Catholic Record.

Christianus mihl nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."-(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

### **VOLUME XVII.**

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POPE LEO XIII. SPEAKS TO AMERICA.

Full Text of [the Encyclical of the

The Growth of the Church in This Country— The Mission of the Apostolic Delegate— The Church and Science—Catholics in Labor Societies—A Word to Catholic Journalists—Marriage and Divorce— American Indians and Negroes—Other Matters of Interest Touched Upon.

The full text of the Pope's encyclical

To our venerable brothren, the Arch-bishops and Bishops of the United States of North America, Leo XIII.,

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Church, from

Holy Father to the Archbishops and Bishops.

te America, as given out by Rev. F. Z. Rooker, D. D., Monsignor Satolli's secretary, is as follows:

Pope. Venerable Brethren: Health and apostolic benediction. We traverse in spirit and in thought the wide expanse and although we have at of ocean, and although we have at other times addressed you in writing, chiefly when we directed encyclical letters to the Bishops of the Catholic world, yet have we now resolved to world, yet have we now resolved to speak to you separately, trusting that we shall be, God willing, of some assistance to the Catholic cause amongst you. To this we apply our-selves with the utmost zeal and care, because we highly esteem and love exceedingly the young and vigorous American nation, in which we plainly discern latent forces for the advance-ment alike of civilization and of Chris-

Not long ago, when your whole nation, as was fitting, celebrated, with graceful recollection and every mani-festation of joy, the completion of the fourth century since the discovery of America, we, too, commemorated, to gether with you, that most auspicious event, sharing in your rejoicings with equal good will. Nor were we on that occasion content with offering prayers at a distance for your welfare and greatness. It was our wish to be in some manner present with you in your festivities. Hence we cheerfully sent one who should represent our person.

Not without a good reason did we take part in your celebration. For when America was as yet but a new born babe, uttering in its cradle its first feeble cries, the Church took it to her bosom and motherly embrace. Columbus, as we have elsewhere expressly shown, sought as the primary fruit of his voyages and labors to open a pathway for the Christian faith into

NEW LANDS AND NEW SEAS. Keeping this thought constantly in view, his first solicitude, wherever he disembarked, was to plant upon your shore the sacred emblems of the cross. Wherefore as the ark of Noah, sur-

that time onward we know that theological science has been imparted by the diligence of eminent men, the renown of whose talents and learning receive a fitting crown in their recognized loyalty and devotion to the Apostolic See. Nor is it long since we were apprised that, thanks to the liberality of a pious priest, a new build-ing had been constructed in which young men, as well cleric as lay, are to receive instruction in the natural sciences and in literature. From our knowledge of the American character

we are fully confident that the example set by this noble man will incite others of your citizens to imitate him; they will not fail to realize that liberality exercised towards so great an object

mindful of ouf injunctions and, shunning party spirit and strife, concilate

generosity of your people the college accession of stability and strength. which our predecessor, Pius IX., HIS AUTHORITY founded in this city for the ecclesiasti- will possess no slight weight for will possess no slight weight for pre serving in the multitude a submissive cal training of young men from North America, and which we took spirit ; in the clergy discipline and due reverence for the Bishops, and in the letter dated the 25th day of October, in Bishops mutual charity and intimate he year of our Lord 1884. We can union of souls. And since this union, so salutary and desirable, consists mainly in harmony of thought and make this appeal the more con fidently because the results obtained from this institution have by no means belied action, he will no doubt bring it to pass the expectations commonly entertained that each one of you shall persevere in regarding it. You yourselves can the diligent administration of the dio-testify that during its brief existence cesan affairs ; that one shall not pry into the counsels and conduct of anoth t has sent forth a very large number finally, that with disagreements eradiof exemplary priests, some of whom cated and mutual esteem maintained, have been promoted for their virtue and learning to the highest degrees of you may all work together with com-ecclesiastical dignity. We are, there bined energies to promote the glory of fore, persuaded that you will continue the American Church and the general to be solicitous to send hither select welfare. It is difficult to estimate the welfare. It is difficult to estimate the young men who are in training to good results which will flow from this concord of the Bishops. Our own people will receive edification, and the become the hope of the Church, for they will carry back to their homes and force of example will have its effect on utilize for the general good the wealth those without, who will be persuaded of intellectual attainments and moral by this argument alone that the divine excellence which they shall acquire in apostolate has descended by inheritthe city of Rome. The love which we cherish towards ance to the ranks of the Catholic epis-Catholics of your nation moved us, copate. copate Another consideration claims our likewise, to turn our attention at the very beginning of our pontificate to earnest attention. All intelligent men are agreed, and we ourselves the convocation of a third plenary have, with pleasure, intimated council of Baltimore. Subsequently, above, that America seems destined for when the Archbishops, at our invita greater things. Now, it is our wish that the Catholic Church should tion, had come to Rome we diligently inquired from them what they deemed not only share in, but help to bring st conducive to the common good. about, this prospective greatness. We We finally, and after mature deliberation, ratified by apostolic authority the decrees of the prelates assembled at deem it right and proper that she should by availing herself of the oppor-Baltimore. In truth, the event has tunities daily presented to her, keep proved and still proves that the decrees equal step with the republic in the Baltimore. march of improvement, at the same of Baltimore were salutary and timely time striving to the utmost, by her in the extreme. Experience has dem virtue and her institutions, to aid in onstrated their power for the maintenance of discipline, for stimulating the the rapid growth of the States. Now, intelligence and zeal of the clergy, for she will attain both these objects the defending and developing the Catholic education of youth. Wherefore, vention to the degree in which the future un which that intustrious citizen of ours whom we have just mentioned, ith a keenness of insight worthy of is genius and statesmanship, per-eived and proclaimed. But the best and strongest support of But the deaders. It is necessary, there-

