

Blessed Hands. BY ELIZABETH M. V. HULLER. "Christ's Heart finds an earthly heaven...

THE TWO MRS. TUCKERS.

CHAPTER I.

"You can make the pie while I put the horse out," said Amasa Tucker, as he opened the backdoor of a gray house...

really useful," he said, when she urged him to fetch her a load. "Wood's alter a growin' when ye don't cut it, and a mackin' for lumber; and lumber's better to sell, a sight, than cord wood...

FATHER MCKEON'S LOTTERY.

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 "been" with several who were not his...

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

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

No TIME LIKE THE PRESENT for seeking medical aid when what are foolishly called "minor ailments" manifest themselves. There are no "minor ailments."

Correspondents may write as much as they like against "gambling practices." I will not object, I will say well done! They may condemn dishonesty and fraud, I will say well done, again. But let them come out and condemn any honest lottery...

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—Archbishop Ryan, in the course of his social excursion in this city, has already won a name for wit and repartee. At a dinner recently given him by one of our Catholic citizens...

850. Therefore our lottery was perfectly legal. Here, there was obedience to the law but no evasion. (If our prizes were of a value exceeding \$500, and the lottery held on a boat in the middle of Lake Erie, that would be evading the law.)

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faces streaming with blood, as seen through the bars of the Tower gates which has been so justly and so universally condemned in Russia. A woman—on at least of English extraction—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 called an attempt at murder by the imperial 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 Pharisaeic love of virtue, the Ottawa journal continues:

"We have no excuse to offer for murder in any guise, but it cannot be denied that for years past, thousands have regretted 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. Numerous 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 millions 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 profitable to the republic that its soil be made the basis of secret operations against England. When the theatre of war was distant in England it was pleasant enough, but when an Englishman teaches the Fenian leaders that two can play at the game of assassination, the American authorities will probably become alive to the dangers of the situation.

Rossia 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 of 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, 1879, 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 Cabinet in Feb., 1874. In Oct., 1878, Lord O'Hagan was nominated one of the commissioners entrusted with the duty of giving effect to the Act relating to intermediate education in Ireland.

The noble lord was a gentleman not only of great legal attainments but of the very highest literary culture. His speeches were masterpieces of choicest thought and beautiful diction. Lord O'Hagan was a sincere lover of Ireland. We could not ourselves concur in his views of Irish politics, but, conceding to every man the right of holding his opinions on subjects that have divided the best minds in Ireland, we could not fail to admit without gross injustice that Lord O'Hagan was a large-hearted Irishman who dearly loved his country and earnestly sought its amelioration. When an impartial history of Ireland is written the name of Lord O'Hagan will occupy in its pages an honored place.

LETTER FROM SENATOR DEVER.

Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1885.

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 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."

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 something they cannot obtain in a fair way, without raising the question of the unfairness of such liberty taken with my name.

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 demanded of me.

It is true I am not a great bigot, and am 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

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,
JAMES DEVER.

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. Clewos a senator, and Mr. Clewos 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 hold the vacant seat for Winnipeg South, held till the other day by Mr. Justice, A. C. Killam. Mr. Laxton, of the Free Press, is the Liberal candidate in this constituency. The House of Commons election for Saulteaux, 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 the institution. The orphanage will be placed in the parish of Notre Dame, and placed in charge of the Grey Nuns.

—From the Ottawa Citizen we learn that on the 5th inst. the Rev. Father McWilliams, of Bailton, had an interview with the Minister of Public Works, and subsequently with the Premier, and urged that the Government undertake the work of constructing a telegraph cable between Amherst Island, Lake Ontario, and the mainland, the absence of which is held to be a great inconvenience to the islanders. It was promised by the ministers that the matter would be considered.

—In the Ottawa Free Press of the 5th inst. we read that "The annual meeting of the Colonization society was held the previous night in St. Joseph's college. Among those present were: Bishop Daubanel of Ottawa, Bishop Lorraine of Pontiac, and Father Genereau, Father Campeau, and Messrs. Lapierre, Benoit, Campeau, Boulet, Olivier, Desjardins, P. H. Chabot, and a number of others. The object of the meeting was to elect the officers for the ensuing year. Their Lordships, Bishop Daubanel and Bishop Lorraine, were according to the constitution made honorary directors. Rev. Father Genereau, vice-president; P. H. Chabot, vice-president; Mr. Olivier was appointed secretary and treasurer."

