y the President.

H SOCIETY.

RY 8, 1896,

meeting of the , of Ottawa, the address was de-Pope, the Presn : The reports

read expose so our affairs that ne might seem s of this sort the a few observa-character than usiness report d seem to evade propose ver

rated after our when the society ock in the death t, the late Right hompson. We e details of that know how great inister was, but not aware how e was to the dly manner in e establishment cordiality with ts organization with its devel-ompson lived in s not popularly e to the growth t he was ever a

power of Cath intellect, so f before that omnipotence. rch. His con an intellectual he believe, he We have been day in Ottawa Table with his a circumstance g of his official wn. When Sir to Ottawa in was quite a

to be one of the afternoon on in a Minister ng the Council to confession mmunion next ed, appreached official career, he showed how the reality of tly and unobects performed. Yet, his emin-own, and they ongued of the could so regu-n no ordinary of this world. ample remains antage of the re interested. he propriety of appreciation of services to the

our sorrow at y death. erations for the have, I think. ment. If our rge as it ought we arouse in an we have a e held our own ppears on the remember that k the ultimate at once appar st upon the presume to ectly effected our excellent which let me ly indebted to arnestness and work I cannot Or, to view the one can fail to ur society has from mounte-ves ex-priests aginations and r more credu-The Catholic

done nothing e existed in st and looking k, every reas as of the times re-action is in ge and moral the high polier to-day than lily growing ition of affairs ontinue. The tether. The overwhelmed d by secret sothe crash must ler of things, pe will recover escription of a

claims some

esirable result.

in the manitiment nearer s of a Catholic that, a short r addressed a and to return It is within

my recollection when such an appeal cause of Catholic Truth has sustained allowed time for fulfilling religious would have been greeted with shouts of in the untimely death of the late Right obligations and for family intercourse obloquy and insult by those to whom it was addressed. Far otherwise is their attitude to-day. The words of the Vicar of Christ have been read and commented upon by the highest dignitaries

of the Established Church, by the press and public men of England, and, speaking generally, they have been everywhere received with deference and respect. A late issue of the London Spectator, perhaps the foremost literary journal in England, contains a remarkable article upon this call from Rome, wherein it highly commends the "conspicuously sincere" and "frankly honest" utterances of the Pope, contrasting markedly with what it styles 'the feeble reticence of the Archbishop of Canterbury." Laterstill, I read in the Times a letter addressed by the Rev. Joseph Parker, one of the most eminent conformist preachers in London, to the Pope, in which the Protestant divine humbly thanks His Holiness for his "most gracious letter," which he de "deeply touched his heart. The Archbishop of Canterbury, too, though "feeble," as the Spectator says, and ludicrously patronizing in his tone, is at leas civil, and graciously ac-knowledges the "unquestioned kindli-ness and transparent sincerity" of the Papal appeal. When we contrast language such as Dr. Parker's, the Specta tor's, or even the sonorous platitudes of His Grace of Canterbury, with the ribald outcries which greeted the Bull re-establishing the hierarchy in England a single generation ago, we shall realize how great a change has taken place in the temper of the nation. I believe this change to be full of promise. Not that I look for any sudden or startling manifestation, such for example, as what is called a corporate re union of Churches, an utterly mislead ing phrase which shadows forth an im possible dream. It seems to me, how

ever, to indicate that people are at last willing to listen, and to listen to Rome

Butitis not only in what is convention

ally known as orthodox Protestant cir-

is to acknowledge her claims.

