BANNERS, COLLARS, FLAGS, EMBLEMS FOR BRANCH HALLS, GAVELS, BALLOT BOXES, CUSHING'S MANUELS. CATHOLIC SOCIETY REGALIA OF ALL KINDS

C.M.B.A. REVERSIBLE BADGES EASTER COMMUNIONS A SPECIALTY. S. P. Tansey, 14 Drummond-st., Montreal, Que. ESTABLISHED 1879.

C. M BA.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Whereas it having pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Capt. John Sullivan, be it, therefore.

Resolved that we, the members of Branch 10, St. Catharines, extend our sincere sympathy to Brother Sullivan in the loss he and his children have sustained in the death of a loving wife and a kind and affectionate mother, and pray that Almighty God will comfort them in this their bereavement.

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Bro. Sullivan, inserted in the minutes and a copy sent to the official organs.

rgans. H. R. Caddon, Pres. M. Sullivan, Rec. Sec. St. Catharines, Jan. 21, 1897.

At the regular meeting of Branch 43, Brockville, held Jan. 19, 1897, the following resolution was moved by Brother S. J. Geash, seconded by Brother J. Doherty, and Resolved, That whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God in His wisdom to call to his eternal reward our reverend and beloved brother, John J. Kelly, pastor of Yonge, this branch desires to place on record its deep sorrow at the loss sustained by the Church in this Archdiocese in the death of our reverend brother, and its deep sympathy for the parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased in their hour of affliction.

Resolved, that a record of this motion be sent to the relatives of Father Kelly, to the Brockville Recorder and Times, and also to the CATHOLIC RECORD, Canadian Freeman and Canadian journals, and spread upon the minutes of this branch.

Resolved, further, that the charter of this branch be draped for the period of thirty days in memory of our deceased brother.

J. T. Noonan, Sec.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 60, Dublin, Ont., held on Wednesday, January 20, the following resolution of condolence was moved by Bro. J. Carpenter, seconded by Bro. Doyle:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove to a happier subere Louis reaches.

whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove to a happier sphere Louis, son of our esteemed and worthy President, Brother Bernard O'Connell, be it Resolved that the members of Branch 60 tender their sincere condolence to Bro. Con-nell and family.

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved parents, to the CATHOLIC RECORD, and the official organ, The Canadian.

E. B. A.

St. Mary's Branch, No. 24, Almonte. St. Mary's Branch, No. 24, Almonte. At the last regular meeting the following officers were installed for 1897: Chaplain, Very Rev. Canon Foley; President, B. M. Bolton; VicePres, John Malone; Rec. Sec., M. McGrath; Fin. and Ins. Sec., P. L. Dowdall; Treasurer, R. Johnston; Stewards, F. Malone and P. O'Brien; Marshal, D. J. Blair; Asst. Marshal, F. Brunnett; Ins. Guard, P. Frawley; Asst. Guard, E. McBonnell.

Hey; Asst. Guard, E. Mc Ponnell.

St. Cecelia's Branch, No. 29, West Toronto Junction.

Resolved, that we, the members of St. Cecelia's Branch, No. 29, wish to express our sincere sympathy with our esteemed Chancellor, Brother E. J. Walsh, and the members of his family, in the sad loss they have sustained by the death of his beloved mother; and hereby wish to assure him that we, as Emeralds, hope God, in His mercy, will give him grace to bear his sad bereavement with Christian fortitude, knowing that his mother has passed to a happy home where there will be no more pain or sorrow.

Resolved that this resolution be entered on the minutes, a copy sent to Brother Walsh, and to the G. S. T. for insertion in the official organs.

organs.
The above resolution was signed by J.
Fahey, President, and W. Boylon, Rec. Sec.
W. Lahe S. T.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

On Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., the parishioners of St. Patrick's parish, Radeigh, poured in from every corner of the parish, to bid farewell to their beloved pastor, Rev. Father McCabe, who has recently been appointed to the charge of the parish of Sea forth.

pointed to the charge of the parish of Sea forth.

As the number assembled was too large to be accommodated at the parochial residence, the school was resorted to, and, when the meeting was called to order, the building was packed to the doors. Mr. S. Wellwood, who acted as chairman, made a very appropriate address, explaining the reason of their coming together—to bid their last tare well to the Rev. Father McCabe, and also to show their appreciation of his services in some other way than in mere words.

He next called upon Mr. M. Hogan, who came torward and read the following address from the parishioners, after which Mr. M. Gleeson presented Father McCabe with a well filled purse:

well filled purse : Rev. Father McCabe, P. P. St. Patrick's Raleigh:

Rev. and Dear Father.—We, the members of kt. Patrick's parish, wish to communicate our cellings upon the occasion of your departure

Rev. and Dear Father.—We, the members of St. Patrick's parish, wish to communicate our recellings upon the occasion of your departure from amongst us.

We assure you, dear Father, that, while highly pleased to hear of your promotion, it was a most sudden and unwelcome surprise to hear you are so soon to be taken from us, and given another field of duy. The number of years you have spent with us have been fraught with much good, as an indication of which we can point with pride to the payment of the debt on our church, and the increased membership of the Catholic Matual Benefit Association.

