THE CATHOLIC RECORD

AUGUST 5, 1893.

Branch No. 4, London te on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every h, at eight o'clock, at their hall, Aiblon Fichmond Street. O. Labelle, Wm. Corcoran, Recording Secretary.

C. M. B. A.

8

Letters from the Grand President. Office of the Grand President, C. M. B. A. Brockville, Ont., July 26, 1893.

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada :

Association of Canada : BROTHERS-At your last Convention at Hamilton you appointed aspecial Committee, which, with the Executive, was, amongst other duties, allotted to them to make such alterations in the constitution and laws of the Association as were necessary to meet the changed condition of our affairs in Canada. The work of the Committee has been com-pleted, and the Constitution and By-Laws which will govern this Grand Council for the present can now be had on application to Grand Secretary Brown. Manay of the changes are of an impor-tant character, I would advise all branches to furnish copies to their members as early as possible. and his adherents says it is good. The Prime Minister calls 'white 'and

as po

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

Office of the Grand President of the Grand Council of Canada, Brockville, July 26, 1893 ible to the members on the next bench. He turned towards the Nationalists, and shrill yells of execration sounded

has there been such -- "

since the days of Parnell.

taken down?

Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Ed-

Nationalists such a roar of indignation

as has not been heard in the Hous

Mr. Cham

above the uproar.

<text><text><text><text><text><text> the House. The rest of the Irishmen took up the cry, and for half a minute shouted "Judas !" in chorus. the House. Meantime the clock struck 10 Chairman Mellor tried to put the clos ure ; but his voice could not be heard amid the shouts of the Irish and the Unionists.

London, July 28, 1893.

Thos. Coffey, Esq.:

black eye.

clauses, but such discussion was to be cut short. The Bill had been changed not he used the word "Judas." Timothy Healy interposed to ask whether no attention would be paid to the refusal of members to enter the lobbies for division. This, he said, in its most vital features, still no debate was regarded as necessary, since whatever was altered the Bill was always found perfect by the adherents of the Prime Minister. Jeers from the Irish, cheers from the was the real reason why the Speaker was summoned. Should it then not be Unionists and counter cheers from the Liberals interrupted Mr. Chamberlain onsidered first? The Speaker at once appealed to the party leader to tell him what had

at this point. He waited two or three minutes before the confusion abated occurred. Cheers and calls for Mr. Gladstone sufficiently for him to speak without effort. He then proceeded thus: "The Prime Minister calls 'black' brought the Premier to his feet.

said :- "I regret to say that neither my ears nor my eyes enable me to He then gravely described the events as they had been reported to him by ' and they say it is better. (Unionist laughter). It is always the voice of his lieutenants, and eventually ex God. Never since the time of Herod pressed the opinion that the division should be taken before the "Judas Mr. Chamberlain got no further. incident should be considered. Immediately there came from the

Mr. Balfour recounted the version of the fight given him by his colleagues, and at Mr. Healy's request Mr. Mellor again told what he knew of

berlain plainly was startled, but he tried to talk on. His voice was inaudthe trouble. Mr. Peel thanked the leaders and Mr. Mellor for their assistance. He added : "I have arrived at the conclusion that the opprobrious expression alleged to have been used was the original cause of the disorder. I feel T. P. O'Connor sprang to his feet, and, leaning towards Mr. Chamber-lain, shouted "Judas!" so loudly that the epithet could be heard throughout certain that the gentleman who used the word did so in the heat and irritation of the moment. If he were simply to say he regrets having used it, then

I am quite certain it would be my duty to take no further notice of the affair. Amid Conservative cries of "Withdraw !" Mr. O'Connor humbly apolo gized to the Speaker "if any wo his had contributed to bringing about this most regrettable state of affairs.

