The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. VII.—NO. 47. TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Public Lib'y, Dundas St. Branch

An Invitation.

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.)

Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of a Scotch Presbyterian church in New York city, read a rather startling paper before the weekly meeting of the Presbyterian ministers Monday. Although a strict Calvinist he commended the Catholic Church for some of the virtues he had discovered in it. The Catholic, he said, upheld the Christian family. They advocated the necessity of teaching religion in connection with public education. The tendency in the Public schools was to exclude the name of Christ, in order to satisfy a minority. The Catholics, though their position was extreme, were still very sound in religion and morality, in upholding the inviolability of marriage and in forbidding divorce. By their attitude on marriage and divorce they were safeguarding civilization. While many brewers and saloon-keepers were Catholics, he said, that Church was unquestionably strongly opposed to the liquor traffic.—Detroit News, Nov. 9.

Confessions like the above, if not so common as might be desired, are, at least, more frequent nowadays than they used to be. The wonder is they are so rare. For the facts which elicit them are so patent we might reasonably expect every one to take notice of them.

Effort and study may be needed to convince a man about the notes or dogmas of the Church, but nobody can help seeing that she does not allow divorce. Alone of all the religions that are or have been, she professes to understand man from the point of view had in mind by the inspired writer when he says, Male and female He created them (Genesis 1: 27). She knows him in this, the greatest mystery of his being, and how each member of the division is to be treated in itself and its relation to the other; and declares that any system which admits divorce is unfair to the race and contrary to what was "from the beginning," that is, contrary to the Divine intention.

Her attitude on this question is as visible as the attitude of the British Government towards South Africa, or the American towards the Filipinos.

And there is just a little doubt or mystery about her teaching on the "family," or "the necessity of religion in connection with education," or, again, on the "liquor traffic." In each case she is precise and clear, without faltering or hesitancy, so that even children who wish it, can have her exact meaning.

There is nothing to surprise us, then, in a Presbyterian minister making such a statement as the above. The wonder is not that he does, but in finding that anybody living could think he had therein made a discovery.

It is true, indeed, of an English king that one day he came running into the office of one of his ministers and shouted, "I have just found out that Prince Edward's Island is an island." The royal sagacity in this instance deserves as much praise as the minister's who has come to know that the Church forbids divorce, insists upon religion in education, and opposes the [illegible] of the liquor traffic. These are [illegible] writ large, as upon the face of [illegible]y the world over, so, too, on [illegible] page of Christian history. There [illegible] nothing novel about them; and yet [illegible] have met the above extract in two [illegible] different papers as if they [illegible] thought it was Edison-like in Dr. [illegible] to have made the discovery!

For ourselves, however, we think the [illegible] is different. The doctor has [illegible] out no more than what millions [illegible] but he speaks in a tone which [illegible]tes that, unlike the millions, he [illegible] only knows the facts, but is in[illegible] by them. Mere knowledge [illegible] convicts any man. It needs to [illegible] to profit by religious feeling. [illegible] is simply indifferent about the [illegible] of the family, or the character [illegible]ation, how are you going to in[illegible] him in an institution by ac[illegible]ing him that it sets great value [illegible] both. His answer, expressed or [illegible] may be like this: The family [illegible] fairly amongst the Jews, and [illegible] amongst the Greeks and Romans, [illegible] of easy divorce. The Mahom[illegible] were a leading power in the [illegible] for centuries, though they prac[illegible] polygamy; and the Mormans are [illegible] to be both industrious and thrifty [illegible] degree to shame some of their [illegible]. And as to education, why if it [illegible] boys to be smart as their [illegible]s, and hold their own in the [illegible] life, what more need any one [illegible] Purity, too, in the family or else[illegible] all right for those who ca[illegible] that kind of thing; and concern [illegible] the future, interpreted by the [illegible] terms heaven and hell, and [illegible] judgment, may be tolerated in [illegible] le or children. But there i[illegible] in this busy world to attend [illegible] remote contingencies. There[illegible] in for things as they are. [illegible] who thinks, even though he [illegible] speak exactly, in this way, [illegible]v, and often does know, all [illegible] Dr. Wylie had before him, [illegible] remains just what he was. [illegible] is barren unless there is a [illegible] of religion, a longing for the [illegible]ngs, to mingle with it and [illegible] productive.

