys are leavin Kingston every day to jine in. Sech a crowd as left the day I was there ! Goin' to see the world ! I wish I had done it

when I was a boy." David's face kindled, and he looked down the Kingston road as far as the horizon, as if he would like to burst the bars of distance and leap headlong into the battles. Kven his brothers caught a touch of regret from their father's tone

"We ought to git, too," said 'Dab boldly, while he edged away from the exblow such a suggestion deserved pected blow such a suggestion deserved ; but Luke pretended not to hear, and David, still bolder, ventured on the more daring remark :

"This place is too small for such a gang as we be. We could make somethin' fightin', an' send it home to mam an' ad, instead of starvin' here on 'tatters an' corn.'

There was a gasp from each of the boys at this bold opinion, and an expec-tation of seeing David laid senseless at their feet; but the father only laughed scornfully and started to his feet.

"Enough o' nonsense," said he, "an' off to yer work! It's well enough to talk, but the idea o' you lads earnin' yer own livin' or standin' up to fight alongside o'

men! G'long, ye babies !" The boys accepted this estimate of their abilities with the meekness natural to them, but David grumbled all the afternoon in secret and managed to communicate his own defiant spirit to his brothers before nightfall. Coming home at dark, they lagged behind their father purposely to discuss the matter. Jael wondered, as they came in, at their unusual silence and preoccupation. She feared they had had trouble with their father in the field. Their manner soon dispelled that dread, however, for he and his sons sat talking together of war and battles until they had worn out the greater part of the evening. They worked themselves up to a pitch of enthusiasm, and David never recited "Bingen on the Rhine" with more fervor or success than he did while the others were closing up for the night. It was impos-sible that the fever which had seized hold on these young hearts should escape the notice of the mother, but she did not see any evil consequences from it, and it troubled her not at all. She had read of wars and slaughters in the Bible, of terrible butcherings, of murders and stormed cities; they always appeared to her as the relies of a bygone age, for she had never more than heard the story of modern warfare. What had war to do with her coarse, ignorant, simple-hearted sons! Yet every day saw the boys more eager to seek the southern battle fields, and daily at the noon hour they talked and pleaded with their father for permission to go. The stray hunter who had once brought important news to Luke stopped one morning on his way through the woods to exchange a word of friendly greeting with Jael.

two weeks ago he could git two hundred dollars apiece for the boys in Kingston, an' he's a fool if he doesn't take it up. Eight hundred dollars doesn't lie on every stump ma'am, an' I swow I'm sorry I haven't a boy o' my own to exchange for so much gold."

to much gold." He went away and left Jael standing bare-headed in the sun, yet chilly as if the winter's snow lay on the ground. Apprehension had started the drops on her brown forehead and the win Apprehension had started the drops on her brown forehead, and the wide mouth quivered and trembled with pain. What blackness was this coming over her dark life? What new sorrow was threatening her, who had suffered so much? She looked across the shining, pleasant fields and saw the boys seated with their father under the dinner-tree eating; and immediately there rose another picture

immediately there rose another picture of the same fields desolate and bare, and void of the young lives which had made their loneliness bearable; of herself standing at the door when twilight came,

standing at the door when twilight came, and listening vainly for the voices and footsteps that came up from the meadows so cheerily! They might have heard her loud cry of agony had they been less wrapped up in the subject of their going into the world, or seen her as she fled towards them across the fields with her thin locks streaming and her area stream. thin locks streaming and her eves strain. ing with fright lest her young be taken from her before she had reached them. They were too excited to notice her standing a few yards in their rear, but talked on until the whole story was burned into her heart and Luke himself had pronounced her sentence when he

aid gaily : "Well, boys, we'll try it anyhow. To-morrow we shall start for Kingston, an' if yer courage doesn't fizzle before ye get there, ye shall start for the war in sol-

dier's clothes in two days." A shout of rapture from the boys and the opening verse of a hymn from David were rudely interrupted by the stern, wild figure which strode in among them

which ngure which stroke in among them silently. She looked from one to another with burning eyes, hot words trembling on her lips. All but David and her hus-band shrank from her. The boy knew his mother well, and Luke had a sublime confidence in his own doggedness and

cunning. "Why, Jael," said he in surprise, "what's the matter with you, woman? Be

you gone crazy?" "Naw," said Jael, flinging out the word like a bullet from the gun. "You an' the boys are clean stark mad, though! What is't you would do with 'em, Luke ? What idea has Master George put into your

head ?" "I s'pose," said Luke, with a swagger, "you may as well know one time or an-other. They boys are goin' to see the world, Jael, jes' as you an' I did years ago-goin' to the States to do for them-selves. I didn't care to hurry 'em, but they were set, an' as I kin make a little snee on 'em 'I'm willin' and so will you

spec on 'em I'm willin', and so will you be." "They would never have thought of it on'y for you," Jael said in such a hoarse voice -- "on'y for you, Luke Bolger,

you." And she stood silent, fighting her emotion secretly, that she might not break down just yet before her boys. There was an awkward pause, and the young fellows began to steal away from the spot

to their work. "They won't go if you say so," she be-gan again. "Tell me you'll keep 'em Luke, or I'll go mad—I surely will." "Nonsense, woman !" said Luke; "they ain't no use here, an' we'll clear eight hundred dollars by lettin' 'em go. They've

got to go sometime; why not now." "Boys!" she cried sharply, "you won't go, will you? You won't leave Jael?"-

so they always called her. "I was always good to you, an' I'd die without you." With the exception of David the great,

coarse sons did not understand nor ap preciate this appeal, but felt inclined to grin at her strange looks and words and manner. It was so utterly unlike Jael that they were frightened, not touched,

was a long and sad silence until the wild

ras a long singing had ceased, winn-fearful of looking at each other or towar-their father. Luke was not affected, ex-their father. Luke was not affected, ex-their father. Luke was not affected, ex-their father. Luke was not affected, ex-themselves and sname... according to custom, at the front tue... a

without interference, hopeful that their own inclinations would bring them back to the original design. Once or twice he spoke with David alone. "It's one of Jael's freaks," said he, "to

cut up as she did. She was brought up that way, an' when once she's started kin get off more curses than a canaller. knows you boys hes got to leave She some time, jes' as she an' I did. Why, she ran away from home. When I fetch back the bounty money she'll feel even, an' its a mighty hard for you young fel lows to miss so good a chance, anyhow." Dave was suspicious, however, and re-

luctant to enter upon the scheme again with the impression of his mother's agony so tresh in his mind. The temp-tation to go was strong enough to pre-vent him offering any remonstrance to

vent him offering any remonstrance to his father's urging. As his stupid broth-ers would follow where the spirited boy led, Luke was satisfied that within the next twenty-four hours he would be a rich man. Before they had quitted the field another change had taken place in Dave. He came to look at the matter as his father did and considered that are his father did, and considered that, as the separation of the family was merely

a question of time, the agony might as well be endured now as later; and his brothers agreed with him, so that father and sons presented themselves at the cabin in a very cheerful frame of mind. Supper was ready for them, and Jael had resumed her ordinary dull manner, but her face was seamed with a most pit-

iful anguish. Dave did not dare to look t her. Her wild, fierce eyes devoured the boys, rested longer and more lovingly on the fair features of the latest born; but Luke was unnoticed, and his offensive jocularity brought to her cheeks a flush of anger and pain. He pretended to be afraid of her present mood, so much so that he went with the boys to their left thet wind the more than the boys to their loft that night to sleep, and Jael was left to walk about the cabin, in the open air, wringing her hands and weeping, and

trying vaily to plan for the safety of her children. She was already passing through the agony of parting, for once Luke's cupidity was aroused nothing conld successfully oppose him. Her great sorrow was come at last, and she was almost crazed suffering she had endured before har

was almost crazed. When Luke came out at daylight to hitch up the horses for the day's labor he found her still there, and he guessed The Feast at St. Joseph's, Ottawa that if the boys were to get away withou a scene a stratagem must be used. In trickery he was an adept, but Jael had an Mary, instinct so sharp and true that to deceive

her was almost impossible; brought face to face with her agony, like the con-demned in sight of his scaffold, every sense was preternaturally alert. Brut force was his chief reliance, but to thi force was his chief reliance, but to this David offered a serious obstacle. If the boy was solidly convinced that his mother

fore the final scene. "Up early !" said Luke cordially. "Well, old woman, you've got your way this turn, but l'll have mine later. The how here here the tert the posing.

I would like to kill him now-the

ston."

Dave, having loaded his wagon, was re-

"It's hard, old woman," said Luke, "but you must allow you're the cause of it. Dave had to be got off,an'yourshines were too much for him. I must leave ye this way till to-morrow. You won't mind fas-tin', an' when I git back with eight hun-dred dollars it'll cheer ye some." The boys laughed nervously, and were anxious to get away from her dreaded presence. Jael made no useless resis-tance. The thongs on wrist and arm were strong and the gag perfect, but the agony eating her heart was stronger and left her weaker than a child. Luke had to assure himself by peering into her face to assure himself by peering into her face that she was not dead. They placed her on her bed, locked the doors, and ran gleefully down the road to join Dave, waiting for them two miles away. "How did she take it?" he asked with

tender anxiety. "Jes' as I said," Luke answered—"like

a kitten. When a thing has got to be, it's got to be, an' that's all about it. She kicked while she could. When it wasn't no more use she sat down without a tear. 'Give my love to Dave,' says she, 'an' don't get drunk an' lose your money.' Oh! I know the women, boys, an' you'll

know 'em in time." The boys felt that his knowledge of the opposite sex gave him an advantage over them which not even their bold flight into the world could equal, and during the drive to Kingston Luke "showed off" and gave them much crooked advice as to the general management of females.

And Jael? Poor mother, so ruthlessly deprived of her beloved! When Luke returned with his blood-money she was still lying where they had left her. He unbound her hands and feet, loosened the gag, and flourished his dollars before her; but Jael neither spoke nor stirred. He felt the cold, rigid limbs, and passed his hands over the clammy features, then stole secretly and swiftly from the spot and the neighborhood. Death had bound Jael in bonds which he could not loosen, and had closed at the same time the gap ing, aching wound so cruelly inflicted. Only the coarse face showed what bitter

pulses ceased to beat. IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

From the first establishment of Chris-

tianity, the Catholic Church taught, that Mary, the mother of God had never been, for a single instant, sullied by the impress of original sin, but it was not until recently that the Church declared this belief to be an article of faith.

On the 8th of December, 1854, the solemn declaration of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception took place. Hence in the Catholic Church, the Sth would take their departure seriously to heart, there was an end to the father's hopes; and therefore Jael must be tricked and David put out of the way beor becemper is annually celebrated with more than ordinary *eclat* and piety. This morning at St. Joseph's Church which is under the direction of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the ceremonies were particularly grand and im-

early morning services were The this turn, but I'll have mine later. The boys have decided not to go till you are dead." "You'll murder me, then," said Jael, plainly expressing her distruct and sus-picion. "I'd be glad of it." "There are better ways o' doin' things than that." he answered, with a laugh.

angel bears the message to an humble Jew-ish maiden: "Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou amongst

We have recognized the wonderful woman, and we too salute her; Hail Mary Immaculate. Faith teaches us that the B. V. Mary gave her Divine Son an immaculate constitution immaculate conception, and an immacu late birth, but this is not her immaculate conception. By the same holy faith we are taught that Mary never committed any actual sin; she was conceived in the purity of a holy union and born of two canonized saints, but this was not her

immaculate conception. The foreseen merits of her Divine Son preserved her from the stain of the sin of our first parents; this is her imm conception, or in the words of Pius IX and the 150 bishops who proclaimed the

dogma, twenty-nine years ago to-day; "It is an article of faith that the B. V. Mary, by a special grace and privilege of God, on account of the merits of Jesus Christ the redeemer of mankind, was from the first instant of her conception, protected and preserved from every stain of original sin." It became the Almighty Father to have

an immaculately conceived daughter to share the eternal honors of his divine fatherhood. It became the son to have an immaculately conceived mother, lest the serpent be able to taunt his sacred humanity with servility of blood. It became the Holy Ghost to have an immaculately conceived spouse, whose womb he might overshadow with the power of the Most High. For us, the immaculate conception was a necessity. We were outcasts, and needed a Redeemer, and God had made the incarnation and our redemption dependent upon the immaculate conception of the woman. The world at large is in constant faith and hope in the immaculate

conception. While infidel society is still looking in the wrong direction for the regenerator of humanity, the Catholic church solves the difficulty by pointing from the first pages of Genesis to the immaculate con-ception and the crucifix. By proclaim-ing the immaculate conception of the

mother of God, she has protection against the disuse into which heresy is allowing baptism to fall, for she knows that there is an inborn stain to be washed away ere the man can become the Christian and that the Christian is sole heir to the

kingdom of heaven. Yet sad as the present state of society is, the light of the picture exceeds the shade. The immaculate conception has come, and the plan of redemption is be-ing carried out. All honor to the immaculate conception for it comes to us honorably connected. Without it the world might never have known the holy Catholic Church; the banished children of Eve might have no true faith, no bap of Eve might have no true faith, no bap-tism, no forgiveness of sins, no sacra-mental grace to bless the marriage tie, no divinely ordained hierarchy, no unc-tion or viaticum for the dying, no Em-

his voice and pen. Mr. Edmund O'Don-ovan was the son of an Irishman famous in the world of letters and true and devoted to his country. He came to England entirely unknown, and at once manuel in their tabernacles, no sacrifice of atonement for the sins of the living and the dead. Let us then be thankful to God for having honored our humanity with one immaculate conception; to the Son of God for having made his mother immaculate in order to become a man when

he might have become an angel; to the Holy Ghost for having prepared an its maculate human heart for his resting place amongst us. We will here salute our Immaculate

been famous for of late years. He made himselt famous, while in the service of the Daily News, by venturing into places Queen with the angel and imitate her virtues while we celebrate her glorious where no European could possibly get before, making himself intimately ac-quainted with the life and manners of and unique prerogative; and our constant prayer shall be that the merits of her strange peoples. He made his way across Divine Son, which preserved her from every stain of sin, original as well as acttrackless deserts to the city of

and became known throughout the whole civilized world by his extraordinary adventures. When he returned he was received in this country with all the honor and favor he so well deserved, and

DEC. 22, 1888.

On Sunday evening, after service, s very numerously attended meeting of the parishioners of St. Anne's, Spicer Street, was held in the Temperance Hall adjoining the church. The object of the meeting was to raise additional tunds for the schools attached to the mission. meeting was to raise additional funds for the schools attached to the mission. The chair was occupied by Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M. P. for the county of Long-ford, and among those on the platform were the Very Rev. S. Chaurain, Super-ior of the Marists, the Rev. Father Police, Rev. Father Kesney, and other Rev. Father Kearney, and other mem

bers of the Order. Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M. P., who was cheered on rising, said he had always looked upon the Catholic institutions in that mission as among the most prosper-ous and promising nurseries of education ous and promising nurseries of education in the vast wilderness of ignorance and the the vise while needs of ignorance and vice that surrounded them in the great city of London. Ignorance and vice were the enemies they had to fight—the ene-mies of the human race all over the world. The Government had shown lately a dis-The Government had shown lately a dis-position to do some little for the education of Catholics; but no Government, however well-intentioned, could help those who did not help themselves. For generations that Gov-ernment did nothing to assist, but everything to prevent, the Catholic edu-cation of the Catholic poor. In Ireland, for a long time, the education offered to Catholics was such as they could not, as for a long time, the education offered to Catholics was such as they could not, as Catholics, accept. It was just the same as inviting a Jew to a grand banquet, and telling him to help himself, and at the same time have nothing on the table but pork, or offering whiskey and water to teetotallers (laughter). But the Cath-olics of Ireland would not have their mixture: they wanted their water nurmixture; they wanted their water pure, and let the Government keep the whis-key for themselves. They demanded that every man should be served accordthat every man should be served accord-ing to his own religious belief and the dictates of his conscience (hear, hear)

The gallant young Catholic Irishman, Mr. Edmund O'Donovan, who, it was thought, had met his death in the Soudan, was the

son of a gifted man who had served his country in a true and faithful manner by

his voice and pen. Mr. Edmund O'Don

entered into competition in the field of special correspondents with a number of

energetic and striving Englishmen and

Scotchmen, and made his way so rapidly

that he became perhaps the most dis-linguished of the race of Special and

tinguished of the race of Special and War Correspondents that England has

Merv

Having spoken of the excellent movement, which had such a firm found-ation in that mission, the hon. member proceeded to say that with sobriety, education and determination, every man could make a position and rise in the world. I (said the speaker), have been in many countries, and I never yet came to a place where Irishmen dwelt who, ey were sober, steady and educated. did not occupy the most remunerative positions, and gain the highest honours whenever those positions and honours were within the reach of the people (cheers). To quote an instance: within the last three days they had heard the story of the fate of one of the most bril-liant correspondents of the present day.

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DEC. 22.

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tions of g Still live in of Tho' robb'd o lost their On the Scien And oh! shou

"Family all together yet," he said, with

"Family all together yet," he said, with a knowing smile, "an' all well ?" "Yes," said Jael, wondering at the form of his question. The hunter shook his head disparagingly. "Yer very slow in taking up a good chance, ma'am. S'pose the war shet down on a suddint, whar'd ye be ?" "Where we are now," answered Jae briefly; "what have we to do with war?" newered Jael

And she wondered the more. Four strappin' boys," continued he

sadly, "growin' up useless in this hole, when they might be earnin' piles o' money for ye down South fightin' with the Yanks."

Every nerve in Jael's body tingled suddenly with a new, unknown pain, and a strange fear shook her strong body like an ague. Was this the key to the excitement which had seized on her boys ?

"Don't you go puttin' such thoughts into them chicks o' mine," she said, with repressed passion; "don't you do it, Master George, or it'll be the worse for ye.

"Oh ! it's done," said George, laughing; "but I reckon they haven't got spunk enough to face gun-music. I told Luke

David was struggling with Let me tell you, Jael, you're a foolish y tears. Eight hundred dollars is a big sheep would. his ever-ready tears. "Now, don't try any of that stuff on thing. 'em," said Luke angrily, and fearful of her influence; "they're sot, I tell ye an' they'll stay so. You git home and rig up ful silence. She turned away from him in disdain-"Oh ! let us make a bargain to your likfor a ride to Kingston to morrow. We'll see them off, an' I'll rig ye out like a

swell when I lay hands on the money. Eight hundred! Jes' think of it !" Jael turned on him her angry eyes. "You're a bad man," she said slowly worse nor ever I thought ye. You'd sel "You can't have one." and to David, who came sleepily yer boys for gold. You ought to be cursed for it, an' p'r'aps you are. They're sot because you stan' up to 'em. They go the glorbecause you've lied to 'em. They go because you've lied to 'em 'bout the glor-ies of war. You've told 'em of the fine dresses, the gilt an' the lace, the guns, the everything; but you never told 'em of the lace membras the shettid 'to'' are at breakfast. of the long marches, the shottin' an' kil-lin', the bloody fields where the cannons tear poor boys to pieces, an' where they stick one another with bayonets or get nicked with knives and bullets. You nicked with knives and bullets. didn't tell 'em," Jael almost screamed as she worked herself into the old-time pas

she worked herself into the out time pas-sion, "how the crows and vultures eat the dead bodies layin' in the air, as they eat the soldiers of King Saul: you didn't glance that Dave had hard work to keep the soldiers of King Saul: you didn't tell 'em about the starvin' an' the cold, an' the way they treat pris'ners; or about the hospitals where the wounded driving past, and seized his arm. die in heaps groanin' for water, or of the plagues that eat 'em alive. No, no, you

No, no, you ings! You didn't tell 'em them nice things ! wanted the blood-money—curses, curses on you; curses again an' again until do it, are you ?"

they cover you like the locusts an' eat even your bones! What do you care if 'Dab is smashed to pieces by a cannon-ball? What do you care it the birds eat Dave's eyes out an' he never gets burial? if he took you away," she went on. "1'li die soon enough, an' you can all go then. Only the money for you! If you do this thing LukeBolger"-and she sank on her knees to the ground, with her hands clasped and her eyes starting, a terrible But wait a little. Dave : hold 'em back

picture of passion and distress—"may all the curses that were since the world begun fall on you! May Naaman's lep-rosy rot you an' no Jordon water help you ; may the devil treat you ten times worse than Job ; may the Philistines lay you waste an' the robbers o' Jerico fall Oh! curses like rain on you_

on you! curses till the last, you robber, you son of Belial and Moloch, devil and no man!" The last words came out in a scream of

rage and madness, and immediately, a fierce hymn of denunciation and ran, shouting it, back to the house. There

wered, with a laugh. themselves for the feast by assisting at religious exercises in the form of a retreat every evening during the week. woman. Eight hundred donars in thing. Why can't you be sensible an' let

At 10 o'clock a grand high mass was Celebrated by Rev. Father Nolin, O. M. I., assisted by Rev. Duhamel, O. M. I., Deacon, and Rev. D. Foisy, O. M. I., Sub-Deacon.

