TED YET HUMBLE.

scipline of the Church is humbles the man, whilst astical office is exalted. years ago I witnessed in St rch in Rome the sacerdotal ilee of the present glorious could well understand how cial observer might tremble mility of the man thus ext above the vast surging amanity this triple-crowned

The sovereigns of all tholic, Protestant and even an, had laid their royal his feet. In St. Peter's, on all the arts seemed as it were homage. The sculptured artyrs, doctors and virgins ineteen centuries seemed to te him from their niches. prious music, that link be or of the other arts when the nd the painter and the poet chitect shall become the chil-song — added her high-glory to the scene. Truly is lifted up, with every eye st cathedral of the universe on him, might it be said : inium in te sperant. I hope in thee.') And, as he hand in benediction over the multitude, the words of the might be applied to him: enest thy hand and fillest ng creature with thy bless

n scarcely imagine a man on azzling and dangerous pin lory. But let us contemplate cene on the next morning. is neck is seated in a plain rs and cares comes tottering , and, falling on his knees besays, 'Bless me, Father, for I ned. I have sinned through st grievous fault.' He his sins and asks for

and penance for them. this penitent, suppliant old the monk's feet? the monk's feet? The same usaw scattering his benedicided the glories of St. Peter's yesterday; the demi-god of derfulscene! Oh, marvellous of God! how little is the amongst us in thy mighty ! Pontiffs, Bishops and we are all but trembling sinishop Ryan.

Moltka and the Church.

words of Count von Moltka, as lin the second volume of the rs" of Theodore de Bernhardt, entic - and that they are so no valid reason to doubt—they nore credit upon the keen intel-the old warrior than upon his courage. In an interview is now published for the first on Moltka is reported as say-

fact of the matter is, we ought eturn to the fold of the Catholic , whose great superiority con-the fact that it has a head, a the fact that it has a head, a lee, undisputed authority, who mission to decide for the whole and to stifle in its germ every and every movement of rebel-It is in the Catholic Church that one finds the certainty that alone can give. She acts more ully on the imagination than rotestant Church. The priest in his parish that authority hould make necessary; in a he reigns over his parish in a er impossible to the Protestant and wields a decisive influence
n the private family circle."

se words are so frank and sol-that one wonders how the er could remain outside of the ue fold. It is the old story of the light and walking in the ess. - Ave Maria.

A Noted Convert.

Rev. Dwight E. Lyman, who ately at Govanstown, Md., had a y as interesting as his character eautiful. He was one of a little of young men who in the early s, after many years spent in tious questionings," sought uary from their doubts and fears e bosom of the Church. From outh he was a close friend of the Paulist missionary, Father r, whom, even before his own ersion, he unwittingly influenced rd Catholic teaching. They both received into the Church

ver, in 1853, and three years they were ordained. Unlike his d and confidant, Father Lyman not become a religious; but he ed not less arduously for the good uls in the Archdiocese of Baltil He was an ideal pastor, gentle, est, and devout : with a deep culthe result of wide reading and h travel. His brother was the Dr. Lyman, Episcopal Bishop of h Carolina; but his mother and r members of his family followed the highest tribute to his exalted acter is to be found in the fact the Protestants who could not par-his "defection" in 1853, were ng the sincerest mourners at his eral .- Ave Maria.

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"ANGLICAN CLAIMS IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY."

[A paper read by Mr. Joseph Pope, before the Catholic Truth Society of Ottawa, on the 12th December, 1893, in reply to a lecture entitled "Roman Methods of Controversy," delivered by the Rev. W. J. Muckleston, M. A., on the 15th May, 1895.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

This wretched sycophant has thus been gibbetted by Dr. Littledale in a passage which, for merciless invective, is not exceeded by anything in the whole range of English literature:
"Every crime which tempted him

he committed; every crime which any one in power wished to commit, he assisted or condoned. If Nathan, in-stead of denouncing David in the parable of the ewe-lamb, had pronounced a sentence of divorce between Uriah and Bathsheba, and had countersigned the fatal missive to Joab; if Elijah, instead of meeting Ahab with a mes sage of Divine vengeance at the entrance of Jezrcel, had presided over the mock court which condemned Naboth, and had been rewarded for his subserviency by a rent charge on the vineyard; if Daniel had at once sacrificed his religion at the ukase of Darius; if John Baptist had consented to perform the rite of marriage between Herod Antipas and Herodias, Philip's wife, how would we loath their mem-ories? and yet each of them, had he stopped short there, would have been mparably less guilty than Thomas Cranmer, whose whole life was a tissue

