

# CONDITION OF AISM.

en virtually defunct since the last pro- n was fairly begun, organs have, for the ceased to exist, or their special A. P. A. some States, however, de to keep it in a kind In spite of all this, d Kansas city, where ome for many years, ocity is losing its oes are not entirely n offices under control ouncils. It is now ics have found their e force of these local- of them, Kansas City, n been appointed re- on of Chief of Police, expected that, with elligence, the bigotry to prevailed should lead way in a coun- eople are generally oves of liberty, and e love of toleration are e State and National

leaders have also, by tributed to their own peculations and de- stitute municipal au- rity and Omaha have popular indignation o society, and in gton State, and least three of now in jail for vari- o are fugitives from f these are Methodist ergy of other denom- e are laymen. The e class is the Rev. e State of Washington, nister of a Methodist in Seattle, and had pastor in Idaho. He e most virulent anti- on the Pacific slope, was not financially a nister; he received a ey as an A. P. A. ec- e President of that e State of Washington, suddenly collapsed. ous conduct were him, and he was sum- before his co laborers sion work in Seattle ously assaulted a girl e age. He took to trial came on and he

# MOODY AND THE INDIAN.

well known evangelist has expressed his de- ordination to the Pro- and his father has son's intention, but a y has arisen which rove an obstacle to the e young man's de-

declared that he does Protestant seminary istian faith of his son o much rational- way into these semin- name of "Higher the result is that the th from them having the fundamental doc- andy, and he fears dington his son's present gion, his faith would be to take the usual rse. Hence it is not ough man will be ad- in any denomini- ury course is re- cessary preliminary

g known that in Ger- e seminaries have onalism, which is a downright infidelity. e known that several America, such as the cal of New York, and e of Cincinnati, are nistic, but it was supposed that all es; are so tainted as elieves to be the y reasonably suppose e information on the e the case Protest- e nearer to its end than e. If infidelity has e session of the seminaries e any Christianity g generation except e church, and perhaps to

some extent by the High Church Angli- cans, or Episcopalians, as they are called in the United States.

We confess that we regret that Protestantism is merging so rapidly toward unbelief. We would like to see Protestants return to the unity of faith by becoming members of the one fold which teaches fully the doctrines of Christ, and which, therefore, does not change its teachings to suit the times, but we are sorry when we meet with evidences that Protestants are ceasing to be Christians.

It would be better that they retained some faith, even though imperfect, than that they abandoned all Christian belief. It is, however, what we might reasonably have expected, that having rejected the authority of the one Christian Church which Christ estab- lished, they should abandon one after another all the Christian doctrines. The only remedy for the evil would be to return to the Catholic Church, sub- mitting humbly to her authority. The Catholic Church being the "pillar and ground of truth," will never lead its members astray, and will therefore never lapse into infidelity.

# THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The statement made by the United States Superintendent of Indian schools to Congress, and which was read some months ago during the discussion of the Indian Appropriation Bill, reveals the fact the Indian Commissioners in the Western States have employed means equally dishonest with those which have been employed by the Provincial Governments of our own North- west and of Manitoba to get rid of Catholic education.

It would have been just to have brought pressure to bear upon the teachers of the Indian schools, and on those who control the schools, to oblige them to keep their schools up to a proper standard, but even in such case it would be neither just nor expedient to abolish Christian teaching in them, and to substitute purely secular edu- cation therefor. If the Indians are to be civilized it is necessary that they receive a Christian education such as the United States as a government cannot give. The system which has been in vogue, to aid the various de- nominations who had established schools, was a fair one, if it had been justly administered, and it secured to the Indians the instruction they needed, as their religious training was not neglected, and on the other hand, they were free to choose the religion in which their children should be educated.

But a new policy has been followed for several years past, and that has been to cut down the number of Catholic schools. This is most unjust, and the evil is all the greater as it is known that the Catholic schools were the most successful of all, even more so than the Government schools, as was testified by Senator Vest on several occasions when the question of appropriations for the Indian schools was before Congress. The senator is perfectly acquainted with the whole situation, and his testi- mony is, therefore, trustworthy.