OBITUARY.

BRIDGET JOSEPHINE SHEA.

At Fletcher, Ont., on the 8th inst., 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 condolences in their sad bereavement.

Three young ladies took the black veil at the Loreto abbey, Toronto, recently. Their names are Miss Hannahoe, of Lind-Town; 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 ladies.

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels," by Rev. G. R. Northgraves. Paper, 75c.; cloth, \$1.25. By mail, free. THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

Thirty-six Hours on the Gulf Ice Without Food or Water.

VIGOROUS LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.

(Special despatch to the Halifax Herald.)

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 31.—A feeling of joy pervaded the community when news was received that the Capos couriers and passengers landed alive twelve miles south of this city at Argyle shore. 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 hairbreadth escape will long be remembered. Their terrible experience is almost a parallel to the sad incident which occurred in 1855. In that year Capt. McKee, of Montrose; Dr. Richard Johnson, of this city; Henry Hazard, son of the late James Hazard; 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. 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 hardships of the gulf one night longer, landed with the mail and Hazard's dead body 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 Wallace they were hospitably received and 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 tempted to cross Northernumberland straits in the winter season. The Herald's correspondent in 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, stated among a host of friends Mr. Fraser did not appear to suffer much. He chatted pleasantly and patiently answered the questions asked. His toes and frozen one side of his face and chin are covered with frost patches. Though he expects to suffer the amputation of a few toes he thanks Providence he escaped with so few injuries, compared with the rest of his fellow passengers and crew. Mr. Fraser gave your correspondent the following account of the 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 ice was running west at from three to four miles an hour. The boats were all packed together and the crew were all crowded into the small fore-cabin. His toes and fingers were without axes, without compass, 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 men and only two tinsful remained. The ice was so close that the boats could be found in the whole number. The boat was even attached to the boats. In fact there was no preparation whatever for the terrible passage we have undergone. Immediately on leaving the board ice, James A. Morrison fell through and got wet to the knees, and when we were through and on the ice, he fell through and got wet to the shoulders. His clothes immediately froze stiff, walking to him then became difficult, and he from the outset suffered terribly from cold and exposure. During the first hour the ice was fearfully rough and we experienced great difficulty pulling the boat over it, but after that we got into large fields of smooth ice and the crew were all comfortably seated on the ice. The walk was approaching we halted on a rounded shaped part 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 passengers and crew regarding the best means of making our way. It was unanimously decided to retrace our steps a short distance of the open water. We 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 passageway, we saved a life for the night, we used two boats, placed their gunwales together, and placed the third boat with baggage, etc., to windward, and thus completed a temporary cabin. Then taking some tin oil from 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 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 up the boat, considering it was strongly built 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 sleet were blinding, and the cold was intense. In company with James Morrison I spent the night outside the cabin. I marked the time from five o'clock on Wednesday morning. At times I would get down on a trunk with Morrison and rest, but the biting frost would never fail to keep myself 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

was there presented to me. A motley group of strong men, crouched around the fire, famished, shivering and exhausted; whilst from the smoky cabin came prayers for relief and blasphemous intermingled. Occasionally a man almost overcome by suffocation would dash through the smoke of the cabin and fall exhausted on the ice. Revived by the piercing cold air he would again return to the smoky cabin to obtain whatever warmth it afforded. At midnight the wind shifted to the north-west and blew a hurricane and the weather 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. Although I thought the night passed quickly, as day dawned on Thursday I fancied I saw land to the south east, but it was drifting too thick and blowing too hard to make a move. After this 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 first had melted. The ice was becoming 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 served with one cracker each. The morsels served might each weigh a quarter of an ounce. After this light meal a tremor passed over us, and the crew rushed out and were amazed to find the ice had parted about fifteen feet from the cabin side. In less time," said Mr. Fraser, "than it takes to tell it, there was a space of one-eighth of a mile between 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 side of the cabin was destroyed. In the centre of the pan we again pitched our tent. At noon on Thursday the cold was almost beyond endurance and the fuel was almost consumed. We then looked ahead for fuel to last Thursday night. We reckoned on the balance of the boat, three trunks and a quantity of mail, 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 to spend Thursday night in the gulf there would be few remaining 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 a hole. About four o'clock all were huddled inside the cabin, half choked with smoke, drowsy and shivering. Captain Irving went out and immediately land about three miles away, was heard. All cheered from their hearts and gazed at the land with longing eyes, but strange to say the new land was taken quietly. The men were really half dazed from weakness, hunger, and a sense of suffocation from being so long confined to the smoky cabin. Soon, however, all went wildly to work, packed everything into the two remaining boats, and a start was made for shore, which turned out to be nearer seven miles away than three. The feet and hands of a great 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 bare rock. Two crews of men had to combine to move one boat. We had to row through 300 yards of lolly; had only four oars between the two boats. Our way was made by rocking the boats in the lolly, and one boat making way for the other. When we got to the board ice we left the boats and one boat, Sandy Muttart, was found in a marsh perfectly speechless, with his face badly frozen. The people at the house (Angus McPhillip'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 assistance. A motley speckling with their feet in dishes of cold water trying to draw out the frost from their frozen limbs. The walk from the board ice to the shore, 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 with just power to move one limb in front of the other and barely conscious until the morning. The men could not tell to what degree they were frozen. Some of them had kept their limbs in water five or six hours. It was then found that all the crew and passengers, with the exception of Dr. McIntyre, the three Campbells, Moneys Irving, Hanford and Boucher, Robinson were more or less frozen. Those who were most severely frozen are:

