C. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Stratford, Sept. 30, 1892.
At the regular meeting of Branch 13, Sept., 1892, the following resolutions of condolence

E. B. A.

ORGANIZATION OF A BRANCH OF THE EMERALD BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION AT NEW HAMBURG, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ST. BONIFICE.

PATRONAGE OF ST. BONIFICE.

The following report from Grand Organizer
J. J. Hagarty will, I am sure, be read with
pleasure by members of the association:
Branch No. 27 was organized on Sunday,
Sept. 25, by Grand Organizer J. J. Hagarty,
assisted by the following members of St.
Joseph's Branch, No. 21: E. J. Kneitl, N. La
March, J. Weaver, P. Kaul, J. Wahl, P. Wahl,
J. McPhee, J. O'Brien, J. Kastner and J. D.
Hergott. After a two hours' ride behind a
good team of bays, supplied by Mr. Brothers,
we arrived in the picturesque little town of
New Hamburg, about fourteen miles from
Stratford. After the horses were stabled and
the inner man satisfied we marched in a body New Hamburg, about fourteen miles from Stratford. After the horses were stabled and the inner man satisfied we marched in a body to the C. M. B. A. hall, which, by the way, has a beautiful location on the main street of that progressive little German town, and which is as well furnished as any C. M. B. A. hall I have ever had the pleasure of visiting, we were accorded a very hearty welcome by Rev. Father Aymans, several members of the C. M. B. A. and also the congregation of the C. M. B. A. and also the congregation of the C. M. B. A. and also the congregation of the C. M. B. A. and also the congregation of the church of the Holy Family. After the aims and objects of the E. B. A. were explained by myself and Bro. Kneitl, in the absence of Grand Organizer R. A. Kennedy, who was unable to attend through sickness in his family, we succeeded in enrolling the following gentlemen as charter members: Rev. Father Aymans, Joseph Hohler, Joseph Hapf, Wm. Schultz, August Hartman, Peter Schl. Joseph Halocker, John Hartman, John Backl, J. T. Ran, John Falmer, Henry Sack, Joseph Buekl and N. Meyer. After adjournment for lunch and seeing the sights of the picturesque little town on the river Nith—not forgetting the kindness of Bro. J. F. Ran, who invited us to visit the celebrated brewery of his name and see how the great German beverage was made—we once more journeyed to the hall, when the following officers were elected for St. Bonifice Branch No 27 of the E. B. A. of Canada—one that starts with prospects second to none in Ontario:

Chaplain, Rev. Father Aymans

Ontario: Chaplain, Rev. Father Aymans President, Joseph Bohler Vice-President, Joseph Hartman Recording Secretary, C. Hartman Financial Secretary, L. Buekl Treasurer, Joseph Hapf Stewards, Wm. Schultz and August Hart-

Stewards, Win. Schultz and August Hartman,
Marshal, Peter Schl
Messenger, Joseph Halocker
Insurance Secretary, N. Meyer
Executive Committee, John Hartman, John
Buckl, Joseph F. Ran, J. Falmer, Henry
Siet and Joseph Buckl.
After the organization, at which I fully explained the working of our association, the
officers were duly installed, and the secret
work practiced by all, another adjournment
was made to the Imperial Hotel, where we
sat down to a sumptious repast by mine
host, Bro. J. Buckl, and where speeches and
songs were the order. The gathering broke
up with the health of St. Bonifice Branch
No. 27, the baby Branch of Canada's great
Catholic society, the E. B. A. I think Branch
No 27 will in a short time excel sill others,
as they start with seventeen very active
members, and I have the assurance of one
and all that their endeavor will be to make
Branch No 27 the best yet organized.
Brother Kneitl, Secretary of St. Joseph's
Branch, No 26, is deserving of great credit
for the energy displayed in working up the
NOTES OF TRIP.
Baden, three miles distant, will or-

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of St. Joseph's Branch, No 26, E. B. A., Strattord, held in the C. M. B. A. hall on Monday evening, September 26th, the following resolution of condolence was moved by Bro. John Badour, seconded by Bro. John Wahl:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to Himself David Dawzy, father in law of our esteemed Bro., P. D. Bart,

Resolved, that this branch tender their heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the said Brother and his wife in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be inscribed in our minutes of the branch and a copy be transmitted to Bro. Bart, and a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD, for publication, and also the Daily Herald and Daily Beacon, of this city. RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. T. H. Kelly, Eric. Pa.

