

Square Pianoforte, and Music.

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

NO. 271

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.

The sceptre shall not be taken away from Judaea 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.

That the expectation of a coming Redeemer was universal during the ages prior to his advent we learn from sacred and profane history.

But lest the remembrance of this promise should be swept away God raised up a people to preserve it. The Jewish people were entrusted with this sublime mission.

Abraham, Jacob, Moses, David, Isaiah, following each other, re-echoed the promise and laid as it were their fingers on the precise spot at which he was to bless the world with his presence.

But not amongst the Jews only, but even among pagan nations, did God preserve the recollection of the primal promise.

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 pang of its sickness, that it should realize its misery and grasp with greater avidity the heavenly succor held out to it.

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.

was Catholic unity that was being prepared in the unity of the Roman world. Thrones were razed and shattered into fragments, Rome was helped on by Providence to bring the nations within its pale, to govern them by the same code of laws and instruct them in the same language, the Latin, because the "Desired of Nations" was to be the Saviour of the entire world, his religion was to be universal, and hence it was necessary that mankind should return to its primitive unity.

THE EXPECTATION OF NATIONS.—The Right Rev. Bishop Walsh preached a splendid sermon of nearly an hour's duration last night at St. Peter's. The subject was "The Expectation of Nations," taking as a foundation Nebuchadnezzar's dream and the interpretation of Daniel.

"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 subject and completely enchaind the attention of his hearers by his eloquent and impressive discourse.

PASTORAL LETTER OF RIGHT. REV. JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, S. T. D., BISHOP OF KINGSTON, To the Clergy of His Diocese, ON THE CHURCH, THE BIBLE AND THE POPE.

James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D., BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF KINGSTON.—TO THE REV. CLERGY OF HIS DIOCESE.

CONTINUED.

NECESSITY OF INSTRUCTING THE FAITHFUL ON THE FOREGOING SUBJECTS.

If, dear Rev. Fathers, we have worried 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 appreciate the importance and, in no small degree, the necessity also, of instructing Our flock, through you, on these fundamental doctrines, which are the very essence of our Holy Church's divine constitution.

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for your congregations, as you may deem conducive to instruction and edification; 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.

We have received to-day a printed Circular from His Eminence, the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, informing Us that Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., has published an Encyclical Letter, exhorting the Catholic world to gather around the altars of Jesus Christ and the shrines of His Virgin Mother during the coming month of October, to make supplication to God through the all-powerful Rosary, which has been instrumental in saving the Church so frequently from dire calamities heretofore.

As you are already aware, it is Our intention to proceed immediately after Our Diocesan Synod to Rome in fulfillment of Our obligation to visit the *Limina Apostolorum*, and present to the Chief Pastor of the Fold of Christ a report upon the condition of religion in the Diocese of Kingston. We shall devoutly pay to the Vicar of Our Lord the homage of our loyalty, reverence and affection.

Since the Chief of Christendom has been sacrilegiously despoiled of the estates piously called the Patrimony of St. Peter, and by means of the Press and multifarious social intercourse, are diffused through the very atmosphere we breathe. The Kingdom of Christ is not known as a Kingdom—an universal, indestructible, sovereignly independent and indefeasible Kingdom—amongst the mass of the people: the "faith once delivered to the Saints" is defiantly rejected, and human opinions, framed according to the vagaries of modern fancy in the interpretation of 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 lustily called out in our streets, as if His human presence were ubiquitous on the earth, or the sound of His 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.

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.

influence upon the people and draw down upon you and your labours the blessing of God. We shall have great pleasure in presenting your gift in separate and special form to Our Holy Father, and acquainting him with your exemplary Sacerdotal 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 Our 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 duty of children, to contribute, each our share, towards his sustenance, as the Guardian of the Christian Family, in honourable independence. 2nd. He is our King, the Spiritual Monarch of Christendom; accordingly we owe him tribute by the law of Nature and the precept of Christ. 3rd. He is the Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth; therefore we owe him the same law of God (1 Cor. ch. 7 v.) and the same Precept of the Church, that provide for the local pastor in his parish and the bishop in his diocese, are therefore obligatory upon every parish and every diocese for the congruous support of the Pastor who feeds, rules and governs "the lambs and the sheep" in every section of the Fold. 5th. He is the infallible preacher of the "one faith" whereby we are individually saved and the Church is preserved in unity: to him accordingly the Apostolic rule applies, "So also the Lord ordained that they who preach the Gospel, should live by the Gospel." 1 Cor. 9. ch. 14 v. 6th. He is our Head, and we are members under him in the mystic body: whence we shall not live independently of him, nor be his equals; his sustenance shall be shared with him for all that concerns the integrity and healthy action of our corporate organism.

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Robert and 225 on Sixth. The general plan is that of a hollow square, or rather a hollow rectangle, having an open court in the center, which will be 50x130 feet of hollow light and air to the interior apartment. The sixth entrance will be on Robert street, midway the frontage that thoroughfare. The ladies' entrance will be on Sixth street, protected by a carriage porch extending over the sidewalk. The main or Robert street entrance will be eleven feet in clear width of opening and will lead to a hallway of twenty feet in width, and through this hallway to a general business office seventy-five feet in length to fifty feet in width, on the ground or first story of the building, and about twenty-five feet in clear height. This main central apartment will also be lighted directly from an inner court about fifty feet by forty feet, open all the way up to the top of the building with an immense central dome-light or ceiling light open to the main or Robert street, which will be lighted by the central court of the building. Opening on the main office will be found the customary 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 visitors from the hotel from either entrance will be within view of the clerk's department, 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 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 central 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 found a passenger elevator, each elevator being inclosed in a brick shaft, and provided with the Ellithorpe safety air cushion, and every modern appliance for the comfort and safety of the guests.

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston. Given by order of His Lordship, THOMAS KELLY, Secretary.

ST. PAUL'S GREAT HOTEL.

Recently sketches of the main elevations of the great hotel now being built by Mr. Dennis Ryan in this city—and which is to give to St. Paul one of the largest, costliest and most complete caravansaries in the country—have been displayed for public inspection in various prominent show windows. This inspection has been general on the part of our citizens, and has excited a deep interest in the city as a whole, because of the considerable degree of importance to the future reputation of St. Paul as a "first-class hotel town." The inspection by citizens has been, as a rule, satisfactory to themselves, and, therefore, complimentary to the efforts of Mr. Ryan and his architect, Mr. Ryan. To further the understanding of the designs thus far submitted to the public, the Pioneer Press herewith presents a view of the proposed edifice, and a brief description, supplementary to those already published, of the leading features of plan and architecture.

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE. In this connection, a few words relative to the origin of the effort, which is now culminating in a million-dollar edifice will be of interest. The past two years have demonstrated beyond question that St. Paul lacked hotel accommodations, notwithstanding its hundred and more small hotels and boarding houses and four or five really creditable and somewhat pretentious hotels.

