er 13 1900

treet. *****

t excessive, all and for-firm as fol-to 18c; and o 15c; sec-9c to 10c.

y of good tins is very could be in excessive

noving slow-would quote 13c; white and dark

eket shows equent on the opplies during iness, how-and is al-rade. Finest

at 20%c to 19%c to 17c to 18c.

the market business con-are unlikely nt until the t up. West-c to 11½c; ic, and Que-

Tingersoll, to-day 1,-0½c highest is some in ll appears to-nce between

t. 9. — At boxes were Benton, 285; b; Bird, 480; 16c. Balance

itter, steady; factory, 13½ 17c to 20c;

to 17c; Cheese, dull

and small red, 10%c;

attle — Re3,000 westthoice steady
10 cents
steedy; westto 10 cents
steers, \$5.40
, \$4.50 to
ders, choice
75 to \$4.40;
teifers, \$2.75
to \$2.50;
; Texas fed
Texas grassTexas bulls,
Receipts to32,000; left
Iower: top,
ers, \$4.80 to
heavy, \$4.60
y, \$4.70 to
\$5.30; bulk of

ECHOES FROM MISSION FIELDS

Some interesting and touching intime of "The Missionary." Rev W. Gaston Payne, who is laboring in Virginia, relates the following:

"One or two unusual sick calls to remote points on the Danville mission not visited for years turned out to be veritable calls of Divine grace opening up promising fields for missionary work. Your missionary was summoned one hundred and fifty miles away to the bedside of a man who for twenty years had not practised the faith. It was only by the gath of the faith that her father consented at the last moment to see a priest. It was after nightfall when, after a long, wearlsome drive across the mountain, we reached our destination. After hearing a neighbor's diagnosis of the case from a religious as well as a physical point of view, I realized that no time was to be lost, so I went to work at once to prepare the man for death. It was not an easy task, for he lacked the moral courage as well as the physical strength to confess; he was choking to death with bronchitis, and his conscience, so long neglected, made a coward of the poor fellow. After much coaxing, however, the grace of God triumphed, the dumbly and contritely made a clean breast of it. After administering extremed out to be work at once to prepare the man for death. It was not an easy task, for he lacked the moral courage as well as the physical strength to confess; he was choking to death with bronchitis, and his conscience, so long neglected, made a coward of the poor fellow. After much coaxing, however, the grace of God triumphed, the dumbly and contritely made a clean breast of it. After administering extreme for many life did I celebrate the Holy Sacrifice under such larrowing circumstances, never before and hab been reading books ever since and was anxious to become a Catholic. Her mother especially was opposed to her becoming a Catholic charlot her mother especially was opposed to her becoming a Catholic charlot her mother especially was opposed to her becoming a Catholic charlot her mother especially was opposed to

time fixed for Mass, for which everything had been grranged in the dying man's room.

"Never in my life did I celebrate the Holy Sacrifice under such harrowing circumstances, never before did I realize so keenly the truth of those words of St. Paul: 'As often as you shall eat this bread and drink of the chalice, you shall show the death of the Lord,' for once or twice before the consecration that gurgling sound in the throat which denotes death was a most painful distraction to me. The saddest part of it all was when, after administering Holy Communion to three members of the family, I was on the point of giving the dying man the Holy Viaticum; he gagged and choked, his face grew livid and his head dropped upon his breast. It's no use, father; he can't even swallow a drop of water,' was the reply his son made when I offered to break the Sacred Host and give him a small particle of it. A sad spectacle this, with a still sadder moral of it!—he who had so long rejected the Bread of Life was unable to receive it on his death-bed. God draweth good out of evil; the celebration of Mass and the administration of the sacraments under such extraordinary circumstances made a profound impression on the family, most of whom had all but abandoned the faith, and removed prejudices from the mind of a son-in-law, as I learnspecific to the case power operation of the point of grown are represented by the grown are represented by the point of grown are represented by the grown are represented by the

posed to anything that even savored of Catholicity. So this man was blind both corporally and spiritually. He was persuaded to go just one time.

After that I was told that he After that I was told that he couldn't be kept away. He became a model Catholic and wonders now why all are not Catholics. How truly can he say as the blind man said in the first age of the church. 'Behold! I was blind, but now I see,' and though nearly two thousand years apart, the same power operated in both cases."

At the close of a mission given at Cronley, N.C., by Rev. Thomas F.

we find the children and descendants of these early colonists following closely in the footsteps of their fa-thers, steadfast in attachment to their faith, and faithful in its prac-

thers, steadfast in attachment to their faith, and faithful in its practices.