From the Erie, P.a., Daily Times, Sept. 26.

The painful intelligence reached Erie to day that Mrs. J. H. Kelly, wife of Mr. Kelly, editor of the Times, had died at the home of her parents in Alleghany this morning at 3 o clock. Mrs. Kelly was a charming lady, and until a little more than a year ago was as well and happy as a woman could wish to be. But she became the victim of a dreadful disease, first in the form of an abseess, which wasted her strength, and at length as consumption, which did its work with awful rapidity. When a consultation of physicians last spring discovered the disease to be consumption and decided that what remained of life was very brief, it produced a cruel shock upon her husband and her many devoted friends. Her only desire then was to be taken to the home of her parents in Alleghany. This was done the latter part of June. For a little time there seemed to be a faint shadow of hope, but even that departed. She gradual! faded away and entered into rest this morning. Mr. Kelly has the sincere sympathy of many Erie people, besides his partners, in this most painful bereavement. Mrs. kelly was twenty-five years and six months of age.

[The deceased was daughter-in-law of Mr. P. Kelly, governor of London jail. We offer

P. Kelly, governor of London jail. We offer our sincere condolence to Mr. J. H. Kelly in his sad bereavement.]

A Gigantie Almanac.

There is a wonderful almanac coming out in Canada, nearly four hundred pages, with colored maps, to be known as the Star Almanac, and to be published by the publishers of the Montreat Daily and Weekly Star. It is to be ready very shartly. So much has it been admired that the publishers have received security for the publication of fifty thousand copies.

CATHOLICITY AND INTELLEC-TUAL FREEDOM.

The Fallacy of Free Thought.

" Pope Leo, no more than Pope Pius. admits the right of mankind to think for itself on any matter which the Church has once determined upon. -Protestant Exchange.

At the feature and the suden death of our esteemed Brother, J. F. Scanlan, in New York city, who had been for years a faithful and honored members of Branch 13, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widowed mother, and other members of Branch 13, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widowed mother, and other members of Branch 13, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widowed mother, and other members of the family, in this their sud hour of bereavement.

Resolved that this resolution he spread on the minutes of the meeting and that our charter be draped for the period of thirty days, and that our charter be draped for the period of the family of our deceased Brother, and published in city papers and in official organs.

M. F. Goodwin, M. J. Dillon, C. Stock, W. Quitter. do that which it has no capability of doing rightly is sheer nonsense. Divine Lord became incarnate and gave His Gospel to His Apostles be cause mankind, by "thinking for it-self," could not discover nor comprehend the truths which He revealed and which it was necessary for them to know. And that these truths might be disseminated over all the earth and might not be lost in the course of time but be preserved and continue to be His Church, of which the "Pope" is ever the Visible Head, the mission and authority to teach those truths. "Go ye into all the world and teach My Gospel," runs the divine commission For mankind, therefore, to claim the right of thinking for itself, and thus ignoring the teaching of the Church respecting this Gospel, would be as absurd as for a child to claim the right of thinking about a branch of knowl edge of which it was entirely ignorant It would, indeed, be far more so. the subjects which a secular school teacher explains to his pupils are with in the range of their natural compre-hension. But the truths comprised in the Gospel of Christ are to a great ex tent supernatural mysteries, and re for their comprehension the

teaching of a supernaturally-instructed and supernaturally-guided teacher. That office-the office of authorits tively teaching those truths-has been conferred upon the Church and specially upon its Visible Head, the Sovereign Pontiff of the Church, who, as the successor of St. Peter, is ever charged with the duty and invested with the power of strengthening the faith of his "brethren."