It will here be in order to remark that while a description of this building, heretofore compiled from the notes of an 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 seven-story plan. The upper stories, or from the third to the seventh inclusive, are to be arranged in sleeping rooms on suite and single, around a grand central corridor, about ten feet wide, which will divide exactly the solid part or building proper of the rectangle, and be lighted from both the central court above mentioned, and the street fronts. A conspicuous feature of these floors will be the variety in the dimensions of the rooms, small and large, adapted to the varying needs of a business community, with both rooms attached, and without, as may be required, but all commodious of their kind, thoroughly lighted and of the most simple arrangement; it being the architect's aim to produce a plan of such internal simplicity of idea that no one entering the St. Paul hotel can be for an instant lost to the means of ingress and egress. Stores of about fifty feet in depth and twenty feet in width occupy the portions of the street fronts not devoted to the main entrance, and a lobby, or rather reception hall of ample dimensions, overlooks on the second story, the main occupancy office. As to the construction and cost, enough has heretofore been said. It may be added that the building will be fire-proof in every particular, and that no measure of safety to the guests will be omitted by those in charge of the enterprise. The style of architecture is modern Gothic, or an adaptation of the highest type of mediæval architecture to modern requirements, affording great scope for play of fancy in arrangement and study of detail.

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

...after service, a... attended meeting... of St. Anne's, Spicer... in the Temperance Hall... The object of the... raise additional funds... attached to the mission... by Mr. Justin... for the county of Long... those on the platform... Rev. S. Chaurain, Super... the Rev. Father Police... army, and other mem...

A Green Leaf for Ireland.

By Eleanor C. Donnelly.

"I ask no more... Than this, to add one green leaf to the hays... Of learning and of song in country wide... 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 tongue... They print them, and publish them, year... after year.

In the Old World as well as the Young... "Such an ado about Land-leagues and... laws!"

"A truce to your Soggarth and Bireland!"... "We're tired of hearing the wrongs and the... wrongs."

Of those ignorant Irish in Ireland!

We might question the truth of one elegant... phrase... The wisest of them do not find... But gilded the fact, that in these cultured... days.

"The ignorant Irish" shout!... Pray tell us, learn'd friends, who first planted... the root...

Of the ill in bog-land and mire-land?... Who sowed the black seed, and who reap'd... the black fruit?

Of an ignorance foreign to Ireland?

Who banished the priest lest his flock should... be fed?

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?... And hunted the school and the schoolmaster... brave?

Oh! the hills and the hedges of brier-land?... O England! who first made the scholar a... slave?

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... Saints...

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... find...

"Those ignorant Irish" in Ireland!

There were colleges rear'd by her blue laugh... ing lougans...

Academies smelt from her genius... The cells of the masters were thrown on her... rocks...

And her friars kept class in the fens;... There were sagos to furnish the wisdom of... earth...

There were bardic to give music from Lyre-... land...

Oh! pure was the Faith that to Science gave... birth...

In those fair, fragrant days of old Ireland!...

God be praised! (tho' oppress'd) those tradi-... tions of gold...

Still live in our brave Irish nation!... Tho' robb'd of Earth's riches, 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 Cul-... 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 in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, wherein the apostolic zeal of Bishop Sweeney of St. John, Bishop Rogers of Chatham, and Bishop MacIntyre of Charlottetown, shone so brightly, reflecting lustre on the Church in the Maritime Provinces, is so 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, since the Bishops of our distant Pacific Province, British Columbia, in a petition which we gave our readers in full, demanded with respectful instance of the legislature of that Province the acknowledgment of Catholic 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. Boniface. 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 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.

There, in effect, say the Fathers of the Fourth Council, in their Pastoral Letter, under pretext of respecting different religious creeds, all diffusion of 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:

1. 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 sedulously prepared, by breathing a Catholic atmosphere, by living amidst Catholic teachers and companions, and by an exclusively Catholic training, for encountering the perils of the world into which they will eventually be thrown.
2. 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 teachings 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 expose their children's souls to the blighting influence of an alien creed or a secularist system.
3. Fourthly, let those who are so unhappy as to be sending their children at the present moment to public schools withdraw them as soon as possible.
4. Fifthly, let the clergy make such instructions as these the frequent subject of their sermons and their private exhortations, and let them not weary till godless and non-Catholic schools have been closed of Catholic children, and until all the Catholic children in the district are receiving a sound Catholic education.
5. Sixthly, let bishops, priests and people do all that lies in them, if necessary at personal sacrifice, to render their present schools as efficient in every way as possible 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.
6. Seventhly and lastly, whilst strengthening what they have, let Catholics unite as one man, and insist, by means of legitimate and persevering and earnest pressure in the right direction, upon their equal rights with their fellow-taxpayers."

In Ireland a noble struggle has been for nearly a century maintained by the bishops of that Catholic country in the interests of the faith of their people, jeopardized by irreligious education. As early as January, 1825, the bishops of Ireland unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. Having considered attentively a plan of national education which has been submitted to us—Resolved, that the admission of Protestants and Roman Catholics into the same schools, for the purpose of literary instruction, may under existing circumstances, be allowed, provided sufficient care be taken to protect the religion of the Roman Catholic children, and to furnish them with adequate means of religious instruction.
2. That, in order to secure sufficient protection to the religion of Roman Catholic 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 employed; and that such master and assistant be appointed upon the recommendation, or with the express approval, of the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese in which they are to be employed; and further, that they, or either of them, be removed upon the representation of such bishop. The same rule to be observed for the appointment or dismissal of mistresses and assistant in 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 professing a different faith; and that we conceive most desirable that a male and female model school shall be established in each province in Ireland, to be supported 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 principle of protecting the religion of Roman Catholic children, the books intended for their particular instruction in religion shall be selected or approved by the Roman Catholic prelates; and that no book or 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

the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese in which such schools are established.

"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 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 bounty.

"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 concurrence and support from any system of education which will not fully accord with the principles expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

From that time till the present the battle has been kept up against tremendous odds, with many practical good results achieved in the interests of the Catholic population of Ireland.

In a joint pastoral issued, if we mistake not, in 1871, the bishops of Ireland formulated on behalf of their people the following demands:

1. For all schools which are exclusively Catholic, the removal of all restrictions upon religious instruction, so that the fullest 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.
2. That the public money should never be used in the work of proselytism.
3. 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 proselytism.
4. That the existing Model Schools should be abolished.
5. That Catholic Training Schools, male and female, should be established, in which teachers would be educated, morally and religiously, as well as intellectually, 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 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 Commission, in which the Catholics of Ireland would have full confidence; that the Commission thus appointed should be merely for financial purposes, and should hold the endowments in question for the benefit of the whole nation, of all the Intermediate Schools in Ireland without religious distinction, and for the general advancement of middle class Education; that the national fund, thus held, should be devoted to the encouragement of Intermediate Education by means of Exhibitions open to the competition of all youth under a certain age, and to payment by results to every Institution established for middle-class education, the examinations being conducted in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of partiality or of interference with the religious principles of any competitor or of any school.