cles that we perceive signs of returning consciousness; in the region also .of what, to adopt another conventionality, is termed "advanced thought," light seems to be breaking. It is now almost half a century since the materialistic philosophy commonly associated with the names of Darwin and Huxley began to invade the domain of revealed religion. Far be it from me to speak slightingly of those great men in their own sphere: to do so would be but to se myself to deserved ridicule. Their deep and patient researches into the operations of nature have enlightened, informed and enriched mankind with much knowledge that had hitherto been a sealed book. But natural science is one thing and revealed religion is quite another. Their spheres are distinct: they treat of different orders. None of the dis coveries of science have the most remote bearing upon the great questions of the soul and of a future life. Yet there were many disciples of Darwin who, with a "cocksureness" which they never learned from their master, elevated his ingenious and learned speculations upon the origin of material things to the rank of dogmas, and sought to employ them as weapons against the Christian Faith. In this quarter, too, a distinctly refluent movement is perceptible. Some of the were, that we are descended from monkeys who have worn off their tails by sitting on them, and to be related to secure honest work, to make provision for markets and supply for the benefit of the public. Individual for the most part, of trained and cultivated minds, with no antecedent religious prejudices to cloud their judgment, we cannot doubt their ability, when once they are convinced of the fact o its existence, to discern where such a revelation is to be found. They must argue that if God has revealed Himself to man, if He has confided His revelation to a visible organization, body, Church, call it what you will, that Church must possess certain marks or characteristics of its Divine mission; certain credentials by which it may be readily distinguished. One note, above all others, which these men will look for will be that of authority, with corresponding unity of doctrine and continuity of belief. Where are they to find these tokens of a supernatural design in the miserable disorder we see around us? Where but in the bosom of that mighty institution which has existed for nearly two thousand years, changeless amid a changing world which teaches always and everywhere the same doctrines, professes the same faith, and administers the same sacraments; whose voice has gone out to the uttermost parts of the earth, proclaiming with no uncertain sound her mison to mankind, and which, far from depending upon the kingdoms of this world, is so serenely conscious of her divine origin and support that she accepts all the decrees of all her Pon-tiffs from Peter to Leo, and declares, in the face of heaven and earth, that they are all infallible. What possible

triumph. ing resolution was adopted :

danger can there be of confounding a

Church such as this with the pale and

feeble counterfeits by which she is

That the Catholic Truth Society of from excessive labor by her festivals, Ottawa, at its first annual meeting which gave the needful rest and rethereafter, desires to place on record its deep sense of the loss which the

in the untimely death of the late Right obligations and for family intercourse Irish people, so inexhaustibly prolific, Honorable Sir John S. D. Thompson, and paternal duties. The familiarity scatter themselves through every land one of the founders of the society, and its first President; to whose aid and counsel the society owes much of the success which has attended its efforts.

President.

On motion of Mr. W. L. Scott, seconded by Mr. Sanders, Mr. E. P.

mously elected Second Vice-President.

The following Committee was elected

for the ensuing year: Very Rev. Canon McCarthy, Rev. T. Cole, Messrs. F. B. Hayes, Joseph Pope, J. A. J. McKenna, W. L. Scott, John Gorman, William Kearns, D. Burke, and James Mundy. Messrs. W. Finley and M. Kavanagh

were re-elected Auditors. The Rev. Dr. McGuckin having ad-

dressed the meeting, Senator Scott proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President for his services in the past year, which, being seconded by Mr. McGee, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Pope replied in suitable terms.

After which the meeting was adjourned.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORK. INGMAN.

An illustration of the wisdom of the Catholic Church and of her solicitude for the welfare of mankind is to be found in the way she solved the labor question in the Middle Ages. In dealing with the mechanic and artisan, or the craftsmen, as they were termed then, she adapted herself to supply what was needed for his well being and content. How different was the condition of the laborer then from his position to-day may be gathered from the facts recited by Abbot Snow, O. S. B., in a recent lecture on "The Church and the Crafts," George's cathedral, Southwark, England.

We have all heard of the guilds of the period of which Abbot Snow treats. It was by means of these guilds that the Church entered into the daily life of the people and directed it into relig ious channels. A study of the work of the guilds shows how they made the lot of the workmen much better in those days than it is to - day The guilds comprised the crafts-men, for all the people of the town were craftsmen in some form. There were no suburban villas or retired tradesmen. Fortunes were modest, and those who had means lived in the midst of the work. After the town had secured its freedom from the exactions of the lord, and when the spokesman and delegates of the townsmen had developed into a mayor and aldermen, and the townsmen had become burghers, the municipality began to manage its own affairs. The regulation of the crafts became most important to the were, that we are descended from monkeys who have worn off their tails by sitting on them, and to be visited by misgivings more or less pronounced threatened by the ordinances of the threatened by the ordinances of the threatened by the ordinances of the corporation, and in the same way that the same way the same way that the same way that the same way the as to whether, after all, there may not be something in Revelation. As men, the whole town organized itself against the exactions of the lord, so now each craft formed itself into a separate guild to show a united front in the interests of the craft against the exactments of