We beg to assure you that we are not unmindful of your zealous efforts in our behalf in the past, but, bowing in obedience, as you yourself are doing, we sincerely trust and pray that your chair may be filled by a personage no less worthy.

It has become our pleasant duty to effer you, on behalf of the members of St. Patrick's parish, Raleigh, this purse, which we trust you will accent as a tribute of good teeling from your loving children, and as a parting token of the esteem in which you are he d by us.

Michael Gleeson, P. G. Murphy, Dennis Griffin, Martin Eagen.

The following address was also read by P. G. Murchy, on behalf of the members of Branch 157, C. M. B. A.:

Branch 157, C. M. B. A.:

Rev. and Dear Father — Toe members of Branch 157, having learned that you are about to remove from St. Pattick's parish, desire to take this opportunity of expressing their high appreciation of the great interest you have taken in the branch. While the society must deeply regret the severance of the ties which have so long given us the benefit of your good work, the members have the consolation of hoping that what is their loss may be your gain, and, while the parting will be painful we will look forward with pleasure to the hearing of your continued advancement and prosperity.

perity.

La expressing these good wishes to you, we not only voice the sentiments of Branch 157, but of the whole congregation of St. Patrick's parish, and the high esteem in which you are held by other denominations. Your untring work has won for you laurels which you have reason to contemplate with pleasure. Begging to be remembered in your prayers, and with the ardent wish that you may be spared many long years of uscfuness in your ministry, we now bid you a loving farewell.

P. G. Wernby, Michael Gleeson, R. Sainburg, W. Kelly.

When the Pay Fethor McCale.

When the Rev. Father McCabe arose to refew

ply he was received most cordially. He began by thanking the large audience before him for the effort they made in being present and expressed in an elequent manner his unworthiness of the praise bestowed upon him. He dwelt for a short time upon the object he had in view while parish priest of Raleigh—that of fostering a kindly teeling among all, not only his own people, but between his own people and their separated brethren. His half-hour address was concluded by expressing in most affecting terms the scrrow he felt in severing the bonds of friendship which he had formed during his stay in Raleigh, and reminded his hearers that although it was impossible for him to remain with them any longer, still they would never be forgotten in his prayers.

The gathering separated after all tendering

had formed his hearers that must hear any impossible for him to remain with them any impossible for him to remain with them any longer, still they would never be forgotten in his prayers.

The gathering separated after all tendering the Rev. Father heartiest wishes of success in the new field of labor into which he was least to embark.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON

On Sunday last, the feast of the Holy Family, an immense congregation was assembled at St. Mary's Cathedral at High Mass, many of whom had come to witness the solemn and impressive seremony of the ordination of a candidate to the priesthood, Reverend Joseph Duke Wey, was the recipient of holy orders. The ceremony was performed by High Lordship Bishop Dowling. He was assisted by Right Rev. Mgr. McEvay as archideacon, and Fathers Mahony and Holden. After Mass the Bishop addressed the congregation speaking for some time on the sanctity of the great office to which Father Wey had been raised. He then exborted the people to pray for the newly-ordained, and for the other clergy that they may be found faithful to the duties of their holy calling. In conclusion he invited those present to come forward and receive the blessing of the newly-ordained. In response to the invitation a great number came to the sanctuary railing, where Father Wey was kept busy for nearly an hour blessing the faithful.

In the afternoon Father Wey visited St. Joseph's Convent and Loretto Convent. He assisted at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at both places, and afterwards gave his blessing to the members of the communities. He sang Vespers and gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the evening at St. Mary's Cathedral, and was called on again to bless a large congregation.

Father Wey, who is a nephew of Father On Sunday last, the feast of the Holy Fam

bless a large congregation.

Farher Wey, who is a nephew of Father Wey, of Deemerton, is a native of Erbsville, Waterloo, Co., but his family moved when he was quite young to East Saginaw. Michigan. He made his course of classics. rhetoric and philosophy at St. Jerome's College, Berlin, where he spent five years. He then went to the Grand Seminary, Montreal, where he pursued the study of theology for over three years. While at Montreal he was president of the Deutscher Verein Society at the Seminary. He received tonsure and minor orders from the late lamanted Archbishop Fabre of Montreal, and the orders of sub deaconship and deaconship were conferred on him by the Right Rev. Bishop Emard, of Vallyfield at the Cathedral, Montreal.

Father Wey will celebrate his first Mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Walkerton, on Thursday, and he will assist Father Kelly in the parish of Walkerton. In the ordination of Father Wey the clergy of the diocese have received a very energetic co laborer in the work of the holy ministry.

On Monday evening Dr. Thos. O'Hagan will deliver a lecture to the Leo Literary Society. less a large congregation.

Father Wey, who is a nephew of Fathe

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Death of a Young Priest.