Consequently, what the sentence quoted above intends to be a reproach ipon the Catholic Church and the Papacy is their crowning glory. It is plain proof that the Church is the sol true Church of Christ, and that its Sovereign Pontiff ever performs and fulfills the functions and duties, and exercises the authority and power, of the office with which our Divine Lord invested St. Peter.

Nor does this restriction, this refusal of the Church to "permit mankind to think for itself on any topic the Church has once determined," militate in any way against true intellectual freedom, nor against the use of reason through out the entire field of its legitimate

No mathematician feels that it is any obstacle or hindrance to the prosecu tion of mathematical investigation and studies that he cannot "think for himself" as to whether twice two are four or three, but must accept unhesitatbranch of St. Bonifice.

NOTES OF TRIP.

Baden, three miles distant, will organize a branch within the next month, and expects to have at least twenty charter members. All I met seemed to be very energetic, and assured me that within three weeks they would require my service to organize Branch No 28.

We were caught in quite a rain storm on the way home, and all got a great ducking, but as we were out in a good cause we did not mind.

W. LANE. G. S.-T.

These fixed and settled truths. No geometrician feels that he has any right or liberty to question the fact that a straight is always the shortest distance between two points, or that the sum of the angles of every triangle is invariably equal to two right angles.

These fixed truths lie at the very foundation of all mathematical and ingly and without question or doubt

student of arithmetic or geometry to doubt and question them, and undertake to think about them for himself and as he pleases, would simply be for nim to prove himself an idiot he to claim of his instructor that he had the right to question these fixed, settled truths, and insist upon exercising his assumed right, he would be turned out of school as an incorrigible

The truths of divine revelation are different in character and are sustained by evidence of a different nature, from mathematical or geometrical truths certain, not less fixed and unchange-

Men may not question or doubt those truths when the Church has once declared them and expounded them and defined them. The mathematician employing the settled truths of mathematics can build upon them: and just as he arrives at the knowledge of an additional number of settled conclusions and determined truths, he finds the field of his mathematical action widening and deepening. So the Cath olic, accepting unreservedly the teaching of the Church on the truths of divine revelation as certainly and absolutely true, finds by reflecting on them the field of his vision extended, and his apprehension of the mysteries of religion enlarged and strengthened and elevated.

The history of theology gives the lie to the popular prejudice and charge that the acceptance by Catholics of the doctrinal teaching of the Church, on the ground of the Church's divinely given infallibility and authority, fetters, hampers or hinders the employment of their intellectual powers, or in any way restricts the legitimate exercise of reason.

All unprejudiced persons capable of

pigmies in comparison with the host of intellectual giants which the Catholic Church begets and nurtures through her theology. As respects profoundher theology. As respects profound-ity of thought, acuteness of perception and of reasoning, powers of close logical argument, extensive research, universality of knowledge, accuracy of statement and sublimity of ideas, there is no room even for comparison be-tween them. The Catholic theologians are giants; the Protestant theologians placed along side of them are dwarfs.

The fact is—plain and indisputable—that all is good, all that is admirable, —that all is good, all that is admirable, all that is even true in part in the of the Church of God, and writings of Protestant theologians, is to choose between the divine jurismade up of the disjointed fragments of ideas which they have stolen from the works of Catholic writers. Whatever orthodox ideas Protestant writers put forth are stolen from Catholic theology and then palmed off upon the Protest thoughts. Witness the use or rather abuse and perversion they make of Saint Augustine, of Saint Jerome, Saint Hilary, Saint Bede and many other Catholic saints and doctors.

