

Branch No. 4, London.
 Meets on the 1st and 4th Thursday of every month, at eight o'clock, at their hall, Albion block, Richmond Street, O. Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Conroy, Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. J. O'Keefe.

C. M. B. A.
 New Branch.
 District Deputy John L. Carleton, assisted by Thomas Grandin, First Vice-President of Branch 194, instituted Branch 211 on Monday July 31, at Grand Falls. The following is a list of the officers:
 Spiritual Adviser—Rev. M. A. O'Keefe
 First Vice-President—Archie Ouellette
 Second Vice-President—P. A. McCluskey
 Recording Secretary—Geo. D. McCluskey
 Assistant Sec.—Jas Burgess
 Financial Secretary—Rev. M. A. O'Keefe
 Treasurer—James Leclair
 Marshal—James Carroll
 Guard—Charles J. McCluskey
 Trustees—M. Harley, W. Langran, P. McCluskey, J. Burgess and J. Carroll.
 With such officers the success of the Branch is assured.

A Big Gathering.
 Preparations are being made for the largest excursion and greatest picnic ever held in the county—Moncton and Memramouc—a combination picnic, taking in Amherst, Sackville, Dorchester and the surrounding country, visitors from Halifax and St. John, friends from Sussex, Truro and all points along the coast. Seats for the hundreds of children who will be there. A day in which friends that have been separated by time and distance will meet. A grand reunion of a large number of the members of the C. M. B. A. Brotherhood. A visit to the far-famed seat of learning, St. Joseph's college. A day of recreation in the LeBlond Park, the most beautiful pleasure ground in the province, overlooking the picturesque canyon, so much admired for its grandeur and beauty. A day for rowing or boat sailing on Lake Camille, which is reached by flights of steps built along the borders of the magnificent park. This excursion will take place on a day to be named hereafter in the last week of the present month.—*Moncton Times.*

Death of Brother H. W. Deare.
 We regret very much to be called upon to chronicle the death of Brother H. W. Deare, editor of the *Catholic Weekly*. During his connection with the C. M. B. A. he labored earnestly for the spread of the organization. We know of no other Brother throughout the county who joined in the prayer that God will give the light of eternity to the soul of our deceased Brother. We take the following interesting sketch of his life from the last number of the *Weekly*:
 Hon. H. W. Deare, editor of the *Catholic Weekly*, died Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1893, at his residence, 16 Gloucester avenue, Windsor, Ont. Deceased was born October 21, 1830, at Bath near Bristol, Eng. His mother died when he was a few days old, and he was given to a dear friend of the family, who later moved to London, Eng., where he was apprenticed to the brush-making trade. He returned to Windsor, Ont., in 1847, and remained there until in Brooklyn several months. In 1848 he emigrated to Michigan and settled in the Township of Hamtramck, near Detroit. He was a representative in the State legislature in the years 1863 and 1864, Judge of Probate of the Township of Hamtramck seven years, school inspector and teacher for a number of years. He was also a prominent member of civic and benevolent societies, a member of the Baptist society, a member of the Lafayette Benevolent society and a member of various religious societies. He was a member of the C. M. B. A. and acted as one of the pall-bearers of Right Rev. Bishop P. Lefevre. He was brought up in the Episcopal Church, but embraced Catholicism in 1854. On the 15th day of May, 1854, he married Ann Lyons, an adopted daughter of J. B. Campbell. In the spring of 1856 he moved to Windsor, Ont., where he taught school until 1878, when he moved to Amherstburg, Ont., and accepted the principalship of the boys Roman Catholic school, which position he held for four years. During that time he established the Dominion Yeast Company, with his son and nephew. He resigned the principalship and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He removed from Amherstburg and settled in Essex Centre, and there began the publication of the *Catholic Weekly* on June 25, 1886, and on July 1, 1890, the *Weekly* was merged into the *Catholic Weekly*, of which he became the editor, and acted as such up to the time of his death. He was one of the originators of the Anthony's male orphan asylum, and took