The superintendent's report states that a number of contract schools have been closed in Montana, California and New Mexico by the reduction in the appropriations paid to them, but incidentally it is mentioned that the law providing for the division of the approp- riation among denominational schools was so applied as not to reduce the number of pupils at the very few con- tract schools which are non Catholic. This is an open admission of the unjust manner in which the law has been carried out: that is to say, the Catholic schools were cut out while the Protest- ant schools were left untouched.

The plain fact is that the law has been administered with a view to diminish the number and destroy the efficiency of the Catholic schools; but whether the appropriations be given or not, the Catholics of the United States are resolute in keeping up the Catholic Indian schools, which are doing so vast an amount of good, and many millions of dollars have been spent on this great work.

Several of the Protestant denomina- tions have demanded that the approp- riations to denominational schools be cut off. It is clear, however, that the reason for this is that the Catholic schools are efficient and numerous, while their own are weak and few, and that they are willing to give up their own schools, in appearance at least, if they can thereby destroy the Catholic Indian schools. They rely, besides, on the unfair administration of the law, whereby they secure a certain advan- tage, but they may be disappointed in their expectation that this unfairness

will be permanent. The Catholics will not and do not hesitate to call the attention of the Government to existing in- justices, and, sooner or later, the Government will be obliged to remedy the evil.

# THE TORONTO "REGISTER."

We had occasion a few months ago to rebut a charge made by the Catholic Register of Toronto that the CATHOLIC RECORD was subsidized by the Domini- on Government to work for it by cast- ing aspersions on the Catholic hier- archy of Quebec.

The falsehood of this charge was so apparent that it was scarcely necessary for us to refute it. This journal has been, and will be, conducted independ- ently of partisanship for either one or the other of the two parties which are striving for the mastery in the Do- minion. Nevertheless we gave at the time a complete refutation. The only attempt at proof of its assertions which the Register then gave was the fact that a couple of Government advertise- ments were sent to the RECORD for publication in the ordinary course of business, and our price for these ad- vertisements was only a few dollars, a sum too ridiculously small to justify even any suspicion that we were pur- chased thereby by the Govern- ment. Indeed, so far is this from being the case that the CATHOLIC RECORD was one of the most outspoken journals in the Domi- on in condemning any inadequate settlement of the Manitoba school ques- tion, and in particular the so called settlement which was made between the Dominion and Manitoba Govern- ments. Since the general injunction of the Papal Delegate, Mgr. Merry del Val, to suspend further discussion of this question until the decision of the Holy Father be made known, we have cheerfully obeyed, and have abstained from bringing up the matter again until the proper time.

But there are some papers which, though flaunting the name Catholic, are truly partisan, and the Register is one of these. This is the secret of another attempt which it is now engaged in making to embroil the Catholic press in political matters. It has been for some time engaged in representing that the present Government is carry- ing out a policy of persecution against Catholics as such.

It is not our business or duty to de- fend the Hon. Mr. Laurier's govern- ment, and we do not intend to do so, but we must protest against the efforts made by the Register to make it ap- pear that because among the dismissa- l which the Government has seen fit to make there are the names of some Catholics, there is necessarily a persec- ution inaugurated against Catholics because of their religion. This con- tention has not been made good, and we are not going to make the CATHOLIC RECORD the medium of introducing a religious issue where there is none; yet if in any case it should appear that Catholics have been unfairly treated on account of their religion, we shall un- hesitatingly take up their cause.

A number of officials have been dis- missed on the plea of offensive par- tisanship. Some of these were Protest- ants, others were Catholics. It may be that the Government was over- severe in its treatment of some of these cases, but we have yet to see it proved that they have applied a different standard in dealing with Catholics and Protestants, and we are not disposed to drag our holy religion in the mire by raising a false cry that Catholics are persecuted, where proof is lacking that such is the case.

The Register is also very anxious to institute an unseemly personal con- troversy with the RECORD. It be- gan such a controversy some months ago, and we proved that it was guilty of malignant misrepresenta- tion, nevertheless it repeated its calumny. The cause of its anxiety in this respect is business jealousy. It is evidently envious of the influential position which the CATHOLIC RECORD has gained by its straightforwardness and fearlessness in maintaining Cath- olic rights, and by its non-partisan- ship. We do not intend to abandon this position, neither shall we be drawn into a profitless personal con- troversy to which not only are we adverse, because it would be contrary to the Catholic and Christian spirit, but also because such controversies are distasteful and disagreeable to our readers, and to all men of refinement and common-sense.

