JAN. 23, 1816



VOLUME 8.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1886.

St. Francis of Assisi said that if he saw an angel from Heaven and a priest, he would first how to the priest and then to the angel; for though the angel is the friend of God, yet the priest holds the very place of God Himself. One day St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, was prevailed upon by the Emperor Maximus to accept an invitation to din-ner. The Emperor also invited the most conspicuous personages of his court, among others, his uncle and brother, both counts, and the perfect of the pra-torium. God the

The priest who accompanied St. Martin was seated in a most honorable place between two counts and on the same couch, and St. Martin on a low seat near the Emperor. In the midst of the en-tertainment an officer presented the cup as usual to the Emperor, who ordered it to be given to the Bishop, expecting to receive it back from his hand, but, after the Bishop had drunk, he gave the cup to the priest as the next in rank at table. This conduct was exceedingly applauded by the Emperor and the whole

The Empress who attended night and day to the Bishop's discourses always sat at his feet on the ground. (Butler's "Lives of the Saints," Nov. 11th.) St. Paul wrote to the Galatians: "You

St. Paul wrote to the Galatians: "You received me as an angel of God, even as Jesus Christ. I bear you witness that, if it could be done, you would have plucked out your own eyes and would have given them to me," (iv., 14, 15) The Catbolic priest is the agent of the Lord of Heaven and earth. Who can experime higher dimnity?

conceive a higher dignity ? The Catholic priest is the minister of

"God wills," says St. Atprovids, "that all men be saved, but not in the same way. As He has established different degrees of glory in Heaven, so He has also on earth established different states of life as so many paths that lead to Heaven. On account of its great ends, the priest-head is of all vocations, the most hoble,

 a. The sugels, but the prices of the Catholic Church, On, in effailed eignity.
 The Catholic Church, On, in effaile dignity of Abraham, is called the the tears of the widow and the orphamine is, in reality, the father of the Faithful, the prices the effort of the faithful, the faithful, the faithful, the southes the beleding of the southes the tears of the widow and the orphamine the faithful, offering public prayer in the name of the assembled people. According to Jose-phus, the patriarch Isaac sent his oldest son Esau to hunt, in order that, by this act of filial love, he might merit the paternal benediction, which was to trans-mit to him the priesthood. Isaac gives as a reason for acting thus his age, which makes it impressible for him the the total makes it impossible for him to perform any longer the Divine service which he owes to God. (Josephus, Jews, Antiq, Book I., ci., 18.) It is evidently because he had sold his birthright, which embraced the priestly authority, that Esau is called by St. Paul a profue person. (Heb. xii., 16), unworthy of the priesthood. St. Isidore of Seville (Comment on Gen. xxv.), following (Comment on Gen. XXV.), following Eucherius (Comment on Gen. L. ii. c., 45), thinks that the fragrant vestment which Jacob put on, in order to secure by surprise the blessing destined for by surprise the blessing destined for Esau, was the priestly vestment of the family. The learned Tostatus. (Com-ment on Lavi. xxi, Onest., 19) observes that, according to ancients, Ruben, the that, according to ancients, Ruben, the eldest son of Jacob, lost the priesthood on account of the crime he committed against his father; and that Judas, the fourth son of Jacob, inherited it by the against his table, inherited it by the fourth son of Jacob, inherited it by the will of the holy Patriarch. Moses, on descending from Sinai, caused an altar to be prepared at the foot of the mountain, and sacrifice to be offered to the Lord by the Chaldean paraphrase of the text. (Exod. xxiv., 4, 5) When this great prophet had con-ferred the priesthood on all the children of Aaron, according to God's command, Sethro, priest of the Madianites, re-proached him with not having reserved this dignity for the first born, at least, according to ancient tradition. (Jos-phus: Ant. bk. iv.) The Jewish a doctors assert that before the building of the Tabernacle the use of altars the cause of God, to make God's name respected, to defend His interests, to pro-mote His glory, to vindicate His honor. The priset is called to give life eternal to the children of men, and to prepare them for an everlasting Kingdom. He is called to give Heaven to the elect, to snatch vic-ing for m hell, to sanctify soula, to co-operate in the redemption of a world, spect shown to the Catholic priset by the

exercise the priesthood, although Levi was the third son of Jacob. In this tribe God Himself designated the family which should be honored with the dignity of should be honored with the agins of High Priest; and even the very person who was to be first invested with it. The succession of the priesthood was attached succession of the priesthood was attached to the natural succession of the families, who were to remain forever depositories of the sacred authority. The age and qualities requisite for the priests, the defects from which they must be exempt, the rites of consecration, the form of sacrifice—all were determined by God Himself with the utmost pre-cision, in order that all might be of divine suthority.

divine authority. This priesthood lasted till the coming This priesthood lasted till the coming of our Saviour. When Caphias rent his priestly garments before Jesus, he signi fied, according to the ancient doctors, that the Mosaic priesthood had been ab-rogated and that a new one was estab-lighted

lished. III. The institution of the priesthood 111. The institution of the priestdoor by our Saviour stands forth clearly in every page of the Gospel. The solemn vacation of the Apostles is one of the most striking facts of the evangelic his. tory. St. Mark tells us that Jesus, hav-ing asceaded a mountain, "called unto Him whom He would Himsel?" (Mark in, 13), and that He appointed twelve to remain with Him and preach the Gospel. St. Luke adds that He called them His "Apostles," (Luke vi., 13) As He walked by the sea side he saw Simon, and Andrew his brather costing their work. tory. St. Mark tells us that Jesus, hav. The Catholic priest is the minister of God. Who can conceive a higher station? The Catholic priest is the representative of God. Who can conceive a higher com-mission? The Catholic priest is the vicegerent of God. Who can find a greater benefactor? God. Who can find a greater benefactor? of makind? "God wills," says St. Alphonsus, "that all men be saved, but not in the same way. As He has established different degrees of glory in Heaven, so He has also on earth established different states of

nal love, founded on natural rights, the bond that exists between master and servant and the express will of the Divine Legislator, "Mandatum novum do vobis," & c., the poor, the infirm, and the sick found a support in their fellow-creatures, enjoying the fruits of alms given in the name of Him who said, "I was sick and you visited me, & c.," ex-periencing the benefit of religion and taste the sweetness of Caristian charity. Immediately after mass His Lordship Immediately after mass His Lordship blessed and consecrated the bell. The imposing ceremonies of the morning ter-minated by the rich and gracious offer-ings of the sponsors and all the pious assistants. Among the number of spon-sors invited there were present : Mr. N. Timmins and his daughter, Madame D'Pare, Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin, Mr. T. Keenie and Miss Minnie Keenie, Mr. and Keenie and Miss Alinnie Keenie, air, and Mrs. C. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. G. McMeckin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jodoin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mc-Cool and Mr. B. Gilligan. A few others legitimately absent responded to the in-vitation by sending their respective legitimately absent responded to the in-vitation by sending their respective offerings: Mr. R. Gorman, Mr. P. Pigeon, Mr. J. B. Views, J. R. Lock, Mr. H. Fink, Mr. N. Fink, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. J. Levis, Mr. F. Cochrene and N. Gerreau, \$137.00 Mr. F. Cochrene and N. Gerreau. \$137.00 was the handsome amount of the united offerings. Dinner was served by the good sisters themselves. At the right of His Lordship was the Rev. Father Poitras, O. M. I., the zealous promoter of the new foundation. On his left Rev. Father Nevelee, the indefatigable missionary of Hudson Bay. Rev. Father Legault, O. M. I., a young priest in charge of the mission of Lake Tallon, was also present.

NO. 381.

in the footsteps of their fathers. The numerous shanty men and the employ-ees on the Canadian Pacific Rulway also contributed generously towards its erec. tion, and it is on the other hand a hving testimony of the zeal, devotedness and testimony of the zeal, devotences and economy of the reverend sisters of charity. The Vicariate of Pontiac is, thus endowed with a house of Christian charity. The devoted congregation of the Gray Nuns count one more perma-nent foundation—the Reverend Oblate Fathers see the object of their desires accomplished, and finally, the population of Mattawa and surrounding localities may enjoy forever (Please God) the benefit of this institution. Then let those who suffer come to Mattawa Gen-eral Hospital ! They will find a akillul

eral Hospital ! They will find a skillul doctor in Rev. Dr. St. Jean, Superior, and kind sympathetic charity in the good sisters charged with the care of the sick. The Sisters of Charity are able physicians both for soul and body. Our readers will doubtlessly forgive us for not having named the numerous benefactors of this institution. They will not be forgotten in the fervent prayers of the good sisters and their poor sick,

of the good sisters and their poor tick,

THE HABIT OF SWEARING.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record :

DEAR SIR,-It is to be regretted that DEAR SIR,—It is to be regretted that too many of our young men and even mere lads are addicted to the wicked habit of swearing. Not only in the low groggeries and bar-rooms, where these young fellows congregate evenings, but on the streets, on the school play grounde, and even in private residences can be heard some of the most diabolical onthe, at nearly every sentence, without the at nearly every sentence, without the least provocation. Parents are culpable to a great extent for neglecting to correct, INAUGURATION OF THE MATTAWA GENERAL HOSPITAL AND BLESSING OF A NEW BELL On the 10th inst, His Lordship Bishop Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, came to Mattawa to preside at the inaugura-tion of the new general hospital, and to bless the bell destined to replace the one destroyed by the fire on the 12th of Still a large percentage of the conver-Still a large percentage of the play-sation heard on the public school playgrounds and by the gammons to and from the schools is anything but easy ng, which goes to prove that the mora of our youth are at a pretty low etc. 'Thou shalt not take the name of thy Lord thy God in vain" seems to have made as little impression on some people as the whistling of the winds. St. John Carysostom suppressed the wicked custom of swearing, first at To Antioch, then at Constantinople. Antioch, then at Constantinopie. 10 abolish the sardlegious custom of swear-ing at the latter place, as he had done at Antioch, he strained every sinew, and in several sermons he exerted his zeal with uncommon energy, mingled with the most tender charity. He complains that some who had herein to correct the most tender charity. He complains that some who had begun to correct their criminal habit after having fallen through surprise, or by a sudden fit of passion, had lost courage. These he animates to a firmer resolution and vigor which would crown them It were not justifying him, with victory. It were not justifying him, he says, at the last day, to allege, that he reprimanded those that swore. The judge will answer, "Why didst not thou check, command, and by laws restain those that disobeyed?" Heil repriman-ded his const hut was condemned for ded his sons; but was condemned for not having used sufficient severity (1 Kings, xi., 24.) "I every day cry aloud," (1 Kings, ki, -1) for an not heard. Fear-ing to be myself condemned at the last day for too great lenity and remissives, I raise my voice and denounce all, that if any swear, I forbid them the church. Only this month is allowed for persons to correct their habit." Again he says : "To inspire them with a holy dread and awe for the adorable name of God, be awe for the adorable name of God, he puts them in mind that in the old law, only the high priest was allowed ever to pronounce it, and that the devils trem-bled at its sound." "Show me your com-pany and I'll tell what manner of man you are," is an old proverb. Show me a swearing young mun, and I can easily perceive that he has associated with a very low casts of registry. Comparison very low caste of society. OBSERVER. Jan. 18, 1886.

ONE OF THE MOST EXQUISITE POEMS, REND-ERED INTO ENGLISH VERSE, BY RICHARD DALTON WILLIAMS.

DALTON WILLIAMS. The following metrical version of the "Litany of Loretto" was written by Rich-ard Dalton Williams, the fiery, poetic "Shamrock," who, during the repeal agi-tation, now stirred the readers of the old Dublin Nation to the highest pitch of feel-ing by his national lyrics, anon moved them to that other traditional Irish attri-bute of mirth by his inimitable "Misad-ventures of a Medical Student." This rendering into English metre of the "Litany of Loretto" was published in a Catholic magazine, many years ago, and of men with the oil of grace, which he administers to them in the holy sacra-

ventures of a Medical Student." This rendering into English metre of the "Litany of Loretto" was published in a Catholic magazine, many years ago, and deserves to be reproduced and given a prominent place in Catholic literature. Like that other beautiful production of Williams',—"The Sister of Charity,"— which has no rival in Euglish poetry save Gerald Griffin's writing on the same theme —this poem shows how thoroughly in accord with the religious feelings of our people were the "Men of '48," whom the Euglish press and the parasites of the Euglish Government in Ireland falsely represented as being atheists and infidels, as well as revolutionists. Revolutionists, against the tyranny that was murdering their kindred by the million,—they were; undoubtedly, as it was their duty to be, as Christians, as men, and as Irishmen, But, that they were, in any sense, irre-ligious, their whole record disprove; and nothing, perhaps, more forcibly than this writing of one of their truest representa-tives, which, now again, sees the light when its author has been mouldering for a quarter of a century, in his exile grave in Louisiana:— Elias raised the son of the Sulamite to life, but the priest does more; he raises to life the souls of hundreds and thou-sands. In the sacraments of Baptism and Penance, he raises to the life of grace the souls of those that are dead in mortal sin. Elias caused fire to rain from Heaven upon the heads of the wicked. The priest causes not mere material fire to tall from Heaven, he does far more; he causes the fire of does far more; be causes the fire of Divine love to fall upon the cold hearts of sinners, and move them to contrition; he inflames them to a new and perfect

life. The priest of the Catholic Church is The priest of the Catholic Church is greater than the prophets. The pro-phets beheld the Redeemar only from afar, in the dim future. The Catholic priest beholds him present before his eyes; he touches the long,wished for Redeemer with his hands; he offers Him up to his Heavenly Father; he carries God the Father, brightly dwelling Where the heavens Thy praise are telling,— Angels' sighs the chorus swelling,— *Miserere nobis* ! God the Son, in ransom given,— 'Gainst Whose throne the lightning-riven Powers of might have vanily striven,— *Miserere nobis*?

eyes; he touches the long.wished for Redeemer with his hands; he offers Him up to his Heavenly Father; he carries Him through the streets; he even feeds on the Sacred Flesh and Blood of the Holy One; he receives Him into his heart, and unites himself most inti-mately to Him in Holy Communion. The prophets foretold that, when the fullness of time should come, God would write his laws, not on stone, but on men's hearts; He would govern men, not by the law of serviel fear, but by the sweet bonds of holy love; that God Him-self would dwell in them, and direct them by His grace. Now, this fullness of time for which the prophets sighed came with Jesus Christ. He gave His grace, His own Divine life, to man, and He gave it superabundantly; and as the ministers of that grace, He chose, not the prophets, not His angels, but the priests of the Catholic Church. Oh, in-etable dignity. The Catholic priest has the Patriarchal

Though a tenfold thraldom bind us. Though hell's burning darkness blind us, Even then Thy love can fide us;-Ora pro nobis! Mother, guiding, shielding, warning-Rainbow, Mercy's throne adorning-Joy of Sorrow, Star of Morning. Ora pronobis!

 THE PRIESTS OF THE CHURCH.
 spiritual and indestructible, to fill the gratest of kingdoms with inhibitants, all means and by all true Catabolies i
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 of Sacrifice, siv, 4). St. Paul has recurses and the field of air, spicious is institution to explain how Out St. Francis de Sales away the grateman de la contract is in the priset is a rener grateman.
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Show me, if you can a ringle country, blessed by faith and civilization that has not been watered by the prayers and by the preaching, by the tears and by the blood of those who are styled the light of the world—the priests of the Church. Gifted with the powers of Christ, the priests of the Catholic Caurch are greater than the patriarchs—greater, more exalted, than the prophets. A widow of Sarepta fed the prophet Elias for some time. In reward for her char-ity the prophet obtained for her the miracle that her pot of meal wasted not, and her cruse of oil diminished not, and thus sustained her family in a miracul-ous manner. The Catholic priest does more; he feeds not merely one family, but all the nations of the world; he gives not mere material bread, but the living Bread from Heaven, the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ; he strengthens the souls of men with the oil of grace, which he trator of this palace; he is the pillar of the Church upon which rests the whole world. God the Father created the world without the priest, but it is only through him that he saves it. God the Son has redeemed the work without the priest, but it is only by him that He applies His Blood to the souls of men, applies His Blood to the sours of men, and secures the fruits of His copious re-demption. You can hardly name a single blessing of the Holy Ghost of which the priest is not the chosen in-strument. Indeed, as St. Bernard destrument, ments. Elias raised the son of the Sulamite to

strument. Indeed, as St. Bernard de-clares that all graces come to us through Mary, so we can say in truth that all happiness, all graces, all Heavenly gifts, come to us through the priest. Around the Catholic priesthood human society moves, like the earth around its svie: upon it society depends for its supsociety moves, like the earth around its axis; upon it society depends for its sup-port, its life, its energy, as the planetary system depends on the sun. No one understands this trath better than the devil and his associates in this world. When they wish to destroy re-ligion they begin by attacking the priests; for, where there is no priest, there is no sacrifice; and where there is no sacrifice, there is no religion, no absolution from sin, no preaching of the Word of God. What should we do in the Church? the people would say; there is no Mass; Oar

people would say; there is no Mass; Oar Lord is no longer there; there is no one Lora is no longer there; there is no one there with power to forgive sins; there is no one there to preach the Word of God; we may as well stay at home. Oh, how sad would be the state of soci-



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th boiling water or milk. Bold only in half-seers, labelied thus : PPB & CO., Homoeopathie ints, London, England.

Trampler of the serpent's malice, Holy honor's crystal chalice, Tower of Ivory, Golden Palace, Ora pro nobis :

God Most Hign and Holy Spirit.— May our souls, through Jesus' merit, All Thy gifts divine inherit;— Miserere nobus?

Holy Mary, Virgin Mother Of our Lord,-through Thee our Brother,-Grieved and blest above all other.-Ora pro nobis!

Queen of Virgins, fairest, purest; Hope of sinners, best and surest; All our wounds who sweetly curest.— Ora pro nobis !

Spite of all that conscience mirrors. Sin and sorrow, doubts and errors, Grace abused, remorse's te.rors.-Ora pro nobis !

Garden where the Spouse reposes, Heaven's Gate, that never closes, Mystic Rose, the Queen of roses. Ora pro nobis !

Round Thy feet, with breezv lightness Float and gleam in plumed whiteness, Winglets of transparent brightness :-Ora pro mobis !

Oh, my soul ! the jutilation Of our Lady's coronation ! Queen of all God's bright creation. Ora pro nobis !

Beraph, cherub, thrones, and powers, Luminous with living flowers, Finshed along the cry stal towers;-Ora pro nobis !

Virgins, prophets, elders hoary, Martyrs, still from battle gors; Followed, atmosphered in glory :-Ora pro nobis !

Round, the radiant infant faces,-Offspring of angelic races,-Smile between the stellar spaces;-Ora pro nobis !

Rolls the shripe of light asunder, Voices of harmonious thunder Hail thee God's supremest wonder;— Ora pro nobis i

Before the Throne, amid the Seven, The sanctuary's gates of levin Flash back, and Godhead dezzles heave Ora pro nobis !

There the breezs of life is blowing, Light-like waves in music flowing, New born stars salute these glowing:-Ora pro nobis!

Harps celestial, thunder-toned, Hymn thee, reigning, moon-enthroned, Btarry-prowned, and sun-enzoned;-Ora pro nobis!

Tower of David, silver-shielded. Caristall power to thee hath yielded. O'er earth, heaven, and hell to wie'd i' Ora pro nobis!

The Sinner's Refage, Star of Ocean, Vase of singular devotion, Still the passions' wild commotion:— Ora pro nobis.

Seat of Wisdom, rule their maduess; Chase their gloom sweet Cause of Gladness Comfortress of mortal samess. Ora pro nobis !

Queen of martyred souls and nations, Change our woes to consolations, Granting humble hope and patience;-Ora pro nobis !

Shower thy Son's exhaustless merits O'er our sorrow-chastened spirits; Biessed who the Cross inherits;-Ora pro nobis ?

Right the wrong, but spare the wronger; Love than hate shall yet be stronger; Dove of Peace, delay no longer,— Ora pro nobis !

Lamb of God, whose Blood effaces All our sin ' polluting traces, Clasped in Mary's pure embraces, Don's wibis ! pacem !

Promised Land; the priest leads the children of God through the desert of this life, to the true land of promise— their home in Heaven. "I in them," save Jesus Christ, "and Thou, Father, in Me. The glory which Thou hast given Me, I have given them." (John zvii, 22, 23). Indeed, the priests are divine men. Our Lord Himself, quot ing the words of the Royal Prophet, says of them: "Ye are gods." To forgive sins, to cause the Holy Gbost to dwell in the soul, to change bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ, are mir-acles that can. properly speaking, he

him, even in heaven or on earth. In establishing the priesthood God seems to have exhausted all the treasures of His the Body and Blood of Christ, are mir-acles that can, properly speaking, be performed only by God Himself. Yet, by the power of God, the priest performs these miracles every day. He may, therefore, truly be said to be a god; for, as St. Gregory Nazianzan says, "to have god on earth, with the commission to god on earth, with the commission to God, the priest is fellowmen." Next to God, the priest is everything. The priest can be understood only in Heaven. If men could understand him upon earth, they would die of love. What admiration and respect, what love and veneration would we feel for him

What admiration and respect, what love and veneration would we feel for him whom the Lord would associate with Him-self in the government of the universe, whom He would empower to rule with Him the course of the stars, the vicissi-tudes of the seasons, and even to create new worlds. A vocation so marvellous would place this privileged mortal in a rank far higher than the kings of earth. Satan submits; when we see the priest possessing power over God Himself, pos-sessing power to bear Him, to place Him, to give Him to whom he wills-we can not help exclaiming in amazement : "O wondrous miracle! O unheard of power! A greater power than this God could not give ; it is His own Almighty power! A greater dignity than this God could not rank far higher than the kings of earth. But the priest is the object of a distinction

greater dignity than this out could how bestow upon a mortal being ! Since God, then, has placed the priests of the Catholic Church upon the thrones of His own power and sanctity, since He has given them the title of "saviours of the But the priest is the object of a distinction far more glorious; he is not called, it is true, to direct the course of the sun, to excite or to calm the winds—all this is within the sphere of nature. He is called to a higher office; he is called to sustain the cause of God, to make God's name has given them the title of "saviours of the world," since He calls them His co-opera-tors in the Divine work of Redemption,

At 3.30 p. m. took place the blessing of the hospital, the erection of the stations of the cross in the interior chapel, and solemn B-ne-diction of the Blessed Sacrament. The

Nicholas Phelan, E-q, Camlachis-I wish your truly vluable paper un-limited circulation.

Jas. McNaughton, E.q., Gourock.--1 like your paper very much. It should be in every Catholic family. It is both

Same and the second second

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

To-Day.

Lord, for to-morrow and its needs I do not pray; Keep me, my God, from stain of sin Just for to-day.

Let me both diligently work And duly pray; Let me be kind in word and deed Just for to day.

Let me be slow to do my will, Prompt to obey; Help me to mortify my ficsh Just for to-day.

Let me no wrong or idle word Unthinking say: Set Thou a seal u pon my Just for to-day lips

Let me in season, Lord, be grave. In season gay, Let me be faitbfui to Thy grace Just for to-day.

And if my tide of life Shou d ebb away, Give me Thy love divine, Sweet Lord, to day.

Lord, for to-morrow and its needs I do not pray; But guide me, guard me keep me, Lord, Just for to-day.

Keep my heart pure, O Christ, Clean swept for Thee; Help me to conquer thought Just for to day.

Help me to bend my pride, Help me to say, Let others be preferred in all. Just for to-day,

Help me to give up all Flowers by the way, And with thy thorn-crown be content Just for to-day.

Let Thy love conquer doubt, Cast fear away; Let me be firm in faith, Just for to-day.

Lord, let me not complain, Nor Thy will gainsay; Help me to bear my cross Just for to-day.

OUR OWN LOVED LAND.

By His Grace Archbishop O'Brien.

TO CANADA.

A SONNET. (By His Grace the Archbishop of Hallfax). O, Mother-land, though stern thy rock-girt

O. Mother-fand, though stern thy fock-gift zone Where wild Allantic breaks in baffled might; Yet soft as purple seen in Azure light Thy lovely face with beauties all thine own; Deep bays, fair valleys haunted by the moan of tribes forgot; vast lakes that to the sight Seem endless seas of moving hyailte. And great St. Lawrence aff-set prout, alone. Sweet Mother-land for foes alone thy frown, Thy children see thy bright peremaial smile; Their fond proud love shall be thy fairest crown.