From the Toronto Globe of Monday last w From the Toronto Globe of Monday last we learn that at all the Masses in the Catholic churches in that city on the previous day the announcement was made of the death of Rev. Ambrose Small at the residence of his father, Mr. Peter Small, St. Mary street. The deceased priest was not yet twenty-six years of age, having been born September 13 1871. He was educated at St. Michael's College Toronto, going from there to the Sulpician age, having been born September 13 1871. He was educated at St. Michael's College, Toronto, going from there to the Sulpician Seminary at Montreal in 1892. There he made his theological course of three years and was ordained in August, 1895, at St. Mary's Church, Toronto, by Bishop O'Connor of Peterborough. He was attached to the parish of St. Michael's cathedral, and early gave promise of religious zeal. During the possition of the property of the was compelled by tailing halth to take a holiday in Muskoka. His constitution, however, seemed to have been undermined, and a constant decline in strength culminated in death on Sunday morning. The death of this young priest, just as he was commencing his career, has caused much grief in the Catholic community of the city, and great sympathy is felt for his parents owing to the premature cutting off of their son, whose life seemed so full or promise. The funeral took place from the family residence, St. Mary street, on Tues day, at 10 o'clock, to St. Basil's church, where the Archishop and many priests of the Archdiocese were present and took part in the offices for the dead priest. In the course of his sermon at St. Michael's Cathe dral on Sunday morning Rev. Father Ryan made a feeling allusion to Father Small's death. R. I. P.!

PREMIER LAURIER'S SPEECH Before the Club National at Montreal.

REV. FATHER MARION, OF DOUGLAS,

ONT., REFUTES SEVERAL OF ITS STATEMENTS-THE SIGNIFICANCE OF WHAT CONSTITUTES AN AVERAGE IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD:

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD:

Sir,—My open letter to Solicitor General
Hon. Mr Fitzpatrick on the school settle
ment, and which appeared in your issue of
January 6th, received manswer. I therefore presume that the reason why it was not
answered is the one you gave at the concal'
sion of your comments on my letter: "The
settlement is indefensible."

I will now consider briefly the crucial, or
the essential, part of the Hon. Mr. Laurier's
speech, recently delivered before the Club
National, in the Windsor Hotel.
With due courtesy to the hon. gentleman
and even to the opinions of others, I have
always considered his speeches ambiguous,
misleading and frequently illogical; they
are often interspersed with naked statements,
having double constructions, and which are
left unexplained or unsupported by argu
ment. The argument "ad hominem tuquo
que" and "Foltefaces," coupled with smart
retorts, generally prevail.

The Windsor Hotel speech resembles its
predecessors. Read his speech at the close
of the Remedial Bill session, and you will find
the truth of my assertions verified.
When the Hon. Premier resorts to method
in defence of his political opinions it is his
b siness; but when he uses the same method
of force the Cathelics and liberal-mindea
Professants of the Dominion to subscribe to
"a settlement" which cannot be accepted as
equitable, without stutitiying their corscience, it becomes my duty, though painful, to

nce, it becomes my duty, though painful, t expose his tactics.

People who will not seek the redress of their

rights, guaranteed to them by the laws and the Parlimentary legislation of their country are not worthy to enjoy liberty, for they are already bondsmen and slaves.

are not worthy to enjoy itserty, for they are already bondsmen and slaves.

Truch's always eloquent; sophistry, never.
Take Gladstone, or any other great man at home or abroad, speaking for the first time on a "School Settlement" which has agitated the country for six years, a question of transcendant importance, would not the burden of their discoarse be on the nature of the settlement itself. They would analyze it clause by clause, dwell on the value of each provision, the importance of the concessions, the rights conferred, the principles on which the "settlement" was based, and the restrictions and sateguards it contained for the minority.

Why did the Hon. Premier devote only a few lines to the nature of the "settlement,"

and speak upon other subjects all around it? It is not for want of ability. It was because the "settlement" is simply indefensible.

He only devotes nineteen short lines of a newspaper to the nature of a "settlement." I will quote them for the reader; these nineteen lines contain four statements, three of which I will prove to be incorrect as in courtesy I do not want to use a stronger term; the fourth is at least inaccurate.

My charge is very definite. Now for the proof.

The Premier says: "Here is the proposi-made by the Commissioners of the Dominion Government.
"In towns and villages, where there are twenty-five Catholic children in a school, and in cities where there are fifty, the School Commissioners will be obliged to furnish a Separate school or a separate apartment and a Catholic teacher."
"Now here is the proposition offered by

a Catholic teacher.'"
"Now, here is the proposition offered by
Mr. Greenway: — Wherever there are ten
Catholic children it will be permitted to a
priest to enter the school at halfpast 3 o clock
in the afternoon and give religious teaching." This is the first incorrect statement.

This is the first incorrect statement.

He continues to say:—'In every municipality where there are twenty five children belonging to the Catholic Church.

Second incorrect statement:—'And in every town or municipality where there are fifty Catholic children (such number is not mentioned in the settlement) belonging to the Church the Commissioners will be obliged (third incorrect statement), on the petition of the parents, to provide a Catholic teacher.

He continues:—'Now, that is not all. Wherever there are ten children of French origin, these children will be educated in French.

origin, these children will be educated in French.

This last statement is inaccurate. I contend they will be educated in English as contrasted with his French, in all schools where the French are unable to elect at least two trustees of their faith.

The reader will naturally want direct proofs for these strong assertions.

I can furnish them. The "esttlement" is before me. Here they are:

The Hon. Mr. Laurier said: "Wherever there are ten Catholic children it will be permitted to priests to enter the school and give religious teaching." The Premier makes a contive and general statement.

religious teaching." The Premier makes positive and general statement.

Sab section 2 of clause 2 enacts that priest can only enter a school for the pupose of religious instruction by the petitic of twenty five parents or guardians wenty five children in villages, towns ar

I am not analyzing the settlement, for if I

cities.