"4. That in higher education [we repeat the words of the resolutions adopted by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland 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."

"5. That 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, demand for yourselves, the legal right and, as far as it is afforded to others, aid from the state, to discharge your duty of educating your children in accordance with the dictates of your conscience, and the teaching of the Catholic Church, of which you are members."

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 vigorous ground for the protection of their people from the ravages of godless education. Nowhere, except perhaps in Italy and France, is the danger to faith and morals greater, through irreligious education, than in the American republic. Wherefore at their last Provincial Council the Fathers of New York raised their voices in clearest tones on the subject:

The next subject to which we direct your attention is Christian education. As the end of marriage is the preservation and extension of the human race, so the end of Christian marriage is to raise up 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 does not grow spontaneously in the soul. They are the result of careful and constant culture; and this must begin in the early dawn of childhood. It is a proverb: "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 grow.

This is your glory, Christian parents. To you is confided the wonderful privilege 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 them, the same care at least of your children that a skillful gardener would take of delicate flowers, which he knows are much prized by his master. Give them a healthy atmosphere in your homes. They cannot live in foul or vitiated air—the air of immorality and vice, the air of willful ignorance of their duties. You would not willingly allow them to remain where fever is raging, where a plague or cholera is moving down its victims. Why then, expose them to the still fouler, still more deadly atmosphere of intemperance, or hatred, or anger, or lust? Make your homes cheerful, as true Christian homes ever are, by the sunshine of gentleness and love. Make them holy by the 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 be judged 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 neglect, their blood will be upon your head. You shall answer for them with your own souls.

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 you by your pastors. 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 no Catholic 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 of sending your children to godless schools. See how infidelity and impurity are stalking over the land. See how contempt 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 country. Thoughtful men, of every religious denomination, are beginning to realize this danger, and many voices are now heard throughout the land deploring the evils which this want of religious instruction in the training of children is already bringing upon us. Schools without religion 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 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 people 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 establishing such schools. Build them where they do not exist. Support them generously where they are already established; 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 these schools the efforts of infidelity will be rendered abortive; by them will religion be fortified; by them will your pastors be able to repeat the touching words of the Divine Master: "Father, whose whom thou gavest to me I kept, and not one of them is lost."

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 take this declaration to heart. Let them lose no opportunity to promote

Catholic interests, by promoting Catholic education, by insisting at all times upon justice to themselves and 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) 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 admission 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 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 September, 1875. His fellow-citizens made him Presidential elector at large for Kentucky 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 man.

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

After referring to the favorable aspect of domestic and foreign affairs, the friendly footing of the government with foreign nations, and the proclamation of consular and commercial treaties with Roumania, Korea 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 President 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 and sealing grounds, of British North America. The subject of pauper emigration 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 correspondence relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be laid before Congress. The impatience 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 commission has been appointed to make a thorough investigation of the subject. The coronation of the Czar at Moscow is next touched upon, after which the President says the restrictions which now burden American trade with Cuba at Porto Rico are in a fair way of being removed. Reference is next made to the claims of American citizens against Cuba, and full 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. A 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 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 between Liberia and Great Britain, by the adoption of Monarch River as a line. The opening of the Congo region by Stanley is commented on, the President remarking 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.

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: "During ten years active practice I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since Northrop & Lyman'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 Remedy.

Children are not often tortured nowadays with bitter Aloes, Brimstone, and Treacle, and the many numerous 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 children 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 produce serious disturbance with children and adults.

An Afflicted Clergyman.

The Rev. Wm. Stout, an English clergyman, of Winton, 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 Purifiers cured him, and for nearly three years he remained hale and hearty.

why this should not continue on account of the excessive taxation which has to be resorted to. According to recommendations 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 revenue 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 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 be obviated. For averting the threatened contraction he favored the enactment of a law repealing the tax on the circulation and permitting banks to issue notes for an amount equal to 90 per cent. of the market value of the deposited bonds. The President spoke of 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 auxiliary force, and mentioned the work of strengthening the navy now begun. The President suggested 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-General that the Government should assume control of the telegraph lines, or of undertaking 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 communication.

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 corporation ought to be invested with absolute power over any class of citizens. The railways had a right to a fair and profitable 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 preservation of the forests in the national domain in the west which contribute to the equitable flow of the waters of important rivers, is of the greatest consequence. These forests should be withdrawn from the public domain and made into a forest preserve. The President then referred to the centennial exposition of the first shipment of cotton from any part 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 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 to 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 so control legislation as to pave the way, if possible, for a signal democratic victory next year.

The Session will likely be prolonged till summer.



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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1883.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

The Rotunda, Dublin, which has witnessed so many occasions of interest and significance in the history of Ireland, was, on the 11th inst., the scene of another impressive gathering of the representative men of our race.

THE MAYORALTY OF OTTAWA.

On Thursday, the 13th, the Ottawa Free Press announced that Dr. St. Jean had definitely retired from the mayoralty contest in Ottawa.

enthusiasm throughout his discourse, at the conclusion of which the Lord Mayor presented him with a cheque for £38,000.

THE MEN OF WICKLOW.

The brave men of Wicklow have spoken in the clearest terms of approval of Ireland's national policy.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

As the question of female suffrage is very likely to engage the attention of the Parliament of Canada at its next session, it is well to see the effects of women voting elsewhere.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

Our sketches of "Ireland's Struggle for the Faith," interrupted by our prolonged discussion of the School question, will be resumed in our next issue.

PERSONAL.

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

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.

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,

III. THE ANGLICAN VIEW.

The lands reserved for the encouragement of the Protestant religion, and the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy, were administered for the sole benefit of the clergy of the Anglican Communion, they claiming, and the Crown assenting, that the term "Protestant clergy" in the Imperial Act of 1791 applied to them alone.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMISSARY APOSTOLIC.

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.

A SPLENDID STRUCTURE.

We have very great pleasure in laying before our readers a detailed description of the magnificent new hotel now in course of construction in the city of St. Paul, Minn., by our friend, Dr. Ryan, Esq.

AN INTERESTING PASTORAL.

Elsewhere will be found an interesting pastoral of the Vicar Apostolic of Jaffna in the East Indies. It will, we know, be read with pleasure as an evidence of the vitality of Catholicity in the far East.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Hugh MacMahon, Q. C., who, during many years, has been such a successful legal practitioner in London, has removed to Toronto.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.

The Anglicans of to-day, who adhere to the principles and appreciate the personal sacrifices of Bishop Strachan, and those who with him founded and partially endowed Trinity College, naturally do not regard with favor the demand of the University of Toronto for more state aid.