[illegible] make room for the extract, there[illegible] because it contains anything [illegible] original, or even that it is [illegible] than half-hearted in its [illegible], but because it has this [illegible] upon it: Its reverend [illegible] is to be seeking knowledge, [illegible] own sake, but with the view [illegible] an instrument for doing [illegible] shocked at the looseness [illegible] in the individual, in the [illegible] the school, and in search[illegible]

[illegible] remedies [illegible] to her [illegible] that each [illegible] are they so precedent and so well understood and [illegible] as in the Catholic Church, and truth with he honestly says [illegible].

This is a good sign to be followed, we hope, by better action.

The state of the case brings to mind a passage in St. John's Gospel telling of the way Nathanael, the man without guile, behaved on a certain very important occasion. His townsman, Philip, invited him to come and follow the Master, who had already called himself Jesus, the Son of Joseph of Nazareth. "And Nathanael said to him, can anything of good come out of Nazareth?" (St. John 1: 46). Philip saith to him: Come and see."

Here is why we have thought it worth while to notice the words of Dr. Wylie. He has passed the stage of Nathanael, and found out for himself that the Church from which he appears to have shrunk in fear, is not what current rumor, like the story about Nazareth, represents her. He has discovered that she "upholds the Christian family," and, "teaching religion in connection with education," that she is "very sound in religion and morality," and in "upholding the inviolability of marriage and forbidding divorce," and that she is "safeguarding civilization." This is much to have discovered, as it were, with a glass from without. One step more—Come and see her within, rest your head on her bosom, drink in the perfume of her presence, and you shall know and feel that she is the Spouse of Christ, your Saviour.

Death of Mrs. Julia Hayes.

A few minutes after two o'clock on the morning of Monday the 6th inst., there passed before the judgment seat of her Creator a woman endowed with many fine qualities of head and heart. The writer of these lines, knowing the subject of this brief memoir, almost from childhood up, can unhesitatingly bear full testimony to the excellence of her life, which set a splendid example, and which consisted of a love of kindred, a love of God's Church, and a love of God Himself.

Mrs. Hayes belonged to a family well known and highly esteemed through various parts of the county of Hastings. Her father and mother—John O'Shaughnessy and Honora Fitzgerald—both natives of the county of Limerick, Ireland, settled down adjacent to the village of Melrose, township of Tyendinaga, nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Here the virtuous young Irish couple drove back a primitive forest; here they erected a comfortable home; and here they raised a very large family, whose lives furnish models worthy of imitation.

About fourteen years ago the subject of this imperfect notice became the wife of Mr. James Hayes, also a native of Tyendinaga, but who, for some time previously had made his home in Chicago. Thither, after a marriage solemnized in the parish church, the young couple moved, and here their happiness continued to grow until last January, when the faithful wife and mother was stricken with that terrible disease, consumption, which had its fatal termination in the home founded by her parents.

With two of her sisters and a brother, together with several other relatives and neighbors, I knelt by her bedside as her gentle spirit took flight to the presence of her Redeemer, and so painless was her passage to eternity that the words applied by poor McGee to his dead friend Devany:

"As thine, so may my last end be,"

were prominent in my mind. Mrs. Hayes leaves three children and a husband to mourn her loss. May she rest in peace.

Retreats and Ordinations in Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 13.—Retreats which will last until Christmas eve will be commenced on Sunday, November 26, in all the Catholic churches in Montreal. The retreats are held once a year in most Catholic churches, but it is something unusual for them all to be held at the same time.

In St. Mary's, St. Gabriel's and St. Anthony's parishes the retreats will be preached by the Jesuit Fathers; in St. Ann's by the Redemptorist Fathers from Toronto, and in St. Patrick's, by the Paulists missionaries from New York. All the priests to take part in the retreat will attend High Mass in St. James Cathedral on Sunday week, November 26, when His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi will deliver a sermon on the subjects to be preached during the mission.

The following are among recent ordinations:

Minor orders—J. F. Boyle, diocese of Springfield.

Tonsure and minor—Diocese of Nicolet, E. Leblanc.

Sub-deacons—Diocese of Springfield, J. F. Boyle, S. Guillet, P. J. Mannion. Diocese of Dubuque, J. Nolan. Diocese of London, D. J. Egan. Diocese of Jesus, J. McCarthy.

Priest—Diocese of Montreal, G. de Grandpre.

Tonsure—Diocese of Pembroke, P. J. Tracy.