The Catholic rule of faith leads to

certainty of knowledge, to strengthening and expanding all the intellectual by his Creator; the Protestant rule of faith leads to uncertainty and confusion of thought, and consequently to intellectual weakness and narrowness. Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

THE MARTYR SPIRIT.

It still Flourishes in the Household We do not live in an age of Martyr-

dom, but we live in an age when every man must bear a martyr's will. Now at the moment (1875) I am speaking there are Bishops of the Church of God fined, threatened with imprisonment, imprisoned and threatened with deposition. Be it so. Do you think that one such pastor, who has received his consecration from the Son of God, and who, through the Vicar of Jesus Christ, has received the charge of his flock with the words, "Feed My sheep," that one such man will be found who will lay down His pastoral staff at the foot of an imperial throne? Wait till we see it, then we will believe it. The whole history of the Church gives the lie to such a slander against the forti-tude of the Bishops of the Catholic Church. But the man who will prove this must carry the will of a martyr in his heart, for who knows what may be before him? Now, as we are taught, there are three kinds of martyrs There are those who are martyrs both in will and in deed, like the apostles, all except one; next, there are those that are martyrs in will but not in deed, like St. John — he alone among them died a natural death; thirdly there are those who are martyrs deed if you like, but not in will, for they die out of the Church, out of the faith. To what do they bear wit-ness? Saint Cyprian says of such in his day: "They are slain but not crowned: (Occisi sed non coronati.) Now every man must at least bear in his heart the will of Saint John ; he may never be called to lay down his life, but he must have the will to do it, if he were ever called to bear witness to the faith or to his own pastoral office. Then he must have the will to suffer all things: fines, exile or imprisonment, violence usque ad sanguinis effusionem—even unto blood. And so it must ever be: it must be so with you. For three are three kinds of martyrdoms, as there are three kinds of martyrs. First of between two points, or that the sum of all there is the martyrdom of those who willingly give their lives, if need be, in the care of the sick and dying and in tho fever hospital, or in times foundation of all mathematical and geometrical science. They are essential elements of it. For a learner or a priest, the Sisters of Charity and of Mercy, and the like, and many a noble and generous heart, are in more peril in the fever hospital than on the battlefield, and vet some have been struck even there in their Master's work, and have given up their life in the midst of the wounded and the dying. And, lastly, there is the martyrdom of those who were themselves out early and late, summer and winter, in weariness and poverty, by broken rest at night, never-ending work by day, in the service of their neighbor, and in the love of the souls for whom Jesus Christ shed

down a man from the rear comes to the front, so they died with the fortitude Be that as it may, it is unquestionably the duty of the Government to remove the grievance complained of, the existence of which is too patent to brook discussion even for a moment, with as little delay as possible. The residents of Lowe Township, in the locality referred to, are as desirous as others of becoming subscribers to, and readers of, the public press, religious and otherwise; but are debarred from that privilege by the distance at which they reside from any post office. Not only this, but their most important letters are for the same reason seldom obtained in proper time, or are sometimes mislaid or lost altogether by being sent with parties who may be travelling by of martyrs.

The First and Chief, the great example of this spirit of fortitude, as I have already said, is Jesus Himself. And He has been followed from the beginning by a line of martyrs. The martyrs of early days you all know. The line has never been broken, though at times the world has ceased All unprejudiced persons capable of for a while to persecute. New forti-forming an intelligent judgment admit tude is tried even more in the forethat Protestant theologians are mere sight of the suffering that is to come

His Precious Blood. Such men have

fortitude enough to care for nothing, if

they may finish their course with joy

and when kind, but not wise, friends

tell them that they ought to spare

themselves they remember what their Master said to Peter. Now you may all have that spirit in you. You may

all have a ready will to lay down your life by the beside of the sick. The

poor nuns, the poor priests—whom the world despises and hates—live all day

long in that readiness to die for their neighbor's good. It is in our own life-

time—only the other day, I may say—that a Bishop and twenty-seven of our

priests gladly gave their lives, struck

in the north of England. They came

up one by one, each filling the place of the other; as when a soldier is struck

down by fever, in the towns and cities

the road and who not unfrequently forget the charge delivered to them.