So much for Cranmer, now for Bar-

In the reign of Henry VIII. certain questions were put by the King to the Bishops and other divines, upon theological points. Among other questions they were asked, "Whether Bishops or priests were first? and if the priests were first, then the priest made the

To this question Barlow answered-"At the beginning they were all one."
Asked whether "in the New Testament be required any consecration of a Bishop or a priest or only appointing

to the office be sufficient. He answered "Only the appoint

ing."
He also declared that "If the King's Grace, being supreme head of the Church of England, did choose, denominate, and elect any layman being learned to be a Bishop, that he so chosen (without mention made of any orders) should be as good a Bishop as he is, or the best in England."

These are the two men upon the validity of whose consecration and action the orders of the Church of Eng-

land depend.

It is only fair to Cranmer and Barlow to say that in holding these views they but expressed the opinions of their fellow reformers. An instru-ment is extant by which Grindal, the successor to Parker in the primacy, in the year 1582, authorized a Scotch minister, ordained according to the form of the Scotch Church, to preach and administer sacraments through out the Province of Canterbury. (Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vol. 1, p. 80.)

In 1603 Convocation solemnly recog-nized the Church of Scotland, in which episcopal ordination was unknown, as a branch of the Holy Catholic Church

of Christ. (ib.)
Many English benefices were at that time held by divines ordained in the Calvinistic form. Re-ordination was not thought necessary or lawful, (ib.) and it was not until 1661, when the non-episcopal divines threatened to absorb all the good things of the Establishment, that episcopal ordination for the first time was made an indispensable condition to Church perferment. (ib., p. 169.)

We do not need to of man was he? refer to any Catholic historian. We have his portrait admirably sketched by one of our critic's standard authorities, the great Littledale himself.

"William Barlow," says Dr. Little-dale, "actively assisted Henry VIII. in his divorce and in the spoliation of the monasteries, for which he was made Bishop of St. Asaph, and thence prometed to St. David's. While occupant of that See, preferring to live at Abergwili, he stripped the lead off the palace of St. David's and sold it, embezzling the price letting the palace go to ruin. Under Edward VI. he avowed himself a Protestant, and was rewarded with the richer mitre of Bath and Wells, from which he immediately alienated eighteen manors to the Protector merset as the fee for his promotion. Then he broke his vows and married. When Mary came to the throne h immediately recanted, (Stryp Eccl. Mem. iii., 153), and even wrote a strong book against the Reformation, whose authenticity Burnet questions for no other reason than that he did not like to admit it. When Elizabeth succeeded, Barlow recanted again,

(Lectures on Innovations, p. 5051.)
Of the assistant consecrators I am not so well informed. Littledale indeed says of Coverdale, whom he styles "the infamous" (ib p. 35), that he is the same who preached a thanksgiving sermon amidst the unburied corpses of the Devonshire Catholics murdered by Lord Russell's foreign brigands. He does not mention Scory or Hodgkin by name, but includes them in this general estimate of the

Reformers. "They (the Reformers, collectively) were men of the basest and lowest stamp: they committed or encouraged the vitest crimes. They were corrupt, ligious. They violated every pledge and every duty which bound them to man, and it is consequently most improbable, to say the least of it, that can be safe guides in matters re-