Deacons—Diocese of Montreal, A. J. La palme and J. C. Lacasse. Diocese of Springfield, J. F. Boyle, S. Guillet and P. A. Mannion. Diocese of London, D. J. Egan. Diocese of Dubuque, J. Nolan. Diocese of Jesus, J. McCarthy.

Priest—Diocese of Portland, A. M. Des carries.

Lives Devoted to Religion.

An interesting religious ceremony took place at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning in the chapel of the Monastery of the Precious Blood, St. Joseph street, when Miss Skimin, the youngest daughter of the late John Skimin, of Brantford, in religion Sister Mary of the Holy Redeemer, took final vows. Archbishop O'Connor officiated being assisted by Rev. Fathers Marijon, Teefy, and Murray. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Father Teefy, of St. Michael's College. The preacher took his text from the first epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, "Godliness is useful for all things," and he spoke of the advantages of the contemplative life, and the need of prayer and piety and their good effect on society.

At the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, on the same morning, the following sisters received the white veil: Misses Campion, Kingston; O'Connell, Deseronto; Farrell, Brewer's Mills; McKeown, England; Bulger, Toledo, O.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION

To the Rev. Father McInerney, Brudenell, Ont., by His Congregation.

A short time ago the Rev. Father McInerney, curate of Brudenell parish, was appointed by his Lordship Bishop Lorrain of Pembroke to the charge of the parish at Maynooth. On Sunday, the 12th inst., the rev. father was presented with an address and a purse of upwards of $100 by the members of the congregation of Brudenell. The rev. father celebrated Mass in St. Mary's church and delivered a very impressive sermon upon the Last Judgment. Towards the close of the sermon he touched upon his approaching departure, and as a parting advice he exhorted his hearers to continue the good practice of frequenting the holy Sacraments often. No better advice, he said, could he leave them, if they were particularly careful in preparing themselves well to receive the holy Sacraments often, they might rest assured of their souls' welfare. After Mass was over the Rev. Father was requested to come to the foot of the altar, where Messrs. James Costello, John Whelan, and Jos. Kitts went forward and Mr. John Whelan, on behalf of the congregation, read the following address.

To the Rev. J. J. McInerney:

Rev. and dear Father,—Having heard with deep regret that you are about to be separated from us, we the members of St. Mary's parish, of the congregation of Brudenell, approach you to-day, on the eve of your departure from our midst, for the purpose of saying a few words of farewell. We wish to show you in some tangible way our appreciation of your services, and to testify to our lasting gratitude and regard.

For three years you have labored, faithfully and earnestly, for our spiritual welfare, ably assisting our beloved parish priest in the discharge of the manifold and difficult duties of attending to this large parish. For three years you have proved yourself our counsellor, benefactor, and friend, ever zealous for our welfare, and ever ready to render assistance, spiritual and temporal. By your zeal and self-sacrifice, by your many kind and noble qualities displayed from the time you first came in our midst, you have endeared yourself to us all. And now that you are about to leave us, we beg to assure you, dear Father, that your labors will not be forgotten, and that you will long be cherished in our memories as one who was always a good shepherd to his flock. Realizing that we cannot adequately express in words our esteem and gratitude, we beg of you to accept this purse as a slight token of our great appreciation of what you have done for us.

Though it is with sorrow we say good-bye, yet it is a source of consolation and gladness to us to know that your services have been appreciated by his Lordship the Bishop, who has promoted you to the charge of a neighboring parish. It is also a source of pleasure to us to feel that, as your new parish is not far away, we may hope to see you often in our midst again.

In conclusion, dear Father, we wish you God-speed in your new parish. We beg to be remembered from time to time in your prayers and holy Masses, and we assure you of our humble prayers that God will bless you and grant you health and happiness in your new field of labor.

Signed on behalf of the congregation. James Costello, John Whelan, Jos. Kitts, J. E. McDonald, B. Dooner, T. Holly, Jas. Coghlan, John Dooner.

The Rev. Father feelingly replied. He dwelt upon the happy relations that had always existed between himself and the members of the parish, and assured his hearers that he did not need an address to be convinced of their warm attachment to him. He would always keep them in his heart, and in his prayers and holy Masses he would offer many a memento for them. He asked to be remembered in the prayers of the good people he was leaving, and especially in the prayers of the little children to whom in an especial manner the good Father has endeared himself. The congregation then knelt down and received his blessing.