the town authorities. Although the condition of labor was so different to that of the present time the ordinances of the craft guilds regulated for many of the grievances of the modern workman. A master usually worked with his journeymen and apprentices, and the amount of production was restricted by handwork and limited demand, hence the small number in any one workshop tanded to a homeliness and familiarity that savored of family life. It made quarrels and harsh treatment almost unknown, and any little difference was adjusted by the forbearance in culcated by the Church. Every one who practised a craft was compelled to join its guild or leave the town, and thus the guild retained control over its trade. Every ordinance was passed by the majority of votes at the general meeting of all the members, masters, and journeymen; in the later times a wealthy master obtained control of the workmen in the same guild gave it a character distinct from any combina tion of modern times; indeed, during the greater part of the Middle Ages there was no working class with in terests separate from the masters The trade ordinances were partly imposed by the municipal authorities to protect the public, partly to secure uniformity in the conduct of the trade, surrounded? To this mighty body the were struggles and jealousies between nations shall one day be gathered. It different crafts, there was opposition behoves us who dwell in Zion to do our part to hasten her approaching there were strong measures against interloping foreigners, but there is no

The Church protected the workmen

would break down distance and hautts first President; to whose aid and counsel the society owes much of the success which has attended its efforts.

The society then proceeded to the the Society the S election of efficers.

On motion of Mr. Kearns, seconded by Mr. W. L. Scott, the Rev. M. J. trouble him. He could look forWhelan was unanimously elected ward to a comfortable and honored oning among its leading members the form of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry presided over by an Irishman, and reckoning among its leading members the form of the Negligible and honored oning among its leading members the form of the Negligible and honored forms of the Negligible and honored for the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry president of the most formidable character. old age; if his own sayings or his former editor of the Nation. In Amerfamily could not support him, he had a ica Irishman occupy a foremost place larger family in the brethren of the in almost every department, and their Stanton was unanimously elected First Vice-President.

On protein of the Manual Control of the Stanton was unanimously elected First guild, who would furnish comforts for political importance is so great that an his declining years, and cheer him by American party was formed in the motion of Mr. McGee, seconded visits and talk of the past. Accident main hope of counteracting it. Every by Mr. John Gorman, the Rev. Father Constantineau, O. M. I., was unanipathy of those who worked and felt pathy of those who worked and felt arate religion and that extraordinary with him, who could minister to him On motion of Mr. McKenna, seconded by Mr. W. L. Scott, Mr. W. C. De the stock of the guild. Mishaps in Brisay was unanimously re-elected Secretary.

With Hill, who could himselve to him are so remarkable. Everywhere they labor with unwearied and the most fruitful zeal that kindle a feeling of hostility against England." Secretary.

On motion of Mr. McGee, seconded decent burial was removed by the reby Mr. J. F. Wall, Dr. MacCabe was gulations for funerals, and, what he unanimously re-elected Treasurer. valued more, the provision of Masses and prayers for the repose of his soul.

Thus the ages of faith, the days when the Church held sway over the people, were, as Abbot Snow demonstrates, the days when work was favored and artisans contented. Wages were unchallenged, strikes were needless, excessive toil was restricted, brotherhood was established, homes were decent, accidents were provided for, old age was not feared, few were unemployed, and destitution was rare. The exact share of the Church in attaining this may be undefined, but her handiwork is proclaimed in the ordinances of the guilds. If religion brings solace to life, if it brings peace and content which few will venture to deny, and if these craft - guilds are conspicuous for their religious observances and religious spirit, then it cannot be unreasonable to attribute the peace and content of the craftsmen to the influence of religion. When the Church had a free hand, and oppression had been mitigated, her attitude to the workman has been to encourage the union of classes, to consolidate good feeling amongst all workers, to band all together in sympathy and charity, in forbearance and respect, to banish anxiety from poorer brethren, and foster content, and this she has secured by applying the principles of Christianity which she has been commissioned to teach.—Catholic

LECKY ON IRELAND.

News.