Thy ready arms thy shield from foeman's wile; By justice, Mother, put all factions down, From Vancouver to fair Prince Edward Isle

sentative may speak as one man in advo-cacy of our rights. Inter-communication is a means to this end, as well as a source In Roman mythology the god Janus was held in the highest estimation. He was usually depicted with two faces look of immediate profit. Hence construction of a subway be ing in opposite directions. He scanned the past, and gave a forecast of the future. construction of a subway b New Brunswick and P. E. New Brunswick and P. E. Island should engage the carly and carnest atten-tion of our public men. The faith of the Dominion is pledged to provide con-tinous steam communication for the Island. Did that pledge exist to some Hence the month of January was appro-priately named after this bi-faced deity for at its commencement we should reflect on the years that are flown, and look forward with hope and manly resolution to those that are to come. The ancient Romans who loved and were proud of outlandish mountain hamlet in Ontario, or to a marshy village in the Northwest, The ancient their county, and who believed in its undying fame, looked to i's past with pride, and to its future with hope, and thus Janus was to them an object of ven-tion and a symbol of patriouism.

We have a country more vast in extent, more varied in resources, possessing more fully the elements of imperial greatness, than the Roman empire in its proudest day. Shall we not, then, lot k forward with hope and pride to its future,—strive to lay its foundations firmly and well in jus-tice and mutual good will,—and, if so it may be, by our civic virtues and labors. their credit. Out of that sum, which was their own, they paid off the owners of estates purchased by the government, and engrave our names on imperishable monu-ments of our country's greatness ! This is surely a laudable ambition, and should be abolished landlordism on the island. The editors of Illustrated Canada should take a a powerful incentive to the generation just entering public life. To that generanote of this, and correct the false assertion tion I address my words; it will be for them to rise to heights of their grand regarding this point, in their-well,

ives of a race bred by the sea.

AN INTER-PROVINCIAL SENTIMENT.

so a wise and honest executive can prevent the clashing of rival interests in a nation. In fact a multiplicity of interests and enterprises is the best pledge of success and prosperity in a community if wisely ruled. This, of course, requires prudence, honesty and patriotism in our public men. But it is for these we plead with the generation of to day. A FLEA FOR MARITIME UNION. Whilst we maintain that a diversity of

THE GOOD CATHOLIC
The Good Catholics of the Moly Rang, Accessed in the Moly Rangers and foreigners, but fields the course of the symbol of the sym Whilst we maintain that a diversity of interests, under a judicious executive, is beneficial rather than hurtful to a country ; Interests, under a judicious executive, is beneficial rather than hurtful to a country; still since man is man, and politicians, generally are emphatically men, not how-ever in the best sense of the word, it behoves those who have a community of interests to form a united party in the politics of the country. Not that they should seek to injure the legitimate prose-cution of different industries, but that they may safeguard their own. Now it is evident that the industrial and commercial interests of the maintime provinces are, broadly speaking, identical, and that they differ materially from those of the other provinces. Ontario and Quebec are quite able to look out for themselves; and they both unite in caring for the Northwest and British Columbia. A member from Quebec or Ontario, be he a supporter or opponent of the government, when advoopponent of the government, when advo-cating some interest of his province, is sure of being supported by the members learned it at his mother's knee; or by a marvellous mercy which had singled him out, whilst others had remained beyond sure of being supported by the members of that province. This gives him a weight and importance that caunot be ignored by the cabinet. On the other hand, not only

out, whilst others had remained beyond the pale, he had been brought into the full inheritance of perfect truth. Once a stranger and a foreigner, in the language of the epistle, he was now no more without, but had been made a fellow-citizen with the saints and was of the household of God; the poorest, neakers and the most observe of that is there no union of forces between the is there no union of these maritime provin-representatives of these maritime provin-ces, but frequently the members for each province are divided on questions of primary importance to that province. The consequences is that politicians, being only men, take advantage of this, and we only a what we may is country before perhaps, and the most obscure of that great family, but still a near blood rela-tion of all the great friends and courtiers What we want is country before around the throne of the eternal kingdom. This was the man who belonged both to the body and the soul of the Church; he party, and a unity of action on the part of the representatives of our seaboard pro-vinces. We can scarcely hope that persons grown gray in party shackles will be equal grown gray in party shackles will be equal to the effort of bursting the badges of their slavery. But we write for young Canada; especially for the young Canadian that has breathed from infancy the bracing ozone of the sea breezes. If they be true to themselves, and mindful of the noble mission that is theirs, they will eventually shape the policy, and guide the destinies of our great Dominion. There is no argu-ment against facts; and facts are bristling on every page of history proclaiming that on every page of history proclaiming that love of freedom, success of adventures, and power of ruling are the peculiar prerogaaints ; it meant a constant intercommunsaints; it meant a constant intercommun-ion passing between heaven and earth, and this was blessedly realized day by day by him whom he called the good Catho-lic, because he jealously preserved him-self in the grace which had been given to him. In the days of pagan Rome it was We should, then, foster an inter-provin cial sentiment, so that our future repre-ONE OF THE GREATEST

COULD BE PUT UPON A MAN. to make him a citizen of that imperial

the city. What was it, then, to have become a fellow citizen with the saints? "The between Island olic, as they had seen before, with all his personal offences against the God of Holi-ness, had not yet sent away his faith, if be held clearly and distinctly, without doubt-ing, the very faith that would condemn him at the last unless he repented, how him at the last unless he repented, how much more must it be said of the good Catholic that the full revelation of God lay out before him in all its extent and fulness and beauty. He held in his hand in a wedding garment. lay out before him in all i's extent and fulness and beauty. He held in his hand a clue through the darkest passage of the labyrinth of this life, and his faith cheered him as "a light shining in the dark places"

It would be difficult for me to be a fan-atical temperance advocate, although I am a total abstainer. Looking at the human race throughout the world, I could not think that total abstinence from all alco-holic drinks is an essential requisite to real sobriety or true temperance or a cor-ent human life. There is in human and retain affection to sum if it was defined that the penitent sorrow of those who were deprived of these expressive symbols was much on a par with their charity.

WICKED MEN THREE CENTURIES AGO TORE

DOWN THE CRUCIFIX, abolished the crib, expelled the Sacramental presence. And what had resulted ? Vagueness, doubtfulness, agnosticism, un-belief; the outward sign was gone and beher; the outward sign was gone and had carried with it inward and spiritual graces. In the days of faith, here in merry Eogland, the market cross was raised shoft to rectify and sanculfy the passions which counterbalance this-to give himself control which enables him to around the throne of the eternal kingdom. This was the man who belonged both to the body and the soul of the Church; he could say in truth, not in mere theory, "I believe in the communion of saints. Others professed it Sunday by Sunday, when they recited the Creed, but with them it was a general term, or a practical idea, with no practical result or conclusion or comfort. The true communion of saints implied the interchange of an affectionate reverence on the one side, of true charity, sympathy, and assistance on the saints, and the invocation of the saints, and the invocation of the the way in which he had to turn to God. He renewed his former acts of contrition, made at the feet of God's priests; he made his act of earnest desire to receive the Sacrament of Penance, which was impossible to him; in a word, he had a vivid and clear perception of the position of things, of his need at the moment, of the undying HONOURS THAT love which had accompanied his faith by the other virtues of the Christian charac-

ter. What a marvellous contrast was there between the light on the one side reedom of the city" had been given to the Catholic Christian, together with the birthright of his baptism. Going on to review some of the personal possessions which belonged to the good Catholic in virtue of that heavenly inheritance, the rev. preacher showed that first he was a and the darkness on the other; between virtue of that heavenly inheritance, the light on the other, leading God's people through the Red Sea, through the sandy through the red Sea, through the sandy waste, lighting them into the sandy rev. preacher show a state in the second state in the second state in the second state is the second state in the second state is the second state Father, she of that Father's throne. He to the tothe privilege to change arrayed distinctly understood what he had been made by the first gift of his creation, and made by the new creation in our in splendid and kingly attire. The white in splendid and kingly attire. The white had been given to him, as to the robe had been given to him, as to the prodigal of old. He had washed his robes and mede them white in the blood of the Lamb, and now could he go, with the blessing of his Heavenly Father upon him, and place himself at the royal banquet

WAS NOT THIS A HEAVEN UPON EARTH ? What more could God Himself have done for them during this their brief pilgrim-age to the heavenly Canaan? Could He Himself, the almighty and all-bountiful them to rise to heights of their grand possibilities, and partake of the undying life of their country's history, or by vice and idleness to mark an epoch of disaster in its annals. CANADA GREATER THAN BOTH ENCLAND -paving the way to ruin of thoumity of the evil. There is no evil which to me is so repulsive, that reflects men in is brought about by drunkness. It seems more than any other vice to get control of a man. Of course there are some reformed drunkards, but as a rule they die by the hundred thousands and reform by tens. Its powers are almost as fatal as the force of gravitation that holds us to the ground.

JAN. 30, 1866.

JAN. 30, 1886

A kiss when I wake in the m A kiss when I go to bed, A kiss when I burn my finge A kiss when I bump my he

A kiss when my bath is over A kiss when my bath begin My mother's as full of kisses As nurse is full of pins.

A kiss when I play with my A kiss when I pull her hal she covered me over with ki The day I fell down stair.

A kiss when I give her trout A kiss when I give her joy There's nothing like mother To her own little baby boy

THE VERY REV. DR

Char'o tetown, P. E. I.,

Cher o tetown, P. E. I., One of our oldest and priests, the Very Revere Donald, Doctor of Divin General, fondly and fami * Father Dan," has passed demise the Catholic Chur time Provinces has lest on only divine and Divine

arly divines, and Prince mourns one of her hi

most patriotic sons. Son informed our readers of h

which terminated in dea which terminated in det evening last. The reverend gentlem Maple Hill, in St. And the 19th of February, 1

23rd of the same month

hy the Venerable and Bishop McEachern. H McDonald, was a native of

land, and his mother, Cat ray, of this Island. Both

family were among the settlers of our Province, 1

in 1772. Daniel McDonald w years ere he began hi sacred ministry. In 18 Andrew's College, and, af

Andrew's College, and, af years, he repaired to spent seven years in the Philosophy, History, C Theology. At the co course he passed a very s ation, receiving the de Divinity. In 1848 he sure and Minor Orde February, 1851, he wa Sub Diaconate, to the 4th of the same month the 5th he was solemul by His Grace the Archbi Vicegerent of Cardina

Vicegerent of Cardina Basilica of St. John Late

The Propaganda Col of those renowned justr of the Society of Jesu

Donald's attendance, an the courses he had the

ing and associating wi men. Within its class

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V. G.

Kamma's Kis

trol. One reason why I advocate total abstinence is because I believe it is the most philanthropic work of the age. In noite drinks is an essential requisite to real sobriety or true temperance or a cor-rect human life. There is in human nature a pronounced propensity to indulge in stimulants. It belongs to men of all conditions and everywhere. The desire is most intense among savages and barbari-ans. Civilization tends to diminish it, and not only to do so but to give to man other give himself control which enables him to associate beer with whiskey, because 1 believe beer here to be generally adulter ated, and I regard adulteration of either food or drink as a crime of hell. Until 1 become convinced that beer is not impure, overcome it. The savages drink even to the extent of self-destruction at a single

> question. It is of more importance than any political question. It is associated with all we love and cherish and glorify. I am not a politician, but those who deride men for bringing prohibition into politics know not the spirit and genius of Amer

the cause of the soul, the cause of the

WHAT SOME PROTESTANT WRITERS HAVE SAID CONCERNING ITS EVIL RESULTS. Among the effects of the Reformation

in England during Edward VI.'s reign, Greene notes that, "Divinity ceased to be taught in the universities; students had fallen off in numbers ; libraries were scat-tered and burned ; and the intellectual

tered and burned; and the intellectual impulse had died away.—Greene's Hist. of English People, p. 367. The most striking effect of the first preaching of the Reformation was that it appealed to the ignorant.—Hallam, Int. to Literature of Europe, vol 1, p. 181. All that men saw was political and religious chaos, in which ecclesiastical order had perished and in which polities was diving down into the squabbles of a knot of nobles over the spoils of the Canrch and crown.—Greene's Hist. of the English People, p. 37. In Germany, far from demanding political liberty, the Reformation accepted,

him. In 1857 he returned afterwards was assignt at Rustico. There he year, when he was an toral charge of the mis East Point, which the garet's and Souris. that mis-ion for nine time he built the Chur now in charge of his ory McDonald. In

was named senior pri

Cathedral, and Vicar

cese. For seventeen

this city, endearing gaining the friendshi creeds in the comm

were most onerous, a unassisted, but he wa

kindly word, to atte calls on his time. In 1374 he visited

buted a series of inter Herald of that date,

College, where he the English Rhetoric and

In 1881 he resum and was associated w Charles McDonald, i of Georgetown, Card In 1884 Father Ch

Rector of St. Dunste

McDonald was left

two former missio allotted to Rev. Wr

tinued to do active

count of his tour. In 1878 he remov

years.

the extent of self-destruction at a single intoxication. Temperance lecturers sometimes assert that alcohol is not a natural product. It is altogether false. Fermentation is as much a work of nature as growth. It may be guided by man's ingenuity, but it can do it of itself, for whenever a sweet fluid is exposed to the air the process of fermentation sets in. There is undoubtedly a certain truth in the affirmation of many that the inhabit-ants of cold climates are more adicted to climates, but this is by no means a general truth. History shows that our ancient ancestors who lived in the warm countries of the East were given to drink—their religion was one af drunkenness. Wine was praised end libations offered to the gods. It existed in a degree unknown to us. The Mohammedan people are probably the most sober of to day, the use of intoxicants being prohibited by the

probably the most sober of to day, the use of intoxicants being prohibited by the Koran. With few exceptions, they drink nothing intoxicating. So far as my ob-servation goes in Morocco, Palestine and Asia Minor, the vice of intoxication does not exist. Yet the people there are de-graded, supersitious and lacking in all how the force set of the set elements of progress. This is enough to show that total abstinence is not the sum of all virtues. The most sober people in Europe are

the Spanish, whose afflictions we read daily. Yet in our day they are not a progressive people. Brave, heroic and They, controlled half of Europe and America once, but their energy seems to have spent itself. But the temperance question is one of

the absorbing questions of to-day, and those considerations are nothing to us when we take the fact into consideration. Gladstone has said that intemperance has brought more wretchedness, sorrow or ruin upon mankind than war, famine and ruin upon mankind than war, famine and pestilence combined. And I am con-vinced of this. There is no evil to be compared to its dread and fatal power with the vice of drunkenness. Between 80,000 and 90,000 human beings die daily. This is unnoticed, but if 1,500 die in one day in Spain of cholera, everybody talks of it, and people become alarmed thou-sands of miles away. If fifty or sixty people are killed in a railway accident, the newspapers teem with the news. We

as generally manufactured, I shall con-tinue to associate it with whiskey. We cannot neglect taking sides on this

eternal God.

THE REFORMATION.

Newman, Aubrey St. J shall, the famous Oxfo some time in a sort after their reception in among his classmates Cardinal Moran, Arch

Australia, the Archbis Archbishop of Celicia the Armenians, Bish O'Connor, and many O'Lonnor, and many Churchmen. In the such celebrated teache tured society of his that renowned seat (McDonald gained that and developed that I refinement of taste wh

CANADA GREATER THAN BOTH ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Let us first thoroughly realize that we have a heritage marvellous in potentiality. All the natural sources of wealth abound. Minerals of all kinds, forests of unknown extent, incalculable acres of grain growing and vegetable producing land, illimitable pastures, and fisheries boundless as the two occans that lave our shores. Add to these a healthy climate, innumerable ports along our seaboard, a chain of inland seas and mighty rivers, one of which is larger than the combined rivers of Europe, and civil liberty the most perfect and best ordered in the world, and you have some ider of Cintels Part est conclusions. idea of Canada. But not a complete one. Both in physique, and intellectual devel-opment, the descendants of the four chief races who inhabit this country, are super-ior to those races in their native land. England made up of three of those races has long been a mighty nation ; France with one of them has been the same. We need not stop to prove that both these nations combined have not one half of the natural resources of ours.

Whence then, their national greatness From the ungruding devotion of their children. This is a point of reflection for us. If we have realized the latent wealth of our possessions, its superiority to that of kindred nations, we must surely recog nize that if we be true to our duties the

nize that if we be true to our duites the future of the world is ours. We labor, however, under one disad-vantage, and it is a serious one; still its vantage, and it is a serious one; still its care to look hack. There is a recent foul long past manners and customs were more simple, although fully as pure, and much more sociable. Public men, too, while not free from vices, were more disinterested. They did think of their country, they did work for its future, although, perhaps, not forgetful of themselves. There is an interesting historic connection between national greatness and public honesty.

It may be thought that owing to the diversity of interests in the various provinces of the Dominion, our national career can scarcely be harmonious or successful. We do not share this opinion : it will not stand the test of enlightened investigation. The interests of our differ-

ent provinces are not more varied than those in a single city. But just as a prudent civic administration guards and pro-motes each without detriment to the other, and directs all to the common good, was cured in three days.

from its pledge the Dominion, as a matter of justice, should supply this necessary mode of communication. In advocating mode of communication. In advocating this subway these provinces should be a unit. It is for the common good of all in the present, and will serve to unite more closely those who have identical interests THE GLORIOUS DESTINY OF YOUNG CANADA We desire that our young men should realize the glorious destiny that may be theirs. It is idle to read of, and to grow enthusiastic over the deeds of those who built up former empires, if one does not strive to emulate their every praiseworthy action, and to profit by their mistakes. None of those whose achievements are the proud boast of nations in the past had the opportunities that await the young men of to day in this Dominion. None of them had a country with the possibilities of ours. Let this be taught in every school of our land; proclaimed from every platform and announced in every newspaper of our provinces. High resolves and well rea-soned patriotism will be the result, in those whose souls look upward. The facility of communication is fast teaching one lesson—it is that our own

provinces are as desirable a place of restdence as any part of this continent. Let the same patient, unremitting care be bestowed on our lands, or our mines, or our fisheries, as is given elsewhere and we will

stain on our page which a partisan press, and interested cabinet ministers are vainly endeavoring to make indelible. In vain ; the sword that twice in three lustrums stayed the march of land-robbers and secured legal recognition of the rights of a people threatened with extermination, will never be called accursed. + C. O'BRIEN.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate VALUABLE IN INDIGESTION.

DR. DANIEL T. NELSON, Chicago, says "I find it a pleasant and valuable rem in indigestion, particularly in overworked men. Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich.

writes : I upset a tea.kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied

he were faithful and corresponded with the free grace of God even to the end, his experience that, like the Queen of Saba, throne awaited him in heaven, and he had when she came from her far country to the charter of that future kingdom signed by the very hand of God's own faithful-ness. "Fear not, little flock," said our Lord, "for it is your father's good pleas-ure to give you the kingdom." "Be then to the chart is a second to be the second to be the said our bod has glory and his wealth, "The half of it," as she expressed her feeling, had not been told to them, but what they had experienced had transcended all des ure to give you the kingdom." "Be then faithful unto death," said the glorified Redeemer from His throne, "and I will give thee a crown of life." This enabled give thee a crown of me. This change of the formation of the new St. Paul to exclaim for himself and on loving hearts, gathering around the new mone the St. Paul to exclaim for himself and on behalf of all the faithful ones, "who shall separate us from the love of Christ? I am persuaded that neither life, nor death, nor angels, nor princi-palities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." If again they turned to the theological vir-tue of charity, the love of God and of our neighbor for His sake, they saw what special advantages were enjoyed by the neighbor for fits sake, they saw which which were the inten happed performed a special advantages were enjoyed by the of the candid extern, and to carry on to catholic who really used his religion as a perfection the faith and practice of the help and a weapon against evil. If he help and a weapon against evil. If he (the rev. preacher) simply named the three words crib, crucifix, and tabernacle, unseen, he came to enjoy the beatific vision these were enough to guide their minds to the powerful and prevailing motives

the powerful and prevailing motives which were at hand for the good Catholic in his combat against the enemies of his his soul. Why was it that during the CHRISTMAS TIME NON CATHOLICS WOULD CROWD INTO THEIR CHURCHES

to see the crib of the Divine Infant 1910g there ? It was because their own system furnished them with no such help towards realizing the divine mysteries of the Ia-nealizing the divine mysteries of the Ia-very son, big and little who hears it. When Mr. Vanderbilt was thirty two years old, and had little boys of his own, when a voyage with his father carnation and Nativity of Him whom they acknowledged their Redeemer. All was vague and misty without a tangible around the world in a steam yacht. One and vivid representation to those senses which were such powerful ministers for good or evil. To the Catholic, and to modore Vanderbilt turned to William H. the very poorest and simplest, the Church presented, by external symbols, so many embodiments of her creed. The cribled us to the crucifix, as another and fresh man-frest time of the remedium on the symbols. ifestation of the same divine unchangeable love. It was Jesus Christ yesterday and to-day and the same for ever. Born for us, suffering for us, agonized and dying for us, He had commissioned His spouse, the Church, thus to present Him, as it

were, to the very eyes of the children whom she trained for His eternal glory. He had read but the other day in the columns of the press that confusion and

True Obedience.

of gravitation that holds us to the ground. It weakens the will more than any other vices. The most God like thing is a man in his free will, which places him above other creatures. The tendency of all wrong doing is to weaken the will, and drunkenness has that effect more than any thing else.

anything else. My notion is that men do not love liquor for its pleasant taste, but for the had no right to inflict death, imprison. ment, stripes or fines upon heretics. . . . Calvin burned Servetus for heresy, the effect it produces ; and the direct effect is to deaden consciousness. It makes man for the time forget his labor, his troubles, mild Melancthon approved the act; It makes man for the time forget his labor, his troubles, the cares of life, and therein is the greatest charm of using alcoholic stimulants. But as the habit grows upon many it brings about the lessening of will power and in-duces intellectual and physical decay. It is unworthy of man to seek this unnatural unconsciousness. It is a coward's refuge

smoking habit, of yours. I'll give you \$10,000 if you will do it.' 'You need not give me any money ; your wish is suffici-ent,' answered the son ; and he threw his cigar overboard, and never smoked again. William H. Vanderbilt by that act showed true obselience. He obsyed a wish ; he did rot wait for a command.'' THE SIGNS OF WORMS are well-known, but the remedy is not always so well determined. Worm Powders will destroy them. why I hate it. Life is sweeter, fonder, why I hate it. Life is sweeter, fonder, smoking habit, of yours. I'll give you \$\$ is unworthy of man to seek this unnatural unconsciousness. It is a coward's refuge religious opinions) were put to death in the destruction of the man. I have a supreme belief in the good of life as it is given to us on this earth. It is a God like privilege to be able to think, to love, to work, to console, to see and enjoy the beauties and disadvantages of nature. It is a crime in any man to lessen the perfect goodness of his life, why I hate it. Life is sweeter, fonder, sons. avenging sword.'' It appears many (fer religious opinions) were put to death in the destruction of the man. I have a supreme belief in the good of life as it is given to us on this earth. It is a God like privilege to be able to think, to love, to work, to console, to see and enjoy the beauties and disadvantages of nature. It is a crime in any man to lessen the perfect goodness of his life, why I hate it. Life is sweeter, fonder, sons.

people are killed in a railway accident, the newspapers teem with the news. We need something startling to attract our attention. It is so with intemperance. It is a cancer, an ulcer in many a house-ball definition of the start our start of the start our start of the start our ball definition of the start our start of the start our s been and much more servile (259). In doubtless left the mind subject to all the noid—paving the way to runn of thou-sands. It works its way silently. If you could gather in one place the drunkards of a city or State and could depict the history of those blighted lives, public opinion would stand agnast. A kind of mother area blighted lives of the target of the Reforma-tion in England was by no means favor-the target of the target of the target of the target of the target the target of the rest of the target of target of

opinion would stand aghast. A kind of mortal paralysis would take possession of all. We lose sight of it because it does not come upon us like a pestilence in an hour, but by slow and stealthy advances. There are, however, very few even of those who hat temperance who do suc-ceed in shutting their eyes to the enor-mity of the evil. There is no avil which united in a single despot:-Macaulay's Essay on Hampden. The truth is . . . the religious re-

ceed in shutting their eyes to the enor-mity of the evil. There is no evil which to me is so repulsive, that reflects men in so unpleasant a way. There are other but to me the most pitiful wreck of a man But to me the most pitiful wreck of a man of human thought; at the very momentil was demanding these rights for itself it was violating them towards others. On the other hand it was unable to estimate rights of authority in the matters of reaon .- Guizot, Hist. of Civilization, pp. 161-2. It is evident. moreover

some weeks ago by which he succumbed As a scholar, exten that the Reformers just as much as the Papists (1) held it a right as much as the raper of the second pairs and death upon those who denied what they regarded as the essential faith; it was a century and a half before Protestants learned definitely that they literature and partic sacred and profane h was widely known. speaker, and distin many occasions in t

o did

lecture platform. I ing style which char always spoke exte with varied subject manner without eve The bare announcer "Father Dan" was crowded house.