an active part in all church and school matters. He was a delegate to the Bilingual Congress, and appointed a delegate to the Columbian Catholic Congress to be held at Chicago Sept. 3, 1893. He became a member of the C. M. B. A. at Amherstburg, Ont., and held the office of secretary and president, and represented the branch at several conventions. When he removed to Essex Centre, he was transferred to Branch 20, Maidstone, Ont., and became its president. He subsequently removed to Windsor, Ont., and became a member of Branch 1, and continued as such until the Canadian difficulties, when he obtained his transfer to Branch 7, Detroit, Mich., of which he was a member at the time of his death. He attended all of the Supreme and Grand Council conventions since the organization of the C. M. B. A. He was Grand Chancellor, and appointed Supreme Deputy at Lenoir in 1892. He was also appointed special deputy for the purpose of organizing the Grand Council of Quebec. He was the author of the first constitution of the C. M. B. A. in Montreal, and attended their first Supreme Council convention at Titusville, Pa., April 9, 1880. He organized several branches of the C. M. B. A. in Montreal and in the Province of Quebec. He had just returned from an extended trip through New York and Canada on the 21st of August, when he was taken ill with a malignant form, and after being confined to bed about ten days, receiving the Holy Sacraments from the hands of his beloved pastor, the Rev. Dean Wagner, he died on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 27, 1893. He was buried from St. Alphonsus Church, Windsor, Ont., on Thursday morning, Aug. 29, 1893, and interred in Mt. Elliott Cemetery, Detroit. Branch No. 7, C. M. B. A. of Detroit, took charge of the remains of our deceased Brother and directed the funeral, which was largely attended. Deceased leaves a widow, a daughter and a son; also a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his demise.

Resolution of Condolence.
 London Ont., Aug. 29, 1893.
 THOS. COPPEY ESQ.,—DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following resolutions of condolence were unanimously passed at the regular meeting of Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of London, held August 23, 1893:
 That the members of this branch deeply deplore the loss of our esteemed and worthy Brother, J. P. O'Higgins. By his death the brotherhood sustains a loss that cannot be replaced. His kindness of heart, gentleness of purpose and general disposition made his presence in our midst a source of pleasure and esteem.
 Whereas it having pleased Almighty God to take him to Himself, we bow to the decree of an all-wise Providence. Who loosh all things well. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the widow and family of our late Brother in this their hour of trial and bereavement. We mourn with them for the loss of a true Christian, a kind father and a loving husband, and sincerely pray that God would strengthen them in the path of duty, and unite them in heaven. Thos. Coffey, P. F. Boyle, Committee.
 Wm. COCORAN, Sec.
 Stratford, August 26, 1893.
 At regular meeting of Branch 13, held on August 23, 1893, it was resolved, and unanimously adopted:
 Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, Mrs. E. J. Kneilt, mother of our esteemed Bro. E. J. Kneilt,
 Resolved, that we, the members of Branch 13, tender to Bro. E. J. Kneilt our sincere sympathy, and pray that Almighty God may console him in his sad affliction. Be it further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother E. J. Kneilt and forwarded to the *Catholic Record* for publication.
 RICHARD FEWELL, Pres.,
 JAS. O'CONNOR, Sec.

POPE LEO'S CHAIR.
 Musical World Deeply Interested in its Visit to the World's Fair.
 The musical world is deeply interested in the visit of the famous Sistine Chapel choir from the Vatican to the World's Fair. The Pope's permission has been obtained for a visit of the choir to the World's Fair, and it is said that this world-renowned choir would be heard in the Cathedral, New York City, before and after its visit to Chicago.
 Director Mustafa has written the Archbishop of New York that the members of the choir will take great pleasure in appearing at one or two services at the Cathedral. This will be the first time the choir has sung outside the Holy City, and music-lovers are looking forward with great pleasure to the event.