Rev. Father McInerney has been made the recipient of purses from the Sebastopol and Killaloe congregations also. He left on Monday, the 20th inst., to take charge of his new parish at Maynooth.

W. J. Bryan on the Recent Elections.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 11.—While the returns from the elections of last Tuesday are not complete, enough is now known to enable one to estimate their political significance.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In Massachusetts the Republican majority is less than it was last year and a hundred thousand less than it was in 1896, and the Democrats have gained in the Legislature. The Massachusetts Democrats not only reaffirmed the Chicago platform in whole and in detail, but they took strong ground against the trusts, against militarism and against imperialism. After three years of republican administration the Republican party is weaker in this Republican stronghold than it was when it entered into power March 4, 1897.

In New York the Republicans have made a gain in the Legislature, but, according to a despatch which appeared in the papers yesterday morning, the Republican plurality in the State, based upon the vote cast in Assembly districts, is less than it was last year.

In New Jersey the Republican majority in the State, based upon the vote for Legislative candidates, is small compared with the majority of 1896.

In Pennsylvania the Democrats reaffirmed the Chicago platform, denouncing the trusts, militarism and imperialism, and reduced the Republican majority by one half.

KENTUCKY AND MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC

Maryland, which gave a majority of [illegible] for the Republican ticket in 1896, is now safely Democratic.

The result in Kentucky does not give any encouragement to the Republicans. The latest returns show that the contest between Mr. Goebel and Mr. Taylor is very close. The Democrats claim the election of Goebel and the entire State ticket by small pluralities. The Legislature is safely Democratic in both branches, and the election of Blackburn to succeed Lindsay is assured. No one who has watched the contest [illegible] doubt that with the Democracy united upon national issues Kentucky can be relied upon for a Democratic majority of 20,000 or 30,000.

OHIO AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

What consolation can Republicans draw from the Ohio election? Mr. Hanna secured the nomination of his candidate for Governor upon a platform indorsing the Republican Administration. And, while the returns indicate that Nash has a plurality of about 50,000 over McLean, McLean and Jones together have a majority of something like 60,000 over the Republican candidate.

McLean ran upon a platform emphatically indorsing the Chicago platform, and condemning the trusts, militarism and imperialism, and he made a gallant fight against great odds. Ohio is the home of the President. It is the home of Mr. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Postmasters all over the United States were urged to contribute money to save Ohio. Mr. Hanna took the stump himself and called upon every Republican to support the ticket and indorse the policies of the Administration.

And yet in spite of all that could be done Mr. Hanna's own county was carried by Mr. Jones, and the republican party, which had a majority of nearly 60,000 in 1896, is now overwhelmed by a majority approximating 60,000.

The Jones vote is anti-Republican. Mr. Jones himself has made an open fight against Mr. Hanna and his methods, and the Republican party has turned its batteries against Mr. Jones and his followers.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN IOWA.

In Iowa the Republicans have increased their majority over the majority of 1897, but I have not the data on hand to compare Mr. Shaw's majority this year with the majority received last year by the Republican candidates for Congress in that State.

In South Dakota the Republicans have made gains since 1896. I have not the data to compare the Republican majority this year with the majorities received by the Republican candidates for Congress last year.

In Kansas no State officers were elected. Press dispatches claim a Republican gain in district judges, but returns are not sufficiently complete to compare the vote on the judicial tickets this year with the vote of the State on Congressional tickets in 1898.

NEBRASKA'S VOICE NOT UNCERTAIN.

The Nebraska campaign was fought on national issues, and the Fusion candidate for Judge received about 14,000 majority this year, as against 4,000 last year for the Fusion candidate for Governor, and 14,000 for the Fusion electors in 1896 and Fusion candidate for Judge in 1897.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn came from Washington to plead with the voters in upholding the President's policies. Senators Thurston and Hayward were on the stump warning the people not to repudiate the President.

Senator Fairbanks and other prominent Republicans from outside the State lent their influence, but notwithstanding the efforts put forth by the Republican party the Fusion forces gained a signal victory.

Taken as a whole, the election returns from all the States give encouragement to those who hope for the overthrow of the Republican party in 1900. It is evident that those who believed in the Chicago platform in 1896 still believe in it. It is also evident that the hostility to the Chicago platform among those who opposed it is not so pronounced as it was in 1896.

