twelve stones, unto the place wherein they encamped, and there they set them.

And Josue put other twelve stones in the midst of the channel of the Jordan, where the priests stood, that carried the ark of the covenant—and the are there until this present day, it was the custom of the Romans, down to the latest times, to build triumphal aroles and pullars in honor of their victorious generals, and many of these magnificent relice of antiquity still stand within the predicts of Rome, as silent witnesses of notable schievements; and in our own times it is customary to erect a statue or other memorial to prominent men or commemorate great events.

These testimonials are known by the name of monuments. Such also are the coins, medale and other striking reminiscences of nations of the past. Only a week or two ago, whilst excavating upon the audent site of Babylon, new discoveries were made, which scientific historiographers proclaim will carry the history of that once mighty empire back for 2000 years beyond its provious known limit. And what did they find? An ancient, earth-entombed wall, some stones and large bricks, monuments, silent, indeed, but learned enough to speak to the minds of those who understand and d enough to speak to the those who understand and

but learned enough to speak to the minds of those who understand and can interpret for them aright.

Again, it is known that certain gigantic animals, now extinct, once flourished on this planet. All that has been left of them are fossil skeletons, isolated bones and footprints in the rooks of time. These remains are looked upon as monuments of prehistoric ages. Given a bone of, perhaps, some antediluvian monster, and scientists of to day, many of whom would look askinnes at or positively impugn the reliability of the sacred scriptures, because they deal with supernatural facts and events, claim that they can build up the evitie beast, can describe the habits and mode of life, and write a history of the remote period in which it flourished.

What are the great cathedrals of

a history of the remote period in which it flourished.

What are the great cathedrals of England, with one or two exceptions, but monuments, which in their unapproachable grandeur, stand like giants of a heroid seg, lording it over all other edifices and daily rehearsing a story which "he who runs may read"—a story which, in its dimensions, in noblenees, splendour, suffering and pathos, is unequalled in the annals af the world; for it cover the period of a thousand stirring years of English history.

For certitude, concerning past ovents, through the medium of monuments, two things must be known; first, that the monument was erected at or near the time when the events which it commemorates took place; and, secondly, that the facts themselves were held to be true by those who were coveral with them and with the erection of the monuments. For it is absurd to suppose that a large body of people would incur the expense and trouble of erecting a mocument of the dimension of the monuments. The content of the monuments of the commemorate that which never commemorate that which never coursed, and thus lend themselves to an imposture.

Now, since an ancient history must

pocture.

Now, since an ancient history must be a consensity be based upon other histories, recent or ancient, o. traditions and monuments, it, at least, merits the measure of eredence accorded to the sources whence it is derived. Nay, more, it is more difficult to change scripture than to corrupt tradition, to

CERTITUDE OF HISTORY,

"the cortitude of ancient history with the sources from which the historian in trees his information or material if the sources are true, if the authoriues are reliable, then the history with true and reliable; and view versa. Now the natural four-tains of know telge of past events accessible to the internation or material fit the sources are true, if the authoriues are reliable, then the history will be true and reliable; and view versa. Now the natural four-tains of know telge of past events accessible to the internation of the contains are tradition, written history and monuments; and, as has already been shown, the first two may be trusted as criterin of certitude. Yet, for the complete demonstration of the co-arbitry of history, it will be necessary to touch upon the question of monuments, and see how far they have been more or lessolicitous to perpetuate the memory of great events or solitovements in the silent though eloquent and onduring form of monuments. Nor can it be such that civilized nations of the 1-th century are one whit bound mediaval or ancient peoples in this respect.

When the children of Israel miraculously passed over the dry channel of the Jordan, where the team— there have been more or lessolicitous to perpetuate the more of the such the civilized nations of the 1-th century are one whit bound mediaval or ancient peoples in this respect.

When the children of Israel miraculously passed over the dry channel of the Jordan, where the exame—there is more possible to read and a sit was originally written. For, it is a recognized fact that every ago has its own peou lindered in the century are one whit bound mediave or ancient peoples in this respect.

When the children of Israel miraculously passed over the dry channel of the Jordan with the united with the mining of the bank of the covernant—and the respective of the series of the care of the

own, and an equally strong desire to other nations.

A propose of this trait of character in historians, it is interesting and profitable to read and compare the three official reports of the battle of Water loo, which were sent respectively to London, Paris and Berlin. That the battle had been fought and the French defeated they all agreed; but just how the battle had been won, and just what share each of the allied forces had in bringing about and completing the defeat, were not so clear to an unprejudiced reader.

