Government will desire. However, it

seems to be impossible that any invest-

igation will result very differently

from that which has already been

made. Nevertheless, the effect may

be to put off the day of union of all

Irishmen. It remains to be seen

whether Colonel Saunderson and his

lay proposed by Mr. Balfour. The

Nationalists and Liberals, however,

will urge the point, and though it is

scarcely to be expected that the Gov-

ernment will be overthrown by a mo-

tion in amendment to the address, it

will support the new Nationalist move-

ment, as they promised enthusiastical-

ly to do during recent discussions on

If there is some doubt about the

attitude of the Irish Tories, there is,

nevertheless, encouragement for the

Nationalists in the fact that many

more Irish landlords have signified

their intention to support the new

movement. Among those who have

recently given their adhesion are

Lord Rosse, the owner of the celebrated

great Rosse telescope, Lord Dufferin,

the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis

of Londonderry, Earl Mayo and others.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

issue the beautiful poem of Father

Ryan, entitled "Their Story Runneth

Thus." We are sure that it will be

perused with pleasure by our sub-

scribers, including those who may

A NEW parish has been created in

the diocese of London, to be known as

Ridgetown. Rev. D. P. McMen-

amin, lately P. P. of Simcoe, has been

Rev. Father McMenamin has been re

markably successful wherever he has

been placed in this diocese. Not alone

has he carefully guarded the spiritual

welfare of those over whom he has had

charge, but their temporal interests

Father McCabe, who has until recently

had charge of Ridgetown-but who is

now transferred to Seaforth-the same

may justly be said. We hope these

good priests will be given health and

strength and length of years to pursue

Among the dangers to which those

who submit themselves to the hypnotic

influence are exposed, a new one has

been developed in the death of a boy

at Jamestown, N. Y., through fatal

state. According to his father's evi-

dence given at the coroner's jury im-

panelled to investigate the case, the

boy was first hypnotized by a travel-

ling magician who then compelled

him to bridge himself across two chair

backs while a heavy man jumped upon

him. The victim was afterwards ex-

perimented on by college students and

other amateur mesmerists, whereby

THERE is another gratifying evi-

dence of the efficiency and success of

Catholic schools which we have pleas-

ure in recording. This time the inci-

dent occurs in Tennessee. A prize of

\$100 was some time ago offered by

Col. Wm. H. Carroll for the best essay

written by a student of any of the

schools on the need of a new Constitu-

tion for the State. The successful can-

didate was Raymond Manogue, aged

eighteen, a pupil of the Christian

Brothers' College at Memphis. The

essay is a very thoughtful one, exhibit-

ing a great knowlege of the needs of

the country. It would reflect credit

on a politician of mature age if he

MR. TIMOTHY HARRINGTON, the

were its author.

further injury was done to him.

their holy calling.

have also been looked after. Of Rev

have read it some years ago.

By REQUEST, we reproduce in this

the subject.

followers will be satisfied with the de-

THE SCHOOL TION.

ARY 6, 1847

spondent, over the e," writing on the es some very ap rom which we cull

teen years I have der of your sound have always de from the manly t stand you have comers whose purour blessed relig

Laurier's statement "in every rural there are 25 Cath n every town where nolic children, the ers will be obliged, arents, to provide a 'Catholic" says very

t all the wordsof Mr nise. It is only average of 25, or in that parents are to . I am living in a of country with around me. If we around me. olic teachers by virof 25 children, we up an average of 25 there must be a rollchildren. Of course s this average would tained, but even in the wisdom of Mr ting the average up

Mr. Greenway does tholic teacher except in which there would se; that is, when the ne, and they form a n the school section. he clauses requiring French to French ny foreign language en, our correspondent ifficulty of providing

s even in Ontario. ely impossible to put practical use in a new nitoba, and it will be n attempt is made to urier-Greenway com Greenway knows this and he knew whe ompromise with Mr. was merely a delusion

en, is this compromise Catholics? ng in it-not even in h provides for the aptholic teachers, for the ge is not attainable; ave no control over our polic Inspectors, no ren examining k any honorable man, estant, what is offered hat was taken from us ay's legislation.

condent contrasts the the Catholic minority ith that accorded to the Quebec, and appeals Catholics in the Dominain the Constitutional r co religionists in the ce which have been so d.