Then came a scene unprecedented The Speaker said the apology was in Parliamentary history. Mr. Mellor gave, in a weak voice most ample and that the House could expect no more. After Col. Saunderson and others

the customary directions to clear the House for a division. As the disorder subsided preparations were made to execute these directions. The Con-servatives, however, flatly refused to had attempted to explain their part in the affray the new clause was adopted by a vote of 312 to 291. As another clause which had not

quit the House. Messrs. Vicary Gibbs, Gibson Bowles and William Hanbury been discussed was put to vote somebody challenged Mr. Balfour to read shouted to the chairman that he mus it. In an undertone Mr. Balfour said :

first call Mr. O'Connor to order for hav No, no ; don't have it read." The clause was carried by a vote of ing called Mr. Chamberlain names. Mr. Mellor protested that he had no 321 to 288.

heard the epithets in question. Messrs. Gibbs, Bowles and Henbury The other two financial clauses were carried without division. The post-ponement of fifteenth and sixteenth got together and to make themselve heard shouted in chorus at Mr. Mallor clauses was adopted by a vote of 316 "Will you direct that those words b

> The motion that the first schedule stand a part of the bill was carried by a vote of 310 to 277.

ward Clark got hold of Mr Gibbs and started him for the front bench that he The second schedule was carried by 290 to 273, amid loud Opposition cheers. The rest of the schedules were might elucidate the cause of the row to Mr. Mellor, who was making strenuous but vain efforts to learn what the adopted without noteworthy incidents. When the committee arose, and grievances of the trio was. Mr. Gibbs tried to go forward, but he was so pushed about and confused that he Chairman Mellor reported to Speaker Peel, presiding over the House, th gave up his purpose and Mr. Mellor Home Rule Bill as amended in com-mittee, cheer after cheer were given, remained uninformed. Meantime, half of the Unionists had and all hats were waved for Mr. Glad climbed to the benches and were shout-ing "Gag !" "Gag !" Others were stone by the Liberals and Irish, which were answered by the Unionists with struggling in the aisles or between the benches with Radical, Liberal or Irish

counter cheers. The report stage was fixed[#] for August 7. Adjourned. antagonists. Curses, yells of pain and gross insults were heard on every

and Territorial Councils; we, the members of Branch No. 4 of the C. M. B. A. of Lon-don Ont., hereby, Resolved, That it would be greatly to the interests of the C. M. B. A. of Canada to have such provincial and territorial Councils established, believing that each Provincial and Territorial Council would have no difficulty in meeting its own expenses, and that the conventions then held by the Grand Council would be comparitively inexpensive naccouncil would be comparitively inexpensive required. Be it further Resolved That the Grand Council of Canada be hereby requested to take will lead to the formation of said Provincial and Territorial Councils. Resolved That a copy of this resolution be sent the Grand President and board of Trustees of the Grand Council of Canada be hereby requested to take will lead to the formation of said Provincial and the the Carnotics. WM. CORCORAN, Rec. Sec.

say on his word of honor whether or not he used the word "Judas." cther book of the 'Tom Sawyer' class the College of Messin, in Belgium. in his house he should take it in the He soon after proceeded to Rome, in his house he should take it in the tongs and throw it behind the fire. He soon after proceeded to Rome, entered the Irish College there, and also attended the lectures at the Roman It is a worse thing to have in the University. His three years' career house than a snake or a tarantula. Yes Mark Twain did kill a b Yes Mark Twain did kill a boy. But push the inquiry farther: Didn't Mark Twain kill the soul of a boy? How many souls has Mark Twain killed? Mark Twain has gained a great reputation as a "funny" writer. great reputation as a "funny" w But his "fun" has always destructive. His works are a literature of irreverence. He has spared nothing. The most sacred things human and divine have been made the object of his jest. He has held up man and God to ridicule. He has ever estimated the world from the standpoint of disorder—a standpoint essentially diabolical. He points out

to his readers the broken relations of things. This occasions laughter when the deeper harmony underlying is not perceived. But when the true relation, that should exist and only does not exist through the perversity to ignorance of men, is apprehended, then tears swell to the eyes. Men He thus weep ; it is no longer ridiculous, but sad and pitiable. A crowd in the street will laugh at the plight of a drunken man. But look deeper. The rational creature has drowned his reason ! Look further; the beast passion of the man reaches into the reason ! soul of his wife and children, sears hem with its own infernal fire, perhaps destroys them. But the iterature of irreverence never looks deeper. laugh, angels weep. Strange-strange coming from the

When a book vicious in doctrine on

morals dangerous to public or private morals issues from the dragon mouth of the modern printing press she at once stamps it with the seal of her reprobation and warns her children against it. This is the function of the

Sacred Congregation of the Index. But secularism has stopped its ears to the warning voice of the guardian of men's souls, and lo ! the creature of snake and tarantula literature come

swarming out of every nook and cranny. Boys are killed, souls are cranny. Boys are killed, souls are killed by the thousand.—Catholic Pro-

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

he Most Patriotic of Irish Prelates-His Part in the Land League Agita tion of the Fiftles.

gress.