But these little incongruites, instead of weakening, only serve to strengthen and confirm the certifude of history; for, when a writer recounts such facts as are repugnant to his own and his countrymen's feelings, list estimony is doubly worthy of trust. He may try to gloss them over and present them in a light most conducive to the honor of his country; but the facts themselves remain. Therefore, by knowing the character and inclination of the historian, the reader is able to strip the facts of the embedge in these descriptions or disparagements, and arrive at a morally persagements, and arrive at a moral in these days of scepticism and in these days of scepticism and in the country in the second of t

paragements, and arrive at a morally certain knowledge of the events themselves.

In these days of scepticism and infidsity, when the bonds of religion seem to be growing too weak to hold men to faith, the study of history cannot be too highly settinated. Putting aside the workings of Divine grace in the human soul, history and example are the two most potent factors in resolving religious doubt and in leading to confidence and faith. The multiplicity of religious sects and beliefs disturbs the souls and minds of men, and leads or plunges them into agnosticism or rank infidelity.

Presching though it often moves and shakes up the soul, seldom convinces; it induces thought and reflection; it does not achieve finality. The honest doubter or inquirer after truth says to himself, "I must study up this question for myself: I must excavamine, investigate, weigh and judger myself." And that is about all the preacher can expect or ask for. Het then dives into history, either by his own reading or by instruction obtained from exponents of history, should have a peculiar charm, inamen as the history of their Church is an open book, which began not last year nor in the 18th century, nor yet it, the 16th, but which marks a clear and ever-widening path from the beginning of the first to the end of the nineteenth century.

The history that satisfied Newman and Manning should be worth studying.

A, Great Missionary Cone.

Rov. Father Point of the Society of Jesus, Dean of the Ragular and Seoular Catholic clergy of Canada, is deed at the age of 96. Ho was born in France in 1900, and was one of the deacous at the coronasion of Charles X., the lagitimase King of France, in 180. Father Point had spent nearly st whole of his life in missions, and fo some years labored in the western per insula of Charlot. Lately he is resided at 84. Mary a College in Montreal, and in May last coloburated the seventiath anniversary of his ordination. He was in possession of all his facultic up to the stime of his death.

A few weeks ago, whilst paeing one of the pleasant streets which adorn the city of quebe. I found myself involuntarily in that innod when one is calling last wonts to the mind. In this state, amongst other questions, I put to myself the following. I flow many of those who subscribed for the newspaper with which I was linked or the ceasion of my first visit to the City of Champlain. now more than thirty years ago, are still living, and on the 'roll of honor?" I paused for a reply, and kept on pausing, whilst exploring every labyrinth and recess of memory. The answer came, and is as follows "Thee are four, namely—Wm. Power, of Bridgewater Cove, now or of the foremost citizens of Quebee." Not 'Orean, known to the travelling public of two homespheres as the time-honored Grand Trunk Railway Conductor. Joreman Whose name is a synonym for unself slap patroitism; 'and last, but by no means the least of all, the genial and popular Manager of the Quebee Street Railway—W. Martin."

Of the three first-named it is none too remarkable that, after a period of

means the least of all, the genial and popular Manager of the Quebec Street Railway—W. Martin."

Of the three first-named it is none too remarkable that, after a period of over three decades, they should still be found supporting a good Catholic journal, more especially since they are sound in health and in financial condition. Irish of the Irish, and professors of the religious faith domin ant in the Old Land, I was exacely surprised to learn that, when they shuffle of the mortal coil—a time which, I hope, is far in the future—it is the intention of their friends to envelop them in a shroud made of the excellent paper with which I am in the habit of furnishing hem weekly. But where, on the fair face of this broad earth, or within the covers of a dictionary, will I find language suitable to apply to my old friend, the excellent manager of the Quebec Street Railway? He was a staunoh Protestant when he subscribed thirty one years ago; he is one still, and perhaps a little more so. He was an Englishmen then who warmly loved his country, and was proud of her greatness; he is so still; and may God forgive a radical—I ought to say a revolutionary Irishman for making an admission which is little short of rank horesy. He has good reasons for the strength of his love. A man free from every tain of the poison of bigotry, thoroughly cosmopolitan in character, we need not marvel if, mongst the habitants and Irishmen of the sanient city of Quebec, the friends of Mr. Martin are legion.

Ramlers.