I am not analyzing the settlement, tor if I were I could show by sub sections 1 and 2 of clause 2, as modified by 4 and 6, that the priest, even in spite of twenty five children, could only give instructions during a fragmentary part of a month. Thus the first incorrect statement is disposed of.

He said (as quoted above from his speeches) that in every municipality where there are twenty-five children belonging to the Catholic Church the Commissioners will be obliged to provide a Catholic teacher.

This refers to clause 5, and observe what it says. Read it carefully and compare it with what the 'Premier said: 'In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of the Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages or rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such number of Roman Catholic children respectively, employ at least one duly certificated Roman Catholic teacher in such.

The remaining portion of clause 5 reads almost the same for non Catholics.

The Premier says twenty-five children. The Act says twenty-five children of average at tendance. In the county of Renfrew, as I will show, twenty five of average attendance means sixty seven children in the roll or register. If clause 5 referred to the county of Renfrew, the Premier should have said: Wherever there are sixty seven children instead of twenty five, you shall have a teacher.

Thus the second incorrect statement is disposed of from his speech, he says: In every town or municipality where there are five child.

As cited from his speech, he says: In every lown or municipality where there are fifty chil own or municipality where there are my car-fren, etc. Let the reader refer back to citation from clause 5 and he will find no mention of the number fifty,—but forty of an average at tendance with the corresponding number of

etitioners.
He omits cities, which also require forty of verage attendance.
Thus the third incorrect statement is disposed

f. It is very important to distinguish between verage number and roll or register number of atten iance.

This I will show by the following excerpt given from the Inspector's report to the Minis

This I will snow by the following except given from the Inspector's report to the Minister of Educa ion. in Toronto, for the year 1895. The report of 1895 is not yet published.)
Clause 5 (the most important one) is inserted in the memorandum of settl-ment for the purpose of seduring Catholic teachers.

I have taken the forty two schools in the county of Kenfrey, where we have Catholic teachers where Catholic are in the teachers and ready where Catholics are in the

county of Kenfrew, where we have catho lie teachers engaged where Catholics are in the majority—or in other words, where they are able to elect two trustees.

Now, let these forty two schools speak. Their average attendance is 769; their roll attendance is 2,009. The average attendance for each of the forty two schools is eighteen and a fraction; the average for roll attendance is forty seven and a fraction. It can be easily seen that the proportions between the average and roll attendance is two and two thirds.

Now, look at clause 5 and note that it takes twenty-five children of average attendance, and not simply twenty-five children as the

Now, nor at clause 5 and note that it takes wenty five children of average attendance, and not simply twenty-five children as the Hon. Premier said. Then since it takes two and two thirds of the average to make the roll ttendance, twenty five of an average as required by clause 5 would mean almost sixty-leven children.

paired by clause 5 would mean almost sixtysevechildren.

Again, if the Premier had said: "Wherever,
in a school district, you have sixty seven Catholic
in a school district, you have sixty seven Catholic
children, you can, by my settlement,
secure a Catholic teacher," the whole
assembly would have burst out pro
position. Yet this is the truth for
position. Yet this is the truth for
position. Yet this is the truth for
position. Yet this is the reare Catholic teachers in the county of Rentrew.
Twenty five Catholics of an average attend
ance is an absurdity anywhere, where the lots
are square for it would take twenty-six of
non Catholic average attendance in the same
school section to secure a Protestant teacher.
This would make fifty-one of an average attendance and over a hundred on the roll. This
would make the school section too extende
and would have to be divided and in many
cases could be so arranged that the Catholics
in the new sections would be without a
teacher.

cases could be so arranged that the Catholics in the new sections would be without a teacher.

The memorandum of settlement leaves it to the majority, that is, to the municipalities, which are subject to government legislation, to determine the boundaries of school districts. The Separate school act allows as far as three direct miles go from the school house, to its our own boundaries. Iteason out the two sentences just written and what a guif of difference will be found to exist between the settlement and the Separate School Act of Ontario. Our school districts cannot, to use a newly coined word, be gerymandered, in Ontario, but the settlement allows every facility for it in Manctea.

I am an arctea.

I am an arctea.

I am an extensive the long or square lots as foundario, but the settlement allows every facility for the present, but for the future.

The "settlement," bear in mind, is not only for the present, but for the future.

In the forty two schools only nine of an average was required to engage a Catholic teacher. Twenty five of an average is ridiculous. And thus the famous clause of an average was required to engage a Catholic teacher. Twenty five of an average is ridiculous. And thus the famous clause of all be compared to an elector, like the minority of Manlitoba, who was ruthlessly deprived of all his rights except one—that of voting on a \$100 franchise, and his oppressor approached him, saying, "Well, my friend to snow you how generous I am, I will enact a law allowing you to vote on a \$300 franchise."

The elector would naturally say, "Why, sir, you are adding insult to injury, for I have already the right of voting on a \$100 franchise."

The elector would naturally say, "Why, sir, you are adding insult to injury, for I have already the right of voting on sitole franchise."

The elector would naturally say, "Why, sir, you are adding insult to injury, for I have already the right of voting on sitole franchise."