More than forty years ago, when a young curate in the county of Cork, Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Casel, was a recognized figure in Irish politics. He preached the doctrine of the Land League when Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt were in their nurse's arms. That was in 1849, when famine was striding through the country, and the great clearance of that year were still impending. The outlook for the Irish tenent-farmers, as a class, was gloomy in the extreme ; they were unable to discharge their liabilities, and their only prospect of relief was a general reduction of rents. Dr. Croke straightway drew up a plan by which the landlords might be forced to adopt this issue, and submitted it to the country. He would have the solvent

been land. He then entered Carlow College itera-pared went back to his Alma Mater, the Irish College in Paris, where he engaged in teaching theology. In 1849 he returned to his native diocese, and was attached to the parish of Charleville, county Cork, until 1858, when he was appointed president of St. Colman's College, Fermoy. This impor-tant position Dr. Croke filled with honor to himself and benefit to his Church for seven years. He was then appointed to the pastoral charge of Doneraile and chancellor of the diocese of Cloyne. Five years later-in 1870-he was selected by the Roman Pontiff to fill the vacant Bishopric of Auckland, New Zealand, He returned to Ireland fifteen years ago on his promotion to the archiepiscopal See of Cashel, and during that time has played an important part in the affairs of the country. No other member of the Catholic episcopacy in Ireland is so popular with the people ; none other displays less the ecclesias ticism of his high office. He is a sincere a politician as he is an earnest churchman. Archbishop Croke deeper. It laughs and jeers. This deeper. It laughs and jeers. This the devil himself does. The demons in hell can laugh, and when they portioned, with a face fresh and handsome. In manner he is frank and genial; and, having been fond of athletics in his prime, he is to day as consign literature to the "Tom Sawyer" class to the flames. That is Catholic ethics. Consign all snake and tarantula literature to the "to all snake and tarantula literature to the flames. The Church, ever the vigilant guardian of morals, establishes a special tribunal to guard against literature of this kind. is a beautiful Byzantine-Romanesque Cathedral, which has been justly sty

the most exquisite gem of ecclesiasti-cal architecture in Ireland. Immediately opposite is the Diocesan Training College, an imposing building, worthy of a metropolitan city.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, August 3.-Oats \$1.12 per cental. Prime beef \$6.50 per cwt. Lamb 11 to 12c. Calves \$6.c a pound by the carcass. Dressed hogs, \$8.16 per cwt. Butter, 25c a 1b tor best roll, and 22c for crock. E. gs 12 to 14c per doz. Potatoes 75 and 90c a bushel. Toronto, August 3.-Flour-Straight roller, \$2.50 to \$3.00; extra, \$2.60 to \$2.70. Wheat, white, 51 to 52c; No. 2, spring, 58 to 58; red winter, 50c; goose, 60c; No. 1, Man. hard, \$10 \$5cc; No. 2, 70 to 80c; No. 3, 73 to 74c; frosted No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, extra, 36 to 40c; No. 3, 32 cto 33. Oats, No.2, 39c. to 41c.