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ly security for sound dealing in the com- To the proposition, posed by the several in province should Toronto University, except the religious respective members, ve no countenance, relief thus afforded, form an excuse for ferences which, when it be difficult to shake up, against this trust- nity from the temple, her atode in porches, s, where she would view, or buried from to be ashamed of. He assume her proper y the highest room y part of the nourish- k, and not merely be of feeble and sickly hither and thither, in upon the lusty and ex- were sentiments art's core of the great emous voice they de- ment of a university, niciples bequeathed to forefathers, and which motherland a world- the Bishop of Toronto stirring appeal to of his diocese, calling y their contributions what had now become n University. There generous response, and s about twenty-five ere subscribed in the o alone. He subse- land in the interest received every encour- antial contribution to On the 30th April, 1851, the proposed college with impressive cere- 15th January, 1852, y opened. to-day, who adhere to appreciate the personal Strachan, and those duded and partially en- ege, naturally do not the demand of the Uni- for more state aid. achaelmas Convocation , on Nov. 15th, the W. Allan, delivered during the course to the endowment ords:— y feeling of hostility y suggestion which has is to be sought in the d and character of the students themselves, and to that I now fearlessly appeal. By the very process of selection which finally determines 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 province and far beyond its limits. They come to us influenced by the training and cul- ture of many diverse institutions for which we cannot be responsible. They are themselves an important factor in the life and training here. One vital element of that college life I will now refer to. There has existed in University College for the past ten years a Young Men's Christian Association, voluntarily organized by the students themselves; holding weekly devotional meetings, and turning to account their knowledge of the ancient languages for the critical study of the Scriptures. 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 delivered at their monthly meetings, open to all the students, on important practical subjects, 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 silence 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 Bethlehem 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 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 advance—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 Ainsworth Gordon (in the chair), Chabot, Cox, Brown-

and Laverdure, Dr. Robillard, and the Assistant City Clerk, Mr. Kennedy. The following resolution was put and carried:— Moved by Ald. Cox, seconded by Ald. Brown, that the Medical Health Officer be instructed to notify the officers of the House of Bethlehem not to receive any more children into that institution, in accordance with instructions of the Council of the 19th of November last, a copy of which is herewith 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 prevent the further reception of children at the House of Bethlehem under the system of dry nursing. Now in view of this action of the Medical 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 deserve serious reflection. The action of the City Council is based on certain reports of medical gentlemen read at the meeting of the 10th 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 84 1/2 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 report 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 interests of humanity, we are of opinion, however, that the system itself is impracticable and faulty, being productive of negative results, so far as attaining the chief object in view, the saving of the infant's life, therefore we would recommend that the House of Bethlehem, as a founding institution, be closed, and that no children be received there under the present system of dry nursing. 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 nursed at the breast, this method embracing the only certain means of lessening infant mortality. A second report, signed by the physicians 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 circumstances, from their birth, of the care of their mothers, has had from the beginning 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 little foster ones in the best possible condition, and built, at their own expense, a spacious ward in which their means were allowed and which we considered as sufficiently suitable with regard to hygiene. 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 occasionally. In consulting the report of the institution we see that the mortality of 1879-80 was on an average 79 1/2 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 founding hospitals, where dry nursing is in use, and where the percentage of death in some reaches as high as a hundred. Almost all the children succumbed to diseases of the digestive organs, such as catarrhal enteritis, gastro enteritis, dysentery and so on. Rarely they lived more than two or three months and perished in the most extreme state of emaciation. 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 Sisters, have made to diminish this great mortality, brought us to the conclusion that wet nursing is the only means of obtaining this result and saving the lives of infants in this institution. 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 themselves 75 1/2 per cent. of the infants' lives have been saved, while no mention whatever 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 percentage of infant mortality in the city apart from the House of Bethlehem. Such a statement would certainly throw light on the discussion of the subject. No one disputes the accuracy of the medical opinion that under the dry nurs-

ing system the rate of mortality must be large. But how are the mothers to be compelled to nurse their children? Will the closing of the House of Bethlehem bring about this desirable result? Or will it tend in any way to diminish licentiousness and crime? Will the spiritual or temporal interests of the children born out of wedlock be improved by such action? These are serious questions that must suggest themselves to every good citizen in view of the proposed closing of the House of Bethlehem. What is to become in that case of the large number of children born out of wedlock who will be abandoned by unnatural mothers? Will they be thrown on the highways to perish? 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, by destroying their own offspring? Surely in a christian land, in this enlightened Province of Ontario, no such outrages on humanity will be tolerated or criminality encouraged. Yet without such institutions as the House of Bethlehem outrage and crime must not only occur, but increase and multiply at a rate truly appalling. Experience in this country, as elsewhere, proves that only in cases so extremely rare as to scarcely deserve mention will mothers undertake to bring up themselves their illegitimate offspring. Provision must then be 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 attending upon the House of Bethlehem it is stated that wet-nursing alone can save the lives of children in cities. Let the legislature then intervene in so far as it may be thought judicious to procure natural nourishment for these helpless little-ones. 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 summarily close the House of Bethlehem in 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 at large. 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 of its having saved the lives of so many children, of its having tenderly cared for many who had otherwise perished miserably, of its having by its 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 continuation in the rate of mortality amongst foundlings, the management of the House will gladly co-operate. But it were really inhuman to now summarily shut the doors of the House against the helpless little ones abandoned 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 Ecclesiastical Seminary. In view of the deep interest now taken in the question of university endowment we may be permitted once more to direct attention to the claims of the College of Ottawa to public support especially at the hands of Catholics. This magnificent institution of learning has been already three enlarged and now for the fourth time a large addition is to be built to the college pile, which, when completed, will make it one of the very largest and most commodious 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 the trials of youth. The number of students was for many years quite small, and the professors, who were few in number, overtaxed with labor, while at the same time, neither in library nor in teaching equipment was the college amply provided. 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 resources 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 there were, as now, in the Province 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 to struggle for existence. The Oblate Fathers who took the institution in hand resolved to throw open its portals to the youth of both Irish and French origins, and made the English language, the prevailing language in the commercial and political life of the country, its official tongue. The bringing together of the youthful elements of the French and Irish populations 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