When the establishment of a new post office is asked for the postal authorities usually, I believe, make inquiries as to the necessity for such, etc., of the nearest post-masters. These are not always the most reliable sources from which such necessary information may be obtainable, inasmuch as those parties happen very frequently to be merchants, pecuniary and otherwise interested in having as many as possible visit their places of business.

This remark has no special reference to the case under consideration; but the writer has known instances in which selfiniterst manifestly biased the replies made to such queries by postmasters, who were not altogether free from those selfish infirmities to which many others than they are admittedly subject.

M. C. O'DONNELL. the Church, and with that perfect knowledge before him he inflexibly persevered, and even returned from safety in exile to his martyrdom at Canterbury. Sir Thomas More, the greatest of English laymen, as Saint Thomas of Canterbury was the great est of English pastors, knew long be-fore that his fate was sealed. He fore saw that he would be called upon to deny diction of the Vicar of Jesus Chris and the usurpation of a royal master And when called on to give his answer he gave it with fortitude and with joy. On the morning of his first examination at Lambeth he had confessed his sins and had received abso lution, and the Precious Body and Blood of his Divine Master to strengthen him for his trial. And as he came back to Chelsea in his boat upon the Thames there was a radiant joy upon his face. Those that were with him asked why he was so glad. He answered, "Because I have gone so far now that my weakness can no longer tempt me to go back." In this, too, he was like his glorious predecessor, Saint Thomas, who some hours before he suffered, being asked why he was so merry, answered, "A man must be merry when he is going to His Master." We need go no further than our own land, and almost our own times, for heroic examples of the gift of forti-They are to be found now at this day in the missionaries of the Catholic While we in our everyday life here, are reading of martyrs in antiquity, forget that there are martyrs at this moment in the East, in Corea and in China. If you read a book called *The New Glories of the Catholic Church* you might believe courselves to be reading the acts of

these glories of the faith? From the

cardinal virtues of fortitude raised and

perfected by the gift of the Holy Ghost.—Cardinal Manning's Internal

Mission of the Holy Ghost.

address.

Editor Catholic Record :

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 5—There was the largest market of the season to-day, and the square and the surrounding streets were crammed with vehicles. Grain deliveries were large, and wheat fell to \$1.05 to \$1.10 per cental, or \$3 to \$6 cents per bushel. This is getting worse and worse on the wheat question. Oats, too, dropped to \$0.5 to \$5.10 per cental. Peas were in tair demand, at \$5 to \$8 cents per cental. Peas were in tair demand, at \$5 to \$8 cents per cental. The meat market had a good supply, and all classes were duil. Beef \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. Lambs, a drug at 7 to 8 cents a pound wholesate. Mutton at 50 to cents. Porks \$6 to \$6.50. The poultry supply was large. Butter had no change from \$6 to \$2 cents per pound. Eggs, \$6 to 17 cents by single dozen, and \$15 to 5 cents wholesate. There was a supply of applest pears, grapes and peaches were in keen demand. Fotatoes were from \$c. to \$1 a bag. Tomatoes, \$2 cents per pound. Eggs, \$15 to 17 cents by single dozen, and \$15 to \$6.50. The poultry supply was surper \$15 to \$5.50 at 50.

Toronto, Gould-Willey, \$1 to \$5.50 at 50.

To \$6 the martyrs of the first ages. And here martyrdoms have been taking place now, while we have been living our commonplace life of the nineteenth century here in London. I will give you one example. A man and a boy, both converts to Christianity, natives of Corea, were seized and brought beore the tribunal; the man was a cate chist, the boy was a catechumen, only just baptized. The man, in terror, re-nounced his faith, and the boy, bound to a stake and scourged until the blood

ate. Strictly fresh stock brings 14 to 14;c, while held lots move at 12; to 13c.

