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MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.

Receipts, 500 bbls. Quotations lows: Superior, \$5 10 to \$5 20; 5 to \$4 50, superior extra, \$4 20 to superfine, \$4 10; to \$10; 5 to \$4 50, superfine, \$4 00 to \$3 50; rs, \$4 25 to \$4 50; mer, \$3 20 to \$3 52; \$3 00 to \$3 10; pollards, \$2 75 to ario bags, \$1 75 to \$2 00; city bakers, \$5 80 to \$0 00; \$0

TORONTO.

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

VOL 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1885.

NO. 331

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LENTEN PASTORAL LETTER.

John,-By the Grace of God, and the appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of London.

To the Clergy, Religious Communities and Laity of our Diocese, Health and Bene-diction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,-Our Dearly Beloved Brethren,—Our Holy Mother, the Church, ever animated, like her Divine Spouse, with love for souls, ever solicitous for the spiritual welfare and salvation of her children, has set aside the holy season of Lent, which now approaches, as a time which should be specially consecrated to works of penance, mortification and prayer. During this time, she calls upon us in a special manner to return to God by a sincere repentance, to do penance for our greyous sins, to mortify our flesh with its vices and concupiscences, and to enter by the narrow gate and on the

with its vices and concupiscences, and to enter by the narrow gate and on the straight way of Christian virtue which leads to an everlasting life of happiness.

We have been created for a glorious and immortal destiny. This world is for us a place of probation and of exile; it is a valley ever moistened with tears, ever darkened with sorrows, "a place of weepers;" it is but a passage to an eternal world, and time is but the threshold of our real existence. "We have hold of our real existence. "We have not here," says St. Paul, "a lasting city, but we look for one that is to come."— (Hebrews, chap. 13, v. 14) "We are but strangers and pilgrims on the earth," and should as such desire a better, that is, a heavenly country.—(Hebrews, chap. strangers and pilgrims on the earth," and should as such desire a better, that is, a heavenly country.—(Hebrews, chap. 11, v. 16.) Our great and paramount work here is to save our immortal souls. "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and His justice," says our Divine Lord, "for what doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his soul; or what exchange shall a man make for his soul?"—(Matt., chap. 19, v. 26.) This world, with all its wealth and treasures, shall perish and crumble into nothing-ness; but the immortal soul must live observed by her children. Fasting is of God, and a disgrace to the Catholic certainly prove a detriment to the glory of God, and a disgrace to the catholic tution, and is admirably adapted to the wants of poor fallen nature. St. Paul, who was a protound philosopher, as well as of Ecclesiastical institution, and is admirably adapted to the wants of poor fallen nature. St. Paul, who was a protound philosopher, as well as of Ecclesiastical institution, and is admirably adapted to the wants of poor fallen nature. St. Paul, who was a protound philosopher, as well as of Ecclesiastical institution, and is admirably adapted to the wants of poor fallen nature. St. Paul, who was a protound philosopher, as well as of Ecclesiastical institution, and is admirably adapted to the wants of poor fallen nature. St. Paul, who was a protound philosopher, as well as of Ecclesiastical institution, and disgrace to the Catholic kendle the source of untold blessings to the children of this Diocese. Religion, and will expose the souls of the Catholic schools, that they should never employ a teacher without the expose the souls of the Catholic schools, that they should never employ a teacher without the expose the souls of the Catholic schools, that they should never employ a teacher without the expose the souls of the Catholic schools, that they should never employ at eacher without the expose the souls of the Catholic schools, that they should never employ at eacher without the expose the souls of the C but the immortal soul must live on through the everlasting ages, either in the Heaven for which it was created, or in the fires of Hell, prepared for the

paths through this world, viz:—The path of innocence and the path of penance. Alas! how few there are who, with bap-tismal robes unstained, reach Heaven by the path of innocence, never lost; and even the innocent should do penand even the innocent should do pen-ance, as the best means of preserving that pearl of great price. But for us, dear brethren, who have sinned; for us who, by actual transgressions, have lost onr baptismal innocence; for us poor prodigals there is no return to "our Father's house" save by the thorny road of penance. With bleeding feet and tearful eves we must trudge this road

ne will conduct us to the happiness of Heaven. Penance, then, which is here employed to mean not only internal repentance, but also external works of satisfaction, is necessary for salvation, and is a matter of Divine precept. It is a fixed rule of Divine justice that sin must be pun-Divine justice that sin must be punished. "All iniquity, whether it be great or small," says St. Augustin, "must necessarily be punished, either by the man penitent or an avenging God; for he who repents truly will chastise himself. Absolutely either you punish yourself or who repents truly will chastise himself. Absolutely either you punish yourself or God punishes. Would you that he should not punish? then punish yourself." Hence the necessity of doing penance is enforced by God Himself in the most amphatic language in recipions. penance is enforced by God Himself in the most emphatic language in various parts of Holy Writ. "Be converted, and do penance for all your iniquities, and iniquity shall not be your ruin."—(Ezechiel, c. 18, v. 30.) "Now therefore," saith the Lord, "be converted to the lift all your hearts in fasting, in me with all your hearts, in fasting, in weeping, and in mourning."—(Joel, c. 2, v. 12.) When St. John the Baptist came forth from the desert, and appeared on the banks of the Jordan to fulfill his mission as precursor to our Lord, he preached the baptism of penance for the remission of sins, and, in the burning words of a prophet, proclaimed the absolute necessity of doing penance:—"Ye offspring of vipers, who hath shown you to flee from the wrath to come? bring fourth themselves." forth, therefore, fruits worthy of pen-ance,"—(Luke, c. 3, v. 7.) Our Blessed Lord, our Teacher, our Guide, commenced His public life by preaching and

saying:—"Do penance, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand,"—(Matt., c. 4, v. 17.) He openly declares that for all who 17.) He openly declares that for all who have sinned, penance is the only plank that can save them from an eternal ship-wreck:—"I say io you, unless you do penance, you shall all perish."—(Luke, c. 13, v. 5.) St. Paul, in his immortal discourse to the Athenians, proclaims aloud:—"God now declareth to men that all should everywhere do penance."—(Acts. c. 17, v. 30) where do penance,"—(Acts, c. 17, v. 30)

The law of penance, then, has God for its author, and must be observed as a

necessary condition of salvation by all who by sin have forfeited their right to Heaven. And surely, dearly beloved brethren, if on the other hand, we constitute the salvation of the dearly beloved by the salvation of the salva sider the infinite perfections of God, His boundless goodness and mercy, His rights over us as our Creator and Redeemer; and, on the other, the infinite malice of mortal sin, the inexpressible outrages we have offered to His Sovereign Maj esty, the wounds we have inflicted on the adorable heart of Jesus by our num. berless transgressions, we will most eagerly and heartily have recourse to penance as the most effectual means of disarming the justice of God, of winning back His favor, and of blotting out from the Book of Judgment the countless sins the Book of Judgment the countless sins which the Recording Angel has therein which the Recording Angel has therein and the sealer when he will derness before ascending the mountain of God.—(3 Kings, c. 19, v. 6), and our Lord Himself forty days in prayer and fasting.—(Matt., c. 4, v. 2)

During the Lenten season the Church calls upon us to imitate the fast of our which the Recording Angel has therein registered against us. It is true that which the Recording Angel has therein registered against us. It is true that Protestantism denies the necessity of penitential works, and even their utility, but we know that in this, as well as in other respects, Protestantism is a protest against the Christian religion itself. Self-denial and mortification are the very the supreme Pontiff, Benedict XIV, denial and mortification are the very essence of Christianity, its whole scope and spirit, the special note of the Gos-pel, the doctrine of the cross; and Protestantism, in repudiating them,

God and most salutary to our souls; and it is for this reason, as well as in imitation and commemoration of our according to the inward man; but I see another law in my members, fighting against the law of my mind, and captivating me in the law of sin, that is Devil and his angels.

Now to this Kingdom of God, for the citizenship of which we have been created and redeemed, there lie but two paths through this world, viz:—The path flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh, for these are contrary one to another."—(Gal., c. 5, v. 17.) By this we perceive the profound wisdom, the Divine philosophy, that underlie the institution of fasting. By it we declare war against the body, and chastise it; we mortify the flesh; we weaken its vicious inclinations; we are it were cut it off from its supplies. as it were, cut it off from its supplies, and therefore, we powerfully help in givand therefore, we powerfully help in giv-ing the victory to the law of God and of conscience, which the Apostle calls the law of the spirit. Hence the same Apostle did not hesitate to chastise his body in order to bring it into subjection. But fasting is most beneficial, not only in that it restrains vicious inclinations and lifts the soul heavenwards (vitia comprimit mentem elevat), but also in its penitential and penal character, as an pentiential and penal chalacter, as an efficacious means of atoning for our sins through the merits of Christ, and of obtaining the Divine mercy and forgivness. "Be converted to me," says God, "with your whole heart, in fasting, in

that after His ascension His followers should fast, and He lays down the rules that must be observed to make our fast pleasing to God:—"When thou fastest, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that they appear not to men to fast, but to be the control of the contr thou appear not to men to fast, but to thy Father who is in secret, and thy Father who is in secret, and the Father who seeth in secret will reward thee."—(Matt. c. 6, v. 17). Man fell originally from his allegiance to God by the gratification of his taste, and he must return to Him by fasting. Thus the

in imitation of the forty days' fast observed by our blessed Lord in the desert before beginning his public life. It was observed by the Primitive Church as a tradition from the Apostles. This we may see in the writings of the holy fathers, whose sermons on fasting are still extant, and in which they positively affirm that the faithful in their times did all fast from flesh meat in Lent. We find a fast of forty days recommended by the example of holy men in the Old Dispensation, as well as sanctified by the example of Christ. Thus Moses fasted forty days when he received the law on Mount Sinai—(Ex., c. 24, v. 18). Elias fasted forty days in the wilderness before

the Supreme Pontiff, Benedict AIV.,
"but it is well known to all those who
profess the Catholic religion, that the
fast of Lent has always been looked upon
as one principal point of orthodox discipline throughout the Christian world.
This fact was, of old, prefigured in the
law and in the Prophets, and consecrated
by the example of our Lord Jesus Christ;
it was delivered to us by the Apostles. by the example of our Lord Jesus Christ; it was delivered to us by the Apostles; everywhere ordained by the sacred Canons, and retained and observed by the whole Church from her very beginning. As we are daily offending God by sin, in this common penance we find a remedy; and, by partaking of the Cross of Christ, we perform, by this means, some part of what Christ did for us; and, at the same time, both souls and bodies being purified by this holy fast, we are being purified by this holy fast, we are more worthily prepared for celebrating the most sacred mysteries of our redemption, the passion and resurrection of our Lord. This is, as it were, the ensign of our spiritual warfare, by which we are distinguished from the enemies of the Cross of Christ, and by which we avert and it is for this reason, as well as in imitation and commemoration of our Lord's forty days' fast in the desert, that the Holy Catholic Church proclaims the fast of Lent, and commands it to be observed by her children. Fasting is of Divine as well as of Ecclesiastical institution, and is admirably adapted to the imprinted in the hearts of all Christians

from the very beginning."

Let all, therefore, who are able, observe this great fast of Lent, and let those who are not bound to fast observe the precept of abstinence, and chastise their bodies, and mortily their flesh by other penitential works. "Behold now is the acceptable time, and now is the day of salvation."—(2nd Cor., c. 6, v. 2.) "Let the wicked man forsake his way, and the unjust man his thoughts, and let him return to the Lord, and then He will have mercy upon him."—(Isaias, c. 55, v. 7.) "Let us cast off the works of darkness and put on the armor of light;

darkness and put on the armor of light; let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and impurities, not in contention and strife, but put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ."—(Romans, c. 13, v. 14.) Yes, we must join the great fast from sin with the solemn fast of Lent, in order that the latter may be really acceptable to our Heavenly Father, and with your whole heart, in fasting, in weeping, and in mourning."—(Joel, c. 2, v. 12). The Ninivites, by fasting, disarmed the justice of God, and saved their city from destruction—(Jonas c. 3). The Israelites obtained, by it, pardon for sin, and were divinely helped to put their enemies to ignominious flight.—(I Kings, c. 7, v. 6). Our blessed Lord tells us that of the His agents in Programme and detraction; from anger, hatred and ill-will; from cursing and swearing; from immodest words and acts; from the reading bad books and journals; from

such wickedness, we must apply ourselves to good works and acts of mercy. "Is not this," saith the Lord, "the fast that I have chosen?" "Loose the bands of wickedness and break asunder every burden. Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the needy and harborless into thine house; when thou shalt see one

they would fast when the Bridegroom was taken from them, and thenceforward by the example of all the holy servants of God. Our Lord has commanded it; the Scripture enforces it, penients and Saints have recommended and practised it, and the Church now appoints the times and seasons for its observance.

The fast of Lent is of Apostolical institution, and has doubtless been ordained in imitation of the forty days' fast observed by our blessed Lord in the defaces the image of God stamped upon our souls; it dethrones reason and reduces man to the level of the brute crossines man to the level of the brute crossines; it darkens the intellect, weakens the will, blunts the conscience, and smoothes the way to an impenitent death. It squanders the savings of years of fell, it shows a state of the savings of years of fell, it shows a state of the subject of frequent thought and reflection; and in this way to shall spend Lent in a manner pleasing to God, and fruitful in blessings to ourselves; and we shall emerge from the gloom of Lent into Easter joys, happy at the meeting of the Association in the consciousness of having honestly at the meeting of the Association in Kingston in 1883. This position he still the will, blunts the conscience, and smoothes the way to an impenitent death. It squanders the savings of years of toil; it plunges multitudes in misery and want and sorrow; it wastes the energies of the mind and the body;

The following are the L. shatters the constitution, and drags its statters the constitution, and drags its victims' bodies into a premature and dishonored grave, and casts their souls into the everlasting flames of hell. Woe to the world because of this wide-spread and hateful sin! "Woe to you that rise allowed on Sundays at every meal, and at up early in the morning to follow drunk-enness." saith the Prophet.—(Isaias, c. 5, v. 1i.) "Who hath woe?" asketh the Spirit of God, "whose father hath woe? Who hath contention? Who falleth into pits? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? Surely they who pass their time in wine

Surely they who pass their time in wine, and study to drink off their cups." and study to drink off their cups."—
(Proverbs, c. 23, v. 29.) "Be not deceived," says St. Paul, "neither fornicators nor drunkards shall possess the Kingdom of Heaven."—
(1 Cor., c.6, v.9.) And again—"The works of the flesh are manifest, which are fornication and drunkenness, and such like, of which I foretell you, as I have forested to say, that they who do such foretold to you, that they who do such things shall not obtain the Kingdom of Heaven." (Gal., c. 5, v. 19.)

Heaven." (Gal., c. 5, v. 19.)
O, dearly beloved brethren, let us conjure you to shun this gigantic evil which deluges the world with a tide of miseries, which is so offensive to God, and so destructive of our happiness, both here and

hereafter.

Let us again most earnestly request both priests and people to do all in their power to promote the cause of Catholic education, to render the Catholic schools as efficient as possible, and to see that, besides a sound secular education.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, tion, religious instruction be regularly and efficiently imparted therein. An awful responsibility rests on the souls of both pastor and people in this matter. If any of the little ones of Christ should be lost to God and the Church by the criminal neglect and indolence of those who have charge of them, the blood o these lost children will be required at their hands by the Supreme Judge. The law establishing the separate school sys-tem is, indeed, most defective, but yet if our people be unanimous and generous in support of Catholic schools, as we know they are and will continue to be, it can be made the source of untold

fession at least once in the year, and to receive the Blessed Eucharist at Easter or thereabouts. This precept is con-tained in a Canon of the Fourth Council of Lateran, has been confirmed by the Council of Trent, and binds us under the gravest penalties. The Sacrament of Penance is an institution of God's unfathomable mercy for sinners. When worthily received it remits the most grievous sins, saves the soul from eternal perdition, and restores it to the favor of God, and to its right to heaven which it had forfeited. It is a Divine which it had forletted. It is a Divine Probatica, whose waters, stirred by the angel of God's mercy, restore souls enfeebled and paralyzed by sin to health and vigor. And yet some of our beloved children of the laity cannot be persuaded to approach this Divine Sacrament; nay, cannot even be induced to do so by the solicitations and menaces of the Church herself! The Blessed Eucharist the fountain of the spiritual life of the ceptable to our Heaveniy Father, and beneficial to our poor souls. For of what avail will it be to us if, whilst we fast in the body, our souls fast not from sin and vice? The fast from sin and wicked pleasures is the perfect fast, without which the corporal fast will be of little benefit. God rejected the fast of the Jones we can the days of their the Jones heaves on the days of their large that the fact that the fast benefits. God rejected the fast of the Jones heaves on the days of their large that the fast benefits and the fast of the Jones heaves on the days of the Jones heaves in Lord and the Church His spouse in little benefit. God rejected the fast of the Jews because on the days of their fasting they continued to offend him by their customary sins (Isaias, c. 58.) and will He be better satisfied with us if we, will He be better satisfied with us if we, and persistently refuse the invitation! The knowledge of this fact grieves us to the heart. It is to be feared that for such obstinate and self-blinded sinners, unless they repent, "it will be better for Sodom and Gomorrali in the day of judgment than for them." We beseech them not thus to abuse the grace and mercy of God, not thus to trample under foot the precious blood of Jesus, shed on the Cross for them. We conjure them to "delay not to be converted to the Lord, lest his wrath should come on a sudden, and in the day of vengeance He should destroy them."—(Eccl., c. 5, v. 8). Let us therefore spend this holy and

penitential season of Lent in accordance with the spirit and requirements of the law of fast comes recommended to us by the doctrine and example of the Prophets and Saints, and pentents of the Old Testament, as Moses, Elias, Joel, Daniel, the Ninivites, &c., and in the New Dispensation it is sanctioned by the doctrine and example of our Saviour Himself; of His Precursor, St. John the Baptist, of His Apostles, of whom He foretold that Church. Let all perform their Easter duty by worthily receiving the Sacra-ments of Penance and the Blessed

endeavored to promote God's glory, and

The following are the Lenten regula-tions to be observed in this Diocese:—

The following persons are exempted from abstinence, viz.:—Children under seven years; and from fasting, persons under twenty-one; and from either or both, those who, on account of ill-health, advanced age, hard labors, or some other legitimate cause, cannot observe the

Lard may be used in preparing fasting food during the season of Lent, as also on all days of abstinence throughout the year, by those who cannot easily procure butter.

The season within which all who have

attained the proper age are obliged to make the Paschal Communion, com-mences on Ash Wednesday and terminates on Trinity Sunday.

Clergymen are required during Lent,

to appoint, in their respective Churches, some spiritual exercises and instructions, The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ,

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the charity of God, and the communication of the Holy Ghost, be with you all.—(II Cor., c. 13, v. 13)

This Pastoral shall be read in all the churches and chapels of the Diocese, at the earliest convenience of the Clergy.

Given at St. Peter's Palace, London, on the Feast of the Purification, 1885.

+ Jour. Bishop of London.

+ John, Bishop of London.

By order of his Lordship, MICHAEL J. TIERNAN. Secretary, ad hoc.

excellent spirits and looked radiant and cheerful, taking all circumstances into consideration. A News reporter set about gleaning information, here and there, concerning the doctor, with the follow-

Senator Sullivan, for such he may now be called, was born at the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland, and came to Canada with his parents when only four years of age. His father settled in Kingston in the year 1844, and being one who looked upon a good education as being the greatest and only advantage he could give his children, strove to accomplish that object, which he did with a great deal of self-sacrifice and labor. The doctor, after leaving the common schools, was sent to the Regiopolis College, then presided over by the late Vicar-General Macdonald, and in this institution he remained for about five years. When the college closed he con-tinued his classical studies under the late Mr. John O'Donnell. At the age of sixteen, and in 1854-5 he entered the medical school attached to Queen's University, being among the first pupils, as that was the year in which that inst tution was opened. In 1858 he graduated when not twenty-one years of age, and, not having a surplus of funds he and, not having a surplus of funds found it necessary to locate here and commence the practice of his profession immediately after graduating, and in Kingston he has remained ever since. His ability and success soon secured fo him an extensive practice, and he devoted himself with great energy to the cultivation of all branches of the profession, more particularly to that of surgery. Having always been an enthusiasti anatomist, he was requested by the medical faculty of Queen's to accept the medical faculty of Queen's to accept the position of Lecturer on Anatomy, and about 1862 he assumed that duty. His about 1862 he assumed that most important branch soon gained a reputation for the school in that particular, and resulted in his being called upon to accept the chair of Anatomy in the Royal Col-the balm of sweet consolation and Chris lege at its foundation. This duty he tian resignation, to bear the loss they hav discharged until the resignation of the late Dr. Dickson, when he was urged to succeed the latter as Professor of Sur- be sent to the family of the deceased,

ary difficulties, to render the examina-tions more thorough and practical have been rewarded by the condict approba-tion of the profession in general. His professional standing is best exemplified

at the meeting of the Association m Kingston in 1883. This position he still holds, and the manner in which he con-ducted the business, and the admirable address he made at the Montreal session, evoked the highest compliments from the distinguished foreigners present as well as from Canadians.

In 1854 he was appointed surgeon to the Hotel Dieu, and soon his influence was felt in this institution, during the first year of his service the number of patients increasing from 90 to 300, Ow. ing to his efforts the Hotel Dieu enjoys an extensive reputation in the cure of disease, and the advantages it affords are so much sought after as to render it unable to accommodate the applicants

A MUNICIPAL MAN.

In 1863, in compliance with a large and influential requisition, he became a candidate for the Council in Sydenham Ward, and was elected by acclamation. He served in this position nntil 1873, for ten years being returned by acclamation. In the latter year, when Mayors were elected by the Council, his friends put him forward for the Mayoralty, his op-ponent being Mr. H. Cunningham. The result was that the latter received one vote more than the doctor, after which he was declared Mayor. The following vear the Mayor was elected by popular vote, and a general feeling prevailed among all classes that after so long and faithful service Dr. Sullivan was entitled to the position, and accordingly he was elected. In 1875 he was returned again, and the end of that year concluded his municipal career.

AS A POLITICIAN.

Ever since the doctor was eligible to vote he has taken an active interest in politics, identifying himself with the Conservative party, which his father did before him. He has worked earnestly, honestly and faithfully to advance the welfare of the party, and did so from conviction, and not from a hope of gain-ing reward, and without offending the feelings of his opponents. As is well known to the public in general, he was the Conservative candidate in the last Dominion election, in which he made a most satisfactory run. The contest was conducted by him so as to leave nothing but the most agreeable feelings in the minds of all. When called to arms in defence of, or to assist, the Conservative party he was always found ready and willing to bear his share of the work.

THE WILL BE PLEASED.

The announcement that Dr. Sullivan is called to the Senate is received by the public in general with a feeling of grati-fication, as no man in Kingston stands higher in public estimation than he does

He will prove a great acquisition to the Senate, not only on account of his ability as a debater, but of his knowledge of the affairs of the country. He is an able speaker and it is safe to predict that in the near future he will be included among the foremost Canadian orators, who are to be found in the different legislative bodies. The News extends congratulations.

