RECORD. CATHOLIC THE

DR. FORAN'S POEMS.

6

It is now sixteen years since the writer of this review and Dr. J. K. Foran, author of "Poems and Lyrics, and editor of the Montreal True Wit ness, became acquainted. The occa-sion was the Moore Centenary celebra. tion, in May, 1879. Dr. Foran was then a student in the law department of a student in the law department of Laval University, Quebec, and the present writer was a resident of Belle-ville, Ontario. An exchange of poems prepared for the Centenary celebration of Ireland's great lyric poet in Quebec and Belleville led up to a personal meeting and greeting shortly after-wards. I remember well how the strong Celtic note in Dr. Foran's poetry touched my heart as I read his fine "Moore Centenary Ode" and "Meagh

er of the Sword," and I said, here indeed is an inspired voice and patriot heart. I am indebted to the ublishers, Messrs. D. and J. Sadlier o Montreal, for a copy of "Poems and Lyrics," by J. K. Foran, LL. B., L. A. D., a volume of two hundred and forty four pages creditably and sub-Let m stantially bound and printed. first say at the outset that Dr. Foran is essentially an Irish Canadian poet ; as such he must be judged and weighed He has drank deeply of Irish poetry, particularly of the bards of the Na-tion, and when he seeks inspiration in the glorious and patriotic deeds of the men of the '48 movement, I think he is at his best. Three distinct ele ments dominate his poetry—the faith of Holy Church, love of Ireland and a trustful hope in the future greatness of this our own beloved land of the Maple Leaf. You need not look in the work of Dr. Foran for artistic excellence, nor measure the fire and melody of his swift galloping lines by the wearisome exactness of Tennysonian imitators or weakly inspired young Brownings. His muse is Irish, with all its faults and its virtues, and when the " fit is on him" he sings like an Irish linnet keyed to the joys and sorrows of that dear old harp of Erin. It seems to me that there is nothing that the poetry of our day is more sorely in need of than something of the wild breath and im agination, the kindling fire and melody the directness and simplicity and the aura of true faith and hope and love. which are marked characteristics of Celtic poetry. To day the songsters in our groves have no wild notes of their own-they are simply catching up the echo of the dead and gone. Nice little bizarre stanzas full of crazy-quilt pic turesqueness is the fashion of the day whoever dares to launch a fresh and strong and individual volume of poem such as Dr. Foran's" Poems and Lyrics, must needs provoke these delettant idlers. When will writers learn that tech inque is not poetry-that truth through its flowering of beauty is the basis of all true poetry and that its voice be comes heavenly only in the temple of faith All the Pre-Raphae'ite poets and

painters followed this canon of truth, dipping their pens and brushes in the sunlight of God. There is another class of poets in our day-so called subjective poets who go rambling around searching after the unattainable. You can read their poems backwards and the sense re mains about the same. In thought they are much more obscure than Browning and in technique much more barbarous than the author of " Leaves The truth is poetry re of Grass." duced to its last form is soul powerhumanizing, subtle, radiant of heaven. voicing the kingdom of God in the heart of man, full of tempests and shadows and gloom-joy and sorrow, sun

vanced in years the public rest in the security that they will never attempt Dr. Foran's volume of poems is a worthy contribution to the literature of Canada and is of special interest to the Irish Catholic element in Canada which has had its share in the fashioning and unbuilding of this our coun-But Dr. Foran's poetry is of interest to more than the constituency of The his Irish Catholic fellow citizens. common note of brotherhood which he trikes in his opening lyric is a key to the general character of his patriotic poems, and makes the fervor of his love or Ireland stronger because of his lesire for a union of all hearts and hands in loyalty to our own beloved

Canada. Here are the words of the 'Canadian Song," which are set to the music of "The Shamrock" and out a glass
And let it pass,
We'll drink to one another;
Each soul we meet
We'll kindly greet.
As our Canadian brother;
We all are one.
The day is done.
When discord swept around us,
A noly band.
Upon our land.
Fast each to each has bound us." Chorus. Oh ! our fair land ! Our dear Canadian rare land ! No foreign host will ever boast Our dear Canadian rare land !

Both Scot and Frank, In equal rank, With Saxon, Celt and Stranger, United stand, United stand, A nation grand, When looms the coming danger In love and peace. Our hopes increase— Our bonds grow fast and faster ; E'en to our name. Our lot st he same— Nor have we slave or master.