Beginning with the early fifties, owing to the rush to the various gold fields, and the great influx of people, great tracts of country were separated from the mother colony of N. S. Wales, and the great colonies of Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, and, finally, South Australia were formed, each being its own complete machinery for self-government, and tied by the slenderest of silken threads to the mother country, England. This development rendered necessary a further extension of the Church polity, and in the eighties complete ecclesiastical provinces were established, each with its Archbishops and Suffragans in the various colonies, with the exception of West Australia, which is however rapidly gaining in population and importance from its gold and its fertility, and is ripening for an important future in this regard. It already has three flourishing dioceses. In spite of the great overflow of immigrants, Australia is rather sparsely peopled, owing to its immense size. The principal part of its population is gathered into large cities and towns, and a considerable part scattered in the country places. The population numbers four millions of which one-fourth is Catholic, the larger portion being occupied in rural pursuits. In Australia large farms are the rule—320 to 640 being the areas of selections offered by the government when new tracts are opened for settlement. Most of the land is very rich, the only draw-back being a scarcity of water which can be overcome by artificial means. The land is sold at one pound per acre. So the Catholics living in rural parts, of whom there is a large number, are landowners, and pound per acre. So the Catholics liv-

ing in rural parts, of whom there is a large number, are landowners, and are well-to-do; many possessing thou-sands of acres of excellent land. sands of acres of excellent land. Catholics are as generous as they are well-to-do, and the whole of the colonies are studded with churches, great and small, that might, according to size, do honor to much older communities. In the country parishes the farms being big, distances are great, and the people show their faith by travelling in many instances. are great, and the people show their faith by travelling in many instances, with horse and buggy, twelve, or fourteen miles to assist at Holy Mass. The clergy, too, have sometimes rather severe work in attending to distant churches and stations, in many instances they will say Mass on the same Sunday in places twenty miles apart, and hear a very large number of confessions as well in each. Breakfast for them does not usually be available till two or

three o'clock in the afternoon. In the cities things are very much as elsewhere, only Masses are later than in Madras, last Mass being at eleven o'clock. The dry bracing climate helps the priests to bear with such strain. A clergyman is often known to ride frequently thirty-four miles to reach his second church on Sundays, and that, of course, without breaking his fast, and he waxed hale and hearty. Even bishops in the olden days did some wonderful feats. For instance, Dr. Gould, the first Archbishop of Melbourne, sometimes rode on horseback to Sydney from Melbourne and back, nearly 1,200 miles, with very short intervals of rest. rest.

miles, with very short intervals of rest.

The usual opposition to the Church is certainly to be experienced in Australia, and there is a good deal of low bigotry highly respected and exercise immens? influence in all public matters. Even non-Catholics will do their best in most instances, especially in matters concerning education, to forward the interests of the Catholic clergy and their flocks. Education is the only real grievance under which Catholics labor. They find themselves obliged, in order to preserve the faith and morals of their children, to provide schools of their own, as the godless system taught in the State schools means spiritual shipwreck. Education in Australia is compulsory, so Catholics have to tax themselves doubly, to pay for the State schools and their own. What sacrifices Catholics have made in this matter are to be found in the magnificent schools and colleges they have built and are supporting. Australian Catholics are not without hope that their educational grievance will be eventually removed, and that the people of Australia will see the justice of Catholic claims to a share in the educational grant, to which they themselves have so long contributed without having had any reform.

All denominations are now agreed that the Godless System of Education of

All denominations are now agreed that the Godless System of Education in vogue in the Australian colonies is nothing less than a curse. A commission is now sitting in Melbourne, consisting of leading clergymen of various denominations (except the Catholic prelates, who doe men of various denominations (except the Catholic prelates, who declined) to adopt some colorless scheme of religious teaching or Bible readings, which will remove the reproach and bring a little morality and unigion into the young lian heathen—nothing less!

The Catholic Characteristics of the catholic Characteristi

C. M. B. A. CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.

The delegates to the Second Triennial Convention of the Eupreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association assembled at the Genesee on Tuesday of last week, says the Buffalo "Catholic Union and Times," and escorted by the local committee of arrangements, marched in a body to St. Joseph's Cathedral to participate in a solemn High Mass offered up for the purpose of asking God's blessing on the deliberations of the convention. Besides the delegates, several hundred Buffalo members and others were present.

Immediately after Mass the Right Rev. Bishop briefly addressed the

Rev. Bishop briefly addressed the delegates, who had the extreme pleasure of hearing one of the most un-qualified and forceful endorsements of the C.M.B.A. that its members have

qualified and forceful endorsements of the C.M.B.A. that its members have ever listened to. The Bishop referred with deep feeling to the fact that the association was founded in the diocese of Buffalo under the auspices of his lannented and sainted predecessor, Bishop Ryan, who fostered it from its inception and ever gave it his most tender solicitude and encouragement. The Bishop said the society was one that had the fullest approbation of bishops and clergy because of its sterling Catholicity and noble motives. He said it had deserved and received God's blessing from the day of its birth to the present day. This was shown in the fact that this pioneer Catholic insurance society had spr?ad and prospered, notwithstanding that many other similar societies had sprung up and were constantly coming into existence. were constantly coming into existence Prosperity had never caused it to lose its Catholicty, and to-day no solose its Catholicty, and to-day no society was closer to the Church and clergy than the grand old C.M.B.A. The Bishop recalled that one of the main reasons which caused Bishop Ryan to look with favor on the proposed establishment of a society like the C.M.B.A., was the fact that it would remove Catholic men from the inevitable temptations incident to non-Catholic societies. The Bishop said that the order had not long been in existeoce when its beneficence was said that the order had not long been in existeoce when its beneficence was shown in a decrease of dependent orphans and objects of charity—a noble work in itself. The Bishop said he could not feel towards the C.M.B.A. as he did were it an insurance society pure and simple, with no higher motives; but that its aims and objects were not sordid was known of all men—its magnificent record for more than twenty years of practical Catholicity as exemplified in co-operation with every good work for church and charity, spoke in terms

ing, when it is considered that we have paid no organizers, and have no systematic arrangement in force for securing membership, except the efforts put forth locally by branches and Grand Councils.