 The negotiations between the Secretary of the Musical Section of the Exposition and the Sistine choir director were begun over a month ago. The reply to the Secretary's proposition said the choir could not give concerts, but would perform religious services in the Exhibition as they do in the Sistine Chapel, and that the choir being composed chiefly of men it would be advisable to select the best voices only, and make up the required complement of forty voices by having the director supply the balance from other churches in Rome. Both these terms were agreed to and the Pope gave his official sanction to the scheme.
 It is for this choir that many of the masterpieces of church music have been written, and it has preserved to the present day the traditional manner of performing this music.
 Cardinal Wiseman heard the Sistine choir sing the "Miserere," and, after having spoken of the first effect says: "Here you can trace one part winding and climbing by soft and subdued steps through the labyrinth of sweet sounds, then another drops with delicious trickling from the highest compass to the level of the rest. Then one part seems at length to extricate itself; then another follows in imitative cadence, and they seem as silver threads that gradually unravel themselves and then wind around the deep-toned bass, which has scarcely swerved from its stately dignity during all the emotion of the other parts, and fills up the magnificent diapason, and then the voices burst into a swelling fanfare which has no name on earth."
 This "Miserere," which will undoubtedly be sung by the choir at the cathedral, is the composition of Gregorio Allegri, the last of the masters of the Palestrina school of church music, and was for a long time most jealously guarded as one of the greatest treasures of the Sistine Choir, and it was forbidden under great penalties either to show or copy the music.
 The story of Mozart when yet a boy copying down the "Miserere" as he heard it sung during the Holy Week of 1770 is well known.
 The number of singers in the Papal choir while at Avignon was twelve. On the return to Rome and the fusion with the old choir, the number was raised to twenty-four and was afterwards increased to thirty-two, which is now the normal strength, although on special occasions the admission of extra voices is allowed.
 The music, which is composed by the members of the choir, is, after it has been tried and voted worthy, copied in stencils into huge books formed of whole parchment skins, so large being the notes the whole choir can read them at the same time.
 The Rev. Joseph Graf, director of the New York Conservatory of Church Music, established under the auspices of Archbishop Corrigan, said the other day that the Papal choir would have a royal welcome on their arrival in this country.
 "It will be one of the greatest musical treats, the singing of the choir at the cathedral, that this country has ever had," said he. "It is not yet known just what members of the choir will visit this country, but they will doubt be the picked singers of the Sistine Choir and the choirs in other sacred edifices in Rome. I had hardly consented to permit the choir to visit America, and I am overjoyed that he has sanctioned the idea. The Pope has great love for this country and has paid us a grand compliment in thus sending us his choir from the chapel of the Vatican Palace."
 The Rev. Mr. Graf said that the members of the choir would find that the Americans were providing some good church music.

IGNATIUS AND LUTHER.
 Father Southwell's Sermon at St. Francis Xavier Church.
 N. Y. Catholic Review.
 The feast of St. Ignatius was observed last Sunday at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West sixteenth street, with special solemnity. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Denny, S. J. The music was from Silas and Gounod and under the direction of Rev. Father Young, S. J.
 The preacher on the occasion was Rev. Edward G. Southwell, Prior of the Carmelites. Taking for his text: "Labor like a good soldier of Christ Jesus," the Rev. Father showed how every true Christian must be a soldier of Christ and that St. Ignatius was himself and then organized the great battle for Christ and His Church which has been fought ever since his time by his order. After his own sanctification he had nothing so much at heart as the establishment of his order. It was the glory of his life. Many things influenced his mind in forming his plans but notably the disordered state of the Church in Germany. Luther was eight years older than Ignatius, and before the latter had finished his studies the doctor of Wittenberg had thrown off every mask and openly proclaimed his defiance of the Pope and the Holy See. He had also made havoc upon the most cherished and essential doctrines of morality and the Church. He taught that man was wholly corrupted by original sin, that he had not free will, that God was responsible for his sins as well as his good works—that faith was all sufficient for salvation, no matter how wickedly one lived, that even adultery was no sin provided one had faith, that exterior worship and the Sacraments were unnecessary, so also were the hierarchy and the priesthood—that in fact every Christian had as much authority to teach and absolve as the Pope himself. When these doctrines were spread broadcast amongst the people it was but natural to expect most lamentable results. The Sacraments and the churches were abandoned, people gave themselves up to every wickedness, scandals were multiplied in the Church, and so shocking was the state of morals in a few years that Luther himself became alarmed and declared from the pulpit at Wittenberg that "poor souls, burghers and nobles were all alike slaves to avarice, drunkenness and impurity, and given over to shameful excess and abominable passions."