It is apparent also that there is a growing hostility to the monopolies which have grown up under a Republican Administration.

It is safe to say that the American people would by a large majority pronounce against the attempt to raise the standard army to one hundred thousand and it is equally certain that upon a direct vote upon the issue a large majority of the people would pronounce against an imperialistic policy which would develop here a colonial system after the pattern of European Governments.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

The Osservatore in Trouble.

The Rome correspondent of The New World (Chicago) writes.

There was quite a sensation in Rome on Saturday when it became known that the Osservatore Romano, the accredited organ of the Vatican, was sequestrated by the Government. This is an experience to which this lucky newspaper has not been subjected for the past ten years. The incriminated article was entitled "The Pope and Italy," and seems to have given terrible offence to the powers that be. Unfortunately it was only the few (amongst whom I was not) who had the good fortune to see the article, as the sequestration, both of the Roman and provincial editions, took place early, before they were distributed to the general public. The Government has recently shown a decided tendency to treat rigorously any paper which defends the Pope and the temporal sovereignty, and as it elects to consider every line of the Osservatore Romano to be inspired—in spite of a recent announcement to the contrary—it has at last pounced upon it for this article. The article was not signed, and various guesses are being hazarded as to its author, but there can be no doubt that the subject was well handled, and hit its point, and trampled on the tender susceptibilities of the Government, and hence was visited with its vengeance.

Samuel, the [illegible]-year-old son of John Johnson, at Shrewsbury, near Blenheim, found a bottle of carbolic acid, drank a portion of it and died in a few hours. [illegible]

POPE LEO'S LATEST POEMS.

Some New Verses for the Eyes of the Latin Loving Public.

Writing of the Pope's new poems, a Roman correspondent of the [illegible] Sun, under date of October [illegible], has this to say:

"Some two years ago, when the Pope wrote a long Latin poem in praise of frugality, which was soon translated into good English verse by Andrew Lang, it was said by a competent critic that such a poem by a man of such an age was a remarkable achievement.

"A new series of poems has now been issued in a charming little book published in Udine, in Northern Italy.

"Mrs. Anne Ritchie, the daughter of W. M. Thackeray, relates that when she was a girl of about 16 years old she made a memorandum of Mrs. Browning's talk, and, among other things, she heard the great poetess say, was, 'That without illness, she saw no reason why the mind should ever fail.'

"Leo XIII gives confirmation to the saying of the great English poetess. 'Poetry is Leo's sole literary occupation,' said the critic of two years ago. 'He has written verses from a very early age, and what he writes might serve as the autobiography of his feelings and of his faith.'

"There are but ten pages in the new book of his poems, which, indeed, are but verses of occasion, on the profession of some nuns, for example, on Julius Sterbini, one of his attendants, on the Blessed Pompilius Pirroti, of Montecalvo, in Benevento.

"The letters in the little book are gothic, and on opening it you might imagine you had under your eyes one of those ancient manuscripts written by some long forgotten monk who sought to express in the beauty of his lines and colors the joy he found in his work.

"The scroll and ornaments which adorn the title page present such pleasing variety and such exquisite harmony in gold and bright tints that the eye and the sense of beauty are delighted and you feel that it is the work of a real artist.

"Such is the manner in which the thought of Leo XIII., as expressed in these verses, are arrayed for the eyes of the Latin-loving public."

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

Referring to the condition of the Pope's health, the same correspondent says:

"The condition of health of Leo XIII. at the present moment surprises those who have not seen him for some time past.

"A foreign prelate who was received in audience a few days ago could not help expressing surprise at the appearance of Leo XIII.

"'It is quite true,' said the Pope, 'that I have never been better. One must think it is intended by Providence, for I can say that every year that is added to the others, instead of weighing upon my shoulders, seems to relieve me from a burden.

"'Assuredly,' added Leo XIII., 'when I was elected I did not think I should occupy so long the chair of St. Peter.'

"Those who surround the Pope notice that he walks more upright and with greater ease and less need of a stick than before the operation that people dreaded last Spring. Nor does he suffer from the great heat of the Summer in Rome.

"When the cardinals were seeking fresh breezes on the hills or by the seaside, Leo XIII. was busy in the Vatican keeping his secretaries engaged occasionally until late in the evening, writing from his dictation, or from the notes which he supplied them with. During the past week he has descended again into the Vatican gardens."

The Manitoba School Question.