UNION MOVEMENT. Balfour is doing his best

prospective union of ll creeds and parties in a r redressing the grievd on the financial quesen it is considered that nionists have hitherto af ear to all proposals to ondition of the general f the country, there is to fear that a very cordial ot take place.

that the Government have convincing Col. Saunder ler of the Irish Unionists, t to the interest of that perate with the National order to induce the Saunon to continue their adhe-Government policy, Mr. promised to take into care ation the question of the lations, which are at the e new Irish movement. n'se may not be very sin-

may have the effect of putday of a general union of

ur asserts that the Commismade the report that Ire-£2,750,000 in excess of a taxes, refused to discuss s of facts which should have tigated before making the his is scarcely to be creditigh there were three Irish membres of the Commission, posed for the most part of d Scotch members, and the and Conservatives had a le majority in its composis not to be supposed that a so constituted should favor

pecially, and there is no

room for doubt that the fact is just caused quite a commotion in Dublin, just and law-abiding liberty. These by admitting that he was the writer what it reported. Mr. Balfour's pretext may, however, have the effect of of a series of articles which appeared nollifying most of the Saunderson in United Ireland, advocating the party, who were never anxious to see amalgamation of the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites. It is further added the grievances of Ireland redressed, but were always found voting with that as a result of the new impulse given towards Irish political reunion, the most pronounced enemies of Irenegotiations have been going on for land, except on the few occasions when some time between Messrs. Harring-Mr. T. W. Russell had fits of independence and became recalcitrant against ton and Sexton for the return of the former to the Nationalist party in the the Government. Mr. Russell being now event of Mr. Sexton's election to the a member of the Government is likely leadership of the party. It is supto be very lamb-like in his attitude, so posed that other Parnellite members that his support of the new movement would return to their allegiance in is not likely to be cordial. Probably this event. Nevertheless the popularity he will assist in thwarting it. Mr. of Mr. John Dillon with the adherents Balfour proposes to appoint a new Commission to consider the whole case, of his party is evident from the fact and it is probable he will take care to that he was re elected leader by a appoint very tractable Commissioners majority of 34 to 17, the dissentients who will bring in such a report as the being the followers of Mr. T. Healey.

LEADING statesmen and other men of prominence in Great Britain, France and Italy have expressed their gratifi cation at the conclusion of the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, as being a great step forward in the advance of civilization and the preservation of general peace. Among those who have written thus are Wm. E. Gladstone, Sir John Lubbock, Visconti Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Zanardelli, Henri Rochefort and M. Clemenceau. Archbishop Walsh of Dablin also writes expressing the conis to be seen whether the Unionists viction that the principle of arbitration should be applied for the settlement of all disputes whether domestic or international, great or small, whenever conciliation or mediation is not available.

CORRESPONDENCE between the British, Russian, French, German, Austrian and Italian Governments, which has just been published in London, shows that at least there is an agree ment between these powers to insist upon such reforms in the Government of Turkey as will ensure proper treatment of the Christians, and especially the Armenians in that empire. Should the Sultan refuse to comply with the demands of the powers, coercion is to be used to enforce them. This decision was reached after much difficulty and negotiation, but it appears that the difficulties have now been removed. It is to be hoped that there will not be a repetition of the fiasco which occurred when the powers came to an agreement over a year ago, but that the Turks will now be obliged to govern in accordance with the demands of civilization, or to submit to the dismemberment of their empire, this last being the most desirable of all the conappointed pastor. Since his ordination

tingencies. CATHOLIC PRESS.