The doctor has not yet received an official notice, but the contents of a document that has come to hand satisfies him that in a few days he will be Senator Sullivan.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The Mail says: The appointment of Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, to the Senate will be well received, not only by the Roman Catholic body, of which he is a member, but by all who watched his very creditable career. He is a man of excellent abilities and high personal character, still young in years, and with a sound knowledge of the past and present. He will be a great acquisition to the Upper House.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

The special committee appointed at the last meeting of the Separate School to draft a resolution of condolence touch-ing upon the death of David Holden

reported as follows:

Whereas, it has pleased the will of an all wise Providence to take from our midst our esteemed friend David Holden, one who had devoted his life and services to the advancement of Christian being for a number of years Chairman ot our Board, as well as President of our St. Vincent de Paul Society since its

pathy be conveyed to his family in their late sad bereavement, with the hope that our Divine Saviour may shed on them tian resignation, to bear the loss they have

BY ELIZAM. V. BULGER.

"Christ's Heart finds an earthly heaven In the paim of the priest's pure hand."
—Father Ryan.

O words of mysterious meaning, Like a voice from a far-off land! Too holy and high in their meaning For creatures to understand: "Christ's Heart finds an earthly heaven In the paim of the priest's pure hand.

Oh, surely the hand must be holy, And surely the hand must be blest, Wherein Jesus, the Holy of holies, Chooses His earthly rest! The touch of that hand must bring healing And blessings the tenderest.

How seldom we think of the power
That lies in the hand of a priest!
It holds the key to God's treasures,—
At its sign our sins are released.
Day by day, as life wears away,
May our faith in its power be increased

Twas the hand of a priest that loosened the bonds of original sin: When we came to the lont in childhood, He bade us to enter in The portals of Christ's own saving fold, That eternal life we might win. When in our human weakness
We fall crushed to the sod,
By some weight of sin that o'ertakes us all
In the path by mortals trod,
"Tis the hand of a priest that lifts us up
And leads us on to God,

And when in God's own Temple We are bidden to the Feast
To which the Master invites us all—
The greatest and the least,
Our souls are fed with the mystic Food
By the hand of God's own priest.

Oh, our souls need never hunger

THE TWO MAS, TUCKERS,

ton, a little village twenty miles away from Peet's Mills, the town within town within whose wide limits lay the Tucker farm, and had come home with him this early

But what did Amasa care? He, too,

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pers, and c Record,

nd secon tions were woman, with a sad, reticent face, very silent and capable; these last traits had been her chief recommendation to her husband. There was no sentiment about the matter; old Mrs. Tucker had died two weeks before this marriage, but Amasa rough enclosure, full of mullers budgets. weeks before this marriage, but Amasa rough enclosure, fall of mullens, burdocks, was "fore-handed," and knowing his mather early a thing the hand hand thistles, overrun with low blackberry mother could not live long, had improved vines and surrounded by a rail fence. It has opportunities, and been "sparkin" Wealthy Ann Minor, all winter, in judicious provision for the coming event of his five miles to the Mills with every funeral,

"I hope you ain't a waster, Wealthy." he growled. "There's vittles enough for a township, and there ain't but two of us." "Well, our folks sent 'em over, and you no need to eat 'em," she answered cheerily.

really needful," he said, when she urged him to fetch her a load.

"Wood's aller a growin' when ye don't cut it, and a makin' for lumber; and lumber's better to sell, a sight, than cord wood. Ye must get along somehow with brush; mother used to burn nextto noth-

She did not remind him that his mother was bent double with rheumatism, and died of her fifth attack of pneumonia.

Wealthy never wasted words.
Then there were eight cows to milk, the milk to strain, set, skim, churn, or make cheese; and nothing but the simplest tools to do it with. A cloth held over the pail served for strainers; the pails themselves were heavy wood; the pans old and some of them leaky, the holes stopped up with bits of rag often to be removed. The milk room was in the shed, built against the chimney, that it might not freeze there in winter, and only aired by one small slatted window. The churn was an old wooden one with a dasher, and even the "spaddle" with which she worked her butter was whittled out of a maple knot by Amasa himself, and was heavy and rough.

Then to her belonged the feeding of the

pigs, gaunt, lean animals, with sharp snouts, ridgy backs, long legs and thin flanks; deep-set eyes that gleamed with intelligent malice, and never-sated hun-ger. Wealthy grew almost afraid of them when they clambered up on the rails of the pen in their fury for food, and flapped their pointed ears at her, squealing and fighting for the scant fare that she brought. For Amasa underfed and over-

with barn and wood-shed for want of their own quarters, and were decimated every season by hawks, owls, skunks, weazels, and foxes, to say nothing of the little girl who was his girl sweetheart, and now it was Mary Peet that he hastened to ask to share his life that he hastened to ask to share his life

cumulating and never-ceasing labours all wore day by day on the vitality of Mrs.
Tucker, and when to these was added an annual baby, life became a burden and a light; the house was crubbed from one light; the house was cru

olitude.

He had thought the thing all over, and they were not driven by public opinion in regard to monuments; they all lay ad that a wife was cheaper than a there like the beasts that perish, with but

the biscuits, the shaved beef, and the jelly set before him.

The looked was provingly at the pie, the biscuits, the shaved beef, and the jelly set before him.

The looked disapprovingly at the pie, broken, but the weary woman's soul was set on this bright winsome child, and her life lost all its scant savor when the lost life lost all its scant savor when the lost life lost all its scant savor when the lost life lost life lost all its scant savor when the lost life lost life lost all its scant savor when the lost life lost

cheerily.

"I ain't goin' to. Don't ye break into 'tis more'n a girl can bear to live this way. that jell; set it by. Sometime or nuther somebody may be comin' here, and you'll want it."

Wealthy said no more; they made a there on the hill, so's to rest a spell; but there was you and Lury wanted me and the spell; but there was you and Lury wanted me and the spell; but there was you and Lury wanted me and the spell; but there was you and Lury wanted me and the spell; but there was you and Lury wanted me and the spell; but there was you and Lury wanted me and the spell; but there was you and Lury wanted me and the spell; but there was you and Lury wanted me and the spell; but there was you and Lury wanted me and the spell; but there was you and Lury wanted me and the spell; but there was you and Lury wanted me and the spell; but there was you and Lury wanted me and the spell is the spell in the spell in the spell is the spell is the spell in Wealthy said no more; they made a supper of biscuit and beef, for the pie was also ordered "set by." She was used to economy but not to stinginess, and she excused this extra thrift in her husband more easily for the reason that she had been always poor, and she knew very well that he was not rich, to say the least. But it was only the beginning.

omestead. Wealthy turned a way from her baking one Saturday morning, just as the last pie was set on the broad pantry shelf, and fainted on the kitchen floor, where Amasa fainted on the kitchen floor, where Amasa the younger found her an hour after, muttering, delirious, and cold. What he could do then, or the village doctor, or an old woman who called herself a nurse, was all useless. But the best skill of any kind would have been equally futile. She was never conscious again for a week.
Then her eyes seemed to see what was
about her once more; she looked up at
her boy, laid her wan cheek on his hand,
smiled—and died.

Hardly had her wasted shape been put

Hardly had her wasted shape been put away under the mullens and hardback, when her husband came in from the bay-field smitten with the same plague. He was harder to conquer; three weeks of alternate burning, sinking, raving and chills ended at last in the grey and grim repose of death for him, and another Amasa Tucker reigned alone in the old house on the hill.

CHAPTER II.

It is not to be supposed that in all these years Amasa the younger had been blind to the charms of the other sex; he had brought. For Amass underfed and overworked everything that belonged to him.

Then there were hens to look after; the
old-fashioned barn-door "creepers," who
wanted food too, yet catered for them
selves in a great measure, and made free
with barn and wood-shed for want of their
with barn and wood-shed for want of their
Willage choir.

He had been faithful always to the shy,
alliente, dark-eved little girl who was his

"You can make the pie while I put the hoss out," said Amasa Tucker, as he opened the backdoor of a gray house, set on top of a treeless hill, tracked here and their will jif they dared to stray beyond the ruinous old coops contrived for them by Amasa's inventive genius out of sticks and stones.

Add to this cooking, washing, baking, and serving; the insufficient supply of pork, potatoes, and tough pies; the "biled dinners," whose strength lay in the vegetables rather than the small square of fat pork cooked with them, of which Amasa inventive genius out of sticks and stones.

Add to this cooking, washing, baking, and serving; the insufficient supply of pork, potatoes, and tough pies; the "biled dinners," whose strength lay in the vegetables rather than the small square of fat pork cooked with them, of which Amasa invariably took the lion's share; these accompliances are considered and whitewashed with his own hands; cleaned its one begrimed window hands; cleaned its one begrimed window hands; cleaned its one begrimed window whose wide limits lay the Tucker larm, and had come home with him this early spring afternoon in the old wagon behind the bony horse that did duty for Amasa's family carriage.

Letror to the poor woman.

But what did Amasa care? He, too, sort for the confortables and quilts, the kitchen dirty comfortables and quilts, the kitchen repainted a soft yellow, and new winderments and no knowledge, but—

dend to the other, a bonnire made of the old dirty comfortables and quilts, the kitchen repainted a soft yellow, and new winderments and no knowledge, but—

the dirty comfortables and quilts, the kitchen repainted a soft yellow, and new winderments and no knowledge, but—

the dirty comfortables and quilts, the kitchen repainted a soft yellow, and new winderments and no knowledge, but—

the dirty comfortables and quilts, the kitchen repainted a soft yellow, and new winderments and no knowledge, but end to the other, a bonfire made of the old into the old milk-room made of that a con-venient pantry, while the removal of the that apartment more room, air, and light. A new stove with a set boiler filled up the

A new stove with a set boller filled up the hearth of the old fireplace, but further improvements Amasa left for Mary. A different home-coming from his mother's she had, indeed, on just such a concluded that a wife was cheaper than a hired girl, and more permanent; so when he found this alert, firm-jointed, handy girl, living at her uncle's, who was a widower on a great farm the other side of the village, Amasa made her acquaintance as soon as possible, and proceeded to further intimacy. Wealthy liked better to work for her uncle than for a step mother with six secondary children, but she thought it would be better still to have a house of her own. So she agreed to marry Amasa Tucker, and this was her homecoming.

She opened the door into a dingy room, with an open fireplace at one end, a window on the north and one on the south side, small paned, with old, green and important of the pair lay in the part in the part in the past that perish, with but the first occupant left his tired bones.

Two children of Wealthy's survived, the store of Wealthy's survived, who say a will be survey who thought much and say little; and Lurana, or "Lurry," as her intelligent boy, who thought much and say little; and Lurana, or "Lurry," as her intelligent boy, who thought much and say little; and Lurana, or "Lurry," as her aday for her uncle than for a step mother with six secondary children, but she sats that perish, with but the first occupant left his tired bones.

Two children of Wealthy's survived, what a considerate, intelligent boy, who thought much and spring day as Wealthy came there. The wither she had, indeed, on just such a spring day as Wealthy came there. The wither she had, indeed, on just such a spring day as Wealthy came there. The wither she had, indeed, on just such a spring day as Wealthy came there. The wither she had, indeed, on just such a spring day as Wealthy came there. The wither she had, indeed, on just such a spring day as Wealthy came there. The wither she had, indeed, on just such a spring day as Wealthy came there. The wither she had, indeed, on just such a spring day as Wealthy came there. The wither she had, indeed, on just such a spring day as Wealthy came there. The wither she had, i the not biscutt mary made and baked for their supper, the stewed, dried apple, the rich old cheese, and the fragrant tea, gave

quickly, and went to the shed for material to make her fire. It was almost sundown sition and many hard words, but still needed; but there was a new churn bought, to make her fire. It was almost sundown and she was hungry, but she found only the scantiest supply of wood and a few dry chips for kindling; however, she did her best, and she had brought some proposes and tired of the pinching economy, wisions from home, so that she managed to the monotonous work and grinding life of the

set on this bright winsome child, and her life lost all its scant savor when the blooming face and the clear young voice left her forever.

"I don't blame her none, anyway," she sobbed out to her boy, now a stout fellow of twenty-two, raging at his sister's folly, "I can't feel to blame her; I know of twenty-two, raging at his sister's folly, "I can't feel to blame her; I know of twenty-two, aging at his sister's folly, and, as it stood above the house, ran wadful a pipe down into a sink set in the wood.

you'll have an eye on, and the chickens, if you're a mind to; I'm going to build a world to disprove my statements. Hence

lay two weekly papers and a mag-azine, she had still sense enough left to make this hitherto sacred apartment into a real sitting room, where, every evening she and Amasa rested, read or talked over the day's doings; and when or taked over the day's doings; and when the first fat, rosy baby came, and Mary was about again, it added another pleasure to have the old cradle beside them all the evening, with its sleeping treasure. Can I tell in words what a sense of

peace and cheer pervaded this household, in spite of some failures and troubles? If the rye did blast one year, the two best cows die another; if a weasel once invaded the new and wonderful hen-house and slaughtered the best dozen of Plymouth Rocks; if sweeping storms wet the great crop of hay on the big meadow, or an ox broke its leg in a post hole, still there was home to come to, and a sensible, cheerful things when a man was discouraged.

But, on the whole, things prospered; and as Amasa heard the sweet laughter of his happy children, and met the calm smile of his wife, he could not but look back at his mother's harrowed and sad experience, and he gave a heartfelt sigh at the difference between the two Mrs. Tucker, unaware how much was due to

There are two morals to this simple sketch, my friends; one is, the great use and necessity of taking a good family paper and the other is the equal use and necessity of being good to your wives.

Accept which you like or need most. In the language of the ancient Romans, "You news your paper and you takes" "You pays your money and you takes your choice!"

FATHER MCKEON'S LOTTERY.

The Bothwell Catholic Bazzar took place on January 3rd, 1885. A few days afterwards two modern Pharisees, Rev. Messrs. Hartmann and Kilback, wrote to the Bothwell Times condemning all ments and no knowledge, but—

Mrs. Tucker was a tall, thin young "My father done it afore me, so I'm filled with dry wood, and a good store of Father McKeon wrote a letter in reply dows, with clear large glass set in place of the dingy old sashes. The woodhouse was filled with dry wood, and a good store of pine comes and brush for kindlings, a new milk room was built but a little way from the back door over a tiny brook that ran down the hill north of the house, and under the slatted floor kept up a cool draught of fresh air; a covered passage draught of fresh air; a covered passage connected it with the kitchen and a door the state of the services of Rev.

Taylor and McNair to write a deviced our lottery prizes into shares (and sold them for 25 cents each. (It is a look and sold them for 25 cents each. (I laurels enlisted the services of Rev. Messrs. Taylor and McNair to write

sks." Gany. Vol. I. p 450.
"Gambling is the playing of two, or

equivalent to saying that "Holy Baptism," and "dish washing" are one and the same thing. My present thesis will be found

the rights of women never would have angered or bored you as they do now, or unsexed and made strident and clamorous that half of creation which is and always was unreasonable enough to have hungry hearts. Try it and see.

Amasa was wise above his generation; he had seen his mother suffer, and learned a lesson. Mary never pined for kindly appreciation of her work or help in it. When she had a door cut through into the parlour, the stiff chairs and sofa bantished, the flowery curtains hung at either window, the gay carpet put down and the new furniture set in place, with her wedding present—an easy, stuffed rocker—by drawn up to the table, on which lay two weekly papers and a magerial to the property of the law but no evasion. (If our prizes were of a value exceeding \$50, and the lottery held on a boat in the middle of the law but no evasion. (If our prizes the law but no evasion. (If our prizes were of a value exceeding \$50, and the lottery held on a boat in the middle of to far, you are wrong, because honest lotteries are not gambling practices. I am sorry to find, Mr. Elitor, that some of their window, the gay carpet put down and the new furniture set in place, with her wedding present—an easy, stuffed rocker—by drawn up to the table, on which lay two weekly papers and a magerial or being the law and made our prizes less than \$50." We obeyed the law but no evasion. (If our prizes the law but no evasion. (If our prizes the law but no evasion in our to far, you are wrong, because honest lottery, and I willsay, stop! You are going too far, you are wrong, because honest lottery held on a boat in the middle of low.) But there was no evasion in our to far, you are wrong, because honest lottery held on a boat in the middle of low.) But there was no evasion in our to far, you are going the lottery held on a boat in the middle of low.) But there was no evasion in our to far, you are going the lottery held on a boat in the middle of low.) But there was no evasion in our to far, you are going the low.) But there was no know where to look for them. (Luke 6.

> our church creditors were not willing to buck goats to stand before the Lord prizes, if possible, and 2ndly, by railing them (or selling our prizes by shares)
>
> Now, if any one had offered us \$1000,00, he could have had all our prizes, and then there would have been no lottery at all. In the same way, I presume if any one had offered our Bothwell Oil will be an offered our Bothwell Oil will be a second of the sec Company \$8000, it would not be necessary xviii. 18. "Lots are cast into the lap, but Company \$8000, it would not be necessary to sell any \$50 shares. But nobody offered the Oil Company \$8000 for their well, and nobody offered us \$1000 for our lottery prizes. Hence the Oil Company divided their stock into shares and sold them at \$50 each. So too we divided our lottery prizes into shares and sold them for 25 cents each. (It is a lot 17, 24, 32 etc., etc., Even over \$100.

She opened the door into a dingr room, with an open freplace at one end, a wind own the north and one on the south side, small panel, with old, green and mine with an open freplace at one corner, to the studied every week till any paper which he studied every week till the contents were thoroughly stored in to the kitchen and was a patron, with hijosophers praise. The studies of the bornard was a parlor, with hijosophers praise. The studies of the bornard was a parlor, with hijosophers praise. The share and when his the derivative plant is made the studied every week till the contents were thoroughly stored in the ketchen and was a best-room. The begin that "house contained two rooms: one opened into the kitchen and was a best-room, family libble on the table, and will be a shared with the made and the shared of the shared the favor of the lot, obtain a prize of value superior to the amount which he risks." Guny. Vol. I. p. 450.

Was a free agent. Now, if a person has a free agent way 25 cents for nothing, then he can certainly give away 15 cents for a bazaar ticket. But it may be "Gambling is the playing of two, or more persons at cards, dice or any other game, whereby one shall lose and the other win money staked upon the issue."

Appel, Crel, Vol. Viii. p. 608 Appel. Cycl. Vol. VII, p. 608.

Hence, there is a vast difference between a lottery and a gambling practice. Gambling is a game, lottery is a contract. In gambling the stake usually consists of the company of the com money; in a lottery the stake generally consists of articles of property. "Gambling of money he invests. That probable hope is the practice of staking money on the hazing and of cards or dice. Lottery is the distribution of prizes by chance." Aquinus 3 q. xiv, 3 c. From the above contrast it is skly, 3 c. From the above contrast It is clear that my opponents make a great mistake when they use "gambling" and "lottery" as synonyms. To say that "lottery" and "gambling are the same thing, is convalent to saying that "Holy Raptian"?

The synonyme of the contrast It is went then, everyone of our lottery hold-cers paid 25 cents for the "probable hope" of winning some one of our valuable prizes. It was their own money they used, —they were satisfied with the bargain and the consequently there was a profite highery. consequently, there was a perfect bilateral contract between themselves and the bazaar managers. Our lottery took place and carrying of water.

The fat, round, placid pigs that now enjoyed themselves in the new pen, he took care of himself. "It isn't work for women folk," he said. "You've got enough to do, Mary; there's the garden took care of himself and nothing else. I have never written and nothing else. I have never written or said anything by way of defence for enough to do, Mary; there's the garden dishonest lotteries or for gambling schemes of any kind, and I hereby challenge the said.

Sould have an even and the chickers. of any kind, and I hereby challenge the world to disprove my statements. Hence mony with the laws of Canada. The high-

when the blind lead the blind we all know where to look for them. (Luke 6. 39.) My opponents may have a right to condemn "ganbling practices" but they have no right whatever to condemn honest lotteries, which are sauctioned by human and Divine laws. Therefore, it is evident from what has been already said that there is a marked difference between "honest lotteries" and "gambling practices." Such being the case, I will now prove that the Bothwell Catholic lottery was in perfect been mutative justice; 31y, with the Laws of Canada, and 4thly, with the Holy Bible, harmony, lst, with strict honesty; 21y, with the written word of God.

First of all, our lottery was strictly honest. In October, 1883, a heavy debt thung over our parish, and in order to pay off that debt I decided to organize an honest legal lottery. The end or aim of lour lottery was to pay a lawful debt and therefore the end of the lottery was just. (St. Jas. v. 4: k. 4. 7.) The means were also just, as we will soon see. During the Autumn of 1885, we were presented with a thousand dollars worth of prizes, consisting of sheep, cattle, paintings, etc. These prizes were donated for the purpose of paying off our church debt; however, our church creditors were not willing to accept anything but money. Therefore, in creditors were not willing to accept anything but money. Therefore, and the strict of the paying off our church debt; however, our church creditors were not willing to accept anything but money. Therefore, and the strict of the paying off our church debt; however, our church creditors were not willing to accept anything but money. Therefore, it is evident the paying off our church debt; however, our church creditors were not willing to accept anything but money. Therefore, it is evident the paying off our church debt; however, our church creditors were not willing to accept anything but money. Therefore, it is evident the being defined nonest lotteries from arguments drawn from cerident that the the erich end of the latter the paye defort the Bi lotteries from arguments drawn from rea accept anything but money. Therefore, in order that our prizes might be utilized be offered to the Lord and the other to be for the end for which they were given, we were obliged to exchange them for money. This exchange might be made only in two ways, 1st, by selling our prizes, if possible, and 2ndly, by raffling them (or selling our prizes by shares)

Now if any one had offered as the Lord and the other to be the emissary goat (in Hebrew, azazal), v.
8. Again God says, "this is the land which you shall divide by lot to the tribes of Israel." Ezechiel, 48 ch. 25 v., "They (the dwelling places) fell to them by lot."