you a very proper seat por THE HIGHER STUDIES, a university for the instruction of young men desirous of pursuing ad-vanced courses. In announcing this matter to our venerable brethre, the Cardinals of the holy Roman Church, in consistory we avpressed the wish other States, be they ever so mighty Cardinals of the holv Roman Church, in consistory, we expressed the wish that it should be regarded as the fixed law of the university to unite erudi-tion and learning with soundness of faith, and to imbue its students not less with religion than with scientific cul-ture. To the Bishops of the United States we intrusted the task of estab-lishing a suitable course of studies and of supervising the discipline of the atudents : and we conferred the office of supervising the discipline of the students; and we conferred the office and authority of chancellor, as it is called, upon the Archbishop of Balti-more. And, by divine favor, a quite happy beginning was made. For, without any delay, while you were celebrating the 100th anniversary of the establishment of your ecclesiastical the establishment of your ecclesiastical they did this not by an adventitious hierarchy under the brightest auspices, but an inherent right. For "the in the presence of our delegate, the divinity classes were opened. From conferred ordinary and immediate jurconferred ordinary and immediate jur-isdiction, as well over all and singular the churches as over all and singular pastors and faithful," since he cannot personally visit the different regions and thus exercise the pastorate office over the flock intrusted to him, finds it necessary from time to time, in the dis-charge of the ministry imposed upon him, to dispatch legates into different parts of the world, according as the need arises, who, supplying his place, may correct errors, make the rough ways plain and administer to the people confided to their care increased means of salvation.

But how unjust and baseless would be the suspicion, should it anywhere exist, that the powers conferred on the legate are an obstacle to the authority will be repaid by the very greatest ad vantage to the public. No one can be ignorant how power fully similar institutions of learning, fully similar institutions of learning, whether originally founded by the Roman Church herself from time to main intact in every nation in every time, or approved and protected by her legislation, have contributed to the spread of knowledge and civilization in every part of Europe. Even in our nature so interwoven with the dignity own day, though other instances might of the Roman Pontiff, that any measure be given, it is enough to mention the University of Louvain, to which the entire Belgian nation ascribes its honor of the universal Church. My entire Belgian nation ascribes its nonor of the universal Church. My almost daily increase in prosperity and glory. Equally abundant will be the benefits proceeding from the Wash-ington University if the professors and students (as we doubt not they will) be office and function of an apostolic office and function of an apostolic legate, with whatsoever powers he be vested, to execute the mandates and

and, setting before us the motives most powerful to influence us, commands us to live virtuously and forbids us to transgress. Now what is the Church other than a legitimate society, found-ed by the will and ordinance of Jesus Christ for the preservation of morality and the defence of religion? For this reason have we repeatedly endeav-ored, from the summit of the pontificat dignity, to inculcate that the Church, while directly and immediately aiming at the salvation of souls and the beatishould sink day by day more deeply into the minds of Catholics, namely,

Toone matter of the first importance. and fraught with the greatest blessings, it is a pleasure at this place to refer, on account of the holy firmness in principle and practice respecting it, which, as a rule, rightly prevails among you. We mean the Christian dogma of the unity and indissolubility of marriage, which supplies the firmest bond of safety, not merely to the family, but to society at large. Not a tew of your citizens, even of those who dissent from us in other doctrines, terrified by the licentiousness of divorce, admire and approve in this regard the Catholic teaching and the Catholic custom. They are led to this judgment not less by love of country than by the wisdom of the doctrine For difficult it is to imagine a more deadly pest to the community than the wish to declare dissoluble a bond which the law of God has made perpetual and

inseverable. Divorce "is the fruitful cause of mutable marriage contracts ; it diminishes mutual affection ; it supplies a pernicious stimulus to unfaithfulness it is injurious to the care and educa tion of children ; it gives occasion to the breaking up of domestic society : it scatters the seed of discord among families : it lessens and degrades the dignity of women, who incur the danger of being abandoned when they shall have subserved the lust of their husbands. And, since nothing tends so effectually as the corruption of morals to ruin families and undermine the strength of kingdoms, it may easily be porceived that divorce is especially hostile to the prosperity of families and states." (Encyc Arcanum.) As regards civil affairs, experience

has shown how important it is that the citizens should be upright and vir tuous. In a free state, unless justice be generally cultivated, unless the people be repeatedly and diligently urged to observe the precepts and laws of the gospel, liberty itself may be pernicious. Let those of the clergy, therefore, who are occupied with the instruction of the multitude, treat plainly this topic of THE DUTIES OF CITIZENS,

so that all may understand and feel the necessity, in political life, of consciousness, self-restraint and integrity ; for that cannot be lawful in public which is unlawful in private affairs.

found, as you know, in the encyclical letters written by us, from time to time, in the course of our pontificate, many things which Catholics should attend to and observe. In these writings and shore the sacred emblems of the cross. Wherefore as the ark of Noah, sur-mounting the overflowing waters, bore the seed of Israel, together with the remnants of the human race, even thus did the barque launched by Colum principles as well from the teachings of the gospels as from reason. They, then, who wish to be good citizens and to discharge their duties faithfully may readily learn from our letters the ideal of an upright life. In like manner. let the priests be persistent in keeping before the minds of the people the enactments of the third council of Baltimore, particularly those which inculcate the virtue of temperance, the frequent use of the sacraments and the observance of the just laws and institutions of the republic. Now, with regard to entering socie ties, extreme care should be taken not to be understood as referring in a special manner to the working classes, who assuredly have the right to unite in associations for the protection of their interests, a right acknowledged by the Church and unop-posed by nature. But it is very important to take heed with whom they are to associate, else, while seeking aids for the improvement of their condition, they may be imperilling far weightier interests. The most effectual precaution against this peril is to determine with themselves at no time or in any matter to be parties to the violation of justice. Any society, therefore which is ruled by and servilely obeys persons who are not steadfast for the right and friendly to religion is capable of being extremely prejudicial to the interests as well of individuals as of the community; beneficial it cannot be. Let this conclusion, therefore, remain firm-to shun not only those associations which have been openly condemned by the judgment of the Church, but those also which, in the opinion of intelligent men, and especially of the Bishops, are regarded as suspicious and dangerous. Nay, rather, unless forced by necessity to do otherwise, Catholics ought to prefer to associate with Catholics-a course which will be very conducive to the safeguarding of their faith. THE LABOR QUESTION. As presidents of societies thus formed