Among the thousands of Americans that annually embrace the religion of Christ the most exemplary and conthat had been at one time the mos pronounced opponents of the ancient The most formidable zealot of faith. the primitive Church afterward became the great Apostle of the Gentiles. -The Missionary.

Dr. Justin D. Fulton, the enemy of "Rome" with a big red R., was stricken with paralysis three weeks ago as he was ascending his pulpit in Somerville near Boston. We sincerely Somerville, near Boston. hope that, if it be God's will, he may have a speedy recovery. dies, if not before, he will know that he was persecuting the Lord when he was trying to injure the Catholic

injuries received while in the hypnotic | Church. - Catholic Review. It is also a pious custom for the faith ful to make an offering on this day, so that by this they will have burning on the altar, during divine service, candles that will be there petitioning the good God to show them mercy and salvation. Whilst detained away by business, their candles burn, breathing forth a prayer for their welfare; or, perhaps, whilst on a bed of sickness and cannot be present at the holy Sacrifice of the Mass, these silent lights are a living memorial of their faith and charity; and this God in His infin-ite goodness will never fail to reward. -The Sodalist.

"The Paulist Fathers are the prose lyters of the Roman Catholic Church, and they are somewhat boastful of their work," says the Presbyterian. If the conquests of the Paulist Fathers among thinking men and women are more real and lasting than the results attained through the agency of candy, provisions and clothing distributed by Protestant missionaries, the fault is with the candy, provisions and clothing. Stop complaining and adopt an agency with greater convincing beliefs. If a man is in a leaky boat powers.—Philadelphia Standard and it is better his attention should be

Taken in a sound sense conservatism means reverence for authority, stability, the principle of definite religious belief, loyalty to the throne. So, likewise, Liberalism has a good sense most prominent of the Parnellite mem- in resisting the abuse of power, re-Redmond, the leader of the party, has and giving to the nation the fulness of ground on which they or Protestant base affections, desires, passions, are ashamed to appear such before the xi, 28.)

two principles are not antagonistic, and the Catholic Church is capable of fusing the two in one, and combining Christian liberty with an undiminished reverence for authority. The encyclical of Leo XIII. on the Constitution of Christian States supplies the principles on which alone such a problem can be solved. - London Catholic Gazette.

Bernard Shaw, the London dramatic critic and playwright, believes that John Bunyan was a greater man than Shakespeare. Mr. Shaw is probably not aware of the fact that Bunyan took the main idea of the "Pilgrim's Pro gress" from the "Pilgrimage of Man-hood," by the Cistercian monk, Guilaume de Guillville, a translation of which fell into the hands of the religious tinker and led him to literary im mortality.—Sacred Heart Review.

It has been the policy of dissenting preachers and press to ignore the in-trinsic value of Catholicity as a religious force, when their acquaintance with its character and influence for bade them to take sides with impostors and fanatics in assailing the Church and hierarchy, but the gradual subsidence of popular misappre-hension concerning the motives and teachings of an institution which has grown with amazing rapidity in the face of constant and sometimes violent opposition, is compelling them to abandon this negative attitude for one more consistent with the requirements of fair dealing. No educated adherent of Protestantism cares to be placed in the position of seeming to subscribe to ignorant calumnies against the an cient Church, which once found unquestioning acceptance among all classes of her enemies .- Catholic Universe.

An Irish landlord is not to be trifled only to people of his estate, but now he is a menace to the throne, and he wants the world to know how dangerous he really can become. Down with these taxes or make way for revolution! Here is the irony of fate. fought every old and new movement in Ireland, now they are the leaders of | that he was not only unsound doctrin a crusade against over taxation, which ally, but undignified, in the illustra if it be a grievance, and it is a heavy We clap the rather an old wrong. landlords on the back and tell them to go into the fight; for some must die and if they are killed the world will survive the calamity, and the Irish choolboys yet unborn will whistle the "Wearing of the Green" through the iron bars of the church yards where they lie. - Western Watchman.