 With these things happening in Germany as the result of Luther's rebellion, and similar evils just commencing in England from the wickedness of a cruel and adulterous king it is but reasonable to suppose that Ignatius, burning with love of Jesus Christ and zeal for souls, should exert the full force of his genius and his prayers to organize a band of apostles who would cope with these evils. The first quality that his followers should have was that they be men learning. Without this they would be helpless to cure the many errors that had been disseminated nor could they teach with fruit the true doctrines of the Church.
 But much more important than learning was piety. In the hands of the wicked men of the day learning was but an instrument of evil; with the new apostles learning must be accompanied by a spotless life and the spirit of prayer and mortification and obedience.
 A spirit of novelty, of tearing asunder the most time-honored doctrines and practices had become the rule of the so-called reformers; so the rule of Ignatius would have been to stand strictly on the old ways and the old practices of the Church which had civilized the barbarian and converted the world. The Church, too, had been attacked in her very head. The efforts of the irreligious and rebellious leaders had been directed with most strenuous energy against the successor of Peter, the representative of Christ Himself, and so Ignatius will have all his followers bind themselves most strictly to a most filial and enthusiastic devotion to Christ's Vicar on earth.
 How the saint succeeded in this battle against Protestantism let history tell. The conflict has been waged for three centuries with all the forces at command on each side. With Protestantism there were power, wealth, social dignity, all the goods that this world could give or the terrors it could and did employ; on the other side, the old faith, learning, missionary zeal, unflinching courage, suffering of every kind, and frequently death on the scaffold. And now towards the end of this nineteenth century, how do the forces stand? Why Protestantism is so split up into innumerable sects and has so little definite dogma that it can be scarcely said to exist, it must confess itself routed and beaten. Baptism is no longer to be relied on, and even the Bible, which, like faith, was to have been all-sufficient, is now read as a common book of history. The authority in matters of faith is private opinion and that of the trustees who provide the salary for the minister—Protestantism, rebellion against the one true Church, has led to its natural outcome, total disbelief. Indifferentism and infidelity are taking a strong hold on the Protestant sect, and hence the conflict of to-day is not between Catholicism and Protestantism, but Protestantism and Catholicity, Infidelity and Agnosticism and Catholicity, Infidelity and Catholicity. These are the only two forces left, and if Protestantism is now almost a matter of history, to whom under God is this result due to such a degree as to the sons of St.

SEPARATE SCHOOL WORK.
 I see with pleasure that you report in the RECORD the success of separate schools in different parts of the province. The La Salette Separate school is not behind in maintaining the reputation of Catholic education. The following five pupils of that school passed the recent High School Examination: Curtis Clark, Rosa McElhone, Maggie Burke, James Casey, and Joseph Macaulay. A SUBSCRIBER.
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
 It will be noticed by advertisement in another column that this excellent educational institution will be opened on the 6th inst. An erroneous report has gained circulation that on account of the large addition and other improvements recently made on the college it would not be opened on that date. We are glad to be able to state that there is no foundation for the rumor and the studies will be resumed on the date mentioned. There is now accommodation for six hundred students.
 The A. O. H. Excursion to Niagara Falls; Aug. 21, 1893. The A. O. H. Excursion to Niagara Falls, held on Aug. 21, 1893, was a most successful one. The A. O. H. Excursion to Niagara Falls, held on Aug. 21, 1893, was a most successful one. The A. O. H. Excursion to Niagara Falls, held on Aug. 21, 1893, was a most successful one.