effect such measures as may seem most advantageous to their interests, keeping in view the rules laid down by us in our encyclical Rerum Novarum Let them, however, never allow this to escape their memory-that while it is proper and desirable to assert and secure the rights of the many, yet this is not to be done by a violation of duty,

and that these are very important duties : Not to touch what belongs to others ; to allow every one to be free in the management of his own affairs : not to hinder any one to dispose of his services when he pleases and where he pleases. The scenes of violence and riot which you witnessed last year in your own country sufficiently admonish you that America, too, is threat-ened with the audacity and ferocity of the enemies of public order. The state of the times, therefore, bids Catholics to labor for the tranquility of the commonwealth, and for this purpose to obey the laws, abhor violence and seek no more than equity or justice permits

Towards these objects much may be contributed by those who have devoted themselves to writing, and, in particu-lar, by those who are engaged on the daily press. We are aware that al-ready there labor in this field many men of skill and experience, whose diligence demands words of praise rather than of encouragement. Neverrather than of encouragement. theless, since the thirst for reading and knowledge is so vehement and widespread among you, and since, according to circumstances, it can be productive either of good or evil, every effort should be made to increase the number of intelligent and well disposed writers who take religion for their guide and virtue for their constant companion. And this seems all the more necessary in America on account of the familiar intercourse and intimacy between Catholics and those who are estranged from the Catholic name, a condition of things which certainly exacts from our people great circumspection and more than ordinary firmness. It is necessary to instruct, admonish, strengthen and urge them on to the pursuit of virtue and to the faithful observance, amid so many occasions of stumbling, of their duties towards the Church.

CATHOLIC JOURNALISTS.

It is, of course, the proper function of the clergy to devote their care and energies to this great work, but the age and the country require that journalists should be equally zealous in the same cause and labor in it to the full extent of their powers. Let them, however, seriously reflect that their writings, if not positively prejudical to religion, will surely be of slight service to it unless in concord of minds they all seek the same end. Those who desire to be of real service to the On this whole subject there are to be ound, as you know, in the encyclical defend the Catholic cause, should carry on the conflict with perfect unanimity, and, as it were, with serried ranks; for they rather inflict than repel war if they waste their strength by discord. decisions and acis of Bishops, and, casting off due reverence, cavil and find fault, not perceiving how great a disturbance of order and how many evils are thereby produced. Let them, then, be mindful of their duties and not overstep the proper limits of moder ation. The Bishops, placed in the lofty position of authority, are to be obeyed, and suitable honor befitting the magnitude and sanctity of their office should be paid them. Now this Now this reverence, which it is lawful for no one to neglect, should of necessity be eminently conspicuous and exemplary in Catholic journalists. For journals, naturally circulating far and wide, come daily into the hands of everybody and exert no small influence upon the opinions and morals of the multitude. We have ourself on frequent occa. sions laid down many rules respecting the duties of a good writer, many of which were unanimously inculcated. as well by the third council of Baltimore as by the Archbishops in their meeting at Chicago in the year 1893. Let Catholic writers, therefore, bear impressed on their minds our teachings and yours on this point, and let them resolve that their entire method of writing shall be thereby guided they indeed desire, as they ought to desire, to discharge their duty well. Our thoughts now turn to those who dissent from us in matters of Christian faith ; and who shall deny that, with not a few of them, dissent is a matter rather of inheritance than of will? How solicitous we are of their salvation, with what ardor of soul we wish that they should be at length restored to the embrace of the Church, the common mother of all, our Apostolic Epistle Praeclara has in recent times declared. Nor are we destitute of all hope, for He is present and hath a care whom all things obey, and who laid down His life that He might "gather in one of the children of God who were dispersed." (John xi., 52.) Surely we ought not to desert them, nor leave them to their fancies, but with mildness

# morality is religion. She, by her very fore, that they should cultivate every that so great a barvest of blessings the Church shall be strengthened, her among themselves it would be well to appoint either priests or upright lay-principles on which duties are founded, train their minds to the discovery of ripened to maturity had you not ex-train their minds to the discovery of and the investigation, so far erted yourselves, each to the utmost of bounds of Cetholic or design of the principles on which duties are founded.

at the salvation of souls and the beati-tude which is to be attained in heaven, is yet, even in the order of things, the fountain of blessings so numerous and so great that they could not have been greater or more numerous had the original purpose of her institutions been the pursuit of happiness during the life which is spent on earth. That your republic is progressing and developing by giant strides is patent to all, and this holds good in re-ligious matters also. For even as your cities in the course of one century have made a marvellous increase in

wealth and power, so do we behold the SCANT AND SLENDER BEGINNINGS, grown with rapidity to be great and exceedingly flourishing. Now, if, on the one hand, the increased riches and resources of your cities are justly at-tributed to the talents and active in dustry of the American people, on the other hand the prosperous condition of Catholicity must be 'ascribed, first, in-deed, to the virtue, the ability and the prudence of the Bishops and  $cle \not\leq y$ , but in no slight measure also to the faith and the generosity of the Catho-lic laity. Thus, while the different classes exerted their best energiee, were you enabled to erect unnumbered religious and useful institutions, sacred edifices, schools for the instruction of youth, colleges for the higher branches, homes for the poor, hospitals for the sick, convents and monasteries. As sick, convents and monasteries. As for what more closely touches spirit-ual interests, which are based upon the exercise of Christian virtues, many facts have been brought to our notice whereby we are ani-mated with hope and filled with joy, namely, that the numbers of the secular and regular clergy are steadily augmenting; that pious sodalities and confraternities are held in esteem; that the Catholic