I. Chr. 6, 54, "You shall divide it by lot."

soon, and in order to redeem their lost laurels enlisted the services of Rev. Messrs. Taylor and McNair to write against the lottery; but Father McKeon took one of their letters and thrashed the other with it and made the two of them the laughing stock of the whole community. Since then the four ministers were in the service of the server it is head is cut off, and although the four ministers were completely silenced, still a number of anonymous scribes continued to write from Florence, Sutherlands Corners and Wardsville against the lottery. At length Father McKeon wrote the following and since which not one of his opponents has written a word against the lottery:

Size—The object of this present thesis is to defend the Bothwell Catholic Lottery emptying out all the slums of their misguided hearts on the Bothwell Catholic. Now our lottery had all the necessary continued to more persons with a lawful consideration or cause." (Whistaw on law, and selected to the Bothwell Catholic Lottery against all its assailants. Before emptying out all the slums of their misguided hearts on the Bothwell Catholic Lottery against all its assailants. Before emptying out all the slums of their misguided hearts on the Bothwell Catholic Now our lottery had all the necessary contract be successors. Our bazaar managers and the time of drawing, down to their successors. Our bazaar managers and the time the drawing down to their successors. Our brazaar managers and the others, by whom they were handed down to the bazaar managers. At Jerusalem the drawing will substantiate these statements at the drawing will substantiate these statements at the drawing will substantiate these statements. Well, the box of shares was then shaken un, and the first share taken out took prize No. 2, and so on, until 42 prizes were drawn. The box, in presence of a large audience, by a little box who was thoroughly blind. In Jerusalem the lot fell upon Matthias (v. 26). At the bazaar the lot fell upon Matthias (v. 26). At the bazaar the lottery and others, Now

Railroad men the president and one of the vice-presidents and ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh, who is counsel for the road, were present. MacVeagh, as usual, was scintillating, and in a funny way said to

the guest of the evening:
"Your Grace, you see here a great many railroad men. You will meet them often on social occasions here, and you will always find that they take their lawyer with them. Hence I am here. make to you for an exchange We can give free passes on all the railroads of the country. Now, if you would only give us-say a free pass to Paradise by

way of exchange,"
"Ah," said his Grace, with a merry
twinkle in his eye, "I would not like to
separate them from their counsel,"

---THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE,-No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

No TIME LIKE THE PRESENT for seek ing medicinal aid when what are foolishly called 'minor ailments' manifest them heen always poor, and she knew very well that he was not rich, to say the least. But it was only the beginning.

Hard as Wealtby had worked at her uncle's, here she found harder burdens. She had to draw and fetch all the water she used from an old-fashioned well with a heavy sweep, picturesque to see, but wearisome to use; wood was scarce, for was ascarce, for the enemy that lurks in dirt, affine heavy sweep, history that Amasa owned, he grudged its use.

"I shan't cut down no more than is "I shan't c Sweet thought,
All comfort
For every he
And here I
What thoughtlike some
Brimful of le
My spirit g I hoped to ri I hoped to re And win a Ah! little ha No laurels I have no wo Nor minstr

But fancy ha
It brings m
And woman'
It smites of
Sweet though I have no j Oh! throng a Power, cou "RATI

THE DECAY

AUTHORITY ARCHBISH On Sunda Pro-Cathedr a crowded co Cardinal-Arc delivered th He took for u that I He would angels?" H first, as you spirit, or the which floats tive before t Revelation of Teacher. T and indiffere are tempted. critics and an cism, for the the disciples different, or in any mat thing incohe timidity, and disciples of Peter sough Our Lord re him to trust

He would angels?" Th fortitude is day. When to battle, a claimed before return into hearts of his ourselves, bu to gather up have as the the member said at the there was a ian and su now society natural soci the supernat Universal C must alway world belie and stron

cast up the that be so. five signs

reign and th Kingdom o daily praye Come," and

"Put up thy

coming, not expected by and always power, as always, unt First of all, expanding. er; in the through the through per lenic Jews, world. Fr Peter and reached the Church fro there came of men from still the Ch he great G turned into called

ists of the in Europe, Faith, and nearted th ing loss, b sprang up sea, return nent of A over the c west, the g centr gions and before. I of every When a b

Church.

vorld was

it sprang the north nents, I n has spru never wa that upp erefore our lottery was perall. Here, there was obedience to but no evasion. (If our prizes value exceeding \$50, and the dd on a boat in the middle of e, that would be evading the t there was no evasion in our ne law said make your prizes less or \$20, we would have done so. law only said "make your lot-es less than \$50." We obeyed and made our prizes less than \$50. our lottery was in perfect har-h the laws of Canada.

our lottery was in perfect har.
h the Holy Bible—God's written
itherto I have defended honest rom arguments drawn from rea. ommon-sense. Now, I am going by defence on God's Holy Bible. ians love and revere the Bible wledge God to be its author. the Bible condemns, God con. d whatever the Bible sanctions, ions. There are three ways by cles of value may be transferred cles of value may be transferred to another: 1st, by selling; 2ly, them away for nothing, and 3ly, lots for them. Now, let us have derstanding. All admit that I rfect right to sell our bazaar even give them away for nothing syen give them away for nothing tries concerned were willing), opponents say I had no right to a order to find out what persons ceive prizes. I maintain I had cast lots. Hence the casting of question at issue. The casting of the pivot on which the present sy turns. Is it right to cast lots h honest lottery)? My opponents but I say "Yes," and the Bible s." In Leviticus, chapter 16, the following: and the Lord Moses, and He commanded him he (Aaron) shall make the two

to stand before the Lord * *
g lots upon them both, one to to the Lord and the other to be ry goat (in Hebrew, azazal), v. God says, "this is the land a shall divide by lot to the tribes Ezechiel, 48 ch. 25 v., "They ing places) fell to them by lot." 54. "You shall divide it by lot," ch. 22v. Again, God commanded cast lots, "so that by lot the land vided." Num. xxvi. 55. "The esseth contentions and deteren between the mighty," Prov. "Lots are cast into the lap, but isposed of by the Lord," Prov. Hence the bible sanctions the lots and therefore there is nothin casting lots. Lots were cast hosen people from time immem-e I. Chr. xxiv. 31 and xxv. 8; I 42; Dan. xii. 13 Jos. xix. 1, 32, etc., etc. Even our Saysen apostles cast lots. In Acts i. es and disciples were assembled lem. During our bazaar, the of Bothwell were assembled Town Hall. At Jerusalem istering powers came from the apostles and were handed their successors. Our bazaar e from God to Messrs. Fiangan, d others, by whom they were wn to the bazaar managers. At the apostles did not be the apost of the apostles did not be the apost of the apost the apostles did not know to he disciples God's ministering ould be given. At the bazar we low to which of the ticket holdzes should be given. At Jerusa-s choice was made known by Act i. 26. At the bazaar, His made known by casting lots. em the lot fell upon Matthias At the bazzar the lot fell upon At the bazaar the lot fell upon Dixon, Messrs. Fenby, Poynter is. Now, if the apostles, who ucted by our Saviour himself, that Christian will say that it is

nest (proved in part 1,) there-sible sanctions the Bothwell Lotore, the Bothwell Catholic Lotin perfect harmony, 1st., with esty; 2ndly, with distributive rdly, with the laws of Canada, with the Holy Bible, the writf God. God. Yours sincerely, ALBERT McKEON, L. S. T.

cast lots or hold an honest lot-re then is my biblical argument

sell: The Bible sanctions every

tery : the Bothwell lottery was

bishop Ryan's Repartee.

phia, Jan. 27.—Archbishop he course of his social experis city, has already won a name d repartee. At a dinner recently by one of our Catholic citizens company of gentlemen were Among other Pennsylvania Among other Pennsylvania een the president and one of the ents and ex-Attorney-General who is counsel for the road, ent. MacVeagh, as usual, was g, and in a funny way said to of the evening :

drace, you see here a great oad men. You will meet them social occasions here, and you is find that they take their th them. Hence I am here. by go anywhere without their Now, we have nearly everything but I have a suggestion to you for an exchange with us. we free passes on all the railroads ntry. Now, if you would only by a free pass to Paradise by change," aid his Grace, with a merry

his eye, "I would not like to em from their counsel."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE,-No es were ever so popular as the Dyes. They never fail. The ar superior to logwood. The res are brilliant. Wells, Richo., Burlington, Vt. LIKE THE PRESENT for seek

al aid when what are foolishly nor ailments" manifest themere are no "minor ailments." ptom is the herald of a disease, from a state of health should d at once, or disastrous conse at once, or disastrous conse-e likely to follow. Incipient slight costiveness, a tendency ess, should be promptly coun-th Northrop & Lyman's Veg-overy and great Blood Purifier, tem thus shielded from worse ess. Sold by Harkness & Co., Dundas St.

The Lost Path. BY THOMAS DAVIS,

Sweet thoughts, bright dreams, my comfor be,
All comfort else has flown;
For every hope was false to me,
And here I am, alone.
What thoughts were mine in early youth!
Like some old Irish song.
Brimful of love and life and truth,
My spirit gushed along.

I hoped to right my native isle,
I hoped a soldier's fame,
I hoped a soldier's fame,
I hoped to rest in woman's smile,
Ad win a minstrel's name,
A i little have I served my land,
No laureis deck my brow,
I have no woman's heart or hand,
Nor minstrel honors now.

But fancy has a magic power;
It brings me wreath and crown.
And woman's love, the self-same hour
It smites oppression down.
Swet thoughts, bright dreams, my comfort

oe, I have no joy beside; Oh! throng around, and be to me Power, country, fame and bride.

"RATIONALISM OR ROME,"

THE DECAY OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS AUTHORITY—SERMON BY CARDINAL-ARCHBISHOP MANNING.

He took for his text the words, "I hinkest thou that I could not ask My Father, and He would send Me twelve legions of angels? His Eminence said: We come now to our last subject for Advent. The first, as you will remember, was the time spirit, or the spirit of the days in which we live. The second was the Rationalism which floats in the atmosphere which we breathe continually—the simple alterna-tive before us, either to be critics of the Revelation of God, or disciples of a Divine Teacher. The third was the compromise and indifference and laxity by which men are tempted. These are qualities of the mind not unnatural in those who are critics and are led by the spirit of criticities and are led by the spirit of criti-cism, for they cannot be certain. But for the disciples of a Divine Teacher to be in-different, or to compromise, or to be lax in any matter of Divine teaching is a thing incoherent and unpardonable. And our subject to day is the fearfulness, and timidity, and discouragement, which often comes over those who desire to be faithful disciples of a Divine Teacher. When Peter sought to defend his Divine Master

BY FORCE OF ARMS.
Our Lord repressed His zeal, and taught him to trust in another strength. He said:
"Put up thy sword into its place: thinkest
thou that I could not ask My Father, and He would send Me twelve legions of angels?" This want of faith, and want of return into his house, lest he make the hearts of his friends faint like his heart," nearts of his friends lant has been strain. This cowardice does injury not only to ourselves, but to those who are about us. And, therefore, my object to-day will be to gather up what we have been saying, and show what is the foundation of that immovable courage which we ought to have as the subjects of a Divine King and the members of an immutable Faith. I immovable courage when we ought to have as the subjects of a Divine King and the members of an immutable Faith. I said at the outset of our thoughts that there was a time when society was Christen and sustained individuals, and that may be certainly known by the things tian and sustained individuals, and that now society has rapidly and extensively ceased to be Christian and is dragging down the individual. That is true of the natural society of the world, but not of the supernatural. The supernatural world, which is the mystical Body of Christ, the Universal Church, can never decline, and

Kingdom of God upon earth. In our daily prayer we say: "Thy Kingdom daily prayer we say: "Thy Kingdom Come," and that Kingdom has been always coming, not in the sense of those who are expected but are not present, but in the sense of being present from the beginning, and always coming in greater might and power, as the light of the morning is always, until it stands full at noonday. always, until it stands full at boolings.

First of all, the Faith has always been expanding. It began in the upper chamber; in the guest chamber, and it spread through the streets of Jerusalem, whence, through persecution, it spread into Samaria, and through the medium of the Helmannia, and through the Gentile. aria, and through the medium of the Hellenic Jews, it dawned upon the Gentile world. From Antioch, the first See of Peter and the first centre of Faith, it reached the imperial city of Rome, which has been the centre of the Universal Church from that hour to this. Then there came a time heresies tore multitudes of men from the unity of the Church and of men from the unity of the Church and still the Church spread. Then there came the great Greek schism, and the Church returned into Asia. Then there came what is called the Reformation, and whole anations were torn from the unity of the out. and south, were laid open to the Evangel-

ists of the Faith. THERE HAVE BEEN REVOLUTIONS in Europe, and multitudes and millions of been torn from the unity of the Faith, and those who were timid and faint-hearted thought that the Faith was making loss, but in that moment a new world sprang up; and we find that the Church spreading into the islands of the southern ea, returning again into the great continent of Asia, and it is now entering all Faith is gradually penetrating among regions and races that were not even known before. I, therefore, say that the Faith has been spreading in every again with before. 1, therefore, say that the rational before. 1, therefore, and when in the morth there ceased to be great verdure

| Statistic value of the spreading in every age in spite of every loss, if loss it can be called. When a bough was lopped off in the east it sprang forth in the world was more conscious of Irs own DISORDERS.

| Take the political world, kings reign the control of the made for the world was more conscious of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did so in rare Indian style.

| No sooner was the entertainment over when every one of them made for the political world, kings reign the control of the speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the hospitality of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the Jesuits, and he did not fail to speak of the Jesuits and he did not fail to speak of the Jesuits and Hesuits and Hesuits

unity of the Church has been so absolute, unity of the Church has been so absolute, solid and visible as it now is. Even the departure of those who meased to believe; even the separation of these who were led away by schism, seem to have had only the effect of welding more closely and solidly the union of the Church. There never was a time when the whole Episcopate, from the east to the west, from the north to the south, was more absolutely united in itself, so intimately united to its head, so closely united to the priesthood; and there never united to the priesthood; and there never was a time when the people of Christendom were more united to the pastorate. In the beginning, heretics with false keys endeavored to break into the Unity of the Church; afterwards kings and princes with they now? They have ceased absolutely to exist, and there is not an impression of

you know what the word means? Where are the Sacramentarians? Are not the names strange to those who hear me? Faith in their teaching is no longer to be found in the world. I, therefore, boldly say that the internal Unity of the Church, Catholic not because it contains within its circumference all manner of contradiction, which is the world's definition of the meaning of the word, but Catholic be- Indian missions that resulted from the cause it excludes the minutest deviation from the truth, was never more manifest, more solid than at this moment. Never was there a moment when the intellect of Christendom was more united and pervaded by one Faith than it is now. Not only questions affecting the Faith itself, but even questions affecting the perfect conception of the Truth have been weighted examined defined and terminations. but even questions affecting the perfect patient industry, personal self-denial and conception of the Truth have been zealous labors of the distinguished Jesuits, weighed, examined, defined, and termina- it has become one of the most noted of angels?" This want of faith, and want of ted, and there is not at this moment, so far fortitude is characteristic of many even of as I know—and I ought to know, and if those who desire to be faithful, in our l do not know I am culpable—day. When the armies of Israel went out any question of this kind upon which the day. When the armies of Israel went out to battle, a trumpet sounded and pro-claimed before them: "Who among you is feeble and faint hearted, let him go and is feeble and faint hearted, let him go and the heart of the Church, the will and the heart of the Church, the will and the heart of the Church, created and sustained by Faith, has been continually culminating to this highest point. And what has been passing in the world outside? Every article Creed has been attacked and been despised. The authority upon which the Faith depends has been attacked—the authority

that He has made; the other declaring that the Head of the Universal Church, that He has made; the other declaring
that the Head of the Universal Church,
who is the Teacher of the whole Church,
the Successor of Peter and the Vicar of
our Divine Lord, can never in matters of Faith or morals teach that which is false. And why? Because the perpetual presence of the Holy Ghost, promised to Peter and to all who came after him in his place, Universal Church, can never decline, and must always sustain its members. The world believes itself to be sovereign and strong, and the Church to be subject and weak. Let us east up the reckoning and see whether that be so. My purpose will be to take five signs and show the extension, the reign and the culmination of Faith, in the Kingdom of God upon earth. In our And why? Because the perpetual pressuance of the Holy Ghost, promised to ence of the Holy Ghost, promised to saw mill, barns and outhouses, with about 100 log dwellings that the Indians who live at the mission erected for themselves. So that the shepherd can never feed his volume was completed, at a cost of 100 log dwellings that the Indians who live at the mission erected for themselves. A beautiful college building of two stories and a cademy are heavily loaded orchards of apples, plums, grapes and other fruits, showing the great care and attention between the world—the Christian world outside the unity of the Church—been doing?

After many years of labor and research grow with a grist mill, saw mill, barns and outhouses, with about 100 log dwellings that the Indians who is a beautiful college building of two stories and a cademy are heavily loaded orchards of apples, plums, grapes and other fruits, and a mansard, which will accommodate as many as 250 Indian boys, is now just the world—the Christian world outside the unity of the Church—been doing?

After many years of labor and research grow in lavel, the will accommodate as a many as 250 Indian boys, is now just the world—the Christian world outside the unity of the Church—been doing?

After many years of labor and research grow in lavel, the with a grist mill, saw mill, barns and outhouses, with about the long of the Universal to the same of the with a grist mill, saw mill, barns and outhouses, with about the lind as who with a grist mill, saw mill, barns and outhouses, with about the live of the same of a later. Table of the with a grist mill, saw mill, barns and outhouses, with about the live a Whenever a controversy arises, after long discussion it is defined as "an open question." Even questions of Faith are left "open." Of these two systems, which commends itself to you? Has the Redeemer of the world, Who said: "I am the Way, the Truth and the Life," left the way so uncertain that when there the way so uncertain that when there arises a doubt about it there is no light

upon the shore to guard from shipwreck? And while the Christian world outside the unity of the Church has been becoming more vague, uncertain and indefinite, the Church has been becoming more precise, more certain and more defined. I will go a step further. The time is singular in this; that the whole question of heresy has been, I believe, so completely wore out that there is no man who would be bold enough to invent a new form of fragmentary. Christianity: there is no fragmentary Christianity; there is no fragmentary Christianity; the of purione who believes himself capable of purione who believes himself capable or revising the one who believes himself capable of purifying the Church or revising the universal Faith of Christendom. Some who believes himself capable of purifying the Church or revising the academy building sufficient to accommodate 200 Indian girls. The whole undertaking has been tried; the sum has been worked out. It was tried on the largest Church. But in that moment a new scale 300 years ago. And what was the world was found, and all America, north result? Men no longer think of amending or improving the doctrines of Christianity. What they do not like they do not believe, and what they do not believe they reject; and the question with them now is not a new form of Christianity, but whether Christianity itself be credible or not. Men of any consequity thought. or not. Men of any consecutive thought or any careful intellectual culture have long written down the sum and found this, that there is no alternative, no intermediate space which they can occupy between Catholic Faith sustained by Divine cerover the coast, north and south, east and west, the great continent of Africa. And by the great waters that come down from and the works that God has made; in other

the north there ceased to be great verdure in the islands of the Faith, in the continents, I may say, of the Pacific, the Faith has sprung up anew. Secondly, there church, since the Apostles were united in that upper chamber, when the external the internal islands of the Faith, in the continents, I may say, of the Pacific, the Faith has sprung up anew. Secondly, there church, since the Apostles were united in that upper chamber, when the external islands of the Faith, in the continent to the political world, kings reign that on to govern. They are invested when every one of them made for the but do not govern. They are invested with crown, and sceptre, and robes of roy-large the political world, kings reign that on the continuous that one of them made for the but do not govern. They are invested with crown, and sceptre, and robes of roy-large the political world, kings reign that on the crown, and sceptre, and robes of roy-large the political world, kings reign that on the govern that upper chamber, when the external round, that governs. In the last hun-large platters, pans, and was cured with when every one of them made for the but do not govern. They are invested with crown, and sceptre, and robes of roy-large the political world, kings reign that the notion of them and the side white steve board, and by the time the whites do not govern the external round the said board. About 1,500 of them were stretched upon the graph of the political world, kings reign then every one of them made for the but do not govern. They are invested with crown, and sceptre, and robes of roy-large the political world, kings reign then every one of them made for the whites whites the building they found the said board. About 1,500 of them were stretched upon the continuous transfer to the political world, kings reign the external round the said board. About 1,500 of them were stretched upon the said board. About 1,500 of them made for the whites whites the building they found the said board. About 1,500 of them were stretched upon t

dred years some thirty crowned heads have been deposed and some thirty-five charters or constitutions have been promulgated and torn up. There never was a time when civil voters were more condred a time when civil voters were more conscious that the power of government had departed from them. And why is this so? Because the faith and obedience which spring from the Christian Law have waxed weak in their subjects. And in the religious world outside the Church what do you see? Everywhere sheep without a shepherd. Forms of opinion incompatible with each other spring up among those apparently belonging to the same communion. The consciousness of having no authority to bind has paralyzed the action of those who profess to teach. After a Church; afterwards kings and princes with their swords and maces strove to tear the episcopate within their jurisdiction from day, which he classes under three heads their swords and miscestrove to tear the episcopate within their jurisdiction from the supreme authority of the Holy See; afterwards there came schisms with axes and hammers endeavoring to wreck the Unity of the Church of God. Where are Unity of the Church of God. Where are which was therefore absolutely irreconcil-able with the foundations of human morthem to be found upon the external unity of the Church of God, important as it is, is less important than the cause from which it springs. And what is that cause? That cause is the internal, intrinsic and ality, and that which impugned the cor-On Sunday morning, Dec. 21, at the Pro-Cathedral, London, in the presence of a crowded congregation, his Eminence, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, delivered the last of his course of sermons. He took for his text the words. "Thinker is, I was going to say, no more than the result and embodiment of the internal Unity of the intellect, and heart and will, which has created the Unity of Faith.

And there never was a time.

And there never was a time. which has created the Unity of Faith.

And there never was a time
FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD
when the absolute Unity of Faith was
more visible than now. Where are the
Oriental heresies which once tore the
Church? Where is Arianism, the Macedonian heresy, or the Nestorian heresy?
Their very names are strange in your
ears. Who ever heard of a Pelagian?
Who ever heard of an Adoptionist? Do
you know what the word means? Where

A FAMOUS MISSION.

THE JESUITS IN MONTANA-FATHER DE SMET, THE PIONEER.

Virginia City, January 22, 1885. The famous St. Ignatius Mission, near the Rocky Mountains, is one of the early zealous labors of the renowned Father De Smet in the Rocky Mountains, as far back the Catholic missions in that part of the world, and whose boast is that it has Christianized all the confederated tribes of

the Flathead nation.

The reputation of this noted mission for all that is good and praiseworthy as a civilizer, and now as a place of learning and education, made attractive by some of the grandest and most beautiful of the scenery of the mountains, were inducements that led the writer to visit this lovely spot, so as to be there on the feast day of all the Flathead Indians, viz., the feast of their nation. St. Ignatius patron, St. Ignatius.
THE SIGHT OF THE MISSION,

which has the proportions of a good-sized village, as seen from the road, where its first view dawns upon the approaching traveler, presents such a vision of beauty that the sightseer is more than repaid for his trouble of getting there before he crosses

A very important part of the mission is the Academy of the Holy Family of St. Ignatius, which is conducted by a com-munity of the Sisters of Providence, a branch of the Order of the

SISTERS OF CHARITY FROM CANADA. This school, for the education of Indian girls, was founded by the present mother superior in the year 1864, when she, with three other Sisters, commenced in a log building the difficult task of civilizing and Christianizing the young females whose frocks were blankets and whose shoes were moccasins. For near twenty years these Sisters devoted their lives to the instruction of the "untutored savage," disciplining them in all the branches of house-hold and domestic duties. In this rude dwelling, in the year 1864, these Sisters performed the same duties then as now making butter, teaching, striving their best to make the institution self-sustain-

At an exhibition of the two schools on the Feast of St. Ignatius a very lengthy programm: was presented, embracing many well performed parts. The exercises were held under the large porch of the new college, which was used for a stage, scenery, etc. The audience, composed of about thirty white people and probably 1,500 Indians, occupied the ground in front, where chairs and seats were provided for the few, the many being seated vided for the few, the many being seated upon mother earth according to taste and

convenience. WHEN THE PERFORMANCES WERE OVER, Chief Arlee got up in the meeting and harangued the people in very loud Flat-head. When translated—which was done by one of the Indian boys—it said in effect how delighted both he and his peo-ple were at what they had witnessed that day : he praised the Jesuits for the great work they were doing, and paid a very high compliment to the Sisters for their work among the girls of his nation. He did not fail to speak of the hospitality of

kept up for some time with loud wailings. Then followed the other custom of dividing the household goods of the deceased among the poor that were present.