Then let us prize Canadian skies. Canadian hills and mountains, Canadian lakes, Canadian brakes, Canadian brakes, Canadian ills and fountains ;-From East to West, Be ever blest Our land yet young in story ; May maples shine And round her twine The wealth of brightest glory." In his memorial poems Dr. Foran

pays graceful tributes to great and good men of every country. Within the circle of the departed whose memory is cherished and embalmed are the great Dominican preacher, FatherTom Burke, James Clarence Mangan, Thomas Davis, Henry W. Longfellow, Hon. Thomas White, Sir John A. Macdonald, John Boyle O'Reilly, Thomas Francis Meagher. "Laclede" (John Talon-Lesperance) John Keats, Fanny Parnell and Sir John Thompson. The Irish heart mourns easily — shall I say gracefully? It is tender and affectionate, weeping and praying with every succession of sky above. Looking o zer Dr. Foran's volume of poems care fully and sympathetically I am forced to adjudge his memorial and pathetic poems the best. They betray the d sepest and fullest inspiration, and as a consequence the technique or mechanism of the verse being contained in the divine energy is also most perfect in those poems. We all remember well the great and gifted and patriotic Fanny Parnell, who died in the morning of her life. Dr. Foran's tribute to her memory is very beautiful. As you read it you feel you are treading the in holy soil of Ireland consecrated by the

sucred dust of patriot, priest and I will take the liberty of martyr. quoting it in full : The grave of Fanny Parnell My spirit walk d one evening In Avoca s hollow d vale ; The sun had set in crimson, The moon was gastly pale. And the Banahee's lonely waiting Came floating on the gale.

My spirit walk'd where waters In peaceful flowings meet In peaseful flowings meet : And the Irish sky was o'er ma, And the shaurocks at my feet— And holy spirits hovered Around the calm retreat. Who is he that now receives them With a shower of fron hall? Who is he upon the rampart— Where a hundred canons roar 'd 'T is the champion of a nation— Giorlous Meagher of the sword ''

In the group of patriotic poems one of the finest to my mind is Ireland's greeting to Queen Victoria in her jubilee year, 1887. It breathes a loyalty to our beloved Queen, reminding her Majesty, however, of her oppressed subjects in Ireland and calling upon her to extend to our kindred beyond the sea the grace of her jubilee year-the glorious freedom of Irish Home Rule. I said at the beginning of this brief study of Dr. Foran's poems that he had the merits and imperfections of the Irish poets, from whom he has largely drawn his inspiration and

according to whose poetic image he has in a measure fashioned the precious ore of his own mind. Now what are the characteristics of

the Irish lyric and ballad singer? Fire, melody, fervor, swing and a command of language, not always exact, but rich in suggestiveness and color, copious, but not always clear. Take up Dr. Foran's volume and open it at any page and I warrant you will find some one of these character istics standing out strongly. He has also the imperfections of the Irish balladist, for he sometimes flings down a line which is defective in metre, or a rhyme which to say the least isstrained. This is the result of carelessness rather than any defect in his ear, for the Irish ear on the whole is very correct. I think, too, there is a great unevenness in the character of the more than one hundred poems which make up the I would advise Dr. Foran. volume. should he contemplate bringing out a econd edition, to exclude a number that are not up to the standard. The publishers have done their work wellsave the proof-reading, which perhaps should be laid at the door of the author.

These are slight blemishes, however, when you come to consider the excel ence of the volume as an artistic whole, which is, indeed, a credit to both author and publisher. There are some who are so fond of sticking their criti cal pen through the most artistic work that it will be a sad day for the future and lasting fame of Michael Angelo if these hungry and envious critics ever rest their eye on his masterpieces in the Vatican.

Some writer has said that the critical faculty is always strong where the creative faculty has gone out or where t never did exist.