a thorough English education. This gave rise to objections on the part of Irish Catholics. The French Canadians, on the other hand, had a natural, and, under the circumstances, very just predilection for the older institutions of Lower Canada. The College of Ottawa, however, overcame by degrees every prejudice and triumphed over every obstacle. It was soon found that within its walls was imparted the soundest instruction combined with excellent moral and religious training. Students began to flock to Ottawa from all parts of Canada and from many of the states of the neighboring union. Of late years the growth and progress of the College have been rapid in the extreme. With each succeeding year the number of students, both Canadian 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 course been fully realized, but from the progress already made there can be little 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. To three principal causes may be attributed the rapid advancement in public favor of the College of Ottawa. These are (1), the method of teaching, (2), the programme of studies, (3), the system of education. The principal characteristic of the method of teaching in vogue in the College of Ottawa is the equalization of the work of the professors. Each of the Father professors is assigned that special branch of study which is best qualified to teach. This special study he is charged 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 for 1883 fully sets forth the advantages of the 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 combed and studied, as so many fresh testimonies to the untold riches of its Author. Full of this idea, the venerable President, 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 College, receives special care. It is not only the language of instruction 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 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, Cicero, Burke or Bourdaloue to its logical ideas, pointing out the arguments, arrangements, what is elegant in diction and striking in thought, etc. It cannot be inopportune to remark in this place, that besides the accumulation of knowledge which is going on during college years, and is the fruit of reading, reflecting and hearing, there are two things indispensable to a successful and solid education, which are carefully attended to in the various branches. An extensive knowledge of things and languages is by no means the greatest advantage of a college life. It is the discipline of the mind that calls for the highest efforts of the teacher, and which will be more serviceable to the student when he comes to battle with the world. His success in any position in life will depend upon the mental 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 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 the useful and solid independence, when failure or opposition threatens to crush, prosperity or pleasure to enervate. To keep this ingredient of teaching before the eyes of the Professor 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 devotedness of the teacher. It is, we think, quite fair to judge the method of instruction adopted by the faculty of the college by its results. This method is, as before stated, ten years in practice. During that period the college has given every Frank of society and every professor, men whose solid attainments reflect every credit on their Alma Mater, belonging to the programme of studies, we will merely mention that special attention is given in the College of Ottawa to scientific studies. It is now the custom to endeavor to place science in opposition to revelation, and men who have acquired a certain scientific training are nowadays very apt to deny the highest and most sacred truths of religion. The Oblate Fathers, looking upon science as it should be looked on, as the handmaid of religion, have so combined in their programme of studies letters and sciences that the youthful student may read the name of God and admire his wondrous ways and works, and see solid proof of the divinity of religion, as well in leaf and flower, in rock and in mineral, in the ray of the

English language to be able to give sun, and every phenomenon of nature as in Holy writ or in the writings of the early Fathers. Useful in promoting the interests of salvation, these studies are of incalculable value from a worldly standpoint, for they enable those who acquire their mastery to exercise a beneficent influence as well as win an advantageous position in whatever circle they move. We need not here refer at any length to the special advantages of the Commercial course of the College of Ottawa. Three years ago, speaking of that course we said: "The student who has completed his Commercial Course at the College of Ottawa is familiar not only with the usual commercial branches which every business man must know, but also with history, literature, music, drawing, and the several natural sciences; all which will be for himself and for others a source of profit and delight, and will entitle him to be classed among the well educated." We have since writing these lines not only seen no cause to withdraw our estimate, but have every reason to still more warmly commend the college for its efforts on behalf of sound commercial education. Education in the College of Ottawa, it is needless to mention, is thoroughly Catholic. The course of religious instruction is second to none on the continent, the practices of Christian piety are inculcated by precept, by counsel and by example, while the discipline precludes the possibility of abuses of any kind creeping in to the injury of faith or morals. Every grave breach of discipline is dealt with as it should be, with a severity that may be justly termed mercy to the students in general. The consequence is that the best of order is without difficulty maintained, and the college enabled to give society enlightened Christian gentlemen. It will be gratifying to the many friends of the college who are readers of the Record to know the exact particulars concerning the additions proposed to be built to the college structure this year. The Ottawa Free Press supplies us with these particulars. The Free Press in its issue of the 2nd inst. says:—"The Rev. Father Bailard 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 Rideau River less than a mile from the city limits. The enlargement of the college 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 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 of 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 departmental buildings, and will be of a massive though pleasing style and probably the most convenient of the kind in Canada. In addition to the above extensive building the Oblate Fathers of the Ottawa College have perfected plans for the erection of a Theological Seminary on a fringe 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 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. Excavation for the foundation is in progress and building will be commenced next spring. The cost will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000, 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 sacrifice to give the youth of the country the benefit of a sound Catholic training. Towards such an institution, Catholic Canada has a duty to fulfill, the duty of earnest encouragement and active support."

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 Councilor'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 suggestion and request of several Municipal Councilors 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 great assistance to councilors and officers in 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 councilors 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 system known. 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, notwithstanding 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 \* \* \* We close the book pleased at this latest attempt at authorship."—Canadian Law Times.

"We hail Mr. Kehoe's volume with satisfaction. \* \* \* On the whole the subject is intelligently handled, and we do not doubt the book will be very useful."—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 in Action of Married Women and Pleading 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 Hand-book to all of our readers taking interest in municipal matters. The publishers are Messrs. Pratt and Tracy, Stratford, Ont., and the price of the volume one dollar.

ASHFIELD.

Rev. Father Tierman 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 of the people live at a considerable distance from the church, and the mission was blessed with abundant fruit. Having spoken to the people of the new Cathedral, 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 Tierman towards the building fund, which shows how highly the people of Ashfield appreciate His Lordship's labours in the cause of religion. Brockville.

THE SOLEMN PIOUS EXERCISE OF THE 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 Sacrament. The attendance at church during the three days while the devotion lasted was very large, great numbers availing themselves of the opportunities offered to approach the Sacraments.

FROM MITCHELL.

At the St. Andrew's celebration recently held in Mitchell the Recorder thus recalled a hero fellow-townsmen, who has achieved a good deal of popularity as a vocalist:—"Mr. Dromgole of London, appeared in a solo toward the end of the first part of the programme, and so completely did he carry the audience that he recalled eight times during the evening, and gave the most popular patriotic songs of England, Ireland and Scotland, especially excelling in the Irish."

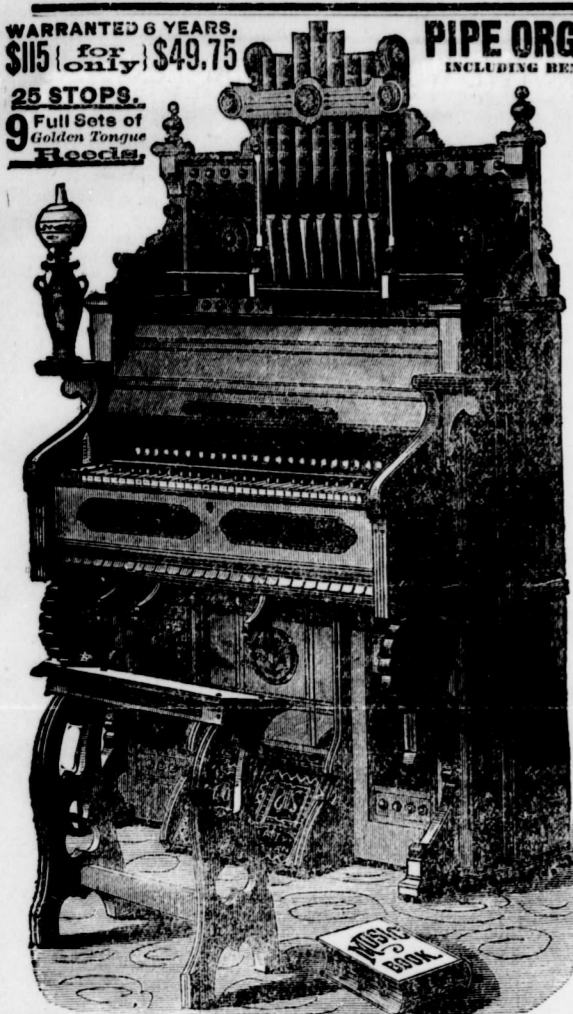
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- 13 - Horns. - Full and clear, as if from the clouds.
- 14 - Trumpets. - Full and clear, as if from the clouds.
- 15 - Trombones. - Full and clear, as if from the clouds.
- 16 - Double Basses. - Full and clear, as if from the clouds.
- 17 - Basses. - Full and clear, as if from the clouds.
- 18 - Tenors. - Full and clear, as if from the clouds.
- 19 - Sopranos. - Full and clear, as if from the clouds.
- 20 - Flutes. - Full and clear, as if from the clouds.
- 21 - Clarinets. - Full and clear, as if from the clouds.
- 22 - Oboes. - Full and clear, as if from the clouds.
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Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited the admiration of its name and appearance. Beware of such.