What the Historian Just Elected to

Lecky, the historian, author of Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," has been elected to the British parliament, from a Dublin constituency, as a Unionist. In connection with this, it will be curious to note what his course in parliament will be. Lecky, in his historical works, has always appeared as a pronounced Home Ruler. Of the work above mentioned Sir William Harcourt says:

"The whole of it is extremely well worth reading, and Unionist as Mr. is, it is the best text-book of Home Rule with which I am acquainted." Can Mr. Lecky be consistent and

remain a Unionist? Another point which Mr. Lecky has always pointed out, and which at this moment is peculiarly apropos in connection with the present war scare, is the fact that the first war England

culations the possibility of future rebellion in Ireland. There is a tendency in nations that are guided chiefly by a daily press to overlook such dis tant eventualities and to concentrate attention exclusively on the present. In time of prosperity and peace the ex istence of a deep-seated discontent in Ireland may not seriously affect the interest of England, but who can fail to perceive how different it might be if calamity was goading that discontent into desperation, and an invading army directing and sustaining it? In the present day, when the conditions of warfare are so entirely altered, when there are so many great powers in the world, and when military operations are conducted with such startling rapidity, the supremacy of a great nation rests on the most precarious basis. There was a time when the vast strength of England enabled her to defy the whole world, but that time has passed forever. A coalition of great powers in a single, unsuccessful battle, a scientific discovery monopolized by her opponents, might destroy her empire of the seas and leave her coasts open to invasion. If this were guild. This union of masters and to occur it would not be forgotten that the greatest military genius the world capital mistake of his life had been the omission of an expedition to Ireland. That rebellion would be disastrous to Ireland if successful, and still more lisastrous if triumphant, that it would imply civil war of the worst character, and private sufferings to an almost inand partly to defend the craft against interference from externs. There mitted. But if calamitous to Ireland also most calamitous to England. to the enactments of the Town Council, These things may one day come to pass, for every year shows more clearly that the goal to which Europe is tending is

Equally apropos at this time is the

Nemesis of Ireland appears. The and leaven every political assembly. Their spirit of enterprise, their versawhere they bring with them their sep tenacity of old opinions for which they

In another passage he severely cen-sures Mr. Gladstone for his then hostile views to Home Rule. It is interesting to remember this and then watch Mr. Lecky's parliamentary career. He says: "One of the most conspicuous of living English statesmen has again and again declared in language as ex plicit as any that can be conceived, that every nation has a right to a form of government in accordance with its will, and should alone judge what is most requisite for itself. This doctrine has been continually applauded by Parliaments. It has been accepted by almost the whole of the British press yet the present from of government in Ireland is retained in distinct defiance of the principle so emphatically enunciated. It was imposed in 1800 contrary to the wish of the people, and notwithstanding the exertions of all the intellect of the land."

Summarizing the history of English misrule, in Ireland, Mr. Lecky draws this terrible indictment:

'For seven hundred years England has ruled over a nation which has ex hibited more than the average intellect at home, and far more than average success abroad — a nation which, though its faults are, doubtless, many and serious, is certainly neither unen viable, ungrateful nor intractableand she has left it one of the most discontented and degraded in Europe. She has ruled over a country which seemed designed by Providence to be one of the most flourishing in the world, indented with the noblest haroors, placed between two continents as if to reap the advantages of both; possessing a temperate and salubrious climate, and a soil of more than common fertility, and she has left it one of the poorest, one of the most wretched upon earth. A fatal blast seems to rest upon it and to counteract all the advantages of nature. The most super ficial traveller is struck with the an omaly. His first inquiry is what yranny has so thwarted the designs of

ovidence?
"He finds that, according to the con ions of English writers, for the six undred and fifty years that elapsed etween the conquest and the emancition of the Catholics, the English vernment of Ireland was one long series of oppressions, that massacres and banishments, confiscations and dis ualifications, compulsory ignorance and trade restrictions, were all re ted to, that the industry of the coun try was so paralyzed that it has never overed its elasticity, that the vari ous classes of the people were so divided that they have never regained their ity — an opportunity which will be unity, that the character of the nation seized upon. Speaking on this point, was so formed and molded in the air of unity, that the character of the nation sorrow that almost every prominent vice ingrained in the nati al character may be distinctly traced to the influences of bygone tyranny; and that when the age of disqualifications had passed a legislative system was still retained in defiance of the wish of the eople by the nation which proclaims self the most emphatic asserter of the

rights of nationalities.
"Such is the past of English govrnment in Ireland - a tissue of bru tality and hypocrisy scarcely surpassed in history.