Mr. Glidden, of Spanish, feet frozen to his ankles, and badly frozen hands and face.

Mr. Millett, of Bath, England, one hand, feet and ear badly frozen.

Newton Muttart, feet and hands frozen and likely to lose 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 northward occurred, and the day was such when the start was made that it was almost madness to make it. It was the beginning of a regular north-easter and I hesitated about going." The conduct of the men, your correspondent is

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 mattresses, covered by furs and heated by oil stoves. As the procession passed through the streets it presented a singular appearance. The men at the hospital will each suffer the amputation of one or more toes and it is believed Glidden will suffer the loss of hands and feet.

JAMES MORRISON

arrived this evening. He occupies comfortable 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. McKay says that Morrison is well. 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 such 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 words 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 spent and scarcely able to walk, did not throw them on the ice to lighten their load; either of which, under the circumstances, 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 death, the mails confided to their care. I confess my heart swelled with pride, and I wrote 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; indignation against the miserably and beggarly way in which that difficult postal service is remunerated. I now deliberately assert that there are no persons too strong to condemn the inhuman meanness of the authorities, or their ignorant flippancy in the Commons, regarding that service. I am not writing 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, do not receive as much as a broken-down corporation laborer on our streets? Will it be believed that those gallant fifteen, who spent thirty-six hours on the ice without food, and dragged the mails while their limbs were freezing, will not receive even one cent for their thirty-six hours of labor? Yet it is; they get nothing unless they make a round trip. They will be driven back, but not a brass farthing will our paternal government allow them. They must take the mails from Charlottetown, by team, to the Capes, near thirty miles, cross to the mainland, return with the mails, and 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, return with the mails, and speak their toil and suffering as a reward for their fidelity to the public. Success is 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 wages for a round trip is theirs. So will the government that can spend thousands in inducing Huns and Gots, and Tartars, to come to Canada, but cannot spend hundreds to remunerate Canadians for necessary public service. The question of winter communication inter-provincial is not a matter of expediency, but that gave the strongest impetus to confederation on the island. The Dominion agreed to keep up "continuous steam communication with the mainland." True, the Northern Light has done some good; but no attempt has been made to improve on her—a thing which could easily be done. At the Capes, where the mails must cross for at least two or three months every winter, no attempt at improvement has been made. Things are as they were thirty years ago. The most fertile province of the Dominion is less cared for than the Hudson Bay territory, or the wilds of the North-west. Captain Irving has grown gray in ice boat expeditions, and 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 think, five or six. Is not this outrageous? Is not this contemptible handling of a beleaguered woman? For I suppose it must have gone before the ministers of the crown, and mails and passengers were left to cross as of yore. What is the remedy you have to offer? Some one may say, Finish the railway at once to Cape Tormentine; by mail, free. THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

ful steam tugs, one at each side, which would go out, at times, to meet the ice boats, or cross instead of them when there is only "lolly" 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 maritime provinces, all 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 question has come up in the Commons, whether Mackenzie or Macdonald 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 between the opposing parties. When they had exhausted their strength the minister would rise and make a stale pun about "ice-olation," and possibly exhibit 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 sheep following the bell wether, would follow their leader in ignoring the just claims of these provinces by the sea. In matters that affect the interest of these provinces, our representatives should be as one. It is the only way of successfully countering the policy that has denied a mile of railway to Cape Breton, whilst building hundreds of miles in the Northwest. Both political parties forget these provinces, except in the matter 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 a railway accommodation,—if the ice boat service is to be improved,—if St. John is to increase, instead of decreasing, in population, the representatives of these provinces, forgetting 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 other provinces. There are times when silence on the part of free citizens is equal to treason. I think the present is such a time, therefore I speak and sign myself.