October 6.—Cattle—The fresh receipts to-day were only 5 cars of butcher's cattle shipped in from Chicago and other western markets, mostly cow and helfer stock. The good, fat, smooth cows of 950 and 1,250 lbs, sold at 83, while the tops of 4 loads of western fair quality helfers went at \$2.40, and the balance of the lot only bid around \$2 for the market closing for the week very quiet.

SHEEP AND LAMIS.—The market was very quiet to-day, with only a fair supply, some stock being held for want of buyers, particularly sheep, while the sales reported showed a balance on the wrong side, and up to noon, with 15 cars of fresh Canadas and 3 held over, 8 cars of fresh native sheep and 4 loads, mostly sheep, held over, only 4 loads of Canada lambs and 2 loads of native stock had been sold, except 2 or 3 loads in a peddling way to butchers. Prices on those sold indicated a decline of 10 to 15 cents, and sheep were not beling enquired for at all; 3 loads in the pens since Thursday, and no one trying to buy them.

Hous—Market ruled active, with 15 cars on sale to-day, and prices steady to a shade higher than yesterday, the market closing for the week with a steady tone and an upward tendency. Packers bought quite liberally, and Yorkmen were in want of hogs to-day. The best mediums and heavy went at \$5.70 to \$5.55; [light Yorkers, \$5.50 to \$5.50; roughs, \$4.50 to \$5.55; roughs, \$4.50 to \$5.55; roughs, \$4.50 to \$5.55; roughs, \$4.50 to \$5.55; [light Yorkers, \$5.50 to \$5.50; roughs, \$4.50 to \$5.50; r burst from him, and the flesh was cut from his bones, stood firm. Reproachng the man he said to him, "You are man and I am a poor boy; you ought to have strengthened me, and I, a poor boy, reproach you for your apostasy." Then taking a remnant of his own torn flesh, in indignation, he cast it at the apostate. These are things of our own day, hardly twenty years ago. And from whence come

MARKET REPORTS.

A Start in Life.

To get a start in life has perplexed the young men of every age. How can I obtain a foothold? What shall I do? Where shall I go? have been problems not easily solved. A short, sharp, direct and decisive drill in those things that form the true basis of an active business life is the surest relief, Peterborough Business College, Peterborough is devoted to this specially. Messrs. Geo. S. Bean, B. A., LL. B., and A. Blanchard, chartered Accountant of Ontario are the Principals and research and contains an cipals and proprietors. The circulars of the college are mailed free to any

sales of cattle reported to-day were: 41 Inteners, averaging 1,600 lbs, at \$51 per head; 21 export choice, averaging 1,200 lbs, at \$3.95 per cwt; 20 do, averaging 1,200 lbs, at \$3.875 per cwt; 10 cows, averaging \$50 lbs, at \$3.875 per cwt; 21 good butchers, averaging \$50 lbs, at \$3.35 per cwt; 21 good butchers, averaging \$50 lbs, at \$3.35 per cwt.

Milch Cows and Springers—The demand is active for good backward springers for export. About 20 came in to-day and sold readily at from \$31 to \$50 per head. Not quite a dozen milchers were offered, and these were all taken by local dairymen at prices ranging from \$30 to \$45 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Trade was very dul again to-day in this line, with the supply apparently in excess of the demand. Butchers sheep sold at \$8.75 to \$4.50 per head. The best lambs offered to day sold at \$3.50 per head. While common to good animals sold at from \$2.25 to \$3.25 per head.

Hous—The market was unchanged and steady. Straight fat hogs averaging 160 to 160 lbs, sold at 56 per lb, weighed off cars; stores at 4 to 45c per lb., and rough heavy at 4 to 44c per lb.