are held in esteem ; that the Catholic parochial schools, the Sunday schools for imparting Christian doctrine, and summer schools are in a flourishing condition ; moreover, associations for mutual aid, for the relief of the indigent, for the promotion of temperate living, add to all this the many evidences of popular piety. The main factors, no doubt, in bring-

ing things into this happy state were the ordinances and decrees of your synods, especially of those which in more recent times were convened and continued by the authority of the Apostolic See. But, moreover (a fact which it gives pleasure to acknowledge), thanks are due to the equity of the laws which obtain in America and

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lic, the ecclesiastical hierarchy was happily established among you; and

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is free to live and act without hin-drance. Yet, though all this is true, it would be very erroneous to draw the This is not the place to give a deconclusion that in America is to be tailed account of what thereupon ensought the type of the most desirable status of the Church ; or that it would sued. Very rapidly did the light of the Gospel shine upon the savage tribes discovered by the Ligurian. For it is sufficiently well known here, many of the children of Francis as well be universally lawful or expedient to STATE AND CHURCH

to be, as in America, dissevered and The fact that Catholicity as of Dominic and of Loyola were acdivorced. with you is in good condition, nay, i customed during the two following even enjoying a prosperous growth, is by all means to be attributed to the centuries to voyage thither for this purpose ; how they cared for the colonfecundity with which God has en-dowed His Church ; in virtue of which, ies brought over from Europe, but primarily and chiefly how they conunless men or circumstances interfere rted the natives from superstition to Christianity, sealing their labors in she spontaneously expands and pro pagates herself ; but she would bring many instances with the testimony of their blood. The very names newly forth more abundant fruits if, in addition to liberty, she enjoyed the favo given to so many of your towns and of the laws and the patronage of the rivers and mountains and lakes teach and clearly witness how deeply your public authority. beginnings were marked with the foot-

For our part we have left nothing undone, so far as circumstances per-mitted, to preserve and more solidly Nor, perchance, did the fact which

establish among you the Catholic re-ligion. With this intent we have, as you are well aware, turned our atcisely at the epoch when the American tention to two special objects: first, the colonies, having, with Catholic aid, achieved liberty and independence, coalesced into a constitutional repubadvancement of learning; second, a perfecting of methods in the management of Church affairs. There al-ready, indeed, existed several dis-tinguished universities. We, how-ever, thought it advisable that there the very time when the popular should be one founded by authority

of the Apostolic See and endowed by us with all suitable powers, in which at the helm of the republic the first Bishop was set by apostolic authority Catholic professors might instruct the American Church. The those devoted to the pursuit of learning. well - known friendship and fa-miliar intercourse which subsisted The design was to begin with phil between these two men seems to be an evidence that the United osophy and theology, adding, as means would allow, the remaining branches those particularly which the present age has introduced or perfected. An States ought to be conjoined in concord and amity with the Catholic Church. education cannot be deemed complete And not without cause, for without morality the State cannot endure-a which takes no notice of modern sciences. It it obvious that in the truth which that illustrious citizen of

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yours whom we have just mentioned, with a keenness of insight worthy of his genius and statesmanship, per ceived and proclaimed.

#### RECORD. CATHOLIC THE

deeply seated change in her father was of great souls for whom God has more than realized. Since the day at special uses. Marigny he had never been "like Then a ge Then a gentleman who was looking

over a paper at a window glanced up and said : "What do you take those himself," and instead of the kind and indulgent father she had known all her uses to be?" "Ah !" said D'Antignac, "that I life he was now suspicious, harsh, and severe. She had reluctantly spoken do not pretend to be able to tell. If I of this change to the D'Antignacs ; but did I should probably make a great mistake. But you, Gaston will agree it was greater than she was willing to

scknowledge, and had become more marked since she parted from them. with me that Armine Duchesne is no when, after much mental struggle ordinary person. The Vicomte de Marigny-for it was and debate, she had taken D'Antigno other than he-laid down his paper nac's note to the priest to whom it was addressed, she found all that he had and came forward before answering. promised of instruction, comfort, and Then he said quietly : "My acquaintance with Mlle. Duencouragement; but she was told that

told her father of her resolution.

of her life lay shattered with it.

loved

aid.

then the storm burst.

chesne is very slight, but I certainly think she is no ordinary person. You know "-he hesitated for an instantbefore she could be received into the Church she must acquaint her father with her intention. The girl knew what she would bring upon herself, 'I saw her down in Brittany. Did but it was not in her to quail from anything in the form of a duty. She she tell you that ?"