 With our green flag floating over us, And the prospect bright before us, To meet our Yankee brothers, In sweet harmony to agree; The meeting was a pleasure, Unalloyed and without measure, The reminiscence long will treasure A dull weary hour to cheer.
 On the grounds, our destination, We were filled with exultation, To see men of every station, In sweet harmony to agree; Through the trees the sun was beaming, His effulgence found us gleaming, O'er our heads was proudly streaming The loved emblem of the free.
 For years we've been together, Through drear and fall and winter, And fraternal love the fether, Which has held intact our right; May we still remain united, Till Ireland's wrongs are right; Our loved Isle will soon be sighted In her pristine glory bright.

HOW BABIES SUFFER
 When their tender skins are literally on fire from itching and burning eczema and other skin diseases, such as Scald, and Itchy Skin and Scaly Eruptions, CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest relief. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest relief. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest relief.
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 Remedies will afford immediate relief to the most severe cases of itching, eczema, and other skin diseases. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest relief. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest relief. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest relief.
PAINS AND WEAKNESSES
 Relieved in one minute by this powerful, non-toxic, and non-addictive remedy. CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, 25 cents.
ALL MIRACLES DO NOT OCCUR AT HAMILTON.
 The whole town of Glamis, Ont., knows of a cure, by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT, to a partially paralyzed arm, that would anything that has transpired at Hamilton. R. W. HARRISON.
AGENTS WANTED.
 COLUMBIAN JUBILEE: GR. FOUR Centuries of Catholicity in America. Published by J. S. Hyland & Co., of Chicago, with the approbation of His Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, and the Most Rev. Bishops of the United States and many Archbishops and Bishops throughout the continent. Illustrated with colored Frontispiece and many rare and beautiful engravings by Greget and others. This work has had the largest sale of any Catholic work of recent years. Agents wanted in every town and city. Salary of commission to good territory. Address: J. S. HYLAND & CO., St. Thomas, Ont.
 White Sulphur Springs Co. EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN should try these Great Mineral Waters for their drinking water. Located at 529 A. to 9 P. M. Sunday from 9:30 A. to 12 noon. Try them. Food Dundas street.
St. Mary's College, Montreal.
 STUDIES IN THE JESUITS COLLEGE (St. Mary's), Montreal, will be resumed on the 6th Sept. Five years ago an additional 11th course, taught in English, was introduced. Students have now the option of one of two classical courses, taught in English or French.
MARKET REPORTS.
 LONDON MARKETS.
 London, Aug. 31.—Wheat, 58 to 62 per bush. Oats, 42 to 52 per bush. Peas, 51 to 60 per bush. Barley, 45 to 48 per bush. Rye, 64 per bush. Potatoes, 10 to 12 per bush. Turnips, 10 to 12 per bush. Sugar, 10 to 12 per bush. Coffee, 10 to 12 per bush. Tea, 10 to 12 per bush. Spices, 10 to 12 per bush. Oil, 10 to 12 per bush. Butter, 10 to 12 per bush. Cheese, 10 to 12 per bush. Eggs, 10 to 12 per bush. Hides, 10 to 12 per bush. Wool, 10 to 12 per bush. Lard, 10 to 12 per bush. Tallow, 10 to 12 per bush. Soap, 10 to 12 per bush. Candles, 10 to 12 per bush. Paper, 10 to 12 per bush. Books, 10 to 12 per bush. Stationery, 10 to 12 per bush. Toys, 10 to 12 per bush. Games, 10 to 12 per bush. Miscellaneous, 10 to 12 per bush.