Death of Mrs. Wall.

Death of Mrs. Wall.

The parishioners of St. Gabriel's, Montreal, were profoundly shocked when, on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th inst, the mournful intelligence diew from lip to lip that the wife of the popular Manager of the Ville Marie Bank—Mr. W. J. E. Wall—was no more. The sudden and un expected nature of the event, the position which the lamented lady filled in the Oatholic community, her unselfish labours in the cause of charity, all united in producing a wide-spread feeling of regret.

Mrs. Wall was eldest daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Herbert, a native of the County of Limerick, Ireland, and belonged to an educated and cultivated family whose voices in richest melody have been frequently heard here in the sacred name of charity. A kind neighbor, a loving wife and mother, an exemplary Christian, she passes away at the early age of thirty-three years. With the hope that, fortified with the graces and sacraments of the Catholic Church, her death was only a passage to a glorious immortality, we tender to her sorrowing husband and the motherless children the fullest measure of our sympathy on their terrible bereavement. May she rest in peace.

Confirmation at Georgina.

Confirmation at Georgina

Confirmation at Georgina.

On Thursday morning the 17th inst...
his Gracos Archibatop Walsh administered the Sacramont of Confirmation to
the children of the Parishes of Brook.
Therah and Getter and the Confirmation of Brook
and Confirmation of Brook of the Confirmation of Brook
and Confirmation of Brook of Confirmation of Brook
and Confirmation and Confirmation of the
appointed as first Parish Priest, from
1854 to 1856, the three congregations
turned out jubilant to greet him on his
long journey of thirty-five mines by
carriage from Uxbridge to Georgia,
where Confirmation was administered.
His Graco was accompanied by the
Rov. Fathers McEuteo, Morris, Daffy,
McRao, O'Malley, Oglivic and Cantillon,
the present Parish Priest of Brock. The
church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Before Mass his Gree impressed
in cloquoit words upon the minds of
the children and the many listeners of all creeds the great importance of the
Sacrament which he was about to
administer and its seven-fold gifts about
to be bestowed upon them.

Rev. Fathers McEuteo

**The Confirmation of the Confirmation of the

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A 0. II.

For some time poset the Previous late Other es of the set 11. Outsires have been preparing to the introduction and the Order in Set Catherines and the Order in Set Catherines and the Order in Set Catherines and that district so trace of Irish Navional Besting Provincial Navional Geoling Provincial Navional Produced India after accordaganced by Provincial Secretary Selvey, arriving at Set Catherines on Friday were need by a number of young Irish Camadams, who, it is nucleous to say gave the vestions a hearty welcome Proceeding to the place of meeting the new Division was formed from as good aternal as an he found anywhere, and will be known, as No. 1. Set Catherines Lincoln County. The following are the names of the officers elected. John McCarthy, County President Charles Cassady President Charles Metours. Recording Secretary, John P. Phelament Secretary, John Quinn Treasuror Under such management as this Division No. 1, we think will rappilly increase its master foll, and become or long one of the largest in the Province of Ontario.

OTI 184, Sept. 18, 1896

Whereas, the numbers of Division No. 1 \ \(\) Of It have learned with deep regrot of the death of Joseph P. Mediocy, our esteemed Brother, he it therefore Resolved That the sincere sympathy of this Division be extended to the bereaved family; Itosolved—Phat our Charter betapped in moveming for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions sent to the family of the deceased and entered upon the minutes of this Division; also that a copy be sent to THE CATHOLIC RESISTER and The Catholic Record for publication

G. Ratinuox, Ree Sec.

New Books.

"Mr. Billy Buttons," a novel by the well-known writer, Walter Lecky. The scene is laid in a little town of the Adironaleck Mountains, and the book is prolition wivid description and drametic situations. The sketching of Mr. Buttons and the other characters is at once teuching and true to nature.

touching and true to nature.

"The Vocation of Edward Conway" is the title of one of Mr. Maurice Francis Ezan's latest contributions to fiction. Like all Mr. Egan's literary work, this effort of his is gracefully written and of absorbing interest to the end. We have in this tale a glance at American life quite clear end impressionable, and it loses nothing in its cutertainment because there is much of the military life interlarded in the scope and progress of the story. Both books are the first of a series of Catholic novels to be published by Benzigor Brothers, New York, who will send them free on receipt of price—\$1.25 each.

Oak Hall.

Oak Hall.

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THOUGHT

THAT KILLED

A MAN!

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