"On riet as mine," he persisted. "You in' as well as mine," he persisted. "You keep Dave an' let the other three go." "They are all mine," she said, proudly. At the close of the recitation of the At the close of the recitation of the proper Gospel Rev. A. M. Leyden, O. M. I., ascended the pulpit. He selected for his text, "Thou art all fair, O my love, and there is not a spot in thee," (Cant. "That settles it," he snorted, with an oath; "but I'll be even with you yet;" uv. 7.) and in an easy, graceful and elo-quent manner preached substantially the the house at that moment, he added,

ollowing :--"The works of God are wonderfully beautiful. The Creator himself saw that "Hitch up, lad, an' bring in a load o wood from the stump lot while the boys beautiful. The Creator himself saw that they were good. "He saw" says the Book of Genesis, "all the things that he had made and they were very good. He rested the seventh day and con-templated this grand manifestation of his power and wisdom, he judged entire creation worthy of an encomium he would one day bestow upon a mester. "Don't want to," grumbled Dave ; "let 'Dab wind up what he begun." "I'll do it," said Jael briefly ; "it's too hard work for him." "No, Jael," cried the boy, cheerfully, as he ran to the horses. "I'll bring the wood. I was on'y foolin', an' I don't mind the work at all." would one day bestow upon a master-piece yet to be produced: "Thou art all fair, because there is not a spot in thee." The mother looked from his father to

"This was in the beginning, but there came a change. From out the dark abyss the jealous eye of fallen Lucifer saw the man and the woman in their from crying and giving up the attempt altogether. Jael stopped him as he was Paradise. They were beautiful with the eauty of God's image and likeness, and "You're not goin' away, Dave?" said he. "You're not goin' to leave Jael? he hated them for it. He crawled into "You're not goin' to leave Jael? she. "You're not goin' to leave Jael? I'd die if I lost my boys; and to the war, Dave, to be shot an' torn, an' die alone away from Mammy—you're not goin' to that garden and tempted them. They sinned for him, and the Creator could no

longer say to his once fair image. "Thou art all fair, there is not a spot in thee." "God's justice demanded that we should all be conceived in iniquity, but his mercy "Not if you say so, Jael," said the boy, "rembling, while his father laughed sil-ently at a distance to reassure him. "I would curse him a thousand times pleaded for one exception, and it was

granted. "I shall put enmities," said God to the erpent, "between thee and the woman; serpent, "between thee and the woman; she shall crush thy head." It is this enmity between the woman and the ser-

just a little. Time isn't long to young folks. If you go I'll kill him an' myself. pent that we commemorate to-day. "The part this wonderful woman plays in the grand drama of our redemption was written in the prehistoric ages; we read it in the annals of God's chosen people; bad father! Promise me, Dave, my boy --promise Jael you'll not go away." "Now see here," said Luke angrily, "if you don't let that boy go to his work and her name sheds the sweet odor of Carmel over the leaves of the Gospel right off, an' shet down on yer nonsense I'll take the hull crowd straight to King

"Who is she? A voice of majesty and mercy is heard answering in the distance, "I will put enmities between thy seed and the seed of the woman; she shall crush thy had." The sound is drawing She let him go at this rough command and stood watching him as he drove nearer, Isaias speaks: "Behold a virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and his name shall be called Emmanuel." name shall be called Emmanue "At last in the fulness of time an

Father Levden is a native of Ottawa

was ordained to the Priesthood last sum mer and this being his first sermon at St. Joseph's much interest was manifested in his success. The choir, under the direction of Rev. Father Choborel rendered Mercadanti's 3 part Mass in flat in classic concord. Space permits us to mention only the principal solos. Mrs. Gelinas, our favorite cantatrice sang remarkably well in the trio of "Qui tollis" and "et unum," Messrs. Gauthier, mett and Aumond deserve special men tion. Mrs. Patenande and Mr. Vermette sang with grund effect the duet in "Glo-ria Domine Deus." The Misses Fournier, Mahon, Richard, Cheveier and Messrs. Tasse, Benoit and Devlin ren and dered their respective parts admirably. At the offertory Mr. Ed. Gauthier gave fine execution to Wiegand's "O Salu taris." Miss Dapierre presided at the organ. We are informed that during espers this evening some very fine se

ections will be sung with orchestral ac-companiment, by Mrs. Laframboise, Mrs. Jelinas, Mr. Benoit, Gauthier and others.

COLORLESS AND COLD .- A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colorless and cold. Her face was too mitte Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bot-tle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends.

He Speaks From Experience.

R. N. Wheeler, of Everton, some six years ago was attacked with a severe form of inflammation of the lungs, leaving him with a severe cough. He speaks highly of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which cured him, the complaint not have ing troubled him since. No other medicine has won for itself

such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best combination of vegetable blood purifiers, with the Iodide of Potassium and Iron, ever offered to the public.

Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which entirely cured meafter a tew applications. Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has be come celebrated, unprincipled persons are imitating it. Get the genuine. consent to be a Bishop at all.

was taken up by men of the greatest rank and position. He was feted and invited to many great places, but through all he remained the same earnest, patriotic, unpretending Irishman that he was when he began his career. he was sent to the Soudan, in the inter ests of the journal he so ably represented to encounter, with the Egyptian forces the army of the False Prophet, and there was no reason to doubt, said Mr. M'Carthy, that his valued friend and gallant countryman had met his death, and closed prematurely that career which had already given such magnificent promise. Mr. M'Carthy concluded, by urging his hearers to subscribe with thei accustomed generosity towards the sup port of their schools. Mr. O'Donovan and the Rev. Father Kearney also spoke and a collection was taken up for the object of the meeting. A committee of collectors was also appointed to continue the work-London Universe, Dec. 1. **Expected Death of Protestantism** The Protestant Bishop of Liverpool opened his Diocesan Conference on Tuesday, at St. George's Hall, Liverpool. Having referred in feeling terms to the late Primate, he said that, with the exception of Parker, no archbishop had ever entered Lambeth Palace at a more critical period and under heavier re-sponsibility than Archbishop Benson. Reviewing the state of his diocese, he drew a gloomy picture of its finances and of the spiritual destitution of the diocese, and declared his determination to appoint a committee to take active steps to mend matters. Speaking o the Church at large, he expressed his fears that there was no likelihood of the

different schools in the Church giving way to or tolerating each other, and that unless the God of Mercy interposed, the Church school de live with longer, but Church could not live much longer, but would go to pieces and perish. He could not see the approaching death of such a grand old institution as the Reformed Church of England without deep sorrow His Lordship referring to the Episco pate, said there was no order of men criticized so severely and savagely, and villified, sneered at, ridiculed, abused, and condemned so unceasingly, as Eng lish Bishops. Unless they were treated with more consideration and fairness, he with more consideration and managed predicted a day would come when no right-minded man, who loved direct spiritual work and hated wasting precious time in strife and wrangling, wou

on the Ch vinces, is special me in Ontario of the Chu we have a It is but t since the fic Provin petition w in full, de stance of vince the olic right tion. In West the settled on may say, of the gro tace. It to quote writings subject, w already f mitted to pastoral of Quebe of the fif "Already precedin. you the schools t

.tawa,

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THY, M. P., ON THE N OF THE POOR.

vening, after service, a sly attended meeting ars of St. Anne's, Spicer in the Temperance Hall urch. The object of the raise additional funds occupied by Mr. Justin for the county of Long-; those on the platform Rev. S. Chaurain, Super-s, the Rev. Father Police, arney, and other mem-er.

er. 'Carthy, M. P., who was ing, said he had always e Catholic institutions in among the most prosper-ng nurseries of education derness of ignorance and unded them in the great Ignorance and vice ey had to fight—the ene-an race all over the world. It had shown lately a dissome little Catholics; lo

but no

owever well-intentioned, or generations that Gov-nothing to assist, but revent, the Catholic eduatholic poor. In Ireland, the education offered to uch as they could not, as pt. It was just the same ew to a grand banquet, a to help himself, and at have nothing on the table fering whiskey and water (laughter). But the Cath-d would not have their wanted their water pure, overnment keep the whisselves. They demanded should be served accord-religious belief and the conscience (hear, hear). of the excellent teetotal ich had such a firm found. nission, the hon. member ay that with sobriety, eduay that with sobriety, edu-etermination, every man position and rise in the l the speaker), have been ries, and I never yet came here Irishmen dwelt who, ober, steady and educated, on the most remunerative by the most remunerative gain the highest honours se positions and honours the reach of the people quote an instance: days they had heard the te of one of the most bril-ndents of the present day. ung Catholic Irishman, Mr. novan, who, it was thought, eath in the Soudan, was the I man who had served his rue and faithful manner by pen. Mr. Edmund O'Don son of an Irishman famous of letters and true and country. He came to rely unknown, and at once competition in the field of pondents with a number o i striving Englishmen and nd made his way so rapidly me perhaps the most dis the race of Special and ondents that England has for of late years. He made us, while in the service of vs, by venturing into places vs, by venturing into places uropean could possibly get ing himself intimately ac-the the life and manners of les. He made his way across serts to the city of Merv, known throughout the who d by his extraordinary adwhen he returned he was this country with all the

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A Green Leaf for Ireland. BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

"I ask no more Than this, to add one green leaf to the bays Of learning and of song mv country wore When all the world was dark save her, in days of yore." —DR. R. D. JOYCE. There are phrases familiar to many an ear, And fluent on many a longue: They print them, and publish them, year in the Old World as well as the Young: 'Tis-"Such an ado about Land-leagues and laws it? "A truce to your Soggarth and Sireland !" "We're tired of hearing the wrongs and the Of those ignorant Irish in Ireland !"

We might question the truth of one elegant The wiseacres deem so profound, But granted the fact, that, in these cultured days.

days. The "ignorant Irish" abound ! Pray tell us, learn'd friends, who first planted

laws !

the root Of that \$\phi in bog-land and mire-land ? Who sowed the black seed, and who reaj the black fruit Of an Ignorance foreign to Ireland ?

Who banished the priest lest his flock should With the food of a Science divine? With a pang at his heart, with a price on his head.

who drove him from chapel and shrine? Who hunted the school and the school-mas-ter brave To the hills and the hedges of briar-land? O England who first made the scholar a

By the fierce penal laws of old Ireland ? Far back in the ages when History paints The glories of cloister and cell, When Erin was known as the Island of

Baints And the Island of Scholars as well: The world's wisest students by thousands were shrined In the convents and schools of that higher-land.

Oh ! then 'twould have puzzled you sorely to

"Those ignorant Irish" in Ireland ! There were colleges rear'd by her blue laugh-ing loughs,— Academies smiled from her glens; The cells of the masters were throned on her

rocks, And her friars kept class in the fens; There were sages to furnish the wisdom of

There were sages to furnish the wisdom of earth, There were bards to give music from Lyre-land. Oh ! pure was the Faith that to Science gave

rth ose fair, fragrant days of old Ireland ! In th God be praised ! (tho' oppress'd) those tradi-

God be praised ! (tho' oppress'd) those traditions of gold
Still live in our brave Irish nation !
Tho' robb'd of Earth's science, they ne'er lost their hold
On the Science of Christ and salvation !
And oh ! should their foes, (God forbid it !) some day.
Catch a glimpse of that place they call Fire-land.
When Truth, in her scales, their false Cu!-ture shall weigh.
They may find at the last, That all lore is surpass'd
By the heaven-born wisdom of Ireland !

CATHOLIC EDUCATION. II.

In our last we briefly reviewed the declarations of several of the Supreme Pontiffs on the duties and rights of Catholics in respect of education. It is now, we think, but meet and just that we should refer in a manner, however brief, to the solemn declarations made on the very same subject by the bishops in various parts of the Christian world. The bishops have everywhere been clear and outspoken in the assertion and vindication of Catholic claims. In Canada, in Australia, in the United States and Ireland, they have never allowed any fitting occasion to

pass without counselling and instructing their own flocks, while at the same time, in the face of what often has proved an adverse public opinion, advancing and promoting the interests of Catholics by unanswerable declarations of their conscientious views on the question of education. Beginning with our own country, we find that the bishops of Canada, in all its ecclesiastical provinces, have ever been solicitous for the religious education of children. The struggle for educational equality and justice Bishop MacIntyre of Charlottetown. shone so brightly, reflecting lustre on the Church in the Maritime Provinces, is too recent to require special mention here. The struggle in Ontario, in which the hierarchy of the Church bore so noble a part, we have already dwelt on at length. It is but the other day, so to speak, in full, demanded with respectful in-stance of the legislature of that Pro-vince the acknowledgment of Cath-olic rights in the matter of education. In Manitoba and the North West the school question has been settled on just principles, thanks, we may say, to the foresight and firmness of the great Archbishop of St. Bonitace. It is not indeed our purpose to quote at any length from the writings of Canadian prelates on this subject, with which our readers are already familiar, but we may be permitted to cite a few words from the mitted to cite a few words from the pastoral of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, promulgating the decrees of the fifth Council of that Province. "Already," says His Grace, "have preceding Councils pointed out to you the dangers which in mixed schools threaten your children.

the Fourth Council, in their Pastoral Letter, under pretext of respecting different religious creeds, all allusion to religion is carefully avoided, and thus these tender souls are gradually accustomed to consider the service of God as useless and indifferent. . . But the danger is greater still in those Protestant schools where children are obliged to read falsified translations of the Holy Scriptures, and where the principles and dogmas

of faith are attacked with; diabolical art and perseverance. Our Fifth Council forbids Catholic parents to send their children to Protestant or godless schools; it commands to refuse absolution to parents who, being warned, persist in exposing their children to this great danger. It reserves to the Bishop alone the power to give this permission when necessity requires, and he should grant it but with conditions which

avert all danger." In June, 1879, a pastoral signed by the Archbishop of Sydney, and the bishops of Bathurst, Maitland, and Goulburn contained the following practical instructions to Catholics in regard of education :

"2. Let parents send their children, when of fit age, exclusively to Catholic schools. Let them regard all other schools as no places for their children, who have to learn, before everything else, to save their souls, and who should be seduously prepared, by breathing a Catholic tamos-phere, by living amidst Catholic teachers and companions and by an exclusively and companions, and by an exclusively Catholic training, for encountering the perils of the world into which they will eventually be thrown. "3. Let all Catholic parents know that

they cannot, without serious danger, place their children in proximate danger of perversion. Let them bear in mind that to do so is to set at defiance the teach-ings of the Catholic Church; and that, unless there be exceptional reasons, and the danger be remote, of which things the Church is the judge, no confessor can absolve such parents as are willing to ex-pose their children's souls to the blighting influence of an alien creed or a secularist

system. "4. Fourthly, let those who are so unhappy as to be sending their children at the present moment to public schools with-

instructions as these the frequent subject of their sermons and their private exhor-tations, and let them not weary till god-less and non-Catholic schools have been cleared of Catholic children, and until all the Catholic children in the district are

receiving a sound Catholic education. "6. Sixthly, let bishops, priests and peo-ple do all that lies in them, if necessary at personal sacrifice, to render their present schools as efficient in every way as possi-ble so as to be equal in secular instruction to non-Catholic schools, whilst they surpass them in the genuine education of the

will, the conscience, and the senses. "7. Seventhly and lastly, whilst strengthaning what they have, let Catholics unite as one man, and insist, by means of legitimate yet persevering and earnest pressure in the right direction, upon their could be the their follow to concorre equal rights with their fellow-taxpayers."

In Ireland a noble struggle has been for nearly a century maintained by the bishops of that Catholic coun-

"There, in effect, say the Fithers of the Fourth Council, in their Pastoral in which such schools are established. "5. That a transfer of the property in several schools which now exist, or may hereafter exist, in Ireland, may be utterly impracticable, from the nature of the tenure by which they are or shall hereafter be held, and from the number of name herein the tenure in the several days of the several school. It is a proof persons having a legal interest in them, as well as from a variety of other causes; and that, in our opinion, any regulation which should require such transfer to be made, as a necessary condition for receiving parliamentary support, would operate to the exclusion of many useful schools from all participation in the public

from all participation in the public bounty. "6. That, appointed as we have been by Divine Providence to watch over and preserve the deposit of Catholic faith in Ireland; and responsible as we are to God for the souls of our flocks, we will, in our respective dioceses, withhold our concur-rence and support from any system of education which will not fully accord with the principles expressed in the fore-going resolutions. From that time till the present

the battle has been kept up against tremendous odds, with many practical good results achieved in the in-

In a joint pastoral issued, if we In a joint pastoral issued, if we homes ever are, by the sunshine of gentle-mistake not, in 1871, the bishops of ness and love. Make them holy by the Ireland formulated on behalf of their people the following demands :

As to primary education, therefore, we demand

demand: 1st. For all schools which are exclu-sively Catholic, the removal of all restrictions upon religious instruction, so that the fulness of distinctive religious teaching may enter into the course of daily secular education, with full liberty for the use of Catholic books and religious emblems, and for the performance of religious exercises, and that the right be recognized of the lawful pastors of the children in such schools to have access to them, to regulate the whole business of religious instruction in them, and to remove objectionable books, if any. In

such schools the teachers, the books, and the inspectors should all be Catholic

the inspectors should all be Catholic. 2dly. That the public money should never be used in the work of proselytism. 3dly. That in Mixed Schools, where the children of any religion would be so few as not to be entitled to a grant for a separate school, stringent conscience clauses should be enforced, so as to guard as far as possible against even the suspicion of proselvtism

4thly. That the existing Model Schools should be abolished. 5thly. That Catholic Training Schools, male and female, should be established, in which teachers would be educated, morally and religiously, as well as intellectu-ally, and in accordance with Irish traditions and feelings, for the holy office of teaching the Catholic children of Ireland. The reasonableness of this demand is manifest from the fact, that of the entire number of teachers in Ireland-about 9.000-there are in schools connected with the National Board about 5,700 untrained.

As to Intermediate Education, we As to Intermediate Education, we demand, that the large public endowments now monopolized by schools in which you and we have no confidence, and many of which are directly hostile to the Catholic religion, should be taken up by a Com-mission in which the Catholics of Ireland would have full confidence; that the Com-mining the approximated should be marging mission thus appointed should be merely for financial purposes, and should hold the endowments in question for the ben-efit of the whole nation, of all the Inter-mediate Schools in Ireland without religious distinction, and for the general advancement of middle class Education : that the national fund, thus held, should try in the interests of the faith of mediate Education by means of Exhibitheir people, jeopardized by irreligi-ous education. As early as January, 1826, the bishops of Ireland unani-mously adopted the following resolu-tions : (1) Having considered attentively a "As regards higher education" [we repeat the words of the resolutions adopted by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ire-land in August, 1869.] "since the Protestants of this country have had a Protestant University with rich endowments for 300 years, and have it still, the Catholic people of Ireland clearly have a right to a Catholic University. "But we will have Catholic education in all its branches, primary, intermediate, and university, that is to say : We demand for you, and you, as Catholic parents, de-mand for yourselves, the legal right and, as far as it is afforded to others, aid from the state, to discharge your duty of edu-cating your children in accordance with the dictates of your conscience, and the teaching of the Catholic Church, of which you are members."

for God and society a Christian offspring. Now it is quite certain that a race of Christian children can be secured only by a Christian education. Christian virtue early dawn of childhood. It is a pro-verb: "A young man according to his way, even when he is old he will not depart from it," As the young plant is trained so will it may so will it grow.