ON THE DAY PREVIOUS TO THE FEAST on the day previous to the feast there was a Christian Indian marriage between Frank Asseline and Cecilia Saxa, the ceremony being solemnized in the church by the Right Rev. Dr. Brondel, Bishop of Montana, witnessed by about a thousand Indians and fifty white people. composed of priests, ladies and gentlemen. The bride and groom had both been pupils at the two mission schools.

The morning of the feast-day was begun by the celebration of Pontifical High Mass.

by the celebration of Pontifical High Mass, and a sermon by Bishop Brondel, in Eaglish, which was interpreted to the Indians in the Flathead language by Father Cataldo, the Superior-General of the Jesuits in the Rocky Mountains. The Mass was sung by a choir of Indian girls,

one of the Sisters playing the organ.

Among the notables present were
Michell, chief of the Pen d'Oreilles; Joseph,
son of the grand chief of the Calispels,
and the head captain of the police soldiers; Arlee, chief of the agency band of Indians. Representatives from the distant Flat-heads, Kootenai, Pen d'Oreilles and Calispels were present, and Hawatannie, representing Sitting Bull, who at present is on a tour through the States. Also the Right Rev. Bishop Brondel, Rev. Fathers Cataldo, Van Gorp, Palladino, Bandini, Tremblay, Guidi, Dols and others. Charlo, the head chief of the confeder-

ated tribes of the Flathead nation, not being present, the command and direction of the Indians on this occasion was shared by Michell, Arlee, Battice and Joseph, who maintained the best of order through their regularly organized police soldiers.
ONE OF THE MANY BEAUTIFUL CERE-

MONIES witnessed at the mission during my stay witnessed at the mission during my stay there, which lasted a week, was the presentation and blessing by the Bishop to the police soldiers of an Indian banner, the work of the Sisters and pupils of the academy. The banner was received on behalf of the soldiers by Joseph, son of the grand chief of the Calispels, in a mauner that showed their pride in this beautiful emblem of authority and power—the blue, white and red. These Indians blue, white and red. These Indians—the Flatheads—have ever been loyal to the whites and a powerful auxiliary danger threatened the settlements from

Indian raids.

Another of the beautiful ceremonie witnessed was the procession from the church to the cemetery of all the Indians and white people in double file with uncovered heads, preceding the Bishop and clergy, and the Indian acolyte boys bearing the cross and censers. Within the cemetery the assembly gathered around the memorial cross to the number of about two thousand, when they were addressed by the Bishop in English, whose elo-quence and touching remarks were inter-preted in the Flathead language by Father

While at the mission the visitor can see large and well bound dictionary of the Flathead language, got up and printed at the mission by the Fathers at great ex-

pense and painstaking.

After many years of labor and research this volume was completed, at a cost of over £10 per copy. Around the college and academy are heavily loaded orchards

monies and devotions the Bishop was escorted to the railroad station by a number of carriages, in which were Fathers Palladino, Dols and Cataldo and a number of white people, and a cavalcade of 600 Indians on horseback. It was under such scenes through whose beautiful and touching ceremonies the writer visited this magnificent mission, the remem-brance of which will be a green spot on the tablets of his memory.

A Famous Irish Member.

Mr. Vincent Scully formerly sat for Cork county, and his fame will long survive in the House of Commons, where he entirely eclipsed Sir Boyle Roche by his racy Hibernianisms. His fellow-members always called him "Scull," leaving out the aways catted him "Scull," leaving out the inal syllable of his name, which he did not much relish. Lord Monck one day said to him in the smoking room:—"Why is it, Scully, that those fellows always rob you of the last syllable of your name, and call you 'Scull.'" To which the hon member for Cork replied: "They take 'y' from the end of my name. I suppose some day the end of my name, I suppose, some day to add it to the end of yours." This same gentleman, on one occasion, in order to "talk out" an obnoxious motion, spoke for nine hours and a half.

"Nip't in the Bud !"

Sad to say, many a good thing attains to nothing more than a fair beginning. On the other hand it is a matter for congratulation that the growth of some evil things may be also promptly frustrated. A large proportion of the cases of the most wide-spread and fatal of diseases consumption-have their inception in nasal catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is pleasant, soothirg and effectual. Try it. It has cured thousands. All druggists.

Remarkable Restoration. Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, of Buffalo, N. Y., was given up to die by her physicians, as incurable with Consumption. It proved Liver Complaint, and was cured with Burdock Blood Bitters.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which

scalp, are innumerable.

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beau-tiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important poor lar toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undecirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the remedy.

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

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY. CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT. Locality unrivalled for healthiness offer ing peruliar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, wate pure and food wholesome. Extensive ground afford every facility for the enjoyment of the vigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

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

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

Terms to so it the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

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

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF

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

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,
ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant.y
located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French
flanguage, with thoroughness in the rudimen,
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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1885.

THE ICE BOAT HORROR.

The people of Canada have read with horror and indignation of the sufferings of the passengers on the ice boats conveying the mails from Prince Edward Island to Nova Scotia. In a late trip of one of their boats the sufferings endured were of a harrowing character. All the passengers and crew had to bear with the cruel severity of an Arctic wave and storm bearing down on the arm of sea dividing the Island from Nova Scotia. Dr. McIntyre, M.P., was rendered snowblind, other passengers benumbed and frost-bitten-while of the crew one poor fellow will lose both hands and teet, another a hand, a foot and ears, while a dozen will be deprived of toes and fing-His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, of Hali-

fax, who for many years resided in Prince Edward Island, in a letter to

the Halifax Herald, vigorously denounces

the niggardly policy that has led to such

His Grace, "no words strong enough to

condemn the inhuman meanness of the

authorities or their ignorant flippancy

in the House of Commons regarding the

winter mail service with Prince Edward Island. The men only get paid \$30 for the round trip over the ice, and as they failed to make the round trip this time they will not get a brass farthing for all their peril, toil and suffering. So wills the government that it can spend thousands in inducing Huns and Goths and Tartars to come to Canada, but cannot spend hundreds to remunerate Canadians for necessary public service.' His Grace very properly holds that the question of winter communication interests all Canada, and, therefore, with just emphasis denounces the mean and niggardly way the mail service is conducted. He proposes as a solution of the difficulty that railways to both capes be completed, piers built and powerful tugs on both sides either keep the channel open or meet the small boats at solid ice. He urges on the representatives of the Maritime provinces to stand together and be patriots for once. "Whenever the question engaged the attention of Parliament, no matter whether Mackenzie or Macdonald ruled, it was," as the Archbishop states, "made a party affair. hing, while a wily minister looked on and encouraged the contention When the two parties had exhausted their strength the minister rose to make a stale pun about 'isolation,' very possibly exhibits his ignorance of the whole question, and certainly shows his contempt for the Island specifically and the Maritime Scotch sheep following the bed wether, would support their leader in ignoring

speak." Canadian government to procure such communication. It has long since been demonstrated that the present system is a huge, cruel and expensive failure. We trust that His Grace's timely and vigorous remonstrance will have its effect in the proper quarter. The Post a penny wise and pound foolish system. It should, with all legitimate regard for economy, be managed to secure for all classes of our people those conveniences in the way of intercommunication they Moore, pastor of the Bank street Presbyhave a right to look for. It is idle to terian church, Ottawa, on this very sub-

expenditure of that department within out of the bag when he declared that, its receipts. Better by far restrict expenditure on the importation of ignorant and degraded foreigners than to make our postal system a disgrace to our age and a laughing stock for the world.

HON. FRANK SMITH.

We have much pleasure in joining with our esteemed contemporary the Post, in its tribute to the Hon. Frank smith for his distinguished services to his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists in Canada. Although without portfolio, the hon. gentleman, in virtue of his position as a Cabinet Minister, has done the Irish Catholics of Ontario lasting good. Through his influence their claim to adequate representation in the sen-ate has been acknowledged, and the tench of Ontario benefitted by the legal acquirements of the Hon. John O'Connor. The Post says:

"It is not pleasant to feel that Canada at the same time is celebrating the culmination of a system which immolates everything to party, which has turned the nominations to a branch of the national Legislature into a near bribary fund and now threatens. orance of the national Legislature into a nere bribery fund, and now threatens to degrade to the same use the appointments to the Bench of Justice.—Toronto Week. "The above is taken from the Toronto

Week, Mr. Goldwin's Smith's paper. We are happy to notice that the prosperity of Irish Catholics in the Dominion is such as to fairly make him howl. The allu sions in the paragraph just quoted are directed against the appointment of Irish Catholics to the Senate, and to another subject on which the professor feels particularly sore. Since the advent of the Honorable Frank Smith to the councils of the Dominion Cabinet our fellow-countrymen in Ontario have reason to congratulate themselves. As in-dependent in fortune as in character, the hon, gentleman wields a powerful influence. Simultaneously with his entrance into the cabinet the Hon. John O'Donohue was appointed to the senate. A short time ago through his influence inhuman sufferings. "There are," says the Hon. John O'Connor was elevated to the Queen's Beach of Ontario, and now the Hon. Dr. Sullivan, one of the most popular men of our race in the Dominion, has a seat in the upper house. Our people are beginning to get their just due, and to such men as Goldwin Smith

> We all the more gladly join in this we have always claimed, and do now not of French origin are entitled to two representatives in the Cabinet having portfolios. Mr. Smith has without a able. That he has, however, done so much to secure for his co religionists equal rights entitles him to hearty esteem and lasting gratitude.

this is simply intolerable.'

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

On the last day of January a large deputation from the Anti-Tax Exemption Association of Toronto met the Attorney General, with the Hon. Messrs. Fraser and Hardy, to urge on them the advisability of passing an act abolishing A supporter of the government of the all tax exemptions, or a permissive day would mildly suggest that something measure giving each municipality the day would mildly suggest that something should be done, an opponent then bitterly power of doing in the matter as it dare not fly before the Eistern foe. It denounced the government for not doing pleased. The discussion was spirited and searching, lasting fully two hours. The deputation, upon cross-examination by Messrs. Mowat, Fraser and Hardy, appeared to be far from unanimous as to what the so-called exemptions consisted of. Mr. Mowat stated that it was clear that in this country nothing like unanimity has been arrived at even among Provinces generally. The spirit of party | those most pressing to have the matter evoked, a docile majority, like a flock of made the subject of legislative action, Some, he said, suggest that the proposed bill should be a general measure, sweepthe just claims of the Provinces by the ing in its character and abolishing ail sea. The representatives of these Pro exemptions. This the Premier told the vinces, forgetting party, must unite in | deputation they might rely on as utterly demanding that our birthright and our impossible. If any progress was to be patrimony receive some at least of the made in the direction they aimed at, it care so lavishly bestowed on the upper | would not be in that sweeping way. He Provinces. There are times," says His and his colleagues were practical politi-Grace, "when silence on the part of free cians, and the legislature was a practical citizens is equal to treason. I think the legislature. They could not, therefore, present is such a time, therefore I lay hold of a principle and carry it through without reference to the popular There are few if any citizens of the mind. The public must be ready for it Upper Provinces who will not, we think, before any change so radical was made. heartily concur in His Grace's contention He did not know of any marked advance that something should at once be done in the direction they desired all over the to procure steady and uninterrupted country. If the deputation themselves winter communication between the went through the list of exemptions Island and the rest of the Dominion. they had submitted, and agreed upon Prince Edward Island had never entered | the items that the public are thoroughly confederation were it not that a distinct satisfied should not be exempt from pledge was given of the purpose of the taxation, they would find neither the sum large, nor the relief great. As for school property, the Premier held it was absurd to propose its taxation. So also with city property. As to churches, the Premier reminded his hearers that there would be strong arguments against taxing them, should proposals be ever made to Office department must not be run on | do so, and the whole subject required to be handled in the most careful manner.

We have, in connection with this sub- Burmah will soon be no more. Gen. ject, to call our readers' attention to a reported discourse of the Rev. Dr. stated, been fairly treated since the

'as far as the municipality of Ottawa was concerned the anti-exemption agitation might be accounted for by the fact that there was in the minds of many Protestants an ill-defined fear of the encroachments of the Church of Rome. Nor could it be denied that that church had acquired a large amount of real estate, which, under the present laws, was exempt from taxation, and many of the supporters of Protestant churches were willing to tax themselves a little in order to have an opportunity of taxing the Church of Rome to a much greater exchurch of Rome to a much greater extent." Mr. Moore, we are glad to perceive, had the courage, a rare virtue in non-Catholic pulpits, to declare that this was not a manly principle to adopt, and was not a manly principle to adopt, and with much correctness pointed out that the real origin of the agitation for the abolition of tax exemptions was the extravagance of municipal corporations, which had squandered their resources, and now sought, by taxing churches, to recoup their depleted treasuries. We are glad to see Mr. Moore taking just ground on this important subject. He recognizes in the movement a com bination of greed and bigotry, both of which he reprobates. The agitation, as far as it has gone, is a very clear illustration of that species of jealousy which would make one bite off his nose to spite his face. The proposition to tax church property Catholics will ever look on as immoral and unchristian, but they are, it is well for non-Catholics to understand, fully prepared to make every sacrifice that faith and principle demand of them in the event of their churches and schools being taxed. Can those outside the fold say the same?

THE FALL OF KHARTOUM.

There is gloom and consternation Britain at the fall of Khartoum. The brave and adventurous Gordon, who for months had resisted all the assaults of El Mahdi's forces, could no longer withstand the savage onslaughts from without and the thinly veiled treason within. The advance guard of the relief forces reached the approaches of Khartoum on the 28th ult., but the city had been in tribute of regard to the Hon. Mr. Smith the hands of the rebels since the 26th. for the reason that we have been accused | The fate of Gordon is unknown. He of seeking to do him injustice. What may have been made a prisoner and be still living, or he may have perished with claim, is that the Catholics of Canada | the two thousand defenders of the long beleaguered city, said to have been massacred by El Mahdi. The mortification throughout Britain over this sudden portfolio done his duty so well and faith- and unlooked-for reverse is too intense fully that we cannot help thinking that for expression. The press echoes the with one his services were truly invalu- anger and indignation of the masses in its fierce denunciation of the government on the one hand, and its unanimous call for the crushing out of the Mahdi on the other. Not for twenty-five years have any such deep feelings of disappointment and purpose of revenge seized on the people. The Pall Mall Gazette, after

> expedition, continues . "Islam is now victorious and the revolt and fall of Khartoum will permeate the arch of the world, and unless the Ministry display boldness and wariness equal to their former dilatoriness, a would mean war and mutiny from one end of Asia to the other. She must re-inforce her garrisons everywhere, including India, even if necessary to call for volunteers. General Earle must advance rapidly to Berber and Metemneh. The Suakim garrison must be reinforced and the road to Berber cleared. Every nerve must be strained to prove that the Khartoum disaster has stiffened the resolution to hold England's flag aloft in the face of every foe. Our duty is not to flinch but to prepare for eventualities and relieve Metemneh by water. We have failed to save Gordon. We have now to save Stewart.'

violently assailing the government for

The Standard says: "All party spirit should be dropped, and one supreme effort must be made to save Gordon in the presence of a crisis which can be likened to nothing in history save the beginning of the Sepoy rebellion in India."

The Daily News declares: "Seldom in the memory of living men has news been received of such a disaster to England. The cry of 'too late' against the Government is unjustified." The News thinks Wilson's steamers might have arrived at Khartoum earlier. It feels convinced Khartoum earlier. It feels convinced the national calamity will not be utilized in the furtherance of party feeling.

The Daily Telegraph points out that:-

"The situation is one of grave and com-plicated difficulty. Nothing can be plicated difficulty. gained by wild reproaches for bygone delays. If the Government cannot rescue Gordon let it dare no longer, but retire. Mahdi must be crushed. The Government has the misfortune to re-pair. All that now is needed is that the statesmen rise to the heroic level of our soldiers."

The Times says :- "The shock has no parallel in the experience of the present generation."

The situation is indeed critical in the extreme. The fall of Khartoum will inflict such loss on British prestige as will require a crushing blow to retrieve. El Mahdi must go, or English domination in the East from the Red Sea to Wolseley has never, as we have already relief expedition was placed in his charge. try. We could understand the term

competency among subordinates hampered his every movement. Till now his star has ever been in the ascendant. Is it now to pale and sink torever?

While the fall of Khartoum is in somrespects to be regretted, it is well to bear in mind that El Mahdi and his followers are fighting for their own homes and country. An ultra pro British organ says :

"The miserable fanatics and wretche who have for years made this great territory the hunting ground for a band of slave drivers, are undeserving of any existence of the most nefarious traffic which has ever cursed the human race. The great caravan highways of the Soudan are strewn with human skeletons in twos and threes, linked together with twos and threes, interest organization chains or the grinding wooden yoke—the awful emblems of slavery. These victorious Arabs are simply a band of mercenary slave drivers who are making their last grand stand against the forces

Such loose and ill-judged statements as these must be taken for their worth. England has not done so much for liberty in India and other countries under her way as to render her yoke desirable to the Arabs or Soudanese. They may have trafficked in human beings, but has not English rule in India to be credited with famine oft-recurring and with an opium trade ever spreading? Let the Soudanese be enlightened and christianizedthen may we expect the effacement of the slave trade. If Britain can give a guarantee that under her rule Christian enlightenment will shine upon the Soudan, then we will hail her triumph as that of civilization. But the sad example of India is there to inspire us with fear that no such guarantee can be given.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

When first the intelligence reached America of the dynamite outrages in London, there was an universal expression of hearty condemnation of the notives and methods of the conspiraors. The United States Senate at once adopted, by a vote of 63 to 1, a resolution placing on record the abhorrence of that body for the dastardly crime that had alarmed all Britain. Not content with this action, Senator Edmunds introduced a bill for the suppression of dynamite as a criminal agency. This bill is not likely to become law. The Washington correspondent of the Advertiser tells us there are erough Irishmen in the House of Representatives of the "irreconcileable" stripe to prevent that unanimity which is required to take the bill out of its course on the calendar. "Richelieu" Robinson, of New York, or John Finnerty, of Chicago, would be sure to "object." And he adds that :

"The weak-kneed demagogues amon:

the representatives, who Irish, dynamite nor any other principles its procrastination in starting the relief which were ever discoverable most powerful microscope, will unite to defeat consideration, and so manufacture cheap capital, since the bill cannot be considered anyway. I write you thus in this connection that you may know that the failure of full Congressional action is unavoidable, on account of the consti-tutional limitation of this Congress; also that heart of our people is right in this matter, and that they would not blow up a little child to achieve any political end whatsoever, any more than they would stab a sleeping foe, or kill a defenceless prisoner; likewise that most of the utterances you read as American are utterances of malcontent and malevolent persons, who never were good citizens anywhere, and were good citizens anywhere, and are not good citizens here, and who are tating war might result. In all probabilit they will not succeed in bringing about the war they desire, but it is humiliating to the citizens of a great nation to feel that their country is regarded with suspicion, and her public action as dishor ship, not for her good, but as a base of vengeful operations against Europe. The time is nearing when the dominant good sense and conscience of the people will devise means to stamp this evil out.

gentleman said to me vesterday Wait till we have had a taste of it our selves, and then you will see prompt action.' I hope never to see it. And yet, times are harder than ever. sands upon thousands in this land of in dustry are out of employment, and thousands, in a year when corn sells at 50 cents a bushel, and wheat at 70 cents, are without sufficient food and ready for desperate deeds. The recent Socialist meeting in Chicago, presided over by a demoralized negress, which threatened should perhaps be accepted as a warning

The views of this correspondent must cannot quite understand what he means by "irreconcileable" Irishmen. We cannot for the life of us see wherein an cause he is irreconcileable to British graded the land of his fathers, or a government that has naught of sympathy

not jealousy at headquarters and in- Irishmen who are American citizens. the ferocious refrain of the Standard and The fact is that the sober second thought of the American people is against further action in this matter of dynamite repression simply because of any injury done England by men of the O'Donovan Rossa poses of murder and outrage. stamp. We believe that the matter is all governments conjointly, with a view | schemes of this unfortunate man. After to uniformity of action. We quite conconcerning Senator Riddleberger's action in opposing the Bayard resolution. That ournal says :

"The action of Senator Riddleberger,

"The action of Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, in opposing Bayard's resolution of sympathy with England over the London explosions, was at first thought to be reckless, but, on sober second thought, the press and the people are coming to the conclusion that his course was the correct one. The Chicago Herald says that "Senator Riddleberger will have to be looked upon with more favor hereafter. It is evident that there is some North American blood in his veins. The United States Congress has had no call to express sympathy with England call to express sympathy with England or abhorrence of the use of dynamite. It was not elected for any such purpose. England has made many of its own subjects its bitterest foes. Its tyranny has been the shame of a boasted civilization for ages. Here in America we know what it is. It oppressed the colonies until it could do so no longer and then it lost no opportunity to annoy or disturb a people whom it could not enslave. If he policy of its corrupt ruling s up such enemies of law and order s dynamiters unquestionably are, what business is it of ours? Not a particle of evidence has yet been presented that these explosions are the work of Irishmen. If they are, what American, giving thought to the days when his ancestors were struggling with that remorseless tyranny, would care to be first in extrading sympathy to the oppressor? If Irishmen are dynamiters England has made them such. The same power which, with fiendish cruelty, puts mur-der and destruction into the hearts of these men, can with justice make them its warmest supporters. It may be, however, that the explosions are the work of lawless Londoners, common criminals bent on plunder or mischief. In any event they are nothing to us, and Mr. Riddleberger's opposition to a ridi-culous expression of a sympathy which is not felt should be remembered to his

We do not, however, withdraw one word of the condemnation we expressed of the dynamiters and their crime. Their course of action, besides tending to Ireland's injury, leads to the destruction of all social order and the oblitera tion of morality. Crime so disgraceful and so utterly without a redeeming feature cannot have any other effect than to deprive those who rely on it as a means to an end, of the sympathy of all self-respecting nations.

In this case, there is no proof whatever that the outrages were planned in America, that the dynamite or its manipulators came from America, or that any notable portion of the American people sympathize with the dynamiters or their purposes. In view of these facts it is not surprising that Senator Riddleberger's course should meet with so much favor and that the passage of Mr. Edmunds' bill should be considered impossible.