The elector would naturally say, "Why, sir, you are adding insult to injury, for I ha

tention in this letter to analyze the Memorand-um of "settlement," to refer to its sins of omis-sion or its inherent impotency. Neither have I considered it in the light of rights acquired and tyrannically abolished, or even in the light of the future. Nor have I dwelt on the most salient aspect of the question—the baneful and most deplorable effects it will engender in the minds of the legislators of other countries who have given, or who contemplate giving. Catho-lics their substantial rights in respect to edu-cation.

I consider the bill in no way to be a settle ment, nor a substantial compromise, nor modus vivendi yet the first clause or preamble of the memorandum indicates that it is to be

modus cicendi yet the first clause or preamble of the memorandum indicates that it is to be a final settlement.

If the Protestant minority of Quebec were subjected to the same degradation as the Catho lic intrority of Manitoba, or if their legal and Parliamentary rights were threatened. I would stand up with even greater earnestness than the upright Dr. Shaw in their defence. Not only justice and equity, but the plain teachings of my Church, would constrain me to adopt the principle indicated. I aminformed not only by Archbishop Walsh's deliverance, but by one among the highest dignitaries of the Church, that the Archbishops and Bishops of the Dominton are a unit in condemning the "settlement". The question that is now frequently asked is: Will the French Catholics of the old Catholic Province of Quebec endorse a settlement represented by the Hierarchy of the Dominion:

I may deal with the religion clauses and the French clause in my next letter.

Dougias, Jan. 18, 1890.

SYDNEY N. S. W.

The Sydney, New South Wales, Morning Herald of 12th December, says:—The St. Mary's Cathedral Fair has received substantial and from many of those who appreciate the object for which it is being held. The Hon. Thomas Dalton, M. L. C., has given £250 to the funds of the fair, whilst Dr. Donovan has contributed £25 and the statutary requisite for completing St. Joseph's altar in the cathedral.

Cardinal Moran will preside at the academic exercises attendant upon the close of the

caromaisioran will preside at the academic exercises attendant upon the close of the year at Riverview College on Tuesday next.

The Diocesan Consultors (canons) and Catholic Knights will assist in the choir to morrow, when the service will be celebrated with solemnity, under the presidency of the Cardinal.

On Sunday, St. Vincent de Back, S.

dinal.

On Sunday St. Vincent de Paul's Society will hold their annual breakfast at St. Benedict's hall.

The ladies of the cathedral district are organizing a social reunion to be held in the Paddington Town Hall during the week, and the occasion will be memorable as being the first on which the Cardinal presided at such a function.

a function.

The Australian Messenger of the Sacred Heart for December says: It is pleasant to record that Cardinal Gibbons has forwarded from Baltimore to the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney a draft for £10, with two of his published works, in aid of the fair which is to be held during the current month for the completion of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney.

OBITUARY.

LOUIS O'CONNELL, IRISHTOWN.

Course o'Connell is dead." So ran the news through the country surrounding Irish town on Sunday, Jan. 17. Another soul had appeared before the Eternal Judge, yet no one thought of saying: The Lord have aercy on him. Everybody knew Louis O'Connell—everybody watched over him and prayed for him for twenty years while living, but when his death was announced all felt that they should glorify God in another saint added to the heavenly court.

When only a child he gave great promise for the future. He showed every indication of possessing brilliant parts which would not have been allowed to wither and die under the care of such Christian parents as Bernard O'Connell and his model wife have proved themselves to be. In his very infancy he was their pride and their joy. As soon as he was able to walk he enjoyed following his father to the fields, where he chased the gay butterfly and pulled the wild flower. One hot summer day, when three years old, he felt overcome with his innocent amusement and lay down in the field where his father was working. As Mr. O'Connell's mind was on his work, he did not heed the child, till his attention was attracted by the barking of a dog that gam boled about with him. He found him lying in the broiling sun and picked him up dazed, suffering from a sun stroke, from which he never recovered. From that time, to the age of twenty one, when he died, he was a helpless invalid. He grew in proportion with his age, but his limbs and hands were very slender, while his head was of the natural size. To look at his broad forehead made one feel that was a pity that the brain hidden there was rendered useless to the world by an accident. He was a pity that the brain hidden there was rendered useless to the world by an accident. He was a pity that the brain hidden there was rendered useless to the world by an accident. He was a pity that the brain hidden there was rendered useless to the world by an accident. He was a pity that the brain hidden there was rendered useless to the world by an accident.

recognized them by their voice, but he had lost he use of his eyes.

For eighteen years he lived in constant suffering and prostration, yet no complaint came from his lips. Bright, happy innocence was always there and made one love to look on his face, because it reminded one of the faces of the angels that we see in pictures. He he asso, which people suffering the property of the faces of the property of the suffering the suffering

DONALD O'HENLEY SHERIDAN. Donald O'Henley died at his home in Sheridan, Huron Co., Mich., Jan. 12, at 7 p. m., fortified with the sacraments of the holy Catholic Church, of which he was a devout member. Donald O'Henley was born in South-West Invernessshire, Scotland, eighty-seven years ago. Mr O'Henley was a tine specimen of the Scotch Highlander—hardy, industrious, bospitable, generous, and honorable in his dealings with all men. He was married, in Scotland, to Christena McLellan, in 1816; there were ten of a family born to them—Mary the eldest, born in 1817; Angus the eldest son, born 1849. In 1849 they emigrated to West Williams, Ontario, and settled on fifty acres of wild land in said township, which was afterwards increased by lifty acres more. There were in said townsing, which was alterwards in-creased by fifty acres more. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Henley, Catherine, Christena, Sarah, Jennett, Angus, Joseph, Donald, Caty, and Neil, all of whom were present at their father's death-bed, together with several of his nearest and dearest friends (excepting Mrs. Dalton, of Chicago), reciting the litany and prayers for a happy death in his native tonorie, all of of Chicago), reciting the litany and pr for a happy death in his native tongue, which he answered himself up to the last moment. Mr. O'Henley died a happy death.

moment. Mr. O'Heiley died a nappy death. May his soul rest in peace!