This is your glory, Christian parents. To you is confided the wonderful privil-To you is confided the wonderful privil-ege of training the immortal souls of your children to fulfill here below the duties assigned to them by their heavenly Father, that they may receive from His hands an eternal crown in Heaven. No one can fully replace you, nor can you resign your rights to others. Take, then, the same care at least of your children that a skill-ful gardener would take of delicate flowers, which he knows are much prized by his master. Give them a healthy at-mosphere in your homes. They cannot by its master, or to mess. They cannot live in foul or vitiated air—the air of im-morality and vice, the air of willful ignor-ance of their duties. You would not willingly allow them to remain where fever is raging, where a plague or the cholera is mowing down its victims. Why then, expose them to the still fouler, terests of the Catholic population of Ireland. example of your piety-more efficacious than precept. Render your homes true temples where the hearts of your children will feel the constant presence of a loving God and Saviour. Then accustom them from earliest years to love His Holy Church, the spotless Bride of the Lamb. Bring them to the divine offices in which His praises are sung; bring them to the sacrament that will nourish their souls, and to the hearing of the Divine Word that will enlighten their understanding. "Fathers, bring up your children in the discipline and correction of the Lord.' Remember, dear brethren, that all these truths concern you most deeply: you will from you by them, you will stand or fall by them; your children shall be required from you by the Creator who gave them to you; if they are lost through your neg-lect, their blood will be upon your head. You shall answer for them with your own

Now, as you cannot easily provide in your homes for the entire training of your children, even when aided by the religious instructions in the Church, it becomes your imperative duty to send them to Christian schools, that they may grow in Christian virtue, as well as in the various branches of secular knowledge suitable for their advancement in the world. We have often spoken to you on this important subject. It has been frequently expounded to yon by your pas-tors. Every council, every assembly of Catholic bishops, held in modern times has given the most positive decisions in its regard. The Supreme Pontiffs have again and again, with no faltering accents, but in the clearest tones, proclaimed from their high places of authority, the watch-tower on which Christ has placed them to guide and to direct the entire Church, the absolute necessity of making education more Christian; and it has been clearly decided by their supreme power "that noCath olic of whatever rank or condition he may be, can approve of any system of public instruction from which religion is totally excluded." But even if the voice of the Church were not so clear, your own experience should save you from the crime perience should save you from the crime of sending your children to Godless schools. See how infidelity and impurity are stalking over the land. See how con-tempt for authority, self-seeking and dishonesty, complete disregard for moral obligations and other kindred evils are increasing so rapidly and assuming such gigantic proportions that men stand aghast at the prospect and are filled with alarm for the future destinies of our coun-

Catholic interests, by promoting Catholic education, by insisting at all the promising Catholic youth of this promising Catholic land, and our future as a great people and as a mighty nation is assured.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

A great deal of interest has been manifested in the opening of Congress this year. It being the first session of a body fresh from the people, the election of a speaker for the House of Representatives was watched with much anxiety. The democrats having a large majority in the House had of course the election of a speaker in their own hands and selected Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, for the post. Mr. Carlisle is a Free Trade democrat.

John G. Carlisle, the newly-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) was born in Campbell (now Kenton) County, Ky., Sept. 5, 1835. He resides at Covington, in the same State. At an early age he assumed the duties of a public school teacher. His leisure time was employed in reading law, and when opportunity favoured his aspirations he entered an office at Covington and thoroughly qualified himself for admis-sion; to the bar. He was admitted in 1858, when 23 years of age, he has ever since devoted that portion of his time not given to the public service to the practice since devoted that portion of its time not given to the public service to the practice of his profession. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives. Nominated in 1864 as Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, he declined the honor. In 1866 he was elected to the Senate of his native State, and again in 1869. He was present as a delegate at large from Kentucky at the National Democratic Convention held in New York city in 1868. His nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky in 1871 caused him to resign his seat in the State Senate. He was elected to the Lieutenant-Governorship in August, 1871, and served until Sep-tember, 1875. His fellow-citizens made tember, 1875. His fellow-citizens made him Presidential elector at large for Ken-tucky in 1876. He was subsequently elected to the House of Representatives at Washington. Mr. Carlisle's "record" in Congress is that of an able and diligent

The President's message is as usual a very lengthy and exhaustive document. It deals with many sub jects of very general interest :

After referring to the favorable aspect of domestic and foreign affairs, the friend-ly footing of the government with foreign nations, and the proclamation of consular and commercial treaties with Roumania Corea and Madagascar, the notice of the termination of the fisheries articles, of the treaty of Washington is touched upon, and the announcement made that the reciprocal privileges and exemptions of the treaty will cease on July 1st, 1885. The Presi-dent suggests that Congress create a commission to consider the general question of the rights of the United States in the fisheries and the means of opening up to Americans the richly stocked fishing waters American state rounds, of British North America. The subject of pauper emigra-tion from Ireland is referred to, it being tion from Ireland is referred to, it being stated that several needy emigrants have recently reached the United States through Canada, and 'a revision of legislation is, therefore, thought advisable. The corres-pondence relative to the Clayton-Bulyer treaty will be laid before Congress. The importation of American swine products into Germany is still prohibited, despite an invitation to German experts to visit the United States to enquire whether those products were dangerous. A comtry. Thoughtful men, of every religious denomination, are beginning to realize those products were dangerous. A com-mission has been appointed to make a thorough investigation of the subject. The coronation of the Czar at Moscow i next touched upon, after which the President says the restrictions which now burden American trade with Cuba at Porte Rico are in a fair way of being removed Reference is next made to the claims o American citizens against Cuba, and ful reparation is hoped for from the Spanish Government. The United States are now participating in the revision of the tariffs of the Ottoman Empire, and have assented to the application of the license tax to foreigners doing business in Turkey, but have opposed the oppressive storage tax upon petroleum entering the ports of that country. The proposal of the Egyptian Government that the authority of mixed tribunals in Egypt be extended so as to cover citizens of the United States accused of crime is favorably commented on. new treaty of commerce and navigation new treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico is now before the Senate, and the provisions for the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by troops of the two republics in pursuit of hostile Indians have been prolonged for another year. The negotiations between Bolivia, Chili and Peru, and the part taken by the United States are next referred to, the President stating that ha shall not be itate President stating that he shall not hesitate in recognizing the government of General Iglesias in Peru. The question of Chinese emigration to America is again brought up; and legislation promised. There is, the President thinks, a prospect of the settlement of the boundary dispute be-tween Liberia and Great Britain, by the adoption of Monarch River as a line. opening of the Congo region by Stanley is commented on, the President remark ing that it may be advisable for the United States to co-operate with the other commercial powers in promoting the rights of trade and residence in that region free from the interference or political control of any one nation. The President also mentions the impediments to trade, which existed owing to the tariffs in certain foreign countries, and thought that a resort to equitable retaliation on governments which discriminate against the United States might not be barren of good results. In referring to the fact that the large surplus, which for readers, let all Catholics in Canada take this declaration to heart. Let them lose no opportunity to promote

why this should not continue on account e excessive taxation which has to be resorted to. According to recommendatimes upon justice to themselves and tions of last session tariff receipts had been tions of last session tariff receipts had been reduced fifty or sixty millions, but he would not advise any large diminutions, this session. A portion of the surplus re-venue might be applied to the provision of coast defences for the protection of the harbors. Discussing the retirement of the securities which are the basis of the National basis of the protection he theorem. the National bank circulation, he thought there would be such a contraction of the volume of the currency as to produce commercial embarrassments, and asked how the danger could he obviated. For averting the threatened contraction he favored the enactment of a law repealing the tax on the circulation and permit-ting banks to issue notes for an amount equal to 90 per cent. of the market value of the deposited bonds. The President spoke on the defenceless condition of the large cities on the coasts open to naval attacks from hostile powers, of the value of the state militia as an auxilliary force, and mentioned the work of strengthening the navy now begun. The President sugges-ted the advisability of reducing the rate of postage on drop letters from two to one cent, believing the reduction would pay in the end. He still dissented from the recommendation of the Postmaster-Gen-eral that the Government should assume control of the telegraph lines, or of under-taking to construct new lines. Both questions would probably be discussed in the House, and he now would only express his belief the Government should be authorized by law to exercise some sort of supervision over inter-state telegraph comnunication.

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After having dwelt on the constantly increasing importance of Alaska the President referred to the state regulation of railways:

He said that numerous complaints had recently been made that the great railways that controlled the facilities for the inter-state carriage of persons and merchandise were often exorbitant and unjust. In many cases the state had checked these evils, but it was time for the National Government to take into consideration how far their authority extends over the railways. No corpora-tion ought to be invested with absolute power over any class of citizens. The railways had a right to a fair and profitrailways had a right to a fair and profit-able return, but Congress should protect the people when the charges and railway regulations became oppressive. He also referred to the preservation of the forests. During the last year there had been great loss of life and property by floods, which to 'a great extent were caused by the destruction of the forests. The preserva-tion of the forests in the national domain in the west which contribute to the court. in the west which contribute to the equit-able flow of the waters of important rivers, is of the greatest consequence. These forests should be withdrawn from the multi domain and make inter from the public domain and made into a forest the public domain and made into a forest preserve. The President then referred to the centennial exposition of the first ship-ment of cotton from any port of the United States to be held next year in New Orleans, and as the exposition will be international foreign governments have been asked to particunets have been asked to participate.

The message closes with reference to the Civil Service system, and with an allusion to the question of the civil rights of the colored population. We earnestly trust that many of the recommendations in the message will be acted on, especially those in regard of the reduction of postage, the state regulation of railways and the preservation of forests. Congress will not, however, be guided to any great extent by the President's views. The democratic majority in the House will endeavor to carry out the opinions of its leaders, and control legislation as to pave the way, if possible, for a signal democratic victory next year.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

osition. He was feted and my great places, but through ned the same earnest, patrinding Irishman that he was an his career. More lately, to the Soudan, in the inter urnal he so ably represented, , with the Egyptian forces, f the False Prophet, and Prophet, reason to doubt, said Mr. hat his valued friend and tryman had met his death, rematurely that career which r. M'Carthy concluded, by earers to subscribe with their generosity towards the sup-ir schools. Mr. O'Donovan . Father Kearney also spoke, ction was taken up for the a meeting. A committee of as also appointed to continue ondon Universe, Dec. 1.

vor he so well deserved, and

ip by men of the greatest

Death of Protestantism

estant Bishop of Liverpool Diocesan Conference on St. George's Hall, Liverpool. red in feeling terms to the , he said that, with the ex-Parker, no archbishop had I Lambeth Palace at a more iod and under heavier rethan Archbishop Benson. the state of his diocese, he my picture of its finances spiritual destitution of the declared his determination a committee to take active and matters. Speaking of at large, he expressed his here was no likelihood of the hools in the Church giving lerating each other, and that od of Mercy interposed, the d not live much longer, but pieces and perish. He could approaching death of such a nstitution as the Reformed ingland without deep sorrow. hip referring to the Episcothere was no order of men severely and savagely, and eered at, ridiculed, abused, nned so unceasingly, as Eng-. Unless they were treated consideration and fairness, he day would come when d man, who loved direct rk and hated wasting pre-in strife and wrangling, would be a Bishop at all.

"1. Having considered attentively a plan of national education which has been submitted to us-Resolved, that the admission of Protestants and Roman admission of Protestants and Roman Catholies into the same schools, for the Edward Island, wherein the apostolic zeal of Bishop Sweeney of St. John, Bishop Rogers of Chatham, and dren, and to furnish them with adequate means of religious instruction. "2 That in order to secure sufficient

protection to the religion of Roman Cath olic children under such a system of education, we deem it necessary that the master of each school in which the majority of the pupils profess the Roman Catholic faith be a Roman Catholic; and that, in schools in which the Roman Catholic children form only a minority, a permanent Roman Catholic assistant be It is but the other day, so to speak, since the Bishops of our distant Paci-fic Province, British Columbia, in a petition which we gave our readers in full domanded with percentiful in

> female schools. female schools. "3. That we consider it improper that masters and mistresses intended for the religious instruction of Roman Catholic youth should be trained or educated by or under the control of persons profes-sing a different faith; and that we con-ceive it most desirable that a male and female model school shall be established in each province in Ireland, to be sup-ported at the public expense, for the purpose of qualifying such masters and mistresses for the important duties which they shall be appointed to discharge. "4. That, in conformity with the prin-

.

These demands have not indeed been granted, but steps in that direction have been made to such an extent as to lead us to hope before many years for a complete system of Catholic education in Ireland.

If we turn our eyes to the United States we see that there, above all other countries, the chief pastors of the Church have taken yigorous ground for the protection of their people from the ravages of godless slucation. Nowhere, except perhaps now in Italy and France, is the danger to faith and morals greater, through irreligious education, than in the American republic. Wherefore at their last Proyincial Council the Fathers of New York raised their voices in clearest tones on the sub-

ject: The next subject to which we direct book of tract for common instruction in literature shall be introduced into any school in which Roman Catholic children are educated, which book or tract may be objected to, on religious grounds, by

this danger, and many voices are now heard throughout the land deploring the evils which the want of religious instrucevils which the want of religious instruc-tion in the training of children is already bringing upon us. Schools without re-ligion have been in existence long enough for even the least observant of men to be able to judge of their results. Their shortcomings in other respects have been often pointed out by others. "By their fruits you shall know them." This question of religious education is the paramount question of the day, on

the paramount question of the day, on the solution of which our destiny as a Christian people must depend, for, as it has been well said by a deep thinker, "we may just as well expect a harvest without sowing seed as to expect a Christian peo-ple without Christian education." The Catholic school sows the good seed in the hearts of your children, to bear in after years glorious fruits for our country and for religion. Until such time as a sense of justice will force our fellow-citizens to admit the fairness of our claims and realize the injustice of taxing us for schools to which we cannot conscientiously send our children, unless in cases of extreme necessity, we shall be obliged to build our own schools even out of our scanty resources. Be zealous, then, dear brethren, in estab-lishing such schools. Build them where they do not exist. Support them generously where they are already established ; develop them, increase their usefulness, so that they may be in no respect inferior to any others. Strengthen the hands of your pastors, that they may render these schools more and more efficient, so that your children may learn in them all that will make them hereafter loyal citizens of their country and valiant soldiers of Christ and His holy Church. By those schools the efforts of infidelity will be rendered abortive; by them will religion be fortified; by them will your pastors be able to re-peat the touching words of the Divine Master: "Father, those whom thou gavest Master: to me have I kept, and not one of them

In this declaration of the Fathers of New York, we have the Catholic doctrine on the question clearly laid down. It is laid down in terms precise and unanswerable. Let our readers, let all Catholics in Canada

The Session will likely be prolonged till summer.

A Cure for Sore Throat.

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

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

A Good Reform,

Children are not often tortured now-a-days with bitter Aloes, Brimstone, and Treacle, and the many nauseous remedies of the olden times. Freeman's Worm Powders are pleasant to take, contain their own purgative, and safely and effectually remove all ordinary species of worms afflicting children or adults.

A Difficulty Overcome.

It is often very difficult to get chil-dren to take medicine, and especially Worm Remedies, which they often require. Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is not only agreeable to take, but a safe and certain cure for all varieties of worms, including tape worms, that pro-duce serious disturbance with children and adults.

An Afflicted Clergyman.

The Rev. Wm. Stout, an English clergyman, of Wiarton, was for 23 years a terrible sufferer with Scrofulous Abscess, which the best medical skill failed to cure. The internal and external use of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and for nearly three years he remained hale and hearty.

in the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

spoken in the clearest terms of ap-

proval of Ireland's national policy.

Inheriting from a heroic ancestry a

patriotism shrinking from no sacri-

fice, they never loose a fitting occa-

sion to prove to Ireland and the

world their determination to pro-

mote in every legitimate manner

the cause of Irish independence. Be-

sides, Wicklow is the home of Mr.

Parnell, and right proud that his-

toric county is of the Irish leader.

The latest attestation of Wicklow's

fidelity to the national cause is the

meeting of the 18th ult., at Avoca.

Vast numbers of people from the ad-

joining County of Wexford came to

fraternize with their brethren at "the

meeting of the waters." The M. P's

present were Messrs. Corbet, Mayne,

and Harrington, who were received

with genuine enthusiasm. The Free-

man's Journal assures us that no

fewer than 3,000 persons could have

assisted at the meeting. The great-est unanimity prevailed throughout.

the chair was taken by Mr. T. A.

Byrne, president of the Avoca

Mr. Hoolahan (Wicklow) then pro

series of resolutions expressing the

adhesion of the people of Wicklow to

the League, their confidence of Mr.

Parnell, their approbation of Mr.

Corbett, their senior member, and

condemning the political action of

Mr. M'Coan, who had proved a trai-

tor to his party. The resolutions

hold word in every land under Heaven-

There is not in this wide world a valley so

As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet.

free air of his native Wicklow mountain those sentiments of liberty and love of

country which his genius has rekindle

were adopted with enthusiasm.

ford .

Branch of the National League.

On the motion of Mr. Hoolahan

The Catholic Mecord Veekly at 486 Richmond Street London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. TROS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor

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ation. Approved by the Bishop of London, and ecommended by the Bishops of Ottawa, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-ble Clergymen throughout the Dominion. All correspondence addressed to the Pub-lsher will receive prompt attention. Arrears must be paid in full before the opper can be stopped. here could not have been any difficulty in raising the testimonial to \$500,000 in the United States and an be stopped. ns writing for a change of address invariably send us the name of their post office. Canada alone. The amount contributed by America was absurdly small and cannot be allowed to stand on

Catholic Record. record as a measure of her apprecialatter never stood so high in the

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1883.

est and significance in the history of

Ireland, was, on the 11th inst., the

scene of another impressive gather-

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

next election strengthen his hands by the return of fully eighty members in his support. With such a support he can, and will, do great things for The Rotunda, Dublin, which has witnessed so many occasions of inter-

the land he loves so dearly. THE MAYORALTY OF OTTAWA. On Thursday, the 13th, the

Mayor presented him with a cheque

for £38,000. This amount, large as

it is, especially when viewed as a

contribution from an impoverished

people, by no means represents the

depth of Irish gratitude towards Mr.