Halifax, Jan. 31st. C. O'BRIEN.

AN INTERESTING CELEBRATION.

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, the 12th inst., to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their happy nuptials. Among the guests were the following leading citizens:—Hon. J. L. Baudey, the Mayor; Hon. H. E. Mercier, M. P. P.; Hon. J. R. Thibault, Arthur Boyer, M. P. P.; Mr. Joseph Hickson, Dr. John Ridd, Dr. Geoffrey, Q. C.; Aldermen, Hon. J. Beauséjour, Prefecture, Rolland and Mr. O'Neil, M. P. The presents were exceedingly 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 confidants. Mr. McShane's health was proposed at the supper table in most felicitous terms by Hon. Honore Mercier and was received with great enthusiasm by those present. The bill, which was a grand success, was opened by the Mayor and the hostess. As usual at Mrs. McShane's assemblies, all felt at ease, and it was only right to say the entertainment was one of the most successful given here in a decade.—Montreal Herald, Feb. 6.

THE LATE BAZAAR.

The following are the winning numbers of prizes at different games in the late Bazaar. These numbers have reference only to the tickets issued. Misses Mary Halpin, Annie, Mrs. J. C. F. Burke, a gold chain, Mrs. Noble, the bride, Mrs. Wells, ink stand, P. C. Corry, small foot stool, Miss E. Burke, dining-room lamp, Mr. J. Goldsberry, an ottoman, Mr. Arthur Sippel, a cabinet size portrait of Bishop Walsh, Mr. P. Corry, a silver table, Mrs. Lilley, a prayer-book, Miss K. Morrison, a glass case, Mr. Loughlin, a boy's suit of clothes, Mrs. J. Campbell, a drapery, Mr. P. Watson, do, Miss Wright, fancy mat, Mrs. J. A. Kirby, Windsor, a lady's set of furs, Mrs. Wheatley, a book, Miss J. Fitzgibbon, a hand-painted cushion, Miss J. Brock.

ST. PETER'S TABLE.

Hand painted panels, won by Mrs. Winters, Windsor; oil paintings, Mrs. John Padney, London West; easy chair, Miss Maggie McDonald, city; china tea set, Mr. Wm. James, city; foot stool, Miss Rankin, city; alarm clock, Miss Kate Metcalf, city; hand-some cap, Mr. M. Hargrave, city; hand-some quilt, Miss A. Tooley, city; child's cradle, Mrs. E. Flannery, London West; billiard table, Mrs. John Dalton, city; box of snuff, Mrs. J. A. Kirby, Windsor; a pair of elegant, Mrs. J. A. Kirby, Windsor; a pair of elegant, Mrs. J. A. Kirby, Windsor; a pair of elegant, Mrs. J. A. Kirby, Windsor.

NEW BOOK.

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels," by Rev. G. R. Northgraves. Paper, 75c.; cloth, \$1.25. By mail, free. THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

"Nan."

based upon an incident which occurred in England about two years ago.

A crowded court in London's heart; some poor humanity; Distressed sighs that shook the eye, And under a friendly hand, A victim, small child, I can use hop bitters eat good.

Amid the victim, small child, With chestnut locks cropped close to head, Eyes blue and mild.

With down-turned face and cheerful smile, A stalwart man, Who to the child so proudly says "My little Nan"

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

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

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 "please" her; No vicious purpose in the man, But only love.

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 arms outstretched, And welcomes him with childish joy, In accents sweet.

The father stumbles, sways and falls; The child falls underneath—no cry, And Nan is dead.

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

A lonely life, with one deep grief, Of drink begotten, A sorrow pressed on the heart, And unforgetten.