"ALASKANA." Editor Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR — Permit me through the columns of your extensively read journal, to respectfully call the attention of the authorities of the Post Office Department of Canada to the existence of a grievance, which a large number of residents of Lowe township, in the county of Ottawa, are at present and have been long enduring through the want of convenient post offices. On the Gatineau road between Lowe post office and Kazubazua — a distance of twelve miles — there is not a single post office where two may be fairly said to be required. Repeated applications have been made to the head of the Post Office where two may be fairly said to be required. Repeated applications have been made to the head of the Post Office Department, for, at least, the establishment of one office in that long distance of well inhabited territory; but, so far, with no avail. What renders the refusal still more inexcusable and inexplicable is the fact that the mail is already regularly carried along the road referred to, and the additional cost of opening up a post office there would consist merely of the trifling amount which is annually allowed a post master in a rural district.

The residents along the route mentioned are not at all reticent about their belief, which they hold to very tenaciously, as to the cause of their petitions for a post office not having been granted.

Whether wrongly or rightly, they certainly hold the opinion that they are refused convenient postal facilities in punishment for the exercise of their franchise against the Government candidate. While I repudiated the probability of the correctness of such a conclusion, I yet felt bound to admit, with the extensive knowledge I had of the convenient postal facilities which are afforded—and very properly so—in other places in which I had travelled, where the necessity for such was not so great and where the cost of their establishment was much greater, that I could not by any stretch of imagination ofter a more plausible theory for their acceptanc

"ALASKANA."

ALASKA IN DESCRIPTIVE AND LEGENDARY

This work on "Alaska Legends" is the first one of its style yet published which deals exclusively with the legends, ethnology, customs and scenery of Alaska. Although the rhythin is in conformity with that of "Hiawatha" and the "Kalevala. "Itis book claims distinction in that each chapter is complete in itself, no one depending upon another for either subject or conclusion. The descriptions of scenery are taken from the author's note-book, which was his constant companion while travelling in the Territory, therefore their reality is assured.

In following the Finnish verse, the author has taken the liberty of avoiding, in a 'great measure, the tautology for which "Hiawatha" is remarkable. Whether this slight innovation will be acceptable as an improvement or not remains with its readers to decide.

The writer, being a physician, has given considerable care and study to the "Medicine Men," or "Shamans," their peculiar education, strange practices, ostentations manners, mode of collecting fees, their death and burial, all of which is interesting, and some parts are startling in their intense realism.

His faithful adherence to truth in recounting the customs of the people gives glimpses of them in very vivid light, and must awaken the sympathy of those who pause to think of the heathen-like darkness which instituted such dreadful practices.

The Legends are beautifully written, the ach lowed strictly in accordance with the each lowed strictly in accordance when most poetic for his poen. The went of the Large Glacier of Stickeen River, "and the life likediction of the Legends of the "Raven" and the "Owl."

"Mur Clacier" is full of gorgeous, tinted splendor; "Moonlight" is lovely in its quiet tenderness; "Aurora" flashes its coloring in every line; and "Sunset" is a glorious benison to the whole book, which must be read before one can say that it has been too loudly praised.

The illustrations are few, but their exquisite beauty lends a great charm to the book, which is to beautifully bound in cloth, with gilded ed

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Redmond aproves the Home Rule programme of Issac Butt. He declares that the Parnellites are willing to accept a statutory Parliament with an executive responsible to it, leaving untouched the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament on purely Imperial ques-tions, on which alone Irish members shall have the right to sit and vote at Westminster. The Irish legislature, he says, must control the judiciary, police and land. These points he pronounces vital and declares they cannot be compromised. He believes it would be better for Ireland to wait another generation than accept a scheme not granting these demands.

Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has sent a letter to Mr. Justin McCarthy, stating the intentions of the Government with reference to evicted tenants in Ireland. Mr. Morley recalls a discussion that took place in the House of Commons in 1891, when an effort was made to remedy the evils by passing the thirteenth section of the Land Act. That provision, he said, entirely failed of its object. The magnitude of the failure was shown by the fact that the extra police for evictions involve an annual cost of £45,000, to say nothing of the expenses of prosecution and other proceedings. The Government, continued Mr. Morley, have, therefore, decided to appoint a small commission to examine the question promptly and port on the number, circumstances, costs and results of evictions.