extra, 36 to 40c; No. 3, 32c to 33, Oats, No. 2, 33c Montreal, Aug. 3. - No. 2 hard Manitobi wheat. 81 to 82c; No. 3 do, 78 to 79c; corn. dui paid, 57 to 58c; peas, per 66 lbs. 73 to 74c; cats per 54 lbs, 339 to 40[c; rye, 58 to 50c; barlej reed. 42 to 44c; do, malting, 50 to 51. Flour.-Patent spring, 81.10 to 4.15; patent winter, 83.0 to 84.10; straight rollers, 82.16 to 83.39; extra 82.05 to 83.05; superfine, 82.60 to 82.90; stront, bakers', 83.60 to 83.0. Oattmend - Granulated and rolled, per bag, 82.10 to 82.15; standard, per bbl., 84.06 to 84.15; standard, per bag, 82 to 82.05; Bran, per ton, 816 to 841; shorts, per ton, 817 to 815; mouillie, per ton, 820 to 822.05; hams, eify eured, per lb, 12 to 184c; bacon, per lb, 12 to 12/c; lard, compound, 9 to 9[c; lard, pure Canadian 11 to 11/c. Butter-Creamery, 20 to 21/c; town-ship dairy, 19 to 19[c; Morrisburg and Brock-ville, 18 to 19c; exter dairy, 16 to 17cc. Latest Live Stock Markets. East Buffalo, N. Y. Ang. 3. Coulter Com

EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 3.-Cattle-Com non to fair bullocks and cows. \$2 to \$2.75; good mon to fair bullocks and cows. 32 to 83.75; good light weicht steers, 33 ato 83.65. Sheep and Lambs-Good 37 pound sheep sold at st.49, a bunch of choice 87-pound at 84.75, with good 78 pound sheep at 83.70. Lambs sold at 55 25 to 85.40. Hogs-Sales of Yorkers were at 86 to 86.10 good light mediums of 189 and 2010 bs., 85.75 to

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5.80, and good heavy at \$5.70.

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CATARRH

extra choice heifers sold at 31 and 4c per lb., but the bulk of the good cattle in were let go at 34c, with common steers and heifers bringing 3

2 Sic. Milch Cows and Springers—All sold at \$35 to (5 per head. Five cows with calves sold at 41; 6 do at \$35 per head. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs \$3.50 to \$4.25 a-Sheep and Lambs—Lambs \$3.50 to \$4.25 acity of the Popes was of bliefp and hands blands blands blands Calcos – Light veals sold usually at 83 to 85, and good medium weight calves brought from \$0 to \$1 a pice. Host – Best hogs weighed off car sold at 85.50 to \$1.51 per cevt; stores at \$5 to \$5.6, and rough animals at \$5 to \$5.50. Stags were dull at z_2 to

Sic per lb

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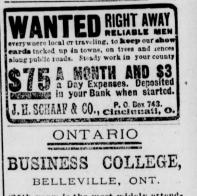
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* WANTED.

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Marie from whose height the convincing vision of On one side was the ch sized and handsome bui ing to the convent. Here five years later Mrs. Sara her adjuration and was the Church by Mgrs. Bedi During the siege of Rom 1848 the religious were their convent by the Ma

established themselve

they were unable to take

their flight the Abbe Me

deacon's orders, effected

and concealing all the

in his pockets and in a

hid under his clock succ

ing his escape unperceive

in hurrying through the

passing a party of soldie

play, a paten, which well secured in his has

crash and rolled quite street. He bravely pic

almost miraculously m the poor religious who

Sacred Heart of their di remained unbroken, sunde A LADY TEACHER WANTED FOR CATH-ohe Separate School, Marmora. Duties to commence after holidays. Address. JAMES AUGER. Deloro P. O. 772-1 the present by the death cess. In an old journal possession, this dear old fri short description of the

which they first met, that situated upon dei Monti," Hill, and of the glorious su "carries one to the ve Heaven" and partly reco be immured within its w 'all days are just alike,

steps.

VOLUME XV.

FROM PALACE TO CLO

Remarkable Conversion of Enemy of the Church

"The grandeur of this ea

Before me lies a simple li

Before me nes a simple in -very simple indeed yet of awakening great thoughts, not per se but from its c with the hand that fashione

since turned to dust. It

little pin-wheel, and quite

from age, although it still re

of its original delicacy and design. On the side which

most is delicately painted

Heart of Jesus, surrounded

crimson roses of martyrdom,

side having the Immaculat

the paler ones of innocen-

for many years among the t

an aged and saintly fri already old when I was yo

as much in the light of a re-

adviser of my younger days

This little souvenir was

by a remarkable and saint

a much loved friend whos

ance she had made in R

years ago, when, after the d

mother, she entered the pe

the Sacre Coeur in that friend was the Princess Ga

their mutual friendship, for

Mary also surrounded with

design.

despised for love of our L

and retiring early ; Frei music and prayers occ entire day.' This convent, situated of the hill, was approach

Piazza di Spagna by a gra of somewhat less than t

egress from the rear of the of the building into the g

were filled with ornament

beautifully cultivated gardens. The building

quadrangular in form, o

side of which was a court a

ran an enclosed colonna

with the portraits of all

kings from first to last.

stretched the Campus Man

the left and right respect

Janiculum with its gard

with churches and the

The hill still risin

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

A Lively Day in the Commons.