It will take the pages of history not vet written to tell in full what these men (the Irish Nationalists) did and are still doing for the betterment of their country, and for true liberty throughout the world - a liberty earned and sustained not by martial forces, but through appeals to the sense of justice and right that lie at the bottom of humanity. Then they spoke for a people up to their time actually held in bondage under form of law. They returned to their constituents, representatives of a people not yet wholly enfranchised, but recognized as having wrongs to remedy and a right to be heard. They returned with a consciousness that they had not only wrought for their own spicuous are often found among those but had carried like boons to thousands in the greater island who had never dreamed of relief, if they even knew that they were oppressed. The laws of an empire had been changed and a truly liberal party created. the blessings they brought in their hands, and still protect and de

> The chief cause of drunkenness in this country, according to Magistrate Deuel of the Jefferson Market Police Court in this city, is the custom of treating. Of it he says: "That custom has produced more drunkards, ruined more homes, blasted more lives, and sent more men to drunkards graves than any other custom that the mind of man ever conceived. There is probably more liquor, of one kind or another, drunk per capita in Germany than in any other country on the globe, and yet the percentage of drunkenness is far and away less than it is in this country. In Germany treating is unknown. The result is that a man drinks at any one time only as much as he really wants. When a number of men come together in a drinking place in this country most of them drink not only more than they need, but more than any one of the party wants. When it shall come to be considered in this country a mark of goodfellowship and good breeding for each member of a drinking party to pay for what he himself drinks, and no more, then you will see much less public intoxication than What can be done to break up now." this custom?—Catholic Review.

Two leading ministers in Brooklyn, Dr. Lyman Abbott (Congregational) and Dr. McConnell (Episcopalian) are trying to discover in a course of lectures why men are losing faith in old If a man is in a leaky boat called to the condition of the boat even if it startled and disturbed him, say they. Lyman Abbott is making a des perate attack on the Bible, with the purpose of tearing it into shreds. If Ingersoll were in this business people would understand his animus, but when Christian ministers are destroy-

ubmerged, and your people are tossed about on the waves of doubt and error, they will welcome the bark of Peter. It is just such plan of campaign as these Christian ministers are marking out for themselves that makes us hope ful for future conversions to the Church .- The Missionary .

Many members of the Catholic Sister hoods are skilled in the practice of medicine, but very few have taken a regular college course and received the diploma required by law before they can place M. D. after their names. Rarely, therefore, is the public greet by an announcement like the following :

SISTER RAPHAEL, M. D. Office Practice Only. Hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m. Office at Convent, rear of Lefevye Inst e. Entrance on Cooley street.

The above is taken from a journal published in Kalamazoo, Mich., where Sister Raphael, M. D., is an honored member of the profession. This nundoctor was graduated from one of our Philadelphia medical colleges previous to becoming a member of the religious order of the Sisters of St. Joseph. She is a sister of Father O'Brien, rector of the church at Kalamazoo, Mich., and she has in the convent in that city an office which is fitted up with a dentist's chair and every appliance for a large office practice, both medical and surgical. She is also one of the physicians in the Borgess Hospital attached to the convent. A religious in the Grey Nun's convent, Montreal, Canada, is, we believe, a regular dentist. - Catholic Standard and Times.

We have already commented on the Rev Dr. Lyman Abbott's persistent efforts to demolish the old-fashioned with; hitherto he has been terrible Protestant doctrine of the inspiration of every word in the Bible and thereby to repudiate one of the fundamental principles of Protestantism itself. We feel kindly towards the Congregation alist pastor of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn because of his vigorous and and always this class of men have dignified denunciation of anti Catholic bigotry some time ago; but we think tions by which he wanted to show that one, is by no means a new evil but there are fictions in the Bible, and his congregation seemed to think so likewise, for it is reported that they loudly laughed at him in church! And he thought so, too, but it was too late. He would have saved himself all this annoyance and the errancy preceding protection. it if he had carefully studied some standard Catholic work on Biblical inspiration and closely followed its teachings in his discourses. - Standard and