Parnell. With proper organization

tion of the Irish leader's services. The

favor of his people, who will at the

ing of the representative men of our race. That was the day chosen for Ottawa Free Press announced that the presentation of the national tri-Dr. St. Jean had definitely retired bute to the Irish Parhamentary from the mayoralty contest in leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, Ottawa. We are now happy to learn From all parts of the Island came the that in response to a very largely and men of standing and influence with respectably signed requisition Mr. the people. The proceedings began Ald. F. Macdougal has entered the by a banquet, at which sat down the field as a candidate, and that his elecleaders of the Irish nation, both of tion by a triumphant majority is the clergy and lasty. The hierarchy ooked upon as certain. Mr. Macwas represented by Archbishop lougal has often before been reques-Croke, of Cashel, and the Most Rev. ted to stand for this high position, to Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath-the fill which he is so eminently qualielergy by thirty priests, eminent for fied, but has, till now, always resisted piety, learning and patriotism; the the pressure of his friends. Speaking Parliamentary party by Messrs. Sulof Ald. Macdougal's special claims livan, Sexton, O'Brien, McCarthy, on the electors of Ottawa, we lately Biggar. Grey, Healy, O'Connor and said :

others. Lord Mayor Dawson pre-"Mr. Macdougal has sat at the City Council Board for nearly fourteen years, sided and read an address to Mr. rendering the city great and signal ser-vices. His election would, we feel assured Parnell. This address was enclosed give great satisfaction. in an imperial quarto album with Mr. Macdouga loes not, however, we know, covet this nonor for which he is so well fitted. But richly carved bog oak covers, studded in silver wrought bog oak trachis friends will, no doubt, in due time press his claims to a position his long serery and other appropriate ornaments. The illuminations of the album in-

vices so well merit. In connection with Ald. Macdougal's claims to the Mayoralty of Ottawa, we may mention that he is at present the oldclude pictures of Avondale mansion, may mention that he is at present the old-est member of the City Council, that he has held the position of chairman of the finance corunitee, introducing in that Parnell's family arms and family miniatures painted, and the borders of the illuminated pages are inscribed in the style of the best Irish manucapacity a reform in the issuing of Cor poration cheques that has proved to be of substantial profit to the city, and that scripts. The album is enclosed in a richly wrought oxydized silver caswhile chairman of the waterworks committee he succeeded in obtaining from the government a large additional grant for ket of elaborate workmanship. The device and designs are the work of its water supply. Mr. Macdougal was first elected to

The cablegram gives but a meagre the City Council for By Ward in 1869. report of Mr. Partell's speech in re. to fill the place made vacant by the ply. He is credited with saying : death of the lamented Mayor Friel. Never was there a movement formed He has since, almost without an into contend against such a system of rob-bery and fraud in the carrying out of which there was so much moderation dis-played and such absence of crime. There termission, held a seat in the City Council, either for By or Ottawa Ward, and Ottawa has not to-day a are 30,000 soldiers and 15,000 police in citizen more thoroughly acquainted Ireland. The law of habeas corpus has been repeatedly violated, the most signifi

with her municipal affairs than Mr. Irishmen were imprisoned by Buckshot Forster. If the Liberals wish the Irish to Frank Macdougal. In our last issue we gave the tolco-operate with them there must be no more coercion or emigration that we have lowing list of Mayors of Ottawa.

enthusiasm throughout his discourse, THE MEN OF WICKLOW. at the conclusion of which the Lord

FEMALE SUFFRAGE. The brave men of Wicklow have

As the question of female suffrage

very likely to engage the attention of the Parijament of Canada at its next session, it is well to see the effects ing of the experience of female suf- issue. frage in Vermont, the Cleveland Leader says :

"For the last three years the taxpaying women of Vermont have been privileged to vote for school officers and to hold edu vas passed in 1880, about 15,000 women in the State are entitled to suffrage in matters relating to the public schools. The result of the law has not justified the expectations of those who secured its passage. Whatever the women of Vermont may think of the abstract right of suffrage, they show but little inclination to avail themselves of the limited right conferred upon them. As an evidence of this fact it is related that after the passage of the law only sixteen wemen voted in the city of Burlington, while 200 were entitled to suffrage and were not enrolled on the check list. Only five voted for school Commission the second year, and this year out of 314 entitled to vote only eight exercised the right. This same experi-ence with the law prevails throughout the State. In some of the larger towns a few female voters make their appearance at the polls, but in the great majority of places the women remain quietly at home and manifest no desire to become voters. And manifest no desire to become voters, As a class, the women of Vermont know ther rights in this direction but do not care to exercise them. There is, perhaps, nothing strange in this. They find enough in women's enhance to sprace their time Mr. Hoolahan (Wicklow) then pro-posed and Mr. O'Reilly seconded a and attention, and prefer to leave the conduct of public affairs to the male portion of the community. So far as inducing women to vote the Vermont law is a failure, and woman suffrage is likely to amount to but little anywhere, except it be among the Mormons in Utab or on the

> We are strongly opposed to the introduction of the principle of female suffrage in this country. There is no necessity whatever for it, nor is there any evidence that the women of the country desire the

ing expression to sentiments that We do really believe that the franfound a ready echo in the hearts of chise might reasonably be extended, the brave men of Wicklow and Wexand, in fact, hold that it ought to be extended to include certain deserving This, said he, is ajmagnificent and gloriclasses of mechanics and laborers not ous assemblage of the men of Wicklow and Wexford, and a glorious historic place in which it is held. Tom Moore's name is indelibly associated with the spot on which we stand, and looking around us very grave mistake. We hope to see any proposition in that direction here on this wild November day it is easy to understand how he was inspired to vigorously opposed by every respecwrite that immortal verse that has made the Vale of Avoca celebrated as a housetable member of the Dominion Legislature.

SARY APOSTOLIC.

waters meet. But lovely beyond the power of expres-sion as is this beautiful spot, it has still stronger claims on our hearts' affections than even that of mere scenic beauty. Yonder is Avondale, the home of the leader of the Irish people. There the chief who is emancipating the people from landlord oppression, and from the scourge of the petty tyrant, grew to manhood, and drank in with the free air of his uaive Wicklow mountains His Excellency Mgr. Smeulders, Apostolic Commissary in Canada, has arrived in Montreal. His Excellency was accorded a hearty reception on his arrival in the commercial metropolis of the Dominion. Mgr. Smeulders was met on his arrival by a large body of the city and diocesan into a bright and growing flame in the clergy. Amongst the laymen present hearts of his countrymen. There is a magic in the name of Charles Stewart Parnell for all true hearted Irishmen. No were the Hon. Senators Trudel and Girard, and the Hon. Louis Beau-Legislative Assembly. His Excel-

mon duties of life." To the proposition, Our sketches of "Ireland's Struggle that colleges established by the several or the Faith." interrupted by our denominations of the province should "affiliate" with the Toronto University, prolonged discussion of the School and leave all to this, except the religious of women voting elsewhere. Speak- question, will be resumed in our next instruction of their respective members, the Bishop would give no countenance,

FAITH.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE truth, which is the only security for sound

PERSONAL.

The many friends throughout the ountry of the Hon. C. F. Fraser will earn with regret of his continued illness, and all, irrespective of political feeling, hope for his speedy and entire recovery.

Mr. Hugh MacMahon, Q. C., who, during many years, has been such a successful legal practitioner in London, has removed to Toronto. We are convinced that in the wider sphere Mr. MacMahon will find scope for his now matured abilities.

> UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT. III. THE ANGLICAN VIEW Time was when the Church of England,

then a quasi establishment, had things pretty much its own way in this province, and could say with almost as much reason as the solitary islander,

I am monarch of all I survey, My right there is none to dispute. From the centre all 'round to the set I am lord of the fowl and the brute.

a necessity-a Church University. There The lands reserved for the encourage was a prompt and generous response, and nent of the Protestant religion, and the within three months about twenty-five maintenance and support of a Protestant thousand pounds were subscribed in the clergy, were administered for the sole diocese of Toronto alone. He subsebenefit of the clergy of the Anglican quently visited England in the interest of Communion, they claiming, and the the cause, where he received every encour-Crown assenting, that the term "Protestagement and a substantial contribution to ant clergy" in the Imperial Act of 1791 the funds as well. On the 30th April, 1851, applied to them alone. In the same the corner-stone of the proposed college spirit and to the same end, when a roval building was laid with impressive cerecharter was issued in 1827, establishing monies, and on the 15th January, 1852, in the province and richly endowing one Trinity was formally opened. College, with the style and privileges of The Anglicans of to-day, who adhere to University, to be called King's College, the principles and appreciate the personal it was provided that the seven professors sacrifices of Bishop Strachan, and those

in the Arts and Faculties should be members of the Church of England, and should now entitled to vote. But its exten- subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles; that tion to women were, to our mind, a the Bishop for the time being of the diocese in which the University was situate should be Visitor, and the President be a clergyman in holy orders, of the United Church of England and Ireland. This was regarded as the proverbial "last straw" by the fast growing dissenting

bodies, among whom a strong feeling of HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMIS. opposition and resentment towards the pretensions of the "Dominant Church" was aroused. At the next general elec-

tion, in the summer of 1828, the hustings cry was "Clergy Reserves" and "Univerity Monopoly," and the agitation coninued, with scarce an intermission, until he last vestige of state Churchism was wept away. In 1848 the University of King's College was abolished, and six years later a bill for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves became law.

high degree of efficiency and unitedly represent a far larger constituency than Toronto University, and which meet a want in the system of higher education strongly felt by a large part of the com-The same Act of Parliament which put an end to King's College called the University of Toronto into existence. In the sity of Toronto into existence. In the charter of the new institution it was ordained that there should be "no Faculty" give further state aid to an already richly bien, ex-Speaker of the Quebec orlained that there should be "no Faculty

further enacted that "no religious obser-

vances, according to the forms

of any religious denomination.

bers or officers of the said University,

or any of them;" and finally, that "no re-

ligious test or qualification whatsoever.

other place of employment whatsoever in

ushered into existence, "the crown of the

The author of the "Memoir of Bishop

owed its foundation, tells how the change

the members of the Church of England.

"Viewing," he says, "this marked slight of,

this very trampling upon, the Christianity

which was meant to be ingrained into the

DEC. 22, 188

DEC. 22, 1883

principle and upright dealing in the com-

"The slight aid or relief thus afforded

would, he considered, form an excuse for

restrictions and interferences which, when

most galling, it might be difficult to shake

off. He protested, too, against this thrust-

ing forth of Christianity from the temple.

that she might take her abode in porches.

and corners, and alleys, where she would

be shrouded from view, or buried from

sight, as something to be ashamed of. He

felt that she should assume her proper

position, and occupy the highest room;

that she should form part of the nourish-

ment and vitality that courses through

the heart and trunk, and not merely be

linked with a number of feeble and sickly

appendages, grafted hither and thither, in

unsightly variety upon the lusty and ex-

pansive tree. These were sentiments

which lay at the heart's core of the great

mass of the Churchmen of Upper Canada.

With all but unanimous voice they de-

manded the establishment of a university,

framed upon the principles bequeathed to

them from their forefathers, and which

have won for their motherland a world-

wide renown." The Bishop of Toronto

at once addressed a stirring appeal to the

clergy and laity of his diocese, calling

upon them to aid by their contributions

the establishment of what had now become

who with him founded and partially en-

dowed Trinity College, naturally do not

regard with favor the demand of the Uni-

versity of Toronto for more state aid.

At the annual Michaelmas Convocation

of Trinity College, on Nov. 15th, the

Chancellor, Hon. G. W. Allan, delivered

an admirable address, during the course

of which he referred to the endowment

It is not from any feeling of hostility

that I deprecate the suggestion which has been made for further aid to University

College from the public chest, but because

I think the claim to be thus wholly sup-

ported by the State is without preceden

n other countries and is manifestly un

that other institutions of higher learning, established at great cost and much per-sonal sacrifice on the part of their found-

If persevered in, it would mean simply

question in these words:-

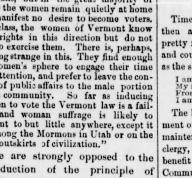
denominational," 'non-denominatio "non-denomination speaks is not a lim cision." What the of this vain-glori It is this, it repre-that the religion that the rengion place in the educa-indeed any other definite and poor University Colle; to public support will reply, that is but so is the Prot Protestants are Protestants are raising such an c creed could be pu tive form, as we ought to be secu College has the sl callea non-denon its own claim t demonstration of

So far, so good lege "represents the religion of Ja in the education what denominati support the publ province, "the ci of which is the st Toronto ? Why all through the p Right here, af

acter.

proper place to "other side," tained in the la President of Un iel Wilson :--

The system of Toronto and Un lished as provinc distinction of ra nized, is in harm cational system has been challen longer stands in hoped, indeed, t ies which that pertained altoge joice to believe so. But I cann pass without rev have reached m tic, though cov lege in certain bigot cry of a had occasion me claims of this co the community tion efficiently departments of one which, th yields to none in o moral cultur ough training appears to be i meet the count form. I will n ous service, or t and observance of students perience of bridge, as well a colleges, has be one period of the fact th rigorously enf found little ref life. The only is to be sought acter of the stu that I now fe very process letermines the justified in reg sentatives of the ince as Canad number they athered here ince and far be to us influence ture of many which we can are themselves life and trainin of that colleg There has ex for the past



very outskirts of civilization."

The Freeman's Journal reports Mr. Corbet, who met with the loudest acclamations of welcome, as givprivilege to be extended to them.

yet had for this country as a muderous blow against the life of our nation, being accompanied by untold sufferings on the part of the victims. Three-fourths of the emigrants from Ireland during the last emigrants from Ireland during the last year have been compelled to find homes in miserable garrets in New York, Boston and Montreal. The proceedings of Mr. Tuke's committee stand exposed as an indecent attempt to assist the Govern-ment in getting rid of the Irish people. If we are to be emigrated or coerced, we prefer to have it administered by the Tories rather than by wolves in sheep's clothing. The Whig subpresident of the Irish Executive is characterized by greater Irish Executive is characterized by greater meanness and incapacity than auy of his meanness and incapacity than any of his predecessors. Earl Spencer came to Ire-land as a sort of inferior bottle holder to Forster. We are not surprised that Spencer should do his best to imitate the iggest coercionist who ever came to Ire-and, and that he should desire to give full play to the unbridled insults and passions of the foreign garrison in Ireland. Trev of the foreign garrison in Ireland. Trev-elyan's greatest ambition is to prevent everybcdy from doing what he has a legal right to do. The instances are the im-prisonment of Harrington, the seizure of the Kerry Sentinel, and the suppression of the National meetings in the supplementation rulers' want of common honesty permits Harrington to remain in prison for an offence of which the menin Dublin Castle offence of which the men in Dublin Castle must know he is innocent. All our ex-perience of English dealings in Ireland results in the conclusion that the English are always willing to employ force to the fullest extent against the masses to the people. With regard to the question of people. With regard to the question of the including Ireland in the extension of the franchise the position is a strong and winning one. Whether Ireland is included or not we shall return about 80 members at the next election. Although our present progress is slow, we are adding to the impetus which was given to the national cause in the days of the great league. Coercion cannot last for ever. It is certain it will rest with Irishmen to determine at the next general election whether the Liberal or Tory Government shall rule England. This is a great force, if we cannot rule ourselves, to cause Eng-land to be ruled as we chose. We are determine this generation shall not pass away until it has bequeathed to those come after us the great right of a nation-independence and prosperity.'

Henry O'Shea, of Limerick.

1864-M. K. Dickinson, -M. K. Dickinson. 1860-M. K. Dickinson, 1866-M. K. Dickinson, 1867-Robert Lyon, 1868-Henry J. Friel, 1869-Henry J. Friel, (deceased) 1869—John Rochester. 1870—John Rochester, 1871—John Rochester, 1872—Eugene Martineau, 1873—Eugene Martineau, 1874—John P. Featherstone, 1875—John P. Featherstone, 1876—G. B. L. Fellowes, (deceased) 1876—W. H. Waller, 877-W. H. Waller, 1877-W. H. Waller, 1878-C. W. Bangs, 1879-C. H. MacIntosh, 1880-C. H. MacIntosh, 1881-C. H. MacIntosh, 1882-P. St. Jean, 1883-P. St. Jean. And added

Or, in other words, on fourteen different occasions since 1864 have Protestant een chosen to fill the civic chair of a Catholic city, while Catholics have been so chosen but eight times altogether, Irish Catholics four times, French Canadian Catholics likewise four times. The Catholics, French Canadian and Irish, have not, therefore, had their due share of representation in the Chief Mag-istracy of the capital. We might have gone farther back

-to the very year of the incorporation of the city-in 1855, and shown that since that time Protestant gentlemen have been twenty-tour times elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Dominion Capital, while on nine occasions only have Catholics been similarly honored. It is, therefore, quite clear that the complaint formulated in our last is well-grounded. But apart entirely from this consideration, Mr. Macdougal's friends have the satisfaction of knowing that in him Ottawa will have a Chief Magistrate, who, by his industry, assiduity, and ability in the disation—independence and prosperity." charge of his duties, will give uni-The speaker evoked the greatest versal satisfaction.

natter how numerous, brave, and united a people may be, unless they are led by a capable, fearless, and skilful leader success cannot rest upon their banner. Such a leader have we in Charles Stewart Parnell. We have seen him on many a trying occasion when the whole intellectual force and power of England was arrayed against him in the House of Commons, and how did he acquit himself? He was not only able to hold his own but to turn the tables on his assailants. I need not say that his devotion to his country is that of a true man, who has borne the test of many bitter trials—con-

tumely, and vituperation, and imprison ment.

In his eulogy of the Irish leader, Mr. Corbett gave expression to sentiments which touched the hearts of his hearers. The Irish leader and the Irish party never stood so high in popular estimation as at the present moment. The Irish people have from them expect a continuance of that unremitting fidelity and devotedness they have hitherto shown. The future never looked so bright for | ing and so thoroughly identified with Ireland as at the present moment.

With eighty such patriotic men as Mr. Corbett with Mr. Parnell in Parliament, the solution of the Irish difficulty were easily attained. The people of Wicklow will not when the battle call is sounded, be found wanting-but, taking a noble stand on be- Paul Pioneer Press. half of national right, give the Irish

leader the support of their full Parliamentary representation .

A correspondent from Rodney writes in regard to a tea meeting lie of Jaffna in the East Indies: It lately held in a Methodist conventicle there. We have read his communication with care, and, in reply, would simply say that Catholics can expect little else but offensive displays at such gatherings, and that no Catholic can conscientiously participate in such meetings.

lency gave benediction of the Most there should be "no pro.assorship, lecture-Holy Sacrament at Notre Dame, His ship, or teachership of Divinity;" also Lordship Bishop Fabre and a large that "no person should be qualified to be concourse of clergy and laity assist- appointed by the Crown to any seat in the Senate, who shall be a minister, ing. Mgr. Smeulders has taken up ecclesiastic, or teacher, under or according his residence in Montreal with the to any form or profession of religious **Oblate** Fathers. faith or worship whatsoever." It was

A SPLENDID STRUCTURE.

We have very great pleasure in should be imposed upon the memaying before our readers a detailed description of the magnificent new hotel now in course of construction from scholar, student, fellow, or otherin the city of St. Paul, Minn., by our wise," or from the holder of "any office, friend, D. Ryan, Esq. The concepprofessorship, mastership, tutorship, or tion and carrying out of this great given them their confidence and enterprise reflect the highest credit the same, shall be required." Under such on its originator. The city of St. conditions was the University of Toronto Paul may well feel proud of numberfree, public, Christian, but non-denominaing among its citizens one so far-seetional school system of Ontario, in which the scholastic product of the public schools its growth and progress as our should receive its completion and mintfriend. Since his arrival there he has mark." Who runs may read ! contributed in no limited degree to the embellishment and development Strachan," to whose able advocacy and of that splendid city. The descripunremitting zeal the College of King's tion of the new hotel now in course was received and what action followed, by of construction is taken from the St.

AN INTERESTING PASTORAL.

principles and very essence of their high-Elsewhere will be found an interest hall of science, they could not do otherwise than part company with it foresting pastoral of the Vicar Apostoever, and establish a University of their will, we know, be read with pleasure own, in which the blessed teachings of our Christian faith should be prominently as an evidence of the vitality of Cathinterwoven with its secular lessons. olicity in the far East. There, as in They must have a University in which, our own northern land, the heroic while their youth were trained for the disciples of de Mazenod are busy honorable occupation of the world's offices sowing the seeds of holy, truth and of trust and usefulness, they should have love of God. that accompanying instruction in religious

of Divinity in this University." and that its fees to something more than a merely nominal amount, or appeal to the genero sity of its friends, to obtain all the fund that it requires. I cannot but think, however, that the

just here.

very reasonable protests which this sugges-tion of further State aid to one favoured college have called forth must have their effect, and that the proposal will not be persevered in. I have alluded to the growing feeling

in the country that religion and education snould not be divorced from each other, and I am persuaded that there is a growing conviction also that higher apart from religious teaching, does not of itselfialways tend to the development of higher morality, nor does it always fit those who have received it for the more thorough discharge of the duties of every-day life. Nay, 1 think it will be found that higher education alone not unfre-quently gives a distaste for the occupations and pursuits to which man may seem to be very plainly called; whereas if the same intellectual training had been accompanied by religious teaching, it would lead those thus interested to address themselves heartily to the duties which lie before them, despising none of them, but turning all their intellectual resources to account for the better and more intelligent discharge of their work in life whatever it may be.