Intemperance like treason, ought to be made odious in the land, and there is a close similarity between the two. The treasonable man endeavors to de- throne the rightful sovereign, and in- temperance dethrones reason, the ruler of our soul.—Cardinal Gibbons.

# THE ANGLICAN PETITION FOR RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE SCHOOLS.

The question of religious teaching has been again before the Toronto Public School Board, and the whole Board has had an opportunity to give expression to its senti- ments, which appear to be un- favorable, though the matter was not finally settled, but was referred back to the special committee for more full investigation, so that an intelligent consideration may be given to it when the committee will report again. It has been instructed to give in its re- port one month hence.

The occasion for the recent discus- sion was afforded last week by the visit of a Church of England deputation, con- sisting of Bishop Sullivan, Rev. Dr. Langtry and some other clergymen, with one or two laymen.

Bishop Sullivan, on behalf of the de- putation, argued forcibly in favor of religious education in the schools, and said, in reference to the Jewish protest against their action, that Canada is and must be regarded as a Christian country. In reply to the Hebrew con- tention that the introduction of reli- gious teaching would be the re- union of Church and State, he con- tended that this would not be the case, as no children would be compelled to listen to teachings against which their parents protested, but he maintained that Christian and not Jewish ideas should prevail in Canadian education, as we are not in Palestine. The other members of the delegation argued to the same effect, and disappointment was expressed that the School Board's Committee had shown a disposition not to accede to the desire of the petitioners.

Only two members of the Board seem to be in favor of granting the petition—Messrs. Roden and White- sides—and some amusement was caused by a bull made by Mr. Douglas, who maintained that if the ministers of the various denominations were to make the same claim with the Angli- cans, there would not be accommoda- tion for them in the different rooms. He said he was in favor of a religious teaching which should be undenomina- tional, such as the teaching of ethics and the twelve commandments. Mr. Roden remarked that this was enough to convince him that the Public School trustees need religious instruction.

A member of the deputation stated that the Jews are but a small propo- rtion of the population of Toronto, and that only a fraction of them are opposed to the Church of England plan, as he had ascertained by an interview with a rabbi of one of the synagogues. In reply to this a member of the Board declared that many besides Jews are op- posed to the proposition.

Finally it was agreed to by a large majority that the committee should collect and tabulate all available infor- mation on religious instruction, and especially on the character of the religious instruction which is now given, so that the matter may be brought before the Board before a final decision be given. This conclusion was reached, apparently rather for the purpose of justifying the action which the Board seems disposed to take, rather than of considering the advisa- bility of acceding to the desire of the Church of England Synod, the mover of the resolu- tion itself expressing himself to the effect that the difficulties in the way seem to be insuperable. The proba- bility is that those Anglicans who de- sire the change will feel themselves obliged to agitate for a Separate School system if they must have religious in- struction. The Rev. Mr. Langtry has declared that this is the alternative which will be likely to be taken, should the present application prove un- successful.

NEW BOOKS.

"OUR FAVORITE NOVENAS." Novenas have always been a favorite mode of prayer, but though many have appeared from time to time, there has been no attempt, until now, to collect the best into one volume. This, then, is the only complete book of its kind published. It contains novenas for almost every possible occasion and applicable to every devotion. It is divided into four parts: the first embraces such novenas as pertain to the feast of Our Lord the Infant Jesus, the Sacred Heart, the Precious Blood, Jesus Crucified, the Holy Face, the Holy Ghost, and Almighty God; the second, those relating to the Blessed Virgin, the several feasts of our Blessed Lady, the Immaculate Heart, the Seven Dolors, Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Our Lady of Lourdes, Our Lady of Good Coun- sel, the Blessed Virgin of Mount Carmel, Our Lady of Salette, etc.; the third part is made up of novenas to the angels and saints, and has a greater variety of these devotions than can be found anywhere else; while the fourth and last part contains the most necessary prayers for the use of the faithful, with devotions for Mass, Confession, Communion, etc., and the Vespers for Sundays. Published by Benziger Bros., New York. Price, 50 cents to \$1.00.