No addition to or variations from the simple name:  
**COOK'S FRIEND**  
 IS GENUINE.

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**75c. WILL BUY 75c. NAVY BLUE SHIRT & 2 COLLARS.**  
 WORTH \$1.25

All Wool Undershirts, 62 1/2c.  
 All Wool Drawers, 62 1/2c.

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**SPY-GLASSES.**  
 This is an article invaluable to every farmer, with it he can bring up his farthest field and see it at his feet. It is also useful to the Tourist, at fairs, at horse races, etc. They are made with brass frames, and will last a life time.  
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 Thoroughly cleanses all fabrics.

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 Will wash in one hour what usually takes one day by the old way.

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 Will not tear or wear out the clothes. No labor or fatigue caused by using it.

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 Once tried commands the approval of all and gives satisfaction in every case.

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 Has now on sale one of the most magnificent stocks of

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Open Face Stem Winder, school plated, with extra quality...  
 Best Watch in the Market...  
 Hunting Case, Gold Plated, New Winding...  
 Hunting Case, Gold Plated, Extra Large Size...  
 Ladies' Solid Silver Hunting Case, Key Winding...  
 Ladies' Solid Silver Hunting Case, Key Winding...  
 Nickel Open Face Illustrated Dial by which the time can be told in pitch darkness as easily as in broad daylight...  
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 FIRST-CLASS HEARSE FOR HIRE.  
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Designs and estimates furnished for Altars, pulpits, pews, etc. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.  
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**Christmas and New Year's CARDS.**

No. 1 Quality - 10 for 10c, 50 for 40c, 100 for 75c, 500 for \$3, 1000 for \$5.  
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The above two lines are very prettily got up, and will sell fast at 25c and 50c each. We can also fill orders for more expensive cards at lowest rates. Send us \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10 or \$25, and we will send you a nice assortment.

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BRANTFORD LETTER.

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 very 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 Te Deum resounded bravely through the church. These acts being concluded the spiritual director, Rev. J. F. Lennon, spoke at some length to the members beginning with the words of the angel: "Blessed art thou amongst women." He said that he never message sent from heaven to a human being which bore so 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 ceasing and prayer and living apart from the world that Mary persevered in grace and blessedness. Though of the Royal House of David, Joseph was poor and earned a livelihood by laboring at the carpenter's trade and the blessed Virgin was constantly employed in laborious duties or engaged in prayer. The life of Mary was that of a simple and so applied to the members of the 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 the presence of God. To keep their model before them and accept 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. We usually find that when we grow cold and wanting 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 ended by the choir singing "Mary, Queen of my Soul." There was a very large attendance of sodalists, and quite a number of non-members were present.

Rev. Father Lennon has a very fine 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. No doubt many members of the congregation will be anxious to get a copy, if it is to be had, as all the parts are brought out much more plainly than in the photograph taken some time since.

Considerable progress has been made in the preparations for the Christmas Tree and the interest in it seems to grow steadily. In fact, it has become the general topic of conversation among the ladies of the church lately. They don't seem to mind the bad times a bit; are careful whether that red light in the western sky is meteoric dust on the tail of a comet, and even the crop prospect possesses no interest for them. If the enthusiasm holds out till the 26th it will amount to a panic. Mr. M. F. Doherty and Miss Minnie E. Waterhouse were married on the 20th of November, and spent a couple of weeks since in Chicago and the West.

O'Donnell Hung.

On the 17th O'Donnell was executed in London for the killing of Carey, the informer.

FROM DUNDAS.

A grand holiday entertainment and bazaar in aid of the separate school here, will be given in the town hall on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 19, 20 & 21st. The program consists of vocal and instrumental music, readings, the laughable farce of "that Rascal Pat," being on the bills for the opening night. The Christmas 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, 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 make it one of the most successful entertainments that will take place in Dundas. We hope there will be a large turn out. Rex.

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 of the chief rules of the Academy is punctuality, the hall was filled before eight o'clock, the hour for opening the meeting. The chair was taken at 8:05 and the proceedings were opened by the President, Mr. J. McCann, in his usual pleasing style. A declamation "The Angelus" by Mr. J. Kane read very well. Mr. J. J. Kane read an original poem on "The Economy of Time" which showed that that gentleman clearly understood his subject and was well able to demonstrate the necessity of 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. McCreane rendered a humorous sketch in an admirable manner. In the musical portion of the programme Messrs. Horan, J. J. Egan and M. Rowan reflected infinitely credit upon themselves. The feature of the evening was an address by Rev. M. Callaghan on "THE 17TH CENTURY. He spoke of the influence of music on the Irish heart, of the esteem in which the harp was held by the nobles of Ireland. The minstrel was no stranger under their roof, but was a most welcome and honored guest. They encouraged the musical art by every possible means. Sister times represented. 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

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 birth to a new race, that of wandering minstrels, who were entrusted with the traditions of the past. The rev. lecturer then explained that such men as Rossini, Ployow, Haydn, and other masters felt nothing humbled in borrowing from the treasury of Ireland's musical geniuses. I am sorry space will not allow me to give a full report of this very interesting lecture. Suffice it to say the rev. gentleman was listened to with rapt attention for nearly an hour.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., in proposing a vote of thanks paid a high compliment to Rev. M. Callaghan, who, he said, was not only an able lecturer but was also a musician of the first rank. Mr. Jas. McShane, Jr., M. P., seconded the motion, which was carried with great applause. The President, Mr. J. A. McCann, then read the first annual report of the Literary Academy for the past year which drew the vast amount of literary work done by the members since the formation of the Academy.