H. F. NEDHAM.

A FISHERMAN'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

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

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 his kind. He and Thomas Welch left the schooner *Grace L. Peers*, on Burgeo Bank, 30 miles off the Newfoundland coast, to pass a day in fishing for halibut. A snow-storm came up and, losing the schooner, they passed the night and the next day in the open dory.

Said Blackburn:—"We threw our trawls aboard 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 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 and lay head to the wind, spinning our time in bailing out the boat, which was constantly being filled by the breaking waves. While rigging the 'drag' I had the great misfortune to lose my mittens overhead. 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 squeezed 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 had to be broken off in order to lighten 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 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 protection. Welch soon went mad and began thrashing his feet over the side 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 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 plied in search of land. The wisdom of 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.

"As the light increased, to my infinite 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 worn out, and when night came on again I had not reached it. The wind had gone down, fortunately, as I could see 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 it 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 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,

but after a hard pull the wind came up and they sailed out of sight. Now thoroughly disheartened, I returned to the house and spent the night. To shorten my 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."

DEATH OF LADY GEORGINA FULLERTON.

Lady Georgina 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 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 Catholics.

Her writings were chiefly novels, varied occasionally by papers on the subjects of the day. Of the former, perhaps, the most complete is "Mrs. Gerald's Niece," issued in 1870. It is a story of a young girl's gradual development of religious faith through all the stages of Epicureanism to Puseyism and the logical 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 us in undress; but she has a magic of her own in winning us to admire her truly noble characters. "Mrs. Gerald's Niece," it has frequently been intimated, was, in reality, no other than Lady Fullerton herself.

It may be added that the Granville family seems to have been touched by the "perversion" of Lady Fullerton. Lord Granville, absorbed in his political dreams, paid it slight attention and remains a Protestant of the most violent prejudices.

But Catholics will not be apt to allow Lady Fullerton's memory to be forgotten. Her pen was long one of the noble ones which won from the upholders of the Puritan Tradition at least toleration for the Catholics of the kingdom.

A Lime Kiln Club Scientific Lecture.

The President stated that Prof. Holdback Remington, the great colored Ohio scientist and philosopher, whose advent had been predicted at the last meeting, was now present in the ante-room and shivering with cold and shaking with impatience. He had been in the city for three days, during which time he had frozen his heels and discovered that the sun was 1,000,000 miles nearer the earth at this point than in Cleveland.

The Committee on Reception then drew on their mittens, parted their hair in the center, and disappeared in search of the distinguished visitor. He was conducted to the platform, formally introduced, and, as he moistened his bronchial tubes with a few swallows of hard cider, he led off:

"My friends," he began, "I have been invited to speak to you on the subject of science. I have no doubt that some of you have heard the word spoken, or seen it in print, at some time; but how little do you know of it! I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism.

Seriously ill. A person suffering with pain and heat over the small of the back, with a weak, weary feeling and frequent headaches, is seriously ill and should look out for kidney diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the kidneys, blood and liver, as well as the stomach and bowels.

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FOR NETTLE RASH, Itching Piles, Ringworm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

DESTROY THE WORMS, or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms.

DR. LOW'S WORM STRIP will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other Medicine.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Lungs, and all Nerve Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has been led to make it known to his countrymen by publishing a full and complete book in the English language, giving the name of the disease, its causes, its symptoms, its cure, and the mode of preparing and using the same. It is a small book, containing full directions for preparing and using the same, and is sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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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.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle 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 standard by the manufacturers of it. It is to these qualities and the reasonableness of the price that they attribute their marked success. To this quality they will stand at all cost, and also the price if that be possible.

A Double Purpose.

The popular remedy, Haggard'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 palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases.

M. A. St. Mars, St. Boniface, Manitoba, writes: "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a public benefit. It has done wonders here, and cured myself of a bad cold in one day. Can be relied upon to remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and generally any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied."

Investing twenty-five cents for a bottle of Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, the best throat and lung balm known. Cures coughs, bronchitis, asthma and all pulmonary complaints.

C. A. Livingston, Plattville, Ont., says: "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, from having tried it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism."