 Montreal, Aug. 31.—The grain market does not show much improvement locally. A small business is doing in wheat, 58 to 62 per bush. Oats, 42 to 52 per bush. Peas, 51 to 60 per bush. Barley, 45 to 48 per bush. Rye, 64 per bush. Potatoes, 10 to 12 per bush. Turnips, 10 to 12 per bush. Sugar, 10 to 12 per bush. Coffee, 10 to 12 per bush. Tea, 10 to 12 per bush. Spices, 10 to 12 per bush. Oil, 10 to 12 per bush. Butter, 10 to 12 per bush. Cheese, 10 to 12 per bush. Eggs, 10 to 12 per bush. Hides, 10 to 12 per bush. Wool, 10 to 12 per bush. Lard, 10 to 12 per bush. Tallow, 10 to 12 per bush. Soap, 10 to 12 per bush. Candles, 10 to 12 per bush. Paper, 10 to 12 per bush. Books, 10 to 12 per bush. Stationery, 10 to 12 per bush. Toys, 10 to 12 per bush. Games, 10 to 12 per bush. Miscellaneous, 10 to 12 per bush.
TEACHERS WANTED.
 A MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. Separate school, No. 1, Hay, holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate, capable of teaching French and English. State salary and enclosed recommendations. Duties to commence on 1st Jan. 1894. JOHN LAPOURTE, Sec. S. School, Drysdale, P. O., Ont. 714.
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 51 and 53 Jarvis street, Toronto. This hotel has been refitted and furnished throughout. How comfortable. Terms \$1.00 per day.
LOVE & UGIAN, BARRISTERS, ETC. 48 Front Street, London. Private funds to loan.
BOYS If you are intelligent and energetic enough to sell goods and honest enough to make prompt returns, address J. J. HAZELTON, Belmont, Ont.
 Place's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest, and Cheapest. **CATARRH** Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Duggan, Warren, Pa.

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 The music, which is composed by the members of the choir, is, after it has been tried and voted worthy, copied in stencils into huge books formed of whole parchment skins, so large being the notes the whole choir can read them at the same time.
 The Rev. Joseph Graf, director of the New York Conservatory of Church Music, established under the auspices of Archbishop Corrigan, said the other day that the Papal choir would have a royal welcome on their arrival in this country.
 "It will be one of the greatest musical treats, the singing of the choir at the cathedral, that this country has ever had," said he. "It is not yet known just what members of the choir will visit this country, but they will doubt be the picked singers of the Sistine Choir and the choirs in other sacred edifices in Rome. I had hardly consented to permit the choir to visit America, and I am overjoyed that he has sanctioned the idea. The Pope has great love for this country and has paid us a grand compliment in thus sending us his choir from the chapel of the Vatican Palace."
 The Rev. Mr. Graf said that the members of the choir would find that the Americans were providing some good church music.

IGNATIUS AND LUTHER.
 Father Southwell's Sermon at St. Francis Xavier Church.
 N. Y. Catholic Review.
 The feast of St. Ignatius was observed last Sunday at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West sixteenth street, with special solemnity. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Denny, S. J. The music was from Silas and Gounod and under the direction of Rev. Father Young, S. J.
 The preacher on the occasion was Rev. Edward G. Southwell, Prior of the Carmelites. Taking for his text: "Labor like a good soldier of Christ Jesus," the Rev. Father showed how every true Christian must be a soldier of Christ and that St. Ignatius was himself and then organized the great battle for Christ and His Church which has been fought ever since his time by his order. After his own sanctification he had nothing so much at heart as the establishment of his order. It was the glory of his life. Many things influenced his mind in forming his plans but notably the disordered state of the Church in Germany. Luther was eight years older than Ignatius, and before the latter had finished his studies the doctor of Wittenberg had thrown off every mask and openly proclaimed his defiance of the Pope and the Holy See. He had also made havoc upon the most cherished and essential doctrines of morality and the Church. He taught that man was wholly corrupted by original sin, that he had not free will, that God was responsible for his sins as well as his good works—that faith was all sufficient for salvation, no matter how wickedly one lived, that even adultery was no sin provided one had faith, that exterior worship and the Sacraments were unnecessary, so also were the hierarchy and the priesthood—that in fact every Christian had as much authority to teach and absolve as the Pope himself. When these doctrines were spread broadcast amongst the people it was but natural to expect most lamentable results. The Sacraments and the churches were abandoned, people gave themselves up to every wickedness, scandals were multiplied in the Church, and so shocking was the state of morals in a few years that Luther himself became alarmed and declared from the pulpit at Wittenberg that "poor souls, burghers and nobles were all alike slaves to avarice, drunkenness and impurity, and given over to shameful excess and abominable passions."