Here then is the position. a notorious unbeliever and buffoon, who proclaimed his utter disbelief in the efficacy of episcopal ordination, is said, in the absence of any documentis said, in the absence of any document-ary evidence, to have been conse-crated by Cranmer, a man of still worse character, and still more shame-less unbelief. I say again that the circumstance of these men being destitute of morals and of prin-ciple would not necessarily affect the validity of the consecration, provided their actions were regular, which indeed is the question at issue. which indeed is the question at issue. The fact is important, however, as showing that neither Cranmer nor Barlow would be restrained by any scruple from doing anything that would advance their worldly interests. Both these men were at this time fawning upon the King, whose vanity they fed by ascribing to the royal prerogative the source of episcopal authority. Their omission or travesty of a cere mony which both agreed in thinking entirely superfluous, would undoubt edly be regarded by Henry as a recog nition of his kingly power, and as such would be directly in their own inter-ests. I repeat, the disproof of this con-secration is not quite absolute. It is proverbially difficult to prove a nega-tive, but in view of the well-known opinion held by the consecrator and consecrated on the subject of episcopal consecration — in the absence of the record of any consecration whatever, and, above all, the practice of the

it be not a subject of the gravest doubt whether this all-important ceremony was canonically performed?

Our critic advances as a reason for supposing Barlow to have been con-secrated that "Henry VIII. and Elizabeth were specimens of royalty with whom nobody ever played tricks, and with no conceivable reason we are asked to gratify Roman whims, and to believe that Barlow was a sham Bishop, when he could much more easily have been a real one, took his seat in the House of Lords and carried on a long and bitter dispute about his rights with his Cathedral Chapter, without any one dreaming that he was amusing himself and risking his head, till the idea was started by men of the same class as invented the still popular fable of the

Anglican Church for a century there-

after in admitting to her ministry,

persons who never pretended to have received episcopal ordination—I ask it

'Nag's Head 'consecration."
Surely, as Mr. Montague Tigg's school-boy remarked when writing home about the milk and water, 'this is indeed weakness.' Does not the reverend gentleman know that in the opinion of Henry VIII. episcopal authority was conferred, not by the imposition of hands, but by a commision under his sign manual, revoc able at the royal pleasure; that nobody could be a sham Bishop with such a commission, nor a true Bishop without it. If he does not, let him 'read his

tory:
"He (Henry VIII.) proclaimed that all jurisdiction, spiritual as well as temporal, was derived from him alone, episcopal authority and to take it away He actually ordered his seal to be put to commission by which Bishops were functions as his deputies, and during his pleasure. According to this system as expounded by Cranmer, the king was the spiritual as well as the temporal chief of the nation. In both capacities His Highness must have lieutenants. As he appointed civil officers to keep his seal, to collect his imposition of hands." (Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vol. 1, p. 61.)

Nor was his daughter less modest. Perhaps our critic may have heard of Elizabeth's command to the Bishop of Ely to give one of her favorites the greater part of the land at Holborn be-longing to the See, and what happened when the Bishop (who, unlike most of Elizabeth's creatures, appears to have been troubled with a conscience), hesitated to commit the sacrilege.

"Proud prelate," wrote the virgin Queen, with her own hand, "I understand you are backward in complying with your engagement, but I would have you know that I who have made you what you are can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith ful-fil your engagement, by God I will immediately unfrock you.
"Yours as you demean yourself,

ELIZABETH."
(Campbell's Lord Chancellors, vol ii., p. 149.) The Bishop was not proof against Her Majesty's wrath; and what is

We know that in 1875 von Dollinger was smarting under sentence of excommunication pronounced against him by the power whom he had all his life venerated as the vicegerent of Christ. Perhaps some feeling of re-sentment against Rome may have prompted this rather dogmatic utterance, though, as I have shown, Rome has no object in denying the Anglican claim. Perhaps he went a little further than he meant to in compliment ing his new found Anglican friends. Perhaps he was thinking chiefly of Parker's consecration (the outward ceremony connected with which I do not dispute was actually performed) and overlooking the question of Barlow's. Perhaps with all his erudition he may not have been familiar with what Littledale calls "the utter scoundrelism" of the English reformers. However that may be, I take our critic's word that he said it, and leave it to be set off against the objections I

have raised.

astonishment at the treatment accorded to the pamphlet intituled, "Was Barlow a Bishop," which our critic dis-misses with the bare repetition of its title and a sneer. Why did he not at least mention the name of the author? It is on the title page. Let me draw the attention of those who have listened to the reverend gentleman, that this pamphlet is a series of exceedingly able letters on the subject of Barlows' consecration by the late Mr. Sergeant Bellasis, a gentleman who twenty years ago, stood in the front rank at the English Parliamentary bar. That great lawyer patiently examined into this question when a Protestant, sifted power to consecrate others, and therefore that Parker's consecration, so far as it depends upon Barlow, was no consecration at all."