The secretary, Mr. J. C. McCreane in his report gave a satisfactory account of the attendance of the members. He also reported the number of readings, declamations and essays given by each member. The chairman then concluded the meeting by thanking the audience for their attendance and inviting those present to assist at the next public Conference, on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1884.

It might be well to state that a most important feature in the conferences of the Academy are the criticisms. Each member of the Academy has the right and must give a just criticism on the productions 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. J. E. C.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

THE C. M. B. A. AT THE DOMINION CAPITAL. The Special Deputy arrived at Ottawa on Saturday, December 1st, and at once walked upon Bishop Duhamel, who kindly granted permission to form a Branch in St. Patrick's Parish. On Sunday the Rev. Father Whelan announced at both early and late Mass, that there would be a meeting held in the basement of the church after vespers, for the purpose of hearing the objects and benefits of the C. M. B. A. explained, and of giving an opportunity to form a Branch, if 12 or 15 members were ready to take the lead. In a few able remarks the Rev. Priest portrayed very forcibly the temptations presented to Catholics to join secret societies, which could now be avoided by joining this one, he also spoke of the importance 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 could not attend the meeting on the 21st and 25th, the rich man that he may do good to others, the poor man that he may make provision for his family. The man who feels that his family is already sufficiently provided for, could devote this benefit to charitable objects, such as orphan asylums, other institutions of charity. It now numbers 7,000 members, and was just the society that was needed among Catholics. He recommended it to the earnest consideration of his people, both married and single. At the meeting fully 200 persons were present and all listening to the explanations, 25 at once signed the Charter, among them were the Rev. M. J. Whelan, P. P., Rev. J. F. Coffey and Rev. T. J. Cole, curate, Professor McCabe, Principal of the Normal School, J. C. Enright, and other leading members of the parish. Mr. Enright was chosen the secretary to form a Branch.

For Thursday evening, Dec 6th, a meeting of the French Canadians was called, at which similar success was predicted for the French speaking Catholics of the city.

On the 5th inst. Grand President Doyle organized a branch of the C. M. B. A. at the following is the list of its first officers: President: J. M. O'Meara 1st Vice: T. J. O'Meara 2nd Vice: J. O'Meara Treasurer: John Denahy Recording Secretary: Christopher Hevey Assistant: P. O'Dwyer Financial: J. O'Dwyer Marshal: Thomas Moriarty Trustees: for two years, John Gilligan and Andrew Murray; for one year, M. O'Meara, M. Hartman and Philip Cook. Representative to Grand Council: John J. Blakie.

OFFICERS OF BRANCH 21, ST. CLEMENTS, FOR 1884: Spiritual Adviser: Rev. J. J. Gehr President: Jos. L. Buehne 1st Vice President: J. E. Bowman 2nd Vice President: W. M. McCreane Recording Secretary: J. F. Rowell Assistant Secretary: J. G. Weber Financial Secretary: J. L. Kroetsch Treasurer: John Dietrich Marshal: Jas. Atherton Guard: Thomas Moriarty Trustees: John K. Meyer, Peter Goeyers, Rev. John J. Gehr was appointed Representative to Grand Council.

OFFICERS OF BRANCH 8, CHATHAM, FOR 1884: Spiritual Adviser: Rev. Father William Chancellor and Representative to Grand Council: S. A. Hefferman President: J. E. Bowman 1st Vice President: W. M. McCreane 2nd Vice President: T. J. Masure Recording Secretary: F. W. Robert Assistant Secretary: J. J. Huger Financial Secretary: J. J. Thibodeau Marshal: John Brady Guard: John Brady Trustees: W. P. Dumas, L. Hurttzsch, T. Masure.

OFFICERS OF BRANCH NO. 23, BRANTFORD, FOR 1884: Spiritual Adviser: Rev. P. J. Shea President: Peter Kilkhammer 1st Vice: J. B. Weber 2nd Vice: J. P. Kennedy Recording Secretary: John McQuade Assistant: Ferdinand Burgard Financial: James Stevens

Treasurer: Joseph Weber Guard: Edward Coogan. Trustees: W. W. Andrews, J. S. McQuade and J. P. Furell for two years, and J. Coogan and Lawrence Ellison for one year. Representative to Grand Council: Peter Kilkhammer.

OFFICERS OF BRANCH NO. 7, SARANTA, FOR 1884: Spiritual Adviser: Rev. Joseph Bayard President: Rev. Joseph Bayard 1st Vice: John Pielan 2nd Vice: James Mara Recording Secretary: John Lanran Financial: J. Denis Hefferon Marshal: Edward Daucher Guard: R. A. Isby Trustees: M. Lyvaigi, Jas. Coehlin, J. Pielan, H. O'Reilly.

Representative to Grand Council: Rev. Jos. Bayard. OFFICERS OF BRANCH NO. 5, BRANTFORD, FOR 1884: Spiritual Adviser: Rev. P. Lennon, P. P. President: Rev. P. Lennon 1st Vice: W. J. Fleming Recording Secretary: John C. Sullivan Assistant: Jos. A. McMullen Financial: J. John Fenney Treasurer: A. Harrington Guard: John Kelly Trustees: for two years: J. Corson, A. O'Donoghue and J. O'Keefe Representative to Grand Council: John C. Sullivan

Alfred: Wm. Harrington OFFICERS OF BRANCH NO. 11, DUNDAS, ONT. FOR 1884: Spiritual Adviser: Rev. Father Feeney Chancellor and Representative to Grand Council: A. J. O'Connell (Mayor) President: James Hourigan Recording Secretary: John Hourigan 1st Vice: Wm. Neenan 2nd Vice: J. O'Connell Recording Secretary: David Griffin Assistant: J. O'Connell Financial: J. Andrew S. Cain Treasurer: John Kerwin Guard: Wm. Neenan Trustees: for two years: J. Corson, A. O'Donoghue and J. O'Keefe Representative to Grand Council: John C. Sullivan

Alfred: Wm. Harrington OFFICERS OF BRANCH NO. 10, ST. CATHERINES, FOR 1884: Chancellor: J. Wm. Anderson President: John M. Butler 1st Vice: Capt. Wm. McAvoy 2nd Vice: J. O'Connell Recording Secretary: J. M. Duffy, re-elected Asst. Sec. " W. J. Flynn, re-elected Financial: J. Dennis Bennett Treasurer: Thos. Nihan, by acclamation Marshal: Jas. R. Barnett Guard: W. J. O'Reilly Trustees: Wm. Anderson, M. Daley, Geo. G. P. O'Connell, John Morrison, J. Wm. Anderson, M. Daley, Geo. G. P. O'Connell, John Morrison.