Kind, sympathe nature, with fine of and a well stored m most entertaining of host of friends an denominations, wh memory. It is difficult to s

work of a missiona duties of the pa preaching of the patient toil in the forting of the dyin ing rites, the so ladened, the daily raments, are not s tory. The priest of The fruits of his 1

And this story of Mr. Vanderbilt who died leaving two hundred million of dol-

JAN. 30, 1866.

a total abstainer than inker, so I say if you ze with our fellow men, force of your being, ab. is stimulants. I am con-ha most deligative con the most delicately con. le to endure more as an moderate drinker. It to imagine that drunk. more general in our age On the contrary, I am

JAN. 30, 1886

Mamma's Kiss.

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V. G.

Char'o tetown, P. E. I., Herald, Jan. 6

Cher'o tetown, P. E. I., Herati, and One of our oldest and most revered prissts, the Very Reverend Daniel Mc-Donald, Doctor of Divinity and Vicar-General, fondly and familiarly known as "Father Dan," has passed away. By his demise the Catholic Church in the Mari-time Bervinces has lest one of her schol-

time Provinces has lost one of her schol

arly divines, and Prince Edward Island mourns one of her highly-gifted and

most patriotic sons. Some weeks ago we informed our readers of his serious illness, which terminated in death on Sunday

Maple Hill, in St. Andrew's Parish, on the 19th of February, 1822, and on the 23rd of the same month he was baptized by the Venerable and Right Reverend Bishop McEachern. His father, Allan McDonald, was a native of Moidart, Scot-

land, and his mother, Catherine McGilliv-ray, of this Island. Both branches of his

family were among the early Scottish settlers of our Province, having emigrated

In 1712, Daniel McDonald was advanced in years ere he began his studies for the sacred ministry. In 1841 he entered St.

sacred ministry. In 1841 he entered St. Andrew's College, and, after studying three

Andrew's College, and, after studying three years, he repaired to Rome, where he spent seven years in the study of Rhetoric, Philosophy, History, Canon Law and Theology. At the completion of the course he passed a very successful examin-ation, receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1848 he received the Ton-sure and Minor Orders. On the 2nd Echynary 1851 he was promoted to the

by His Grace the Archbishop of Inconium, Vicegerent of Cardinal Patrizi, in the Basilica of St. John Lateran. The Propaganda College was in charge of those renowned instructors, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, during Dr. Mc-Donald's attendance, and, while following the courses he had the privilege of meet-ing and associating with many eminent men. Within its classic walls Cardinal Newman, Aubrey St. John and Dr. Mar-ehall, the famous Oxford converts, passed

shall, the famous Oxford converts, passed

shall, the famous Oxford converts, passed some time in a sort of quasi novitiate, after their reception into the Church; and among his classmates were the brilliant Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, the Archbishop of Corfu, the Archbishop of Celicia and Patriarch of the Arraneians. Bishons Murray and

the Armenians, Bishops Murray and

O'Connor, and many other distinguished Churchmen. In the Eternal City, under such celebrated teachers, and in the cul-tured society of his fellow students in

that renowned seat of learning, Doctor

McDonald gained that solid erudition,

and developed that love of study and refinement of taste which so characterized

reverend gentleman was born at

evening last.

The

A kiss when I wake in the morning, A kiss when I go to bed. A kiss when f hourn my fugers. A kiss when I bump my head.

A kiss when my bath is over. A kiss when my bath begins, My mother's as full of kisses As nurse is full of pins. this country and Euron increase. as even approved of one o. It was thought once like vice. Public opinion A kiss when I play with my rattle, A kiss when I pull her hair; she covered me over with kisses The day I fell down stair. it. Heaven, what pro-! And the progress has but by the force of public e of the glories of this A kiss when I give her trouble, A kiss when I give her joy; There's nothing like mother's kisses To her own little baby boy. has so many temperance are doirg the work of opinion on this quesiton; eople to realize the awful erance. THE VERY REV. DR. MCDONALD,

States we have more true joyed by people of other is social and religious liball important to educate em to control themselves, em to control themselves, are all in all, and since t becomes a matter of rtance that the people sober, and have self-con-on why I advocate total ecause I believe it is the opic work of the age. In ink prevents ninety men red from leaving to their condition than that which condition than that which Whiskey, alcohol and beer, incible enemies of women. respect from the children, th seeds of anger, disconthe seess of anger, discon-bedness, when they might ness, light and cheer. I with whiskey, because I we to be generally adulter-ard adulteration of either s a crime of hell. Until 1 ed that beer is not impure, any factured. I shall con

te it with whiskey. eglect taking sides on this of more importance than uestion. It is associated e and cherish and glorify. tician, but those who deride ng prohibition into politics pirit and genius of Amer-

the speaker referred to the of intemperance for crime trouble, and drifted to a rouble, and officed to a newspapers for printing, as by the names of the poor rouble through drink and ich. From this he argued ince is the poor man's cause, it great disadvantage in the not only his cause-it is the soul, the cause of the

REFORMATION.

PROTESTANT WRITERS HAVE RNING ITS EVIL RESULTS. effects of the Reformation during Edward VI.'s reign, that, "Divinity ceased to be universities; students had umbers ; libraries were scat-arned ; and the intellectual died away .- Greene's Hist sople, p. 367. striking effect of the first

the Reformation was that it he ignorant.—Hallam, Int. to Europe, vol 1, p. 181. men saw was political and os, in which ecclesiastical erished and in which politics

own into the squabbles of a les over the spoils of the crown.-Greene's Hist. of the ble, p. 37. far from demanding

my, far from demanding rty, the Reformation accepted ay servitude, but the absence 250). It rather strengthened led the power of princes; it pposed to the free institutions e Ages than favorable to their 8). In England it consented tence of a church as full of ver the Romish Church had uch more servile (259). In It the mind subject to all the liberty or thraldom which liberty or thraidom which from political institutions-tory of Civilization. ediate effect of the Reforma-and was by no means favor-tical liberty. The authority been exercised by the Pope wead almost entitient to the rred almost entirely to the formidable powers which had d to check each other were single despot:-Macaulay's ampden. the sixteenth century was not the true principles of intellec-On the one side now or respect all the rights how of respect an international figures and the right of ot, Hist. of Civilization, pp.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Treasure House of God ; and, until our mortality puts on immont fity, we can-not know what he has done. But the Master whom he has served takes full account of each hour's labors, and He will account of each nour's labors, who its will repay him in good measure, presed down and flowing over. Of the missionary work, then, of him whose death we mourn, of the dear and revered priest who work, they be and revered priest who has gone to his eternal reward, we shall-say nothing. His memory will live in the fond recollection of the people who loved him so well, and for whom he labored during the years of his sacred ministry ; and often and fervently, too, will they pray that he may speedily obtain eternal fellowship with him in whom he noped and believed. Lux perpetur luccate i On yesterday morning the last solemn rites were performed over the earthly re-mains of the lamented clergyman. The church was tastefully draped, under the mains of the famented diergyman. The church was tastefully draped, under the superintendence of Rev. Dr. Grant, and thronged with the sorrowing parishioners of the beloved departed. Nearly all the clergy of the eastern section of the Island clergy of the eastern section of the Island were in the Sanctuary, and as many of those resident in the west as could possibly come. After the chanting of the Office for the Dead a solemn Mass of Requiem was offered by His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown. The Rev. James Æneas McDonald acted as Assistant Priest, and the Rev. Charles McDonald, Rector of St. Dupsters' College, and the Rev. John the Rev. Charles McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, and the Rev. John McDonald, Assistant Rector, were res-pectively Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The ceremonies were directed by the Rev. A. J. McIntyre, assisted by the Rev. A. E. Burke. The funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Patrick Doyle, of Sammer-side, who spoke substantially as follows: PUNERAL SERMON. "I have tought the good fight, I have fin-ished my course, I have kept the Faitb; as for the rest, there is laid up to me a Crown of Justice, which the Lord, the Just Judge, will render to me at that day."—II Tim. 1v , MY LORD, REVEREND FATHERS, DEAR CHRISTIAN BRETHREN,-It is my very sad duty to interpret the sorrowful feelings of all who have here assembled in order to evince a long-last public token of respect and affection to the venerable priest who spent seven years in the study of khetoric, Philosophy, History, Canon Law and Theology. At the completion of the course he passed a very successful examin-ation, receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1848 he received the Ton-sure and Minor Orders. On the 2nd February, 1851, he was promoted to the Sub Diaconate, to the Diaconate on the seven will duty of recalling to the Sub Diaconate, to the Diaconate on the seven will duty of voicing ythe 5th he was solemnly ordained Priest by His Grace the Archbishop of Inconium, Vicegerent of Cardinal Patrizi, in the Basilica of St. John Lateran. The Propaganda College was in charge of those renowned iustructors, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, during Dr. Mc-Donald's attendance, and, while following the courses he had the privilege of meet-ing and associating with many eminent shall.

the good fight, fallen, it is true, from the ranks of the Priesthood of the Church Militant, but only to pass from our ranks Autitant, but only to pass from our ranks into the company of the white-robed army of priests of the Church Trium-phant. Yee, my brethren, the church bell of the parish of Georgetown, which, during so many fruitful years joyously invited the Faithful of this and the sur-rounding missions, to devoutly gather rounding missions, to devoutly gather around their good priest in order to witaround their good pries in order to whi-ness him offering the holy sacrifice of the Mass, and listen with pious attention to him announcing the Word of God, has, this morning, refrained from its joyous carol, assumed a melancholy tone and echoed forth in a sad low voice the mournful last meeting in this world of the cherished flock and beloved pastor. It is no more his sweet eloquent voice that will greet you this morning, as it did so often of old, that mighty voice is silenced

In 1857 he returned home, and shortly afterwards was assigned missionary duties at Rustico. There he remained but one year, when he was appointed to the pasfor evermore, that mighty votes is scheed for evermore, that great heart whose every pulse beat was for the good of the Faith-ful, now throbs no more; that bright in-tellect which had mastered the difficult year, when he was appointed to the par-toral charge of the mission of St. Columba, East Point, which then included St. Mar-garet's and Souris. He continued on that mission for nine years, during which how in charge of his nephew, Rev. Greg-ory McDonald. In 1861 Dr. McDonald those days mission work was much harder trial, and as the priest is the best friend of the people, what profound sorrow fills our hearts to-day when we consider the loss we have sustained by the death of the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald. We can, in very loss of the death of the very Rev. Dr. McDonald. We can, in very loss of the loss of the loss of the loss of the loss very loss of the loss of the loss of the loss of the loss priest was obliged to travel over a great extent of country, in order to reach but than it is now. In consequence of the sparsely settled districts, the missionary extent of country, in order to reach his people, and many a toilsome journey had to be undertaken over bad roads all truth, exclaim with the royal prophet : all truth, exclaim with the royal prophet: "Thou hast shown thy people hard things, thou hast made us drink the wine of sorrow." But in our sorrow let us be ever mindful of the recommendation of solicitude necessitated his enduring many solicitude necessitated his enduring many souis confided to the prest spasoral solicitude necessitated his enduring many hardships and sufferings from exposure to the inclemency of the seasons. During the nine years Dr. McDonald spent at East Point, as many of you here present know better than i can describe to you, he experienced to the fullest, how true it St. Paul to the Thessalonians : Be not St. Paul to the Thessalonians: Be not sorrowful even as others who have no hope; let us rather bow our heads in submission to the will of God, and re-member that our loss is his gain. I am sure, my brethren, I do but voice the feelings of all present, nay, of all who ever had the honor and happiness of Dr. he experienced, to the fallest, how true it is that a priest is not a priest for himself, the severe duties, the self-sacrifice called forth by the exercise of the sacred n McDonald's acquaintance, when, by applying the text I have chosen, I say of him that he has fought the good fight, he try in and around the mission of East Point proving it to him most convincingly. In 1861 Dr. McDonald was named senior him that he has fought the good him, he has kept the faith, as for the rest, there is laid up to him a crown of justice which the Lord, the just Judge, will render him on that day. He has fought the good priest of St. Dunstan's Cathedral, and appointed Vicar General of the diocese. For seventeen years he remained in Char-lottetown, laboring incessantly for the welfare of all classes of people. His preon that day. He has fought the good fight! The holy man Job, that man of so much trial and sorrow, tells us what a life steeped in afflictions almost unbearweifare of all classes of people. This pre-dilections were those of his Divine Model. He loved, in an especial manner, the poor ones of Jesus Christ, and Catholics of all nationalities still retain a kindly and affectionate recollection of Father Dan. able, has taught him, "that the life of a man upon earth is a warfare." How truly these words apply to the life of a priest there is no great need of proving. The life of a priest begins not with his first appearance among the people, but it dates back to the years of tenderest youth. His Divine Model, the adorable Priest of qualities of mind, thought of him only as the good-hearted, devoted priest, and familiarly termed him the good Father Dan. In 1879 Dr. McDonald retired from priests, Jesus Christ, spent thirty years in preparation for his three years' ministry, solely to give the future priests of His church a model from which to copy during Charlottetown, and was appointed Head Professor at St. Dunstan's College, and church a model from which to copy during their preparation for the exercise of the most sacred calling, the sublimest mission ever confided by the God of all to his chosen friends. Holy Church, inspired, animated by the Spirit of Jesus Christ, prudently chooses those among the chil-dren of the Faithful in whom she discerns a divine worstion to the pricetly extern after devoting himself to the arduous lapors of teaching during three years, he went to Georgetown to assist his nephew, Rev. Charles McDonald, who was then charged with the three parishes, Georgetown, Cardigan and Sturgeon. When, in 1884, the Rev. Father Charles was called away a divine vocation to the priestly career, a divine vocation to the pricety cates, submits them to her own especial care, forms their minds and their hearts through the medium of a special train-ing, endeavors to adorn their intellect with the brightest and choicest gems of

to cast a fond glance over his molest, but truly glorious career, and see how true it is to say that our venerable dead priest fought the good fight, like a good soldier of Christ. The grand parents of the Rev. Dr. McDonald came to this Island in the year of our Lord 1772. His paternal grandfather, who belongs to the Garahilia branch of the McDonald family, settled in the parish of St. Andrew's, at Maple Hill, in Township 37. His son, Allan, who was very young at the time the family left Scotland, grew up to manhood in his new very young at the time the family left Scotland, grew up to manhood in his new home, and married Catharine, daughter of Mr. Martin McGillivray, who had emigra-ted from Araisaig, in the Western High-lands, in the year 1772. The young couple settled at Maple Hill, and there on Shrove Churcher, 1822, their Tuesday, the 19th of February, 1822, their son Daniel was born. He was baptized in the old Parish Church of St. Andrew's his birth and his boyhood's home. There, in 1636, at the age of 14, he received his First Communion, from the hands of the Rev. Charles McDonald; there, a few years later, he was confirmed by Bishop McDonald, and there, at the college founded by that venerable prelate, he commenced his collegiate course in 1841. At St. Andrew's College, he followed the usual curriculum, and applied himself with diligence to the pursuit of his course of humanities. In November, 1844, the of humanities. In November, 1844, the young student went to Rome at the Col-lege of the Propaganda. At that time the winth, and uncompromising Gregory saintly and uncompromising Gregory XVI. occupied the Chair of St. Peter: the most prominent among the Cardinals were the celebrated Pecca, who accompan-ied Pope Pius VII. into exile in 1809, the great and stern Lambruschini, who was Minister of State; and Cardinals' Mai, Minister of State; and Cardinals' Mai, Orioli, Acton, Mizzofanti and Mastai, each eminenuly distinguished. The Rec-tor of the Propaganda in 1844 was Father Ryllo, a Polish Jesuit, who four years later opened a new mission of his order in the Soudan, and died there in the first year of his mission, and was buried at Khartoum, the first hero of Khartoum. Amorg the distinguished converts who passed a few years in the Propaganda during Dr. McDonald's residence, there were Dr. now Cardinal Newman, and the late Fathers St. John, Bowles and Marlate Fathers St. John, Bowles and Mar-Among Dr. McDonald's classmates shall. Among Dr. McDonald's classmates in Philosophy and Theology, were Arch-biskop Magdaleun, of Corfu; Azarian, Archbishop of Caicia, and Patriarch of the Catholic Armenian Church; Arch-bishop, now Cardinal, Moran, of Syd-ney; Dr. Dunr, Professor of Philos ophy in the Catholic University of Dublin; Bishop Murray, of Maitland; Bishops Jàmes O'Connor and Rosecrans, of the U. S. besides many Orientals who of the U.S., besides many Orientals who have since become bishops in the Greek, Armenian and Coptic branches of the Armenian and Coptic branches of the Church. In 1848 young McDonald re-ceived Tonsure and Minor Orders; on Wednesday, 2nd April, 1851, he received the Order of Sub Deacon; on Friday, 4th April, that of Deaconship, and the follow-ing day earms the supreme moment of bil ing day came the supreme moment of his life, when in the Basilica of St. John Lateran, he was elevated to the pristhood by His Grace the Archbishop of Iconium, vice gerens of the Cardinal Vicar Patrizi. After passing an examination before the Faculty of the College, the young priest received the title and honors of Doctor of received the title and honors of Doctor of Divinity. From Rome, with its endear-ing associations, from the brilliant galaxy of learned and holy men, the young doc-tor, who had become a priest not for himself turned his steps toward home. Rustico was the scene of Dr. McDonald's first labors har emained there one year

Apostle of the Gentiles was about to Apostle of the Gentiles was about to approach his death, he gave thanks to God for mary high and great favors bestowed upon him, and of those that he mentioned, the greatest was expressed in these words: "I thank thee, O my God, that I have kept the faith." Whoever enjoyed an hours' conversation with Dr. McDonald and was Church of God, what child-like love he cherished towards the visible representative of Christ upon earth, the Sovereign Pontiff, how unswerving was his acquies-cence of belief in all the doctrines of our cence of belief in all the doctrines of our boly faith, what an humble respect, what a deep sense of veneration was his for all the b ishops and dignitaries of Holy Church? The spirit of faith was as strong, as yielding to all that emanated from the authorities of the Church in the days of his manbead and mere in his add area as the the cross in the hone of a glotious resur-Tuesday, the 1910 of St. Andrew's son Daniel was born. He was Depose the old Parish Church of St. Andrew's (now St. Joseph's Convent, Charlotte-town), on the 23rd day of February, 1822, the sacrament being administered by the Right Rev. Dr. McEachern, of holy and happy memory. The sporsors were Ronald McDonald and Clementina McDonald. All the early associations of Dr. McDonald's lite are centered in the set of Dr. McDonald's lite are centered in the set of St. Andrew's the place of the inner heart. Dr. McDonald's in-tellectual tastes and literary attainments tellectual tastes and literary attainments of the inner heart. St. St. Canada of his first rection. rank among the clergy of this Canada of ours. In English Literature as in history he was one of the best informed men of his day. As a lecturer, he was well and favorably known throughout the Province. We have heard him on the lecture platform describe his travels through Eng-We have heard him on the lecture land, Scotland and Ireland, heard him in glowing words and vivid imagery describe the wonders of those countries and their prst glories. When some years ago, Dr. McDonald visited Great Britain, he in a series of letters to the Charlottetown Her ald gave the public the benefit of his in-teresting journey and his intelligent comments thereon. Such, my brethren, is a short but an accurate account of Dr. Mc-Donald's edifying and eventful career. Donald's editying and eventual career. He has fought the good fight, he has kept the faith, he has finished his course. A course of life devoted entirely to the well-being of his people, with the exception of a few short holidays, he spent all his days and very often long nights in his labors of love for yon all. From the moment he and very often long nights in his labors of love for you all. From the moment he entered upon the labors of his ministry upon the Island until the moment he gave up his soul to God, Dr. McDonald sought love for you all. no repose nor recreation from labor, his delight was to forget himself entirely and sacrifice his every moment for the good of his neighbor. How truly he could say at the end of his life, I have finished at the end of his hife, I have innished my course, all is now consummated. My Lord and my God, I have loved thy people, I have fought the good fight—for he diel like a good soldier of Christ fighting at his post of priestly duties, expending most willingly his very has tife's blood for the sake of the people he lowed on will if as the Serieture he loved so well. If, as the Scripture assures us, a cup of cold water given to a poor person for God's sake, will receive its reward—how much greater must be the reward of the priest who devoted his whole reward of the prices who devoted his whole life to the service of God and the salva-tion of souls. For him who did and died for you there is lain up a crown of justice which the Lord, the just judge, will render to him on that day, that perpetual day of lower there is bailed by the perpetual day of to him on that day, that perpetuat day of a happy eternity which, we fondly hope, has already begun for the dear departed priest. The reward of the priest of God is, my dear brethren, exceedingly great. He shall shine amidst the other stars of the bright firmament of God's own beautiful heaven, in the sight of men, in the sight of his companions of the priesthood who t is not to have preceded him on the last journey to the eternal shores of a life of everlasting joys. We, thy sorrowing brethren in the Clergy, we, who feel so keenly this trial to which God has submitted us, we who by luxury we live ? I should say it is the destruc-tion of the domestic life of our people. The domestic life of the rich is destroyed by luxury, and the hardness of heart that comes from the worship of self isolates grace, we meet thee in the dwelling place of the happy inmates of God's own hea-venly mansions. To the clerical and lay relatives of the venerable dead, of whom so many here mourn their heavy loss, I so many here in our clear sympathy, to you all the relatives, friends and acquaint-ances of the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, I beg to offer my most heartfelt sentiments of sincere condolence in this hour of supreme trial for the human heart. My dear brethren, we have met here to day to perform a two-fold duty-first to manifest by our presence, our respect and venera-tion for the departed, and secondly to tion for the departed, and secondly to pray for the eternal repose of his soul. Having done our part in the first instance, I ask of you now, while. His Lordship the Bishop and the Clergy are performing the last sad rites of the Church over his remains, to unite your prayers with those of the Church in asking dividut. God to admit him into His prayers with those of the Church in asking Almighty God to admit him into His Heavenly Kingdom. We have every reason to hope, jadging from his lite spent wholly in the service of his Divine Master, that his soul is even now in the company of the Blessed, but on the other hand, we must not forget that "nothing defield shall ever enter into the Kingdom of God" A soul denarting out of this nationalities still retain a kindly and defined shall ever enter into the Kingdom affectionate recollection of Father Dan. So true is this that his people and ac-quaintances, forgetting as it were, his brightness of intellect and his admirable to God's justice unpaid, will be obliged to remain in Purgatory till the last farthing is paid. "Amen, I say unto you, they shall not go hence till the last farthing is paid." You know, my friends, how easy it is for the priest, amidst his onerous ob ligations and multiplicity of duties, to Ingations and multiplicity of datues, to neglect some of them or to perform them negligently. For some slight fault or imperfection like this it may be that the soul of your dear pastor is even now undergoing punishment in the purifying fires of Purgatory, and from this place of terments is exving out to you in the lan-Cardigan and Sturgeon. When, in 1884, the Rev. Father Charles was called away to the direction of St. Dunstan's College, Dr. McDonald undertook the duties of parish priest of Georgetown and Cardigan. The latter church, which is one of the prettiest little sanctuaries on the Island, owes much of its beauty to the good taste of the zealous pastor, who took such delight in finishing it with all that was beautiful and necessary. In all his relawith the brightest and choicest gems of nature and profane learning, and makes her future priests profound schol-ars as well as worthy and virtuous men. Then, and not till then, does she, through her bishops, pour the oil of priestly conse-cration upon the humble aspirant to the friends, in his career as a priest, he ever Dan was one of these chocen ones of Christ. I shall, consequently, invite you

thee; let the choir of blessed virgins go before thee and let a happy rest be thy portion in the company of the Patriarchs. We pray it may be thy happy lot to behold thy Redeemer face to face, to be ever in his presence, and in the vision of that truth which is the joy of the Blessed. And thus, placed among those happy And thus, placed among those happy spirits, mayest thou be ever filled with heavenly sweetness. Eternal rest give unto him, O Lord Jesus, and let perpetual Eternal rest give

light shine upon him. Amen. Immediately after Mass, the burial ser-vice was sang, and the casket was borne the cross, in the hope of a glorious resur-

CARDINAL MANNING ON CHRIS TIAN HOMES AND CHRISTMAS JOYS.

Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us." Having spoken at some length in explanation of his text, his Eminence proceeded to refer to the Holy Season of Christmas. He said the festival of Christmas is the festival of the children and the childlike. It is the feast of homes. Bethlehem, with all its humilis-tions, was the most perfect home the world ever saw. There was the Divine Son. world ever saw. There was the Divine Son, His Blessed Mother, and His foster father; there was the presence of God—the infinite and perfect love of God and of man; and perfect love of God and of man; there was the sanctity, the purity, and the peace and joy of the Holy Ghost. This was a home, and a home does not mean a house, for the most splendid mansion on earth is often no home at all. If there be not in a house the holy fear and love of God and the love of each other—if par-God, and the love of each other-if parents and children do not love one another -there is no home, though the roof tree may be splendid and the house the most luxurious that the hand of man ever built. A home is something sacred, some-thing divine. The homes of Israel were only the light beforehand of what a Christian home should be. When you look back on your childhood the most sweet and the most pathetic memory is of how your home was full of loving faces and of sweet voices; even the Christmas snows and the holly that dressed the rooms and the innocent joys of Christmas, you recall them. And now where are these loving faces? They have vanished ; those sweet voices can be beard no more. How long is it since you were in a home like that? Years have passed since then; the roof-tree of that home, it may be, has been taken down orthogonal taken down and the walls cast to the earth, and every one that dwelt there in peace and happiness has passed away. Yet, if it has been a Catholic, a Christian home, it is not dead. It will rise again. What is the one great peril at this day in which

LORD LEITRIM.

3

Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Dublin Freeman's Journal. Lord Leitrim's duties as landlord sit lightly upon him. He is a middleman under Trinity College. His valuation is $\pounds_{5,513}$. His rent—under two shillings and two pence an acre—is $\pounds_{3,072}$ 12s. 3d. He cannot, poor fellow, get a reduction, so he has written to a contemporary to say he feels thereby released of all his re-sponsibilities and duties connected with landed property in Ireland, and that he is about to throw many persons out of em-ployment who cannot find it elsewhere. This makes him "feel as if he were going ployment who cannot find it elsewhere. This makes him "feel as if he were going to rush ont of school to morrow for the holidays with the rest of the boys." Lord Leitrim is a "nice boy," on his own showing. As for Trinity College, no doubt the Fellows have grabbed as much of the rents as they could get for themselves and given as little to the College ps they dare. But this may be a reason for revising their little arrangements. It is none for them wasting their trust on poor rack-London Universe. For the first time for over two months his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster was seen in public on Christ-We stiminster was seen in public of Childs of the reft. Wo this is in the presence of a very large congregation, he preached the land for which he pays this $\pm 3,072, 12s$ 34 i sermin and assisted at High Mass in his own pro-cathedral at Kensington. Solemin Pontifical High Mass was sung by his duties and responsibilities and over refited why not give up the land i The Solicitor Lordship the Bishop of Amycla, assisted by the clergy of the church and the students from St. Thomas' Semi-rary, Hammersmith, the Cardinal occupy-ing his throne at the Gospel side of the line. The students was supromitated of twelve per cent, and have not been ing his throne at the Gospel side of the altar. The sanctuary was appropriately decorated for the feast, and the music as usual was very well rendered. At the conclusion of the first Gospel his Eminence ascended the pulpit and selected his text from the Gospel of the day, "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst E^{24} by the middlemen probably $\pounds 70$, boos into court, and make them, as true lows into court, and make them, as true is liable for this gross breach of trust lows into court, and make them, as trus-tees, liable for this gross breach of trust acknowledged under the hand of their own solicitor ? We might then come to know the interesting facts, how much the Senior Fellows get, and how much the actual occupying tenants pay. There will be nice little exposures when the financial affairs of Trinity come to be really looked into.

A Good Repartee.

An old Scotch gardener, who comes once in a while to trim some of my choicest trees and shrubs, told me the choicest trees and shrubs, told life the story. He was at work on the estate of a Northumberland bishop, when the prelate arrived from a long tarry in London, and on the day of the master's arrival home a chimney sweeper had been at work clean-ing the chimneys of the large mansion and its connections, and had just completed his work as the gentleman met him in the drive. "Mercy on us!" cried the bishop as drive. "Mercy on us!" cried the bishop as he came face to face with an apparant imp of darkness—for the fellow had just come out of the last chimney, and was a literal mass of soot from head to foot. "Who and what art thou?" "I, your grace, au your most humble and devoted servant and helper—the cleaner and the amender of your chimneys." "Oho ! You have been sweeping the chimneys?" "I have, Your Grace, and you may now build your fires with solid assurance of peace and comwith solid assurance of peace and com-fort." "I am glad of that. And now, I suppose, you would like for me to pay you?" "From yourself, my Lord, either the pay, or an order on your treasurer." the pay, or an order on your treasurer." "[Il pay you. How much will it be?" "Indeed, sir, it was a pretty job-take 'em big and little, there were six and-twenty chimneys, and I should surely have a shilling apiece; but we'll call it four and-twenty shillings." "Four-and-twenty shil-lings!" cried the bishop. "And how long have you been at it?" "Yesterday, and to-day, Your Grace." "Well-I declare! You manage to earn agreat deal of money in a very short space of time." "Ah, Your in a very short space of time." "Ab, Your Grace !" retorted the sweep, with a comical shrug and leer, at the same time giving a sweeping indication of the finger towards the prelate's glossy habiliments

dent, moreover . . . that ers just as much as the Papists that right to inflict coercion, phy-and death upon those who dehey regarded as the essential as a century and a half before learned definitely that they that to inflict death, imprison-te or fines upon bratics acthon approved the act; o did Calv. Epist. p. 147, Genoa, lvin in his letter to the Earl of Lord Primate of England , speaking of the Papists and o set of "Gospelers," says expres second displayers, says the sword." It appears many (for pinions) were put to death in of Henry VIII.; some in the ward VI.; 160 Roman Cathor reign of Elizabeth ; 16 or 17 in nes; and more than 20 by Presand Republicans, __Havitt Notes,

THE YEAR ROUND .- National a good blood purifier, liver and mild purgative for all sta

ory McDonald. In 1861 Dr. McDonald was named senior priest of St. Dunstan's Cathedral, and Vicar General of the Dio Cathedral, and Vicar General of the Dio-cese. For seventeen years he labored in this city, endearing himself to his flock, gaining the friendship of all classes and creeds in the community. His duties were most onerous, and at times he was unassisted, but he was ever ready, with a bindly word to attend to the numerous kindly word, to attend to the numerous

kindly word, to attend to the numerous calls on his time. In 1374 he visited Europe, and contri-buted a series of interesting letters to the Herald of that date, giving a graphic ac count of his tour. In 1878 he removed to St. Dunstan's

College, where he taught the Classics, English Rhetoric and Philosophy for three years. In 1881 he resumed missionary work,

In 1881 he resumed missionary work, and was associated with his nephew, Rev. Charles McDonald, in the pastoral charge of Georgetown, Cardigan and Sturgeon. In 1884 Father Charles was appointed Rector of St. Dunstan's College, and Dr. McDonald was left in sole charge of the two former missions Sturgeon being two former missions, Sturgeon being allotted to Rev. Wm. Phelan. He con-tinued to do active duty till prostrated some weeks ago by the fatal illness to which he succumbed. As a scholar, extensively read in general literature and particularly well wared in

literature and particularly well versed in sacred and profane history, Dr. McDonald was widely known. He was a pleasing speaker, and distinguished himself on speaker, and distinguished himself on many occasions in the pulpit and on the lecture platform. He had an easy, flow-ing style which charmed his auditors. He always spoke extemporarily, and dealt with varied subjects in a most learned manner without ever referring to a note. The bare announcement of a lecture from "Father Dan" was sufficient to draw a crowded house.

Kind, sympathetic and sociable by nature, with fine conversational powers, and a well stored mind, Father Dan wasa most entertaining companion, and made a host of friends among persons of all denominations, who will long cherish his memory. It is difficult to speak of the ordinary

It is difficult to speak of the ordinary work of a missionary priest. The routine duties of the pastorate, the continual preaching of the word, the hours of patient toil in the confessional, the com-forting of the dying with the last consol-ing rites, the solacing of the heavily ladened, the daily dispensing of the Sac-raments, are not such work as make his-tory. The priest does his work silently. The fruits of his labors are stored in the

there to be found in the nomes of the poor, for how can there be homes where they live in hovels not worthy of the name of dwellings? This is one of the saddest thoughts of Christmas. How can there be thoughts of Unristmas. How can there be the bright Christmas joys that you can remember in homes of this kind? Yet there are thousands and tens of thousands of homes of the poor in which Christian faith reigns and Christian love is found binding together Christian prepared faith reigns and Christian love is found binding together Christian parents and children. They still exist, scattered, it is true, like the lights in the firmament in this great dark world. Well, what are we To to learn from the least of to day? To sanctify our homes, and to do that you must first be sanctified yourselves. You fathers and mothers, masters and mis-tresses, you first must be sanctified. The love of the Divine Infant must reign in to learn from the feast of to-day ? love of the Divine Infant must reign in you, and you must have the mind of a little child. Be therefore tender to your children and tender to your servants. The humanity of Jesus is the great laws of equality. The Incarnation has placed us all on the same level in this, and you must track your servants as your and you must treat your servants as your kindred. There is a great fault to be found in our homes in this matter; there out into the street, and where do they go l You are responsible for these things. If the love of the Divine Infant and His Immaculate Mother is in you, you will not do these things. A holy home is a foretaste of heaven. It may be that your

foretaste of heaven. It may be that your homes are passed away altogether. No, they are not, they are laid up in heaven. It may be your home is becoming thin, and one by one father, mother, sisters, brothers are passing into the unseen world. They are waiting for you there. world. They are waiting for you there. The narrower your home grows on earth the fuller it becomes in heaven. Per-severe then for a little while, and God in His infinite mercy, through the merits of the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ, will, I trust, grant that we may all behold the Word made Flesh in the glory of His bioadem in the stornal home which can

of matchless broadcloth, "we that wear the black cloth must needs get good pay for our work." The bishop laughed heartily at the humor of the retort, and paid the four and twenty shillings willingly.

Girls Engaged in Boycotting.

When one person doesn't want to have anything to do with another, refuses to speak to him, deal with him, or recognize speak to him, dear with him, of recognize him in any way, what is the avoided in-dividual going to do about it? And what is he going to do at all when all the girls unite in turning up their pretty noses in scorn whenever the haptess creature passes by? There seems to be no help for him. Yet this is simply boycotting, out of which they'er trying to make a penal off nee in Ireland. From the following it seems the Irish girls are joining their boycotth g fathers and brothers in ostracising a cruel wretch:

A new phase of boycotting has appeared in Ireland. At a recent public demon-stration held at Porlow, County Waterford, where a certain Michael Hickey was de-nounced for evicting a workingman, a Miss Margaret Sheehan came forward, and found in our homes in this matter; there is a gulf between the family and those who serve them oftentimes, and that is the reason of all manner of evil, of dis-content, and complaint. Masters and mistresses find fault with the poor ser-vants, but what have those masters and mistresses ever done for that servant? They dismiss them at a word, and they go? punishment for his high-toned hostility to the poor laborer Burke and his young and The reso helpless family of seven." found a seconder in the person of Miss Sullivan, and it was unanimously carried with acclamation.

> Scott's Emulsion of Pure COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHILES,

Its Use in Lung Troubles.

DR. HIRAM CADORETTO, of Jackson-ville, Fla, says: "I have for the last ten months prescribed your Emulsion to patients suffering from lung troubles, and they seem to be greatly benefitted by its use.

Nervousness.

The unhappy and distressing condition called nervousness arises from debility, irritation, poor circulation and blood of irritation, poor circulation and blood blood low vitality. Re-organize the system by Burdock Blood Bitters, which gives per-manent strength by invigorating the blood and toning all the organs to perfect

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The Catholic Mecord Pablished Weekly at 486 Richmond Street London, Ontario. Rav. John F. Coprey, M.A., LL.D., Editor. TROS. COPPEY, Publisher & Propristor.

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Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 80, 1886

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY. ision of our Lord. Holiday of Ob

lightion. Hord. Holday of Ol 2 Octave of St. Stephen. 3 Octave of St. John. 4 Octave of the Holy I nocents. 5 Vigil of the Epiphany. St. Telesphorus P. and M. Epipheny of O of Our Lord. Holiday of Ob.

7 Of the Octave. St. Hillonius, Abbot. 8 Of the Octave. St. Seyerius, Bishop and

7 of the Octave. Mt. H19-1905, A0001.
8 of the Octave. Bt. Seyeriar, Bishop and Confessor.
9 of the Octave. Bt. Systam, Bishop and M. (St. Agatho, Pope.
10 funday in the Octave of the Eolphany.
11 of the Octave. St. Hyginns, ", and M.
12 of the Octave. St. Hyginns, ", and M.
13 of the Octave. St. Argains. Martyr.
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19 of the Octave. St. Argains. Martyr.
19 of the Octave. St. Argains. Martyr.
19 of the Octave. Argains. St. Maur, Aboot.
16 st. Hullery. P., C. and Doctor of the St. Paul. First Hermit. St. Maur, Aboot.
16 st. Hullery. P. and Martyr.
17 of St. Peter in Rome.
19 St. Canute, K and M.
21 St. Achian 'P. and Martyr.
21 St. Achian 'A mastasius, MM.
21 St. Argnes, Virgin and Martyr.
22 St. Fabian 'P. and Anstratius, MM.
23 Esponsals of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph. St. Raymond of Pennafort Cf.
24 St. Martyn. St. Agnes. Secunda:
29 St. Fevian, M. St. Agnes. Secunda:
20 St. Frascis dt Sales, Bishop, Consessor and Doctor of the Church.
20 St. Frascis dt Sales, Bishop, Consessor and Doctor of the Church.
21 St. Martina, Virgin and Martyr.
23 H. Argues, St. Peter Nolasco, Ct.

THE ENGLISH STATE CHURCH.

small measure of relief, the Irish people The present' condition of the State during the previous fifty years and more. allowed themselves to be lalled into the Church in Britain is occupying much belief that from Mr. Gladstone they would The mere adoption of the rites and cereserious thought both within and without monies, the open profession itself of many of the doctrines of the also receive justice on the land and eduits own limits. A very remarkable paper cation questions. Never were people more from the pen of Mr. W. H. Crowhurst Church Catholic-cannot entitle the hitterly deceived. The land act of 1870 appeared in the Contemporary Review for Ritualistic party within the Anglican proved from the beginning a complete November last, dealing with "the estabfailure, while his scheme of Lrish Univerbody to any share in the oneness of the lished church in the village," but fully faith. There can be no such oneness sity training was so obviously defective discussing the whole question of disestabwithout one infallible teaching authority and impracticable that it brought on Mr. lishment and disendowment. Both, he Gladstone the crushing defeat of 1874 representing Jesus Christ on earth. The states, are within measurable distance. He The truth is that the British Government Ritualists ascribe authority and prerogadeclares that this is a case in which protives to their bishops, which the latter has nearly always, since the union, phecy is both easy and safe, that in fact directed legislation in the interests of the dare not assume. They observe certain one could be hardly far out in naming rites and ceremonies wholly meangingless Protestant minority of Ireland, regardless a year by no means remote when the of the rights and claims of the Catholi to their people, and antagonistic in their Church of England as a branch of majority. To keep the nation in discord significance to the doctrines and principles the civil service will have ceased of the Protestant system. They uphold seems to be the duty of the British states. to exist. He then proceeds to point out doctrines of themselves subversive of the man in Ireland. If he can keep that the forces at work in the disintegration of practice and belief not only of the national unhappy country in subjection, his task the Church as a state institution. He church, but of the very position they is done. The land holding minority and holds that the Church has lost control of its retainers amongst Irish Protestants themselves hold in it. The fundamenta the masses of the nation. Speaking of will never, as far as its influence goes, error of the Ritualists is that they prothe established Church in the village, Mr. claim themselves Catholics, when they are permit the Government to lay the foun Crowhurst states that it is the subject of really heretics. Catholicity, without the dations of a peasant proprietary, or grant much misconception. He declares that acceptance of an infallible teaching any just concession of the right of self gov the atmosphere is wholly false. The authority representing Christ Jesus ernment. By giving themselves over "listlessness, the indifference, the formalinto the bands of the Orange on earth, is a contradiction and an ity which are found among ordinary town impossibility. The position occupied by minority-as plainly vindicated in their congregations have their counterpart in the Protestant or Low Church section of deciding on coercion swift and the Anglican body is one, if we may so immediate, the Salisbury Cabinet is village congregations. The same display of that outward adorning of the female speak, more rational-however pitiable not only imitating the faults but perperson is seen. an that assumed and he d by the isting in the follies o Bat, without any atonement from the so called Ritualists. The latter base taste which should at least attend it. The their position on antiquity and on same painful divisions of classes are seen ; authority. But we have shown that the this ruthless disregard of her legitimate the family at the house and the other church of Edward VI., the Church of the centry occupying the chief seats, the farming tenantry coming next in conse suppressed under Mary, but revived by quence, the peasantry proper being hum-Elizabeth, the Church of the thirty-nine bly seated to the rear. As to the lads who articles, of which these men are memdrop in in a body for the sake of something bers, has no connection whatever with to do, they dispose themselves in the old Church Catholic as a whole, or with norks and corners about the tower. Their the English Catholic Church previous to behavior is hardly impressive from its the reformation in particular. As to devotion. . . . The narrowness and authority, they have none. Their bishops spiritual poverty of the pulpit utterances, are not bishops -and if they were the formality, the class divisions, bishops as far as order is concerned, they the listlessness, the unreality, together could not be looked upon as such in schemes. Nor is there any room for constitute a spiritual atmosphere, whose point of jurisdiction and authority, since closeness and impurity would be enough they are cut off from the source of hope that the number of their adherents is diminishing. The existence of secret societo stifle the faith of a St. Francis. One infallible teaching, without which ties throughout Europe, formed for the needs, after such a service, to go forth there is no Catholicity, no Christianity, avowed purpose of destroying monarchy, into the woods and wide temple of God, and consequently no revelation or salvaand in fact all legitimate authority, without and, listening to the unconscious worship tion. The present difficulties in the Engregard to the means to be employed for the of nature, recover spiritual tone and lish state establishment should set thinkpurpose, has long been a just source of strength." ing men to reflect on the abnormal alarm to the friends of order everywhere. Mr. Crowhurst declares, that as it is now character of that church and its utter These societies are, however, the natural in England, the peasantry are not Catholic, helplessness to serve the ends for which and legitimate result of the fraternization neither are they in the main Episcopalian, many of its members, no doubt, believe it between monarchy and revolution ob but adhere to Protestant non conformity. was intended to accomplish. Its record servable since the congress of Vienna, in The chapel offers them a service that is before the people-and a sudder record 1815. The sovereigns of Europe have, they can understand, and, according to of contradiction, uselessness and demorasince that time, placed themselves in an the writer in the Review, first excites and lization it were difficult to find anomalous position. To stabilitate their afterwards expresses their religious sway, they have unwisely sought alliance feeling through its spontaneous characwith the enemies of order and religion. ter, adding significantly that the minister AN ENGLISH paper styled the St James Some amongst them have gone so far in is not depressingly their social superior. Gazette has allowed itself to drift into the this direction as to sanction a policy of According to this same writer, taking ranks of the intemperate journals whose rural Eogland throughout the greater recent utterances betray a want of comhostility to the Church. The banishment of bisnops, priests and religious, the supmon sense as well as common honesty. spirituality as well as the greater numpression of religious orders, the seizure of ber of adherents, attach themselves to In a recent issue it asserted that "even nonconformity which he holds to be in among Irish members of the House of church property, the legislative sanction given to civil marriage, all attest the utter Commons there are several employees of a majority both ways. O'Donovan Rossa. The Government is Mr. Crowhurst's views on the subject of disestablishment may be found sum- aware that the miscreants have elaborate plans to perform deeds of violence, and med up in this one paragraph. that they have selected a particular part "That the end is near-the end of the long connection between Church and of England in which to ply the knife and State in this island-many signs have of pistol, discarding dynamite, which, it is late contributed to declare. At the late contributed to declare. At the alleged, the plotters regard as a difference of the medium." Newspapers which give curalleged, the plotters regard as a blundering sion, a circumstance which would hardly rency to such idle rumors, most probably piety and irreligion that they have but issue.

nave obtained had Disestablishment having their origin in some low giu shop, little claim in a human sense to sympathy seemed remote. Still more ominous is the discussion itself. When a besieged city makes a demonstration of its resources, and the demonstration proves to be one of weakness, the fall of that city should be brought under the operation of a coercion act.

is assured and imminent. Episcopal charges, too, have been largely occupied with the question. More remarkably, Mr. Gladstone's letter to the Bishop of St. Gladstone's letter to the Bishop of St. Asaph, by its omissions, virtually surren-dered the Establishmentarian position. Tacitly admitting that Disestablishment was inevitable, it only entreated that it might not be made disgraceful to the Church. Disestablishment, said the then Premier, could only bring disgrace to the Church if it were immediately occasioned by one of two circumstances —either the indifference, apathy, and deadness of the Church, or dissensions amongst its mem-bers. Dismissing the former a Iternative as outside the pale of probability, Mr. Gladstone set himself to implore the clergy not to let the latter be the case."

But, while vigorously opposed from outside, the English State Church is sorely beset with internal troubles. The Ritual ist or High Church party is the main source of these internal troubles. The long ascendency of the Tory party, dating from the accession of George III. till the passage of the Reform bill, more than eventy years afterwards, gave the High Church party that complete control of the opinions, thought and action of the practice, would alleviate much of the state establishment, which led in the misery and remove much of the discord second quarter of this century to such from which Iceland so severely and so constantly suffers. No sooner, however, surprising results. One of these results do these statemen take office than they was the foundation of the Ritualist party. enter on a course of action directly op-It were difficult to give an exact defini posed to the interests and desires of the tion of Ritualism. It can be much more Irish people. Mr. Gladstone, it is true. easily described than defined. We should carried through Parliament his scheme, term it a revival in a church out of the propounded in opposition, for the dispale of Catholic unity, of the rites of a establishment of the Irish Church. But church in communion with the Roman that rotten structure would have been See, the mother and mistress of all other churches. Ritualists may not indeed we know, maintained for years longer but for the dread of the New Ireland in accept this definition of their system. The America, whose generous, determined acceptance of Catholic unity by a large body of advanced High Churchmen at the and aggressive attitude, after the American rebellion, gave courage time of the Tractarian movement was the to Ireland, and struck terror into only legitimate outcome of the strong feeling in favor of unity, apostolicity, an Britain. In their gratitude for even this Catholi ity developed steadily but surely

ever unworthy the persons who fill the COERCION FOR IRELAND. thrones of Europe, we consider them entitled to respect and even to obedience on the part of their subjects. We can It would now appear that the clamours never approve assassination, even though of the so-called lovalist faction in Ireland t should be the means of bringing about have had their effect upon the governgreat deal of good. ment, which has, we learn, decided upon a policy of opercion for that unfortunate country. There is little doubt that policy of the Salisbury only be removed by firmness in the exer-Cabinet is resorting to the des perate game of driving the Irish people

cise of monarchical and legislative rights. In Russia and Germany this pernicious into that gloom and despair, so often pro system has evidently, to a very large exductive of civil commotion and domesti ent, taken hold of the masses. Its is flastrife. But that they may not succeed in ence must form a constant menace to this purpose is the excess hope of all true the forms of government prevailing in these countries. Oppressive laws, re-The sad events of the Forster regim stricting the legitimate rights of freedom are too fresh in the public mind to make of speech and of the press, will not overit desirable in any quarter to see returned ome socialism. This system can never to Ireland a periol of lawless aggression be eradicated till religion asserts sway on the part of the authorities on the over Europe. Then will the masses feel dearest rights of the people. But it does ecure in the enjoyment of popular appear as if the British government ; were rights. Then will monarchs have no capable of dealing fairly by Ireland. eason to fear the machinations of secret British statesmen have frequently prossociations. It is our opinion, however, pounded views, which, if reduced that many of the dynasties now ruling

ABOUT OURSELVES

result can be attained.

the nations of Europe will have passed

away before this much to be desired

or support. But it is not in a human

sense that we judge their course. How-

We feel pleased to be enabled to place before our readers the following very flattering testimonials received during the past week. It is indeed most gratifying to us to know that our course n dealing with the questions of the day has met with the hearty endorsation of clergymen and laymen throughout the Dominion :

Rev. W. M. H. Grant, Georgetown, Rev. W. M. H. Grant, Georgetown, P. E. I.—I am much pleased with your paper and the fearless and inde-pendent spirit in which it is conducted. Rev. John Walsh, Renews, Newfound-land.—It is with pleasure I enclose my subscription for the CATHOLIC RECORD for 1856

Rev. Robt. Brennan, Little Placentia, Newfoundland — All hail for the good Catholic spirit of your paper. Rev. K. A. Campbell, Orillia.—I ad-

mire the honest, able and fearless course of the CATHOLIC RECORD in dealing with public questions. As a family paper it is invaluable.