Dr. Foran, through this volume of "Poems and Lyrics," has made a gen-uine and valuable contribution to the literature of Canada and I hope the book will meet with such a financial re:eption as will give encouragement both author and publisher. We talk a great deal about Canadian -it is getting fashionable to do o-but how many purchase volumes of when issued and thus Canadian verse practically recognized the efforts which our young and gifted writers are mak ing in the face of great odds to build up a native literature. If one Catholic in every ten who read this review in the CATHOLIC RECORD will but purchase a copy of the volume what I have received it will bring satisfactory cheer and encouragement alike to author and pub

isher, both of whom must have n sarily assumed a risk in the publication of such a book. What is the use of Catholic literary societies assuming to foster the study

of Catholic authors if they fail to prac tically encourage the Catholic authors of our own time and place? Sing on Dr. Foran! Sing on ! You themes of faith fatherland and native land are noble ones! May God bless your efforts and may the sloping rays in the eventide of your life bring you that increase of wealth and fame which you so richly deserve ! THOMAS O'HAGAN.

A SCHOLARLY CONVERT'S LUCK. A Residence and the Income of \$100, 000 Given to Henry A. Adams.

This interesting story appeared in the New York Times, and we repro-

duce it for what it is worth : The endowing of churches and in stitutions is not such an uncommon occurrence as to cause surprise or comment, unless the sum be a large one But it is out of the ordinary to have a large sum of money settled upon a man for the purpose of enabling him to devote his life to study unembar rassed by the necessity of supporting his family.

The good fortune that some time ago befell Henry Austin Adams, formerly a priest in the Protestant Epis copal Church, is as peculiar as it un doubtedly was unexpected to Mr. Adams. While a priest Mr. Adams was recognized as an erudite and eloquent preacher, with what was believed to be a great future before him. He rose rapidly in the Church, and was recognized for his talents and religious zeal. He made many friends of wealth and standing in the Church. and by his ability and their friendship early in his career became con nected with Trinity Church, in this city. From there he went to Buffalo, and then came back to the Church of the Redeemer, at Park avenue and Eighty-second street, this city, his last charge as an Episcopal priest

Mr. Adams' paper on the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has appeared in the current number of a Catholic review, has been the first article from his pen to attract general and wide attention since he RESIGNED FROM THE PROTESTANT

EPISCOPAL CHURCH two years ago. As a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church, his writ ings and sermons always disclosed great ability, and attracted much attention and some criticism. His writings to-day as a layman in the Roman Catholic Church are fully as incisive, and disclose as much thought as did those while in the Church of his first allegiance.

While Mr. Adams was connected as a priest with Trivity Church he made many steadfast and wealthy friends

who watched his career with a feeling of personal interest. As Mr. Adam's nature has always been an impression able one from his earliest boyhood when he fitted up altars in his father's house and played priest in a most de rout manner, until his installation in the priesthood of the Protestant Epis copal Church, he always had a strong liking for and belief in a splendid and mpressive ritual. No surprise was therefore, felt by those who knew him most intimately when he eventually foreswore his allegiance to the Episco pal Church and embraced the tenets of the Roman Church, although, because of his marriage relations, he could not

officiate as a priest in that Church. It was due directly to his ritualistic tendencies during the last few years of his connection with the Episcopa Church that he to-day occupies the happy position of being able to devote all of his time to study and scholastic research. Mr. Adams has received a house to live in and the income from \$100,000.

THE INCOME IS TO BE HIS. long as he shall live, and at his death the principal is to go to the members of his family. The appropriation of this money for his use was as unexpected to Mr. Adams and as great a surprise to him as a knowledge of his good fortune will be to his many friends and well-wishers.

While Mr. Adams was an Episcopal

end of the luncheon the friend again presented Mr. Adams with the titledeeds to his house and the other pro-perty that he had formerly possessed. He said that he had admired the manly and conscientious course Mr. Adams had taken, and that he wanted him to again accept the money and enjoy the income of it during his life, so that he might devote himself to study and the new calling which he had adopted without having to worry about providing for his family. The giver is still a member of the

Episcopal Church. He presented the money a second time, he said, because having once set it aside as a memorial he did not care to have its use again. Although Mr. Adams could not say Masses in future, he knew of no better use to put the money than to enable a man to pursue a life of study and the dissemination of knowledge that might result in great good to his fellow-men.

A SISTER'S BRAVERY.

Held on to her Charge in the Face of Revolver.