 With these things happening in Germany as the result of Luther's rebellion, and similar evils just commencing in England from the wickedness of a cruel and adulterous king it is but reasonable to suppose that Ignatius, burning with love of Jesus Christ and zeal for souls, should exert the full force of his genius and his prayers to organize a band of apostles who would cope with these evils. The first quality that his followers should have was that they be men learning. Without this they would be helpless to cure the many errors that had been disseminated nor could they teach with fruit the true doctrines of the Church.
 But much more important than learning was piety. In the hands of the wicked men of the day learning was but an instrument of evil; with the new apostles learning must be accompanied by a spotless life and the spirit of prayer and mortification and obedience.
 A spirit of novelty, of tearing asunder the most time-honored doctrines and practices had become the rule of the so-called reformers; so the rule of Ignatius would have been to stand strictly on the old ways and the old practices of the Church which had civilized the barbarian and converted the world. The Church, too, had been attacked in her very head. The efforts of the irreligious and rebellious leaders had been directed with most strenuous energy against the successor of Peter, the representative of Christ Himself, and so Ignatius will have all his followers bind themselves most strictly to a most filial and enthusiastic devotion to Christ's Vicar on earth.
 How the saint succeeded in this battle against Protestantism let history tell. The conflict has been waged for three centuries with all the forces at command on each side. With Protestantism there were power, wealth, social dignity, all the goods that this world could give or the terrors it could and did employ; on the other side, the old faith, learning, missionary zeal, unflinching courage, suffering of every kind, and frequently death on the scaffold. And now towards the end of this nineteenth century, how do the forces stand? Why Protestantism is so split up into innumerable sects and has so little definite dogma that it can be scarcely said to exist, it must confess itself routed and beaten. Baptism is no longer to be relied on, and even the Bible, which, like faith, was to have been all-sufficient, is now read as a common book of history. The authority in matters of faith is private opinion and that of the trustees who provide the salary for the minister—Protestantism, rebellion against the one true Church, has led to its natural outcome, total disbelief. Indifferentism and infidelity are taking a strong hold on the Protestant sect, and hence the conflict of to-day is not between Catholicism and Protestantism, but Protestantism and Catholicity, Infidelity and Agnosticism and Catholicity, Infidelity and Catholicity. These are the only two forces left, and if Protestantism is now almost a matter of history, to whom under God is this result due to such a degree as to the sons of St.

SEPARATE SCHOOL WORK.
 I see with pleasure that you report in the RECORD the success of separate schools in different parts of the province. The La Salette Separate school is not behind in maintaining the reputation of Catholic education. The following five pupils of that school passed the recent High School Examination: Curtis Clark, Rosa McElhone, Maggie Burke, James Casey, and Joseph Macaulay. A SUBSCRIBER.
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
 It will be noticed by advertisement in another column that this excellent educational institution will be opened on the 6th inst. An erroneous report has gained circulation that on account of the large addition and other improvements recently made on the college it would not be opened on that date. We are glad to be able to state that there is no foundation for the rumor and the studies will be resumed on the date mentioned. There is now accommodation for six hundred students.
 The A. O. H. Excursion to Niagara Falls; Aug. 21, 1893. The A. O. H. Excursion to Niagara Falls, held on Aug. 21, 1893, was a most successful one. The A. O. H. Excursion to Niagara Falls, held on Aug. 21, 1893, was a most successful one. The A. O. H. Excursion to Niagara Falls, held on Aug. 21, 1893, was a most successful one.
 With our green flag floating over us, And the prospect bright before us, To meet our Yankee brothers, In sweet harmony to agree; The meeting was a pleasure, Unalloyed and without measure, The reminiscence long will treasure A dull weary hour to cheer.