CHURCH PROGRESS.

Thoughts Suggested by Events of the Year Just Ended.

On the subject of the advance of the Catholic Church during the year 1895 Rev. A. P. Doyle writes in the Inde-

The battle is half won when we are sure that we are enlisted in the ranks of the conquering army. It gives us new courage when we know that our faces are turned to the rising sun and that our work is along the lines of the greatest progress.

To take our bearings year by year if it does nothing else, will convince us of the remarkable strides the Church has ever known, when reviewing his career at St. Helena, declared that the ligion and more of it. The end of the century, already so near, will call for a reckoning with the past, and then it will be seen that there is no more not able fact in modern religious history than the wonderful progress made by the Catholic Church during this cen

tury.
But what of the year just finished in mitted. But if calamitous to Ireland the United States? Figures just now there can be no doubt that it would be are not available, but I write out a personal experience that is country wide and a very intimate association with movements that are national. The evident signs of a deeper devo Upon motion of Senator Scott, seconded by Mr. J. B. Riley, Consul-General of the United States, the follow-the middle of the fourteenth century. more practical observance of the pre-cepts of religion. It will not be outstepping the bounds of a most conservfollowing passage describing the ative statement to say that there are abundant signs of a revival of a relig-

equipped to do her work in the large s keeping pace with the most enlight ened public sentiment of the day

I do not know any better way of practically indicating this progress than by grouping events about the leaders. January 1, 1895, is to-day Cardinal Satolli, and his Cardinalate is the red seal of approbation from "the White Man" of the Vatican on both him and his policy. His living among us has been like the breathing of a prince of peace; his policy has tended to bring the Church more and more in accord with the legitimate aspirations of the nation; his own enthusiasms have awakened a renewed energy in the rank and file of churchmen.

It is an American as well as a Papal principle that individual liberty is onserved and enlarged by a reason able concentration of authority. inaugurate in this country a court of appeals and to bespeak to the Ameri can Church the enlightened policy of Leo XIII. was Mgr. Satolli's mission. One without his consummate tact and masterly grasp of affairs might have put back the American Church a whole generation; for Americans are sensitive to extra-territorial interference. But Mgr. Satolli with Leo's love for American institutions has quick ened into tremendous energy ever go-ahead element among us. Every department of religious enterprise has thriven under his warm encouragement.

The destitute and forlorn condition of the Italian emigration that came to our shores has awakened most prac tical endeavors to uplift it; result may not now be apparent to any very great extent, but the avowed purpose of developing a higher type of civil and religious manhood will certainly bear its fruit in due season. apostolate among the negroes for a young work shows an astonishing vitality. St. Joseph's seminary for the Colored Missions in Baltimore is but little over a year old, and already its alumni are in the vineyard doing suc cessful work. Both of these works Mgr. Satolli has encouraged in a very

special way.

To glance back through the year, the most recent notable event that impressed itself on the public mind was the opening of the McMahon Hall of the School of Philosophy. This event, marking, as it does, a great milestone on the road of progress for the Catho lic University, means the concentra tion there of scientific talent and the offering of the best educational advan tages to Catholic laymen. It is a con verging point for the college alumni and will ultimately bring about a unification of the Catholic collegiate system of the country.

The Eucharistic Congress held at the ame time, with its hundreds of priests and bishops of various and most pronounced nationalities, gave striking evidence of the inner unity of heart and mind among the clergy To onlookers racial and personal differences may seem to destroy this unity, but such scenes as were wit essed at the Eucharistic Congres show that antagonisms are but on the surface and that the cleavage never penetrates to the doctrinal or devo-tional life. We need not be told that in this marvelous unity of organized life there is a tremendous strength.

The next notable event was the silver jubilee gathering of the Catholic temperance army in New York last summer. It demonstrated to the American public that the Catholic Church, as an organized force, farreaching in its influence, can be counted on to lend the weight of its authority first, last and all the time, for the enforcement of every good law and against the dominations of the corrupt saloon, and in the struggle to save the Sunday for the home and for the toiler there will be no more effective power than the influence of the Church.

The golden jubilees of Archbishop Williams, in Boston, and of Notre Dame University in the West served to bring out in a very striking way the contrasts of to day with the small be ginnings and the untoward circum-stances of fifty years ago.