The recognized organ of the Church of England in Canada, the Dominion Churchman, commends and approves the official utterances of the Chancellor, and fixes the stigma of Godlessness upon University College. "What denomination is University College," it inquires and answers :-"Those who are asserting the claims of this College to further aid from the State, that is, the right of the College to tax the that is, the right of the College to tax the whole people for its private benefit, are incessantly speaking of the College as not belonging to any "denomination." The statement is an utter fallacy. University College, Toronto, is as much a denomina-tional institution asTrinity, Queen's or Vic-toria. The very fact that these three other universities exist puts University College toria. The very fact that these three other universities exist puts University College into a denominational position, precisely in the same way as say Victoria is put into a denominational position by the ex-istence of Trinity, Queen's and University College. It is mere verbal fooling to speak of the other Colleges being "only ed by the stu weekly devoti to account the languages for Scriptures. Scriptures. dents of Univ as professing the past year In addition t among themse ed at their m the students, jects, by speal That is all to the "proc although it sa winian theor tian Associat

HOUS

The follow

Both together

at present.

the House appeared in similar state be forwarded Attorney-Ge At a meet Ottawa, held was adopted the most de in the Dom ence mainta plence and 1 in view of th city council statement midst seeme agitation in lehem was the existen institution, at all cog of good i lish and Following Board of H Tuesday, th vance-rep in the follo

"A meeti place last n Gordon (in

DEC. 22, 1883

ly security for sound t dealing in the com. To the proposition, shed by the several the province should Toronto University, except the religious respective members, ive no countenance. relief thus afforded , form an excuse for ferences which, when t be difficult to shake oo, against this thrustnity from the temple, her abode in porches, eys, where she would view, or buried from o be ashamed of. He l assume her proper y the highest room; a part of the nourish. that courses through k, and not merely be er of feeble and sickly hither and thither, in pon the lusty and exese were sentiments art's core of the great nen of Upper Canada. mous voice they dement of a university, nciples bequeathed to orefathers, and which motherland a world. ne Bishop of Toronto stirring appeal to the f his diocese, calling y their contributions what had now become h University. There enerous response, and hs about twenty-five ere subscribed in the alone. He subseland in the interest of received every encourtantial contribution to on the 30th April, 1851, the proposed college with impressive ceree 15th January, 1852, y opened.

to-day, who adhere to ppreciate the personal Strachan, and those nded and partially en. ege, naturally do not he demand of the Unifor more state aid. chaelmas Convocation , on Nov. 15th, the W. Allan, delivered ess, during the course ed to the endowment ords:--

y feeling of hostility e suggestion which has her aid to University ablic chest, but because o be thus wholly sup-e is without precedent and is manifestly un-

it would mean simply t cost and much perhe part of their found-nich have all attained a ficiency and unitedly ger constituency than y, and which meet a of higher education arge part of the comlaced at a disadvantage, nd supporters taxed to id to an already richly

DEC. 22, 1883

and Laverdure, Dr. Robillard, and the Assistant City Clerk, Mr. Kennedy. The following resolution was put and cardenominational," but University College "non-denominational." Whoever so speaks is not a lingual "instrument of pre-What then is the denomination of this vain-glorious and greedy College? It is this, it represents those who believe that the religion of Jesus Christ has no ion. place in the education of the young, nor indeed any other religion. That creed is definite and positive. It denominates Indeed any other Tengion. It denominates definite and positive. It denominates University College, which rests its claim to public support upon that creed. Some will reply, that is merely a negative creed, but so is the Protestant creed as such, and Protestants are entirely debarred from raising such an objection. Of course this

creed could be put in another more posi-tive form, as we believe that education ought to be secular. But that University-College has the shadow of a claim to be callea non-denominational, we deny, for its own claim to be such constitutes a demonstration of its denominational character. So far, so good. But if University Col-

lege "represents those who believe that the religion of Jesus Christ has no place in the education of the young," what denomination do they belong, who support the public school system of this province, "the crown and the copestone" of which is the said University College of Toronto ? Why not call a spade a spade all through the piece ? Right here, after the charge itself, is the

proper place to present the argument of "other side," or the defence, as con. tained in the last annual address of the President of University College, Dr. Daniel Wilson :--

The system on which the University of Toronto and University College are established as provincial institutions, in which no distinction of race, class, or creed is recog-nized, is in harmony with the whole educational system of Ontario; and though it has been challenged in earlier years, it no longer stands in need of defence. I had hoped, indeed, that the sectarian jealous-ies which that old controversy awaken pertained altogether to the past; and I rejoice to believe that to a large extent it is so. But I cannot allow this occasion to pass without reverting to statements that have reached me indicative of a systematic, though covert, detraction of this col-lege in certain quarters, based on the old bigot cry of a "godless college." I have had occasion more than once to assert the claims of this college to the confidence of the community, not merely as an institution efficiently equipped in the various departments of science and arts, but as one which, though undenominational, yields to none in the value which it attaches to moral culture as essential to the thor-ough training of our Canadian youth. It appears to be incumbent on me now to meet the countercharge in more definite form. I will not appeal to a daily religi ous service, or to the special requirement, and observances maintained on behalf of students in residence. The ex-

of students in residence. The ex-perience of both Oxford and Cam-bridge, as well as of other denominational has been adduced, at more than colleges, has been adduced, at more than one period of their past history, in proof of the fact that such services may be rigorously enforced, while their spirit found little reflection in the daily college life. The only test of any practical value is to be sought in the conduct and char-acter of the students themselves, and to that I now fearlessly appeal. By the very process of selection which finally ines their entrance here, we are justified in regarding them as such representatives of the young men of this province as Canada may take pride in. In number they now exceed four hundred; gathered here from all parts of this prov-In ince and far beyond its limits. They come to us influenced by the training and culture of many diverse institutions for They which we cannot be responsible.

a copy of which is herewith sent. In obedience to this

a copy of which is nerewith sent. In obedience to this resolution of the Board of Health the Medical Health Officer of the city has forwarded a notice to the Reverend Mother of the Grey Nuns of this city requesting her to pre-vent the further reception of children at the House of Bethlehem under the system of dry nursing. Now in view of this action of the Medi-

Now in view of this action of the Medi-cal Health Officer and the course pursued by the City Council in regard of the whole matter, the writer deems it a duty to call public attention to certain facts in connection with this subject that des-erve serious reflection. The action of the City Council is based on certain reports of medical gentlemen read at the meeting of the 19th ult. The first of these reports is signed by no fewer than six medical gentlemen. This report, after stating that the death rate has been since the foundation of the institution in 1879 841 per cent, proceeds to say

That we consider the above high rate of mortality as the inevitable result of the dry nursing system of the infants in the institution under consideration; the causes which, in our opinion, have cooperated to bring about these results, are : 1st. The want of nourishment from the

mother. 2nd. The low state of vitality and often. times diseased condition of many of the

infants received. 3. The location of said institution, in our estimation, not being the most suitable to serve the purpose of the delicate task undertaken, in the great majority of cases of death, we are convinced, has been derangement of the digestive functions, or complications brought about by disorders of that part of the system. As corroborative of this statement, we

have the pleasure of appending here a re-port from Drs. Prevost and Valade, who have been medical attendants to this institution.

4. Though exonerating the ladies in charge of this institution from all blame, believing that they, to the best of their ability, did all that lay in their power to best serve the interest of humanity; we are of opinion, however, that the system itself is impracticable and faulty, being attaining the chief object in view, the saving of the infant's life, therefore we we would recommend that the House of Beth-lehem, as a foundling institution, be closed, and that no children be received there under the present system of dry pursing.

After careful consideration and as the result of practical experience, we are of opinion that in order to effect a greater saving of life it is necessary that the child be nourished at the breast, this method embracing the only certain means of les-

sening infant mortality. A second report, signed by the physi-cians in regular attendance on the House

of Bethlehem, says: Founded in 1879, by the Grey Nuns, who everywhere and always so generously lavish the treasures of their zeal and charity, this little hospital, destined to gather the infants deprived by circum-stances, from their birth, of the care of their mothers, has had from the begin-

ning numberless obstacles to surmount. The scanty means at the disposal of the sisters allowed them at first to shelter the little ones in an establishment altogether too small for the always increasing number. Notwithstanding the most assiduous care, the majority of them died during the two or three months after their arrival. The sisters did not hesitate to make further sacrifices in order to place their

are themselves an important factor in the life and training here. One vital element of that college life I will now refer to. little foster ones in the best possible condition, and built, at their own expense, a There has existed in University College for the past ten years a Young Men's Christian Association voluntarily organiz-ed by the students themselves; holding weakly devotional meatures and ten and outle, at their own expense, as spacious a ward as their means would clearly suitable with regard to hygiene. All the children were submitted to a

ing system the rate of mortality must be a thorough English education. This gave the English language to be able to give large. But how are the mothers to be compelled to nurse their children 4 Will the closing of the House of Bethlehen bring about this desirable result ? Or will it tend in any way to diminish licen-tiousness and crime? Will the spiritual or temporal interests of the children born out of wedlock be improved by such ac-tion? These are serious questions that tion ? must suggest themselves to every good citimust suggest themselves to every good cit-zen in view of the proposed closings of the House of Bethlehem. What is to become in that case of the large number of chil-dren born out of wellock who will be abandoned by unnatural mothers? Wil they be thrown on the highways to perish i Will they be cast forth as in the benighted lands of heathendom to be devoured by wild beasts? Or will unnatural mothers be stimulated by the want of a refuge for their children to add crime to crime destroying their own offspring? S in a christian land, in this enlightened Province of Ontario, no such outrages on humanity will be tolerated or criminality encouraged. Yet without such institu-tions as the House of Bethlehem outrage and crime must not only occur, but in-crease and multiply at a rate truly appalling. Experience in this country, as elsewhere, proves that only in cases so exrare as to scarcely deserve mentremely tion, will mothers undertake to bring up themselves their illegitimate offspring. Provision must then be by law made for the protection of these children. They must often be protected even against those who bring them forth, and no better protection could be afforded them than that afforded by institutions of charity such as the House of Bethlehem.

In the report of the physicians attend-ant upon the House of Bethlehem it is stated that wet-nursing alone con save the lives of children in citics. Let the legislature then intervene in so far as it may be thought judicious to procure natural nourishment for these helpless may be thought judicious to procure natural nourishment for these helpless littleavaifs. No friend of the House of Bethlehem will oppose any such measure. On the contrary, it will be welcomed by all with satisfaction, and every effort made to facilitate its working. But to sum-marily close the House of Bethlehem in the process proceed will not only being the manner proposed will not only bring about no good result, but will, in the estimation of the writer, be productive of untold evil to the children themselves, to their unfortunate mothers and to society t large. The writer further submits that the

The writer further submits that the corporation of the city of Ottawa has no power to order the closing of the House of Bethlehem. Such power rests, it is justly claimed, solely with the Provincial Government. If the government decide, after due inspection by its own officials, that it is in the public interest to close the institution, if it declare that in the face institution, if it declare that in the face of its having saved the lives of so many children, of its having tenderly cared for so many who had otherwise perished miserably, of its having by its actua actual preventive of the most heinous of crimes, conferred signal benefits upon society, then the Institution will be closed, but the government must bear the responsibility of its action. With any legislation, the government

may devise to secure a diminution in the rate of mortality amongst foundlings, the management of the House will gladly the management of the House win gadity co-operate. But it were really inhuman to now summarily shut the doors of the House against the helpless little ones aban-doned by all. The writer also submits that if the House be closed, the municipality will be put to large expense providing for the children that will be thrown on its hands, and that the fair fame of the city will be sullied by an increase in crime and social degradation that must prove fraught with the worst results.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

Its Programme of Studies-Proposed Enlargement and Erection of an

circumstances, very just predilection for the older institutions of Lower Canada. The College of Ottawa, however, over-point, for they enable those who acquire The College of Ottawa, however, over-came by degrees every prejadice and triumphed over every obstacle. It was soon found that within its walls was soon found that soundest instruction com-triumphed the soundest instruction comtraining. Students began to flock to Ottawa from all parts of Canada and from many of the states of the neighboring unior Of late years the growth and progress

of the College have been laple in the set and must know, but also with history, the number of students, both Cauadian and American, has been largely augmented, and to-day the college enjoys in all regards a reputation for efficiency that is truly enviable. All the hopes of its founders and patrons have not yet of founders and patrons have not yet of regards a reputation with the hopes of its founders and patrons have not yet of course been fully realized, but from the progress already made there can be little if any doubt that the College of Ottawa if any doubt that the college of Ottawa will soon be placed on a footing of equality with the highest institutions of the kind in America and even Europe.

lege of Ottawa is the equalization of the work of the professors. Each of the Father professors is assigned that special branch with through the whole course. This system has now been in practice in the College for ten years, and has worked with admirable success. The prospectus the admirable success. The prospectus the admirable success is a success of the REthe method pursued at Ottawa :

"The College of Ottawa, studying the requirements of the age, has improved upon the old scholastic methods, and thus opened a new era in the history of college education in this country. The traditional curriculum of Classics and Literature, sufficient formerly, and for certain classes of society, must now come to a compromise with the changes of a world that is ever changing, and take into account the enormous increase of knowledge, with the inventions and discoveries, that call for new methods of teaching and new programmes for the subject matters of study. With the fountains of science that have been opening all on through this century, new intellectual tastes have been created, minds have taken new tones and turns; and new lights must be fed, new tastes cultivated, novelties of all kinds cropping up from the store of nature must be comed and studied, as so many fresh testi-monies to the untold riches of its Author. Full of this idea, the venerable President, Full of this idea, the venerable Freshent, seconded by the devotedness of the Fathers, has succeeded in making this a Modern College—modern in the full sense of the term—the object sought being to qualify young men for the new state of things, and precisely for that profession to which they are individually drawn either by choice or by necessity. If the classical course is to occupy the

first place, it is given to its full extent. The treasures of four languages are thrown open for the ambition of the young mind. English, the official language of the Col-lege, receives special care. It is not only the language of translation from the classical tongues and the French, but it is taught upon an elaborate system up through the two courses, Commercial and Classical. Synthesis, Synopsis, and the various kinds of Analysis are taken first various kinds of Alarysis are taken first in their elementary forms, then gradually developed step by step with the advance of the pupil, who, in Rhetoric, is prepared to reduce an oration of Demosthenes, Oicero, Burke, or Bourdaloue, to its leading ideas, pointing out the arguments, arrangement, what is elegant in diction

Ecclesiastical Seminary. In view of the deep interest now taken in the question of university endowment we may be permitted once more to direct we may be pe reflecting and hearing, there are two things indispensable to a successful and solid education, which are carefully attended knowledge of things and languages is by no means the greatest advantage of a col-lege life. It is the discipline of the mind that calls for the highest efforts of the teacher, and which will be more service-able to the student when he comes to batable to the student when he comes to bat-tle with the world. His success in any position in life will dependupon the men-tal power which was communicated by a special training. To be taught from the first years of his academic career to find a reason for everything that comes under the cheverition to anylow to compute to his observation, to analyse, to compare, to discriminate, to classify, and to perform many other intellectual operations-this is the exercise that gives health and nerve to the mind, and fits for future manliness and independence, when failure or oppo-sition threatens to crush, prosperity or pleasure to enervate. To keep this in-gredient of teaching before the eyes of the Professors is the grand object and effort of the far seeing President. To this must be added a continual endeavour to interest the pupil; this is done in a considerable degree by variety in study, especially by the sciences mentioned, and by the devotthe sciences mentioned, and edness of the teacher. It is, we think, quite fair to judge the method of instruction adopted by the method of instruction by its results. This faculty of the college by its results. method is, as before stated, ten years in method is as before stated, the offers in years in practice. During that period the college has given every rank of society and every profession, men whose solid attainments reflect every credit on their Alma Mater. Coming to the programme of studies, we will merely mention that special attention high schools and colleges. Amongst all these the nascent College of Ottawa had to struggle for existence. The Oblate Fathers who took the institu-tion in hand resolved to throw open its portals to the youth of both Irish and French origins, and made the English language, the prevailing lan-guage in the commercial and political life of the country, its official tongue. The bringing together of the youthful elements of the French and Irish popula-lations was indeed a noble purpose, but to succeed very grave difficulties had to be overcome. In the first place, nearly all, if not all the Fathers in the college were French or French Canadians, and hardly possessed of sufficient acquaintance with

parted the soundest instruction com-aed with excellent moral and religious ining. Students began to flock to tawa from all parts of Canada and from any of the states of the neighboring ion. is familiar not only with the usual comof the College have been rapid in the extreme. With each succeeding year man must know, but also with history

equality with the management the kind in America and even Europe. To three principal causes may be attributed the rapid advance-ment in public favor of the College of Ottawa. These are (1), the method of r teaching, (2), the programme of studies, (3), the system of education. (3), the system of education. with as it should be, with a severity that may be justly termed mercy to the stuteach. This special study he is charged that the best of order is without difficulty give society enlightened Christian gentle-

"The College of Ottawa, studying the to the college structure this year.

to the college structure this year. The Ottawa Free Press supplies us with these particulars. The Free Press in its issue of the 3rd inst. says : The Rev. Father Balland of the Ottawa

College has just completed the plans for the enlargement of that institution, to double its present capacity, and for the erection of a theological seminary on the college farm, beautifully situated on the Rideau River less than a mile from the city limits. The enlargement of the col-lege will consist of the erection of a part to the west of the western wing the exact size and shape of the main or centre part and the eastern wing. This will make the present western wing the centre of the structure when completed and the whole frontage will then be about three hundred and eighty feet. Besides this there will be a French roof put on the present centre part, the eastern wing and the new part, making it uniform in style with the western wing, which will be then the centre, and one storey higher than the rest of the structure. When finished the college will have accommodation for double the number of students it has now, and that is saying a great deal, for there are at present 372 attending the institution, of whom eighty are from the United States. This is forty more than attended

last year, and twenty were refused on account of lack in accommodation. It is estimated that the work on the additions will cost \$50,000. The excavation for the foundation of

the new building is being now made, stone is being drawn, and the woodwork will be ready by the opening of spring, when it is the intention of the Oblate Fathers to have the building commenced and completed as soon as possible. They expect that it will be ready for occupation a year from now. When completed the College of Ottawa will be the largest building in the city with the exception of the Parliamentary and deception of the Parliamentary and departmental blocks, and will be of a massive though

"The Cradle Song of the Blessed Virgin."

5

(From the Latin) Sleep, my darling, sleep, Thy mother sings to thee; O, sleep, my boy, my treasure. Upon the mother's knee. Ten thousand thousand angels, Will chant thy Juliaby.

Sleep, sweet heart; thy mother's throne ! T'is thy mother's jubilee; What on earth, or in heaven's home, Can sweeter, holler, he? While angels, yea! ten thousand Cry out in cestacy.

That nothing may be wanting, Thy couch with Illies fair I'll sirew; and roses, blushing roses Will perfume the mid-night air. While angels, guardian angels Will protect us with their care.

Wouldst Music ?-gentle shepherds, With strains so soft, so sweet; The echoes of the heavenly Host, Thine infant ears will greet, While angels, yea; ! ten thousand Will sing-"Tis just and meet." Brockville, Dec. 17th 1883.

A VALUABLE WORK.

We feel great satisfaction in drawing the attention of our readers to the new municipal manual compiled by our friend J. J. Kehoe, Esq., Barrister, Stratford. The work bears for title : "The municipal Councillor's Hand-book," and will soon, we feel quite confident, find its way into every portion of the Province. Mr. Kehoe has displayed in the compilation of this inestimable manual an industry, clearness and power of condensation unusual even amongst legal writers. We compliment Mr. Kehoe on the successful issue to which he has brought his long and arduous labors. The prospectus of the work clearly sets forth its aims and design.

"This handbook was written at the sugestion and request of several Municipal Councillors and Officers who felt the want of such a work. It gives in simple and short form those laws which come most frequently into operation, and will be of creat assistance to councillors and officers the performance of their duties.

From the statute and the decisions of courts, the subject matter has been selected and condensed, care being taken to insert the matters that will be most useful. Forms of municipal documents are given, the writer having added besides those given by the statute, others where no forms

are given. The book is written in plain language, avoiding legal phraseology, which would bewilder those not belonging to the legal profession.

It will be a book, valuable not only to councillors and officers, but to those who wish to be familiar with our municipal system, a system which has justly been considered to be the greatest municipal we may mention that besides the work

being written by Mr. Kehoe, who is well qualified both as a lawyer and a legal author for the task, the proof sheets have

been revised by Mr. Idington, Q. C. It has been put at a low price, notwith-standing that the circulation will necessarily be limited."

Mr. Kehoe has already achieved distinction as a legal author, having given the public a few years ago "A Treatise on the Law of Choses in Action." From the press notices of that treatise we make the following excerpts :

"Canadian legal authorship is asserting its individuality, and it is gratifying to find that there are men among us who are ready to devote their time and labor to the elucidation of principles which, from the increasing needs of society, are acquiring greater significance. * * * * * The work will be found a useful guide to a closer research into any of the particular branches affected by the law of Choses in Action, for the assiduous author has collected numerous cases in support of his text close the book pleased at this latest at-

In addition to the above extensive build-ing the Oblate Fathers of the Ottawa Col-Times.