A sensational attempt to take a child from St. Xavier's Academy, Chicago, ten days ago, was foiled only through the coolness and bravery of Sister Agatha. The child is the daughter of E. D. Stiles, of that city, who had recently been divorced, and she was placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy

out a short time ago. Mrs. Stiles had all along been desir ous of gaining possession of the child, and on Friday went to the convent, accompanied by Detective Feeney, de

termined to carry her off forcibly Having gained admission to the building by a ruse, Mrs. Stiles, as soon as she saw her daughter, seized her and attempted to carry her off. Sister Agatha resisted, and at this juncture Detective Feeney rushed in, took the girl by the arm with one hand and with the other flourished his revolver. "I am an officer," he said, addressing the Sister,"and you must let us

have the child.' "You cannot have her as long as I am in this house, even though you are an officer," replied Sister Agatha "It you don't do as we say, I'll shoot,

and I'll shoot to kill, too," exclaimed Feeney. 'Shoot, if you will," said the nun

calmly, "but I say you cannot take this girl from this building." At the uproar the other nuns left their pupils and ran to protect Sister

Agatha. "You do not know what arrangements we have made," explained Feeney, "and there will be no use in your refusing to do as we wish. I have six armed men outside the house and they are waiting for a signal from me to come to my assistance. Shall I give it, or will you submit quietly?"

"Give your signal if you will," was the reply of the nun. Sister Agatha's coolness completely unnerved Feeney, and he finally gave

up the attempt. "I wasn't frightened at all," said "When Sister Agatha, afterwards. Feeney told me he would shoot me un less I gave up the girl. I was resolved to confront him, revolver or no revolver. If he had shot and had not killed me. should have fought with my last strength for the child. She was in my

custody, and I could not violate my trust.

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native poetry, strong and indigenous

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whether epic, lyric or ballad-but to

win for its author a sure and enduring

place in the great temple of Canadian

literature, it must be in theme essenti

ally Canadian. Who among us

has yet touched with pen of inspiration and heart of love the

story of the Canadian pioneers, the

thrilling adventures of the first ex

plorers, the romantic stories which

cluster around the beginnings of all

trials and triumphs of the Catholic

missionary in the twilight days of the

Cross? Here are truly mines un-touched. Parkman built a monument

in his luminous pages to the daring

and patriotic achievements of New

and Canadian voice and Canadian love

of country will sing the glorious deeds

of our fathers in epic measure with lyric heart or dramatic fire ?

We have a Royal Society of one hun

dred good choice, souls who have been

meeting annually for about fifteen

years, praising the wealth of Canadian

achievement in letters, congratulating

each other on being one out of a hun

dred and socially enjoying a good time

but what has this society done to en-

courage practically Canadian poetry

Where is the struggling writer of merit such as the "Khan," of Toronto,

whom they have aided in the publica

tionof his work? What fine poem

has the occasion of their meetings even

called out? Some of the one hundred

choice souls have never written a book

in their life, and as they are now ad-

Who with Canadian heart

France.

our great Canadian cities and

And I heard the waters flowing And the mean of every wave; I thought of thousands sleeping, The faithful, fond and brave, When I felt my footsteps falter-I was standing by a grave; It was an unfortunate day for the And a harp o'er the grave was hanging, And shawnocks twined it round. And the Buyy from the distant hilside Raised anew the *keening* sound, And I felt my spirit thriling– I was treading holy ground. life and growth of genuine American and Canadian poetry when so many altars were erected to the greates poets of the nineteenth century, the late Lord Tennyson and Robert Brown

of

And my spirit asked the spirit That chanted from the bill, To tell of the grave before me For a moment all was still; Then came the song of the mourn Like the gush of an Irish rill. ing. Browning imitators become philosophical fools, while disciples of Tennyson live in the hope of some day producing another "Idylls of the King." What we want in Canada is a

" The eyes were bright that slumber Under this holy sod ; The feet of the fair that sleepeth Tne way of duty trod ; The heart of the maid that resteth, Was a golden gift of God.

"Her songs for her mother Erin. Were pure as yon silver stream ; Each song was a gem resplendent— Each line was a goiden beam— Har lite was a loving hope-star— Her lite was a beauteous dream.

Her heart, with the love of Erin, Beat warm in every stroke-l'was filled with that love till brimful-It could hold no more : it broke, And she fell asleep in her loving, In eternal glory woke."

My spirit left that valley. To wander again with men : But it must return to that valley.-Yet it cannot tell me when : Twill return when Erin's fetters Are snapp'd-but not till then.

Till then let her slumber calmly— Let the harp hang o'er her grave— Let the Banshee wait at evening.— Let the mocking tempest rave— Let her sleep till Ireland's freedom Is won by the fair and brave !