"THE LITTLE CHILD OF MARY." "The Little Child of Mary" is a prayer- book made especially for children and contains instructions and prayers adapted to preserve the fruits of First Communion. It is just such a little book as a father or mother would choose to put in the hands of a little one. The prayers are beautiful and simple, and have been care- fully selected for their purpose. It needs only to be known to meet with a very large circula- tion. Published by Benziger Bros., New York. Price, in cloth, 35 cents; also to be had in finer binding.

# CATHOLIC PRESS.

These be hard times for industrious bigots. Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, the notorious anti-Catholic preacher, was invited by his congregation last week to resign his pastorate of the Spring Hill Baptist Church in Somer- ville, Massachusetts. Did he resign? As the old deacon said when he was asked if his late wife was resigned to die: "was she? Well, I guess she was; she had to be." That is why Somer- ville loses its festive Fulton and has its scale of average morality correspond- ingly elevated.—Boston Pilot.

A Salvation Army lassie, writing from the seat of war in Canada, says:

Catholics always come in large numbers, especially on Sunday evenings. We are glad to give them the opportunity to come out from their errors, in which they are so deeply plunged; and we work with courage, cutting our ways on the victory. But an audience of two hundred and fifty people will only put 50 cents in the collection!

There is no people in the world more devoted to sports and pastimes than the French Canadians. This extenu- ates their offence, perhaps; but it does not exonerate them from blame. The barracks is not a legitimate theatre, and it is morally wrong to frequent the Army meetings for amusement. If the lassies were not so dreadfully in earn- est it might occur to them that a con- gregation which refuses so resolutely to be taxed still unconverted. As a rule, men are willing to pay when convinced that they are receiving good value in return.—Ave Maria.

An article in the Catholic Review warns girls to mistrust the admirer who does not treat his mother and sisters properly. The heart that can preserve its reverence for things familiar must needs be very pure and unselfish in affection, so the writer thinks. Rap- tures and ecstasies may be all very well while they last, but they will not form a steady diet, and the man who is at first loudest and most eloquent in ad- miration and protestation of affection may in the long run prove too sparing of the real deep love that supports mar- ried life. Watch how he treats his sister and see if daily contact has made him lose due reverence for her, if he is keenly conscious of her faults and careless whether or not he wounds her sensibilities. Perhaps you think he will be different with the partner he has chosen for life? Not a bit of it. The man who is capable of losing his reverence for any woman, as woman, is quite unworthy to be given charge of any other woman. And if given charge of any, the chances are he will prove painfully less than ideal.—Cath- olic Citizen.

If "going over to Rome" entailed disgrace upon the convert's entire family—as it was once popularly sup- posed to do,—there would be few prominent families in England or America left disgraced. It is not commonly known, for instance, that a sister of the eminent Anglican, Dean Stanley, became a devout member of the Church. She was one of those noble women who went to nurse the soldiers during the Crimean War. Most probably it was her unaffected piety and her unvarying kindness to the Catholic Sisters that won for her the supreme grace of faith. She was received into the Church before she returned to England, and thence- forth devoted her life to works of charity. She established a lodging- house for women in London, a model laundry in Westminster, a penny saving bank, a society to distribute flowers to the poor and sick, and a contracting agency for Government clothing, whereby poor women were supplied with work. She also bore a lesser part in other famous relief measures,—all inspired by the virtue of charity, which she practised in al- most heroic measure.—Ave Maria.

A New York priest says: While seeing the people going and coming from Mass, I had often wondered how many of those who attended that church every Sunday, bought a Cath- olic paper, or what proportion of the number carried home the multi colored Sunday number of some secular daily. On speaking to the newsdealers near- est the church I found that the highest proportion of the Catholic papers sold on any Sunday was one to two of the secular papers, and one to four would be a more correct estimate when all the news stands are included. So, to put it at its lowest, two thirds of our Catholic families, after attending Mass, spend a large part of Sunday over what can do them no good at all, and the most of which is but suga- coated poison, at least to its younger members. In many of these families their income admits of their being well housed, well dressed, and well- fed, and the children have no need of finding their recreation on the streets. They are also supposed to have good Christian training, which they do have in a measure; but it is too often supplemented by a still more powerful example, that if they only attend Mass, the rest of the day may be spent over these papers. In not few cases they are very careful to go early enough to Mass so that they can obey the com- mand of the Church without attending High Mass, for that would take so much more of their time away from the papers. Each family so trained, helps to make a market for sensational if not immoral literature, and this is one of the "whys" of its circulation among Catholics, for it is a very short step from the "why" so interesting, sen- sational Sunday paper, to these pub- lications that are openly, unblushingly immoral.—Catholic Citizen.

# THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

Its Influence on Irish History.

SUBJECT OF A LECTURE DELIVERED BY REV. JAS. DOLLARD, BEFORE THE ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY, TORONTO.

"Standing room only" was the gratifying feature which greeted the officers of this flourishing branch on the occasion of the last regular meeting, and certainly the energetic president, Dr. J. McLaughlin, to whose untiring and indefatigable zeal is due the success to which this society has in a large measure attained, must have been more than ordinarily proud of this tribute, and especially so when the many counter-attractions of that evening are taken in consid- eration.

The lecturer of the night was the Rev. Father Jas. Dollard, the brilliant young poet- priest who has been lately assigned to St. Mary's parish and whose beautiful poetic effusions, written under the nom de plume of *Sleio Na Mo* have appeared in so many Catholic publications on this continent.

The Rev. Father is preeminently fitted to handle such a subject, being himself a devoted son of the dear old land, and one whose wanderings and intricate knowledge of her traditions and her legends, com- bined with a burning love of her, being a striking trait of his personality. The lecturer's relation of the Irish char- acter of the pagan Irish and their evident desire to receive the teachings of St. Patrick—going on to show the consequent glorious triumph of the Cross in the old land, which, as a result, became known as the "Island of Saints and Sages," and culmi- nating in what is known as the Golden Age of Christianity—the age of scholars, saints and missionaries.

The Rev. Father then spoke of the terrible consequences of the Danish invasion, which was followed by the final over- throw of the Vikings, by King Brian of the Tribute at Clontarf, and once again the triumph of the Cross. He then treated of the Norman Invasion; the Reformation, with its religious persecutions, and the indomitable tenacity with which the Irish clung to the old faith, concluding with a history of the Penal Laws, with their unparalleled atrocity, and the enduring triumph of the Catholic faith in Ireland, as witnessed to the world to- day.

One fact stands out predominant, that she is and always has been true to the Faith. Addressed a vote of thanks, which was moved in a neat speech by Mr. Walter Fulton, and seconded by Mr. C. G. Creamer, was ten- dered to Father Dollard.

That portion of the evening usually as- signed to music was enlivened by a recitation by Miss Maggie McNulty, a sister of Mr. W. J. McNulty, who, it will be remembered, entertained the members at a previous meet- ing, with examples of his elocutionary abili- ties.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the first official visit of the season of a deputation from St. Michael's Branch—and this is a happy circumstance can be mutually helpful and agreeable.

A most gratifying report was brought in, proving that the Catholic Truth Society in Canada is doing some practical good. The branch in St. Thomas reports as result of their summer's work some eleven converts. This is indeed a splendid record, and it by no means indicates the total result of the work of this particular branch. That is something that will never be known in this life. However it is a great encouragement to those concerned in the work of this society, and should be the means of spur- ring the members to increased activity.

# DINNER IN HONOR OF BISHOP CLANCY.

New World, Oct. 6.

A dinner in honor of the Most Rev. Dr. John J. Clancy, Bishop of Elmira, N. Y., was given in the Octagon room of the Savoy Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth street last night. Bourke Cockran presided. About twenty gentlemen were present, among them being Gen. James R. O'Brien, Justice Smyth, John D. Cunniff, Justice Joseph Daly, Justice James Fitzgerald, E. J. Farrell, Dennis Purjes, Joseph L. Keane, John C. McGuire, Rev. George McDermott, Rev. Michael Keane, Dr. John Griffith, Rev. J. J. Connelley, Justice P. Henry Dugro and Stephen Kelly.

The tables were prettily banked with roses, and between the courses a string orchestra discoursed popular Irish selections. In in- troducing the guest of the evening Mr. Cock- ran said:

The Catholic priest has always held a position in the mind of the Irish people that is without parallel in the world. There is nothing like the relationship anywhere. There never was a time when an Irish con- gregation could not find a priest who would celebrate the Mass, if it was only in the corner of a hedge.