"We hail Mr. Kehoe's volume with satthe subject is intelligently handled, aud we do not doubt the book will be very use-ful,"—Toronto Globe. "There has been an opening for the publication of a book on this subject, which Mr. Kehoe has taken advantage of, and issued his book, in which he has fully discussed it under the head of Equitable Assignments; Assignments at Common Law and Under the Statute; Particular Assignments; Transfers of Corporation Debentures; Bills of Lading; Rights of Surety to Securities on payment of debts; and Maintenance and Champerty; to which he has added chapters on Choses i Action of Married Women and Pleadin of Assignments, as well as an appendix of usual and useful forms. The book is well and clearly printed and neatly bound, and will be found of practical use in everyday business."—Toronto Mail. We recommend the Municipal Handbook to all of our readers taking interest in municipal matters. The publishers are Messrs. Pratt aud Tracy, Stratford, Ont., and the price of the volume one dollar.

only to ra g more than a merely r appeal to the genero o obtain all the fund

nk, however, that the tests which this sugges-te aid to one favoured forth must have their proposal will not be

the growing feeling t religion and education rced from each other, I that there is a growthat higher education, is teaching, does not of to the development of nor does it always fit ceived it for the more of the duties of every-hink it will be found tion alone not unfre-taste for the occupato which man lainly called; whereas ctual training had been religious teaching, it us interested to address to the duties which espising none of them, eir intellectual resourthe better and more e of their work in life

rgan of the Church of the Dominion Church. d approves the official Chancellor, and fixes ssness upon University enomination is Univerquires and answers :---ats University College ats University College nal position, precisely as any Victoria is put aal position by the ex-Queen's and University are verbal fooling to Colleges being "only

10 ct ild. Christian Association voluntarily organiz-ed by the students themselves; holding weekly devotional meetings, and turning to account their knowledge of the ancient languages for the critical study of the account of the study of the study. This association of the students of University College, thus uniting as professing Christians, numbered during the past year one hundred and seventy. In addition to regular weekly meetings among themselves, addresses were deliver ed at their monthly meetings, open to all the students, on important practical sub-jects, by speakers specially invited.

That is all in rebuttal. The reference to the "process of selection" is good, although it savors just a little of the Darwinian theory. The Young Men's Christian Association is better, much better. Both together are conclusive. No appeal, at present.

HOUSE OF BETHLEHEM.

The following statement of the case of the House of Bethlehem, Ottawa, has appeared in the papers of that city. A similar statement will, likewise, we learn, be forwarded to the Hon. Oliver Mowat, Attorney-General of the Province.

At a meeting of the City Council of Ottawa, held on the 19th ult, a resolution was adopted ordering the closing of one of the most deserving institutions of charity in the Dominion metropolis. The sil-ence maintained by the friends of benevolence and humanity, not to say charity. in view of this extraordinary action of the city council, can only be explained by a statement of the fact that few in our midst seemed, till the recent unfortunate agitation in regard of the House of Bethagitation in regard of the House of Beth-lehem was inaugurated, really aware of the existence in our midst of such an institution, and that few are as yet at all cognizant of the vast amount of good it was intended to accomp-lish and has actually accomplished. Following up the action of the council the Board of Health at its last meeting on Tuesday, the 11th inst. took a step in ad-Tuesday, the 11th inst., took a step in

All the children were submitted to a uniform artificial feeding, modified according to circumstances, such as cow's milk more or less diluted, always supplied by the same animal for the same children. Nestle's food and even goat's milk occa-

sionally. In consulting the report of the institu tion we see that the mortality of 1879-80 was on an average 791 per cent; in 1880-81,81 per cent; 1881-82,97 per cent; 1882-83, 89 per cent. This deplorable result does not surprise

us after all. It agrees with the statistics of all other foundling hospitals, where dry nursing is in use, and where the percentage of death in some reaches as high

Almost all the children succumbed to diseases of the digestive organs, such as catarrhal enterties, gastro enterties, dysen-tery and so on. Rarely they lived more they they of these membes and perished in than two or three months and perished in We succeeded in saving all the children who had the good fortune of being nursed

by their mothers, for at least the first two or three months of their existence; the two weeks of maternal feeding required of late by the Local Government always proved to be utterly insufficient.

The endeavors that we, as well as the The endeavors that we, as went as the Sisters, have made to diminish this great mortality, brought us to the conclusion that wet nursing is the only means of ob-taining this result and saving the lives of taining this result and infants in cities. F. X. VALADE, M. D. L. C. PREVOST, M. D.

To the conclusions of the first report exception must be taken, in so far as from that report it might be inferred that the results of the establishment of the House of Bethlehem have been purely negative. According to these very physicians them-selves 75¹/₂ per cent. of the infants' lives selves 75½ per cent. of the infants' lives have been saved, while no mention what-ever is made of the veritable preventative of the awful crime of infanticide which the House of Bethlehem has proven. In this connection, the gentlemen who signed the report might fairly be asked to state the nearentage of infant mortality in signed the report might fairly be asked to state the percentage of infant mortality in the city apart from the House of Bethle-hem. Such a statement would certainly throw light on the discussion of the sub-Tuesday, the 11th inst., took a step in ad-vance—reported by the Citizen of the 12th in the following terms: "A meeting of the Board of Health took place last night, at which were present Alds. Gordon (in the chair), Chabot, Cox, Browne

Outawa to public support especially at the hands of Catholics. This magnificent institution of learning has been already thrice enlarged and now for the fourth time a large addition is to be built to the collegiate pile, which, when completed, will make it one of the very largest and most ommodious establishments of the kind on

the continent. Born with the city of Ottawa, the college has had, of course, like the city, to pass through every phase of existence. It has experienced the weakness of infancy and experienced the weakness of infancy and survived the trials of youth. The num-ber of students was for many years quite small, and the professors, who were few in number, overtaxed with labor, while at the ame time, neither in library nor in teaching equipment was the college amply pro-vided. The grounds too were soon found too limited, and large additional purchases of property had to be made. All the difficulties arising from these causes have had to be surmounted with limited re-sources and the exercise of a patience and perseverance of no ordinary character. The college property now extends on the one side from Willbrod to Theodore, and on the other from Waller to Cumberland streets. The college has indeed grown with the

city of Ottawa, but its growth has not, we repeat, been ensured without difficulty. At the time of its establishment At the time of its establishment there were, as now, in the Pro-vince of Quebec, many old, useful and estimable Catholic institutions, while in Upper Canada there were then, as there are now, large numbers of well endowed and well equipped Protestant or irreligious high schools and colleges. Amongst all these the nascent College of Ottawa had farm. This building will have a frontage of 165 feet by 50 feet in depth, and will be flanked by two wings one hundred feet long running backward at right angles to tong running backward at right angles to the central parts. The Seminary will be three storeys in height and surmounted by a lofty mansard roof. No more charming site could have been found for such a building than the one chosen. Ex-cavation for the foundation is in progress and building will be accumented next and building will be commenced next spring. The cost will be in the neighbor-hood of \$30,000, making a total expenditure on buildings of \$80,000 by the Oblate

Fathers in one year. It will thus be seen that the College of Ottawa is determined to keep abreast with the times, and resolved to spare no sacri-fice to give the youth of the country the benefit of a sound Catholic tra Towards such an institutive Ca ning. Canada has a duty to fulfili, the duty of earnest encouragment and active support.

FORTY HOURS.

The solemn pious exercise of the Forty Hours' Adoration took place at St. Peter's Cathedral this week. The devotion was established at Melan by a Franciscan friar who died in 1564. Its object is to make

reparation for the insults received by Our Divine Lord in the Blessed Sacra ment. The attendance at church during the three days while the devotion lasted was very large, great numbers availing them-selves of the opportunities offered to approach the Sacraments.

From Mitchell.

At the St. Andrew's celebration recent-ly held in Mitchell the Recorder thus re-In held in Milchell the Kecorder thus fe-fers to our fellow-townsman, who has achieved a good deal of popularity as a vocalist: "Mr. Dromgole, of London, ap-peared in a salo toward the end of the rst part of the programme, and so completely did he carry the audience that he was recalled eight times during the evening, and gave the most popular patriotic songs of England, Ireland and Scotland, especially excelling in the Irish."

10 Holy Water Fonts, Crucifixes and objects of devotion in endless variety at ASHFIFLD.

Rev. Father Tiernan of this city spent the greater part of last week in preaching a mission to the people of Ashfield. His lectures were well attended, though many lectures were well attended, though many of the people live at a considerable dis-tance from the church, and the mission was blessed with abundant fruit. Having spoken to the people of the new Cathe-dral, they generously resolved to do their best to help His Lordship the Bishop in his noble efforts to raise a temple to God, which when completed, will be an ornament to our city, and the pride of every Catholic in the diocese of London. The sum of \$300 was handed to Father Tiernan towards the was handed to Father Tiernan towards the building fund, which shows how highly the people of Ashfield appreciate His Lordship's labours in the cause of religion.

Brockville.

The devotion of the "Forty Hours" was celebrated at St. Francis Xavier's last week with the usual splendor. Father MacCarthy was kindly assisted by the Revd. Fathers Masterson, Murray, Mo-Donald, and Nix. Over seven hundred persons received Holy Communion.

is Sight

When Others Take that Vacant Place. NEWS FROM IRELAND.

it is not at the hour of death, While mourning o'er the parting breath; It is not while we look our last, The present all-forgot the past; It is not while we each the eye Chains with death's last quivering sigh-

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with death's last qui We feel our loss. It is not when we gently lay The loved remains in death's array; It is not while with noiseless tread We gather round the siesping dead, And for a few and mourning days.-On what was precious fondly gaze-We feel our lcss.

It is not when love's labor done The coffin closed, we, one by one, With trembling awe, approach and kneel, And on the ild a fareweil seal. From lips that cannot speak a prayer, Bo deep the strugging feeling there— We feel our loss.

nd when the last dread solemn rite Annes to mades must units, In asbie garb we stand around, Bathing with tears the burial ground Which soon our treasure must conceal Then, then indeed, a grief we feel-Yet not our loss.

But when a few more days are gone, And we still weep, but weep alone, When all is as it was before. Bare one we never can see more: When others take that vacant place, So lately filled by one dear face-We feel our loss.

Ah, many a year may pass away, And many a sunueam round as play, And many a cloud of heavy wee Darken our pathway, here below, Bui joy or grief can ne'er efface What memory's pen alone can trace-There is our loss.

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

SS. Donatian and Rogatian. BROTHERLY CONCORD.—Donatian and Rogatian belonged to one of the most illustrious families of Nantes. Donatian, the younger of the two, was the first converted to Christianity, and, after his conversion, which he did not cease pub-licly to avow, he solicited his friends and nervice to imitate his example. Roga-tian, his elder brother, who loved him tenderly, allowed himself to be gained over. In this conjuncture was issued the edict of Diocletian, ordering the governors of provinces to persecute the Chris-tians, in order to make them renounce their faith. Rogatian had not as yet re-ceived baptism, and the bishop was no longer at hand, either because he had sought a place of refuge, or possibly be-cause the governor had thrown him into confinement. Rogatian proclaimed hlm-self a Christian notwithstanding, in the hope that the pouring out of his blood might stand in stead of baptism. He followed his brother to prison, and with him manfully sustained the supreme trial of frith in the midst of cruel torments. They were stretched upon the rack, torn with pincers, pierced with swords, and finally beheaded. Their martyrdom was accomplished towards the year 303.

MORAL REFLECTION .- "Three things are pleasing unto God and man," says the Sage,-"concord allong brethr-n, the love of parents, and the union of husband and wife."_(Eccles. xxv. 1. 2.) Saint Magdalen of Pazzi.

THE LOVE OF GOD .- St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi is, together with St. Paul and St. Theresa, one of the most perfect models of that holy fervour which the models of that holy fervour which the love of God inspires. From her most tender infancy she gave indications of these dispositions; at the age of nine she made herself the apostle of Divine love; at ten years of age she received, for the first time, that God made man whom she tender below the she on ettin

DUBLIN. The potato crop, both in Ireland and England, proved highly remunerative and successful, and has been saved with little or no loss. At present, potatoes are 31 per stone, and are of the best quality. At a recent meeting of the City of Dub-

into the witness box, when Captain Maxwell said the court had decided to in Grand Orange Lodge, the following resolution was adopted, viz:—"That we, the Orangemen of the city of Dublin, convey to our Ulster brethren, and the have O'Brien kept into custody until its rising.

convey to our Ulster brethren, and the Apprentice Boys of Derry, our sincere congratulations at the firm stand which they are taking in defence of law and order, and the integrity of the United Kingdom!" QUEEN'S COUNTY. A valuable coal seam was recently opened in the Queen's County. There was great rejoicing in the district, as the new cut will afford extensive employ-ment, and cheaper coal in the midland

CARLOW. On November 19, Mr. Herman Herring Cooper carried out the eviction of Anne Curran, near Leighlinbridge. Mr. Jame-son, Sub-Sheriff, and the usual myrmidons for executing the legal mandate, were present. The case of Anne Curran was peculiarly hard, as she had satisfied the local court of her right to satisfied the local court of her right to get the benefit of the Arrears Act. The landlord, however, determined that she should go, and taking advantage of an informality in the procedure, he sucinformality in the procedure, he suc-ceeded, on appeal, in depriving her of this benefit. Just as the bailiffs were this benefit. Just as the bailiffs were throwing out the widow's furniture and effects, the Carlow hounds came up in full cry, and the fox went to earth a sewer adjoining the evicted ground. The huntsmen riding on Mr. Cullen's land, that gentleman said he would not

allow them to hunt there, saying to the master, "Look at what is going on over there! How can we tolerate fox hunt ing while such work continues?" The master replied that he had nothing to do with it. Mr. Cullen took care to remind the master that it was done by one of his class. CORK. A notice has been issued by fourteen

farmers in the parish of Donoughmore, in the county Cork, that they will not in future allow any fox hunting or riding over their lands, and that any person found offending will be prosecuted. On the fifteenth anniversary of the of his, was walking peaceably along the road in the neighborhood of Dromore, county Tyrone, when, according to their statement, they were overtaken by a car on which four men named R. Smith, S. Manchester executions, the people of Bantry paid their accustomed tribute of respect to the Manchester Three. Mr. Bence Jones died, on Nov. 20th from the effects of injuries received while out shooting, when a gun acci-dentally slipped off his shoulder, the contents of both barrels coucentrating in his ankle, shattering the lower part of his leg. Mr. Jones leaves one brother to inherit the property, Mr. Reginald Jones, who is at college, being a mere Mr. Jones was about 25 years of youth.

age, and unmarried. The injustice and brutality by which Coercion rule in Ireland is invariably attended, find striking illustration in the case of Mr. Daniel O'Herlihy, of Cork. Mr. O'Herlihy, as our readers will ollect, was arrested for complicity in the dynamite conspiracy, was kept in prison on that charge for several months before he was brought to trial, and, when at last the case against him was sub mitted to a judge and jury, he was acquitted by direction of the bench. In

so tenderly loved; and when, on attain-ing her fifteenth year, her parents, who held a distinguished position at Florence, In other words, he was arrested and imwished her to marry, she announced to prisoned without any ground that could bear the test of judicial investigation. them that it was no longer time, as she had from the age of twelve belonged to Jesus Christ by an indissoluble vow. been in a flourishing state, was utterly n afterwards she entered the order of the Carmelites, on account of Holy Communion being more frequently allowed there, and thus affording her the occa-sion of being oftener in intimate union with Jesus Christ. Her fervour was subruined by his imprisonment, and, more over, he lost more than one profitable situation. One would imagine that the least the Government ought to do, by

LIMERICK.

Government in regard to the extra police orce recently stationed in the city, on

observation derogatory to the bench, and therefore, he is not guilty of con-tempt of court Besides, I am ready to swear he never made use of the expres sion. Mr. Michael Menton—And so will trio known as the World, the Flesh, and tions which are at once the strength If Catholics of more social standing can muster the courage to banish "round dances" from their entertainments, it will soon go out of favor among persons sion. Wr. Michael Menton—And so whit I. The sergeant was then sworn, and stated positively that Mr. O'Brien had called him a dog when he said he would bring him up for contempt of court. Mr. Menton, solicitor, was then about going of lesser social standing. It is, indeed, shameful, disgraceful, to give public approval to a practice, however fashion-able, emphatically disapproved of by the

Church.

PASTORAL LETTER.

Theophilus Andrew Melizan, O. M. I. Theophilus Andrew Melizan, O. M. 1., by the grace of God and the favour of the Holy See, Bishop of Adrana and Vicar Apostolic of Jafina. To all the faithful of our Vicariate health and benediction It is stated that the Clonbur tinker, who said he could tell all about the Mountmorris murder, has been leading the Government into mares' nests. On of the men that he swore against is dead, and the rest are believed to be in

MAYO.

worst passions of his intolerant adherents. by his firebrand oratory, two more breaks of ruffianism must be added.

Noy. 16th, a young man named Michael McLaughlin, in company with a friend

McKelvey, H. Fleming, T. O. Barr, were seated. The car party began hooting

off revolvers in the most wanton fashion

McLaughlin was shot in the arm, and

at them, fortunately without doing any

harm. Two [Orangemen have been arrested, one of whom was observed by

Mr. Pattison, Sub-Inspector of police, as he was firing his revolver.

A "YOUNG LADY" REMONSTRATES.

Freeman's Journal

America.

of our Vicariate health and benediction in the Lord Jesus! My dearly beloved brethren. The Almighty "wbo is just in all His ways and holy in all His Works" (Ps. 144. V. 17.) favored you for a period of 15 years, with a pastor who, by his many eminent qualities, his energy and zeal, was quite equal to the arduous task Pro-vidence had imposed upon him, for the great benefit of this Vicariate of Jaffna. The Church in Ceylon, as in all other parts of the world, had at first to strug-gle against fierce persecution; the seed FERMANAGH. FERMANAGH. The Orangemen of Ulster may rave as loudly as they wish, and the Castle may turn itself permanently into an Orange lodge, yet they cannot overcome the fact that national principles are the princi-ples of the great bulk of the people in the north. The Garrison demonstration on Nov. 15th, despite the proclamation of the Government and the noisy threats of the Orange rowdies, went far to supgle against fierce persecution; the seed of the truth was watered with the blood of martyrs, and when the seed thus fer-tilised had brought forth abundant fruit, the evil one sought to destroy the vineof the Government and the noisy threats of the Orange rowdies, went far to sup-port this contention. It was, taking everything into consideration, one of the finest demonstrations yet held in Ulster. Splendid contingents marched to Garri-son from four counties_from Donegal, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Sligo. Some of the processing merchad twenty vard by creating dissension and schism yard by creating dissension and schism among the children of God. It was at this perilous juncture that the samtly Bishop Semeria was sent to the rescue. You have not yet forgotten, how, when the storm of rebellion and discord was at of the processionists marched twenty and even thirty miles from their homes. Upwards of eight thousand people were present, and even this enormous numper could have been increased if the ocal leaders had thought it necessary. Mr. William O'Brien. M. P., and Mr. Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., and Mr. Small, M. P., kept their engagement to the people, and addressed an enthusias-tic meeting in the neighborhood of Gar-rison. At Garrison itself the member for Mallow compelled the Resident Mag-istrate to read the proclamation suppres-sing the meeting, and, indeed, in every way the demonstration was a great suc cess from a popular point of view. TYRONE. To the long list of Orange outrages which have been committed in Ulster since Sir Stafford Northcote roused the

of the sects strove to pervert the faith of Catholic children. Education was the bait held out to attract Catholics as well as heathens. Many parents allured by false appearances and smooth promises, and ambitious of securing Government employment for their children, were led into the fatal error of entrusting their little ones to the care of those whose sole object was to root out the faith from their hearts. This was the time chosen by Providence to send the man who would, by his vast learning and untiring energy, vinducate the rights of Catholics, raise their status, crush cationics, raise their status, crush heresy and cover the Vicariate with a net-work of Schools, which, in discipline, culture and efficiency, would yield the palm to no rival. Dr. Bonjean was the the two men on the footpath, and, not satisfied with this method of expressing their displeasure, they proceeded to fire hero who fought and won the great bat. tle of Denominational Education; and judging by the latest accounts published the limb will have to be amputated. The four men were arrested on the same you are now reaping the fruits of the victory. If you are now abundantly provided with institutions in which your children while receiving the best secular instruction are used to the first secular instruction, are grounded in the faith and practice of their Holy Religion, it is thanks to the untold sacrifices and the