I am sorry that space prevents me from quoting in full another form in the memorial group "Glorious Meagher of the Sword "which I think exempli of the Sword fies excellently Dr. Foran's spirit and method of workmanship. This poem, too, is set to the author's favorite metrea metre-form by the way which is very suitable for the picturesque activity o which the following stanza from the poem referred to is a good illustra-

"Crimson red the sun is rising On a gorgeous summer day, As a hundred thousand soldiers Girt their harness for the fray; Near and nearer roll the legions. Like a sea of red and gold, Wave on wave above them gleaming, Hundred banners they untild. Booms the canon-clish the sabres,-Roll the volumes o'er the vale,

To Those Who Attend the Dying,

As soon as the sick person enters into his agony, and if the priest, who should have been previously warned, has not yet arrived, it is necessary to recite at once the prayers of the dying and the recommendation for the de parting soul. An excellent work of charity it is to assist the dying and to help them resist at their last the assaults of the demon Holy water should be sprinkled from time to time in the form of a cross of the sick man's bed, to put to flight the malicious spirit who at this fiual mo-ment lays all his snares to entrap the maintain the memorial. poor soul on the brink of eternity

The priest, if he has not done before, should now hasten to give the Plenary Indulgence for the hour of leath and assist the dying man in his

agony. When the dying person has expired, instead of giving away to use-less tears, ask of God to give you grace and resignation; kneel down beside the departed and pray tervently for the soul just appearing before the tribunal of its Creator, and whose fate for eternity is being decided.

Great respect and consideration should be shown in the presence of the dead. A table covered with a white cloth, on which is placed a crucifix, two lighted candles, a vase of holy water should be placed near the bed of death. All who enter the room should sprinkle the corpse with holy water, reciting at the same time some indulgence or prayer for the soul of the de-One or more persons should ceased. remain in the death chamber to pray night and day till the corpse is removed for burial. Many place on the breast of the de-

parted a blessed crucifix, and in his hands the rosary which he has used during life.

priest, and when he had carried his Ritualistic tendencies to such an ex tent that he said Mass at intervals daily and adopted the confessional as a part of the Church ritual, one of the wealthy friends that he had made while connected with Trinity parish wished to appropriate a large sum of money as a memorial for his mother

and to have Masses said for her soul daily. The subject was mentioned to Mr. Adams. He approved of it.

The man who wished thus to com nemorate his mother's memory built a chantry, or chapel, on the outskirts of Babylon, L. I., wherein Masses were to be said daily. Adjoining it he built a handsome residence for Mr. Adams, so the priest might live there and daily celebrate the Mass. That Mr. Adams might always be in a position to carry out his wishes and also devote his life to study, the donor settled upon Mr. Adams a sum suffic ient to enable him to live at ease and

THE GIFT RENEWED.

The plan worked well while Mr. Adams was a priest and could celebrate the Masses, but when he resigned from the priesthood he felt that the money that had been given him should be returned to the donor, as he could no longer carry out the object for which it had been appropriated, He therefore had been appropriated, re-conveyed the real estate and re turned the other property from which an income had been derived to his friend, who had so generously provid ed for him. He was without means o support, and he then determined to devote himself to study and writing i the faith that he had adopted. His actions were commented upon, and many solicitous inquiries were made The Roman Church as to his future. received him gladly, and many propositions from editors of the magazines and reviews were made to him. He was satisfied with his change and the sacrifice that he made. Before he had fairly settled down to his newly-chosen work, and while casting about as to the best manner in which to pursue it, his friend requested him to bring his wife to New York to take luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Adams came. At the

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y. writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciat-ing pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box en-tirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be usen when a cathartic is required THE MOST remarkable cures on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sar-saparilla. It is unequalled for all Blood Diseases.

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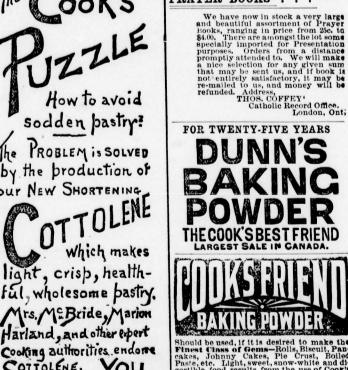
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