They had no roofs over their heads they had the canopy of heaven and the altar had the faithful services of a devoted priest, who administered the bread of life to those who could not find it elsewhere. I have heard in my person the Irish race which I have the honor to represent, and as such I have no feelings, not that of pleasure. Every yard of the green hills of Ireland have been sancti- fied by the blood of those who have fallen in defense of their faith. Therefore, an Irish soldier, when he is shot, may regard himself as the representative of a long line of martyred heroes.

The Irish prelates are not only staunch supporters of the faith, but they are also firm supporters of the people's rights. It was through their agency and their consist- ent argumentation and advocacy of the cause of the poor that the old hedge schools were abandoned, and that a system of primary education was established in Ireland which has not a superior in this country or in Europe.

# THE QUEEN IN POLITICS.

OPPOSED TO HOME RULE.

New York, Oct. 6.—The Evening Post to- day prints a despatch from London which says: "No little talk has been aroused in political circles to-day over passages in Lord Tennyson's biography which nearly all the reviewers purposely or accidentally overlook. These passages, in letters between Lord Tennyson and the Queen, furnish the first direct evidence of the Queen's bitter and active hostility to the Home Rule policy of her then constitutional advisers, and quite upset the notion that the Queen has become the mere echo of her Ministers' views."

As a well known fact, that the letters are now published by the deliberate wish of her Majesty. This lends peculiar interest and importance to the disclosure, suggesting either that the old Home Rule is dead, beyond recall, though Mr. John Morley has this week again laid the Home Rule colors to the Liberal mast, or else her fixed deter- mination to withhold her acceptance of any such constitutional change.

Mr. Gladstone was the Queen's Prime Minister from July 1885, and by a constitu- tion the recipient of her political confidence; yet she was at that time writing to Lord Tennyson on political topics in a letter which is withheld, but which, as Lord Tennyson's reply suggests, was in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's views.

Again, in April, 1886, two days after Mr. Gladstone, as the Queen's First Min- ister, introduced the Home Rule bill in the Commons, the Queen writes: "I cannot in this letter allude to politics, but I know what

your feelings must be," which Lord Ten- nyson accepts in his reply as a reference to "the disastrous policy of the day," and de- clares that he would do rather than see re- bellious Loyalists of Ulster repressed. This evidence of the Queen's stepping outside of her constitutional advisers to con- sider the Irish cause, and possibly embar- rass her Ministers, will certainly cause much pain in Ireland, if it does not create political trouble. Even the Times questions whether it is discreet to publish the letters.

# HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

Appeal by the Hon. Edward Blake to Canadians For Financial Aid.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—The Hon. Edward Blake writes to the Globe: Will you allow me to trespass on your columns, always sym- pathetic with our cause, by a brief appeal to Canadian friends of Home Rule for Ireland? The interests of that cause demand a full attendance and an active campaign next session, which will be an Irish session, involv- ing the great questions of county govern- ment and Imperial taxation, and other matters will bring and keep Ireland to the front; and most, whether in our im- mediate efforts we succeed or fail, promote our capital object—the constitutional control by the Irish people of their local affairs.

The great race convention, proposed by a most distinguished Irish-Canadian, and at- tended by many of our best men with such credit to themselves and advantage to the cause, has produced marked results. The Irish Nationalist party, acting on its man- ifested policy, has pursued a course of firm and conciliatory, and has, with persevering pa- tience, sought on every occasion to reunite the national forces. Much has been accom- plished; several marked instances of co-opera- tion have occurred, the most influential member of Mr. Redmond's party has de- clared, and it is with great effort working for unity; the masses of the people are earnestly desirous to join hands; and I cannot believe that a few individuals will much longer succeed in keeping them apart.