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For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, Eastern States	5:00	1:00	8:00	1:00	8:00	8:30
Three Bays New York	5:00	1:00	8:00	1:00	8:00	8:30
G. T. R. East of Toronto	5:00	1:00	8:00	1:00	8:00	8:30
Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	5:00	1:00	8:00	1:00	8:00	8:30
For Toronto	5:11	1:20	8:10	1:10	8:00	8:30
For Hamilton	5:11	1:20	8:10	1:10	8:00	8:30
G. W. R. Going West—Main Line	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
Three Bays—Bothwell, Glenora, etc.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
Three Bays—Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W. R. States	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
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Brimley	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
Newbury	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
Three Bays—Petrolia, Watford & Wyoming	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
Canada S. R. L. & P. S. & St. Clair Branch Mails	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
Glenora	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
Windsor Branch, East of St. Thomas and Ft. Bruce and Orwell	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
Aylmer	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
S. R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge town and Amherstburg	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails—Courtwright to St. Thomas	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
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London, Huron & Bruce—All places between London, Windsor, Huron, Essex, Kentville, Seaford, White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
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W. G. & B. South Extension	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
W. G. & B.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
Belton, Turandale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St. Mary's and Stratford	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
Three Bays—Godolphin and Mitchell (Tuesday and Friday)	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30
The Grove, Clinton and Seaford	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:15	8:00	8:30

It is the intention to have a CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at Antwerp, commencing in May, 1885, and also at the COLONIAL and INDIA 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.

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A SUPERB PHOTOGRAPH OF THE THIRD PLENARY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE

Composed of 81 Archbishops, Bishops and Officers, was photographed for the express purpose of being presented as a souvenir to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. at an expense of over \$2000.

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.

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN. C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A. Plans will be sent on receipt of price, \$1.25, by addressing T. P. FARNEY, 265 St. Martin Street, Montreal or 1000 COFFEY CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.

In 1884 there were 74 deaths in the Association. 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.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, since the meeting of the Supreme Council, including the amount on hand at that date.

RECEIPTS. Beneficiary Fund, \$61,526.72; Disbursements, \$60,000.00; Balance on hand, \$1,526.72.

GENERAL FUND. Receipts, \$1,815.80; Disbursements, \$1,684.15; Balance on hand, \$131.65.

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 said Fitzpatrick, less the cost of suit and the Attorney's fee for defending the action.

When our pastor, Father Murray, called upon us for our subscriptions, we gave him what of our earnings we could spare, until the cash received from our subscriptions amounted to \$4100.

In November of the year just past we held a grand bazaar which continued for a week, closing with the triumphant success 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 Catholics of Harwood, five miles distant, though attended by our pastor, have not been idle. Their subscription for their church had reached \$1100, and with their pious, so well patronized by us of Cobourg, they had realized the sum of \$1700.

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

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

Resolved, That we as well as the majority of the Canadian Branches, 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 Canadian Branches.

Resolved, That if there is not some measure 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.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN COBOURG PARISH.

MR. EDITOR.—Your CATHOLIC RECORD, so 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 a "giant in his course."

To organize a movement, 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 matter, to execute them, means patient toil and perseverance. It means more. The building of churches and the founding of good schools signify the sacrificing of our part of much money weight otherwise spent away or spent in frivolous and not in sinful amusement.

The Divine Master has so left His Church on this earth, that not only does He rely upon men to perform His ministry, but upon men's labors and sacrifices and zeal He also relies to make Him known and loved and glorified. It was with such thoughts as these that our people here, two years 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 his priests and people. The words were prophetic. That work, the great work of this parish, has prospered in every manner far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The attendance at the schools is much greater on the average than was ever known in this parish, and the manner in which the children acquitted themselves in the plays, recitations and vocal and instrumental pieces during the term 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 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 spare, until the cash received from our subscriptions amounted to \$4100.

In November of the year just past we held a grand bazaar which continued for a week, closing with the triumphant success 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.

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

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

Resolved, That we as well as the majority of the Canadian Branches, 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 Canadian Branches.

Resolved, That if there is not some measure 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.

Resolved, That we advocate financial separation and join our sister branches of Canada in petitioning the Grand President to have our Grand Council incorporated in Ontario and form a separate beneficiary for the C. M. B. A. in Canada.

Resolved, That the secretary of this Branch (No. 36) forward a copy of the above resolution to our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD, for insertion.

Yours fraternally MICHAEL O'LEARY, Sec. of the secretary of this Branch (No. 36) forward a copy of the above resolution to our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD, for insertion.

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

happy by a handsomely served up banquet, after which several speeches were made. The president, Mr. G. Boober, in his felicitous way, called upon the members of the club to unite with him in returning thanks to Rev. D. Guller, O. M. L., and to Rev. C. Martin, O. M. L., 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 attended.