Mr. O'Henley, through the advise of his oldest son, moved to Michigan in the spring of 1876, and settled on what was known as the Bruce farm of three-hundred and twenty acres, divided between himself and son. This farm he afterwards increased by one hundred and twenty acres, with the help on his younger sons. He leaves to mourn h his younger sons. He leaves to mourn his death a loving wife, four sons and six daugh-ters, all comfortably situated. All that was mortal of the late Mr. O'Henley was laid to

C. B. Kriebs. The pall bearers were Angus O'Henley, Angus Joseph O'Henley (his to oidest sons), Angus D. O'Henley (nephew), William Martin, Alex McIntyre, Alex Mc-Kinnon (three of his sons in-law).

MR. THOMAS JONES, THOROLD.

MR. THOMAS JONES, THOROLD.

It is with feelings of deepest regret that we announce the death of Mr. Thomas Jones, which occurred at Bear Lake, Pa., on December 4.

December 4

extend their heartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sustained.

The funeral took place at 9 o'clock on Monday morning from his late residence, Pine street, Thorold, to the Catholic church, where Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. Father Sullivan.

The pall bearers were M. J. Royal, P. Mc-McDonald, Mr.

Father Sullivan.
The pall bearers were M. J. Royal, P. McAndrew, T. McKenny Jas, McDonald, Mr. Roach, Buffalo and Mr. McMahoney, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

MASTER JAMES QUINN, OTTAWA.

MASTER JAMES QUINN, OTTAWA.

We beg to extend our sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. M. Quinn, of the Revere Honee, Ottawa, on the loss they have sustained in the death of their only son, James, who died of consumption at the early age of seventeen, Monday, the 18th inst. The funeral took place on Thursday, 19th inst., at 3:30, proceeding to St. Bridget's Church, where services were held by the pastor, Very Rev Canon McCarthy, after which the cortege proceeded to Notre Dame Cemetery. Requiescat in pace!

For Anglican Converts. A very praiseworthy enterprise has

been undertaken by Cardinal Vaughan and the leading English Catholics. It has for its object the accumulation of a fund for the assistance of converted Anglican clergymen. The movement has the sanction and approval of Pope Leo XIII., who, in urging the Cardi to prosecute the work, wrote 'Withdrawn in many cases from a position of ease and comfort, they find themselves suddenly in a state most critical — sometimes in absolute destitution, with no means of providing for the urgent needs of their fami-By birth, by education and by their habits of life, they are wholly unprepared for such enormous sacri fices; and when these privations are added to the cruel anguish of broken friendships and social isolations it is hardly a matter of surprise if some

find their courage fail them. The Holy Father took pains to let it be understood that he was not inclined to set up a bureau of employment or a home for such men. "Our object," he wrote further, "is not, and could not be, to obtain for them a position superior or even equal to that which they have so nobly given up for they would still have privations to undergo. But we would wish, at least, to secure for them the means of provid ng for their most urgent needs during the first years of their conversion, un til they are able to obtain, by their own efforts, the resources required for a suitable maintenance."—Boston Re-

GAVE AWAY HIS CRUTCHES.

he Story of Mr. J. McDonogh of Tiver ton, Ont .- Suffered From two Severe Attacks of Rheumatism - Doctors Feared the Trouble Was Going to His Heart-Pink Pills Cured Him and he Gave Away His Crutches.

From the Tiverton Watchman. Anyone seeing the robust health and

active form of Mr. Jack McDonogh, who is managing Mr. A. Gilchrist's harness business during his absence in Scotland, would be considerably sur prised to lear that only two years ago he was a confirmed invalid and unable to walk without the aid of crutches. But such is the case, and hearing of his remarkable cure from the excruciat ing agony of inflammatory rheumatism by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a representative of the Watchman called upon him to learn the particulars. Mr. McDonogh was found working at the harness bench, as well and active as any young man in the country, and as any young man in the country, and in reply to a question about his cure said:— "Yes, mine was quite a re markable case. Two years ago last spring, while at home in Wingbam, I was suddenly taken down with rheu matism, my feet and ankles swelling so that I could not even put on an overshoe. I was in bed for three weeks under the care of the doctor, and had to use crutches for a long time after that. The next spring the rheumatism came back again, worse than ever, attacking all my joints, but principally my ankles, knees, hips, elbows and wrists. The doctor gave me very little encouragement, and said he was afraid of it going to my heart and killing me. I had read a great deal about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the cures they had wrought and I determined to try them. At first I did not notice much change, but before I had taken a half dozen boxes I was so much improved that I had given away my crutches and have never required their use since. still took the Pink Pills for some time longer and I have never had a touch of rheumatism since, and hope I never may. I can say that Pink Pills cured me of a bad case of rheumatism and I cheerfully recommend them to others

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In case of paral ysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxis, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scro fulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by over work, worry or excesses, will find in Mass in the course of which a sermon on the doctrine of Purgatory was preached by Rev. dealers, or sent by mail post paid, at

50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and sub. stitutes alleged to be "just as good.

MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON.

LONDON.

LONDON.

LONDON.

LONDON.

LONDON.

LONDON.

Solver bush. 28. — Wheat, 78 to 81c per bushel. Oats, 15 3-10 to 20 2-5 per bush. Peas, 36 to 45c per bush. Barley, 19 1 5 to 31 1-5c per bush. Buckwheat. 11 1-5 to 20 26 per bush. Corn. 22 2 5 to 33 3-5c, per bush. The meat supply was large and beef was a drug, at \$5 to 50 per cwt. Lamb, 7 to 7½ cent per pound by the carcass. Dressed hogs \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt. Turkeys were unchanged at 7 to 8 cents a pound. Geese, 5 to 6c a pound. Fowls, 40 to 60c a pair. Good roll butter was somewhat firmer, at 14 to 15c a 1b; crock 12c to 13c. Fresh eggs. sold at 17 to 20 cents a dozen. A few apples sold at 50 to 60c a barrel, and 50 to 25 cents a bag. Potatoes, 35 cents a bag. Cabbages, 40 to 60 cents a doz. Hay, \$7 to 28.00 a ton.

TORONTO.

a ton.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—Wheat, white, 86 to 876c; wheat, red, 85 to 856c; wheat, goose, 671 to 65c; barley, 27 to 346c; rye, 321c; peas, 41 to 43c; buckwheat, 326c; oate, 21 to 75c; turkeys, per lb. 8 to 36c; ducks, per pair, 40 to 76c; chickens, per pair, 30 to 40c; geese, per lb., 6 to 7c; butter, in lb. rolls, 15 to 16c; eggs, new laid, 20 to 22c; potatoes, per bag, 30 to 40c; appies, per bbl., 40c to 81.50; hay, timothy, 81.20 to 81.30c; straw, 8heaf, 87 to 80; beef, hinds, 4 to 7c; beef, fores, 21 to 36c; lamb, carcass, per lb., 63 to 7c; veal, carcass, 5 to 6c; muiton, per lb., 4 to 5c; dressed hogs, 84.30c to 85 60.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—The grain market was extremely quiet to day, A few small lots of oats at 241 to 25c extore, was the only business noted. All other lines were neglected. Rather more enquiry was experienced for flour, sales of strong bakers at 84.50, and Manitoba wheat patents at 85 10 being noted, while 2.00s acks were put through for export to Great Britain. Oatmeal and leed were dull and unchanged. Baled hay, in car lots, on track, was offering at 810 25, with no buyers, and prices have all an easy tendency. Provisions were neglected, while 18th weight dressed bogs were firm and in fair demand at 85.26. Heavy weights were dull and easy at 84.60. Cheese was nominal at 114c, and butter quiet but difficult to quote in the absence of offerings of finest. Eggs ranged from 13 to 149c. Potatoes, 35 to 40c.

Port Huron, Mich., Jan. 28.—Grain—Wheat, per bush., 85 to 85c; oats, per bush.; barrley, 50 to 55c per 100 lbs; peas, 28 to 35c per bush; barnley, 50 to 55c per 100 lbs; peas, 28 to 35c per bush.; beans, unpicked, 35 to 60c a bushel.

Produce.—Butter, 11 to 13c per lbs; eggs, 14 to 16c per dozen; lard, 5 to 6 cents per pound; honce 8 to 11c per pound.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 87.50 to 88.50 per ton on the city market; baled, hay, \$7.00 to \$9.00 per cwt. Chicago, 85.00 to 87.00 per cwt.

Pork—Light, \$4.00 to \$4.25; choice, \$4.50 to 88.00 per cwt. Live weight, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.

Mutton—\$8.5

Spring Lamb-Dressea, store of the spring Lamb-Dressea, store of the spring law, \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. Veal. \$6 to \$7.00 per cwt. \$4 to \$6 c per lb.; turkeys. \$9 to 10c per pound; alive. \$4 to \$6 c per lb.; turkeys. \$9 to 10c per pound; pigeons, \$15c per pair, alive; ducks, \$10c per pound; geese, \$6 per pound. Hides and Tallow-Beef hides, \$No. \$1, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$6 c per lb. for green; call skins, \$No. \$1, \$6 per lb. \$No. \$2.6\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$7 c., per lb. shearlings, \$15 to \$9 c each; lamb skins, \$25 to \$6 cents each. Tallow-\$2\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$3c per lb. Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

An 28.—Export Cattle—We had a fair trade, and all that were here sold at from \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$4c\$ per lb.

Butchers' Cattle—Butchers' cattle were practically unchanged in price, but trade was brisk and all the cattle sold at prices varying from \$10.30, and occasionally for a few choice lots \$1c\$; several holds of good average cattle went at from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{2}{2}c\$; and for a few loads as much as \$2c\$ was reported to have been paid.