Attorney-General Cameron, of Manitoba, in the course of an election speech at Winnipeg on November 20, replied to Sir Charles Tupper's latest speech on the Manitoba school question, reported in last week's Register. Mr. Cameron, according to The Globe, said:

We have had Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the Opposition, with us lately; in fact he is with us now, giving very valuable and very interesting advice how you should vote in the Provincial elections. (Laughter.) He spoke the other night, and undertook to deal with our attitude on the school question. There was one very extraordinary statement he made. I have no hesitation in saying that there is no truth whatever in the charge. Those here who followed the history of the discussion from the beginning know that not only is it not the case, but exactly the opposite: for if there was any conspiracy at all it was between the Government at Ottawa and the Opposition and their supporters and newspapers here, they were the parties who endeavored to interfere with the right of the province to deal with that question in its own way. Sir Charles Tupper has stated that the question is not a settled question, and derided Sir Wilfrid Laurier for having stated from time to time that it had been settled through the medium of his Government. Now, it may be correct that the question is not settled; the inference is that Sir Charles Tupper holds it is not. Certainly that was not the view once taken by the Local leader in Opposition politics, as I shall point out a little later. Sir Charles Tupper praised the state of affairs before 1890 and stated that everything was then harmonious: in fact, regretted it had been done away with. Speaking at the time, in 1896, when he inaugurated the Federal campaign in this city, he considered that the Remedial Bill was "right, just and constitutional"; and he declared that, if clothed with power, he would see it passed through Parliament. We have never heard from Sir Charles, since his making that statement three years ago, that he has changed his views; he has not told us that he regards the Remedial Bill as wrong, unjust and unconstitutional; he has shown no sign of repentance for the great wrong he endeavored to inflict on the province and the tremendous injury to the Dominion. On the contrary, he regards the question as unsettled, and still holds in his hands the threat of interference with our educational system if he is clothed with power to invoke it.

Editorially commenting on the foregoing The Globe of Tuesday said: "The fight over the Manitoba school question was carried over six years, and was virtually settled by the Federal elections of 1896, in which the Province of Quebec, much to the astonishment of certain people, threw its weight on the side of the maintenance of the right of Manitoba to legislate in educational affairs without outside interference. Nobody knows better than the Manitoban the hollowness of the cry of French domination. No province in Canada spoke with so emphatic a voice as French-Canadian [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] Though the question [illegible] A Ministry is called to account for all [illegible] and misdeeds, and is not allowed to [illegible] in regard to any of them [illegible]. It is, therefore, only fair that [illegible] should be shown, and the long and successful struggle made by Mr. Greenway and his colleagues for the efficiency of the schools of Manitoba and the independence of the province."

The Garden of God.

The [illegible] of a little [illegible]. The child had heard that if one could secure but one single leaf from the tree of Life, which grew in the Garden of God, every illness could be healed. No one had dared to attempt the quest, however, for the way was hard and a great angel guarded the gate of the garden against mortals. The child loved his suffering sister so well that he resolved to find the garden and plead with the angel for the healing leaf. So over the rock and moor and hill he went until in the golden sunset the beautiful gate appeared, and he tearfully made his request to the angel sentinel.

"None can enter this garden," replied the angel, "but those children for whom the King has sent and He has not called for you."

"But one leaf," pleaded the child, "one little leaf to heal my sister! The King will not be angry. He cannot wish that my sister should suffer so and die and leave me alone. Have pity, great angel, and hear my prayer."

The angel looked down on the little suppliant with deep love and pity and said "The King has sent my brother, the Angel of Death, to bring your sister to Himself. If you are allowed to keep her, will you promise me to see that she shall never again lie tossing on a sick-bed in pain?"

"How can I?" said the wondering child. "Not even the wisest physicians can keep us from pain always."

"Then will you promise me that she shall never be unhappy? Nor do wrong? Nor suffer sorrow? Nor be cold or hungry or tired? Nor be spoken to or treated harshly?" asked the angel.

"Not if I can help it," answered the child, bravely. "But perhaps even I could not always make her happy."

"Then," replied the angel, "the world where you keep her must be a sad place. Now I will open the gate just a little, and then, if you wish it, I will myself ask the King for a leaf from the Tree of Life to heal your sister."