Rev. J. D. Bray, Grand Seminary, Montreal. -I wish your ably conducted

Wm. Chisholm, Esq, Halifax, N. S.— The CATHOLIC RECORD is the best Catholic paper I get, and I would not wish to be without it. E. M. Walsh, Esq., Halifax, N. S.-The

CATHOLIC RECORD has my best wishes. It is all a Catholic can require in a family newspaper. D. M. McMillan, Esq, Seaforth.

Your paper should receive every encour-agement possible; and no doubt is a welcome visitor to its numerous subagement welcome scribers. No Catholic family should be without it.

Thos. Dunn, Esq, P. M., Burtch P. O. -I wish the CATHOLIC RECORD every Mary J. Fisher, Collingwood, - I wish

you to continue sending the CATHOLIC RECORD. I could not possibly do without

E J. O'Brien, Esq., Guelph - I renew

Corresponder ce of the Cathol le Record. DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

SIR,-Kingstor, the city of the river and the lake, is the cradle of the Catho and the lake, is the cradle of the Catho-lic Church in Ontario. As such it chal-lenges our respect and veneration. If it has not made gigantic strides from a commercial point of view, it always re-mains a grand Catholic centre and is continually putting forth gratificity continually putting forth gratifying evidence of a robust Catholicity. No-Socialism is one of those evils which cannot be eradicated by a pusillanimous duplicity. It can sequently is the main feature of Kings-ton and comptoders cannot be for the second seco sequently is the main feature of Kings-ton and overshadows everything else in the city. Its exterior is of massive and msjestic proportions while its interior is a "thing of beauty and joy forever." Five Bishops of the Church slumber in its vaults and they were all great men in their day and generation. The present Bishop is a man of phenomenal piety and phenomenal learning. He is not only a great man, but a very great man and one of the greatest living Prelates. The House of Providence is one of Kingston's chaitable institutions and beneath its hospitable roof youth and old age are tenderly cared for. Its present Mother Superior witnessed its

old age are tenderly cared for. Its present Mother Superior witnessed its humble beginnings, and although she is still comparatively youthful, she has seen the mustard seed develop into a tree of goodly proportions. It was within its handsome and commodious chapel that took place on Tuesday, Jan. 5th inst, the took place on Tuesday, Jan. Surinst, the beautiful and impressive ceremony that caused us once more to admire King-ston's genuine Catholicity. On that day, vigil of the Epiphany, Miss Keilty, of Prescott, Ont., and Miss Nixon, of Taunton, Mass., pronounced their religious vows and were solemnly enrolled among

the Sisters of Charity. The most Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese officiated, and around him in the sanctuary stood the Rev. Father Twohey, Chancellor, the Rev. Father Kelly, His Chancellor, the Rev. Father Kelly, His Lordship's secretary, the Rev. Father McGrath, Chaplain to House of Provi-dence, the Rev. Father Keilty, parish priest of Ennismore, in the Diocese of Peterboro, and Rev. Fathers O'Connor and O'Brien, of Kingston. The unfavor-able weather militated against any large attendance of the citizens, but the chapel was comfortably filled. Among those from a distance were several of Father Keilty's parishioners who had accom-panied him to Kingston in order to wit-ness his sister's religious profession. ness his sister's religious profession, The most Reverend Dr. Cleary presided on this as on all occasions with the sauve dignity so characteristic of that great churchman. The young ladies p nounced their irrevocable vows in faltering accents and were then duly invested with the insignia of their heavenly vocation: The black head-dress, to show that they are dead to the world, the ring on their finger, typical of union with the Divine spouse,

typical of union with the Divine spouse, and the cross they love so well around their neck, to show that they are to accept all contradictions in the spirit of the meek and numble Jesus. At the conclusion of the holy Sacrifice of the Mass the *Te Deum* was recited by Bishop and clergy and the interesting ceremony was over. On entering the reception room shortly after-wards the newly made Religieuses received the congratulations of Mother Superior, their sisters in holy religion and ail their friends.

Shortly atterwards the Mother Superior The Shortly atterwards the Mother Superior led the way into the spacious parlor, where His Lordship and the clergy sat down to a magnificent dejeuner. There sat down likewise Mr. Keilly, of Prescott, Deputy Collector of Iuland Revenue at that port, and a brother to Sister Mary of the Nativity, also Mr. Scollard, of Ennismore, a student f on St. Michael's, Toronto, who last wear carried off the gold medal who last year carried off the gold medal RECORD. 1 could not possibly do without its good in structions every week.
 P. Gaynor, Esq., Lucknow. I find I could not do without the CATHOLIC RECORD.
 E J. O'Brien, Esq., Guelph - I renew During the remainder of the day our During the remainder of the day our thoughts were continually reverting to the beautiful ceremony of that morning so eventful in the career of Sister Mary of the Nativity and Sister Mary ursula. Irresistibly coming into our mind was that sublime sentence from the Apocalyptic seer written eighteen hundred years ago, and carrying with it such ineffable charm : "For they are virgins and they mercy on us. follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth." The Sisters of Charity, in the world that now is, follow the Lamb, and may we not hope that in the blessed hereafter they will follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth. Better, con-sequently by far, to be a sister of charity than Queen of the realm. The sceptre shall one day fall from the nerveless grasp of the Queen and the hand so obsequiously kissed by courtiers shall crumble into dust and ashes. But the sceptre of the Sister of Charity is a moral sceptre whose sway shall endure until the last syllable of recorded time, and did it to me." foreshado vs the sceptre that the living God shall one day put into her hand in the city not made by the hand of man, ternal in the heavens. The crown shall fall from the brow of the Queen and her brow shall become a tenement for worms. But time can never tarnish the splen. dor of the moral crown worn by the Sister of Charity, because it foreshadows the crown woven by the hand of God which shall be placed by angel hands upon her brow in the kingdom of God's glory. Yes, the crown of the Sister of Charity shall remain undimmed as long as life has woes, as long as Christianity teaches the nations of the earth to admire the grandeur of moral heroism, the sublimity of self-sacrifice. The pride, pomp and circumstance which surrounds the Queen of the Realm shall disappear, vanish into A Marius shall sit amid the benediction. ruins, and in the lurid glare of distinction men shall discern the dictum of the wisest of mortals: "All is vanity." But But that day shall never come to the Sister Charity; she is the daughter of the King of Kings, and as long as the world shall last and amid the crash of continents and the wreck of worlds she shall be dowered from on High with the peace that passes all understanding. In this world she shall enjoy the scriptural she says: hundredfold and in the world to come the sins o life everlasting. We have said that the Sister of Char-We have said that the Sister of Char-ity follows the Lamb whithersoever He goeth. Look at her in the school room. The children gather lovingly around her

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and listen to her every word. She re. peats for them the words of the Lamb of God : "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." She tells them of the Little One born for their sakes and the international of the internation of the internation of the internation of the international states and cruelty of a wicked king. She tells them that in their journey through life and amid all its vicissitudes they must always be loyal to the Little One of Bethelehemloyal to the Little One of Bethelehem-that amid the temptations of after life, in maturity as in old age, they must always keep the hearts of little ones be. cause "Unless ye become like unto this little one ye shall have no part with Christ in the kingdom of God." Oh, how the words and example of the Sister of Charity in the school room shall fructify! What lovely fruit the out. or charly in the school form shall fructify! What lovely fruit the out. come! More than any other teacher the Sister of Charity understands the kind of kindergartin required by the minds and hearts of the little ones.

But the scene now changes from the But the scene now changes from the school-room to the tented field. The decree of blood and iron has gone forth, and man meets brother man amid the shock of arms. Grim visaged war brings forth the needle gun, the Armstrong gun, the Gatling gun and all the other dread agencies invented by the perverted incomparing of means and calle illustration ingenuity of man and sadly illustrative of man's inhumanity to man. At al events, there they are dealing out death and destruction in myriad forms. But as the smoke of battle clears away, what a lovely apparition breaks upon the view ! It is the Sister of Charity, and she bears a message of peace and good will to men. She goes from one dying soldier to an-other. Hers not to ask under which flag they have fallen. She recognizes in all the creatures of God and speaks to them of the Lamb of God, who washeth awa the sins of the world. The soldier dies with a blessing upon his lips for the Sister of Charity, and she shall never be forgotten "while glory guards with solemn round the eternal bivouac of the dead." No wonder that she is enthroned in the hearts of soldiers, but she is also enthroned in the hearts of civilians. Look at her in the hospital, where she is not afraid to meet disease in its most loathsome forms. She will not run away from the small-pox or cholera- wherever there is contagion in the air there she is to administer consolation to the afflicted sons of men. On their death bed she speaks cheering words of comfort and tells them how dear they are to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, because the Lamb of God has died for them. The Sister of Charity visits our prison

houses. The Lamb of God has said : "I was in prison and you came to me." The unfortunates confined here are God's creatures; the Son of God has died for all. Consequently the Sister of Charity goes in among them, while the proud Pharisee passes by on the other side. The most hardened criminal will listen with respect, and compunction touch his heart while the Sister of Charity in his behoof is gently saying : "Lamb who taketh away the sins of th of God sins of the world have mercy on us." He promises the Sister to go to confession, and the Sister rejoices that the prodigal son will go back to his father's house. See the Sister of Charity as she passes thereas here are used at the product to the sister of the size the s

through our crowded thoroughfares. The most eminent of our citizens respectfully uncover as she Everybody knows whither bound. She is on an err she passes. bound. She is on an errand of mercy among Christ's poor. She enters their wretched hovels and acts he part of an angel; she administers consolation as no one else. The children of the poor gather around her lovingly; she is to them the impersonation of all her that they goodness. They promise her that they will always be loyal to the Lamb of God. The despairing husband and the heart-broken wife take fresh courage, and they resolve with Christian patience and resignation to bear their trials. That home, before the Sister of Charity came, matchless accents : "Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world, have Thus pre-eminently does the Sister of Charity prepare for herself a place in the judgment day on the right hand of Him judgment day on the right hand of Him who will say: "Come, ye blessed of My Father, possers you the kingdom pre-pared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was hungry, and you gave me to eat ; was thirsty, and you gave me to drink ; I was a stranger, and you took me in; naked, and you covered me; sick, I was in prison, and and you visited me; I was in prison, you came to me. (Matt. xxv., 34). "Amen, I say to you, as long as you did it to one of these my least brethren, you But the Sister of Charity has other functions to fulfil. Contemplate her for a moment in the church, where her duty is to decorate the altar of God. She must have learned her art in heaven; bow otherwise explain the shapes of beauty into which she moulds papers papers and flowers? Instinctively, on vie the Sister's handwork, do we exclaim "How lovely are Thy tabernacles, O Lord God of hosts." And as the devout wor-God of hosts," And as the devout wor-shipper raises his eyes to contemplate the beauty of that exquisite altar, how his thoughts are irresistibly carried on-ward and upward to the Altar in heaven, where officiates "the High Priest forever, according to the order of Melchisedech and he hears thousands upon thousands of angels saying with a loud voice : "The Lamb that was slain is worthy to receive power, and divinity, and and strength, and honor, and glory, and Amid her multifarious duties the Sister of Charity finds time every day in her own dear chapel to prostrate herselt during several hours before the Lamb of God, present in the Holy Sacra-ment. Here in silence and seclusion she falls down in adoration. Beseechshe falls down in adoration. Beseech-ingly she implores the mercy of God for all poor sinners. How the court of heaven must harken to the music of her voice as she says : "Lamb of God, who taketh a way the sins of the world, have mercy on u Methinks on such occasions th

JAN. 30, 18 6

future home. Many is she favored in this holy such as St. John was for instance, he says : " tude, which no man co nations, and tribes, tongues, standing bef in sight of the Lamb, robes, and palms in t when the Sister of Cas self in prayer in her of frontier hosts of heav enedictions, past co

the skies. Thus continually a Sister of Charity fol God. But the Sister and, like all the child one day leave this sub sisters have noticed declining. The fragile wasting away. Ou a in her career she finds to go her daily round This is what saddens he any longer to go amon feelingly she seems to thee my steps shall l ever." She grows we comes and recognizes God of all goodness is this flower in His he her sisters and others her only reply is : "I and be with Christ." comes, and for the last his lips : "Lamb of G the sins of the world. that moment ! It is to The body, lovingly co the day of holy pro with oil in the name continues to grow we are called to her b Superior reads the p The sister, fast sink utters some incohen seem to be Christ's around the throne o lowing the Lamb of wards she opens her upon her sisters, and ever. The feet that be good things are now be upon the mountain o Requiem Mass is char are there with the tr The remains are the to the Cathedral va blessed morn of the Reader, let us so l by the mercy of God realms of bliss, the

ter of Charity, no of honor in that triu the select of the elec are virgins, and the whithersoever He Amen, amen.

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The London Tabl

had a powerful ar Hand," in which it s is battering down to Church's interests Absolutism, with L action." Even if s individuals do given accusation_"Cleric nemi," the Church cuse for that call to parties. It is from against forms of gov tened to the bitter along, and the co sympathies has been not opposed to wherein that does treme on one side of the extreme of f feudalism. The pretense th

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for many long years. It is hard to say what the effect on Ireland will be of demands for Home Rule. But whatever book of Common Prayer, the Church the consequences, upon the heads of the present administration will be placed and justly lie the blame.

SOCIALIST ACTIVITY.

the CATHOLIC RECORD. The perusal of the RECORD is one of the greatest pleasures of our household, and it is time well and profitably spent, as it is at once interesting and instructive. All Catholics must admit the necessity that exists for a staunch independent Catholic journal, at all times ready to defend the Church, to refute the landers that from time to time appear in both press and pulpit, to review all the principal events of the day from a Catho-lic stand point, and is devoted exclusively to Catholic interests. Such a paper is the CATHOLIC RECORD. It should be in every While not so openly aggressive as they Catholic family. Yet I am sorry to learn that many deprive themselves of the vere some few years ago, the Socialist leaders of continental Europe are, there advantages to be derived from reading your paper; not only that, but some take non Catholic papers in preverence to one that has the approval and patronege of the Bishops and clergy generally throughout can be no doubt, as desperately as ever in earnest in the pursuit of their rapacious

the country.

JOHN RUSKIN'S contribution to the London press dealing with the present political outlook in Great Britain is receiving wide attention. In the course of his article he states that "three considerations are ignored in the discussion of the Irish question. First, the Irish are an artistic people, and can design beau. tiful things, and execute them with indefatigable industry. Secondly, they are a witty people, and can by no means be governed by witless ones. Thirdly, they are an affectionate people, and can by no means be governed on scientific principles by heartless ones." The author of the Seven Lamps of Architecture, says United Ireland, has in one Lamp of Irish Folitics shed more white light upon the Irish difficulty than our English gover. nors have been able to incandesce in the course of seven hundred odd years.

absence of respect for religion WE HAVE to tender our sincere apoloamongst certain of the rulers of gies to Mr. W. J. Poupore, M. P. P. for European nations. Well, they have Pontiac, for the unavoidable delay that sown the wind, and must now reap has occurred in the publication of his the whirlwind. The spirit of revolutionletter. As he therein touches upon many ary anarchy is abroad. Monarchs may points of local and general interest, and row tremble for their safety. They themwhich we desire to discuss fully, we are selves have so often betrayed religion and again unavoidally, but reluctantly com attempted to seek a compromise with im- pelled to hold it fover for still another

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every word. She re. words of the Lamb of children to come unto a not for of such is the en.". She tells them born for their sakes sand years ago. Sh the little on ie jealousy and cruelty She tells them that brough life and amid they must always be One of Bethelehem_ ptations of after life old age, they must earts of little ones be. become like unto this ill have no part with ngdom of God." Oh, l example of the Sister he school room shall lovely fruit the out. any other tea understands the kind equired by the minds little ones.

now changes from the he tented field. The nd iron has gone forth, brother man amid the rim visaged war brings gun, the Armstrong gun and all the other rented by the perverted and sadly illustrative anity to man. At all are dealing out death n myriad forms. But as tle clears away, what a breaks upon the view! Charity, and she bears e and good will to men e dying soldier to an-to ask under which flag She recognizes in all fod and speaks to them God, who washeth awa orld. The soldier die oon his lips for the Sister he shall never be forgotguards with solemn l bivouac of the dead." nat she is enthroned in oldiers, but she is also he hearts of civilians, he hospital, where she is neet disease in its most She will not run away ox or cholera- wherever n in the air there she is asolation to the afflicted In their death bed she words of comfort and dear they are to the Jesus, because the Lamb for them.

harity visits our prison mb of God has said you came to me." The nfined here are God's Son of God has died fo tly the Sister of Charity them, while the prou riminal will listen with ompunction touch his Sister of Charity in his saying : "Lamb of God, y the sins of the world, us." He promises the onfession, and the Sister

he prodigal son will go er's house. of Charity as she passes rrowded thoroughfares, nent of our citizens neover as she passes, nows whither she is ows whither she s on an errand of Christ's poor. She retched hovels and acts angel; she administers oone else. The children ar around her lovingly; the impersonation of all y promise her that they by al to the Lamb of God. husband and the heart-

e fresh courage, and they Christian patience and bear their trials. That e Sister of Charity came, and desolation, but now umined by the blessed And this transforma-And this transforma-the sister was saying in ats : "Lamb of God. e sins of the world, have

fature home. Many a time methinks is she favored in this holy place with visions such as Sr. John was favored with when, for instance, he says: "I saw a great multi-tude, which no man could number, of all nations, end tribes, and peoples, and tongues, standing before the throne, and is sight of the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands." Yes, when the Sister of Charity prostrates her-self in prayer in her own dear chapel the frontier hosts of heaven take heed and benedictions, past count, descend from the skies.

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the skies. Thus continually and assiduously the Sister of Charity follows the Lamb of God. But the Sister of Charity is mortal, and, like all the children of Adam, must one day leave this sublunary sphere. Her sisters have noticed that she is visibly declining. The facilly form seems alway declining. The fragile form seems slowly wasting away. On a certain eventful day in her career she finds that she is too weak in her career she finds that she is too weak to go her daily rounds among the poor. This is what saddens her, that she is unable any longer to go among Christ's poor, and feelingly she seems to say : "No more by thee my steps shall be forever and for-ever." She grows weaker ; the physician comes and recognizes at a glance that the God of all goodness is going to transplant this flower in His heavenly garden. To her sisters and others, when questioned, her only reply is : "I desire to be dissolved and be with Christ." The Priest of God comes, and for the last time she hears from his lips : "Lamb of God, who takest away land. his lips : "Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world." O, the ecstacy of that moment ! It is too sacred to peer into.

that moment ! It is too sared to peer into. The body, lovingly consecrated to God on the day of holy profession, is anointed with oil in the name of the Lord. She continues to grow weaker—all her sisters are called to her bedside—the Mother Superior reads the prayers for the dying. The sister, fast sinking into dissolution utters some incoherent words. They seem to be Christ's poor—the throng around the throne of God—Virgins fol-lowing the Lamb of God. Shortly after-wards she opens her eyes, looks lovingly upon her sisters, and then closes them for-ever. The feet that brought glad tidings of good things are now beautiful forever more good things are now beautiful forever more good things are now beautiful forever more upon the mountain of God. The solern Requirem Mass is chanted. Christ's poor are there with the tribute of their tears. The remains are then reverently borne to the Cathedral vaults, to await the

blessed morn of the resurrection. Reader, let us so live that after death,

Reader, let us so live that after death, by the mercy of God, we may attain the realms of bliss, there to contemplate during the eternal years of God the Sister of Charity, now bidden to a place of honor in that triumphal procession of the select of the elect of God. "For they are virgins, and they follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth." God grant. Amen super Sincerely yours.

Sincerely yours, CATHOLIC Amen, amen. CATHOLIC FRESS.

Catholic Columbian.

Catabile Columbian. The London Tablet in a recent issue had a powerful article on "The Dead Hand," in which it showed that the Pope is battering down the old idea that the Church's interests are identified with Absolutism, with Legitimism, with "Re-action." Even if some narrow-minded individuals do give reason for Gambetta's accusation—"Clericalism, c'est l'en-nemi," the Church itself affords no exnemi," the Church itself affords no ex-cuse for that call to arms. It is above parties. It is free from prejudices against forms of government. It has lis-tened to the bitter cry of the people all along, and the constant trend of its sympathies has been with them. It is not opposed to modern democracy, wherein that does not are pinto the exwherein that does not go into the ex-treme on one side that is the opposite of the extreme of the "divine rights" of feudalism.

The pretense that Freemasonry has any secrets that are of such profound wisdom that the uninitiated will never fathom them, reminds us of the story of the showman who made a fortune by ex-hibiting within a tent a horse whose

from London are mere buncombe, issued by the hangers on of parties and the professional "feelers" of the Ministry. by the hangers on of parties and the professional "feelers" of the Ministry. No Irish coercion bill can be passed without debate in Parliament; and Ire land's members are strong enough to hold it back and cut it down, and, if they choose, to demolish the Tory power they have built up. Let no Irishmau in America be excited by this bluster. Threats break no bones. Ireland can do more breaking than England in the pre-sent Parliament. Parnell holds the card that Ireland played for, and he will play it on the side that will win most for Ire-land.

London Universe.

London Universe. We have seen with regret that the Orange despotic spirit has been lately developed in a specially truculent manner in the North of Ireland. At Clones, in Fermanagh, a priest was recently grossly insulted, and in another place a priest was shot at on the blessed Christmas morning, going to say Mass for his flock, and was shot at again on his return home. The Irish northern magistrates are afraid to be inst ascainst Orangemen, and the conjust against Orangemen, and the con-sequence is that many a murderous ruffian is let out on small bail, and, if convicted, is let off with a reprimand.

Sacred Heart Union.

Sacred Heart Union. St. Paul traced all evil to avarice "Covetousness," said the Apostle, "is the root of all evil," and it may be said that love of money is the predominant passion of many American Catholics. Infatuated love of gain gathers strength with years and increases with bodily infirmities. Age and reflection, which modify and allay the other passions, have no power to con-once this but animate and renew its force. quer this, but animate and renew its force. The rich man, the heartless capitalist, who coins dollars out of the want and misery of

the workingman, never thinks of the ter rible words of our Lord, "Thou fool, thi night do they require thy soul of thee, and whose shall these things be which thou hast provided." The decline of the spirit of religion among the masses, the avarice of the rich, and the feverish discontent of the poor, are evident to all men. There is only one power on earth that can still the storm, and that is the Spouse of Him who stood in the midst of His disciples and said, "Peace be unto you.'

THE BAZAAR IN ST. THOMAS.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR.