Milkers—Only in moderate request at from \$\frac{2}{2}2c\$ to \$2c\$ and \$4c\$ are weally good cows will sell.

Calves—Good calves are weally good cows

sell.

Calves—Good calves are wanted of the kind which will fetch from \$4 to \$6 each.

Sheep and lambs—Sheep are worth from \$3 to \$25 per 100 pounds. I ambs are weaker at \$1 to \$4.35 per 100 bs.

Both sheep and lambs were in over-supply. Bucks fetch from 2 to 2 | c per | b. perlb.—Steady and unchanged. "Singers fetch \$4.12\frac{1}{2} per 10" lbs.; thick fat hogs (0 choice) from \$3.50 to \$3.60; sows, around \$3. an stags, \$2 per 100 lbs. All grades are wanted except store hogs.

except store hogs

East Buffalo. N Y., Jan. 28.—Cattle, 102 cars through; 2 cars on sale; market steady. Calves quet, choice veals, 80.75 to 87; Hogs.—24 cars through; 30 cars on sale; market steady; yorkers, 85.70 to 87.75; pigs, 83.75 to 83.90; packers, 82.60; middlings, 35.5; roughs, 83.60 to 315; stags, 82.50 to 2.75. Sheep and lambs.—8 cars through; 10 cars on sale; market strong; choice lambs, 55.25; good. 84.90 to 85.10; sheen, best wethers, 84 to 84.25; good to choice, 83.50 to 23.85.

No man is fit to comprehend heavenly things who has not resigned himself to suffer adversities for Christ.—The Imitation.

And if thou hast offended any one, humbly crave pardon, and God will readily forgive thee.—The Imitation.

SUNLIGHT SOAP'S LATEST SCHEME.

Messrs. Lever Bros.. Ltd., proprietors of Sunlight Soap, do nothing by haives. They have built up the largest soap business in the world, first by turning out a very superfor article and second by plucky and attractive advertising. Their latest stroke in Canada is a boid one. It is a Monthly Wrapper Competition, the tempting features of which are the presentation of \$1.95.00 world of bicycles and gold watches every month of the year 1897, to those who collect and send in to Lever Bros. Toronto office, the largest number of Sunlight coupons. The total value of the prizes to be awarded during the year 1897 is \$19.500.

This Competition will commence in January, when ten Stearns' Bicycles and twenty-five Gold Watches will be awarded to the successful competitors of that month residing in the districts of East and West Ontario, the Province of Quebec, N. B., N. S., and P. E. I.

A great advantage in this Competition is that it is held monthly, and, therefore, those who do not succeed for one month have many more opportunities during the year. Rules and full particulars are given in our advertising columns.

WAX CANDLES.

We have on hand a large stock of Pure Bees Wax Candles, and also Argand Stearine Candles, both made with self fitting ends. Orders will be promptly filled. Thos Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office

FARM FOR SALE.

SOUTH HALF OF LOT 13, 4TH CONCESoston, Mara, North Ontario, containing
innery-seven acres, fifty cleared and in good
state of cultivation balance partly cleared and
oush. There is erected thereon a good frame,
eight room, two story, dwelling 21x30 with
kitchen 1sx21 attached, good frame barn
5tx32, and good frame stable 25x30. Soil is
rich clayloam, Only three minutes walk from
station on G. T. R., and one mile from large
village of Brechin, containing, along with the
usual business establishments, a fine large
courte, resident priest, and a large Separate
school so much endowed as to require but a
very lightiax, if any, for its support.

Good and convenient markets for all kinds of
farm produce. Good r-ason for sale. Apply at
premises or write to Box 5, Brechin, Out.

1554-3.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. WAUGH, 537 TALBOT ST., LONDON, Specialty, Nervous Diseases. DR. WOODRUFF, NO. 185 QUEEN'S AVE

YOLU Just 1

Here is an e a Protestant jo butes it to the If for the little That life has l

Could rest upo Could be like t With gold and Have hands be And all that we Could be at m Just for a little My child, take A little money If for the little
That life has le
Could rest upo
Could be like t
With sunlit
thought,
My poems be
If all that nob
Could come to
Just for a littl
My child, take
A little knowle

If for the little That life has On land or se. Across the wo Rome, Instead of clic If I might all Instead of wa Just for a lift My child, tak A little climb

If for a little
I could be ve
Of gold or ge
To take and lif I could have
To every suff
And eat and a
Looked up w
Just for a litt
My child, tal
A little helpi If for the litt That life has Could rest up Could be, like With blessed "It is so good If all that he

Could be my Just for a lit My child, tal A little lovin WORDS FR

Exodus, unto Moses two cherul thou shalt the mercy Number Lord said serpent, a one that is brazen ser sign, whi

3 Kings carved al round abo Jos. vii earth upor the Lord In the B posed for Ridley an

bitten, bel

cross was CRA The sig made upo and the c hands." made upo and |brea

"In con

accost ea by his Ch

of a cross dress the lav my h the Holy the matr couple th sign of t sign of usage. "in hi custom cross up occasion 378) In the de the chile mony of quid re Gardine

> eyes he in all held in himself against them. p. 56.) Thus of the and giv of his Elizabe

" massi midst t Bisho tures of and o respect

Witl