OFFICERS OF BRANCH NO. 13, WILSON, FOR 1884: President: M. J. McLaughlin 1st Vice: J. M. Peppin 2nd Vice: Maurice Hickey Recording Secretary: J. E. Copus Assistant: J. E. Copus Financial Secretary: W. J. McKee Marshal: D. Cronin Guard: H. Laidlaw, re-elected Trustees for 2 years: T. A. Bourke and D. B. O'Connell Representative to Grand Council: Joseph White

Alfred: M. J. Manning OFFICERS OF BRANCH NO. 16, PRESCOTT, FOR 1884: Spiritual Adviser: Rev. Father Masterson President: Patrick C. Murdoch 1st Vice: Miles O'Reilly 2nd Vice: Miles O'Reilly Recording Secretary: John Gibson Assistant: Lawrence J. Bedmond Financial: J. Thomas A. Gorman Treasurer: James P. Halpin Marshal: John Horan Guard: James Manning 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, London.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Physicians & Invalids Can try the SPIROMETER and consult the Surgeons of the celebrated International Throat and Lung Institute FREE, by calling at the Tecumseh Hotel, London, Dec. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. This is the only place in the world where this celebrated physician who has offices in London, Eng., Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Detroit, Mich., and Boston, Mass. It is impossible to call for a list of questions to be answered, write for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, to 173 Church St., Toronto, Office for Ontario.

Beatty's Offer Repeated. The offer made by Mayor Beatty of a \$115 pipe organ for the complete works organ to-day repeated because he says there are a large number of the readers of our paper ask him to extend the time. To inform us that this is positively the last time this great offer will be made, we will pay you to borrow it rather than let this great Holiday offer go by, order direct from advertisement in another column.

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Slings; 12 mo., 112 pp. Price, free mail, 25 cents. SHORT MEDITATIONS on all points souls in the recreation of the Holy Rosary, 21 mo., 338 pp. Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas St., London.

For the best photos made in the city go to EBY BROS., 230 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paravents, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment department of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE Part of Half Lot 15 in the 5th concession, Township of Brooke, consisting of 95 acres of first-class land, well fenced, well watered, 90 acres cleared, and the balance bush, hard wood. Good log house, frame barn 55x25, good sheds, 2 other outbuildings, on the Cambridge road, near the Avon Station on the Canada Southern. For particulars address—JAMES MEDILL & Co., Brantford, Ont. CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE.

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 advertisement in another column.

MARKET REPORT. LONDON. Wheat—Spring, 1.00 to 1.05; Delhi, 1.00 to 1.05; Treadwell, 1.70 to 1.75; Clawson, 1.75 to 1.80; Red, 1.85 to 1.90. Oats, 1.02 to 1.05; Corn, 1.30 to 1.40. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 3.00 to 3.25; Family, 2.75 to 3.00. Oatmeal Fine, 2.50 to 2.75; Coarse, 2.40 to 2.75. Cornmeal, 2.00 to 2.50. Shorts, on, 1.50 to 2.00. Bran, 1.00 to 1.50. Hay, 8.00 to 10.00. Straw, 1.00 to 1.50. Butter, 18 to 20; tubs, 14 to 15c. Eggs, retail, 20 to 25c. Cheese, 10 to 12c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turkeys, 15 to 20c. Ducks, 10 to 15c. Chickens, per pair, 40 to 60c. Geese, 40 to 60c. Pork, 16 to 17c. Hams, 18 to 20c. Bacon, 15 to 16c. Beans, 13 to 15c.

MONTRÉAL. FLOUR—Receipts 1,500 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5.50 to \$5.85; extra \$5.40 to \$5.45; superfine, \$4.75 to \$4.85; No. 1, \$4.50 to \$4.65; No. 2, \$4.35 to \$4.45; strong bakers, \$3.40 to \$3.65; fine \$3.85 to \$4.15; middlings, \$3.75 to \$3.85; pollards, \$3.40 to \$3.60; Ontario bags, \$2.50 to \$2.90; city bags, \$3.00 to \$3.35. GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1, 1.20 to 1.25; No. 2, 1.15 to 1.17. Corn, 70 to 75c. Peas, 80 to 90c. Oats, 50 to 55c. Rye, 60 to 65c. Barley, 50 to 70c. Buckwheat, 25 to 30c. Eastern Townships, 25 to 30c. Best, 4.00 to 4.50. Butcher, 25 to 30c. Eastern Townships, 25 to 30c. Best, 4.00 to 4.50. Pork, 16 to 17c. Hams, 18 to 20c. Bacon, 15 to 16c; hams, 13 to 15c.

TORONTO. Toronto, Dec. 17.—Wheat—Fall, No. 2, 1.11 to 1.15; No. 3, 1.07 to 1.10; spring, No. 1, 1.10 to 1.15; No. 2, 1.10 to 1.15. Barley, No. 1, 1.70 to 1.75; No. 2, 1.60 to 1.65; No. 3, extra, 1.50 to 1.55; Oats, No. 1, 34 to 35c; No. 2, 33c; No. 3, 32c. Corn, 1.00 to 1.05. Wool, 10 to 12c. Flour, 3.00 to 3.50. Butter, 18 to 19c. Hogs, 20c. Cattle, 7 to 7.50. Pork, (street), 16 to 17c. Rye, 60 to 65c. Wheat, (street), 1.10 to 1.15; fall, 1.01 to 1.03. Oatmeal, 50 to 60c. Oats, 50 to 60c.

OTTAWA. Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record." Spring wheat, \$1.10 to 1.25 bush; Oats, 40c to 45c bush; Peas, 70c to 80c bush; Beans, 1.25 to 1.50 bush; Corn, 1.30 to 1.40 bush; Turkeys, 50 to 60c; Hens, 40 to 50c; Cabbage, per doz., 30 to 40c; Potatoes, 1.00 to 1.25; Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, 6.75 to 7.00; Beef, per 100 lbs, 5.75 to 6.00. Butter, 18 to 20c; Eggs, per doz, 20 to 25c; Ham, 12 to 15c. Eggs, fresh print, 22 to 25c. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 60c; Ducks, per pair, 40c; Turkeys, 50 to 60c; Geese, each, 50c to 60c; Straw, per ton, 5 to 6. Lard, per lb, 10 to 12c. Apples, per bush, 2.00 to 3.00. Sheep, 5 to 6 each. Hams, 22 to 24c.

TEACHER WANTED For S. S. No. 3 Huddell for the ensuing year, a Male or Female Teacher, holding 2nd or 3rd class Certificate. Applying stating salary and testimonials to the Board of Education, S. S., Lucas Post Office, Ont. 27-28

TEACHER WANTED Holding a Second or Third class certificate for the Roman Catholic Separate School of Jalarburg. Services to begin the first of January, 1884. Salary commensurate. A personal application preferred. Address St. Charles, Sec'y, Board of Trustees, Wallaceburg.

WANTED. A female teacher holding 1st or second class certificate to take charge of separate school in the city of Chatham, Ontario. For further particulars apply to Trustees of C. School, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED. A Female Teacher wanted, holding a 2nd or 3rd class certificate for the year ending 1884. Salary liberal. For further particulars apply to Trustees of WADDICK, Chatham, Ont. 288-4w

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