Everything that Father Flannery takes Everything that Father Flannery takes in hand, whether picnic, lecture, excur-sion, or bszaar, always proves a grand success. This is due, not alone to the great energy and indomitable persever-ance of the reverend father, but also to the fact that he possesses the peculiar faculty of being able to enlist the inter-est of the members of his own congrega-tion, and, indeed, of a large number of citizens outside of his congregation. in citizens outside of his congregation, in whatever he takes in hand. The success of the grand bazaar held at the Grand Central Rink for the past three days was from the first assured, but it more than from the first assured, but it more than surpassed the expectations of its pro-moters, being without doubt the most successful in every way, financially in-cluded, of any bazaar held under their auspices. The object of the bazaar was to raise funds to pay for the improve-ments recently made to the church pro-perty in that city and to Father Flan-nery's residence, and there seems to be no doubt but a sufficiently large amount has been raised for the purpose, though.

prominent citizens of all sects, creeds and prominent citizens of all sects, creeds and professions. The large crowd present manifested a great interest in the pro-ceedings, and the ladies having tickets to sell for the various articles manifested a great interest in the large crowd, and reaped a tich havest. The I. O. O. F. brass and string bands were in attendance, and added greatly to the pleasure of those present by their excellent rendition of a mumber of selections. The piano used by the string band was kindly loaned by Mr. Crawford, manager of the Bell Organ Compasy in this city.

Mr. Crawford, manager of the Bell Organ Compasy in this city. THE SPECHIFYING. About 8.30 Rev. Father Flannery mounted the platform, and in a short address announced that Mr. Jas. Brady, of Ingersoil, the vetern chairman, would act as chairman of the present gathering, and would conduct the contest for the easy chair between Conductor Wm. Martin and Engineer T. Foley, both of the M. C. R. On coming forward Wr. Brady media

M. C. R. On coming forward, Mr. Brady made one of those modest addresses for which he is noted, concluding by stating that in the absence of Mr. Ermstinger, who had been called away, he would call on the checkiest man now in the room to address them Dr. Wilcon M P.

them, Dr. Wilson, M. P. Dr. Wilson said he could not be called on to deliver an address for a better cause, would gather his garments around him,

and lie down in peace. Mr. John Farley was next called upon, and delivered a short and spirited address, referring to the progress of the Roman Catholic congregation, and the many ad-mirable qualities of their pastoral guide.

Mr. J. H. Coyne followed, and in the course of his address endeavored, but without success, to establish as a fact that lawyers and ministers were one and the

THE EASY CHAIR CONTEST. Mr. Brady then announced that the Mr. Brady then announced that the contest for the easy chair, given by Good-win & Jennings, would begin, and invi-ted those present to come forward and empty their pockets for their favorite candidate. He did not care whether Mr. Foley or Mr. Martin won the chair; all he wanted was to see the money roll in He as returning officer. would see the serve are humble as any one-there ex-prospects that seemed to be before him, prospects that seemed to be before him, and heat a serve are humble and heat and heat and prospects that seemed to be before him, and heat a serve are humble and heat and heat and heat and and heat empty their pockets for their favorite candidate. He did not care whether Mr. Foley or Mr. Martin won the chair ; all he wanted was to see the money roll in. He, as returning officer, would see that each candidate would receive fair play, and announced that the polls would be closed promptly at 11 o'clock. Mr. D. J. Donshoe had been chosen as scrutineer for Mr. Foley, and Mr. S. Pocock for Mr. Martin. He called upon these gentlemen to take their places on the platform. The scrutineers came forward, each carrying an empty cigar box in his hand. Mr. Donshoe's, being the platform, The scrutineers came forward, each carrying an empty cigar box in his hand. Mr. Donahoe's, being a large one, and Mr. Pocock's a small one. The voting then began, and was con-tinued spiritedly during the evening, the friends of both gentlemen working hard to secure votes, which were ten hard to secure votes, which were ten cents each. They were aided greatly in their work by the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Brady. When the poll closed it was found that Mr. Martin had secured 2,0661 votes, and Mr. Foley, 1,3943, Mr. Martin winning to 672 votes As the Martin winning by 672 votes. As the votes were ten cents each, it will be seen that \$346 10 was raised from the chair. that \$340 10 was raised from the chair. When the result of the voting was an-nounced, it was received with great manifestations of pleasure by the friends of the successful candidate. The largest credit to his Church, his family, and the dear old land of his ancestors. amount of money handed in at one time was \$120, for Mr. Martin.

THE DRAWING. While the contest for the chair was going on in another part of the rink, the drawing for the articles for which tickets perty in that city and to Father Fian-nery's residence, and there seems to be no doubt but a sufficiently large amount has been raised for the purpose, though, at the time of writing, the exact amount

AUCTION SALE.

Lena Ward, who were zealously assisted by Miss Celia and Katie McNulty, besides Miss Louisa Butler and Maggie Corbett. The Candy Table was in charge of Miss Minnie Harvey and Miss Nellie

Clarke. THE REFRESHMENTS.

During the evening the refreshment tables were liberally patronized, and when the contest for the chair and the on to deliver an address for a better cause, or one more necessary. After referring to the perseverence, unifring energy and kindness of heart of Father Flannery, and the great strides forward made by the Roman Catholic church since he became parish priest, the speaker concluded by expressing the wish that when his labors drew to a close, like the apostle of old, he wond eather his carments around him. for all. Shortly after 11 o'clock the crowd

dispersed, and the most successful bazaar ever held by Father Flannery was brought to a close. Amount realized, \$1.000. -----

Correspondence of the Record. FROM GUELPH.

lawyers and ministers were one and the same. Mr. D. J. Donahoe was then called upon, and wound up the speechifying with a short and spicy address. Mr. J. C. C. ffee, of the law firm of Coffee and Coffee, of this city, has left to enter the Jesuit novitiate, and to become a priest of that noble order. No doubt this will be a supprise to many no a price of that hole order. No doubt this will be a surprise to many who were acquainted with Mr. C, for, although a good consistent Catholic, few would imagine that beneath the genial hearty manner that he affected—for he was one of future that seemed opened before him in the practice of his profession, for no doubt he would have attained great dis tinction had he continued in the practise of law. Not only among his Catholic fellow citizens was Mr. C. a favorite, but the Protestants of the city held him in high esteem. He had always taken an active part in the public affairs of the city and in his professional capacity en-joyed the confidence and patronage of all classes. He ranked amongst the very first in the legal profession of this city. We wish him every happiness his choice, and we feel sure he will b We wish him every happiness in

> Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM THOROLD.

lance, the Heart of our dying Saviour gave forth the last drop of His Sacred Blood for man's redemption. He re-minded those who had enrolled them-selves under the crest of the Sacred Heart, of their happy privilege, and of the signal honor conferred upon them by being chosen as followers and imitators of that Sacred Heart. He also exherted them to remain true and faith-ful to that solemn covenant they had pledged—never to be ashamed to stand up and acknowledge themselves children of the Sacred Heart, and always, in their charity, to counsel the unhappy one of their number who might chance to unwittingly err. The Benediction of the Mest Blessed Sacrament closed the whole evening's ceremonies. Special mention must be made of the choir, whose excellent singing was a source

neard them. The attars were tasterdiny and elaborately decorated and lighted, and presented a grand appearance in their brilliant splendor. The following is a list of the officers of the new society, viz. : REV. T. J. SULHVAN, Spiritual Director. M. J. ROYAL, Prefect.

M. J. KOYAL, Prefect. WM. GRARIN, Assistant Prefect. E. P. FOLEY, Secretary. J. A. BUSH, Marshall. M. BATTLE, Assistant Marshall.

Thorold, Jan. 19th, 1886.

FROM THE SASKATCHEWAN.

SEASONABLE PRESENTS.

Masse, Mr. Bethiaume addressed the Rev. Father, wishing him a Happy New Year, and presented him with a handsome cutter, a cushion, a whip, and a horse-blanket and a purse of \$44.75. A com-plimentary letter enclosing a sum of money was also left for Rev. Father Cochin. The total amount of these dona-tions, contributed by the Roman Catholic concursion here was \$174.75. Mr. Gal congregation here was \$174.75. Mr. Gallagher, beef contractor, also presented Father Bigonesse with an oil-painting of His Grace Archbishop Tache, valued at \$25, in addition to a New Year's gift of

On the evening of January 5th Messr J. McDermott, A. Dorion, John Guthrie and E. Croteau waited on Father Bigon-esse and presented him with \$48 and the

"We, the subscribers hereto, beg you to accept the accompanying purse as a slight token of our regard for you, and as a faint tangible proof of our appreciation of your clerical services during the past year." Looking upon the year as a bad one, these acts of liberality speak well for the congregation, and show how close a sympathy exists between pastor and people. Saskatchewan Herald, Jan. 11, 1886.

HON. THOMAS J. GARGAN, OF B.STCN, AT HALIFAX.

On Monday evening last, January 18, the Charitable Irish Society, of Halifax, N. S., celebrated the centenary of its organization. Hon. Thomas J. Gargan, of Boston, was the orator of the occasion. A large audience crowded the Academy of Music, and followed the glowing periods of the speaker with sympathetic attention and hearty applause. Mr. Gargan said :-

OF THE CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY OF of THE CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY OF HALIFAX :—I rejoice with you on this most auspicious day in the annals of your venerable society, a day which will ever be a red letter day in your cslendar, a day which commences the second cen-tury of the bicture. What the out of the second cen-

ceedingly popular, and, as a clever Eng-lish literary man remarked : "This is a serious business now the Irish have got hold of a good name." The Fenians will serious business now the Irish have got hold of a good name." The Fenians will last. One of the men of '48 who had emigrated to New York, wrote home : "We have the long arm of the lever here." The people of England were surprised when, early in 1866, Lord John Russel informed the peers, and Sir George Grey announced to the Commons that the Government intend to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. I will not follow through all those years the not follow through all those years the phases of this great and silent power. The Fenians did not fail to impress statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic; wise men saw what Burke foretold in 1792, what O'Connell foresaw in 1843that the time had at length arrived when oppression or suppression could no longer be relied upon to allay discontent in Ire-

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land, Recapitulating the four great movements towards Ireland's freedom, viz. Mr. Burke and the repeal of the penal laws, O'Connell and Catholic emancipation, the Fenian movement without a leader, and Parnell and the Land League, Mr. Gargan said :—"We remember that this is a charitable scouety, and all charits eminer from reliain eminer that charity springs from religion-our fore-fathers were religious men. Not unto them was lent all for all the coming days, but they lived according to their light, and journeyed through this world in the hope of everlasting life. Let us cherish the sentiments with which they have inspired us, and jealously guard the interests intrusted to our care. Let us interests intrusted to our care. Let us emulate their virtues and endeavor to profit by their examples. We are this day in cordial sympathy with all those who, in every land, are seeking for freewho, in every hand, are seeking for ree-dom. We welcome the gentlemen who are to come after us to fill the places we now fill, and when those who stand here 100 years hence to review as we now review the history of this society and the progress of our race during the century, may they be able to say of us as we now truthfully say of those who have gone before us, in their day [and generation they deserved well of their country, their race and their God.

race and their God. In the evening a sumptuous banquet was given at Masonic Hall to Mr. Gargan, about 350 guests being present. Dr. E. Farrell, the president of the society, occupied the seat of honor, and besides Hon Mr. Gargan, those present included a number of citizens prominent in politi-cal, professional and commercial circles. The bancust The banquet was probably the most magnificent affair of the kind ever wit-

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.

From the Associated Press Dispatches, Jan-uary 7. CONTRADICTING ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

"An Irish banker has sent letters to the newspapers denying the correctness of Archbisnop Corrigan's estimate that Irish-American remittances amount to £8,000,-000 annually. He says that the gross amount of drafts payable on American account at all the banks in Ireland is about £400,000 yearly." The Catholic Review was naturally sur-

The Cataboxe Leview was hadrafy suf-prised at the boundless sources of informa-tion possessed by this unnamed Irish banker; for if the Archbishop of New York had publicly made such an estimate as this attributed to him, it would probably be known at this side of the Atlantic. To inspire the Archbishop with a desire to see the Irish question promptly and satisfactorily settled, it was not necessary to exaggerate the undoubted greatness of the Irish-American annual tribute to England. His Grace's attention was the Insh American annual tribute to England. His Grace's attention was called to the dispatch, and he author-izes the fullest denial of any responsibil-ity for the inaccuracy attributed to him. He never male any such state-ment, never knew, nor had any means of knowing, how much was sent from

ment, never knew, nor had any means of knowing, how much was sent from this country to Ireland, and never even

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

of pleasure and gratification to all who heard them. The altars were tastefully

The above officers constitute the board

SEASONABLE PRESENTS. On the 31st December the Rev. Father Bigonesse was visited by Messrs. A. T. Berthiaume, S. Morin, J. Arcand, D. Arcand, Thos. Dewan, A. Chisholm, Wil-fred Latour, V. Rivard, J. Prince, G. Dozois, O. L'Heureux, W. Lauzon and Masse, Mr. Bethiaume addressed the Rev.

following address : "To Rev. Father Bigonesse, Battleford :

AN ELOQUENT ORATION.

essed in Halifax.-Boston Pilot

nently does the Sister of for herself a place in the on the right hand of Him Come, ye blessed of My s you the kingdom pre-rom the foundation of the as hungry, and you gave thirsty, and you gave me a stranger, and you took and you covered me; sick I was in prison, and me; e. (Matt. xxv., 34). For to you, as long as you did se my least brethren, you

ter of Charity has other fulfil. Contemplate her in the church, where decorate the altar of God. learned her art in heaven; e explain the shapes of hich she moulds papers Instinctively, on v wing ndwork, do we exclain e Thy tabernacles, O Lord And as the devout wor. his eyes to contemplate that exquisite altar, how are irresistibly carried on-ard to the Altar in heaven, s "the High Priest forever, he order of Melchisedech," housands upon thousands g with a loud voice : as slain is worthy to rend divinity, and and honor, and glory, and

multifarious duties the ty finds time every day in chapel to prostrate herselt hours before the Lamb ent in the Holy in silence and seclusion in adoration. Besech-bres the mercy of God for a. How the court of heaven the music of her voice as b of God, who taketh a way world, have mercy on ach occasions the hear heavens d and one seen like unto the Many a time and oft me-ister of Charty in her own vored with a glimpse of her

head was said to be placed where the tail ought to have been. The curious, ealized cannot be ascertained. realized cannot be ascertained. The Bazsar opened on the first even-ing with a concert under the direction of Miss Kate Hughson, organist. The Catholic church choir composed of Messrs. W. P. Renyolds and Millar, and the Misses McNulty, Lilly Hughson, Cassie Moore and others gave several after paying their quarter, entered the enclosure and found a horse tied so that his tail hung down in the manger of the stall. They were so amused at the absurd swindle, that they went out and—as the showman, with a keen knowledge of human nature, supposed they would—they advised all their acgrand choruses, glees and vocal selec-tions, that were greatly admired and tions, that were greatly admired and applauded. The boy singers, Masters Charlie Butler, Stephen Walsh and Dell McCready, created much amusement by their rendering of Irish comic songs and negro minstrelsies, while Peter Dolan, the piper from Mullingar, melted all hearts with his sweet modulations. ntances to examine the curiosity. quantances to examine the curtosity. So when a man once gets in the grip of the lodge, he, on the principle that misery loves company, induces others to go in and see the show. But it isn't ich of a show after all.

Y. Freeman's Journal.

hearts with his sweet modulations. Although his pipes were a little out of tune and the notes frozen in some keys Colonel Ingersoll preaches a very high morality, founded on the worship of the fine arts. If a man listens to German tune and the notes frozen in some keys by the effects of severe frosty weather, he managed to squeeze out, the "Colleen das Scruthen namo'," and "The wind that shakes the barley," in fine style. On the second evening a grand con-cert was given by the Trinity Church choir under the leadership of Mr. J. H. operas, and admires Greek statues he is certain to be virtuous. It seems, how-ever, that the Colonel does not preach this high morality for the mere love of it. This will doubtless shock those purechoir under the leadership of Mr. J. H. Jones, Organist. Duets, trios and solos were sung by Misses J. H. Jones, W. P. Reynolds, Bourne and Simpson. Miss Ermatinger and Miss Cecil Mc. Nulty sang beautifully. The former is sis-ter of our M. P. , and one of the best trained and most highly cultivated sing-ers in the Province; the latter is daughter of Mrs. P. MoNulty, of the Elgin Hotel, and is possessed of a very fine and highly cultivated voice. She has just graduated at the Sacred Heart Convent, London. Both she and Miss Ellie Murray, of minded creatures who thought that he blasphemed, joked, and made a clown of himself in the interest of a new religion. himself in the interest of a new religion. The Liberal League of Cleveland is after the blasphemous Colonel. It asked him to speak. He spoke as usual, flippantly and foolishly, and pocketed, as usual, the profits—so the Liberal Leaguers say. The Liberal League, composed of Free Think-ers, was under the impression that Col-onel Ingersoll talked for the love of the Cause The Leaguers say now that he Cause. The Leaguers say now that he talked for over \$500. And yet he pre-tends to believe that the Venus of Melos and the Overture to Tannhauser are more effective in elevating men than Both she and Mise Ellie Murray, of London, who took part in the concert also, reflect great credit on that instituthe doctrines of Christianity—in raising them above the love of filthy lucre. How tion and the ladies who had charge of their musical training and general educacan he look the Venus of Melos in the face, or listen to the strains of Wagner, tion. The concert was very agreeably diversified with the singing of the little Maud and Blanche Cruickshanks, who, without blushing and feeling that he ought to return the hard-earned money in response to clamorous enchores appeared in Highland costume and exe of the Free Thinkers? We pause for reply. The spectacle of the Good, the Beautiful, and the True, avariciously pocketing the cash of his beloved breth-ren, is very, very shocking. uted in their inimitable style the Highland Fling and sword dance. A warm and generous welcome is being prepared for the re-appearance of those little

Boston Pilot. Day, in the evening. Last night was the grand one of th "For the second time the Mayor Liverpool gave to the poor of that city 1,000 hot dinners on Christmas Day. It is considered that about 13,000 persons bazaar, the contest for, the easy chair and the drawing for the articles for which tickets had been sold taking place. There were by the Mayor's generosity provided with a Christmas Day's dinner, the tick-ets being distributed by the priests and ministers of the town." Why should was a large crowd present, probably between 800 and 1,000 people, amongst whom were noticed a large number of

Table cover, won by Peter Peters Silver cake basket, won by Mr. Shoe-

maker. Silver pickle cruet, won by Edith Red-

Chair bolster, donated by Miss King, won by Miss Nellie Paddon.

Sofa cushion, by Miss Clark, won by Mrs. Thomas Murphy. Ottoman, by Mr. Laorey, won by J.

lownsend. Townsend. Cruct stand, won by Tim Barry. Shaving set, by Mrs. J. E. Smith, won by Neil Campbell. Silver pickle cruct, by Mrs. McCaffery, won by Wm. O'Malley. Dall by Miss. Stringle won by I

Murphy. Silver cake basket, by Miss B. Salter,

Silver cake basket, by Miss B. Salter, won by Mr. Ferguson. Pair Sbams, by Miss Nellie Corbett, won by Miss Lizzte Cody. Pair plush slippers, by S. Pocock, won by P. Briceland.

Silver tea service, by J. J. Blackmore & Co., won by Mr. John King. Hanging lamp, by W. W. Disher, won w Chas. Winer.

by Cha

y Chas. Winer. Hand-painted panel, by Miss Moore,

won by J. L. Peters. Cigar-holder, by Miss Harvey, won by Joseph Price. Pair vases, h

ses, by D. W. Donahue, won by

prodigies here again on St. Patrick's

Pair vases, by D. W. Donahue, won by Wm. O'Mally. Ladies' dressing case, by. J. M. Green, won by Miss Maggie O'Shea. Lives of the Saints, by Thos. Coffey, London, won by Willie Burke. Toilet set, by Misses Ryan and Conley, won by Lena Ward. Plusn cushion, by Mrs. O. McClary, of London, won by Miss King. Plusn cushion, by Mrs. Conning-ham, won by T. Foley. Set of jewelry, by Mr. O'Neal, won by P. H. O'Neal. Whisk rack, won by Mrs. T. Duffy.

Whisk rack, won by Mrs. T. Duffy.

L. Peters, W. P. Reynolds and D. Regan, and resulted as follows: Pillow cushion, donated by Miss Clarks, Album, won by Mrs. Rose. Album, won by Mr. McAffie. Table cover, won by Peter Poter of the Catholic Church. It was organ-ized especially for the male portion of Scotia (sensibly feeling the obligations which they owe to society and zealously the congregation, and the large number who were enrolled certainly indicated the deep appreciation which the young men of the congregation entertain of the self-sacrificing and watchful zeal of their which they over to promote and encourage friendship and good will amongst men) held a meeting at the house of John O'Brien, in Halifax, and signed articles of association for the purpose of relieving beloved pastor, as well as of the tender, loving and maternal solicitude which the Church exercises towards them. the wants and misfortunes of their coun trymen, which association they styled Precisely at half past seven o'clock, after a large congregation had assembled, the ceremonies were begun. The associates elect, to the number of the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax.

the spiritual director enrolled

Nova Scotia. Living as we do in an epoch which has marked so many won-derful changes, and such varied progress of our race, not only in Ireland, but in Silver pickle cruet, by Mrs. McCaffery, won by Wm. O'Malley. Doll, by Miss Strigel, won by J. O'Brien. all civilized countries of the world to O'Brien. Silver cake dish, by Mrs. Griner, won by Miss Mary O'Malley. Silver mug, by Mrs. Andrew Murray, won by J. Conley. Cabinet of Bishop Walsh, framed, by Miss King, won by Mrs. J. H. Price. Colored silver pickle cruit, donated by the Sisters, won by Mrs. Strong, won by E4. Murphy. Silver and the same of the Sacred Heart. From the boy of fourteen years to the more mature estate of manhood, all ages were represented. The spiritual direc-tor, Father Sullivar, after the iornula laid down, began the touching service of the reception. Humble Market Market Market Market Market Murray, Music rack, by Mrs. Strong, won by E4. Silver and the sacred Heart. Music rack, by Mrs. Strong, won by E4. which they have emigrated, we have come to celebrate the formation of a society that has contributed its full share toward keeping alive that broad spirit of Christian charity and love of sireland which have done so much for the amelioration of the condition of the Irish immigrants and kept alive memories of home and kindred during the space of a century. Forever honored be this day in Halifax as in the history

of the society. The speaker, after alluding to the early well as by the vast congregation present, Irish colonists in Nova Scotia, and to the circumstances under which the great the associates pledged their fealty for-ever to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The Irish American people have grown to their present position and influence, Veni Creator Spiritus was then sung, after which the Act of Consecration was briefly but strikingly summed up the leading points of Irish history, its early read in a loud, distinct and impressive tone of voice by one of the Associates, in behalf of his fellow-members, after which splendor and its long age of suffering and spiendor and its long age of sublimiting and sorrow. The short period of Parliamen-tary independence, bribery obtained Unico, the gallant but futile rising of 1848, were all pictured m vivid colors, each member with the badge and medal of the society. This concluded the actual ceremony of the reception.

The Rev. Father Feehan, O. C. C, of and then the lecturer spoke of Fenianism -a movement unparalleled in history, a movement which puzzled the states-men of England and all Europe. All the Carmelite Monastery, Niagara Falls, Ont., then ascended the pulpit and movements heretotore had great leaders; this had none. It grew in strength, without noise or excitement, in secret. About 1860, societies began to be organ-ized in the United States and in Ireland -Phonix clubs they were called in Ire-land, but in the United States took the nume of Fenians from a passage in Ossian, in which the bard asks St. Patrick if he compares his psalms to the tales of those bare-armed Fenians. notably from the initial pang of His first suffering in the Garden of Gethsamene, to the moment when, pierced by a cruel There was enough Celtic antiquity and mystery about the name to make it ex

was published some weeks ago in the Catholic Review But whether the amount of Irish American tribute to England is $\pounds 400,000$ annually, or twenty times as much, we are sure that his Grace thinks it is a tax on our industrious poor that we ought to help to abolish by every legitimate means in our power, and we assume that it was in such a spirit that the Archbishop recently contributed so handsomely to the Irish Parliamentary Fund. But the great fact remains, whether it is millions or hundreds of thousands, America does annually pay to to England an enormous tribute Ireland. Even if no blood bound America to ties it has in this a deep, financial and econ-omic interest in the settlement of the Irish question, apart altogether from the higher motives that in this matter ani-mate our priesthood and leaders. Without referring to the last number of Thom's Almanac, we think the Catholic Review can affirm that although £8,000,000 annually may be too large an estimate, £400, 000 is ridiculously small. If the records of the United States post offices are examined, we believe it will be found that about \$6,000,000 are annually remitted to Ireland through the American

Money Order Department. One single institution in New York, the Irish Emi-grant Society, in the forty years from 1843 to 1882, according to information supplied to the *Catholic Review* supplied to the Catholic Review by the Treasurer, William P. Byrne, remitted 636,354 bills or \$27,-214,970.11. Thus from one agency alone we have an annuals tribute of about \$700 000, or more than one-third of the sum that the Irish banker concedes to the whole country. Then there is the vast amount sent through the shipping offices, in passage tickets and drafts. Eight mil lion pounds may indeed be too large an estimate, but it is not far from eight milthe milliard exacted by Bismarck from the French, and then ask have Americans, particularly Catholic and Irish Americans, no interest in the settlement of the Irish question. John Bull may flatter himself that we have no interest of blood in a race that he chooses to crush, but he will do well to remember that our pockets are as sensitive as his own.-Catholic Review.