"Yes," D'Antignac replied. "She mentioned it as one reason -or a least And one apparent reason — for a great change in her father. It seems that It was a storm such as she had never

he was never the same to her after he known before, such as she had hardly conceived possible. She had been saw her speaking to you at Maraware that Duchesne regarded the igny." "Poor girl!" said the Vicomte. "I am Church with animosity, but she had

sorry, then, that I addressed her. only did so in order to show her that not classed him with those who are so virulent in their hatred that there is only one explanation possible of the spirit which animates them. She had did not identify her with her father It is perhaps necessary to explain, M. supposed that he condemned and dis-liked that which was the chief bulwark l'Abbe," he added, turning to the priest, "that her father-the wellknown Socialist Duchesne-was in against the spread of ideas to which he Brittany for the purpose of defeating had devoted his life, but she could not have dreamed that he was capable of

my election, if possible." "I fone may judge by the maiority which returned you, M. le Vicomte, he might have spared himself the that unreason of blind rage which French atheism betrays whenever it touches upon the question of religion. trouble," said the priest, smiling. It was quite true that she had not lived "Brittany is always faithful," said

so long among the professed disciples of freedom of thought without learning the vicomte. "Yet even in faithful Brittany was what freedom of thought means from there not an attempt upon your life made ?" asked the other. their point of view-to wit, freedom

for themselves and intolerance for The vicomte shrugged his shoulders every one else-but the loyality of the "A trifling affair," he said. "I am girl's nature had asserted itself in quite sure that the perpetrators were this, as in all else where her father was not Bretons. A clumsy affair, too. It concerned. She had refused to believe that he could be so narrow in the name was the night after the election, and I

was sitting in my study writing, when I heard stealthy steps beneath my win of liberty, so tyrannical in the name of freedom, as others were around him. low. Thanks to a friendly warning, But incredulity was no longer po sible. The proud faith in which she had I had a weapon near me, and I quietly laid my hand on it. The next moment lived-faith in his reasonableness and something like a bomb was thrown nobleness, however mistaken it might be-lay shattered at her feet ; and it is through the open window and fell a my feet. It was instinct rather than not too much to say that a great part thought which made me snatch it up and hurl it out again. It explode this faith had sustained the affection when it touched the ground, as it had for her father which was the strong been meant to explode when it first centre of her existence. To spare him pain she had been almost ready to landed at my feet ; and it is needless t say that if it had done so I should not deny her God-at least by such passive be talking to you now. The momen form of denial as lies is not acknowledging-and now she felt as if it were sharpthat the detonation was over I rushed to the window and fired at the figure est punishment that with his own hand he demolished the ideal she had of a man whom I could plainly see making off with great haste. But I presume that my shot did not strike For that ideal had little in common him, since no one was found when the servants, who hastily gathered, searched the grounds. Voila tout !" with the man who in violent words forbade her ever to approach a priest again, who spoke of religion in term

"Was no further attempt made?" of bitter hatred, and told her that henceforth she could be trusted no asked the priest. longer, but would be placed under strict surveillance. "For I find that "None, although I remained at Marigny for several days after. I had no ousiness to detain me, but was simply you have had too much freedom," he determined that the instigators of th "I forgot too easily that folly attempt should not fancy that they had and deception make up the character of woman. But I will take care that

frightened me." Whom do you suppose the instiga-

you see no more of those who have taught you to array yourself against tors to have been?' 'Oh ! the secret societies that I have me, and to betray, as far as lies in your power, that cause of freedom so oftened denounced ; there can be no They do me honor by which is dearer to me than my heart's doubt of that. esteeming me a dangerous opponent. blood. We shall leave Paris soon Then the conversation was diverted until then I will place you with the wife of one of my friends, requesting to the political situation, and it was that she will exercise over you the

> "You spoke of a friendly warning, Gaston ; may I ask who gave it ?"

looking at him a little keenly ; " but it is strange that you should have learned so much of her on so slight an

acquaintance. It is strange," said the vicomte, as if he were answering his own thought as well as the words of the other, "but it is a curious fact that one learns more of some people at a glance than one learns of others from the acquaintance of a lifetime. Mile. Duchesne's character is very sympathetic. But what first probably excited my interest in her was the conscious ness in my mind of the unacknowledged tie of blood between us."

"How did you discover that?" asked

D'Antignac "I have always known that my granduncle left a son who called him-self Duchesne, and who gave the family some annoyance by asserting that he was the legitimate heir, though he could not prove the marriage of his parents. I might not, however, have been aware that the Socialist leader was his son but for the fact that the latter was at Marigny once-several years ago-to see a man, the son of my granduncle's confidential servant, rom whom he hoped, no doubt, to obtain information." "And failed ?"

Cela va sans dire. What could not be proved at the time was hardly likely to be susceptible of proof at this late date "And this fact," said D'Antignac,

"the cloud upon his father's birth, has do doubt not only embittered him against the order to which he does not elong, but also against you, who hold what he believes to be his inheritance. "He cannot possibly believe that," said the vicomte, "since there is not a shred of proof that his grandparents

were married." 'He may not believe it, but none the less he feels injured, you may be sure. It is almost invariably the attitude of those who have suffered in this way. It also accounts for his harshness to his daughter when he saw her speak to you." "Did she know or suspect the cause

of his harshness?" "No. She spoke of it with simple wonder, unable to account for what

eemed to her an extent of prejudice simply incomprehensible." "Then I suppose that I must never speak to her again, unless 1 meet her

"You are not likely to meet her," said D'Antignac. "Her father has forbidden her to see us-chiefly, if not altogether, because she first met you

The vicomte looked startled. "I am sorry-I am very sorry," he said. "But I have nothing with which to blame myself.

"Nor have I anything with which to blame you," said the other, "except, perhaps, a little want of thought. Knowing the father to be what he is, I do not think that, in your place, I would have spoken to her at Marignyor, at least, I should have been con-

tent with a mere salutation." "It was hardly more," said the vicomte, in the tone of one who feels

called upon to justify himself. "And her father was not with her. She was standing at the church door, and I had just left the presbytere. What was more natural than that I should have What was exchanged a few words with her. partly from courtesy, and partly, I confess, because she has always atracted me ?"

D'Antignac smiled. "The last reahe said, "is a strong oneson." especially since you are not very easily attracted."

"Far from it," said De Marigny. "It is my misfortune, or perhaps my

FEBRUARY 9, 1895,

A LEGEND OF BOHEMIA.

The Midnight Mass in the Weird Castle of Kunzenburg.