The allusion made by the correspon dent of the Advertiser to the socialist agitation in America deserves attention The growth of monopoly in that country, whereby the rich daily grow richer, and the poor poorer, has the effect of bind-ing the artisan population in a bond of in Ireland was to ingratiate herself with opposition to the aggressions of capital. That opposition takes various forms. and in times of financial stringency approaches more and more closely to the socialism of Europe. The American people cannot much longer ignore the constantly doing their diabolical best to involve the country, which they profess to regard as their asylum, in complications and troubles, from which a devastic that their republic is cursed by the presence of an aristocracy that has won the interval of the country which a devastic that their republic is cursed by the presence of an aristocracy that has won the country and the c lineage, but by some happy seizure of an opportunity offered by the fluctuations and vicissitudes of fortune-an aristocracy selfish, heartless and grinding-an aristocracy whose highest purpose is the aggrandizement of an often ill-gotten wealth, whose highest motive is not love of country but love of lucre. When Americans fully recognize this fact socialism will have no terrors for them.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

Following closely on the London explosions has come the attempted assassination of O'Donovan Rossa. The event on the public mind both in Europe and dynamite as a remedy for all wrongs, be accepted as a warning loudest terms expressed horror and expanding loudest loudes ecration of the London outrages the attempt on the life of Rossa has been be taken with some limitation. We received with a shout of exultation, and the wretched assassin lauded as an agent of heaven. The London Standard heads the other organs of brutality in its sav-American citizen of Irish origin sins be- age expressions of delight at the crime American citizen of Irish origin sins because he is irreconcileable to British regime that has impoverished and degree of gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impoverished and degree of gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impoverished and degree of gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impoverished and degree of gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impoverished and degree of gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impoverished and degree of gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impoverished and degree of gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impoverished and degree of gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impoverished and degree of gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impoverished and degree of gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impoverished and degree of gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impoverished and degree of gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impoverished and degree of gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impovered to gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impovered to gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impovered to gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impovered to gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impovered to gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impovered to gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impovered to gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impovered to gilded vice and autocratic regime that has impovered to gilded vice and autocratic regime that has a gilded vice and autocratic regime that h insolence goes as far as to state that Mr. Parnell himself should take warnfor the institutions of his adopted coun- ing from the fiendish deed of this

advocated that which has been so justly and so generally condemned in Rossa. The latter was universally denounced because of his shameless avowal of purheartily joined in the denunciations of one that should engage the attention of the wicked course and murderous the attempted murder of Capt. Phelan, cur in the view expressed by the Post | the New York Sun voiced the honest sentiments of the vast body of American citizens, as well those of Irish extraction as those of other origins, when it denounced Rossa and his fellow-conspira.

"We have always," said the Sun, "regarded O'Donovan Rossa and his following as a set of idle knaves, adroit enough to swindle their credulous and ignorant fellow-countrymen by setting up a pretence of conducting private hostilities against England. We have not believed that they aimed at anything more serious than a low and contemptible form of fellows, and as precitioners who could be than a low and contemptible form of felony; and as practitioners who could be left in the care of the police, we left in the care of the police, we have not been much concerned about them. If, however, as a quarrel among them would appear to disclose, they are an organization of skulking assassins, a league of viciousness and destruction, league of victousness and destruction, using our hospitality and the shelter of our flag to concoct and execute the most revolting and cowardly crimes that are known to modern times, then they should be dealt with differently. The law should treat them promptly and with unsparing severity. They should be made to learn that, it they would live in this country it must be as American citizens, and not as thugs and conspirators. It should be made too hot to hold them outside of its jails, for there is nothing here but abhorrence of them and of their prac-tices, and the sooner we are purged of them the better. It would be well if they could be sent back to Ireland. She has no worse enemies in the world, and will know what to do with them. She has no better friends nor anywhere any warmer sympathizers in her struggles for independence than she has in America. We recognize with Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt that there are no traitors to the cause of Ireland so black as those who use dynamite and whose purpose is secret assassination.'

These were the views of all honest men in America in regard of Rossa and his fellow-conspirators. Little doubt can there be that had not Mrs. Dudley appeared on the scene American public opinion had soon crushed out the idle and vicious nest of conspirators that have so long preyed on the credulity of the

Irish people. The shooting of Rossa and the savage expressions of joy with which the announcement of the crime has been received, will, however, have the effect of giving this coterie a new lease of life. The hatred for Ireland so openly and so ferociously expressed by British journals because of the London outrages, of which, for our part, we do not believe any Irishman was the author, has intensified among Irishmen in the old and new worlds, the feeling that deep in England's heart there is a cruel and unceasing hostility to Ireland and the Irish. So eminent and farseeing a gentleman as Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston, has, since Mrs. Dudley's crime declared :

"I am certain Mrs. Dudley is a paid an erecal ares. Dudley is a paid spy of the English Government. In July a letter was received here from a corres-pondent in Ireland exposing a female police spy in the employ of the British Home Office. Her name was Mrs. Ryder. The description of Mrs. Dudley answers leading men there and try to lead them into talking about dynamite and dynaniters. All sorts of games were put up on her. As a climax it was determin to introduce her to a secret meeting of dynamiters and then unmask her got wind of this and suddenly disappeared. Nothing further was heard of her until December, when it was ascertained she had been sent to this country to do the same work she had undertaken in Dublin. I feel positive Mrs. Ryder and Mrs. Dudley are the same. I hope my suspicion that she is an English spy is not true, for it will appeal to the brutalities of both nations. It so the English will lose more than the Irish, for they have more to lose. An appeal to a retaliatory system between the two countries seems horrible to me, but as an Irishman. I do not fear it. profoundly hope it may not continue.'

Mr. Boyle O'Reilly here voices the sentiments of many of the Irish in America. It is Britain's duty at once to officially disavow all connection with the late attempt on Rossa. Otherwise on that government will rest responsibility for the consequences of that ill-timed is one of no small importance, not, of occurrence. We have spoken of the course, on account of the actors in the attitude of certain Canadian journals on tragedy, but the effect it has produced this subject. We have no space but for an extract from an article headed "Char-America. By most of those who in lotte Corday" which some days ago journal, seeking to establish a comparison between Charlotte Corday of the Revolution and Mrs. Dudley, the heroine of the pro-British enthusiasts of to-day, says

"Woman's nature is after all, the same. Throughout the length and breadth of scriptions to be applied to the purposes of murder in England. The recent outrages; the cruel boasts telegraphed over the world and credited to O'Donovan Rossa; his rejoicing over the maining of have a right to look for. It is idle to expect to bring, for years to come, the ject. The rev. gentleman let the cat and delivered by that gallant officer had faces stress through the the mob out bined to woman—or tion—the d powerless truthless rucalled an a partial wor millions to Then wi "We hav der in any

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that for ye gretted the the hall in not succeedanging O and escape perpetrate act in the been coup These as yesterday kill O'Dor United S when it is fitable to made the against l pleasant e two can the situat Rossa l to opinio all sembl

THE The Ri whose re eral grie Irishmen Crown a regard of in Dubli Bar in assistant Lord Pa held the 1861 he for Irela

Privy C the Irish of Comp May, 1 Bench. the Lib in the f from th made L being th dignity Mary. ther ho called t Baron till the inet in

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ing torst instance to the constant of the cons

sels served might each weigh a quarter of

an ounce. After this light meal a tre-mendous crash was heard. All hands

rushed out and were amazed to find the

ice had parted about fifteen feet from the

a space of one-eighth of a mile between

was destroyed. In the centre of the pan we again pitched our tent. At noon on Thursday the cold was almost beyond en-

durance and the fuel was almost consumed. We then looked ahead for fuel to last Thursday night. We reckoned

and a quantity of mai, newspaper matter, etc., to last us till Friday morning. By this time most of the men had given up all hopes of reaching land. For my part I think if we had had to spend Thursday night in the gulf there would be few re-

maining on Friday morning to tell the terrible tale. As it was, few of us had hoped, and some lay down to die. One of the crew named Trenholme became

delirious and added to the cares of the

party. During the afternoon all remained inside the camp. The crews thought it

useless to move until they saw something

to move towards. The passengers, however, wished to proceed, thinking it best to die on the move than like rats in hole. About four o'clock all were huddled inside the cabin, half choked with

long confined to the smoky cabin. Soon,

her origins, when it de-

and his fellow-conspira-

ways," said the Sun, "re-van Rossa and his followdle knaves, adroit enough ir credulous and ignorant men by setting up a pre-ucting private hostilities d. We have not believed d at any thing more serious and contemptible form of practitioners who could be care of the police, we much concerned about vever, as a quarrel among opear to disclose, they are n of skulking assassins, a cusness and destruction, pitality and the shelter of coct and execute the most cowardly crimes that are ern times, then they should differently. The law should emptly and with unsparing should be made to learn would live in this country conspirators. It should be to hold them outside of here is nothing here but them and of their prac e sooner we are purged of ter. It would be well if sent back to Ireland. She enemies in the world, and at to do with them. She friends nor anywhere any athizers in her struggles fo with Mr. Parnell and Mr. here are no traitors to the nd so black as those who

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the length and breadth of empire there must be thou-for years have yearned to geance upon the heartless has openly collected subo be applied to the purposes n England. The recent out-cruel boasts telegraphed over and credited to O'Donovan rejoicing over the maining of women; the joy it gave his in the cables told us of the sh children, with their scared

faces streaming with blood, as seen through the bars of the Tower gates by the mob outside; these events all combined to impress upon one English woman—one at least of English extracwoman—one at least of English extrac-tion—the determination to do that which the laws of the United States appear powerless to effect, to rid the world of a ruthless ruffian. The crime may be

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ruthless ruflian. The crime may be called an attempt at murder by the impartial world, if it likes, but there are millions to-day throughout the British Empire who would proudly take that woman by the hand." Then with Pharisaic love of virtue, the

Ottawa journal continues : "We have no excuse to offer for murder in any guise, but it cannot be denied der in any guise, but it cannot be defined that for years past, thousands have re-gretted that the mob which surrounded the hall in Toronto a few years ago, did not succeed in their avowed desire of hanging O'Donovan Rossa. The rope was there and the lamp post was nigh but Rossa slunk out of a back window and escaped like a craven coward. Nu-merous secret assassinations have been merous secret assassinations have been perpetrated year after year upon those accused of disclosing the secrets of this horde of ruffians who, by professing to act in the name of Ireland, libel the mil-lions of true-hearted Irishmen and women, whose love of country has always been coupled with an abhorrence of crime. These assassinations, culminating in yesterday's attempt by Mrs. Dudley to kill O'Donovan Rossa, should teach the United States that the time has come when it is no longer creditable nor pro fitable to the republic that its soil be made the basis of secret operations against England. When the theatre war was distant in England it was pleasant enough, but when an English-woman teaches the Fenian leaders that two can play at the game of assas sination, the American authorities will probably become alive to the dangers of the situation."

Rossa himself never gave expression to opinions and wishes so destitute of all semblance of morality.

THE LATE LORD O'HAGAN.

The Right Hon. Thomas Lord O'Hagan, whose recent death has caused such general grief in Ireland, was one of the few Irishmen who accepted place under the Crown and yet retained the affectionate regard of his countrymen. He was born in Dublin, in 1816, and called to the Irish Bar in 1836. He was for many years assistant barrister of Longford, and in Lord Palmerston's second administration held the post of Solicitor General. In 1861 he was appointed Attorney-General for Ireland and sworn a member of the Privy Council. In 1865 he was raised to the Irish Bench as a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He sat for Tralee from May, 1863, till his elevation to the Bench, and was a faithful supporter ef the Liberal party. When Mr. Gladstone, in the fall of 1868, displaced Mr. Disraeli from the Premiership, Mr. O'Hagan was made Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, being the first Catholic elevated to that dignity since the reign of William and Mary. In June, 1870, the Premier further honored him by causing him to be called to the Peerage under the title of Baron O'Hagan. He remained in office till the resignation of the Gladstone Cab. inet in Feby., 1874. In Oct., 1878, Lord missioners entrusted with the duty of the institution. The orphanage will be O'Hagan was nominated one of the comgiving effect to the Act relating to intermediate education in Ireland.

to admit without gross injustice that Lord be considered.

O'Hagan was a large-hearted Irishman — In the Cttawa Free Press of the 5th pages an honored place.

LETTER FROM SENATOR DEVER.

Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1885.

ing the appointment of a Catholic Senator for the Province of New Brunswick, instead of the Hon. Mr. Muirhead, deceased. You say: "The province is entitled to ten Senators, only one of whom is a Catholic—Hon. Mr. Dever. This gentleman is not, we are informed, to be looked on as fairly representative of the Catholic body. Catholic body.'

I am fully aware, sir, that the French Catholics in that Province naturally wish to see one of their own nationality in the Senate and I heartily sympathize with them. But I am not prepared to submit to the crafty wiles of politicians, and other agitators, who are ever ready to stoop to calumny to accomplish some-thing they cannot obtain in a fair way, without resigns the constitution of the without raising the question of the ur fairness of such liberty taken with my

I humbly think that in searching the records of my public acts in the Senate during my term of seventeen years, I cannot be found wanting in defending every Catholic interest that manhood

emanded of me.

It is true I am not a great bigot, and an willing to let others live while Providence lets them live. But to be coolly branded, by implication at least, as not being willing or able to do my duty as a Catholic, in the Senate, by parties who willing to let others live while Pro-

are strangers to me and who may have selfish aims to serve, is not a charge I desire the public to accept without it comes from the proper authorities in such matters. Respectfully yours, matters.

We willingly give space to the above letter from Senator Dever. If the Catholic bishops, priests and laity of New Brunswick are satisfied with the hon. gentleman as a Catholic representative, so are we. We must, however, state that according to our belief, they are not. But we will gladly suffer correction on this point. We desire further to inform the hon. gentleman that there is no public man a stranger in his public capacity to the press of this country.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- The traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the ten days ending January 31st show an increase of \$64,000 over the same period last year.

- The Ottawa Free Press is authority for the statement that the Orange County Lodge of Carleton has thanked Sir John Macdonald for making Mr. Clemow a senator, and Mr. Clemow has thanked the County Lodge for being the instrument of his success.

- We learn with pleasure that the Separate School Board of Toronto has decided to press on the government the justice of the claim of the Catholic minority of Ontario to a share in the taxation of the various railroad and financial corporations of the Province.

- It is announced from Ottawa that Mr. Malachy Bowes Daly, M. P. for the city and county of Halifax, is to be made Deputy-Speaker and chairman of committees of the House of Commons. Mr. Daly is an able, dignified and much respected gentleman, standing high in the regard of both sides of Parliament.

- The announcement that the government intend to consolidate, during the present session of the Legislature of Ontario, the Public and Separate School Acts, has been received with satisfaction on all sides. It has long been a desideratum that these laws should be revised and consolidated. We trust that amendments in the direction of justice to the Catholic minority will be made.

- Mayor Hamilton of Winnipeg has been appointed Attorney-General for the Province of Manitoba, and will likely contest the vacant seat for Winnipeg South, held till the other day by Mr., now Justice, A. C. Killam. Mr. Luxton, of the Free Press, is the Liberal candidate in this constituency. The House of Commons election for Soulanges, Que., has resulted in the triumphant election of Mr. Bain, the Conservative nominee.

- From Montreal comes the intelligence that Mr. F. T. Beaudry, a large real estate proprietor of that city, has donated a valuable parcel of land on St. Catherine street to the ecclesiastical authorities for the erection thereon of an extensive orphanage. It is estimated that the cost of the building will be \$250,000, and it is stated that the donor will give upwards of \$100,000 to endow presented to the parish of Notre Dame, and placed in charge of the Grey Nuns.

- From the Ottawa Citizen we learn only of great legal attainments but of the that on the 5th inst. the Rev. Father O'Hagan was a sincere lover of Ireland. urged that the Government undertake We could not ourselves concur in his the work of constructing a telegraph views of Itish politics, but, conceding to cable between Amherst Island, Lake every man the right of holding his op.a-ions on subjects that have divided the best minds in Ireland, we could not fail

who dearly loved his country and earn- inst. we read that "The annual meeting of estly sought its amelioration. When an the Colonization society was held the preimpartial history of Ireland is written the vious night in St. Joseph's college. Among name of Lord O'Hagan will occupy in its those present were: Bishop Duhamel of Ottawa, Bishop Lorraine of Pontiac, and Messrs. Laperriere, Benoit, Campeau, Boulet, Olivier, Desjardins, P. H. Chabot, and a number of others. The object of To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

SIR,—My attention was called to a paragraph in your paper of 17th Jan. this year, in which you introduce my name in the following manner, whilst advocating the following manner, whilst advocating to the constitution made honorary in the following manner, whilst advocating to the constitution made honorary in the following manner, whilst advocating to the constitution made honorary in the following manner, whilst advocating the following manner of others. The object of the meeting was to elect the object of the meeting w ing to the constitution made honorary directors. Rev. Father Gandreau was elected president; P. H. Chabot, vicepresident; Mr. Olivier was appointed secretary and treasurer."

OBITUARY.

BRIDGET JOSEPHINE SHEA. At Fletcher, Ont., on the 8th instant, occurred the death of Miss Bridget Josephine Shea, third daughter of Timothy Shea, Esq., of this city. This announcement will indeed cast a feeling of sadness among the many friends of the deceased young lady. A life of bright promise was before her. We extend to her family our most heartfelt condolence in their sad bereavement.

bereavement. Three young ladies took the black veil at the Loretto abbey, Toronto, recently. Their names are Miss Hannahoe, of Lindsay; Miss Drew, of Montreal, and Miss Helen Macdonnell, of Toronto. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Lynch, assisted by Bishop O'Mahoney, and was witnessed by a large number of friends of the young ledies

of the young ladies.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE. was there presented to me. A motley group of strong men, crouched around the fire, famished, shivering and exhausted; Thirty-six Hours on the Gulf Ice while from the smoky cabin came prayers for relief and blasphemies intermingled. Occasionally a man almost overcome by Without Food or Water. suffocation would dash through the smoke of the cabin and fall exhausted on the ice. VIGOROUS LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN. (Special despatch to the Halifax Herald.) Revived by the piercing cold air he would again return to the smoky cabin to obtain whatever warmth it afforded. At mid-Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan 31.-A feeling of joy pervaded the community night the wind shifted to the north-west and blew a hurricane and the weather when news was received that the Capes couriers and passengers landed alive twelve miles south of this city at Argyle shore. became colder than ever, and thus added became colder than ever, and thus added to our sufferings. During the night only one of the crew, James Howatt, had his feet frozen and he was given preference at the fire until they were thawed out. Altogether I thought the night passed quickly. As day dawned on Thursday I fancied I saw land to the south east, but it was defifying too thick and blowing. The church bells rang merrily and the message "alive and safe" was carried from door to door with manifestations of deep relief and heartfelt thankfulness to the divine preserver. The extreme suffering the men endured and their hair-breadth the men endured and their hair-breadth escape will long be remembered. Their terrible experience is almost a parallel to the sad incident which occurred in 1855. In that year Capt. McRae, of Montrose; Dr. Richard Johnson, of this city; Henry Haszard, son of the late James Haszard; Mr. Weir, of Bangor, Me., and the mail couriers spent five days and four nights in the dark gulf suffering indescribable hardships from exposure, hunger and cold. On I saw land to the westward, but they thought it was lolly and decided it was better not to work towards it. At 8 o'clock we changed the camp, because the fire had melted the ice so thin it became dangerous. After this was done one of the passengers had a pound of small sweet crackers on which the whole number broke the fast, being ships from exposure, hunger and cold. On the third day Haszard, a bright young medical student, became unable to walk and had to be hauled in the boat by his fellow-sufferers, and in the evening of the fourth day in the ice boat, out in the middle of the gulf, he breathed his last. The survivors, after suffering the hard-ships of the gulf one night longer, landed with the mails and Haszard's dead body cabin side. In less time," said Mr. Fraser, "than it takes to tell it, there was at a point near Wallace, Cumberland.
During their terrible journey they subsisted on the blood and flesh of a dog
owned by one of the couriers, which followed them from the shore landing. At the ice-pans which separated. The waves dashed furiously against the pan where our cabin stood and broke it so quickly that we had barely time to save the boats and baggage before the site of the cabin Wallace they were hospitably received and attended until they recovered sufficient strength to stand the exposure of removal to their homes. These are two alarming as well as sad incidents in the history of our winter mail communication. Their recurrence should exercise a restraining influence on those who may hereafter be recurrence should exercise a resonant be influence on those who may hereafter be influence on those who may hereafter be on the balance of the boat, three trunks tempted to cross Northumberland straits tempted to cross Northumberland straits and a quantity of mail, newspaper matter. tempted to cross Northumberiand straits in the winter season. The Herald's correspondent this evening called at the Charlottetown hospital, where he found James Fraser, [son-in-law of W. H. Neal, of Halifax], one of the passengers, who had just arrived from Argyle shore, seated among a host of friends Mr. Fraser did not appear to suffer much. He chatted pleasantly and patiently and Histogram swered the questions asked. His toes and the small fingers of his left hand are frozen and one side of his face and chin are covered with frost patches. Though he expects to suffer the amputation of a lew toes he thanks providence he escaped with so few injuries, compared with the rest of his fellow passengers and the crews. Mr. Fraser gave your correspondent a rest of his fellow passengers and the creex.

Mr. Fraser gave your correspondent a full account of the ever memorable passage: "We left Cape Traverse" he said, "at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. A snowstorm was then setting in from the east. The weather looked threatening.