The four men were arrested on the same evening, and they were charged with being the assailants of McLaughlin. After hearing the evidence the prisoners were committed for trial, bail being re-fused. Again, on Nov. 17th, while the members of the Strabane Catholic flute band were marching through the streets of the town, in celebration of Mr. McMa-hon's victory in Limerick, volleys of stones and revolver shots were discharged at them. fortunately without doing any long-protracted, unremitting labours of that eminent Prelate. that eminent Prelate. Though Bishop Bonjean devoted so much attention to education, he was not less watchful of the other religious inter-ests of the Vicariate. Through his fostering esta of the vicariate. Through his lostering care the number of Missionaries was nearly doubled, new Missions were established and the spiritual wants of even the most remote parts of his flock provided for. Still more, to prevent the recurrence of those evils which had reserve in former days for want of even. arisen, in former days, for want of evangelical labourers, and to insure the future prosperity of the Vicariate, he founded that nursery of priests, St.

bravery and sufferings of your former Leader. Charity has obliged Us to part with some of Our best Missionaries, whose departure fills Us with sorrow; but We know, and you know too, the devotion, zeal and courage of those who remain; and We are satisfied that though reduced in number they will be equal to the in-creased labour which devolves on them. We affirm then, the fullest confidence, that no Mission, no institution will in any way suffer by the withdrawal of those dear fellow-labourers. Moreover, God's help and blessing will be with Us; for, if it be true that he who gives to the needy lends to God, have We not every reason to hope that God will repay with usury what We have done for Our bro-thers of the Colombo Vicariate. So great indeed, is Our confidence, that, notwith-standing the anxiety we feel under the pressure of the heavy burden laid upon Our weak shoulders, We are full of hope as to the future of this Vicariate. Yes, We are sanguine of success; for We rely on the blessing of the Alustith.

and the glory of Our Vicariate. This, with God's help aud your hearty co-operation, We are determined to do Yet, beloved Brethren, we must not decine unscheme (the accurate with the

We are sanguine of success; for We rely on the blessing of the Almighty, whose will was so clearly manifested by the order of His Vicar, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII; We can rely on that band of zeal-ous Missionaries who are ready to fight and die with Us; and We can rely on yourselves as We can safely rely on your attachment to our holy Religion, your submission to the authority of theChurch,

and your devotion to your Pastor. During the last 15 years We have la-boured in this Jaffna Vicariate, We have had many opportunities, in the various Missions of the North, South, East and West, of making acquaintance with the greater part of you and of appreciating your kin your kind feelings towards Us. The for-mer ties of mutual affection will now be drawn much tighter by Our becoming the father of all, and We rejoice to think that We shall always find in you most

loving and dutiful children. As for Us, it is needless to tell you what are Our feelings towards you; they are known to all. Long before We had seen you or even set foot in Ceylon, We had learned to love you through the saintly Bishop Semeria, whose first bles-sing We received when but a boy twelve years of age. Then it was that we were taught to pray for you and to prepare for that holy vocation which brought Us among you. Thus it has come to pass that, though yet not advanced in age, the better part of Our life has been spent in praying and working for this dear Vi-cariate of Jaffna. Much as it would would have been Our heart-felt wish to go on with our apostolic work in a humbler rank, in the modest condition of a simrank, in the modest condition of a sim-ple Missionary, now that the will of (+) da has imposed upon Us the office of Chief Pastor and the care of all the souls of this Viceriate, We shall not shrink from the work, no matter how hard or from the work, no matter how hard or heavy it may seem and from this mo-ment We shall have no desire, no pre-occupation other than to perfectly dis-charge the duties of Our high calling, ready to sacrifice everything even lite itself for the welfare of those committed to Our neatoral keeping.

to Our pastoral keeping. May God in His mercy grant Us that heavenly aid We so much need to en-able Us to provide for all the wants of able Us to provide for all the wants of your souls; and may He grant you the grace to be one in mind and in heart with Us; so that the whole Vicariate of Jaffna may form but one united, happy family beloved and blessed of God.

Imploring the Divine Goodness to ac-cord Us this favour through the intercord Us this favour through the inter-cession of our Immaculate Mother, We most affectionately impart to you Our affectionately impart to you Our affectionately impart to you Our most affectionately impart to you Our

DEC. 22. 1883.

Philadelphia Standard. To our mind one of the most hopeful signs of the spread of Catholic/y in Eng-land and of the re-conversion to the Catholic faith of the people of that coun-try is the work that is being done among the working classes and poor of its large towns and cities. In and around Lon-don, in South Wales, Liverpool, Birming-ham and other places where the poor especially abound, the Catholic Clergy and Religious are indefatigably working this work are Irish Priests and Religious, supported and sustained in great degree, too, by Irish emigrants to England. In past times England was largely evangel-ized by Irish missionaries. It seems a like work shall be performed in modern and by Irish Catholics. deceive ourselves. The enemy crushed for a time may hide his head, but will for a time may hide his head, but will be sure to renew the struggle. Then will be the time for you, to stand to the front, and, by your generosity and cour-age, keep the positions won by the bravery and sufferings of your former Leader.

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

WAYNE Co., N. Y. THE SORT OF BLOOD from which the constituents of vigorous bone, brain and muscle are derived is not manufactured by a stomach which is bilious or weak. Uninterrupted, thorough digestion may be insured, the secretive activity of the liver restored, and the system efficiently liver restored, and the system enciency nourished by the aid of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-peptic Cure. It is the greatest blood purifier ever introduced into Canada. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st.

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

After Twenty Years.

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

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

Consumption Cured.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East india missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma-nent cure of Consumption, Bronchitls, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Acquated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using, sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Bad and Worthless

are never IMITATED OF COUNTERFEITED This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy IMITATED is of the highest value. As soon IMITATED is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medi-cine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostroms put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to be-lieve they were the same as Hop Bitters.

first Pastoral Blessing. Jaffna, the 20th of August, 1883. + TH. A. MELIZAN, O. M. I., Bishop of Adrana and Vicar Apostolic of Jaffna. N. B.—We are happy to inform Our Clergy and the faithful that, in terms of the Constitution Ex Sublimi of Pope Ben-edict XIV, We have this day appointed our beloved Father L. Mauroit, O. M. I., our Vicar General for the Jaffna Vicari-

THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

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its height, that holy Prelate, by his meel ness and truly apostolic spirit, calmed the troubled elements and restored har-mony and concord. Hardly had perce

med its sway in that little kingdon of Christ when the arch-enemy again sought to encompass, by the aid of a new ally, that ruin which he had attempted in vain by means of persecution and schism. Heresy taking advantage of the agitation which was just subsiding, man-aged to glide stealthily into the fold to be-guile the unwary. By means of schools in every nook and corner, the emissaries

ted to trials of t tations, which lasted four whole years; but with what happiness did she not re-gain her peace of soul, and how often she subsequently exclaimed, "Oh my be-loved, oh my Jesus! Thou who art love itself, can it be that Thou art not loved upon earth?" In these sentiments she breathed forth her spirit in 1607, at the MORAL REFLICTION_"If any one love not our Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema, yea, even anathema!"_(1 Cor.

xvi. 22.) Saint Philip Neri.

the ground that no necessity existed for PRAYNE.—Philip de Neri, born at Flor-ence in 1515, displayed at an early age a great aptitude for knowledge and piety. His profound humility prevented him from receiving holy orders until the age heir presence. At the meeting of the Murroe and of thirty-eight, because he accounted himself unworthy; but at length he was

Boher Branches of the Irish National League, on November 20, the Rev. James Ryan, C. C. presiding, the following Ryan, C. C. presiding, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to: ---Resolved, That we call on all the Branches of the Irish National League throughout Munster to use their influinduced by his confessor to be ordained under the plea that thereby he would ence to prevent by legal means public hunting until such time as National find means of becoming more useful to the salvation of his neighbor. Thence-forth, in fact, his zeal knew no bounds; Land meetings are no longer suppressed and that we respectfully suggest that immediate action be taken on the matbut his piety, which was the nourishing principle thereof, augmenting in proporter."

ortunate man.

TIPPERARY.

tion, he gave himself up with greater fervour than ever to prayer, passing whole days therein without either eating During the hearing of the ordinary or drinking, sometimes even for forty hours consecutively. He was accus-tomed to retire to a little oratory of the Church of St. Jeroma, in Rome, where a business of the Petty Sessions Court, at Roscrea, before Capt. Maxwell, Mr. W. H. T. L. Vaughan, Mr. Joseph Griffin, Mr. Meldon, R. M., and Colonel Millar, R. M., a case was called, in which Mrs. Mary O'Brien, secretary of the Roscrea branch of the late Land League, and an ex-suspect, was charged with a breach of the Licensing Act. Whilst the evicertain number of disciples came to pray with him and to confer upon ecclesiasti-cal matters. Such was the beginning of the Congregation of the Oratory, whereo he became the first rector-general, and which was destined to shine in the dence was being roceeded with, Ser-geant Molloy, who stood in close prox-imity to the witness-box, shoved back one of the parties in court, stating that Which was destined to simile in the Church with so much splendor of learn-ing and sanctity. He died in 1595, and was canonized in 1662 by Gregory XV. Morat REFLECTION.-Less wonder would be felt at the ardour of the saints he had observed him "nudging" witness then under examination court accordingly gave orders that a pas-sage be cleared, and, whilst this was being done, Sergeant Molloy, addressing **Mr**. O'Brien, said: "O'Brien, if you laugh the maximum court between the series of the seri for prayer, by bearing in mind that it is "the Spirit himself asketh for us, with unspeakable groanings."-(Rom. viii .26.)

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Graven-hurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vege-table Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has in deed as deschillen unwiking the at me any more I will bring you up for contempt of court." Almost immedi anything they have ever used." It has in deed a wonderfulinfluence inpurifying the blood and curing diseases of the Diges-blood and curing diseases of the Diges-tive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system. Sold by Hark-ness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st. (1) The curit is the curit in the curit is the curit is the set of the system. Sold by Hark-ness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st. (1) The curit is the curit is the curit is the curit is the set of the system. Sold by Hark-ness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st. (1) The curit is the curit is the curit is the system of the first of th

I, more-ofitable "I think" writes "A Young Lady" from do, by wrong lerliby, endorsed them, and I think only evil-unnary inded persons will find fault with baye them." The members of the Catholic Direct States and the insure the future prosperity of the Vicariate, he founded that nursery of priests, St. Martin's Seminary. Those and other similar works are the legacy which our beloved Father, Bishop Bonjean, has bequeathed to us after a sojourn of 27 years in Jaffina. I would seem that after so long and way of reparation for the cruel wrong thus inflicted by them on Mr. O'Herliby, would be to grant him some pecuniary compensation. But this they have refused to do, and so added to the list of Knights_the New York St. Agness Branch, the young lady means_"may be he unmerited cruelties of which they very estimable persons, and dance the round dances with the most honorable have been guilty in the case of this un ntentions. The Limerick Corporation have again refused payment of the sum claimed by

intentions." Eyen if their intentions be "honor-able," and "their purpose marriage," as Juliet has it in the play, there can be no excuse for round dancing, since it is for-bidden by the decrees of the Plenary Council of Baltimore and the recent Pro-vincial Council in New York. Common decener ought to have presented these decency ought to have prevented these "Catholic Knights" from announcing "Catholic Knights" from announcing a ball to be held in Advent, under the patronage of St. Agnes! They are de-termined, in spite of common decency, to go on with their dance, and doubtless they find some sympathizers who have bought tickets of admission to an assemblage which is a reproach and a disgrace to the Catholic name. "Probably they did not know that December 11th cam in Advent," writes another apologist. More probably they did not care. In-solence is often the offspring of ignorance and conceit.

We may remind the "Young Lady" of Massachusetts that "society" endorses, especially in her part of the world, some things that we do not like to put into print—especially in answer to a "Young Lady." Frequent divorce and frequent re-marriage are "endorsed" by "society" we may mention these without bringing a blush, we hope, to a fair apologist for the "round dances."

"Round dancing may or may not pro duce the evils attributed to it. Some confessors even may permit their peni-tents to indulge in it. Some young per-sons may not be injured by it. These the suppositions go for nothing. The Fath-ers of the Plenary Council of Baltimore and of the Provincial Council of New York have forbidden it. That is enough for us; it ought to be enough for all Cath-The olics. But our "Young Lady" up in Massachusetts, where all things are pure,

ately after the sergeant turned to the magistrates and complained that Mr. O'Brien had called him a dog. By order of the court Mr. O'Brien was then put implies that the Fathers composing the Councils of the Church were "evilminded." There is no question of "round dances.

sojourn of 27 years in Jaffna. It would seem that after so long and

so hard a struggle he had a right to take some rest and enjoy, in his advanced age, the sight of the happy results of his life of toil. But God, in His Wisdom, has decreed otherwise, and rest seems not to be his lot in this world. The work he ate.

has so ably accomplished here, he has now to begin again and on a far larger scale. The voice of the Supreme Pontif has called him away to new combats

combats far greater and more important than those he fought amongst us. At the call of His Holiness, our beloved Prelate thought no more of that rest he had so long coveted, but set out with fresh courage to fight till to the end, faithful to his motto: impendam et super-impendar. Let us hope and pray that his days may be lengthened till he sees his labours in Colombo, like those in

his labours in Colombo, like those in Jaffna crowned with success. Good reason have you to be sorry at his departure; great however, as is your grief at seeing him no longer in your midst, you must be consoled at the sight of what he has left you, and you cannot but feel proud that he is called to accomplish a work of vast import for the Church in Ceylon, from which even you will derive much benefit. Moreover will derive much benefit. Moreover you may rest assured that he will never for-get the Catholics of the Jaffna Vicariate, who are endeared to him by so many ties.

It was to Us a cause of deep joy to see how you appreciated what Dr. Bonjean has done for you, and to witness the eagerness with which you vied with each other to honor him and prove to him your undwing gratitude and effection your undying gratitude and affection. May the remembrance of the manifold blessings you have received at the hands of that most beloved Father be forever treasured up in your memories! May you never depart from the instructions he gave you! Your advectors he gave you! Your duty henceforth will be to keep to those regulations which he framed for the maintenance of Church discipline in this Vicariate. For Church discipline in this Vicariate. For Our own part, We mean to abide by them and Wenow declare that, from this day, We take over those regulations as Our own, and that Our will is to see them faithfully observed by all. We have nothing more at heart than to fol-low the path trodden by Our illustrious predecement and to faster these inciting

our Vicar General for the Jaffna Vicari-

Catholicity in Scotland.

Another proof of the rapid advance of religion in historic Midlothian is to be found in the erection of a neat little church in the thriving village of Peuicuick, Only three years ago, owing to the great increase of Catholics in the growing mission of Dalkeith, it was found necessary by the late Archbishop Strain to cut off Loanhead, and a few surround-

ing villages, and supply them with a special pastor for themselves. Among these villages (whose spiritual wants were attended to by the Rev. J. Hannan from Loanhead) was Penicuick. No doubt, the Catholics of that district found to their delight that, with this new

arrangement, they could much more easily attend to their religious duties than was previously possible. Yet, enough for their wants had not been done, and in December, 1882. His Grace had the satisfaction of again dividing the new mission, and settling a priest in the min-

ing village of Penicuick. This priest was the Rev. Thomas Boilson, and no other proof is necessary of earnest and zealous ork on his part, than the fact, that within twelve months he has been able to erect a church seated for 300 worship-ers. The building, whose site cost £300, is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is in the counc style of arcnitecture, and is surrounded by half an acre of ground, for which fenduty is paid. The congre-gation is composed of poor miners, but they are imbued with a strong spirit of they are imputed with a strong spirit of faith, and in the cause of religion earn-estly co-operate with the zeal of their pastor. And, it is most satisfactory to know that they live in the greatest har-mony with their Protestant brethren, while Father Boilson is held in deep respect by the upper class of other de respect by the upper class of other denominations. A more detailed account of the building itself, which is now near completion, will be given after the open-ing day.

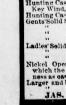
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His Outspoken Opinion. The very marked testimonials from Col-free Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and charac-protection of Warner's AAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and read-ing their testimony I was impelled to pur-chase some bottles of Warner SAFE Cure, and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swal-lowing three times in prescribed quantity, am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that it I found myself the victim of a scrious sidney trouble I shoud use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession - tands dazed and help-less in the presence of more than one kidney maldy, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen ardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to sufferit a humanity. No troubl every descri RA









DEC. 22, 1883.

Standard. of the most hopeful Catholicky in Eng-conversion to the people of that coun-s being done among und noor of its large and poor of its large Liverpool, Birming-es where the poor he Catholic Clergy defatigably working defatigably working And prominent in Triests and Religious, ned in great degree, nts to England. In was largely evangel-sionaries. It seems nee designs now that berformed in modern tholics.

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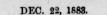
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o or COUNTERFEITED e of a family medicine, roof that the remedy ighest value. As soon d and proved by the Hop Bitters was the t valuable family medi-mitations sprung up and tices in which the press intry had expressed the in every way trying to alids to use their stuff o make money on the ands to use their stuff o make money on the same of H. H. Many oms put up in similar vith variously devised word "Hop" or "Hops" o induce people to be-same as Hop Bitters. remedies or cures, no style or name is. and



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ment, or if you are unable to buy now, write your reasons why. Remember, this divertise cannot be continued after the limited time has expired, as the AUTIM and WATCH MOATHS are fast approaching, when a self thousands at the regular price for Bioliday Frequents. Read the following brief description and let me hear from you anyway, whether you buy or not :--

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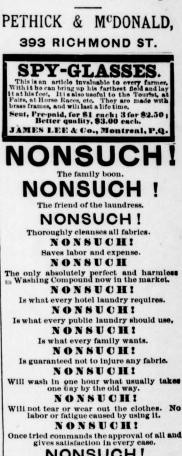
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hands of the Puritans. They hated the Irish, their religion and their music. They did all in their power to destroy both. But neither perished. Irish music gave

The following letter came too late for insertion last week:
On Sunday afternoon last, the festival of the Immaculate Conception, the members of the sodality had a reception in the church. The young ladies received were Misses Teresa Dunn, Susan O'Connor, Mary Gaffrey, Maggie Quinton and Minnie Fitzgerald. After the recitation of the office by the members, the litany was said; then the candidates were received with the usual impressive ceremony ; next the *Deum* resounded joyfully through the church. These acts being concluded the spiritual director, Rev. J. F. Lemnon, spoke at some length to the members beginning with the words of the angel: "Blessed art thou amongst women." He said there was never message sent from heaven to a human being which bore so for God's favor; and never did human being receive so much favor in the two state motors. When the angel went to Mary to announce: to her the angel went to Mary to announce: to her the angel went to Mary to announce: to her the angel went to Mary to announce: to her the angel went to Mary to announce: to her the angel went to Mary to announce: to her the angel went to Mary to announce: to her the angel went to Mary to announce: to her the angel went to Mary to announce: to her the angel went to Mary to announce: to her the angel went to Mary to announce: to her the angel went to Mary to announce: to her the angel went to Mary to announce to her the angel went to Mary to announce to her the angel went to Mary to announce to her the angel went to Mary to announce to her the angel went to Mary to announce to her the angel went to Mary to announce to her the angel went to Mary to announce to her the ange

much of God's favor; and never did human being receive so much favor in the eyes of God as His blessed mother. When the angel went to Mary to announce: to her the great mystery of the incarnation he found her in retirement and prayer, and it was by suffering and prayer and living apart from the world that Mary persevered in grace and blessedness. Though of the Royal H-ouse of David, Joseph was poor and earnel a livelihood by laboring at the carpenter's trade and the Blessed Virgin was constantly em-ployed in haborious duties or engaged in

the Blessed Virgin was constantly em-ployed in laborious duties or engaged in prayer. The life of Mary was dwelt upon at some length and so applied to the members of tho sodality as to be full of instruction. Though the members were obliged to live in the world and move among the people they could be always recollected in God. They should always keep their model before them and accept suffering in a spirit of thankfulness, and especially should they pray frequently and

suffering in a spirit of thankfulness, and especially should they pray frequently and fervently. Prayer, he said, is the remedy against all evils that attack the soul and threaten to rob it of the grace of God. must give a just criticism on the produc-tions of his fellow members. This feature, which has not yet been adopted by any similar society, is carried out at all meetings whether public or private.