BY F. P. KOPTA.

on

spe

It had been one of those beautiful days that we sometimes have in Bohe mia in September. The sky had been dark blue all day, and the sunlight had all the brilliancy of summer, but the air, when it fanned our cheeks, brought with it the peculiar chill of autumn, and I had been reminding my young companion of the vanity of earthly joys, and how soon we, too, would be like the withered leaves that

we crushed under our feet. It was near sunset, and the western sky was all ablaze with red and yellow clouds when I first saw the ruins of the castle Kunzenburg, near the town of It stood on a hill, as the same name. It stood on a hill, as most of the castles of Bohemia do, surrounded by almost impenetrable forests. We had been wandering all day, soliciting alms for our convent with little success, and were worn out with climbing mountains, and losing ourselves in the dense forests, to receive at the end a few coppers from some poor charcoal burner or lonely

shepherd, whom I pray God will reward. Wearily my young companion (it was his first journey and he was a mere youth) and I trod the rough mountain path that led to the small We were footsore and faint town. with hunger, having eaten nothing

since morning, and the people stared at us strangely; perhaps they had never seen any Minorites before, but they showed us gladly where the mayor of the town lived. He was a pious man-God give him

Paradise! When he caught sight of our white habits he bade us welcome in the name of the Lord, and placed black rye bread, with eggs and cheese-the best he had in the house-before us. As we sat at the table and feasted, we spoke of many things, and among others I asked if the lords of the castle were charitable, and if it was likely they would look upon us with favor; our convent was exceedingly that poor, and the prior had been forced to send us to solicit alms from the faith.

ful. "O Reverend Father," said our host, crossing himself devoutly, " the castle yonder has not been inhabited for half a century. Neither do the lords of the manor reside with us. Outwardly it looks stately enough, but

within it is desolation. "And why do they not repair it, my son? It seems a noble building ; are the lords so wealthy as to let such a castle fall into ruins, or is it the other way, and poverty prevents their re-

pairing it?' "Neither, Reverend Father ; it is haunted."

"Haunted !" said I, crossing myself And who haunts it ?" "That is the trouble ; no one can

find out ; many a holy man has exer cised the castle, but no one has succeeded in bringing peace."

"This is most strange," said I. "The evil one be far from us! And how is it haunted ?" "Strange noises are heard, as

though armed men were carousing in the halls ; and when one goes to see, Then there behold, there is nothing ! are lights, and some of the villagers, stealing wood, or laying traps in the forest, have told me they heard shrieks, and some would even have it that they had heard strange forms flying through the air, leaving a blue path behind them, and a smell of sulphur. Thou knowest, Reverend Father, people always make more of what they see or hear than is necessary ; but things must be bad enough without all this, for the ords could not live in the cast

to remove elsewhere, and every time

that they had nearly sold it to some

nobleman, something turned up to

ometimes that ; but the long and the

many fat geese and ducks I could have

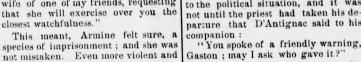
sold in the castle for good money, let

alone the brave weddings and chris-tenings! Many a holy man has the

castle, but none were equal to the

besought to try to deliver the

prevent them ; sometimes it was this,



The Vicomte did not answer. In stead he put out his hand and took up Armine's note, which had fallen on th couch and been left there by the abbe, to whom it was addressed. He opened it and read it over silently -a proceed ing excusable on the ground that he had already heard its contents read aloud and discussed. Then he drew from his pocket another note, which he placed beside it and offered to D'An ignac.

course it, "you will not hear anything of the business of the meeting; but you will see many of the most famous leaders of Aver's Cherry Pectoral this great movement, and you canno fail to be impressed by personal contact with them." Egerton, who understood thoroughly the object of the invitation, had him

self no doubt of being impressed, but considerable doubt whether this impression would take the form Duchesne desired. Nevertheless it was an opportunity, an experience, which an opportunity, an experience, which he could not let slip, though he hoped the intelligence of it might not come to Armine's ears. "For she would not understand," he said to himself; and then he was suddenly struck as with the force of a new sensation by the thought : "Why should she take so much interest - why should she care so much - whether or not I yield to her father's influence?

It was a question which it had not occurred to him to ask before, so entirely had he accepted Armine's interest as a part of Armine's self -- as something which did not conform to ordinary rules, but was the more and charming for that. And simple t has been already said that he had not much of the vanity of his sex, so that he was not inclined to interpret hat interest as a man of coarser nature hight have interpreted it. een so directly expressed, it had (he alt) so little to do with him personally that he had accepted it simply as the manifestation of the girl's strong feeling on the subject which had most deeply colored her life. Yet now, in his hope that this Brussels journey might not come to her knowledge, he was startled into asking himself whether such interest was indeed entirely impersonal-if he was merely a brand which she wished to snatch from the socialistic burning, or one

who had been fortunate enough to excite in her something of more than ordinary interest. However that might be, he felt quite

sure of the interest which she had excited in him-an interest deeper (he aid to himself) than any he had ever known before. "Falling in love," in the conventional sense, seemed commonplace and poor compared to this motion blent of so many subtle elements-admiration, interest, pity and a sense as if she could give something of which he stood in need, some spir itual light or moral strength. But he knew too much of the human heart in general and of his own in particular to e certain that this sentiment, fine and delicate as it was, possessed either endurance or strength. "I was delighted to see her," he thought, recall ing the day when he had suddenly come upon her graceful presence by the fountain in the old palace garden but was it not as I might have been glad to open again a book that had ascinated me, or an interesting study that I had not exhausted ? And have not the days always come when I have exhausted every such study? Yes, they are right-Winter and Miss Ber-

tram, and D'Antignac too, no doubt, if he spoke what he thought-when they declare that I have no strength or con viction of feeling. The enthusiasm to espouse a cause, and the passion to love

a woman, seem alike lacking in me !