The ica was running west at from three The ice was running west at from thr to four miles an hour. The boats were all good and well built for their service, but their equipment was totally inadequate. They were without axes, without com-pa-ses, save a small pocket one owned by Capt. Irving, which might or might not be accurate, and without any provisions. A small keg of water was taken for twenty two men and only two lucifer matches could be found after searching the boats and pockets of the whole number. Not a lantern was even attached to the boats. In fact there was no preparation whatever for the terrible passage we have under-gone. Immediately on leaving the board ce, James A. Morrison fell through and got wet to the knees, and when we were got wet to the knees, and when we well two hours on the passage. He again fell through and got wet to the shoulders. His clothes immediately froze stiff; walking to him then became difficult, and he only of great legal attainments but of the very highest literary culture. His speeches were masterpieces of choicest with the Minister of Public Works, and

fields of smooth ice and managed to proceed comfortably. Our course was given by Capt. Irving by the small compass and we kept this course for four hours. Whether intentionally or not I felt confident the course was changed and we hour after hour continued our tiresome journey without getting a sight of land. Finally at 5.30 o'clock p. m., as tongued shaped. thought and beautiful diction. Lord of Ireland or Character with the Government undertake of the course was a sinear lover of Ireland or the course was a some journey without getting a sight of land. Finally at 5.30 o'clock p. m., as darkness was approaching we halted on a tongued shaped pan of ice which was surrounded on three sides by water. Capt. Irving then told us he did not know where we were. A consultation was then held between the passanguars and crause as held between the passengers and crews regarding the best means of making our selves comfortable for the night. unanimously decided to retrace our steps to a short distance of the open water. We Father Gendreau, Father Campeau, and did so, and made ourselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances It was now blowing a half hurricane. The pelting sleet and hail was hard to endure. Slowly moving back to a place considsafe for the night, we upset two boats, placed their gunwales together, placed the third boat with baggage, etc., to windward, and thus completed a temto windward, and thus completed a temporary cabin. Then taking some tin off the bottom of the boats, constructed a fireplace, and prepared fuel of oars. When thus prepared the fact became known that among the whole crowd there were only two matches to be found. The most was made of these and the fire was

most was made of these and the fire was

most was made of these and the fire was lit. The oars were soon consumed, and it was found necessary to break up one of the boats, but when we came to do this we found there was no axe. We then broke an oar in two, used the handle end and a boat hook, and with these broke up the boat for fuel. The work of breaking his ankles, and badly frozen hands and wilds the boat, considering it was strongly built and tinned over, was a difficult job, and face. Mr. Millett, of Bath, England, one hand, feet and ear badly trozen. Newton Muttart, feet and hands frozen and tinned over, was a difficult job, and my poor feet suffered jumping upon it. Enough fuel being thus obtained, we ceased work for the night. It was now about eight o'clock. The hail and sieet were blinding, and the cold was intense. In company with James Morrison, I spent the night outside the cabin. I marked the time from eight o'clock on Wednesday the colock on Thursday. evening till five o'clock on Thursday morning. At times I would get down on a trunk with Morrison and rest, but the there would have been no difficulty in making the crossing. This delay should not have occurred, and the day was such not have occurred, and the day was such when the start was made that it was yore. What is the remedy you have to self and Morrison on the move. At five o'clock in the morning I went for the first time inside the cabin to warm myself, and I most earnestly pray to God I shall never witness the sight again which

ful steam tags, one at each side, which informed, will be investigated before the proper authorities. Mr. Fraser declined to give any expression of opinion regarding the conduct during the passage, but I am informed sufficiently by others to say that no delay should be made in making a thorough examination. The travelling public have now an opportunity of learning for themselves under what protection they cross the strait. Charlottetown, Feb. 1.—This evening ten of the sufferers were conveyed to the city from Argyle shore and placed in the

Charlottetown hospital. Each man occupied a separate vehicle, filled with mattrasses, covered by furs and heated by oil stoves. As the procession passed through the streets it presented a singu lar appearance. The men at the hospital will each suffer the amputation of one or more toes and it is believed Glidit was drifting too thick and blowing too hard to make a move. After this den will suffer the loss of hands and

JAMES MORRISON arrived this evening. He occupies com-fortable quarters at the Rankin house hotel. He was much exhausted by the long drive, otherwise his condition was favorable. Your correspondent called on him but he was too ill to be interviewed and requested him to call after he had rested. Dr. McKay, who is attending him, informed me Morrison may lose some of his toes, but at present he suffers most from cold and exposure. Dr. McIntyre came to the city yesterday. He will remain a few days at home before going to Ottawa.

THE ICE BOAT DISASTER AND ITS LESSON.

To the Editor of the Herald : SIR,-I trust that the question of the winter mail service between the Island and the rest of the world is not going to be forgotten now that a rude shock has been given by the recent disaster. Twenty-one of our fellow-citizens were freezing and starving on the ice, within view of land on each side, but too fatigued to make the necessary exertion to reach it. Fifteen of these men were engaged in performing an indispensable public service, viz., carrying her majesty's mail. How faithfully they sought to fulfill their duty is told in the ds of the telegram—'The mails are safe,' does the public realize what heroism these words import? They import that these men, although freezing, did not burn the mails for fuel, and although time, therefore I speak and sign myspent and scarcely able to walk, did not e ice to lighten their throw them on th load; either of which, under the circum stances, they would have been perfectly justified in doing. But no; they continue on their dreary and apparently hopeless tramp, dragging, if so it be, until the mails confided to their care. it be, until death, smoke, drowsy and shivering. Captain Irving went out and immediately land ahoy! not three miles away, was heard. All cheered from their hearts and gazed fess my heart swelled with pride, and tears came to my eyes, when I read, 'The mails are safe,' for I know what my gallant countrymen must have endured. But indignation was the next emotion; at the land with longing eyes, but strange to say the news of land was taken quietly. The men were really half dazed from weakness, hunger, and a sense of suffocation from being so indignation against the niggardly and beggarly way in which that difficult postal service is remunerated. I now deliberately assert that there are no words too strong to condemn the inhuman meanness of the authorities, or their ignorant flippancy in the Commons, however, all went wildly to work, packed everything into the two remaining boats regarding that service. I am not writing and a start was made for shore, which is in a party spirit: the Liberals were turned out to be nearer seven miles away than three. The feet and hands of a great this in a party spirit: the Liberals were the same when in power; both parties are equally culpable in that regard. Will it be believed that these men, engaged in a perilous and laborious public service, many were frozen and some were only able to follow the boat, holding on utterly without any strength, but all kept along until we struck the board ice. It was a struggle for life over a hard road. The do not receive as much as a broken-down corporation laborer on our streets? Will it be believed that those gallant fifteen, two crews of men had to combine to move one boat. We had to row through 300 who spent thirty-six hours on the ice without food, and dragged the mails one boat. We had to row through 300 wards of lolly; had only four oars between yards of folly; had only four oars between the two boats. Our way was made by rocking the boats in the folly, and one boat making way for the other. When we got to the board ice we left the boats while their limbs were freezing, will not receive even one cent for their thirty-six hours of toil? Yet so it is; they get nothhours of toil? Yet so it is; they get notaing unless they make a round trip. They
may attempt to cross, and get nearly
over, and be driven back, but not a brass
farthing will our paternal government
allow them. They must take the mails
trom Caariottetown, by team, to the
Capes, near thirty miles, cross to Tormentine, return with the mails, and with the mails, and deliver them in Charlottetown. If they do this they are entitled to the magnificent sum of, I think, thirty dollars—possibly it may be a trifle more. From this it can be seen that the men do not average a dollar a day from the government; and that the fifteen of whom we speak receive nothing for their time, and have their toil and suffering as a reward for fidelity to the public. Success is house, and Mr. Glidden was found in a barn with hands and feet badly frozen. for fidelity to the public. Success is He had followed Capt. Muttart, but was not able to keep up with him. The other man, Sandy Muttart, was found in the modern test of merit; they did not the modern test of merit; they did not succeed in crossing, they only succeeded in getting badly frost-bitten, and in sacredly guarding her majesty's mails. Hence not even the beggarly allowance for a round trip is theirs. So wills the government that can spend thousands in inducing Huns and Goths, and Tartars, to come to Canada, but cannot spend hundreds to remunerate Canaa marsh perfectly speechless, with his face a marsh perfectly speechless, with his face badly frozen. The people at the house (Angus McPhail's) vied with one another in helping us. They spared themselves no trouble, and many of the passengers owe their lives to their prompt and kind attention. A motley spectacle here presenspend hundreds to remunerate Canated itself. Twenty men sitting with their feet in dishes of cold water trying to draw dians for necessary public service. The question of winter communication interout the frost from their frozen limbs. The walk from the board ice to the shore, ests all the maritime provinces. It was the hope of improvement, in this re-gard, that gave the strongest impetus to about two miles, was a severe task for many of us. It was the last struggle for life. Many of the men arrived at the shore confederation on the island. The Dominion agreed to keep up "continuous steam communication with the main-land." True, the Northern Light has with just power to move one limb in front of the other and barely conscious until the morning. The men could not done some good; but no attempt has been made to improve on her—a thing which could easily be done. At the tell to what degree they were frozen. Some of them had kept their limbs in water five or six hours. It was then Capes, where the mails must cross for, found that ail the crew and passengers, at least, two or three months every winwith the exception of Dr. McIntyre, ter, no attempt at improvement has three Campbells, Muncy Irving, Hanford Allen and Blucher Robinson were more or less trozen. Those who were most been made. Things are as they were thirty years ago. The most fertile pro-vince of the Dominion is less cared for severely frozen are:

Mr. Glidden, of Tignish, feet frozen to

Mr. Glidden, of Tignish, feet frozen to wilds of the North-west. Captain Irving, who has grown gray in ice boat service, made an offer a few years ago to provide, at a very small cost, what his experience had suggested as useful.

The post office authorities offered him
three hundred dollars; he had asked, I Newton Muttart, feet and names frozen and likely to loose toes; and James Morrison. My own injuries are but trifling compared with many others. I am firmly of the opinion that there was unnecessary delay in starting; that had they got away at 7 o'clock there would have been no difficulty in the roseing. This delay should

would go out, at times, to meet the ice boats, or cross instead of them when there is only "iolly" ice, or when the straits are open, as they often are. Put Captain Irving, who has the unlimited confidence of every one who has ever crossed, in command of the whole and there will be fifty per cent, less toil and danger, and much more regularity, than at present. How are these improvements to be obtained? Only in one way. Let the representatives of the maritim provinces, all of whom have an interest provinces, an of whom have an interest in this matter, forget for once that they are party men, and be, if for once, only this once, patriots. Whenever this ques-tion has come up in the Commons, whether Mackenzie or Macdonaid was premier, it was made a party affair. A government supporter mildly hoped something would be done, an opponent wildly denounced the government for not doing something; and a wily minister encouraged the fighting the opposing parties. Who had exhausted their stren their strengh minister would rise and make a state pun about "ice-olation," and possibly ex-hibit his ignorance of the whole nature of the question, and certainly show his contempt for the Island specifically, and the maritime provinces in general. The spirit of the party would be evoked, and a docile majority, like a flock of Scotch sheep following the bell wether, would follow their leader in ignoring the just claims of these provinces by the sea matters that affect the interest of the provinces, our representatives should be as one. It is the only way of successfully counteracting the policy fully counteracting the policy that has denied a mile of railway to Cape Breton, whilst building hundreds of miles in the Northwest Bark Bark allies in the Northwest. Both political parcies for get these provinces, except in the mat-ter of taxation. We have equal rights in that respect, but in none other. It is, in great part, our own fault. If trade is to be brought back to Halifax,—if Cape Breton is to have railway accommoda-tion,—if the ice boat service is to be improved-if St. John is to increase, in stead of decreasing, in population, the representatives of these provinces, for-getting party, must unite in demanding that our birthright and our patrimony receive some, at least, of the care that is so lavishly bestowed on the upper provinces. There are times when silence on the part of free citizens is equal to treason. I think the present is such

Halifax, Jan. 31st.

AN INTERESTING CELEBRATION.

+ C. O'BRIEN.

Mr. James McShane, M. P. P., and Mrs. McShane gave an exceedingly pleasant entertainment to three hundred of their friends at their residence on University street on Wednesday evening, in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of their tion of the fifteenth anniversary of their happy nuptials. Among the guests were the following leading citizens:—Hon. J. L. Beaudry, the Mayor; Hon. H. E. Mercier, M. P. P.; Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, Arthur Boyer, M. P. P.; Mr. Joseph Hickson, Dr. John Rottot, C. Geoffrion, Q. C.; Aldermen Railville, Beausoleil, Prefontaine, Rolland and Mr. Ouimet, M. P. The presents were exceedingly numerous, elecant and costly. ceedingly numerous, elegant and costly.

A clock of beautiful design, surmounted by a representation of the Pantheon at Paris, was presented to the amiable hostess (who never looked better than on the occasion) accompanied by a splendid illuminated address signed by a large number of Mr. McShane's political conferes. Mrs. McShane's health was the number of Mr. McShane's political con-fieres. Mrs. McShane's health was pro-posed at the supper table in most felici-tious terms by Hon. Honore Mercier and was received with great enthusiasm by those present. The ball, which was a grand success, was opened by the Mayor and the hostess. As usual at Mrs. Mc-Shane's assemblies, all felt at their ease, and it is only right to say the entertainment was one of the most successful given here was one of the most successful given here

The following are the winning numbers of prizes at different tables in the late Bazaar. These numbers have reference only to the tlekels issued for each article, and not to the general lotery tickets the winning unders on which have already been published:

general lotery tickets the winning timbers on which have already been published:

CHILDERN OF MARY TABLE.

A hand-painted marble table, won by ticket 7!; silver set, 50; pillow shams, 1896; quintette table, 490; pompadour custion, 1855; mantle drape, 278; cruets, 1222; panel No. 1, 717; panel No. 2, 491; quilt and shams in the control of the control

Miss K Filzhenry; a hand-painted cushion,
Miss J. Brock.

Hand painted panels, won by Mrs. Winters, Windsor; oil painting, Mr. John
Padney, London Wes; easy chair, Miss
Maggie McDonald, city; china tea set, Mr.
Wm. James, city; log cabin quilt, Mr. M. J.
Heamen, city; foot stool, Miss Rankin, cliy;
slarm clock, Miss Kate Mctirory, city;
smoking cap, Mr. M. Hargrave, city; handsome quilt, Miss A. Twohy, city; child's
cradle, Miss B. Flannery, London West;
solitair table, ars. John Dalton, city; box oi
clears, Mr Milligan, city; draped table, Miss
Walsh, Strathroy; "picturesque America,"
Mr. Edward Shea, city; darned net pillow
shams, Miss Kate Donohoe, city; "Ave
Maria," Miss B. Flannery, London West;
pillowshams, Miss Shaw, city; hand painted
cushion, Miss Agnes Morris, city; macrema,
table, Mr. Woodward, city; child's suit, Mr.
S. Collins, London West; gold ring, Mrs. J.A.
Kilroy, Windsor; fancy rabje, Mr. W. Hiscott, city; a cow, Mr. J. Wilson; sofa cushion,
Father Cornyn, Strathroy; child's suit, aket,
Mr. C. Hevey, city; mantle drape, Miss S.
Blake, Biddulph; a pearl agate tea pot, Rev.
NEW ROMK.

NEW BOOK.

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

OF MISS MAGGIE GLAVIN, WHO DIED JANUARY 9TH, 1885.

Thou hast left in thy earthly home Another vacant place, Death has grasped thee as his own And all but memory's trace.

Thou hast fled to the world of peace Where the tempest has no longer sway, And the deep sounds of weeping cease; With the faithful thou hast passed away.

In the spring-time of thy youth,
Thou hast been borne to a fairer clime,
Where enters naught but innocence truth. And all that God hast made divine. Yes! in thy faith so strong and pure Thou hast gone to slumber with the holy

dead;
Thine agonies thou didst patiently endure
Following the way which saints to heave
hath ied.

Oh! thou hast gone, ere guilt had power To stain thy cherub-soni and form, Gone as the bright ephemeral flower That never felt a storm. Well hadst thou known that this should be Oftimes clost thou think of deal b; That length of days was not a gift for thee Thou knewest well, and died as summer

Sweet spirit, sometimes, in vision blest, Visit our quiet repose. And bear with thee from the world of rest A southing draught for mortal woes. Mournfully thou hast been laid low, With the dread curtain drawn Between thee and the golden glow Of this earth's vernal dawn.

Yes, gone to join the bright and blest, To mingle midst that shining band; here thy spirit shell find rest And be crowned by God's own hand.

Elginfield, Jan. 16th, 1885. NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dablin.

This is the way the Manchester Guardi announces the Sherieval appointments in Dublin:—"The political advance in Ire-land is remarkable. Mr. Edward Kennedy, Nationalist, was sworn in before the Irish Lort Chief Baron as High Sheriff of Dublin; Mr. J. J. Clancy, a very extreme Nationalist and ex-Suspect, as Sub-Sheriff; and Mr. McGeough, the solicitor late Land League, as Returning

The new Lord Mayor of Dublin drove in his state carriage on Jan. 3, to the Vice-Regal Lodge, Phonix Park, to pay his respects to Earl Spencer. While waiting, his lordship's horses became unmanageable and broke the traces and did other damage, owing to which the Mayor would have been obliged to walk off in his robes had not the vice-regal aide de camp ordered out a carriage to drive him to the Mansion House. United Ireland, in noticing this affair, suggests that the horses must have been frightened by the ghost of Myles Loyce and it caustically revealed. of Myles Joyce, and it caustically remarks that any Irish animal of spirit should object to dancing attendance at the door of a chief executioner. The Lord Mayor will run the risk of losing his popularity if he make a practice of paying court to any of the functionaries connected with

The Rev. Bernard Farrell died at the Presbytery, Monkstown, on Jan. 10, The deceased was a native of Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow, and entered Holy Cross Calles (Capital Section 1997). College, Clonliffe, soon after its founda-tion, and after completing his prepara-tory studies passed to the Irish College,

There are no persons who have a more holy horror of the practice of boycotting than those whose ancestors and themselves have all their lives been boycotting everything Irish and National. Just now th Earl of Meath and the Bray Tories are in Earl of Meath and the Bray Tories are in a frightful state of indignation because a greengrocer, whom they have won overtotheir interests, finds his shop shunned by the Nationalists of the locality. There was a meeting held in the international Hotel, Bray, on Jan. 14, the Earl of Meath in the chair, and the sum of £50 was subscribed to aid Anthony Ivory, the boy-cotted green-grocer, against his enemies; and it was resolved to call the attention of the Bray Town Commissioners to the importance of "taking steps to preserve the interest of the country where portance of "taking steps to preserve the interest of the country where that it would be in the Knockaderry disorder and abate lawlessness in the town-ship." The fun of the matter is that there is not the slightest disturbance of order. A community of Puritans could not be more rigidly decorous than the people who refuse to be coerced into dealing with the landlords' friend.

Wexford.

On January 7th, an eviction was perpetrated in the Moor of Mulrankin, by Patrick Devereux, Harpoonstown, for the miserable sum of 2s. The victim was an old widow in a delicate state of health. The acting bailiff was a youthful Daly, from Taghmon, who swaggered into the neighborhood with his dog and gun, to the terror of the peaceable inhabitants of the Moor. Talk of landlord evictors, but give scratchpost farmer the chance and see what he will do.

Kilkenny.

The attention of the public has been directed to the deplorable condition of the unfortunate tenants who were evicted some few weeks ago by Col. White, on his estate, situate at Newbirmingham. Several hundred people are now homeless in this district—driven from their once happy kindness of their sympathising neighbors many of these people would be left to die on the roadside, for no matter how miserable their condition may be, these unhappy victims of landlord oppression, who were once so contented and independent, would sooner yield up their breath on the roadside than enter the portals of the workhouse. Col. White was assisted in this work of extermination by his agent, Mr. Wm. Lane Joynt, who represented his lord and master at the several evictions which took place. It was, indeed, a heartrending sight to witness the eviction cenes which converted this once peaceful

district into a "vale of tears." Meath.

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CATHOLIC

On January 12, the remains of the late Dr. Nicolls, P.P., V.G., were interred in the parish church, Kells, in the presence of

The previous week 75 ejectments were served on the property of Lord Granard for about the same sums as in the case of his brother, Colonel Forbes. On other properties around many such "New Year's gifts" have been distributed broadcast, and it is calculated that in this barony upwards of 250 ejectment case will come on wards of 250 ejectment cases will come for hearing by the county court judge. The people are unable to pay the old rents, and people who have gone into court find the judicial to be really an im-possible rent. It is feared that great disress is impending. Carlow.

The Rev. F. C. Nolan, P. P., died on Jan. 12, at the parochial house, Rachvilly, county Carlow. The deceased, who had reached the ripe age of eighty-three years, was one of the most popular and venerated priests in Carlow, and his decease has caused the profoundest regret throughout the country. out the country.

The salmon fishing on the Blackwater will open, says the Cork Examiner, on the lst of February, and a notice has been issued on behalf of the Duke of Devonshire, fixing the terms on which the fish-ing will be allowed on the several fisher. ies belonging to the Duke and Mr. Villiers Stuart, M. P., for the season of 1585, from the mouth of the river at Youghal to Cooneen Quay.
On Jan. 13, Mr. Savage, Kinsale, pro-

ceeded under police protection to the lands of Ballycotten, situated on a rising ground about half a mile from Ballin spittle, and evicted Daniel Donovan, ten ant on the property of Lady Kinsale, for non-payment of rent. Lady Kinsale allowed Donovan to avail himself of the benefit of the Arrears Act, by which he is said to have wiped out a sum which, to-gether with the amount for which he was evicted, would amount to about £200 Mr. Savage seized six head of cattle and a horse and butt, and brought them into horse and butt, and brought them into Kinsale, under the protection of Sergeant Fleming, Ballinspittle, and two constables. It is feared that the depression in the price of cattle, sheep and pigs, as compared with years past, will press heavily on a good many farmers who are ostensibly safe.

Limerick.

The Limerick Corporation and Earl Spencer are becoming quite polite to each other. The night watchmen of the city by the Shannon have been the means of bringing the civic fathers and the Lord Lieutenant into more friendly relations than they erstwhile maintained over the than they erstwhile maintained over the historic police tax which owed its creation to Mr. Clifford Lloyd. The Corporation desire to abolish the system of night-watching which at present exists, and to substitute for it the supervision of the police. Earl Spencer recently wrote that, if the Corporation desired him, he would appoint a special commission to take evidence before introducing a bill into Parliament to give effect to their wishes. In response to this communication the Council, at a meeting, decided by 11 votes to 8 to ask Earl Spencer to appoint the commission. This action of the Corporation does not meet with universal approval throughout meet with universal approval throughout the country, as the people are of the opinion that the city should not abolish a force over which it had full popular con-tral in favor of another force over which trol, in favor of another force over which the Government and not the people exer-

cised authority.

The horn of the chase is gaily sounding in the county Limerick, but it is not exactly the instrument whose tantity brings joy to the hun:sman's heart. It is that, rather, which summons the people together to chevy the chasers when they put in an appearance on forbidden hunting grounds. It must be owned that the spotterms show a gain't de

that it would be in the Knockaderry dis-trict: but it was here that the last estoppel occurred. Mr. Gubbins' foxhounds met at Ahalin. As the hour appointed for the meet arrived the people from the sur-rounding districts gathered round the covert, and at one o'clock there could not have been less than one thousand present, all armed with cudgels, pitchforks, scythe-handles, &c. About this time the red-coated gentlemen put in an appearance. They mustered in unusually large num-bers but when they can the pers, but when they saw the crowd and the grim determination masked in their countenances they did not attempt to "draw" the covert, but rode silently by, and pursued their course to Mr. James O'Grady's nurseries at Rathfreedagh. A hearty shout was raised by the men of Clouneagh, and taken up by the immense crowd assembled on the hill of Ahalin, and cheers were given for Mr. Parnell, the National League, and Father Humphreys, while deep groans were indulged in against the red-coats and all who would favor hunt-

Clare.

Great rejoicings prevailed in Kilkee, on this district—driven from their once happy homesteads for non-payment of unjust and impossible rents. Were it not for the light of the principals in the principal in the princi of the principals in projecting the Kilrush and Kilkee Railway. He was met by about two thousand people and the Kilrush brass hand and a deputation from Kilkee, who presented him with an address, to which the rev, gentleman replied at some length, referring to the advan-tages that the laboring classes and the farmers would obtain from the project.

Tipperary.

On January 10, Mr. O'Connor, M. P., and Mr. Deasy, M. P., arrived at Thurles, to pay their respects to Archbishop Croke, after the triumphant return of the former as the representative of the county. The coming of the members county. The coming of the members was not made known to the people, being their intention that the visit should be as private and unostentations as possible. Notwithstanding this, how-ever, Mr. O'Connor was made the object a vast concourse of the priests of the diocese and an extremely large congregation.

ever, Mr. O connor was made the object of numerous congratulations. Mr. O'Connor drove from Thurles station in his Creacy's coverage and remained in the Longford.