> The zealous rector of St. Mary's Church, Derby, Conn., has set an example which it is to be hoped may find imitators everywhere. Sunday school libraries, long in existence, he has established a select library for the exclusive use of those whom circumstances have compelled to leave school at an early age, and deprived educational advantages. double benefit intended by this library association is to preserve young men and women from harmful relaxation, and to provide opportunities for educational advancement. It would be no surprise to us to hear that many young persons already beginning to make their way in the world, and realizing as few others do the importance of an education, derive as great advantage from the opportunities thus afforded, and the kindly encourgement of Father McElroy and his devoted assistant, as would be reaped from actual attendance on schools. Practical priests like these have no oubt thought of all the good effects likely to result from the establishment of their library association. We have only to remark that there are many ways of counteracting the evil of mixed marriages, the most indirect of which may become the most effective. -Ave Maria.

Among the majority of American Protestants the cross has been regarded almost solely as the symbol of "Ro-manism," "Popery," and the other endearing titles bestowed by fanatical sectarians upon the Catholic Church. We are glad to note, however, that change has come, and that now many Protestants are willing to recognize that the cross is deserving of some thing more than to be sneered at. The Rev. Dr. S. Giffard Nelson, preaching in the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn, spoke of the cross of Christ. "It is," said he, "the en-sign of the noblest civilization, the inspiration of philanthropy and scholarship-the beacon that has guided the discoverer of continents and the scientist in his search for truth. It is the cross that bore the body of the world's Friend. Before His day cold and uncompromising laws had regulated the relations of men. He led them to rehave come to us a softening of manners, a truce to the vendetta, a growallotted to the experiment of recovery. It failed. The power of holiness, the Between Creator and creature yawned an impassable gulf. by the cross. It is the cross of sanctifi-cation. What the old alchemist thought possible in the world of matter is true in the world of spirit. Our

words. Preaching like this will do much to counteract the evil influence of the sensational and infidel pulpiteers.-Catholic News.

ST. ANTHONY'S BREAD.

The recent growth in devotion to St. Anthony of Padua has become so marked as to cause astonishment even among his most faithful servants. new fervor toward the great wonder worker of the Franciscan Order is one of the most consoling signs of the times. Nowhere has this increase of devotion been more marked than in France, where it has taken the form of a new charity, known as "St Anthony's Bread.' The origin of this charity, the fame

of which is spreading rapidly throughout all the world, is thus described "One morning in November, 1892 Mlle. Bouffier, a storekeeper of Toulon found it impossible to open her shop door. The lock seemed broken, and she called in a locksmith. After try-ing all the keys on his ring he gave up in despair, saying there was no re source but to break open the door. While the locksmith went for other tools the shopkeeper prayed fervently to St. Anthony that the door might be opened without damage to it, promis ng, if her request should be granted distribute to the poor, in his honor. a number of loaves of bread. She the begged the locksmith to try once more, and, taking a key at random, the door flew open without the slightest difficul-

" After this simple evidence of St. Anthony's power his clients increased so rapidly in Toulon that Mile. Bouwith the assistance of her friends, founded a work of charity called the 'Bread of St. Anthony.' In the room behind the shop they placed a statue of the saint, with a lamp burning before it, and under the lamp two boxes and promises made to St. Anthony, and the other to receive money to buy

bread for the poor. "From the beginning large crowds that true Light who is to lead men to flocked to this humble oratory. Soldiers and officers knelt to pray and naval captains, before setting out for a long cruise, came to commend themselves and their ships. Mothers came to beg health for their children, or other favors for grown sons and daughters. Many came to implore the conversion of a soul dear to them, while servants or workwomen without employment came to beg the saint's

In the fullness of time rumors of the wonders wrought by St. Anthony at Toulon reached Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and other large owns, and many chapels in those cities very soon contained the two poxes for the offerings which have now become well nigh universal throughout