The Late Denis Sadlier of New York. At a meeting of the Catholic book publishers, held at No. 9 Barclay street, New York, on Saturday, the 13th inst., in allusion 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 deprive our country of the services of a long life of usefulness in the spread of Catholic literature had become widely known and as widely respected; and whereas, while we reverently bow to the inscrutable decrees of our Heavenly Father, we desire to honor and express our deep sense of the loss this death brings to the Catholic book trade, and to ourselves, his friends and neighbors—

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 publishers 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. KERIO, Pres. BENZIGER BROTHERS, N. M. WILLIAMS, ROBERT CONDOROFF, P. J. KENNEDY, F. PUSTER & CO., P. M. HAVERTY, M. SULLIVAN, JNO. MURPHY & CO., J. O'CONNOR, O. M. FINNIGAN & CO., WM. H. SADLIER.

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

This old, well-established company held their annual meeting a few days ago in this city. We are very glad to observe from the report that last year's business was more prosperous than usual, and this is saying a good deal for the able management of the company since its first start has induced the most happy results.

We observe that the company have taken a new departure, and have procured insurance with 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 being able to procure insurance with a company 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 met on their old ground in Ontario. The gentlemen on the Board of Directors are from amongst our leading men. James Armstrong, Esq., M.P. for St. Middelex, being the president of the company, while Mr. Macdonald, the manager, and Mr. Young, 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 the East.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

On the first of February Rev. Father Braun died at Sault au Recllet, in the convent of his society. Since some time a complete paralysis had compelled him 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 the Catholics at Birmingham, denouncing the growing power of liberalism which he says has borrowed the worst aspects of French republicanism.

The Feast of St. Bridget was celebrated in a special manner in St. Gabriel's Church, Montreal, the day being set upon as the Feast of St. Joseph's Dominican Convent, at Somerset, Perry County, Ohio. He was consecrated Bishop of Montevideo, June 30, 1850, and translated to this See July 20, 1853. His successor was consecrated September 16, 1853.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The proprietors of St. Henri presented Father Linciar, their respected curé, Sunday afternoon after vespers, with a splendid lambkin overcoat, accompanied by an address, which was read by the Mayor of the town, Mr. N. Trudel. Also to the three vicars, Rev. Father Laporte, Lalle and Goulet, was presented a purse of \$25 each. The presentation took place in the presbytery, where congratulatory speeches were delivered. Father Decarie has now had the charge of St. Henri parish for two years and has paid off in that period of time no less than \$28,000 of the church debt, and the people are proud of the success which has attended

his efforts. The church will, in all probability, be entirely freed from debt in a couple of years, whereas only two short years ago it was supposed to be hopelessly involved, being in debt over \$60,000. The rev. pastor is beautifying the interior of the church by placing therein stations of the *chemin croix*.—Montreal Post.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

IRELAND. 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 world.

ENGLAND. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the distress that prevails in England, and especially in the south, in employment and wages is unparalleled.

SCOTLAND. The crofters recently arrested at Port-ace, Isle of Skye, were released on bail, Crofts 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 hundreds of fishing and trading craft, killing crews or sending them to Kelung. The inhabitants of Hong Kong are indignant that such operations should be allowed.

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.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON. Wheat—Spring, 135 to 140; Delhi, 140 to 145; 135 to 140; Penitentiary, 135 to 140; Clawson, 135 to 140; Red, 135 to 140; Oats, 57 to 60; Barley, 48 to 50; Clover seed, 65 to 70; Timothy seed, 175 to 180; Flour—Fifty, per cwt. 25 to 26; Family, 11 to 12; Lard, 11 to 12; Turpins, 20 to 25; Turkey, 75 to 80; Chickens, per pair, 40 to 45; Ducks, per pair, 40 to 45; Potatoes, per bag, 30 to 40; Apples, per bag, 40 to 50; Hops, per lb., 20 to 25; Dressed Hogs, per cwt., 57 to 60; Beef, per cwt., 40 to 45; Mutton, per lb., 7 to 8; Wood, per cord, 4 to 5.

OTTAWA.