many who have come to realize the folly of risking their soul's salvation on officers to keep his seal, to collect his revenues and to dispense justice in his name, so he appointed divines of various ranks to preach the Gospel and to administer the sacraments. It was unnecessary that there should be any imposition of the collection of the collection of the bare possibility that a man of no principle and infamous life, imparted to another almost as depraved, by administer the sacraments. It was upon as a farce, a grace in which neither believed nor desired to possess To those who have been impelled by the stern logic of facts to this conclusion, and to all that it entails, the process was not a pleasant one. They would fain have wished that the result of their enquiries had been otherwise. And if they gave up much that they greatly prized and might have retained, they did so because, in the words of the most illustrious of them all, "they loved honesty better than name, and truth better than dear

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BLAKE AT MONTREAL. Explains Why the Home Rule Cause Needs More Money.

Montreal Gazette, Jan. 30.

I have, of course, touched only upon the chief heads of this question. Be-fore leaving it, I must express my

The know that in 1875 were bounded against in by the power when he had all his for venerated as the vicegerent of his. Perhaps some feeling of recommending the property of th

now best, how most securely and how most rapidly they would attain, on that election to which the Lords had committed themselves, a verdict favorable to the cause they had in hand. Perhaps he might point out what principle it was upon which the Home Rulers' tactics were based. Some years ago Mr. Parnell (applause), who e great services to the Irish cause would never be forgotten (renewed applause), when he found within his reach the basis of an honorable alliance and a satisfactory national settlement proffered him by the great leader of the Liberal party, Mr. Gladstone (applause), accepted that offer, and entered into that alliance, and upon the basis of the policy so established they had ever since been acting. They acted upon that policy because they believed it to be the wisest and securest means of accomplishing their end. The Liberal party had up to the present shown itself absolutely true to the pledges made seven years ago. Through this the Liberals had suffered disaster, loss of office, severance from friends, defeat at elections, and loss of valued support throughout the country; but, nevertheless, we found them spending six weary months in the single and sole task of pushing a Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons and prepared to go to the polls again upon that question. (Applause.) It was at the polls that the battle was to be lost or won, and what they had to do, as sensible men, was to give all the assistance they could towards the battle being won. To do that they wanted to press everrywhere this

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The sole point made by our critic in favor of the validity of Anglican orders is the opinion of Dr. von Dollinger that "The fact that Parker was consecrated by four rightly consecrated Bishops—rite et legitime—with imposition of hands and the necessary words, is so well attested that if one chooses to doubt this fact one could, with the same in 1876, doubt one hundred thousand facts—the fact is as well established as a fact can be required to be." And at another time he says: "The result of my investigation is that I have no manner of doubt as to the validity of the Episcopal succession in the English Church."

Before the advent of spring the system should be theroughly cleansed and purified by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, which should not be deeped on the constructed, the public encern, the public charges of the payment of wages to members, and facts—the fact is as well established as a fact can be required to be." And at another time he says: "The result of my investigation is that I have no manner of doubt as to the validity of the Episcopal succession in the English Church."

There is no doubt that the reverend gentleman 'scores' here, for von Dollinger is a theologian of repute. We are told that these words were spoken in 1857, though no further information in 1875, though no fu

of government they could have. The things which touched the daily life of the people most nearly were

THE LAND QUESTION, the question of property and civil rights, the question of property and civil rights, the question of the education of the neorle, the question of the administration of justice, of the police, of municipal law and of local development. It was quite true that in some of those questions there were postponements; but he regarded them very lightly. There were great compensations connected with those temporary postponements; but if they were more objectionable then they are, what sensible man, he asked, would reject a great bill, that gave them a great deal at a short date, because it did not give everything at once. They believed that a capable citizen ought to take his stand in public concerns according to the verdict of his fellow-citizens, and without enquiring whether he worshipped his God at one altar or another. He rejoiced from the bottom of his heart that a measure giving a large and liberal measure of centrol over Irish affairs to the Irish people had attained the state it had. Their object was to turn that measure into a law. Towards the accomplishment of that object they proposed to act on certain fundamental principles. Their tactics were that just so long as the Liberal party remained honorable and true to its pledges, the Home Rulers would remain true to theirs. They must be absolutely independent of the British Liberal party; they were allies, not part of themselves. They must be

salves. They were Irish Nationalists, not british Liberals. They were the wing of an army acting under their own benders, do but in consort in this campaign. They served the Irish at home and abroad, but no other masters. (Loud applause.) Another fandamental thing was that they must maintain the doctrine of the unity of the Irish party. The utmost freedom of thought and discussion must exist in the councils of the party, but in their case it was necessary that. THE FINAL DECISION.