 On the grounds, our destination, We were filled with exultation, To see men of every station, In sweet harmony to agree; Through the trees the sun was beaming, His effulgence found us gleaming, O'er our heads was proudly streaming The loved emblem of the free.
 For years we've been together, Through drear and fall and winter, And fraternal love the fether, Which has held intact our right; May we still remain united, Till Ireland's wrongs are right; Our loved Isle will soon be sighted In her pristine glory bright.

HOW BABIES SUFFER
 When their tender skins are literally on fire from itching and burning eczema and other skin diseases, such as Scald, and Itchy Skin and Scaly Eruptions, CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest relief. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest relief. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest relief.
CUTICURA
 Remedies will afford immediate relief to the most severe cases of itching, eczema, and other skin diseases. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest relief. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest relief. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest relief.
PAINS AND WEAKNESSES
 Relieved in one minute by this powerful, non-toxic, and non-addictive remedy. CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, 25 cents.
ALL MIRACLES DO NOT OCCUR AT HAMILTON.
 The whole town of Glamis, Ont., knows of a cure, by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT, to a partially paralyzed arm, that would anything that has transpired at Hamilton. R. W. HARRISON.
AGENTS WANTED.
 COLUMBIAN JUBILEE: GR. FOUR Centuries of Catholicity in America. Published by J. S. Hyland & Co., of Chicago, with the approbation of His Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, and the Most Rev. Bishops of the United States and many Archbishops and Bishops throughout the continent. Illustrated with colored Frontispiece and many rare and beautiful engravings by Greget and others. This work has had the largest sale of any Catholic work of recent years. Agents wanted in every town and city. Salary of commission to good territory. Address: J. S. HYLAND & CO., St. Thomas, Ont.
 White Sulphur Springs Co. EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN should try these Great Mineral Waters for their drinking water. Located at 529 A. to 9 P. M. Sunday from 9:30 A. to 12 noon. Try them. Food Dundas street.
St. Mary's College, Montreal.
 STUDIES IN THE JESUITS COLLEGE (St. Mary's), Montreal, will be resumed on the 6th Sept. Five years ago an additional 11th course, taught in English, was introduced. Students have now the option of one of two classical courses, taught in English or French.
MARKET REPORTS.
 LONDON MARKETS.
 London, Aug. 31.—Wheat, 58 to 62 per bush. Oats, 42 to 52 per bush. Peas, 51 to 60 per bush. Barley, 45 to 48 per bush. Rye, 64 per bush. Potatoes, 10 to 12 per bush. Turnips, 10 to 12 per bush. Sugar, 10 to 12 per bush. Coffee, 10 to 12 per bush. Tea, 10 to 12 per bush. Spices, 10 to 12 per bush. Oil, 10 to 12 per bush. Butter, 10 to 12 per bush. Cheese, 10 to 12 per bush. Eggs, 10 to 12 per bush. Hides, 10 to 12 per bush. Wool, 10 to 12 per bush. Lard, 10 to 12 per bush. Tallow, 10 to 12 per bush. Soap, 10 to 12 per bush. Candles, 10 to 12 per bush. Paper, 10 to 12 per bush. Books, 10 to 12 per bush. Stationery, 10 to 12 per bush. Toys, 10 to 12 per bush. Games, 10 to 12 per bush. Miscellaneous, 10 to 12 per bush.
 Montreal, Aug. 31.—The grain market does not show much improvement locally. A small business is doing in wheat, 58 to 62 per bush. Oats, 42 to 52 per bush. Peas, 51 to 60 per bush. Barley, 45 to 48 per bush. Rye, 64 per bush. Potatoes, 10 to 12 per bush. Turnips, 10 to 12 per bush. Sugar, 10 to 12 per bush. Coffee, 10 to 12 per bush. Tea, 10 to 12 per bush. Spices, 10 to 12 per bush. Oil, 10 to 12 per bush. Butter, 10 to 12 per bush. Cheese, 10 to 12 per bush. Eggs, 10 to 12 per bush. Hides, 10 to 12 per bush. Wool, 10 to 12 per bush. Lard, 10 to 1