And the astonished child looked in where grew the living Tree, and where flowed the crystal river and where stood the bright mansions and where walked and talked immortal children under a light more beautiful than that of the sun and with friends more loving than those of earth and where love and blessing reigned forever. He looked until his eyes widened with surprise and glowed with joy, and turning to the angel he said, softly:

"I will not ask for the leaf now. There is no place so beautiful as this; there is no friend so kind as the Angel of Death. I wish he would take me, too."

So the child turned back under the stars which shone like celestial eyes upon him. And as he went a ray of holy light fell upon his path, and wonderful music such as he had never before heard filled his ears and he knew that the golden gate had opened to receive his sister. And so it was that when he saw her silent form upon her little bed at home he was comforted.—The Tablet.

Opening of the Christmas Sale.

The Christmas sale held annually in behalf of the Sisters of the Precious Blood will open on Monday the 27th in the usual place, the Assembly rooms of the Confederation Life building. A grand opening concert will be given by the choir of St. Michael's cathedral at eight o'clock, after which the ladies in charge of the different booths will be prepared to vend their wares.

An excellent programme has been arranged for each evening. On Tuesday the choir of St. Basil's church; Wednesday that of St. Mary's will give the entertainment. On Thursday Mr. Troman will direct the concert, with Miss Kate Rigney, organist of St. Paul's church, as accompanist, Friday, the choir of St. Peter's church. On Saturday afternoon a novel and interesting programme will be rendered.

At the afternoon tea on Wednesday the 29th the committee hope to see all their friends and patrons: a refreshing cup of tea and a cordial welcome will await all comers. There will be no charge on that afternoon for admission or refreshment.

Notable Convert's Death.

The Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times reports the death of Hon. Walter J. Hoffman, D.D., honorary curator of the University museum of ethnology and United States Consul at Manheim, Germany.

"We have learned on the best authority," wrote our contemporary, "that Dr. Hoffman was recently baptized and received into the Catholic Church. He has been a devoted friend of the University, having arranged and developed its museum of ethnology and given to it many valuable collections of Indian curios."

Dr. Hoffman's illness has had a fatal termination, and his funeral took place on Friday, the 10th instant. The services were held in Reading at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. M. Sternberg. Rev. James E. Cleary, rector of St. Peter's Catholic Church, officiated. The remains were taken to Washington for burial in the Congressional Cemetery. Dr. Hoffman was formerly a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church, but became a Catholic during his last illness.

St. Mary's Choir Musicale.

The friends of St. Mary's choir are reminded that the programme of the musicale on Wednesday evening, November 29th, in the Assembly rooms of the Confederation Life building, corner of Richmond and Yonge streets, will be given by this popular organization. Choruses will be interspersed with solos by Miss Clarke, Mr. Fulton, Mr. M. Welsh; duett by Miss Haines and Miss Memory. The tenor solo of "O'er all is quiet reigning," by Reinecke, will be sung by Mr. M. Costello. The choir will be assisted by Miss Marguerite Dunn, the well-known elocutionist, who will recite from Rudyard Kipling's poems. The Very Rev. Vicar-General McCann will preside as chairman. The choir is under the direction of Mrs. Geo. McPherson.

The State of Catholic South Africa; a Missionary's Impressions.

Father William J. Miller, one of the [illegible] of the Superior General of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, reached London [illegible], having come from Cape Town to Southampton on the Scot, which brought Mr. Conyngham Greene home. Father Miller just escaped being shut up in Kimberley, by the happy accident of having promised to pay a visit to Bishop McCarthy, in Grahamstown, before returning home. Father Miller was engaged in a visitation of the various Oblate Missions in South Africa since February last. His impressions will be read with interest. He reports that the Irish of South Africa and the Catholic clergy are for the most part anti-Boer and pro-British in sentiment, but he does not say that they wished for war. The priests and nuns are remaining at their posts in all the disturbed districts. At Kimberley are Bishop Gaughran and several Oblate Fathers, the Irish Christian Brothers, the Sisters of the Holy Family (Immaculate Conception), and the Sisters of Nazareth. At Taungs are Fathers Porte and Sechet, and two Oblate Brothers, and a newly established community of nuns. At Mafeking is Father George Ogle, O.M.I. Some Irish Sisters of Mercy from Strabane are also here, in a new convent, which is much exposed to shot and shell from the Boer lines. At Vryburg, a very Dutch place, there is no resident priest.