having been taken it should be binding on every man. He rejoiced to know that the Irish people had shown at home and abroad in a most marked manner their perfect appreciation of the situation, and they were not going to be impatient or to creat embarrassments that would hamper their leaders. In order to enable the Irish party to maintain its independence and absolute equality in Parliament, and the conditions of an equal and free alliance, a sum of from \$40,000 to \$45,000 per year was required. There were other things. There were registration expenses, a large portion of which was borno by the localities and local organizations; but there were places where assistance was required, and about \$10,000 was needed for that. There was no greater aid to Home Rule than to see that the register was right. Then there was the question of the Irish propaganda in Britain, than which no more important weapon existed from 1886 to 1890. That organization was now in abeyance, because they had no money. To restart it some \$20,000 were required. There was also the question of evicted tenants, for which \$85,000 were required. There was also the question of evicted tenants, for which \$85,000 were required. The rew as also the question of evicted tenants, for which \$85,000 were required. The restart it some \$20,000 were required. The restart it some \$20,000 were required. The rew as a high compliment to the liberality in times past of Irishmen all the world over to the land of their origin and their continued attachment to the attainment of its rights. He

successful close. (Loud cheers.)

Hon. John Costigan, who was well received, seconded the motion in a brief speech. He endorsed the sentiments o well expressed by Mr. Curran and wished to add his meed of well-merited praise to the Hon. Mr. Blake for his disin erested efforts in the cause of Ireland. This movement was a loyal one. As a loyal subject of Her Majesty and a loyal Canadian he was willing at all times to proclaim his devotion to the land of his forefathers. He hoped the people of Montreal would be equal to the occasion and contribute generously to the fund Mr. Blake's advocacy was such as to appeal to every fairmined man. (Cheers.)

The collection was then made, the sum of \$1,450 being raised on the floor of the hall. Hon. Edward Blake then briefly expressed his gratitude to the meeting for the hearty and generous response they had made to his appeal.

A vote of hanks to President Flood for having occupied the chair, proposed by Mr. Blake, and seconded by Ald. Tansey, closed the proceedings.

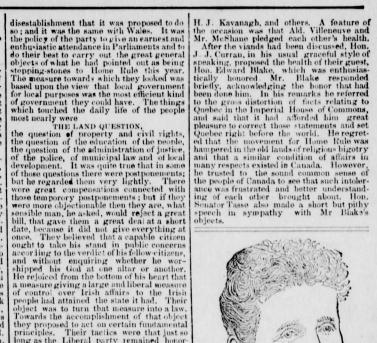
LUNCHED AT THE HALL. Hon. John Costigan, who was well received.

having occupied the Chair, in Joseas by Mr.
Blake, and seconded by Ald. Tansey, closed
the proceedings.
LUNCHED ATTHE HALL.
Hon. Edward Blake arrived in the city
from Ottawa yesterday morning, and was
tendered a lunch at the Hall by Hon. J. J.
Curran and a number of Mr. Blake's compatriots in the city. The lunch, which was
served in the old mess room of the hall, was
a most enjoyable function. Hon. J. J.
Curran, Solicitor-General, presided, and had
on, his right the guest of the day, Hon.
Edward Blake, Hon. Edward Murphy, Hon.
Joseph Tasse, Mr. James McShane, Mr.
Austin Mosher, Mr. Barry Hayes, of Ottawa,
and Ald. D. Tansey; while on his left sat
Hon. John Costigan, Secretary of State;
f Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P., Ald. Villeneuve, and others. Around the tables were
messrs. J. P. Whelan, P. Wright, J. K.
Foran, A. W. Grenier, Q. C., M. A. Flood,

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