"St. Anthony's Bread" is obtained in a simple way. All a member of a congregation has to do is to write his or her request on a piece of paper, adding a promise that if by the expiration of a given time the saint should secure the fulfilment of such request a certain sum of money will be placed in the collection-box to buy bread for the poor. These written requests may be either of a spiritual or a temporal character. They may properly include requests for success in any legitimate enterprise, the grace to overcome the proneness to commit a certain sin, onversion of a relative or friend to the truth, faith, etc., etc. The re quest may have reference to the writer only, or to relatives, friends, or even strangers. When the favor is obained the sum of money promisedwith an addition, of course, if desired is to be deposited in the box. This money is devoted to purchasing and distributing "St. Anthony's Bread." But this latter is understood as mean ing not only food, but also clothing and medical attendance: it includes in fact, everything necessary for the relief of the poor in general and of the suffering poor in particular.

L'Abbé Garnier, whose words, by eason of his great work throughout France in connection with the League f the Catholic Social Movement, are entitled to special weight in this con nection, recently declared that "the recourse of the faithful to St. Anthony of Padua has been followed by signal graces, by veritable miracles." This means of timely assistance was "brusquely " revealed, and has been propagated with unparalleled rapidity throughout the Catholic world; and this diffusion is, humanly speaking, quite inexplicable. - The Catholic Home Annual.

FEAST OF THE PURIFICATION.

February 2nd was the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Presentation of our Lord in the temple. The old ceremonial law of the Jews required the first born of the Jews required the hist born to be brought to the temple, offered to God, and the mother declared purified after performing such things as the law required. This ceremony was instituted among the Jews to comment orate the preservation of their first born from the hands of the exterminating angel, who was sent by God to slay the first born of the Egyptians. This ceremony of the purification and the extermination took place on the fortieth day after the birth of the child. The mother was obliged to make an offering of a lamb if she was rich, but if she was poor, a pair of doves was the offering required.

Mary's offering was a pair of doves, Mary's offering was a pair of doves. son to be brought to the temple, offered rard the spirit of the law, and so there to God, and the mother declared puriners, a truce to the vendetta, a growing sentiment of brotherhood, and the angel's grasp is laid on the sword blade. It is the cross of atonement and reconciliation. Men were lost, l care not how. Centuries have been slepted to the averagiment of recovery.

This coremony was instituted among the Jews to comment or the preservation of their first born from the hands of the exterminating angel, who was sent by God to slay the first born of the Egyptians. ability to recognize God were lost. day after the birth of the child. The It was bridged ing of a lamb if she was rich, but if Mary's offering was a pair of doves, because she was poor. She was not

because she was poor.

people can stand, what of the future?
Go on, gentlemen! When the dry ground on which you now stand is leads a Baptist minister to utter such that in such a state she could serve God to better advantage. How beautiful a lesson to those that are poor Be not ashamed of it, and love it more ; but if rich, be poor in spirit; love the poor and help those that are in distress

and need your aid.
When Jesus was brought into the temple He was met there by holy Simeon. God had promised him that he should not die till he had seen the Saviour. This faithful servant of God was inspired to go to the temple at this particular time, and when he saw lesus, he, by divine inspiration, knew Him to be the Messiah, and gave testimony of Him in a canticle of joy and thanksgiving. The wish of holy Simeon was perfectly fulfilled, the desires of his heart were fully satisfied; for he had not only seen with his own eyes, but also had held in his arms, the Desired of all nations. What more could he desire? He was now ready to leave this miserable world and to com mend his spirit to his Saviour's hands.