Wm. O'Keefe, 232 Bay street, Ottaws. -Send the CATHOLIC RECORD ON as usu It is the best Catholic paper we have.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

MR. GLADSTONE.

THE "GRAND OLD MAN'S" IDEAS ON IRISH

fore him

NOW YOU JUST TRY THESE.

THE "GRAND OLD MAN'S" IDEAS ON IRISH HOME BULE. Was Mr. Gladatone a week ago revolv-ing a scheme for establishing an Irish Par-liament with supreme control within the Irish seas ? asks United Ireland of the 26th ult. His own circumlocutory explana-tions are the surest evidence that he was. The only question that will bear discus-sion is: Has he been terrorized out of his plans by the ignorant outery of the Gockney press, and by the ebullitions of malice or muliahness among his own fol-lowers ? To believe so would be to believe the greatest force in contemporary English politics to be an ancient baby. England and Scotland have given him a majority of reduce to impotence, but which they could also have it in their power to swell to a majority of 172. What is he to do with that connipotent power, ready to his hand to majority of 172. What is he to do with that commipotent power, ready to his hand? Doze away his last years on an opposition bench in confessed failure, and see his Lib-eral battalions humbly yoked to his rivals' chariot wheels and dragged through all manners of tinsel Disraelian adventures at the heels of a minority? Those

WHO KNOW MR. GLADSTONE

know that sooner than play that dingy role he would use his axe to chop off his own arm instead of the Hawarden caks. minutes. own arm insteau of the Hawareen oaks. But there is absolutely nothing else for him to do with his maj nity except to set it to work manufacturing an Irish Parlia-ment. He could not otherwise budge an inch towards office in the present Parlia-ment, and were the present Parliament dissolved he would go to the country with the ignominious reputation of having planned an Irish Parliament and abaud-oned it because the Times mewed and Mr. Chamberlain was in the sulks. He is, therefore, on pain of closing his life in abject impudence, bound to go on. Is there anything in the reception of his re-puted scheme in Great Britain that need daunt him ? No influential politician carees two straws for the gabble of the Cockney press. Lord Randolph Churchill s few weeks ago argued brightly for his own chances from the mere fact that the Times was virulently against him; and, of But there is absolutely nothing else for him to do with his majority except to set it to work manufacturing an Irish Parliaparametric in the fines mewed and Mr. (Chamberlain was in the sulks. He is, it therefore, on pain of closing his life in abject impudence, bound to go on. Is there anything in the reception of his re-puted scheme in Great Britain that need dannt him ? No influential politician cares two straws for the gabble of the Cockney press. Lord Randolph Churchill a few weeks ago argued brightly for his own chances from the mere fact that the Times was virulently against him; and, of course, his chances grew brighter, and, of course, with their brightness came the provaling homage of the Times. The Daily News was a few weeks ago poison-ously anti-Parnellite; it is now penetrated with the urgency of an Irish Parliament, since the word was passed to THE MAN AT THE WHEEL. time.

THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.

The truth is that with two or three splen. did exceptions, the London newspapers are simply rich news shops, and, while the most bompously pretentious press in the world, are in reality the feeblest in initi-ative, and the most servile echo of the work, are in reality the receives in initi-ative, and the most servile echo of their writings has done more to anger and stir them well to mix thoroughly. I like to keep them real hot, but not boiling, are left to boil very long they are apt to curdle and that spoils them, I think. We use soda crackers in preference to the lit-ter cound oyster crackers, and if they be-come soft, just put them in the large bake of the Irish landlords. Everybody knows that if a bill for creating an Irish Parlia-ment were ranning through the House of Commons with majorities of 170, the Lib-eral London journals would industriously eral London journals would industriously join in the claque in its favor, and, even if they did not, nobody would be particu-larly the worse of it. Their cautious hostility may, therefore, be dismissed, as in a kettle by themselves and serve on

of no account; the more especially as the great provincial Liberal papers, such as the Scotsman which represents more votes than a whole clubful of Cockney for soup stock. soup stock. yotes than a whole clubin of Cockney journals, have accepted Mr. Gladstone's policy as the only one which can give peace to the empire and save. THE LIBERAL PARTY FROM NOTHINGNESS. CHEESE CAKE.—Take two cups of cot-tage cheese, mash well with the back of a spoon, add three eggs not beaten, one at a time, sugar to suit your faste, one tablespoonful of flour, grate in a little nutmeg, add salt and milk enough to make it a little thicker than custard, Bake with an under crust. When ready But we are told that Mr. Gladstone's own followers are mutinous at the thought own followere are mutinous at the thought of an Irish Parliament. As if it were something new to Mr. Gladstone to find Mr. Goschen and his couple of brother-soreheads going into a corner and gnashing their teeth, or as if anything ever came of their sulks and cantrips ! Lord Hartington, too, forsooth, has not all at once gushed over with Irish Nationalist sympathies. He has written a letter which appears to have given prodigious relief to the Tories, but which simply means that he has not committed himself to home rule and does not like the look of it. That was precisely his attitude with respect to Bake with an under crust. When ready for the oven sprinkle cinnamon on top. I make mine an inch thick. We like it very much. Mannerisms. It has occasionally occurred to us that if It has occasionally occurred to us that if some of our public speakers were to have their watch chains removed just before ris-ing to speak, they would make an egregi-ous failure. Before a word is uttered, the right hand mechanically moves up and its fingers lovingly clasp the chain or its orna-ments; and then the speaker, feeling assured about his personal property, com-mences. The speech is begun with that hand holding fast to the chain; in the middle of the discourse, when the orator was precisely his attitude with respect to every bold proposal of Liberal reform of recent years. He has a constitutional recent years. He has a constitution objection of everything at first sight, but a still stronger constitutional objection to drifting into an obscure Tory sub-lieute-nant by separating himself and his class from their last hold upon the English defrom their last hold upon the English de-mocracy. The attitude of the Radical leaders, who that summer proposed to orme over to Ireland to hew out a home rule project amiddit the planding of the sistant hand released from wild Irish, is considerably more discredit. able. Sir Charles Dilke's desire to pre-and fin Some grasp the bottom of their vast and firmly hold it in position ; and others able. seize a pet button and twist it back and forth during the progress of their speech. vent. THE FORMATION OF A LIBERAL CABINET fortunes is so very transparent that we are surprised at a man of his strong, good order to feel comfortable they must fortunes is so very transparent that we are surprised at a man of his strong, good sense persuading himself and the editor of his newspaper that the public can be at any loss to understand his objection to the "importuneness" of turning the Twi Chamberlain is more embittered against W- Cladatone for sliphting the Twi Chamberlain is more embittered against Chamberlain is more embittered against first his only additional and increases the thought is performed and increases the thought is the child of the organist. It the organist is the thought is points of the child of the organist is the child of th Alf. Parnell for not placing the firsh vote at his service, or against Mr. Parnell's countrymen for not flopping down to kiss the hem of his garment, that for noc artless politician's speech on the home rule policy so obviously bubbles over with rule policy so obviously bubbles over with mere chargin and spite that it can damage nobod y except Mr. Chamberlain. The catch at his acidulated phrases know well that they are not dealing with an honest pronouncement against the statesmension of the proposed policy, but with a force which they think they see working for the discoption of the Liberal majority. But Mr. Chamberlain knows where to stop his sulks and dry his eyes with the best grace he can. As Mr. Gladstone's coad jutor cum jure succe sionis, at d with an

the binding off his coat. Or perhaps the apparently lifeless arms will dart out in a spasmodic gesture, which has about as much grace as one of the regular revoluorganized Irish democracy on his side, he has a career of boundless possibilities be-

much grace as one of the regular revolu-lations of a fail stick. There are few persons who do not have some pet word, phrase cr gesture; and this should be carefully avoided, for its constant recurrence is almost sure to be obnoxious to others. Or indeed the habit may become pesitively dangerous, as the following instance shows : A certain law-yer had contracted the habit of holding in his hand, when speaking, a small piece of paper, which he would continually crumple. This habit so grew on him that it became a positive necessity. Some of his brother lawyers determined to play a joke by depriving him of the paper. One day just before he rose to address the jury, he laid the slip of paper on a table while he turned his back for a moment to speak to some one. In that moment the NOW YOU JUST TRY THESE. Hor WAFFLES, — I make waffles that are called delicious with sour milk or butter-milk, and only one egg, although I prefer two if convenient. Make them just as you would pancakes, only thicker; put in a tablespoonful of molasses or brown sugar to give them a rich color, a small piece of butter, or about three tablespoon-fuls of melted shortening to a quart of batter. If made of buttermilk they will be short enough. Have the iron very hot on both sides, grease it thoroughly, and put in a thin layer, else the batter will swell and run out. When I think one side browned I turn over the iron, and in a minute after peep in to see if both sides are done. Sometimes, when I have no cake for supper, I hurriedly mix up a sort of cheap but good sponge cake and bake in waffle irons. I have uone this repeat-edly when surprised by company, cakeless, and as the irons are divided on the inside into four compartments, each cake would make four pieces, over which I scattered powdered sugar. Three cakes would be a great plenty, and I have mixed, baked, and had them out cooling within fifteen minutes. Batter Berg n AND-BUTTER PUDNING while he turned his back for a moment to speak to some one. In that moment the paper was taken away. The lawyer turned round and put out his hand for the little slip before beginning, but to his dismay he discovered it was not there. He started, changed color and began a search. The paper was not to be found, however, and feeling that he was attract-ing attention by his strange conduct, he commenced his speech. But it was a per-fect failure. He halted, floundered, blundered, and, in short, conducted him-self so poorly that the lawyer who had re-moved the little paper, now taking pity on him, quietly slipped it into the speak-er's hand, when off he went like a rocket and made an excellent address. BAKED BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING -Take nine slices of bread and butter, and one and a-half pints of milk, four eggs,

An Alarming Disease Afflicting a Numerous Class.

Numerous Class. The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embraces the kidneys, liver, pan-creas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miser-able existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted.—Have I distress, pain or difficulty in breathing he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:-Have I at distress, pain or difficulty in breathing after eating ? Is there a dull, heavy feel-ing attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge ? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a dis-agreeable taste ? Is the tongue coated ? Is their pains in the side and back ? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging ? Is there coative nees ? Is there vertigo or dizziness when 5 rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing ? Does food ferment soon after belching of gas from the stomach ? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart ? These various symptoms may not be pre-sent at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease 5 progresses. If the case be one of long H OYSTER STEW.—For a pint of solid oysters I take a pint of water and a quart of milk. I put the milk on in a porcelain kettle; put the oysters on in a spider with the water—perhaps a little more water, the pint of these days is so small— and when they boil up once, set them back where they will keep hot; when the milk is boiling put in a piece of butter the size of a small egg, some salt and pepper, and a dessert sponful of flour made smooth in a little milk. Let all boil up once, then add the oysters, and stir them well to mix thoroughly. I like to keep them real hot, but not boiling, about five minutes, then serve. If they are left to boil very long they are apt to curdle and that spoils them, I think. We use soda crackers in preference to the lit-tit e round oyster crackers, and if they bac-comesoft, just put them in the large bake opan and set them in the oven a few min-utes. They will become crisp and new. sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expecto-ration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, becureit a pairs appear and the way rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs

What is Catarrh I

What is Catarrh 1 Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or uncon-sciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the pres-ence of a vegetable parasite in the lin-posing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomes, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspira-tion, badly ventilated sleeping apart-ments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, eustachian tubes, causing deafness; bur-rowing in the vocal chords, causing houseness; usurping the proper struchouseness; usurping the proper struc-ture of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death. Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but with-

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

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Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying of gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the metions at the same time Correction

JAN. 30, 1886

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

Preached in their Church of St. Pau Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and Y Avenue, New York. SECOND SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPE

The feast of the Holy name of J The feast of the Holy name of J brethren affords an opportunity for it tating upon reverence for the hor God, especially in the person of Blessed Saviour. Reverence for G something different from the love of and the fear of God. Have you noticed that when a bad boy neither big fother non (or fear a wear soo) noticed that when a bad boy neither his father nor (as far as we can see) him, that he yet often keeps up at let show of respect for him? I don't much for him, he says, but after all my father; I must respect him. So sinners. Many a sinner will break commandment of God and the Churs cept one or two which he fancies he observe in order to keep up appears observe in order to keep up appeara that is to say, show at least some ou respect. The most atrocious scou will not eat meat on Friday, becaus would be a sign of losing all respe-religion. A wretch abandoned to vice will say a Hail Mary or mak vice will say a Hail Mary or mak sign of the cross sometimes in ord persuade at least himself that he ha lost all respect for religion. He wil despise the piety of his friends, but i respect it. Respect for holy thing holy practices is the last remnant of ion in the sinners soul. Well brethren, let us ask if Alm God hearst as the near maximum.

God has not set up any particular of reverence that we are to pay What is that, among all religious pra which He would have us do as a tok inner and outer reverences? Of a

inner and outer reverences f Of c you know what I mean; you know it is reverence for His Holy Name. The name of God, and especial name of Jesus, are set up as the I standard before which every man prove his reverence for God. C and swearers and blasphemers forge No shi is so common as profanity. No sin is so common as profanity various forms. Yet it shows a hea only void of the fear of God, and love of God, but also, and worst void of reverence for God. A mai habitually curses is penetrated wit ance of the Divine Mejesty. Holy ture says that he has put on cursir a garment, that it has entered in un bones. In the old law a blasphem bones. In the old law a blasphem-stoned to death. And in our own God often anticipates the wrath to by sending sudden death upon p men. I lately read in the papers man, standing at a saloon counter, his own soul, and instantly sank upon the floor stone dead. Many have doubtless heard or even see visitations of diving instice

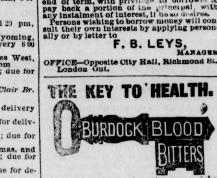
And it is in view of the sarred And it is in view of the sacred tion of reverence to God in His symbol-which is His name and Hi name-that although He had b commandments to give us, one of was set apart to secure respectful when dealing with God : 'Ihou sh take the name of the Lord thy vain, for the Lord will not he

guiltless that taketh His name in Brethren, you and I in future particularly careful to honor the name of Jesus. Are you tempted name is a resistless charm against of flash, world or devil. Are yo out? The name of Jesus is a rest southing influence. Are you sick holy name will strengthen you with natural vigor. I hope that wh come to die your last breath mi that name of Jacu with doen oon that name of Jesus with deep con and that our Lord will answer you sigh with an affectionate welcome heavenly court.

TWO SORTS OF PRIDE

BY FREDERIC OZANAM.

There are, according to me, two pride. One more gross, and from



water unless absolutely necessary Slice a large onion and fry it brown, and

OYSTER STEW .- For a pint of solid

restored to healthy condition. The surest restored to healthy condition. The surest and most effectually remedy for this distressing compiaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the pro-prietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Far-ringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the dis-case, and drives it, root and branch out of ease, and drives it, root and branch out of

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

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Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, goes by the Lame of catching cold. Coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., if attended to in time are easily subdued, but if allowed to run their own course, prove

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we may easily escape-contentm ourselves; the other, more subtl able to glide in unperceived, more able, hides itself under the displey feel at our own miseries-dis which, if it does not turn into co turns into vexation. We are that we cannot repose in oursel conscience is a witness which we spite of ourselves; we are angry spite of ourselver; we are angry i so little because we have inher first guilty sentiment of the firs and we would be gods. In this c we reproach ourselves above all imperfections which depend les our will; and we love better to d ourselves than to condemn o our will; and we love better to d ourselves than to condemn o We would willingly tax the Creatc having gifted us more advants we are almost jealous of the facu virtues of others. Thus love is w and egotism hides itself under th ful austerity of our rearets. W and egotism indes itself under the ful austerity of our regrets. W displeased with ourselves because ourselves too well. . . . It the beginning of wisdom for a enter into himself; and, indeed and pagan wisdom knew this But, if the man thus entering int is not to die there of shame an is not to die there of shalle an couragement, there must descen prison a ray from above. The something which is not huma nevertheless, comes to visit a m solitude of his heart, and which out of it that he may enter int this something is love. It is which changes remorse into which fructifies sorrow and mak forth in generous resolutions; which gives confidence, and by courage; for this causes that vie selves to disappear, which cont before the view of God, with clothes us, in whom it causes to be, and to move : In ipso sumus : Who enlightens us light, and strengthens us

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JAN. 30, 1886

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

of reverence that we are to pay Him? What is that, among all religious practices, which He would have us do as a token of inner and outer reverences? Of course you know what I mean; you know that it is reverence for His Holy Name. The name of God, and especially the name of Jesus, are set up as the Divine standard before which every man will prove his reverence for God. Cursers and swearers and blasphemers forget this. No sin is so common as profanity in its

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A TERRIBLE CONFESSION. A Physician Presents Some Startling

 FOR EARLY FIRSTER By the Paulie Tensors
 Prachel Pitty-miter Charto Strather, The fact of the Charto Age of Paulie Ag stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at

times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was pass-ing-also that there were large quantities prove his revealed of 10 obter. In several and sweers and blasphemers forget this. No sin is so common as profanity in its various forms. Yet it shows a heart noti-only void of the fear of God, and of the love of God, but also, and worst of all, void of reverance for God. A man who habitually curses is penetrated with defi-ture says that he has put on cursing like a garment, that it has entered in unto his bones. In the old law a blasphemer was stoned to death. And in our own times God often anticipates the wrath to come by sending sudden death upon profan-men. I lately read in the papers that man, standing at a saloon counter, cursed his own soul, and instantly sank down upon the floor stone dead. Many of you have doubtless heard or even seen such visitations of divine justice. And it is in yiew of the seered oblica. troubles.

have been so blind I cannot understand ! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and travelled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation, another, dyspep-sia; another, heart disease; an-other, general debility; another, con-gestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases. have doubtless heard or even seen such visitations of divine justice. And it is in view of the sacred obliga-tion of reverence to God in His chosen symbol--which is His name and His Son's name--that although He had but ten commandments to give us, one of them was set apart to secure respectful speech when dealing with God: Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guildess that taketh His name in vain. Brethren, you and I in future will he through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I fre-quently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death : Morphine Buildes that taketh fits name in vain. Brethren, you and I in future will be particularly careful to honor the sacred name of Jesus. Are you tempted ? That name is a resistless charm sgainst assaults for a model and here it was now tired name is a resistless charm against assaults of flesh, world or devil. Are you tired out? The name of Jesus is a restful and soothing influence. Are you sick? That holy name will strengthen you with super-natural vigor. I hope that when you come to die your last breath may utter that name of Jesus with deep confidence, and that our Lord will answer your dying sigh with an affectionate welcome into His heavenite court

holy name will strengthen you with super-natural vigor. I hope that when you come to die your last breath may utter that name of Jesus with deep confidence, and that our Lord will answer your dying sigh with an affectionate welcome into His heavenly court. TWO SORTS OF PRIDE. BY FREDERIC OZANAM. There are, according to me, two sorts of pride. One more gross, and from which we may easily escape—contentment with we may easily escape—contentment with many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observa-tion. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my pre-judice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensition departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this im-proved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I cowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of human-ity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fal-filment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I bad gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's safe cure, the remedy which I used. Since my recovery I have thoroughly re investigated the subject of kidney diffiourselves; the other, more subtle, more many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observa able to glide in unperceived, more reason-able, hides itself under the displeasure we feel at our own miseries-displeasure which, if it does not turn into contrition, turns into vexation. We are afflicted turns into vexation. We are afflicted that we cannot repose in ourselves; our conscience is a witness which we hear in conscience is a witness which we hear in spite of ourselves; we are angry at being so little because we have inherited the first guilty sentiment of the first father, and we would be gods. In this condition we reproach ourselves above all with the imperfections which depend least upon our will; and we love better to despair of ourselves than to condemn ourselves. We would willingly tax the Creator for not having gifted us more advantageously; we are almost jealous of the faculties and virtues of others. Thus love is weakened. virtues of others. Thus love is weakened, and egotism hides itself under the deceitful austerity of our regrets. We are so displeased with ourselves because we love ourselves too well. . . It may be the beginning of wisdom for a man to enter into himself; and, indeed, ancient and pagan wisdom knew this precept. But, if the man thus entering into himself is not to die there of shame and of disis not to die there of shame and of dis-couragement, there must descend into the prison a ray from above. There needs something which is not human, which, nevertheless, comes to visit a man in the solitude of his heart, and which sends him out of it that he may enter into action; this something is love. It is it alone Since my recovery I have thoroughly re investigated the subject of kidney diffiwhich changes remorse into penitence, which fructifies sorrow and makes it come forth in generous resolutions; it is this culties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state deliberately and as a physician that I be-lieve more than one half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the which gives confidence, and by confidence courage; for this causes that view of our-selves to disappear, which confounds us before the view of God, with whom it in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to verify it fully. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own, (indeed, it often devel-ops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physi-cian's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy." "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and the other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the clothes us, in whom it causes us to feel, to be, and to move: In ipso movemur dt sumus: Who enlightens us with His and strengthens us with His FOR THE COMPLEXION,—For Pimples, Blotches, Tan, and all itching tumors of the skin, use Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur

fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as com-mon and fully as fatal. Entire families invasition are among the less

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thorough and practical. Educational advan-tages 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 pro-minent feature. Musical Soircest take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensurin self-possession. Birlet atten-iton is paid to promote physical and intel-lectual develynment, habits of manner. Texas to sa itthe difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution. Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splen-did medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years For further particulars apply to the Super-or, or any Priest of the Diocese.

with Dyspepsia, and since using it diges-tion goes on without that depressed feel-

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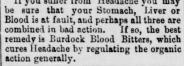
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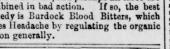


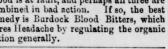
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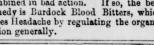
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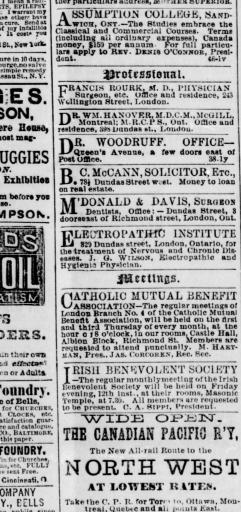
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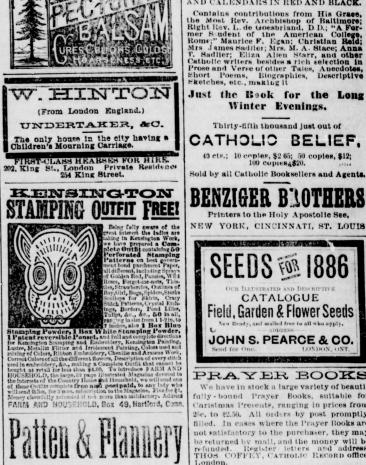
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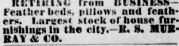




CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION-The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Senoft Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour o 15 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HART-MAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec. RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY -The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish Eenevolent Society will be held on Friday yvening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic femple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. SUPPI, President. WIDE OPEN. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y, Morchant NORTH WEST 361 Richmond St., Hunt's Block. Take the C. P. R. for Tore to, Ottawa, Mon treal, Quebec and all points East. FALL AND WINTER STOCK NOW COM-PLETE Satisfaction as to price and fit guaranteed. A call solicited. THOMAS R. PARKER, THUMAS R. PARKER, PASSENGER AGENT, LONDON. Office-402 Richmond St. W. C. VAN HORNE, D. MCNICOLL, Vice-President. Gen. Par. Agt. Cost. - R S. MURRAY & CO.