Michael Davitt addressed a meeting of Irishmen in Glasgow on the 2nd. He said he believed the time was ripe for a movement to give English, Scotch and Welsh farmers the pro-tection of judicial leases and land courts for the revision and reduction of rents. "Such a movement," he said, "will give the Argyles, the Devonshires, the Balfours, and the Westminsters. who are now encouraging the Irish landlord campaign, enough to do to defend their own interest. The moment the landlord campaign moment the landlord campaign is opened in Ireland we will start a Land League in Great Britain.

AWARDED THE MEDAL.—The gold medal presented by Rev. R. T. Burke, P. P., of Macton, to pupil of Separate school, Galt, passing Entrance Examination to Collectate Institute and obtaining highest number of marks, was awarded this year to little Eva Collins, daughter of Mr. James Collins, Bond street. She is evidently a very clever little girl.—Galt Remorter.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents, — My daughter was suffering terribly with neuralgia. I purchased a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT and rubbed her face thoroughly. The pain left her and she slept well till morning. Next night another attack, another application resulted as previously, with no return since. Grateful feeling determined me to express myself publicly. I would not be without myself publicly. I would not be with MINARD'S LINIMENT in the house

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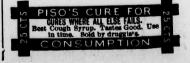
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VOLUME XI

Columbi Behind him lay the great A
Behind the Gates of Her
Before him not the ghost o
Hefore him only shoreles
The good mate said: "No
For lo! the very stars ar
Speak, Admiral, what shal
"Why, say," Sail on! so

They sailed and sailed, as Until at last the blanche Why, now not even God Should I and all my mer These very winds forget t For God from these drea Now, speak, brave Admir He said: "Sail on! sail They sailed. They saile mate:
"This mad sea shows hi
He curls his lip, he lies in
With lifted teeth, as it'
Brave Admiral, say but or
What shall we do when
The words leapt as a leap
"Sail on! sail on! sail on!

Then, pale and worn, he hand peered through night
Of all dark nights! And A light! a light ligrew to be Time's but He gained a world; he ga lis grandest lesson: "Co

THE HOLY Encyclical Letter of

BISHOPS, BISHO THE APOSTOLIC S Venerable Brethren,

Apostolic Benedi CONTINUED FR Besides this excel Rosary arising fro cating on the mind principal points of t

which is, it may be

admirable recomme

chiefly by faith that truly approaches to reverence in mind a ular and immense ereignity over all supreme power, v dence. "For he t must believe that warder to them that xi., 6). And since God took upon Him shone forth to us, a way, the truth and moreover embrace teries of the Divi sacred Trinity and o is eternal life: tha Thee, the only tr Christ, Whom Thou xvii., 3). A very did God bestow upo us His holy faith; not only raised abo as witnesses of the done and sharers of but we have this in of pre eminent me wards ; and our ho ported and confirm way look upon God unclouded light, a But, in truth, the of the cases of diverted to what is frequent admoniti gradually forge most necessary th perishes. In orde vent this too grea ance in her childre omits no counsel of gence, nor is that which she has bee for in the Rosary the principal my beautiful and frui cessively recalled under contemplati those in which t flesh, and Mary, a mother, dischar

duties towards Hi then the sorrow ing, His torments which price the sa race was accompli teries full of glor over death, and Heaven, and the down thence, and dor of Mary taker the everlasting and the Son. festly admirable woven together. assiduously brouthe faithful, and, glance, are laid infuses into the devoutly practice ness of piety, a the most tender n mysteries and i tary lessons. appear too much faith through ig ious errors is

the ancient honor

Blessed Virgin is