This feast is called Candlemas Day, ecause before Mass on this day the candles which are used in divine service are blessed. Whenever it is convenient a procession is formed, during which hymns are sung and lighted candles are carried. This process on is to commemorate the procession of that day in the temple, when the prophetess Anna, "who departed not from the temple, by fastings and prayers serving night and day," St. Joseph Mary, the mother of Jesus, and holy Simeon, carrying our Lord in his arms, marched in solemn procession and thanked God for having mercy on His people. Candles are blessed on this day and carried in procession in remembrance of the presentation of our Lord, when holy Sim-eon called Him: "A light to the revelation of the gentiles, and the glory of the people of Israel." He was indeed a light who came to enlighten those in darkness and direct them to eternal -one to receive the written requests life. And for this reason are lights used on the altar during all services of the Church, to testify to the world that here, within her pale, is to be found

> salvation. Again, candles are blessed on this day to be eech God for those who use them piously and devoutly, to bless and preserve them in health of body and soul; that their hearts, through the grace of the Holy Ghost, may be ineriorly enlightened; that the fire of the love of God and their neighbor be enkindled in their hearts; and that they may be made partakers of the joyous light of heaven, which will never be extinguished.

OBITUARY.

MITCHELL—At Dorchester, con. 2, lot 12, on Tuesday Jan. 26, 1897, John Mitchell. 103 years and 3 months.

MITCHELL—At St. Joseph's hospital, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1897, Helen Mitchell, daughter of John Mitchell, of Dorchester, 2006 13, years. aged 63 years.

aged 63 years.

The above annuncement of the death of Mr. Mitchell and his daughter appeared in the daily press of this city on the 27th January. The mortal remains of Mr. and Miss Mitchell were brought to St. Peter's cathedral on Thursday, when High Mass of Requiem was celebrated for the repose of the departed souls. The celebratu was Rev. Thos. Noonan; and Rev. M. J. Tiernan, who administered the last solemn rites of holy Church to the deceased, was seated in the sanctuary. The church was crowded with sympathizing friends and old neighbors, and the number of vehicles which followed the biers was also very great. as crowded with sympathixing friends and d neighbors, and the number of vehicles high followed the biers was also very great. The late John Mitchell was born in Dalichy, Belly, Bampshire, Scotland, on Oct. 1, 1793. He was married to Miss Jane truce, of Rothmay (Scotland), in 1818, by the Rev. Father Ratrey. There were born of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell thirteen children. the Rev. Father Ratrey. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell thirteen children, four of whom died before the family emigrated from Scotland. Mrs. Mitchell and four of the children died in this country. The married members of the family are Mr. James Mitchell, of Dorchester; Mrs. Nixon, Westminster, and Mrs. Nichol (deceased) of McGillivray. One son (Alexander) and two daughters still remain on the old homestead. There are twenty four grandchildren and five great grandchildren. The late Mr. Mitchell was blessed with a cheerful and contented disposition, which won for him many friends whose friendship he had the happy faculty of retaining throughout his very long life. He possessed all his faculties up to the last, and was fully prepared and resigned to die.

About a month ago Miss Helen Mitchell, who had been suffering from dropsy since last summer, was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, London, where the best medical skill and the most tender nursing of the Sisters in charge were lavished upon her; but from day to day the gentle sufferer grew steadily worse, until death released her from all pain, on the 26th ult. Miss Mitchell died about six hours before her father.

The CATHOLIC RECORD extends its heartfelt condolence to the bereaved family, and begs the Giver of life and Death to console the stricken relatives and to grant eternal rest to the souls of the dear departed.

Mr. JOHN STOCK, KINKORA.

MR. JOHN STOCK, KINKORA

MR. JOHN STOCK, KINKORA.

There died at Kinkora, on Jan. 13, 1897, one of our oldest residents, in the person of Mr. John Stock, in his seventy-seventh year. The deceased gentleman was a native of Lancashire, England, and came here from Toronto, with his wife, who is deceased about twenty years. At that time, which is half a century ago, he found the place a wilderness, and settled on Let 31, con. 6, which he cleared and made a comfortable home.

The tuneral took place from the residence of his son in law, Mr. P. H. Kelly, with whom he resided for some time, and was largely attended by people of all denominations. A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. John O'Neill, the resident pastor, and his remains were borne by six of his grandsons.

Mr. Stock's family consisted of two sons

Come to Me all you that labor, and are burdened, and I will refresh you. (St. Matt.