In the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, the Oblate Fathers, and Marist Brothers, and communities of various order of nuns, remain at their posts in eight or nine towns, including Pretoria and Bloemfontein, Johannesburg (with Fordsburg, etc.) has nine priests, the Marist Brothers, a convent of the Holy Family and a Nazareth Home. Father John de Lacy, an Irishman, is the Acting Prefect Apostolic, and Father Miller telegraphed to him from Cape Colony not to hesitate to leave Johannesburg if he thought proper. He is sure, however, to remain, if the Boer officials allow him. He has sent Father [illegible]mer, O.M.I., a German, to be chaplain to the Catholic Hollanders among the troops now opposed to Sir George White.

In Northern Natal, Catholic priests and nuns are found in many of the places, whose names are now becoming so familiar. In Newcastle there is a Dominican Convent, and the Mission is served by a secular priest, Father Ford, who also visits Dundee. At Ladysmith are Augustinian Nuns and two Oblate Fathers. The Superior, Father W. P. Murray, when last heard of, was with the English (or Irish) troops at Glencoe. At Colenso there is no Catholic Mission, but at Estcourt Father W. D'Arcy Follis, O.M.I., is in charge, and the Augustinian Nuns have schools, sanatorium and hospital. There are many other missions in Natal Colony, the principal of which are Pietermaritzburg and Durban. The Vicar Apostolic, Bishop Jolivet, resides, with half a dozen priests, in Pietermaritzburg.

In Basutoland the Oblate Fathers have six mission stations. In the principal one, Roma, via Maseru, there are five priests, with seven lay brothers, and a Convent of the Holy Family. Father Miller further says that, in some instances, where there is a French Consul in places affected by the war, the Catholic institutions have been placed under the protection of the French flag.

Heredity and Some Events of the Hour.

Mr. Conyngham Greene, who is [illegible] to rest after the fierce labors of his [illegible]bassy at Pretoria, in this country, is, of course, an Irishman. Here we have [illegible] other example of heredity. The [illegible] Lord Plunket was the first orator of [illegible] day. The list of his grandsons and [illegible] grandsons includes the late Archbishop Plunket, Lord Rathmore, the Man of [illegible] raise of thirty years ago; Conyngham Greene, the Envoy to Pretoria; [illegible] brother, Plunket Greene, the great [illegible] and Dunbar Barton, Solicitor-General [illegible] Ireland. The late Mr. Wills, the [illegible] Oliver Goldsmith, the author of "[illegible] Thee Songs of Arab," and the [illegible] orator, Mr. Seymour Bushe, Q.C., [illegible] related, in what degree we know not, [illegible] the Plunket family. Rightly or wrongly it is said that the Irishmen who have come prominently to the front in the Transvaal business are all in favor of fair play for the Boers. This is certainly [illegible] of the gallant Tipperaryman, Sir William Butler, the victim of a glorious [illegible]. It is said to be true of Mr. Greene, [illegible] to be the secret of [illegible] the Minister of War, Lord Lansdowne. [illegible] nobleman was the other day [illegible] a London newspaper as [illegible] with an Irish title. The Irish have their own quarrel in matters agrarian with the house of Fitzmaurice, but all the same it is not an English family. Lord Lansdowne is also Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, a title conferred seven [illegible] years ago on his ancestor, the son of [illegible] stout old Gerald [illegible] Raymond Le Gros. Between 1200 and 1600 there were nineteen Barons of Kerry; two died unmarried, four married Geraldines; twelve married the daughters of native chiefs—O'Briens, O'Connors, McCarthy's, MacMahons, Kavanaghs, and MacElliots. We repeat, that whatever the Fitzmaurices are, they are not an English family.—Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Mother of Us All.

And so to Thee my mother!
With filial faith I call,
For Jesus dying gave Thee
As Mother to us all;
To Thee O Queen of Virgins,
O Mother meek, to Thee,
I turn with trustful fondness,
Like child to mother's knee;
See at thy feet a sinner
Groaning and weeping sore,
Ah! throw Thy mantle o'er me,
And let me stray no more.

Thy Son has died to save me,
And from His throne on high
His Heart this moment yearneth
For even such as I.
All, all, His love remember,
And O remember, too,
How prompt I am to purpose
How slow and frail to do;
Yet scorn not my petitions,
But patiently give ear;
And help me, O my Mother,
Most loving and most dear.
—By Father Matthew Russell, S.J., brother of the Lord Chief Justice of England.