But the unhappy results of past disunion must meanwhile be faced; and it will take time to conduct the operation, to repair our losses, to restore the vigor of our organiza- tions and to re-establish our financial system. This year we have on foot in Ireland an evicted tenants' collection; and that our happy country is threatened once again with distress next door to famine. We have at- tempted to meet the emergency by reducing to the very lowest limit the scale of our political expenditure. The members' indemnity for our long session has been cut down to a hundred and twenty pounds, little over half the usual amount, and every other practi- cable economy has been effected, with a view to bridge the gap. But to achieve this end, so vital to the constitutional movement, help is needed; and I, therefore, venture this personal appeal to my Irish Canadian fellow-countrymen to associate themselves with me in a renewal of those proofs of loyalty to the cause which have so distinguished them in the past. In cases in which no local com- mittee or organizations may be available it will give me pleasure to enter into cor- respondence with friends and to take charge of subscriptions.

# THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

The Catholic Club has started upon another year of promised prosperity, with a good selection of officers. The election took place on Friday evening, Sept. 8, and attracted a large gathering of the members of the Club. Mr. John O. Bromdole had the honor of being unanimously chosen President, and he will doubtless prove a worthy successor of the regular retiring President, Mr. Thos. J. Murphy, who resigned at the close of his term of office. The choice of officers was as follows:

President, Mr. J. O. Bromdole (acclamation). Vice-President, Mr. Jas. McLaughlin. Second Vice-President, Mr. Jas. Costello. Treasurer, Rev. Father Noonan (re-elected). Secretary, Mr. J. Loughran (re-elected). Auditors, Messrs. P. F. Boyle and O. La- bel. Executive, Messrs. J. P. Murray, Jas. Con- nor, Ed. Ryan, G. J. Wright, J. McDonald. The club were favored with short addresses by each of the newly-elected officers and by the retiring President, Mr. Murphy. The first of the series of essays upon Canada was given by Mr. J. O. Bromdole, who dealt, in a very en- thusiastic manner, with the discovery of Cana- da. Mr. O'Hara gave a song, and Mr. John Burns an address.

# WEDDING BELLS.

ANYOT-FORLAN.

On Wednesday, Sept. 29, Owen Sound led one of its most accomplished and popular young ladies, while the city of St. Thomas gained a resident who will no doubt soon share herself in the hearts of many people there.

At 9:30 a. m. a large number of our citizens gathered in St. Mary's church to witness the marriage of Miss Anyot Forlan, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Forlan, to Dr. Norbert J. Anyot, youngest son of Mr. John J. Anyot of St. Thomas. The church was beautifully decorated with palms, lot house plants and white flowers, and as the wedding march began and the bridal party entered the edifice and ac- ceeded to the altar, the ensemble presented was both charming and impressive. Leaning upon her father's arm, and attired in a gown of solid white, Miss Anyot, draped with ivory white grosgrain silk, draped with embroidered chiffon and pearls, with magni- ficent bridal veil caught up with cream roses, the bride was the cynosure of all eyes as she proceeded to the altar, where she was met by the groom. That no prettier bride has been led to the altar in Owen Sound is admitted by all who witnessed the pleasing event. Her sister, Miss Edith Forlan, accompanied her as bridesmaid, and was attired in cream fallis silk, trimmed with embroidered chiffon, with a Geese- borough hat of black and cream velvet, hav- ing black and cream plumes. Mr. Oswald Forlan supported the groom. The impres- sive marriage ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. F. X. Granotier, Mass being celebrated by Rev. Father Buckley. Dur- ing the service solo were very beautifully rendered by Mr. Costello, of Toronto, and Miss Guttin, who also presided at the organ. The choir performed their part most effec- tively. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party drove to Mr. and Mrs. Forlan's residence, where a delightful wedding- breakfast was served, only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends being present.

Dr. and Mrs. Anyot left on the C. P. R. afternoon train, and were followed by the good wishes of numerous friends.

# A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Lawrence Loughrane, preventive officer of customs at Toronto, has been ap- pointed to the position of chief landing waiter. There is no officer in the Port bet- ter adapted for the position. Mr. Loughrane having had a wide experience in the Im- perial Customs service, at Liverpool, Eng- land. The present government has made a good choice in making the appointment of Mr. Loughrane, as he is widely known as a good officer and one who will do his duty.

# Read With Attention.

Burke read as if he were never to see the book a second time. Guard against careless reading. Better read one history, one poem, one essay well, if it take a year, than lazily to fritter away twelve hours in a process that blunts the sharp activity of the mind and weakens its power of seizing on a difficult subject.—O'Connor, S. J., "Reading and the Mind."