But after all things else have been

said the most remarkable sign of progress during the past year has been the development of the missionary spirit toward those without the fold. Life is increment. The best test of re ligious vitality is missionary endeavor A religion which has passed the be getting period has entered on senility Missions to non-Catholics, started in the West a few years ago, are now erected into a systematic organized apostolate, whose purpose is to eradicate false ideas of the Church and her teachings from among non Catholics This move and present the truth. ment, in one form or another, is break

THE SEGRET BEAUTIFUL SKIN CUTICURA SOAP

ing out in spots all over the country cities, and there, with equal step, she In Northern Ohio alone these mission were preached to 37,000 non-Catholics. Very few parish churches are without their inquirers' class, and converts are increasing from all demoninations, though not especially from any one.

Mgr. Satolli, that was on 1, 1895, is to-day Cardinal of the Church is like the onward movement of a great stream : to the casual eye it seems the same, but measuse its movement, it goes faster ; depths and it will be found that it has iredged out a deeper channel.



A LIFE SAVED

AVER'S PECTORAL

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

MISSIONS.

We have now ready for Missions a full and complete assortment of Mission Goods consisting of

PRAYER BOOKS. DEVOTIONAL BOOKS, CONTROVERSIAL WORKS. RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.

If, at any time, you have a Mission in your Parish, we will be happy to supply you with an assortment of the above goods, and at the close f the Mission, you can return whatever re-nains unsold.

n Ordering, Please State :

1. Who is to give the mission.

2. About how many families will attend. 3. The day the mission opens.

How the goods have to be shipped to reach safely and in time.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Catholic Publishers, Booksellers and Sta-tioners, Church Ornaments, Vestments, Statuary and Religious Articles, MONTREAL. 115 Church St. TORONTO.

FOR \$1,00.

The CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND

From 1593, and the Extinction of the Hier-archy in 1693, till the Death of Bishop Carruthers in 1852.

By the Late Lamented ÆNEAS McDonell, Dawson, LL. D., F. R. S. By the Late Lamented ÆNEAS MCDONELL,
DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S.
Author of "Pius IX. and His Time;"
"Letters and Lectures on the British Colonics;" "The Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope;" "Malcolm and Margaret;" "St. Vincent de Paul;" 'The Last Defender of Jerusalem;" "Dominion Day;" "The North-West Territory and British Columbia," etc.
The historical sketches which make up this very interesting volume of 990 pages appeared from week to week in the pages of Tite CATHOLIC RECORD a few years age, with the assurance that it will prove a valuable acquisition, not alone to persons of Scottish origin, but to the many admirers of its gifted author, we have much pleasure in announcing that we are now prepared to furnish a limited number of copies of "The Catholics of Scotland" at the very low rate of \$1.00 cach, charges for carriage prepaid.
Address,

THOS. COFFEY,
Catholic Record Office

THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY The Catholic Record for One Year FOR \$4.00.

By special arrangement with the publicates, we are able to obtain a number of the above books, and propose to furnish a copy to each of our subscribers.

The dictionary is a necessity in every zone, school and business house. It fills a vacancy, and furnishes knowledge which not not be supply. Young and Old, Edusated and Ignorant, Elch and Poor, should have it within reach, and refer to its contents avery day in the year.

As some have asked if this is really the arrange of the choicest of the contents are able to state that we have learned discretified where so well employed in writing. It contains the sufficient of the supply of about 100,000 words, including the correct spelling, derivation and definition of same, and is the regular standard size, containing about 300,000 square inches of printed surface, and is bound is aloth.

A whole library in itself. The regular settle.

A whole library in itself. The regular sells ng price of Webster's Dictionary has here ing price of Webster's Dictionary has here to fore been \$12.00.

N. B.—Dictionaries will be delivered free of all charge for carriage. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. If the book is not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser it may be returned at our expense. pense m well pleased with Webster's Un-abridged Dictionary. I find it a most valu-able work. JOHN A. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont."
"I am higaly pleased with the Dictionary," writes Mr. W. Scott, of Lancaster, Ont.

Address, THE CATHOLIC RECORDS LONDON ONT POST & HOLMES,

Offices — Rooms 28 and 29, Manning Housel King st. west, Toronto, Also in the Gerrie Block, Whitby. A. A. Post, R. A. W. Holm