threaten to rob it of the grace of God. We usually find that when we grow cold and wenting in ardour in spiritual things, it is because we neglect to pray. The discourse was very interesting, and the application of it directly and plainly made, being so simple and natural as to carry the listeners along with delight and hold their deep attention to the close. The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, and the afternoon's devotions THE C. M. B. A. AT THE DOMINION CAPITAL. ended by the choir singing "Mary, Queen of my Soul." There was a very large attendance of sodalists, and quite a num-

ber of non-members were present. Rev. Father Lennon has a very fine would be a meeting held in the bass, that there would be a meeting held in the basement of the church after vespers, for the pur-pose of hearing the objects and benefits of the C. M. B. A. fully explained, and of giving an opportunity to form a Branch, lithograph picture of the interior of St. Basil's, which shows the handsome finish to great advantage, and brings out all the beauty of the edifice with grand effect. if 12 or 15 members were ready to take the lead. In a few able remarks the No doubt many members of the congrega-tion will be anxious to get a copy, if it is Rev. Priest portrayed very forcibly the to be had, as all the parts are brought out temptations presented to Catholics to join secret societies, which could now be much more plainly than in the photograph taken some time since. Join secret societies, which could now be avoided by joining this one, he also spoke of the misery of widows and orphans left in destitute circumstances, which might be frequently avoided by a membership in this truly Catholic society which affords to the recipients of its benefits the handsome sum of \$2,000. He invited all classes to join it who Considerable progress has been made in the preparations for the Christmas Tree and the interest in it seems to make interest in it seems to grow In fact, it has become the gensteadily. In fact, it has bee me the gen-eral topic of conversation among the ladies of the church lately. They don't seem to mind the bad times a bit; are careless whether that red light in the western sky He invited all classes to join it, who could, and were between the ages of 21 and 50, the rich man that he may do is metoric dust on the tail of a comet, and even the crop prospect possesses no inter-est for them. If the enthusiasm holds out good to others, the poor man that he may make provision for his family. The man who feels that his family is already till the 26th it will amount to a panic. Mr. M. F. Doherty and Miss Minnie E. sufficiently provided for, could devote this benefit to charitable objects, such Waterhouse were married on the 29th of November, and spent a couple of weeks since in Chicago and the West. as orphan asylums and other foundations of charity. It now numbers 7000 mem-

bers, and was just the society that was needed among Catholics. He recom-mended it to the earnest consideration of his people, both married and single. At the meeting fully 200 persons were present and after listening to the ex-planations, 26 at once signed the Charter

Treasurer : Joseph Weber Marshal : Edward Coogan Guard : Joseph Klinkhammer Trustees: W. W. Andrews, J. S. McQuade and Thos. Purcell for two years, and E. Coogan and Lawrence Ellison for one year. Bepresentative to Grand Council : Peter Kinkhammer. OFFICERS of BEANCH NO. 7, SAENIA, FOR 1884. Spiritual Adviser : Rev. Joseph Bayard President : Rev. Joseph Bayard Ist Vice do : John Phelan 2nd Vice do : John Booney Marshal: Edward Dancher Guard : R. A. Baby Trustees: M. Lysaght, Jas. Cochlin, J. Phelan, H. O'Keilley. Representative to Grand Council : Rev. Jos. Bayard. OFFICERS of BEANCH NO. 5, BRANTFORD, FOR 1881. Spiritual Adviser : Rev. P. Lennon, P. P. President : Rev. J. F. Lennon 184 Vice do : W. Quinlivan 2nd Vice do : W. Guinlivan 2nd Vice do : W. Guinlivan 2nd Vice do : W. Guinlivan Assistant " : Jos. Feeney Freaster: A. Harrington Marshal : Join Daly Guard : Join Daly Guard : Join Daly Guard : Win Philipa Trustees for 2 years: J. Corson, A. O'Dono-van and W. Strenchan Baby Horneita

JER. C.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

The Special Deputy arrived at Ottawa on Saturday, December 1st, and at The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, and the afternoon's devotions ended by the choir singing "Mary, Queen form a Branch in St. Patrick's Parish. On Sunday the Rev. Father Whelan announced at both early and late Mass, that there

A grand holiday entertainment and bazaar in aid of the separate school here, will be given in the town hall on Wedens-

Representative to Grand Council : William Representative to Grand Council : William Sullivan. OFFICERS OF BRANCH NO. 10,ST. CATHERINES, Chancellor : WFOR 1884. President : John M. Batler 1st Vice do : Con. Neston Recording Secretary : P. H. Duffy, re-elected Asst. Rec. : W. J. Flynn, re-elected Finaneial : Dennis Bennet Firaneial : Dennis Bennet Firaneial : Dennis Bennet

elected Financial : Dennis Bennet Treasurer; Thos. Nihan, by acclamation Marshal; Jas. R. Barnett Guard; Wm. J. O'Reilly Trustees; Wm. Anderson, M. Daley, Geo. Garner, Peter J. Brennan, John Morrison. OFFICERS of BRANCH NO I, WINDSOR, FOR 1884. President; M. J. Manning 1st Vice do; Maurice Hickey Recording Secretary; J. M. Meloche Assistant Secretary; J. M. Meloche Assistant Secretary; J. M. Meloche Assistant Secretary; J. M. Meloche Marshai; D. Cronin

Treasurer; J. H. Connelly Financial Secretars; W. J. McKee Marshai; D. Cronin Guard; J. B. Laframboise Trustees for 2 years; T. A. Bourke and D. B. Odette

Representative to Grand Council; Joseph White

Alternate; M. J. Manning. OFFICERS OF BRANCH NO. 16, PRESCOTT, FOR

Alternate; M. J. Manning. FFICERS OF BRANCH No. 16, PRESCOTT, FOR 1884. Spiritual Adviser; Rev. Father Masterson President; Patrick C. Murdock 1st Vice do; Miles O'Riley 2nd Vice do; Miles O'Riley Recording Secretary; John Gibson Assistant ; Lawrence J. Red-

Financial " ; Thomas A. Gorman Treasurer; James P. Halpin Marshal; John Horan Guard; James McCartin Representative to Grand Council; Dr. W. P. Buckley.

Father Lambert's Notes on Ingersoll.

We have just received a supply of this popular work. Price 25 cts. Free by mail. Address, CATHOLIC RECORD, LON-

LOCAL NOTICES. STAINED GLASS WORKS. Physicians & Invalids Stained Glass for Churches, Can try the SPIROMETER and consult the Surgeons of the celebrated International Throat and Lung Institute FREE, by calling at the Teeumseh Hotel, London, Dec. 6, 7,

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

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON. Wheat-Spring, 16) to 180; Deihl, 4 100 lbs. 169 to 175; Treadwell, 170 to 175; Clawson, 150 to 175; Treadwell, 170 to 175; Clawson, 150 to 175; Red, 155 to 180. Oats, 102 to 113; Corn, 130 to 140. Barley, 105 to 115. Peas, 125 to 135. Rye, 105 to 110. Beans, per-bush, 150 to 210. Flour-Pastry, per cwt, 300 to 323; Family, 275 to 300. Oatmeal Fine, 2 50 to 270; Granulated, 260 to 275. Corn-meal, 200 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 18 00 to 22 00. Bran, 14 00 to 16 00. Hay, 800 to 100 0. Straw, per load, 200 to 3 00. Butter-pound rolls, 20 to 226; crock, 18 to 20c; tubs, 14 to 18c. Eggs, retail, 26 to 28c. Cheese, 1b. 11; to 12jc. Land, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 30 to 40c. Turkeys, 75 to 200. Chickens, per pair, 40 to 606. Ducks, per pair, 50 to 600. Beef, per cwt, 400 to 6 00. Mut-ton, per lb, 5 to 7c. Lamb, per lb, 5 to 7c. Hops, per lob 30 to 50c. Wood, per cord, 60 to 650. MONTREAL LONDON.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL
 FLOUR-Receipts 1,505 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$55 to \$55; extra \$5 40 to \$5 45; superine, \$4 75 to \$4 85; spring extra \$5 16 to \$5 25; superine, \$4 75 to \$4 80; strong bakers, \$5 40 to \$5 65; fine \$3 85; ollards, \$3 50 to \$3 60; Ontario bags, \$2 50 to \$2 60; city bags, \$3 00 to \$305. GRAIN-Wheat, No. 2 white winter, \$1 18 to 119; Can. red winter, 12 to 125; No. 2 spring, 115 to 117. Corn, 70 to 70c. Peas, \$9 to 90c. Oats, 35 to 36c. Rye, 90 to 60c. Barley, 55 to 75c. PROVISIONS-Butter, cresmery, 25 to 26c; Eastern Town-ships, 20 to 22c; B. 4 M. 20 to 21c; Western, 15 to 18c. Cheese 11 to 12c. Pork, 16 75 to \$17 25. Lard, 11 to 12c. Bacon, 13 to 15c; hams, 13 to 15c. TORONTO.

TORONTO.

TORONTO. Toronto, Dec. 17.–Wheat-Fall, No. 2, 111 to 111; No. 3, 107 to 107; spring, No. 1, 116 to 116; No. 2, 114 to 114; No. 3, 108 to 119. Barley, No. 1, 71 to 72c; No. 2, 66 to 67c; No. 3, extra, 62 to 63c; No. 3, 52 to 55c. Peas, No. 1, 76 to 76c Ko. 2, 71 to 74. Oats, No. 1, 34 to 35c; No. 2, 37c. Cora, 60 to 60c. Wool, 60 to 60c. Fiour, Superior, 500 to 515; extra, 485 to 485. Bran, 1200 to 1200. Batter, 12 to 19c. Hors, street, 57 to 7 00. Batter, (street, 66 to 60c. Rye, street, 60 to 60c. Wheat, street, spring, 165 to 11; fall, 101 to 103. Oatmeal, 500 to 000. Cornmeal, 375 to 390. OTTAWA.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA. Correct report made every week for " The Catholic Record." Spring wheat, \$110 to 125 bush.; Oats, 40e to 42c bsh; Peas, 70c to 00c bsh; Beans L25 to 00 bsh; Rye, 00c to 55c bsh; Turnips, 50 to 60c bsh; Carots, 30 to 40c bsh; Parsnips, 50 to 60c bsh; Beets, 50 to 00c bsh; Cabbage, per doz., 30 to 50c; Onions, per peek, 20 to 25c; Potatoes, per bag, 55 to 55c. Dressed hoge, per 100 lts., 675 to 7 0c; Beet, per 100 lbs., 375 to 600. Bui-ter, pails per lb., 19 to 21c; firkins, 18 to 19c; fresh per doz., 22 to 25c. Hama, 12 to 16c. Eggs, fresh per doz., 22 to 25c. Hama, 12 to 16c. Eggs, fresh per doz., 22 to 24c. Childkens, per pair, 50 to 500; Straw, per ton, 5 to 00. Lard, per lb, 11 to 14c. Apples, per bbl. 250 to 350. Sheep, 35 to 50 u each. Lambs, 250 to 275 each.

TEACHER WANTED For S. S. No. 3 Biddulph for the ensuin year, a Male or Female Teacher, holdin, 2nd or 3rd class Certificate. Apply statin salary and testimonials to the Trustees o said S. S., Lacan Post Office, Out. 271-27

TEACHER WANTED Holding a Second or Third class certificate for the Roman Catholic Separate School ou Wallaceburg. Services to begin the first of January, 1884. Must come well recommended.

A personal application preferred. Addres Tilos. ForHAN, Sec'y. Board of Truster Wallaceburg. 259-tf

WANTED.

A fe cale teacher holding a first or second class certificate to take charge of Separate chool and Organ in church. Salary liberal, For further particulars apply to Trustees R. C. School, Offa. TEACHER WANTED. A Female Teacher wanted, holding a Second or Third class certificate for the year 1884, for the R. C. S. S., No. 5, Raleigh. Please state salary and experience in teach-ing. Applications will be received until 25th of December, 1883. Address L. WADDICK, Chatham, Ont. 288-4w

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

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FOR 1884.

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DEC. 22, 1883.

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COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS As to Parity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

BULK (Powder sold loose)..... RUMFORD'S, when not fresh ...

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. Love, Ph.D."

sphates, or other injurious substances. "It it a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure," "H. A. Morr, Ph.D."

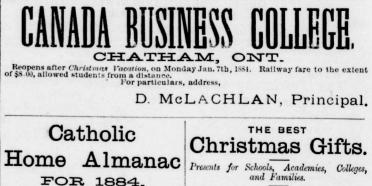
"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious sub-stance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology." "I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are joure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, and at State Fairs throughout the country. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and uni-versal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.-The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A one pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedier only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking

Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advan-tage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any a'r minded person of these facts.

³ While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indica-ting that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength. **are** to be avoided as dangerous.



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

75 cts.

O, to have dwelt i When the star o To have sheltered On that blessed To have kissed th Of the Mother t And, with reveren To have tended

Hush ! such a glo But that care m For are there not For the sake of Are there no wan To thy heart an And are there n hearts hearts You can comfor

O to have knelt a And to have let To have listene taught On Mountain, a While the rich a not, To have meekl. Hush ! for the w You can serve a Time cannot sile And though age His gentle accent Speak to your s

VOL. 6.

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BY ADEL

O to have solaced Whom the righ To have tenderl

And have tenderi hair, And have dried Hush ! there are And penitent to While Magdalen From her home

O to have follow Of those faithfu And grace beyon The Cross for o To have shared i To have wept a To have lived as then In her loving c

Hush ! and with Mary's great at And learn, for th Thy cross, like The sorrows that With those wh And Mary will c Nor leave thy s

0 to have seen w And, though v To have kenown, The Lord of Li Hush i for He kenown, Manda grace ca Whith the scol know,— The Presence o Jesus is with His For His word c Go where His lo And worship, a

-----MR. DELO

From "Gently, ger Heavens! how think it were bottle! I will is bottled gold, ber, as my frien would say. I Desfourneaux i detect the leas wine-There, th to impress the Don't let Virgi were any comi her to wrap it to keep it fro chicken should her remember I going to say Don't forget t ous on that p Corselet's for t any more of th ginia buys at th half made of ch "Sir, do you "You laugh don't know wh And what can when certain pieces of black their show piec After this in lorme broke the and went to en "Poor dear n Lenoir, her e compassionatel make it appear his favorite ho cannot be repl To have had ha and to have s loper ! May t There was which interrup loquy. It pr servant, who master had ha gout, and coul "Poor fello "Give him my send him the l through the ev in knowing t "Oh, my ma Anatole is di has promised t "Behold the testably prove a slight tone o He continu soon came a se atest arrival

Mr. Giraud's

was the postm postmarked Pa

day, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 19, 20 & J. C. Enright, and other leading mem-21st. The programme consists of vocal bers of the parish. Mr. Enright was and instrumental music, readings, th laughable farce of "that Rascal Pat," the being on the bills for the opening night. The Christulas tree will be decorated with many useful and ornamental articles for sale, a number of valuable articles to be drawn for on the closing evening. An interesting feature of the occasion will be a friendly contest for a gold-headed cane between R. T. Wilson and J. Bertram, friendly Esqs. As the management of the bazaar is under the special care of Rev. Father Feeney, we feel satisfied that no pains will be spared to render it one of the most successful entertainments that ever took place in Dundas. We hope there will be a large turn out. REX.

O'Donnell Hung.

London for the killing of Carey, the in-

FROM DUNDAS.

former.

On the 17th O'Donnell was executed in

MONTREAL NOTES.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY LITERARY

ACADEMY. The sixth monthly public conference of the Literary Academy of this flourishing society was held on Thursday evening, Dec. 6th. As it is well known that one o the chief rules of the Academy is punctu-ality, the hall was filled before eight o'clock, the hour for opening the meeting. The chair was taken at 8.05 and the pro-The chair was taken at 8.05 and the pro-ceedings were epened by the President, Mr. J. McCann, in his usual pleasing style. A declamation "The Angelus" by Mr. P. Harding was well received. Mr. J. J. Kane read an essay on the "Economy of Time" which shewed that that gentleman clearly understood his subject and was well able to demonstrate the necessity of making good use of the time which is circa making good use of the time which is given to us. He brought forward facts to show what could be done in the spare time which in most instances is lost. Mr. J. C. McEnroe rendered a humorous sketch in an admirable manner. In the musical portion of the programme Messrs, Horan, J. J. Rowan and M. Rowan reflected in-finite credit upon themselves. The feature of the evening was an address by Rev. M. Callaghan on IRISH MUSIC IN THE 17TH CENTURY. He spoke of the influence of music on the Irish heart, of the esteem in which the bards were held by the nobles of Ireland. bards were held by the nobles of ireland. The minstrel was no stranger under their roof, but was a most welcome and honor-ed guest. They encouraged the musical art by every possible means. Sinister times supervened. Only a few of the hereditary patrons of music remained and they could do but little to advance

the art to which they were so attached. Irish music suffered considerably at the

bers of the parish. Mr. Enright was chosen the Secretary pro. tem. For Thursday evening, Dec 6th, a meeting of the French Canadians was called, at which similar success was pre-

dicted for the French speaking Catholics of the city. On the 5th inst. Grand President Doyle or-ganized Branch No. 27, Petrolia, Ont. The following is the list of its first officers : President : P. H. McCall Ist Vice do: William Hapifan 2nd " " : Arthur Kavanagh Treasurer : John J. Nelson Recording Secretary : William White Assistant " : Thomas Hartigan Financial " : John McCarty Marshai : Thomas J. Nelson Guard : James Hartigan Trustees : names not yet received Chancellor pro. tem.: William A. Joy Representative to Grand Council : P. H. McCall. Mr. McCall says : "Grand President Doyle deserves credit for the able manner in which he conducted the officers. OrFICERS OF BRANCH NO. 4. LONDON, FOR 1884. Spiritual Adviser : Rev. M. J. Tiernan President : Alex. Wilson Ist Vice do: T. J. O'Meara 2nd " : Chas Bricklin Treasurer : John Denany Recording Secretary : Christopher Hevey Assistant " : P. O'Dwyer Marshal : Thomas Morkin Tustees : for to oyears, John Gilligan and Andrew Munroe. " for one year : M. O'Meara, M. 1 Hartman and Philip Cook. Representative to Grand Council : John J. Hartman and Philip Cook. dicted for the French speaking Catholics of the city.

Hartman and Philip Cook. Representative to Grand Council : John J. Blake. oFFICERS OF BRANCH 21. ST. CLEMENTS, FOR 1884: Spiritual Adviser: Rev. J. J. Gehl President : Jos. L. Buchie lst Vice President: J. E. Rowman ind " Samuel Forwell Recording Secretary : J. L. Kroetsch Treasurer : John Dietrich Marshal : Jas. Afholder Guard : Jonas Becker Trustees : John K. Meyer, Peter Goeyer-biehl, M. Weber. Rev. John J. Gehl was appointed Represen-tative to Grand Council. OFFICERS OF BRANCH NO. S. CHATHAM, FOR 1884: Spiritual Adviser : Rev. Father William Chancellor and Representative to Grand Council : S. A. Hefferman President : M. Meerdon Ist Vice President : W. M. McRener 2nd Vice President : W. M. McRener 2nd Vice President : W. M. McRener Asst. Recording Secretary : J. J. Huger Asst. Recording Secretary : J. J. Huger Financial Secretary : J. U. Thibodeau Marshal: John Brady Guard : John Schan

OFFICERS OF BRANCH NO. 23, SEAFORTH, FOR

Biritual Adviser: Rev. P. J. Shea President: Peter Kinzkhammer Ist Vice do: J. B. Weber 2nd Vice do: Peter Kennedy Recording Secretary : John McCuade Assistant ": Ferdinand Burgard Financial : James Nevills

at the Tecumsch Hotel, London, Dec. 6, 7, S. This instrument, the wonderful inven-tion of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, Ex-Aide Surgeon of the French, which conveys the medicinal properties of medicines directly to the seat of disease is the only thing that will cure permanently diseases of the air passages, viz.: CATABER, CATABERTAL DEAF-NESS RECOURTS ACTION CONTRACTOR passages, viz.: CATARER, CATARER, CATARENAL DEAF-NESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMP-TION in its first stages. Crowds are visiting them in every town and thousands of poor sufferers are being cured every year by these celebrated physicians who have offices in LONDON, ENG., MONTREAL, P.Q., TORONTO, ONT., WINNIFEG, MAN., DETROIT, MICH., and BOSTON, MASS. If impossible to call personally, write for list of questions and copy of International News published and copy of International News

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