London, July 27.-On the Govern ment programme, 10 o'clock this eve-ning was the hour set for the closure of the debate in Committee of the whole of the House of Commons on the Home Rule Bill. The parts of the bill left over for the discussion of the last week and for the divisions this evening were the new financial clauses, the schedules and the preclauses, The proceedings early in the amble evening were tame.

John Clancy (Parnellite), member for North Dublin county, moved an amendment to the effect that the Imperial Government should guaranto Ireland £500,000 annually during the provisional period of six

years. Mr. Gladstone declined to accept the amendment. The financial scheme under discussion, he said, provided fully for the equitable, even liberal treatment of the new Irish Government. If the estimates, which had been made with the greatest care, were realized, Ireland would have £512,000 annually assured her.

Chancellor of the Mr. Goschen, Exchequer in the last Salisbury Cabinet, also spoke against Mr. Clancy's motion.

Obscure members continued the debate until 9.45. Then Mr. Jos. Chamberlain rose to

sits the author of it all." deliver the final broadside for the Opposition. He began by giving his opinion of the closure as applied by the Government. The members, he said, were about to witness the last scene in a discreditable farce. The debate on the financial clauses had what had occurred. been a mere sham. The Government had stood over friend and foe alike ready to let fall the guillotine without Chambe regard for justice or constitutional The Irish members, as well as the Unionists, were anxious to statements. discuss at length the important financial questions presented by the new

Saunderson was rescued, and rupt the youth of this country than Mr. Samuel L. Clemens. No doubt led an attack on the Parnellites. Blows "Peck's Bad Boy" has done its share of harm, but it is altogether probable were struck right and left. Members fell and were picked up by their friends to fight again. The whole space between the front benches was that where one boy has been demoral ized by it at least three have been filled with a struggling, cursing mass depraved by reading Mark Twain's of members striking, clawing and up stories written to illustrate the authors

view that escape being "a Sunday Manful efforts setting each other. were made to separate the combatants. Both sergeants at arms forced their school milk-slop" a boy must be a fi candidate for the work-house. The way through the thick of the fight, but influence of this view on boys is illusas fast as one group was pacified another came to blows. trated by yesterday's dispatches from Mound City, Mo., where a merchant shot a burglar engaged in robbing his

Eventually Mr. Gladstone begged Mr. Edward Majoribanks, a steady store. The burglar proved to be the young son of one of the leading citistore. Liberal, to do something to stop the fight. Mr. Majoribanks dug his hands zens of the place, and he confessed that he and ten other boys had founded an through the tangled mass of belligerents, and by repeated appeals in the name of the Premier succeeded in stemming the conflict. Col. Saunder-son came out of the conflict with a oath-bound robber's league based on suggestions from Tom Sawyer. Before pistol shot put an end to their depredations they had committed a

series of robberies that had caused Just as peace was restored the door great excitement in the neighborhood. leading to the lobby opened, and Dr. Tanner, who had been outside and heard of the fight but a minute before, The boy who was shot is dead of the wound, and as the Coroner's jury returns a verdict it will be that he came to his death at the hands of Samuel L came down the House leaping over Clemens who killed him for a certain benches in his haste to get into the sum of money obtained by the sale of a The sergeant at arms caught him half-way from the door to the first demoralizing and vicious book called bench and restrained him until he Adventures of Tom Sawyer the the consented to keep the peace. Chairman Mellor sent for Speaker said book having for its purpose that demonstration of the theory that no Peel as soon as order was restored. man can be really good or great with out having been a most extraordinary ruffian and blackguard in his youth. When the Speaker entered several