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"My wife had a very troublesome She used Aver's Cherry Pe cough. She used Ayer's Cherry Pec ral and procured immediate relief." G. H. PODRICK, Humphreys, Ga.

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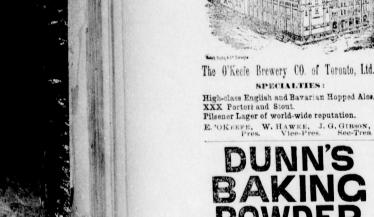
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### ARMINE. CHRISTIAN REID.

CHAPTER XXVI. It was quite true that Egerton, in a

spirit of adventure and curiosity, had spirit of adventure and curtos, in to accepted Duchesne's invitation to Brussels. "Of accompany him to Brussels. "Of course," the latter had said in giving



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Notwithstanding this conclusion, however, it was interest in Armine he recollection of their conversion in the Luxembourg Garden, and the esire to know more that was going on in her mind and soul - which moved him to seek her father again, else he

would probably have suffered that enthusiastic Socialist to pass out of his He called at the apartment in the ife. Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, saw Du chesne and received the invitation to accompany him to Brussels, but did not see Armine. There was no mention of her beyond Duchesne's brief re ply to his hope that she was well ; he was not asked to enter the salon, and some instinct that all was not well be

ween father and daughter prevented nim from begging to do so. It was an instinct well founded, for

in truth father and daughter had never in their lives been so far apart in feeling and sympathy as they were at this Armine's foreboding of some time.



thoroughly. "The safest family medicine." All Druggists keep

BRISTOL'S PILLS

ntolerant (if such a thing were sible) than the men are the women who array themselves under the banner of free-thought. And such a woman was the one with whom her father placed her-a woman against whom every instinct of nature and her taste revolted But she could do nothing save submit. Even appeal, she felt, would be use less, and she made no attempt to change or soften her father's resolution. She was only able before leaving his house to send a little note to the priest, which the latter took to D'Antignac-a few pathetic words saying that she had followed his counsel, and that the re sult was what she had feared : her father, deeply incensed, had forbidden

closest watchfulness.

her to see him again, and to enforce his command had removed her to stricter guardianship. "My poor Armine !" said D'Antig

nac when he read these lines. "My heart aches for her. I know well what she is suffering.

"It is a great privilege to have something to suffer for God," said the priest quietly. "This trial will do her no harm, but much good, if she is made of the stuff I fancy her to be." " It would be difficult to fancy better

stuff than she is made of," said D'An tignac. "If occasion tries her you will find that her soul is heroic in its temper.

'I was very much impressed with her," said the priest. " Even without your letter I think I should have been. One who sees much of human nature must-unless very unobservant-learn to judge character by apparently triff ing signs. One of the things which

struck me in Mlle. Duchesne was that she said no more than was necessary of herself. But in all that she did say she showed remarkably clear intellec and very fine feeling.' "I suppose I am something of an

enthusiast about Armine," said D'Antignac, smiling. "But I am sure that no one in the world knows her better than I do-indeed, I doubt if any one knows her so well-and my opinion is that she belongs to the highest and finest type of character, to that order

Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe.

There was some difference in the writing of the two-a difference due to the nervous haste and agitation with which the first had been producedbut even with this difference it was sufficiently evident that the same hand had written both. D'Antignac, at least, felt not an instant's doubt. He started and said in a tone of deep feel

ng: "It was like her; but what it must have cost her, my poor, brave Armine

"I never doubted that it came from her," said the vicomte; "yet my certainty had no proof until now. had, of course, never seen a line of her writing before."

But D'Antignac, with his eyes still on the note, could only repeat again what was so often on his lips, "My poor Armine!" Then after a pause he looked at the vicomte. "If you he looked at the vicomte. "If you knew her as well as I do," he said, every word of this would be eloquent for you. You would understand the struggle which it must have cost her to

write it "I think I understand," said the other. "I cannot possibly know her as you do, but I know her -somewhat. How could one look in her eyes and not know her somewhat? And this note "-he held out his hand for it-"brought me another message than that which it bears on its face : a message of a gentle heart, of a brave soul, of a nature that could not stand by and see wrong done unmoved, but that, even at the cost of bringing blame where blame was not due, felt bound to send a warning that might save a life."

"She is all that," said D'Antignac,

od fortune, to be insensible to many charms which other men feel. But a face so sensitive and so poetic as Mile Duchesne's I have seldom seen, and as seldom have I heard a voice so like a chord of music.'

short of it was that they could not sell 'It may be as well that you are not it, and there it stands a warning to likely to hear it again," said D'Antig-nac with some significance. "There Christians till to-day." can hardly be two people in the world placed farther apart than you and the "Ah !" said the mayor's wife, as she cleared the table. "What a loss it is laughter of Duchesne the Socialist.' to the town, your reverence. How

TO BE CONTINUED.

"Friends," I said, rising from the able a work ?"

town

task.