On January 12th, upwards of thirty ejectment processes were served on the property of Colonel Forbes, R. M., Mohill, for from the maximum of one to the minimum of one-half year's rent.

In or drove from Thurles station in his Grace's carriage, and remained in the Palace until the evening, when they visited the consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Hollo-property for Emly, and remained at Pallas, the guests of the Rev. Michael Ryan, Adm.

On January 11, a great popular demonstration took place at the village of Nicker, near Pallas, the occasion being the visit of Mr. John O'Connor, M. P. The local branch of the National League, and the priests and the people of the district, took the opportunity of according to the new member a forcible and unmistakable indication of the popularity and good-will which he enjoys in that as in every other part of the county. as in every other part of the county. Although there was but little previous knowledge given of this meeting the demonstration reminded one strongly of the days when the Land League movement was at its height, the crowds who assembled, the banners, the horsemen,

the cheers of welcome, and the extraordinary enthusiasm of the people con-tributing to make the event one of the most signal and important that has ever taken place in this part of the country. There were large contingents from Kil-teely and Doon, each carrying a green banner bearing national mottoes.

Derry. On Jan. 12, what may be termed a monster meeting of the Nationalists of Derry was held in the National League Hall, Bishop street. The extensive hall was packed. Mr. Biggar, M. P., arrived by the 3 30 train from Belfast, and was received at the railway station by thousands of people, who gave him a most enthusiastic welcome. Mr. Biggar hav-ing been conducted to the carriage in the carriage waiting for him by Messrs. J. Colt Mc Laughlin, Thomas O'Hanlon, P. L. G.

Laughlin, Thomas O'Hanlon, P. L. G.; James McLaughlin, P. L. G, and J. Doberty, the horses were unyoked and the vehicle drawn by the willing arms of the people. Mr. Biggar's appearance in the hall was the signal for a most enthusiastic ovation. The chair was taken at eight o'clock by Mr. James Coll McLaughlin. Resolutions were

adopted declaring their fixed intention never to cease agitating until the Gov ernment of England conceded the right of Irishmen to legislate for Irishmen on Irish soil; expressing their implicit confidence in the Irish Parliamentary Party, congratulating the men of Tipperary on the magnificent victory they have achieved in the return of Mr. John O'Connor, pledging themselves to sup-port the National candidate at the forth-coming election in the city of Derry, &c. Mr. Biggar, M. P., who was received with round after round of applause, made

a lengthened address. Donegal.

Donegal is making "giant strides" in rganization. The other day, at Innis-eel, a public meeting was held, under the presidency of the Rev. Father Gib-bons, and a branch of the National organization was established.

Mr. John O'Donnell, J. P., Glenties Mr. John O'Donnell, J. P., Glenties, does not appear to have sold his patriotism for Castle favors. He presided the other day at a meeting of the local branch of the League, at which Father Kerr was also present, and, with Messrs. B. McDevitt and A. Furney, contributed excellent speeches to the proceedings of a splendid meeting.

Tyrone.

About a mile distant from Dromore here resides an old man named Francis Charlaton and his wife. The former has reached the patriarchial age of 105 years, and the latter is about two years younger. The old man's memory is still good, a circumstance that causes not a little interest to be taken in his discourse, and as he often wishes to recount the many incidents of his early years, he is seldom without a companying The binds. without a companion. The children of the couple are all at present in America.

proceedings. The chairman, Mr. John Fitzgibbon, Castlerea, explained, in a pithy speech, his surprise at such a large meeting, as almost all the surrounding country in the country of Passar and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now continue of Passar and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now continue of Passar and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. country in the counties of Roscommo and Galway was inhabited by bullocks instead of human beings. Mr. Daniel Crilly, of the Nation, representative of the Central Executive of the National the Central Executive of the National League, exhorted his heaters, in a vigor-ous speech, to organize, and counselled unity and co-operation with the national leader, Mr. Matthew Harris, Ballinasloe, and Messrs. Hayden, Noud, and Finlay, Roscommon, also addressed the meeting, after which the people separated, amid the playing of bands and cheers for the popular leaders.

Attention has been called by the Freeman's Journal to the fact that of two prisoners in Galway under sentence of eath, of whom one was a Protestant (Parry), and the other a Catholic (Downey), the former was respited for a veek, and the latter left for execution though two juries disagreed about his guilt. The Protestant prisoner is said to have been a Freemason, and to have all the Freemasons of his district in his

A Printer's Error.

Sweet are the uses of adversity, the printer's copy said, but he set it up, sweet are the uses of advertising. Sweet, indeed, to those who in sickness and suffering have seen the advertisement of some sovereign remedy, which upon trial has brought them from death's door. "The best thing I ever saw in my paper was the advertisement of Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery'" is again and again the testimony of those who have been healed by it of lung disease, bronchial affections, tumors, ulcers, liver complaints and the ills to which flesh is heir.

No other medicine is so reliable Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, and all derangements of the respiratory organs tending towards consumption. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief for the asthmatic and

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

WIDESPREAD COMMOTION CAUSED BY THAT REMARKABLE STATEMENT OF A PHY-

REMARKABLE STATEMENT OF A PHYSICIAN.

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago which was

to this paper a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editor-

ial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were resened, such as you can way you were rescued, such as you can

"Everyone of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and
my stomach was out of order, but I did
not think it meant anything serious. The
medical profession have been treating
symptoms instead of diseases for years,
and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unsual action or invitation of the mateusual action or irritation of the channels indicate the approach of kidney isease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not t the cough, but try to help the lungs. should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ail-

ments."
"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor ?"

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which hypericians dealwafe the hypericians. which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease." "And did all these cases have simple

symptoms at first?"
"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner was visited at his establish-

charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following ment on North St. Paul street. At first he was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Summer, Chase, Wilson, Carpen-

ady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and com-mand both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's dis-ease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indica-tions of any kidney difficulty should be

enough to strike terror to any one."
"You know of Dr. Henion's case ?"
"Yes, I have both read and heard of it." "It is very wonderful, is it not?"
"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means." "You believe then that Bright's disease

can be cured." "I know it can. I khow it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends." "You speak of your own experience,

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doc-tors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's

Dr. S. A. Lattimore, although busily engaged uyon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor ?"

"What did this analysis show you ?" "The presence of albumen and tube

casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate ?" "A serious disease of the kidneys,"

"Did you think Mr. Warner could re-

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"
"No, sir. I did not think it possible."
"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"
"Yes. I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."
We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The doctor was cured four years ago and is well and attending to his professional duties to-day. The standing professional duties to-day. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, and that it can be cured.

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with these parts of the seasons are supported by the seasons imes with a sour taste, and sometime with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but uone of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a

community where they live show in what estimation the article is held. John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—
I can confidently recommend it to all who
may be suffering from liver or stomach
complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is

letters from chemists of standing in the

ncreasing wonderfully. Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Belfast: -I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what

you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55, Highgate, Kendal:-I have always great pleasure in recom-mending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many

grosses. Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—
1 find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicines than any

other kind. N. Darroll, Clun, Salop :-All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it. For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Drug-gists, London, and A. J. White (Ld.,) branch effice, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I results immediately follow its use, I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressed feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion. Constitution, Heartcase of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and threat. It promotes a free and easy ex-pectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, short-ness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup. quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of death among children from these diseases is trul alarming. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

If a well be poisoned, woe be to those who drink thereat. It is worse to poison the fountain of life for one's self, and for posterity. Often by carelessness, or mis-fortune, or inheritance, this has been done. Ayer's Sarsaparilla frees the blood, the vital stream, and restores appetite, strength, and health.

Home Items and Topics.

—"All your own fault.

If you remain sick when you can Get hop bitters that never—Fail. -The weakest woman, smallest child. and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weak-ness will be made almost new by using hop bitters.

be My wife and daughter were made lealthy by the use of hop bitters and I ecommend them to my people.—Metholist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicin On earth!!!

Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as

hop bitters arrive.
"My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—Ed. Oswego Sun.

New Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sick.

-Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

bitters in each draught.

The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters!!!

"At the enange of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident (Thereto."

"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters."

Mothers with sickly, fretful, nursing children, will cure the children and benefit themselves by taking hop bitters daily.

themselves by taking hop bitters daily. -Thousands die annually from form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of hop bitters

-Indigestion, weak stomach, irregu-larities of the bowels, cannot exist when

hop bitters are used.

A timely * * use of hop
Bitters will keep a whole family
In robust health a year at a little cost.

—To produce real genuine sleep and
child-like repose all night, take a little

hop bitters on retiring.

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

TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM. Height years ago I had an attack of had an attack of the control of t Public.

E. F. HARRIS.
River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AVER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanae for 1853. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists: \$1, six bottles for \$5.







WAX BLEACHERS & REFINERS CHURCH CANDLES.

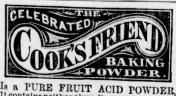
In presenting our Mondled Bees Wax Candles to the public and especially to the Reverend and Religious, we wish to say that we have now succeeded in producing a perfectly pure Moulded Bees Wax Candle, which has heretofore been deemed almost impossible, owing to the peculiar nature of bees wax. However, by means of special appliances which we have perfected after years of labor and study, we are now enabled to turn out pure Bees Wax Candles from moulds, unequalled concerns and burning qualities, evenness and burning qualities, evenness and burning qualities, evenness and burning dualities, candles in sizes 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8 to the pound.

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

Yours respectfully. R. ECKERMANN & WILL,

Syracuse, N. Y.

For sale by D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Montreal, P. Q; Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.



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 envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple rappa. simple name :

COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package.

Amid th A With che With do Who to

Based a England

A crowde

The fath Not all t The red of The And Not H

He leave To No vicio B Some ho A Red eyes Nan wal H And wel The fath A dazed W A mothe

A G tells th Grand Press:-The c missed a of the f His na was one Welch l halibut. ward. though afterwa

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FEB. 14, 1885

"Nan."

A crowded court in London's heart; Some poor humanity; Distressful sights that shock the eye, And much profanity.

ms and Topics. r own fault. ck when you can that never—Fall. woman, smallest child, d can use hop bitters
eat good.
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nd daughter were made se of hop bitters and I to my people.—Metho-

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kidneys healthy with ou need not fear sick-

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odical for ladies to take n which they will re-benefit is hop bitters." sickly, fretful, nursing

the children and benefit the children and benefit ing hop bitters daily. a annually from some isease that might have a timely use of hop

veak stomach, irregu-

els, cannot exist when d.

" use of hop o a whole family a year at a little cost. real genuine sleep and all night, take a little

ring.
ne without a bunch of thitelabel, Shun all the with "Hop" or "Hops"

DRUGGIST

e is not always the best point proudly to the fact cine has won for itself robation in its own city, and among all people, as

arsaparilla.

er from one of our best-s Druggists should be of erer:

"Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so so move from the bed, or I tried several remeany relief, until I took LLA, by the use of two was completely cured. antities of your Saksal retains its wonderful my notable cures it has mity convince me that it licine ever offered to the E. F. Harris."

licine ever offered to the E. F. HARRIS." d, Mass., May 13, 1882.

GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell

overseer in the Lowell
Carpet Corporation,
Years before his removal
rith Sait Rheum in its
rations actually covered
surface of his body and
direly cured by AYEE's
ee certificate in Ayer's

Co., Lowell, Mass. s; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

TI BELL FOUNDRY DRS-IN BELLS-TO THE MANUFACTURING CO JE 1500 TESTIMONIALS TI BELL FOUNDRY CO HOOL-FIRE ALARMAC

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free.

HANE & CO,

LY BELL FOUNDRY

& Co., West Troy, N.Y.

RS & REFINERS

enting our Moulded tandles to the public ally to the Reverend it Religious, we wish to have now succeeded in a perfectly pure Mouldayax Candle, which has been deemed almost, owing to the peculiar nees wax. However, by pecial appliances which beerfected after years of study, we are now entrout pure Bees Wax. Dom moulds, unequalled of finish, compactness, and burning qualities, booth the White (bleache Yellow (unbleached) sizes 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8 to the

dealer for R. Ecker-Will's MOULDED BEES LES, and take no other, not keep them, send us, and we promise same tention.

respectfully

MANN & WILL,

Syracuse, N. Y. SADLIER & Co., Mont-FEY, London, Ont.

ANN & WILL,

CANDLES.

ARED BY

TIFIES.

Ague and Biliousness, eighborhood as soon as

The father's daily task is o'er,
His time is free;
And with the child he gaily sports
She on his knee.

A buxom, pleasant-featured dame Sits close beside, And watches both the happy pair, With love and pride.

Not all the misery around, No evil thought Can spoil the pretty simple scene, In this poor court.

The red sun tries to pierce the gloom,
Then sinks to rest;
And Nan's small head is pillowed on
Her father's breast.

He leaves her sleeping, then goes forth, To "pleasure" seek; No viclous purpose in the man, But only weak.

Some hours later he returns, And calls for Nan; Red eyes, thick voice, unsteady gait, More brute than man.

Nan wakes and trips across the floor, Her sire to greet, And welcomes hip with childish joy, In accents sweet.

The father stumbles, ways and falls;
(All reason fled)
The child falls underneath—one cry,
And Nan is dead.

A dazed and terror-stricken man, With mind half wild; A mother stunned with sudden grief: A poor dead child.

A lonely life, with one deep grief,
Of drink begotten,
A sorrow preying on the neart,
And unforgotten.

The other day I heard the story of one fisherman's fearful experience, who just missed a grave in the fog-haunted waters of the fishing banks, from his own lips. His name is Howard Blackburn. His was one of the most startling and thrilling adventures of its kind. He and Thomas Welch left the schooner Grace L. Fears, on Burgeo Bank, 30 miles off the Newfoundland coast, to pass a day in fishing for halibut. A snow-storm came up and and the next of the schooner, they was not the section of the secti

losing the schooner, they passed the night and the next day in the open dory.

Said Blackburn:—"We threw our trawls overboard and pulled to the eastward, where we thought the land lay, though how far we had no idea. As I afterward learned our course was almost parallel with the coast and we might have

study with boat, which was constantly being filled by the breaking waves. While rigging the darag' I had the great misfortune to lose my mittens overboard. There was nothing to prevent my hands from freezing and soon my fingers began to stiffen up. We had nothing to eat or drink, were half frozen and almost exhausted. Finding that I was fast losing control of my freezing fingers i seized the bars and squeezing my fingers around the handles, I allowed them to freeze in that shape, so that I might be able to row later on, for I knew that was my only chance for life. We lived in hope that we might be picked up by some passing vessel, but we saw none, and all that day and the following night we lay at the drag. Work as hard as we could we could hardly prevent the dory from filling and sinking. The ice which formed continually and rapidly on the boat's sides and gunwales hal to be broken off in order to fighten her. We took turns and the exercise kept us from freezing to death, "Welch became discouraged at last and lay down in the bow to due. I tried to

ercise kept us from freezing to death.
"Welch became discouraged at last and lay down in the bow to die. I tried to keep him up, but he became blind with the cold and would or could do nothing. I took off my socks and put them on my frozen hands, but they afforded little proirozen hands, but they allorded little pro-tection. Welch soon went mad and began thrusting his feet over the sides of the boat into the water. He kept begging for a drink of water, and about midnight I found him a frozen corpse. I tried to put on Welch's mittens, but my hands were so stiff and swollen that I could not. Seizing the bailer, which was made of a Seizing the bailer, which was made of a trawl keg, I worked until morning, and with the first gleam of light my courage increased. The wind had moderated slightly, so I pulled up the drag and pulled in search of land. The wisdom of the property of the same o having allowed my hands to freeze in a curved position was now made apparent. There was no feeling, but the friction of the handles wore away the skin and flesh like powder.

joy I saw land indistinctly in the distance and at once started for it. All day long I tugged at the oars, hungry, thirsty and tugged at the cars, hungry, thirsty and worn out, and when night came on again I had not reached it. The wind had gone down, fortunately, as I hove to the dory and got what rest I could that night. Early in the morning I made another attempt to reach the land in sight, but I was so weak that I did not land until sunset. It was near the mouth of a river. On landing I discovered a house but it On landing I discovered a house, but it was deserted. I spent the dreary night in was deserted. I spent the dreary night in walking the floor and eating some snow I had gathered—the only thing I had had since I had left the vessel four days and four nights before. I have often wondered how I kept alive since. In the morning I found that the dory had pounded on the rocks and driven out the plug in the bottom, so that she filled with the water and sank. To lighten her I lifted out Welch's body, but, being weak I dropped it and it sank in 12 feet of water. It was afterward recovered and

buried.

"I fixed up the dory and started up the river in search of help. Seeing two vessels in the offing, I made for them instead,

"I fixed was afterward recovered and buried.

"I fixed Mason & Hamlin Upright Planos are pronounced to belike the organs of the same pronounced to be the pronounced to be the organs of the same pronounced to be the pronounce

but after a hard pull the wind came up and they sailed out of sight. Now thor-oughly disheartened, I returned to the house and spent the night. To shorten my Based upon an incident which occurred in England about two years ago. story I may say that the next day—the fifth—I went up Little River, discovered three houses, found friends and was well taken care of." Amid the vicious, squalid throng
A little child,
With chestnut locks cropped close to head,
Eyes blue and mild.

DEATH OF LADY GEORGIANA FUL-LERTON. With down-turned face and cheerful smile, A stalwart man, Who to the childs o proudly says "My little Nan!"

Lady Georgiana Charlotte Fullerton, wife of Alexander George Fullerton, and sister of the well-known statesman, Lord Granville, died in England on the 20th inst. The name of this celebrated author is very familiar both to the Catholic and non-Catholic public. She was a convert from Anglicanism and a literary lady of distinguished merit. She stood, for her rare ability, rich and chaste imagination, high culture and varied knowledge, elevation and delicacy of sentiment, purity, strength and gracefulness of style, and the moral and religious tendency of her writings, at the head of the female writers of the possible.

and give it a trial.

Day after day the evidence accumulates that the "Myrtle Navy" is a people's favorite tobacco. The demand keeps increasing, and from every new circle of consumers who have been induced to try it the evidence is emphatic in its favor. Its genuine qualities always hold the friends they have once made. These qualities will be kept up to their full to these qualities and the reasonableness of the price that the wightle Navy" is a people's favorite tobacco. The demand keeps increasing, and from every new circle of consumers who have been induced to try it the evidence is emphatic in its favor. Its genuine qualities always hold the friends they have once made. These qualities will be kept up to their full to the evidence accumulates that the "Myrtle Navy" is a people's avorite tobacco. The demand keeps increasing, and from every new circle of consumers who have been induced to try it the evidence is emphatic in its favor. Its genuine qualities always hold the friends they have once made. These qualities will be kept up to their full avorite tobacco. moral and religious tendency of her writings, at the head of the female writers of ings, at the head of the female writers of our day. She loved the religion which she had adopted and sought through her profound knowledge of the human heart and the teachings of the Church, combined with the graces and charms of fiction, to win souls to the truth. Her works did much in this direction, and they have won for her the gratitude of Catholies.

Her writings were chiefly novels, varied

A Double Purpose.

The popular remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, is used both internally and externally, for aches, pains, colds, croup, rheumatism, deafness and diseases of an inflammatory nature.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a nalatable and easily digested form, having

conclusion in the Catholic Church. Many other personages are, of course, affected by this gradual change, and the transformations are depicted with consummate art. Lady Fullerton never descended to the scenic strokes of the usual feminine writer; her heroine never appears before own in wices; but she has a consummate of the scenic strokes of the usual feminine writer; her heroine never appears before own in wices. issued in 1870. It is a story of a young girl's gradual development of religious faith through all the stages of Episcopalian beliefs to Puseyism and the logical conclusion in the Catholic Church. Many PERIENCE.

A Gloucester (Mass.) correspondent tells this plain tale of suffering on the Grand Bauks, in the St. Paul Pioneer

Press:—

The other day I heard the february of the suffering the suffering on the february of the suffering on the fermal Bauks, in the St. Paul Pioneer of the suffering on the february of the suffering on the february of the suffering on the suffering o

A Lime Kiln Club Scientific Lecture.

back Remington, the great colored Ohio scientist and philosopher, whose advent had been predicted at the last meeting, was now present in the anterpret. parallel with the coast and we might have rowed on forever almost without reaching it. The gale increased in strength and the sea ran so high that we were in imminent danger of being swamped. We made a 'drag' out of a trawl keg and lay head to the wind, spending our time in bailing out the boat, which was constantly being filled by the breaking waves. While rigging the 'drag' I had the great misforther with the days, during which time he had frozen his heels and discovered that the sum was 1,000,000 miles nearer the earth at this point than in Cleveland.

The Committee on Reception then drew on their red mittens, parted their hair in the eenter, and disappeared in search of

Science has dug down and foun' clam shells and sharks' jaw-bones. Widout science we should be a world widout overcoats in winter or sodywater in summer. We would fall from harvest apple trees an' pick ourselves up widout knowin' wheder grabitashun or agitashun made us come down instead of goin' up. We should see de moon, same as now, but some would say it was inhabited by monkeys, and odders would have an ideah dat it was a splendiferous locality for a persimmon grove. De sun would rise and sot an' warp de shingles on de roofs, but men would go round bluffin' for bets dat

"Science has done much, but it hasn't done 'nuff. It has giben us de mariner's compass, but we have no masheen shops what' bow-legged men kin drap in on deir way up home angit de crook straightened while dey wait. It has giben us steam, but we still crawl under de house to thay out fragen water pipes, de same is the light increased, to my infinite saw land indistinctly in the distance at once started for it. All day long I but whar am de gas metre which registers in favor ob de consumer? It has giben us de telegraff, but what man among you us de telegrafi, but what man among you eber sot eyes on a boot-jack which wouldn't miss a hog jist when you war' pullin' on a wet boot de hardest? It has tunnelled frew mountains, but we hab foun' no better way ob makin' de baby swaller caster ile dan by holdin' its nose, same as Eve held Cain's and Abel's in de

beginnin'.
"My friens, I did not come here to ex-

A Perfect Beauty:

Perfect beauty is only attained by pure blood and good health. These acquirements give the possessor a pleasant expression, a fair, clear skin, and the rosy bloom of health. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and tone the entire system to a healthy action. tem to a healthy action.

The superiority of Mother Graves'
Worm Exterminator is shown by its good
effects on the children. Purchase a bottle
and give it a trial.

possible.

Catholics.

Her writings were chiefly novels, varied cocasionally by papers on the subjects of the day. Of the former, perhaps, the most complete is "Mrs. Gerald's Niece," wasting diseases.

It was most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having the palatable and easily digested form, having a part healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases.

NATIONAL PILLS purify the Blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels. FOR NETTLE RASH, Itching Piles, Ring-

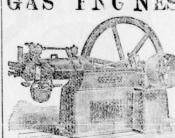
destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of

DR. Low's WORM SYRUP will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other Medicine.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

ling water or milk. Sold only in half

Tild South 4th Street, Williamsburg GAS INGNES.