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Branch No 13, C. M. B. A. Stratford, donated \$15.00 to the Widow McRae fund, and Branch No. 6, Strathroy, donated

The next convention of the Grand Council of Canada will be held at Strat-ford, Ont., on the 2nd Tuesday in August, 1886.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE. January 25th, 1886. wed by Chancellor M. Hartmann,

January 25th, 1886. Moved by Chancellor M. Hartmann, seconded by Bro. Thos. Coffey, and car-ried unanimotialy, Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to visit the home of our much-esteemed brother, Martin O'Meara, and to remove thereform his beloved and amiable daughter, Julia, be it therefore Beanch desira to express to our kind.

Hesolved, Inst the memoers of this Branch desire to express to our kind hearted brother, Martin O'Meara, and stimable family their heart-felt sympathy

estimable family their heat. fact sympacty in their sad bereavement. And, Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother O'Meara and also to the CarthoLic RECORD. WM. CORCORAN,

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Rec. Secretary.

WHAT HAS TRANSPIRED THE PAST WEEK.

WHAT HAS TRANSFIRED THE PAST WEEK. Correspondence Detroit Free Press. The forebodings of the past week hap-pily have not been fulfilled by the events. The great royal and aristocratic demon-stration which the Tories projected with so much satisfaction, and which was to overwhelm Mr. Gladstone and drive the Irish into the sea, palpably failed of its purpose. The Queen did her share, even going to the length, it is said, of pre-venting the Princess of Wales' appear-ance in the pageant, so that there might ance in the pageant, so that there might not be odious comparisons in the cheers

which though less direct, may happen to be more effective. It is plain to us that the paragraph in the speech is not intended so much as a declaration of opinion or for the in-struction of the house, or guidance of the country, as for the purpose of coaring either the right honorable members for Midlothian and the Irish members into the presentation of an amendment. But the honorable member for Cork (Parnell) is rather too old a Parliamentary bird to be caught by the familiar method and, moreover, chaff had been spread, in an exceedingly artless manner. FITNING THE GOVERNMENT. empire is endangered. Instead of gauntlet being taken up, it was only the empirithis gaunderided.

this gauntlet being taken up, it was only derided. Mr. Gladstone neatly showed them how silly it was to put in the Queen's mouth a declaration that she would never consent to a certain shadowy act of Parliament not yet formulated, and though he did not say so he made it per-fectly clear that such an attitude was unconstitutional and worthy of the worst precedents of George III. The union with Ireland is not a fundamental law; it is merely an act of Parliament to be altered, amended or revoked at the will of Parliament, and the threats of the Crown were therefore ridiculous. This criticism was loudly cheered by the Lib-erals, but it took the Ministry aback. No answers were ready. Lord Randolph Churchill indeed was so chagrined at the failure of his pet strategy that he frankly confessed his disappointment that the opposition had not walked into the trap he had laid tor them, and he could only cover his retreat by the strenuous asser-tion that the Tories were a unit against any steps looking toward home rule. The appointment of W. H. Smith to be Chief Secretary for Ireland shows that the Ministerial policy is at a stand still. He may or he may not do some-thing, according as events dictate. In

that the Ministerial policy is at a stand-still. He may or he may not do some-thing, according as events diotate. In the meantime his visit to Ireland in order to inform himself, serves as an ex-cuse for delay. Whatever he does he will get his long sought reward—a peer-age—when the Ministry goes out. I hear that his private idea of the situation is to proclaim the league on the one hand and to propose a wholesale settlement of the land question, involving the issue of some $\pm 20\,000,000$ in three per cent, debentures to enable tenants to pur-chase holdings with, on the other. But the cherces are that the present Minisdebentures to enable tenants to pur-chase holdings with, on the other. But the chances are that the present Minis-try will not get beyond a proclamation of the league. This Irishmen expect, and perhaps it will come next week. If Mr. Gladstone, as it now seems likely that he can do, can hold his party, he has the situation in his hands. The Irish stand ready to put him in power whenever he says he is ready.

HOME RULE.

Mr. Sexton's Telling Sprech in the British House of Commons.

FORCIBLE, ABLE, PERSUASIVE.

London, Jan. 23 -Mr. Peter Rylands that thorn as member of Parliament for nearly twenty years in the flesh of the Tory nearly twenty years in the flesh of the Tory party, last evening moved the first pawn on the Irish cheas board amid cheers from both Liberals and Parnellites. He gave notice of a motion "to postpone debating procedure until after the consideration of legislation rendered necessary by the state of Ireland." This motion is likely to be a test as to how. Which and moder to be a test as to how Whigs and moderate Liberals will join the Government on Irish legislation.

IRISH REPARTEE.

INISH REPARTEE. IRISH REPARTEE. Mr Stanley Leighton, the Conservative member for the district between Shrews-bury clock and the adjacent Welsh mountains, set off the Irish question in the debate on the Queen's speech by ask-ing the Irish secretary whether it was true that a boycotted woman in Ireland was held down by a neighbor while a dog gnawed her legs, and whether any person had been arrested for the outrage—an inci-dent narrated by the deputation of Orange-men to Lord Salisbury. Sir įWilliam H. Dyke, the Irish secretary, was not prepared to give any answer. The hon-orable member said he would repeat his legislature, so long as the integrity of the Empire, the supremacy of the Crown and the authority of the Imperial Parliament were secured." prepared to give any answer. The hon-orable member said he would repeat his prepared to give any answer. The hon-orable member said he would repeat his question on Monday, whereupon Mr. T. M. Healy, who was elected to sit from South Derry, rose and, with becoming gravity, worthy of Charles Matthews,

congregation ; and the groom while here has found quite a number of war m friends. OBITUARY.

THE CATHOLNC RECORD.

Sarah Louise Henry, London. Sarah Louise Henry, London. On the 21st of the present month, Miss Sarah Louise Henry expired at her mother's residence in this city, in the 13th year of her age. The deceased was daugh-ter of the late John Henry. She was truly a child whom God had designed to take away at an early age from a sinful world. Her beautiful qualities of heart and mind, and above all, her earnest piety rendered her companionship a source of pleasure and profit to all with whom she was acquainted. The funeral took place on the 23rd, to St. Peter's Church, thence to the cemetery. May her soul rest in peace.

the cemetery. May her soul rest in peace. Margaret Kennedy, Ottawa.

moreover, cheff had been spread, in an exceedingly artless manner. PITTING THE GOVERNMENT. "Does the Government expect the National representatives will propose an amendment on the subject of coercion ? Why should they? When coercion is pro-ceeded with they will not be left under any mistake as to the determination of the Irish members to oppose it to the utmost in their power by every means at present known to Parliamentary usage, and such others as their future study of Parliamentary usage may enable them to ascertain. I pity the Government more than I blame them. I believe they had good inten-tions last week, but that these dia-sppeared under the pressure of cir-cumstances. Within their ranks is a poisonous element in the shape of eigh-teen Irish Tories and nine more returned by English constituencies. Everybody knows Ireland requires some remedial measures, but if the Government to-morrow proposed a remedy for any Irish grievances it would fail through the opposition and desertion of their twenty-seven Irish Tories. The Nationalist park are not called upon at this stage We regret to announce the death of Margaret Kennedy, widow of late ex alderman Wm. Kennedy, for many years alderman Wm. Kennedy, for many years one of the representatives of Ottawa ward in the city council, and mother of Messrs, E. J. and W. J. Kennedy, of Wel-lington street, grocers. The late Mrs. Kennedy had been ailing for some time, and dued on the 13th instant, at the age of sixty years. The deceased lady was well known in Ottawa as a most exem. plary woman, a good neighbor. a kind plary woman, a good neighbor, a kind and affectionate mother and a true friend. Her death will cause a vacancy in her family circle that can never sgain be filled, and occasion sincere regret to all who knew her. Mrs. Kennedy leaves an aughter and two sons to mourn the sad loss which they have sustained, for whom the unfeigned sympathy of the public will be felt in the hour of their

grievances it would fail through the opposition and desertion of their twenty-seven Irish Tories. The Nationalist party are not called upon at this stage to define the demands of the Irish peo-ple. It is for them to state grievances and for the Government, with all its resources of statesmanship and knowledge of administration, to find a remedy. It is false and delusive to say that the integrity of the Empire, the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament is called into question by the demands of the Irish people. The supremacy of this Parliament requires no guarantee. The danger to the integrity of the British Empire, so far as Ireland is con-cerned, lies in the perseverance in the futile and antagonistic policy of keeping at their door a discontented people and a the integrity of the British Empire, so far as Ireland is con-cerned, lies in the perseverance in the futile and antagonistic policy of keeping at their door a discontented people and a convulsed society, and their permanent safety lies in courageously and frankly attacking the question once and for all, and in giving a safe and rational measure of freedom to the Irish people." Mr. Sexton spoke for an hour in the most impassioned style and in a perfect manner. Many said it was his greatest oratorical effort. As he ast down the House was filled with Parnellite cheers. The Irish attorney-general and Mr. E. Clarke followed, answering Mr. Sexton, while Mr. Labouchere backed him up, asking at every few sentences: "Then ment from the change of air was not realized. The weather was unfavorable, being wet and cold, and while there he had a very serious turn. He then went to Old Orchard Beach, where for some years past himself and wife, with a con-genial party of friends, had spent the heated term. The sea air seemed to brace him up somewhat, but still he returned seriously out of health, but with a hopeful spirit. At that time he would not concede even to his near-est friends that he was in danger, and it was less than a month ago that he reest friends that he was less than a month ago that he re-alized the near approach of his end. Everything that medical skill and the loving kindness of his wife and friends could do to lengthen his days or alleviasking at every few sentences : "Then why shall not home rule be tried ?"

why shall not home rule be tried ?" NEWSPAPER COMMENTS. The Daily Telegraph, in a leader, com-pliments Mr. Sexton for his "vein of mingled declamation, sarcasm and statistical reasoning." The Morning Post observes : "During the speech of Mr. Sexton last night we observed that Mr. Gladstone modded assent when the former stated that, as he understood the latter, he was in favor of the restoration to Ireland of a native legislature, so long as the integrity of the

in a former edition, but were given wrongly spelt. The sun previously acknowledged was \$410.75 McNeill, who came from Ireland and settled in Napanee when it was but a hamlet in the wilderness. The subject of our sketch first embarked in business as a lumberer upon the Salmon river. At this For the Standard Mr. Sexton seems to he was only partially successful, and finally gave it up to engage in hotel keep-ing at Centreville. Being a good manager and of a genial temperament, he re-ceived a large patronage, and made some money, and when the Campbell House,



JAN. 30, 18 6

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OF THE DAY.

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DEAR MR SULLIVAN, -I enclose a for £70 11s 3d sterling, made pa for £70 lls 3d stering, made pp to you. It is the contribution o little city of Kingston to the Irish I mentary Fund, whose treasurer quested to acknowledge its r through you. We have he public meeting in our city to proclaim to all Canadians it is that Ireland demands it. Britain, and why she demands it. was a splendid demonstration in briand, and why subscription in of the number of citizens who symp with Ireland's constitutional effort the intelligence and social worth men who pleaded her cause, and, all, the irresistible force of the is supported. The Orange faction o us at our meeting, and subsec held a special meeting of their denounce our "treasonable proje they were pleased to term it. Th that they are the Derry of Cana they denounced the Popes one is and the Bishop of Kingston as the whole Catholic Church of this former ages, save and excep Adrian the Fourth. But they fa adduce even one argument desor notice of thinking men. They con after two weeks of consulting, or ofter two weeks of consulting. C after two weeks of consulting, C ing, coaxing and pressing, gather as six gentlemen of education and nized public merit into associati them upon their platform; and, still better symptom of the d Derryism in Kingston, as on the the Korke a large proportion of the the Foyle, a large proportion of t testant gentlemen, who, for on or another, appeared at the n were observed to abstain osten from anywise signifying approv-empty platitudes and stale old ca ten thousand times refuted, formed the staple of Orange el on that occasion. Allow me to c late you on your signal success ing for Ireland the representatio

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INSPECTION INVITE

BISHOP CLEARY ON THE IR RATIONAL LEAGUE. ORANGEIS

We find in the last number of Dublin Freeman's Journal to hand, a ling letter from the pen of an emi Canadian prelate, who has proved self on more than one occasion to true friend of Ireland and a co

true friend of Ireland and a c geous supporter of the Irish p and of the demands for Irish Parliament. The letter w message of hope and encourage with a golden ring, addressed to the National League in Ireland, from Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of K ton. As the letter contains much is of special interest to the Irish (dian people, we have much pleasu giving it a prominent place in our ums, along with the timely comm made on it by the Dublin Freeman. letter reads as follows : BISHOr's PALACE, Kingston, Ont Dec. 21st, 1885.

Dec. 21st, 1885. T. D. Sullivan, Esq., M. P., Dublin

AND HOME RULE.

experience in times of emergency. In his death, we feel that the town has lost one of its most enterprising and energe-tic citizens, and upon all hands we hear tic citizens, and upon all hands we hear deep and genuine expressions of sorrow over his decease. His wite has the sym-pathy of the whole community in her bereavement. Although he was one of a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, only one brother and three sisters survive him. The former, Mr. John McNeill, is a resident of Nap-anee, one of the sisters also lives here, and the others live at Newburgh and Deseronto, respectively. For the whole and the others live at Newburgh and Descronto, respectively. For the whole circle of relatives and friends we would express our deepest sympathy. The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 10 a. m., from the family residence to the R. O. Church, thence to the Nap-ance Cemetery vault.—Napance Beaver, Icon 16th

could do to lengthen his days or allevi-ate his sufferings was promptly done, but the fell disease had a fast hold upon his system and refused to release its grip. His last days were calm and hopeful, he being prepared in mind and spirit for the great change that awaited him. From Father McDonogh he received the con-solations of the Church, looking forward to the end with resignation, his soul being prepared to meet its God. Jan 16th. The following additional sums for the being prepared to meet its God. Deceased was a son of the late Archibald

of the popula of the populace. The device did hot, however, avail. All observers agree that she was received with unprecedented coldness. The papers are busy in ex-plaining this as due to the weather and not to disaffection, but readers who remember a certain recent evacuation day celebration in New York know that day celebration in New York know that clouds are no bar to genuine enthusiasm, to say nothing of a drenching storm of rain. The obvious fact is that the public took no stock in her or in her

But this is the smallest part of the Tory failure. They counted on a prompt Whig defection and an outbreak of Parnellites, which would alienate the new Liberals at the start. Instead of this all Liberals at the start. Instead of this and the visible signs indicate that Mr. Glad-stone's remarkably adroit and strong speech, coupled with Mr. Parnell's clever moderation, has swung the vast bulk of the Liberal party into line.

the Liberal party into line. Last night I spent a long time in the lobby talking with new members. There was only one voice. It was that after Mr. Parnell's and Mr. Sexton's state-ments—the latter of which is likely to stand as the great speech of the session —and Mr. Gladstone's attack on the address, they were willing to follow Mr. Gladstone implicitly on Irish affairs. Old members were cautious and more reserved, but it was evident that there was growing reluctance to separate from the real and only leader of the party. Two Liberal voices alone have been raised in protest thus far-Mr. Albert Gray, the heir of the peer who led the famous Cave of Adullam movement, and Mr. Elliott, a son of Earl Minto. Both are young Whig cadets, who represent scarcely a half dozen votes besides their The latter has been sharply reown. The latter has been subject to buked by Mr. Thoroid Rogers, a repre-sentative of the Radical advanced school, which fact is important as show-ing that Mr. Cnamberlain is falling into

The Times scents the collapse of its Irish panic and growls to-day at even single night wasted in debate, when what was needed, it says, was swift and imper-ative action. The fact is that the Ministry is already discredited. The vault from dalliance with the idea of home rule to a menace of coercion the moment Lord Salisbury found that Mr. Parnell's Lord Salisbury found that Mr. Parnell's votes would not give him a majority was too gross a thing for even English [70]. tics. His strategy was a sharp but a super ticial thing. He and his colleagues expected an issue on the Irish part of the address and then defeat when they could proclaim the league, dissolve, and go to the country again with the cry that

The device did not, ask the Home Secretary whether his attention has been called to the case of an English lady who tied her child to a chair before the fire and slowly roasted it to death.'

EXCITING FALSE HOPES. EXCITING FALSE HOPES. While a comic shudder passed over the Tory benches, Mr. Sexton, the jurnalist and orator, from Sligo, took up the de-bate. He accused the Cabinet of taking up coercion as a revenge on Ireland for the result of the elections. Answering Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Sexton said that he (Lord Randolph) and the Government had deliberately excited false hones in the Irish people while

prompt Government had deliberately excited false hopes in the Irish people while the new the new the elections proceeded. He added: "The language of the Queen's address is Ir. Glad-Ir. Glad-tow and spirit of the British constitution. The parties who present themselves as guardians of the constitution have advised the Sovereign to depart from the consti-tutional course of waiting upon the action of the House, and to declare in advances 's state-likely to e session on the slow Mr. was conclusive proof to the royal mind of by the result population of holding was conclusive proof to the royal mind of the justice of their cause, but the election by five sixths of the population of Ire-land, instead of being d-alt with like a rising in arms as an expression of the desire of the people, is to be treated, in the language of the Sovereign, as simply a regrettable and deplotable attempt to excite hostility against legislative union. What is the moral the Government wants to drive home to the people of Ireland !

DRIVEN TO RISE. Are they to understand that as long as

they confine themselves to orderly, legal, and constitutional modes of giving ex pression to their desires they will be lespised and condemned, and that there is no probability that the suppression of

their desires can be regarded as valid by the Government until they are driven, the Government until they are driven, and until they are compelled to rise in arms. When the right honor-able gentleman (Churchill) is able to state his conclusions to the house the time will certainly have come when the Government—who appear to be somewhat in the frame of mind of a countryman of mine, who, in a tanciful anecdote, is said to have declared he was "Blue moulded for want of a bating"— will have no longer to wait for a salutary

The News applaudingly says Sexton opened in a speech which recalled his old form. It was both forcible and his old form. It was both forcible and persuasive, and the new members who heard the Irish case for the first time could hardly have heard it more effec-tively stated."

The Times admits that "Mr. Sexton last night contributed to the debate a speech of great force and ability, in which he did all that could be expected of the orator to present the legislative union in a form capable of overcoming the objections of Englishmen. He vigorously de-nounced the paragraph in the Queen's speech dealing with Ireland. After Mr. Sexton's speech the debate fell far below the level of the occasion."

Correspondence of the Catholic Record, FROM BRANTFORD.

The Christmas tree of this season has netted about \$750, the largest sum ever reached by a similar entertainment for reached by a similar entertainment for us. Mr. Elliott was the favorite for the gold headed cane. Among the winners of articles on which there were books were the following: Mrs. Hughson, plush album; large dolls, Annie McGuey and Alex McKinnon; picture rods, Mrs. Pierson; hand-painted cusaion, Mrs. Jno. Harvington; fasther flower wreath. Mrs. Harrington; hand-painted teshion, Jis. obc Harrington; feather flower wreath, Mrs. Qunlivan; work basket, Mrs. M. Fen-nessy; six storey cake, Peter Nelson; china tea set, John Hutton; hair cloth easy chair, Minnie Donovan; locket and

chain, Charles Hartman; pair of oil paintings, Richard Purcell; silver tea et, David Forbes ; dressing case, Joseph McIntyre. The set of bedroom furniture alone remains, which will be drawn

We have one Catholic at the council board this season, in the person of ar. A. Harrington. At the first meeting of the board he was given a place on two important committees: Court of Revi-

sion and Fire, Water and Gas. The school board has appointed Rev. Father Crinnon, chairman for 1886, and ratner Grinnon, chairman for 1886, and John Ryan secretary. Rev. Father Len-non has been re-appointed to the public library board; and Mr. Joseph Quinlon goes to the collegiate institute board under the provisions of the high school set

space. Now, if you will write to Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine, you will receive, 1 free, full particulars about work that either sex, young or old, can do, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 per day, and up-wards, and live at home. All can do the Napanee, was offered for sale under mortgage he purchased it and began busi-ness in this town. Here the same success attended him, and he soon had the prop-

attended him, and he soon had the prop-erty free of incumbrances, and built an addition, known as the west wing, doub-ling the capacity of the house. After six years in this hotel he retired, since which time, with the exception of a few months, the house has been leased to others. When the west wing of the hotel was burned about two years are having it burned the west wing of the notel was burned about two years ago he rebuilt it better and more substantially than before. He also extended the north wing, and the Campbell House is now one of the most complete and comfortable hotels between

Foronto and Montreal. He also acquired

of the town. He owned a half interest in the concern and was president of the compuny and manager of the business from its commencement. In 1871, after retiring from business, accompanied by his wife, he took a trip to the old country, visiting friends in Ireland and making a tour through the leading countries of the old land. Mr. McNeill took an active interest in

everything calculated to improve the town or advance its commercial interests. He was for years a member of the Town Council, and in 1878 was elected to the office of Mayor, the duties of which he discharged with honor to himself and to the satistaction of the people. He was also a member of the School Board up to the time of his death, evincing a con stant interest in the efficiency and wel-

fare of both public and high schools. While at Forest Mills, Mr. McNeill was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of Rich-ard Davern, Esq., of Adolphustown, and through all his successes and his adversi-ties, in his labors and in his pleasures, the property of the structure loging

she proved to him a true, loving and faithful helpmeet. Socially, the great distinguishing trait of the deceased was his unbounded hospitality, in which his wife was only second to himself. This feature made their homes known to a mide all of marm friends at home and

wide circle of warm friends at home and in distant parts, and engaged the lasting esteem and regard of all with whom they associated. As a friend, Mr. McNeill was a staunch adherent, and if need be,

work. Capital not required ; Hallet & Co., will start you. Grand success abso-lutely sure. Write at once and see.

Irish National League.

Charging the Jury.

In a country 'place in North Carolina some time after the war they elected as justice of the peace an old white-haired negro, ignorant, but honest, and well-liked. His first case was a jury trial. After the pleading was over, the counsel informed his honor that he could charge the jury

the jury. "H'm ! Charge de jury ?"

"Yes, your honor. Toronto and Montreal. He also acquired considerable property in other parts of the town. His residence and grounds on the corner of Robert and Graham streets are among the finest in Napanee, and he owned a large number of tenement houses. He was mainly instrumental in the estab-lishment of the Cement Works, one of the most important and successful industries of the town. He owned a half interest



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very faithfully.

ege-green in the last British Pa

that we hope shall legislate for

nation. The victory so complete by the National Party in thr

four provinces, and so far advant the enemy's Northern strongh give them, even there, a ma counties and a majority of sea

eounties and a majority of sea present, with a fair prospect of advances should another con place in the future, this has the hearts of all Irishmen, and

more intensely than of Kingst sons. I remain, dear Mr. Sulliv

+JAMES VINCENT CL Bishop of K No doubt that this warm and thetic utterance from a patriot in a foreign land will give new courage to the people at home let them see that the Irish exil his own against the Orange foe o "Derry of Canada." The Journal devotes a leading artic letter of His Lordship, in the which it says : "It was annou terday that since the last mee National League, America \$15,000 to the Parliamentary \$15,000 to the Farinmentary Fund; the Irish National 1 Australia had forwarded \$2 people of Lyttleton, New had contributed \$250 the province of Onta the province of Onta come \$260 raised amongst the of Guelph, and \$350 odd co the city of Kingston. Acce this latter subscription is a la the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, for sident of St. John's College, subsequently Parish Priest of 1 and now Bishop of Kingston. Dr. Cleary was an earnest, of and practical supporter of Ire stitutional claims ; and that, to when the Home Rule propo Butt were looked at askance worthy Irishmen. In the grouperity of the great self-gove vince that is now the scene o he finds the most convincin the advantages that autonom fer upon a people. Moreover Kingston there are not wanti ers of the forces that 'are e the service of misgovernmen rule at home. The Orange of has been transplanted to (

est short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Bold only in ans, ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Well Street Isw York. MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. J. BURNETT & CO Taylor's Bank, London.

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