The decrease in the average age of present membership, from 43½ years in 1897 to 39 years 5½ months today, is something wonderful, and tells us plainer than words can, that good work has been done in bringing young men into our ranks.

During this term, we issued sixtyone assessments as against fifty-nine in the previous three years, — an increase of only two. This fact shows the foolishness of the criticism indulged in by many members regarding the enormous number of "double-headers."

headers."
The reserve fund, our pride and our

headers."

The reserve fund, our pride and our hope for the future, is making rapid progress, having nearly doubled during the past three years, amounting at present to upward of \$65,000. The C.M.B.A. was the first fraternal beneficiary association to adopt the reserve fund feature; to-day no successful society of this character is without it, some of them having reserve funds running into the millions.

Our reserve fund is now earning in interest about \$22,000 per annum. It should be allowed to grow until its earning capacity will exceed any possible drafts upon it that may be necessary under existing laws to pay death claims. It may seem to some members that the growth of this fund should be retarded at this time, and that our laws should be available to pay death claims upon a less number of assessments per annum than is now provided. To such propositions, I would suggest that twenty-four assessments per annum is not. positions, I would suggest that twen-ty-four assessments per annum is not too many for the amount and quality of protection furnished by this Association, and the amount paid by members on this number of assessments would fall far short of paying the premiums on a like amount of insurance in any first-class life insurance company."

The reports of Treasurer Welsh, Legal Adviser Keena, Trustees, Finance Committee and Medical Examiner Kinsler were presented, in order and ordered spread on the minutes.

Printed copies of the reports were too many for the amount and quality

Printed copies of the reports were distributed to the delegates.

er motives; but that its aims and objects were not sordid was known of all men—its magnificent record for more than twenty years of practical Catholicity as exemplified in co-operation with every good work for church and charity, spoke in terms more eloquent than he could use. The Bishop concluded by asking the blessing of God on the deliberations of the convention, which he hoped would result in increased benefit to the society.

The Bishop's address was warmly commented upon, and no feature of the entire convention gave greater satisfaction.

The delegates from Quebec were:—A. R. Archambault, P. Flanery, J. E. Martineau.

Supreme Recorder Cameron's report followed. The following excerpts are of general interest:—

"The financial transactions of the term reach the handsome figures of two and one-half million of dollars, every cent of which is plainly accounted for in the different funds. The condition of the association with reference to the nayment of death. Election of officers resulted as fol-

The condition of the association with reference to the payment of death claims, assets, and cash on hand, never was more satisfactory in listory.

In membership, the net gain for the term, 9.399, is an excellent show-

The number of Catholics in Austra-lia was largely increased by the im-nigration of the Irish, caused by the surrible famine of 1848. This title of immigration has, in a leaser degree, continued to the present time, when

THE TERRIBLE RESULTS OF WAR.

The following extract from a letter received by Rev. Mother-General, Nazareth House, Hammersmith, from a Sister in Port Elizabeth, dated 2nd September, 1900, will be read with interest:—'The war, I fear, will still continue for some time; we are losing a lot of brave men. One of the hospital ships arrived here yesterday (the Trojan) with a number of wounded from the front, namely, the Welsh, Gordon Highlanders, Royal Irish and Dublin Fusiliers, Sherwood Foresters, and Grenadier Guards; many very sad cases, others just recovering from fever, etc., a few of the worst had to be taken of here, as it was feared they would hardly survive until they reached Capetown. We went aboard and visited every corner of the vessel where the poor wounded had quarters. On the first bed lay a poorfellow having his arm amputated and his head bandaged over a large wound in his right temple. He could scarcely speak, but when he caught sight of us his eyes filled, and, with a smile, he exclaimed, "Oh, thank God, are you the Sisters?" I never thought you could get on board, our vessel is so far from shore. In his excitement for the time he almost forgot his pains. We had one small crucifix left, and when we placed it in his hands he kissed it very devoutly and said. "Oh, Sister, my sufferings are very little in compurison to all our dear Lord has suffered for me. I sam quite resigned to Hispoly Will, whether He takes me to Himself or leaves me a cripple for life." I thought that such piety, had the sufferings are very little in compurison to all our dear Lord has suffered for me. I sam quite resigned to Hispoly Will, whether He takes me to Himself or leaves me a cripple for life." It thought that such piety had the suffering are very little in compurison to all our dear Lord has sufferings are very little in compurison to all our dear Lord has suffered for me. I sam quite resigned to Hispoly His

· Co.

MAN. ecial display - made in signs for the its not only beauty, but

of case work

on the Canara valuation Liberal payice. Rememnuine Heintz-pianos which e of Heintz-

SIMER CO., ine Street

are for sale