No Boiler. No Steam No Fire. No Ashes. No Engineer. No extra In-

surance. No Danger. Started instantly with a

match. Gives out its full power at

once. 2, 4, 7, 10, and 15 horse-power.

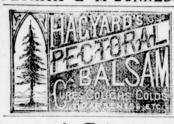
EVERYTHING FOR THE CARDEN." name cultural directions, containing three mew and rare in Seeds and Plants, w PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

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INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

Antwerp in 1885-London in 1886.

It is the intention to have a Canadian 1 presentation at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at Antwerp. commencing in May, 1885, and also at the COLONIAL and INDIAN EXHIBITION in London in 1885.

The Government will defray the cost of freight in conveying Canadian Exhibits to Antwerp, and from Antwerp to London, and also of returning them to Canada in the event of their not being sold.

All Exhibits for Antwerp should be ready for shipment not later than the first week in March next.

These Exhibitions, it is believed will afford favourab' opportunity for making known the natural capabilities, and manufacturing and industrial progress of the Dominion.

Circulars and forms containing more particular information may be obtained by letter (post free) addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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Becy, Dept. of Agric, Department of Agriculture,
Otta. 236-6w Antwerp in 1885-London in 1886.



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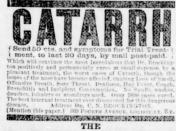
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LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE A.M. P.M. P.M. A.M. P.M. P.M. MAILS AS UNDER.

-1	Great Western Railway Going East-Main Line.						
-1	For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East- ern States.	5.00	1 00		0 N.		
1	(Thro Bags) New York,	5 00	1 00	10 00	8 00	1 80	
-	G. T. R. East of Toronto,		3 20	10 30 5 00	8 00	1 30	6 80
П	Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Quebec and Maritime		0 20	0 00	8 00	1 30	• • • • •
3	Provinces		3 20	10.20	8 00	1 30	
П	For Toronto			5, 10 30	8 00	1 80	6 80
	For Hamilton	5 & 11	143 2	10.30	8 00	1 80	6 80
	G. W R. Going West-Main Line.		****		0.00	1 00	0 00
	ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe	5 00	1 15		8 00		
1	Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London,						
1	Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c		1 15			12m	
-1	Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates		12 45	10 80	8 00	2 45	_
- 1	Thro Bags-Chatham	5 00	12 45	10 30	8 00	12m	
-1	Mt. Brydges		1 15				6 80
ч	Blenheim	5 00	2442		8 00		
.	Newbury	5 00	1 15	****		12m	
-1	Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.	* **			1		
- 1	Barnia	5 00	1 15		0.00		
- 1	Thro Bags-Petrolia, Watford & Wyoming Railway P. O. Malls for all places West	6 00	1 15	****	8 00	2 45	
-	Strathway P. O. Mails for all places West	00.0	1 15	****	240 00	2 45	****
-1	Strathroy. Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Chair Branch Mails.	60 0	1 15	****	84:9 30	2 45	
-	Glanworth	6 00				2 45	
1	Glanworth Wilton Grove.	6 00			9 00		
- 1	Loop Line Railway	6 00			1		
	Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.	0 00			****	****	
	Bruce and Orwell	6 00				6 30	
	Aylmer	6 00	1 15			180	6 80
Н	C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge-	0.00				2 45	
	town and Amherstburg	6 00	1 15	10 80	****	2 45	
	St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwright	1			1		
	to St. Thomas, &c	****	1 15			2 45	
	St. Thomas,	6.00	1 15		8 00	2 45	6 80
	Port Stanley.	6 00	1 15			2 45	6 30
	Fort Dover & L. H. Malis	5 00		****	8 00		
	London, Huron & Bruce-All places between Lon-						
	don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth,						
-	White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.	7 00	****		****	6 30	
	W. G. & B. South Extension	7 00	****	****	.: .:	6 30	
1	W., G. & B.	5 00	1 00	****	11 30		****
	Thro Bags-Hensall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton, Blyth.	5 00	1.00	****	8 00	1 30	6 80
	Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine		3 30		100	11.00	
	Between Harrisburg and Fergus		1 00	****	8 00	11 00	
1	B. L. H. West of Stratford	5 00		****			6 80
L	G. T. R. West of Stratford	5 00				****	6 30
ì	B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford	5 00	1 00	****		1 80	6 30
	B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo	5 00	1 00			2 45	
f	G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto		12 40				6 80
0	Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division	5 00	12 40		11 80	****	0 00
d	St. Mary's and Stratford	6 00	12 40	4 40	8 00	11 80	6 30
e	St. Mary's and Stratford Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell	5 00	12 30	4 40	11 30	11 00	6 30
-	belon, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove. St. Ives.			0			0.30
v	(Tuesday and Friday).		12 40				6 30
'n	The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth			4 40	11 30		
	For Great BritainThe latest nours for despatching		re ot				
d	Mondays, at 3:20 p.m., per Cunard packet, via New Y	orle T	neday	re of 2	20 n m	nor,	White
n	blar Line. Fostage on letters, 5c. per + oz.: Newspi	more la	ner 9	OZ ' PE	or fee.	ic. E	riday
R	It a.m. per Canadian packet, via Quebec. A Supplir	nentar	v Mai	l for de	espatch	via R	imor
	Shi, will close at a 2) p.in. on Fridays.					, , , , , ,	······
	Pates of Postogo on Latters between allered to			0			

ski, will close at 3 2) p.m. on Fridays.

Rates of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion, 3c. per i oz., prepaid by postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding i oz. in weight, and prepaid only 3c. will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, ic. per i oz. Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each.

Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Order Office in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundland and United States. The German Empire, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Jamaca (West Indies) Victoria (Australia), New South Wales (Australia), Tasmania, Belgium, New Zealand and Barbados, Norway and Sweden, Denmerk, including Iceland, the Nethelands (Holland)

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London, 36th Sept., 1884.

R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster

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1st cash. \$5.000 6th, cash. \$1.000 1th, burgy. \$250
2d. cash. \$0.000 7th, plane. 750 12th, gold watch. 200
2d. cash. \$0.000 7th, plane. 750 12th, gold watch. 200
2d. cash. \$0.000 7th, plane. 750 12th, gold watch. 200
2d. cash. \$0.000 1th, plane. 500 1th, burgy. \$250
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T ACID POWDER.

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A SUPERB PHOTOGRAPH

PLENARY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE

Composed of 8) Archbishops, Bishops and Officers, was photographed for the express purpose of being presented as a souvenir to His Hollness Pope Leo XIIL, at an expense (with name printed on the large ones) being perfect and a great triumph of the art. It is mounted on the best card boara and published in four sizes, as follows :-

12 inches long, \$1.00, 24 ... 18 inches long, \$2.00. 28 ... 5.00. Also groups of the Archbishops and Bishops of different Provinces, same sizes and prices as above, and singly, including Archbishop Lynch, who was visiting the Council. Supplied wholesale and retail by

THOMAS D. EGAN

New York Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay Street, New York. Street, New York.

This agency supplies goods of any description required, and attends to any persona or business matters where an agent can act for the principal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.



C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt of price, \$1.55, by addressing T. P. TANSEY, 255 St. Martin street, Montreal; or Thos COFFEY CATHOLIC RECORD office, London. There are at present in Canada 1510 C.

4, 5 and 6 of 1885.
Statement of Receipts and Disburse. ments, since the meeting of the Supreme Council, including the amount on hand at

that date. BENEFICIARY FUND.

Receipts Disbursements

\$60,000.00 Balance on hand

\$1,526.72 GENERAL FUND. Receipts Disbursements \$1,684.15

Balance on hand The Beneficiary due on death of Edw.
Fitzpatrick, which was held by order of
the court pending litigation, was paid
Dec. 18th to Mrs. Fitzpatrick, widow of Patrick Fitzpatrick, less the cost of suit and the Attorney's fee for defending the action. The Association was at no ex-pense. Supreme Chancellor Keena aranged with Patrick Fitzpatrick to defend the action, who egreed to pay the expense, thus saving the Association several hun-

The case of Mrs. Doyle, of Syracuse, is rhe case of Mrs. Doyle, of Syractise, is pending. The Attorney for the Association informs me that it is a preferred cause, and could have been reached at the last term of Court, but the plaintiff failed to file security for the costs. It will probably be tried at the next term.

Thorold, Feb. 2nd. 1885.

Thorold, Feb. 2nd, 1885.
At the regular meeting of Branch 24,
C. M. B. A. of Thorold, the following
resolutions were moved by Bros. P. J.
O'Neill, seconded by Jones Williams and unanimously :-That whereas, at the last regular meeting of the Grand Council of Canada it was resolved to petition the Supreme Council to grant a separate beneficiary to the Canadian Branches.

And, whereas, at the meeting of the Supreme Council, the said petition was duly presented to said Supreme Council and the reasons for presenting said petition being truthfully set forth, And, whereas, the said Supreme Council had the power to grant said petition and refused to do so, largely increasing the membership of said Branches, arate beneficiary it would be the means of

Resolved, That this Branch, taking into consideration the refusal of the Supreme Council to grant to the Canadian Branches parate beneficiary asked for, it advisable that the Canadian Branches should as soon as possible form a separate beneficiary of their own, without any prejudice whatever to the Amer-

Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-tions be sent to our Grand Secretary for insertion in the official organ of the C. M. B. A., CATHOLIC RECORD.

WM. GEARIN. Rec Sec. Branch. 24, Thorold. Port Lambton, Feb. 5th, 1884. Sam. R. Brown, Esq. :—Dear Sir and Bro.,—At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 36, C. M. B. A., held on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4th, the following resolutions, moved by W. T. Murphy, seconded by M. Gallogly, were unani-mously adopted:

1st. That we as well as the majority of the Canadian branche, desire to be separated from the United States as soon as the opportunity will permit, hoping also that the same feeling of brotherly love will exist between the American and

2nd. That if there is not some measures speedily taken, in regard to Separation, we fear for the future growth of the C. M. B. A. in Canada, as there are a great many of our members already complaining as to the frequent assessments almost entirely coming from the United States. 3rd. That we advocate financial separa-

to have our Grand Council incorporated in Ontario and form a separate beneficiary for the C. M. B. A. in Canada. 4th. That the secretary of this Branch

mis-City ker; resi-g, of Col-tish

onal

k of

tion and join our sister branches

Canada in petitioning the Grand President

(No. 36) forward a copy of the above resolution to our official organ, the CATH-OLIC RECORD, for insertion Yours fraternally

Rec. Sec. Branch 36, Port Lambton, Ont. A number of similar resolutions to the foregoing are held over for want of space

In St. Mary's Cathedral, Covington, Ky., the Rt. Rev. C. P. Maes was consecrated Bishop of Covington, on Sunday, January 25, by Most Rev. Archbishop

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN COBOURG PARISH.

MR. EDITOR,-Your CATHOLIC RECORD, SC true to its name, recording weekly for its fortunate readers items of Catholic interest from all over the world, will spare a space in its columns for a small parish in the diocese of Peterborough. A year ago you kindly noticed the dedication of our church at Norwood and the founding of our convent of St. Joseph. Since that time this mission has made such a bound onward, that you will, when reading the following figures, admit the aptness of the saying—it was as a "giant in his course," To organize a move-ment, to start a work, is something, but to carry it through to a successful issue is something more. The laying out of schemes and plans, etc., is an easy mat-ter, to execute means patient toil and perseverance. It means more. The building of churches and the founding of good schools signify the sacrificing on our part of much money we might other wise store away or spend in frivolous, if not in sinful amusement. The Divine Master has so left His Church on this man to perform His ministry, but upon men's labors and sacrifices and zeal He also relies to make Him known and loved and clorified. It was with such thoughts as these that our people here, two year-ago, laid out foundations deep and broad for the thorough Catholic education of their children. It was "God's work," our kind Bishop said and we have not forgotten the words of that truly good man and real father among There are at present in Canada 1510 C.
I. B. A. members.
In 1884 there were 74 deaths in the issociation.

Assessments 1 and 2 have just been spend to now the Repetitaries of deaths. Assessments 1 and 2 have just been issued to pay the Beneficiaries of deaths Nos. 71, 72, 73 and 74 of 1884, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of 1885. equitted themselves in the plays, recitations and vocal and instrumental pieces during the week of our bazaar, have proved in this locality what is well known and admitted through the world. the superiority of the education given by our religious teaching orders. There is, moreover, a large private class of young ladies, the daughters of the most young ladies, the daughters of the most respectable Protestants of our town, formed at St. Joseph's convent, and for many reasons we feel grateful to Rev. Mother Antoinette and her community of St. Joseph's, Toronto, for the kind, zealous, efficient ladies they have placed in our midst.

When our pastor, Father Murray, called upon us for our subscriptions, we gave him what of our earnings we could pare, until the cash received from our subscriptions amounted to \$4160. In November of the year just past we held a grand bazaar which continued for a week, closing with the triumphant suc-cess of \$400. With the varying seasons, concerts, entertainments and picnics were made do their share for the good work, and on Sunday last, the 1st of February, we heard with pleasure and with pride of the rich harvest garnered by the husbandman and his co-laborers in the total for the town of Cobourg of \$8744.

Meanwhile our neighbors, the Catho-lics of Harwood, fifteen miles distant, though attended by our pastor, had not been idle. Their subscription for their church had reached \$1100, and with their picnics, so well patro-nized by us of Cobourg, they had realized in cash the sum of \$1960, which cleared away all demands on their little church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the first Catholic church built on the shores of Rice Lake.

This extraordinary work of receiving

and paying out for these two objects alone the sum of \$10,704 has been accomplished in the space of two years by a parish composed of 200 families, en-tirely Irish. Such facts as these should be placed on record, for the honor of the cople of the parish, the joy of their bishop and priest, and the glory of the Catholic name. The share which each a memory full of holy fragrance; when life is about ending, such memories are worth more to us and our true friends than the thousands we had omitted to store away.

FATHER NORTHGRAVES' BOOK.

Michigan Catholic

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels," by Rev. G. R. Northgraves, of the Diocese of London, Canada, is the title of a new book shortly to be issued. The volume, as its name indicates, deals with the really most important question of the day, for no more effective engine of destruction was ever employed for the ruin of souls, than that which Satan now makes use of, the seductive sophistries of the unbelievers of modern times. Father Northgraves' book, the proof sheets of which we have been permitted to examine, not only wrestles with the dangerous arguments of these so-called philosophers, but includes a complete expose of their wretched weakness and fallacy. Being of more recent preparation, it is also of wider scope than assertions of others.

SNOWSHOEING. - We have received from time to time accounts of the interest which snowshoeing has for the students of the College of Ottawa. But yesterday witnessed the ne plus ultra of the pleasure which that agreeable pastime affords. with that agreeable pastime affords.

Snowshoeing is popular among all classes of people, and is exceedingly attractive to those whose occupation requires habits of life somewhat sedentary. To the students of the above mentioned college, it is absolutely precessary to have constituted to the country of the town, Mr. N. Trudel. Also to the and fall sports. This want is fairly sup-plied by the Castor Snowshoe Club. The tramp referred to above was the longest of the season. In the course of the trip the the prespectation took place in the prespectation to th

happily by a handsomely served up banquet, after which several speeches were made. The president, Mr. G. Boocher, in his felicitous way, called upon the members of the club to unite with him in returning thanks to Rev. D. Guillet, O. M. I., who accompanied them, and who did so much for the promotion of the interests of the snowshoe organization. Both the rev. fathers responded in appropriate terms, and congratulated the club on the success with which it has been so far attended. with which it has been so far attended Mr. Thos. V. Tobin and Mr. E. Moras made a few remarks, after which all united in saying that they had a very good time.

Ottawa Citizen, Feb. 6.

The Late Denis Sadlier of New York.

At a meeting of the Catholic book pub-At a meeting of the Catholic book publishers, held at No. 9 Barclay street, New York, on February 5th, to take action as to the death of Mr. D. Sadlier, the oldest Catholic publisher in the United States, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from us Mr. Denis Sadlier, who by a long life of usefulness in the spread of Catholic literature had become widely known and as widely respected:

known and as widely respected;
And whereas, while we reverently bow

to the inscrutable decrees of Our Heavenly Father, we desire to here express our deep sense of the loss this death brings to the Catholic book trade, and to ourselves, his friends and neighborswas therefore, and Resolved, That we hereby tender to the

family of our deceased friend our most sincere sympathy and condolence in their great bereavement. Resolved, That the Catholic book pub-

lishers of New York City will attend the funeral of our late friend in a body, and that we will close our places of business during the funeral. Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed and presented to the family of

deceased. P. O'SHEA, Sec. L. KEHOE, Pres. BENZIGER BROTHERS, N. M. WILLIAMS, ROBERT CODDINGTON, P. J. KENNEDY,

P. M. HAVERTY, JNO. MURPHY & Co., F. Pustet & Co., M. SULLIVAN. O.M. FINNIGAN & Co., J. O'CONNOR.

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSUR-ANCE CO.

This old, well-established company held their annual meeting a few days ago in this city. We are very glad to observe fiom the report that last year's business with this company was more prosperous than usual, and this is saying a good deal, for the able management of the company almost since its first start has induced the most happy results. We observe that the company have taken a new departure, and are extending their business to the Maritime Provinces, having already appointed a number of agents there, and intend placing other agencies. We have great pleasure in recommending the company to our friends in the eastern Provinces, and we congratulate them on now being able to procure insurance with a com-pany of the high standing of the "London Mutual" at fair and equitable rates. We trust and believe that the company will meet on their new ground the same patronage and confidence that they have for over 26 years enjoyed in Ontario. The gentlemen on the Board of Directors are from amongst our leading men. James Armstrong, Esq., M.P. for S. Middlesex, being the president of the company, while Mr. Macdonald, the manager,

CATHOLIC NOTES.

and Mr. Vining, the treasurer, have long occupied their respective positions with

advantage to the company. Thomas Robertson, Esq., M.P. of Shelburne, N.S., has the general supervision of business in

On the first of February Rev. Father Braun died at Sault au Recollet, in the of us has taken in the good work, to human eyes so rashly begun, now so successfully ended, will be through life to rest, after a most active and useful life. Cardinal Manning continues indisposed. He has sent an address on Liberation to the annual meeting of Catholics at Birmingham, denouncing the growing phase of liberalism which he says has borrowed the worst aspects of French republican-

The Feast of St. Bridget was celebrated in a special manner in St. Gabriel's Church, Montreal, the day being set upon for the solemn ceremony of blessing the beautiful statue of the saint, which was presented a short time ago by the ladies of St. Gabriel's congregation. The special feature of the celebration took place at the evening service. The church was beautifully decorated, streamers and festoons overhanging the altar and sanctu-ary, and the variegated hues of the illu-minations adding greatly to increase the fine effect. After the Magniticat the Rev. Father Dowd preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon on the "Com-munion of Saints."

It is reported and, we believe, on very good authority, that the Most Rev. Joseph S. Alemany, D. D., Archbishop of the Province of San Francisco, has resigned the similar works which precede it, and is, therefore, the proper volume of the kind for every Catholic family to be possessed of, not only as a safeguard for themselves, but as an able answer to the false

S. Alemany, D. D., Archolsnop of the Province of San Francisco, has resigned after a career of long and great usefulness, and will be succeeded by his coadjutor, the Most Rev. Patrick W. Riordan, D. D. Forty years ago, Archbishop Alemany was the Most Rev. Patrick W. Riordan, D. D.
Forty years ago, Archbishop Alemany was
the Prior of St. Joseph's Dominican Convent, at Somerset, Perry County, Ohio.
He was consecrated Bishop of Monterey,
June 30, 1850, and translated to this See
July 29, 1853. His successor was consecrated September 16, 1883.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

is absolutely necessary to have something three vicars, Rev. Fathers Laporte, Labelle to compensate for their various spring and Roussin, was presented a purse of \$25 snow shoers passed over three rivers, the Rideau, the Ottawa and the Gatineau, and completed a circuit of not less than eight miles. The affair terminated very

O'Connor, M. P., addressed a meeting of the Irish National League at Dublin. He said when the proper time arrived Parnell would ask the people to pay the Irish members of Parliament for their services, and that the result would astonish the

ENGLAND.

It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the distress that prevails in England at present. The depression in employment and wages is unparalleled. SCOTLAND.

The crofters recently arrested at Port ace, Isle of Skye, were released on bail. Crowds cheered them as they left the jail and hooted the police.
FRANCE AND CHINA.

A Hong Kong despatch says only three French vessels are now engaged in the blockade of the Southwestern coast of Formosa. The French are destroying hun

mosa. The French are destroying hundreds of fishing and trading crafts, killing crews or sending them to Kelung. The inhabitants of Hong Kong are indignant that such operations should be allowed. A Paris despatch says General De Lisle and Negrier are advancing upon Landson from different directions. Each has 6,000 troops. Admiral Courbet telegraphs that French troops, after a severe fight, have carried Chinese works commanding Kelung mines. The French lost nine killed and 53 wounded. The Chinese

lost heavily.
It is rumored at Hong Kong that the French intend to advance on the blockade of Formosa and apply the blockade to Canton River. It is reported mutiny has broken out among the French-Algerian troops in Kelung. A Paris despatch says:—Gen. DeLisle telegraphs the French troops have occupied Deouvan and Pars, after slight engagements.

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55c. Scotch, 95c. Kye, 48c to 50c; Beans, 1 25 DIARY PRODUCE — Butter in pails, 16c to 17c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 18c to 19c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 22c to 25c per doz. POULTRY—Chickens per pair, 75 to 07. Geese, 80 to 80 90 each. Turkeys, \$1 00 to 2 00, Ducks per pair, 21 00. MEATS—Pork \$5 50 to 6 75 per cwt; ham 14c to 17c; bacon, green, 9c to 13c; young pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Beef, 1a qrs, 4 00 to 50. Mutton and lamb, 19c. MISCELLANEOUS — Potatoes, new, 00c gal. 35c to 00c a bag. Hay, 12 00 to 15 00; straw, 4 50 to 5 00. Flour, 4 25 to 5 00. Oatmeal, 4 75 per barrel. Eran, 90c per cwt. Hides, rough 5je to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt.

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to 13c; hams, 13c to 14c.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Wheat.—Fall, No. 1, 00c to 00c; No. 2, 82c to 82c; No. 3, 89c to 89c; spring, No. 1, 82c to 82c; No. 2, 89c to 89c; No. 3, 95c to 96c. Barley, No. 1, 73c to 73c; No. 2, 68c to 68c; No. 3, extra, 62c to 63c; No. 3, 58c to 59c. Peas, No. 1, 59c to 69c; No. 2, 59c to 69c. Oats, No. 1, 31c to 32c; No. 2, 00c to 00c. Corn, 00c to 00c. Wool, 00c to 00c. Flour, Superior 375 to 3 8); extra, 3 81 to 3 69. Bran, 10 50 to 00 00. Batler, 00c to 00c. Hogs, street, 00c to 00c. Wheat, street, 90c to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 0 00 to 0 00.



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