Conservatives arose, and, pointing to Mr. Gladstone, exclaimed : "There "It is an unfortunate fact that such stories as Tom Sawyer are read with avidity by boys at a time when they The hum of voices died out as Speaker Peel, stern and dignified, are most impressionable, and a man of the persuasive power possessed by took the chair. A slight cheer was given for him, and then Mr. Mellor, Mr. Clemens is too frequently able to as chairman of the committee, reported to Mr. Peel as Speaker of the House, of mankind they must begin by being ruffians and toughs to the utmos

In response to the Speaker's request Mr. Gibbs then made his complaint in regard to Mr. O'Connor's calling Mr. rlain "Judas." must get rid of all ideas of decency Mr. Hanbury and Mr. William John- and decorum before he is fit to be ston (Conservatives), corroborated his the associate of the ideal boys whom

tatements. The Speaker asked Mr. O'Connor to If a father finds 'Tom Sawyer' or any

tenants on any given estates bind themselves, like honest men, by solemn promise, not to propose for, nor receive, the farm of an ejected or distressed tenant who himself sought and

was refused a reasonable abatement,

unless the farm in question be given posed to, and refused by, the land-He was one of the few sturdy Irish priests who took an active part in the agitation of the "Fifties," when Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, with Fredrick Lucas and others, set about the making of an "independent," as dis tinguished from the "place-hunting ' Irish party in the House of Commons. The movement did not long survive. It was deserted by most of those who created it, and was opposed by the prelates of the Catholic Church. Disgusted at the turn affairs had taken, Dr. Croke said he would never again join any Irish agitation. In a remarkable lette to Sir Charles (then Mr.) Gavan Duffy when that gentleman was about to throw up his seat in Parliament and leave for Australia, Dr. Croke wrote "This much, however, mus say, that our party has been long since destroyed, and that there is no room in Ireland for an honest politican. For myself I have determined never to join any Irish agitation, never to sign any petition to government, and never to trust any one man, or body of men, living in my time, for the recovery of Ireland's independence. All hope with me in Irish affairs is dead and buried. have ever esteemed you at once the most honest and most gifted of my countrymen, and your departure fro That the Ireland leaves me no hope. Archbishop of Cashel is not of the same

mind now is well known. AN ACTIVE CAREER.

Dr. Croke was born near Mollow. county Cork, and is now in his seven tieth year. He was educated at the Irish College in Paris, that nursery of many an Irish ecclesiastical politi-cian. Having passed with distinction through the usual course of studies, he was appointed to professionship in

ROBINSON & JOHNSON. Aug. 3.-Butchers' Cattle-A few odd lots of PRINCIPALS O. B. C., BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, CAN. OLENE

THE RITUAL OF THE P. P. A. We have published in pamphlet form the entire Ritual of the conspiracy known as the P. P. A. The book was obtained from one of the organizers of the association. It ought to be widely distributed, as it will be the means of preventing many of our well meaning Protes-tant friends from falling into the trap set for them by designing knaves. The book will be sent to any address on receipt of 6 cents in stamps; by the dozen, 4 cents per copy; and by the hundred, 3 cents. Address, Thomas COFFEY, CATHOLIC KECORD Office, London. IS THE 6 cen. copy: an. ss, THOMAS Londo SUBSTITUTE FOR LARD.



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BOYS liron are intelligent and energetic erough to sell goods and honest enough to make prompt returns, address J.J. HAZELITON, Gueiph, Ont.

to receive him and his pr Our friend soon fo convent had its pleas speaks of the great ki religious and their effe every way her happi gained her heart that gretted the day when o them. She speaks part dear Princess Galitzen pointed to accompany h when receiving visitors occasion regrets that a her thus chaperoned. "little too free altho polite" to her dear co although so sweet and was considered usuall "rigid religious." This holy religious some time after her en Sacre Coeur in Paris, name of Sister Elizabe transpired that she was house of Galitzen so h the court of Russia

related to the reigning lating to this mutual the trials attendant up sion, the Princess ack unfounded prejudice to olic Church which amo fanaticism. Her fathe was very young, an although in reality fon her very severely an liberty to her instructr attendants that her l quently bore the marl tisements, and she att

the obstinacy and rigi