GRAIN—Oats, 27 to 28; Peas, 55 to 60; Spring wheat, 70 to 80; Fall wheat, 80 to 85; Scotch, 80; Rye, 45 to 50; Beans, 12 to 15; Corn, 10 to 12; Hops, 20 to 25; Turpins, 20 to 25; Turkey, 75 to 80; Chickens, per pair, 40 to 45; Ducks, per pair, 40 to 45; Potatoes, per bag, 30 to 40; Apples, per bag, 40 to 50; Hops, per lb., 20 to 25; Dressed Hogs, per cwt., 57 to 60; Beef, per cwt., 40 to 45; Mutton, per lb., 7 to 8; Wood, per cord, 4 to 5.

MONTEAL. Flour—Receipts, 89 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$10 to \$12; No. 1, \$8 to \$10; No. 2, \$7 to \$9; No. 3, \$6 to \$8; No. 4, \$5 to \$7; No. 5, \$4 to \$6; No. 6, \$3 to \$5; No. 7, \$2 to \$4; No. 8, \$1 to \$3; No. 9, \$0 to \$2; No. 10, \$0 to \$1; No. 11, \$0 to \$1; No. 12, \$0 to \$1; No. 13, \$0 to \$1; No. 14, \$0 to \$1; No. 15, \$0 to \$1; No. 16, \$0 to \$1; No. 17, \$0 to \$1; No. 18, \$0 to \$1; No. 19, \$0 to \$1; No. 20, \$0 to \$1.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

J. J. GIBBONS desires to inform his customers and the public that during next thirty days the balance of winter stock of dry goods will be offered at cost price and under for cash.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off his stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place—Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.

For the best photos made in the city to Edy Bros, 280 Dundas street, and examine our stock of frames and passepartouts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas st., London.

DEATH. SADLIER.—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., at his late residence, 80 East 37th street, New York, Denis Sadlier, of the firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., aged 65 years.

At Fletcher, Oct. February 5th, Bridge Street, third daughter of Timothy Smith, of this city.

NEW BOOK MISTAKES MODERN INFIDELS!

Rev. Father Northgraves, PARKHILL, ONTARIO. Comprising evidence of Christianity and immortality, etc., etc. Edited by Rev. Father Northgraves. 12mo., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF EDUCATION: A dictionary of information for the use of teachers, parents, and others. Edited by H. K. Smith and A. J. Schmitt. Imperial 8vo., cloth, 88 pages, marbled edges, 60c.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL RECEIPTS AND PROCEEDINGS, containing over 6,000 receipts. By William B. Dick. Imperial 8vo., cloth, 604 pages, \$2.00.

THE BOOK OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, being a cyclopaedia of 6000 practical receipts in arts, manufactures and trades, including medicine, farming and domestic economy. By A. J. Conley. 8vo., half sheep, 500 pages, price \$1.00.

PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY, or the Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants. By Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., M. A., F. R. S. 2 volumes, imperial 8vo., cloth, \$8.00.

THE SALONIA WORD-BOOK, An alphabetical digest of scientific terms, including some more especially military and astronomical, not usual to students. By Albert W. H. Smith, K. S. E., D. C. L., etc. 8vo., cloth, slightly soiled, 74 pages, reduced to \$2.00.

A GUIDE TO THE MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DRINKING WATER. By J. Macdonald, M. L. 8vo., cloth, 60 pages, 25c.

NEURALGIA AND KINDRED DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, their nature, causes and treatment. By John Chapman, M. D., M. R. C. P., M. R. C. S. 8vo., cloth, 312 pages, \$1.50.

THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN. By Eastace Smith, M. D. Imperial 8vo., \$1.50.

THE SURGEON'S POCKET-BOOK, being specially adapted for the practical medical services. By Surgeon Major J. H. Porter, 18mo., flexible leather cover, price \$2.25.

CONCENTRATED ORGANIC MEDICINES, being a practical exposition of the Therapeutic Properties and clinical employment, etc., etc. By C. M. B. 8vo., cloth, 44 pages, slightly soiled, reduced to \$1.75.

TRAINING IN THEORY AND PRACTICE, CLASS BOOK OF BOTANY, being outlines of the structure, physiology and classification of Plants, with a Flora of the United States and Canada. By Alphonso Wood, Ph. D. 8vo., cloth, 84 pages, price \$1.50.

A DICTIONARY OF SCIENCE, comprising astronomy, chemistry, electricity, heat, etc., etc. By G. F. Rodwell, F. R. A. S., F. R. S. 8vo., cloth, slightly damaged, 580 pages, price \$3.50, reduced to \$3.00.

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