To BE CONTINUED. The D linea'or for March is the great issue of this popular magazine that has yet been published. All the departments are un-ureased value through being the first authorita-tive pronouncement for the spring modes. The comprehensive chapter on Cards : their Uses and Etimette, by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, this being the first of a series entitled the Social Code. There is also a very interesting first article on the Experiences of Life at a Train-ing School for Nurses, with an Introduction by Mrs. Frederic Rolinelander Jones. Woman as a Musician is the subject of a "Conversation" to which is appended a delightful bit of verse by Mrs. Frederic Rolinelander Jones. Woman as a Kusician is the subject of a "Conversation" to which is appended a delightful bit of verse by Miss Thomas, Mrs. Carrie M. Dearborn, evrites of the Teaching of Cookery as an Em-Rathbone of A Girl's Life and work at the Uni-restly at Michigan. Mrs. Longstree has an other chapter to here interesting series on the Rathbone of A Girl's Life and work at the Uni-restly at Michigan. Mrs. Longstree has an other chapter to here interesting series on the Rathbone of A Girl's Life and work at the Uni-resting at Michigan. Mrs. Longstree has an other chapter to here interesting series on the Rathbone of A Girl's Life and nork at the Uni-resting at Michigan. Mrs. Longstree has an other chapter to here interesting series on the Ratons of Mother and S.m. and M.s. Wither spone Littell. The honsewife will find much of value in the care of Silver, Cookery for the month and hints on serving Lemons, and the for worker will appreciate the new designs in Knitting, Netting, Tatting, etc.:

A young man in Lowell, Mass. troubled for a years with a constant succession of boils of his neck, was completely cured by taking only three bottles of Aver's Sarsaparilla. Another result of the treatment was greatly improved digestion with increased avoirdupois.

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table, "I will go to that castle, even now, and deliver those tormented souls or die in the undertaking. My son," I said, turning to the youth at my side, you will accompany me in so laud-Great was the astonishment of the ma or and his wife. At first they tried to dissuade me, pointing out the mishaps of the way, and the danger that might beset me; but I was deter-

mined to rescue those precious souls from the evil one, and would not be persuaded. When the mayor and his wife saw that it was useless to speak further with me they set about getting the necessary things for saying Mass ; they were stored in their house for safety, as the priest came over from another town, and the church was old

and in bad repair. When everything was ready they called their servants to accompany us and help carry the things; but these flatly refused to move a step. And when the mayor abused them for cowardly knaves, they said they had been hired out to serve people, Christians ike themselves, but not to run into the clutches of the evil one, and perhaps lose their souls. The mayor cursed, and the good wife scolded, but I said 'Peace, peace ! 1 and the youth will go alone. Not many things are I necessary, nor are they heavy. Com-

# 1895.

### HEMIA. the Weird

ose beautiful ave in Bohe

sky had been the sunlight summer, but our cheeks, uliar chill of n reminding the vanity of oon we, too, ed leaves that

d the western ed and yellow ne ruins of the r the town of d on a hill, as hemia do, surimpenetrable wandering all were worn out ns, and losing forests, to re coppers from ner or lonely God will reing companion

and he was a rod the rough to the small sore and faint eaten nothing people stared haps they had tes before, but

here the mayor -God give him ight sight of our welcome in the placed black nd cheese-the use-before us. and feasted, we rs, and among ds of the castle if it was likely us with favor s exceedingly d been forced to from the faith.

" said our host. tly, " the castle inhabited for er do the lords with us. Outly enough, but not repair it, my

e building ; are is to let such a or is it the other events their re d Father ; it is

crossing myself.

ble ; no one can y man has exer no one has suc-eace." trange," said I. r from us ! And

are heard, as vere carousing in one goes to see, ing ! Then there of the villagers. ying traps in the hey heard shrieks, have it that they rms flying through blue path behind f sulphur. Thou Father, people f what they see or y; but things must out all this, for the in the casti e, and every time by sold it to some ag turned up to times it was this t the long and the they could not sell nds a warning to

that I made a vow never to enter the castle, come a year next Saint John, when old Jacob told us of the sights he seen and the noises he had heard ? And have I not children, thou beast on two legs ?"

FEBRUARY 9, 1895.

I saw my young companion's face turn pale at these words, and fearing the lad might lose heart, for he had net yet received the last consecration, and was young, I commended them to tiful moonlit night, but we were weary, and the hill was hard to climb; more forest, and had to seek out the right path as best we could. More than once the youth Augustine said to me. Worthy Father, had it not been bet-

ter to have stayed in the village?" "My son," I replied, "a monk should be willing to go to the very pit of hell to save a soul.

"But perhaps we shall not save them, and may be stricken with a strange madness or death ourselves. I have heard of such things." "That cannot be denied," I an-

swered. "But we have consecrated ourselves to the Highest. If we die, we die to God and in His service, and will receive our reward in heaven. But it seems to me we are nearing the castle ; let us pray for those poor souls and ourselves.

Silently we entered the great hall. Here and there the roof had fallen in, and the moonlight streamed in from the holes that had once been windows. We wandered like two shadows from one room into the other. In the banqueting hall we found great heaps of rubbish, and everywhere we saw dark openings in the ground, leading to the ingeons or into the underground stables that are so common in Bohem

ian ruins. It took us quite a time to find out what had originally been the chapel, and when we had found it l lost no time in covering what remained of the altar with linen cloths and arranging the crucifix and candles upon it. Augustine's hands trembled so that he could hardly light the candles, and while I whispered to him not to be afraid, that he was in God's keeping. we heard the clock in the village strike 12, and I began to celebrate Mass, while Augustine knelt at the foot of

the altar, as clerk, to make the responses and minister to me. that Augustine had fallen into a pro-

found slumber, with his head resting on the stone step of the altar, and a shudder went through me when I heard a voice behind me make the response to the "Introibo ad altare Dei." Three times the strange voice answered clearly and rightly. Then taking heart, thinking that ghosts so godly would not do me harm, I went on with the Mass, though I was still afraid to turn around to see who it was that to turn do me harm, I went on set who it was that to turn around to see who it was that turned to her mother. answered and ministered to me. But when I came to the " Dominus vobis-

If that isn't superstition, what is?' cume "I had to turn round, and then I saw a number of men, all young but with white hair, in long black cloaks; their hands were folded and they all seemed lost in prayar. My and then a bat would fly over my satisfied that the Sisters of the order head, and I could hardly recognize my were wise in their generation, for sun voice, so strange and solemn did it sound amidst the ruins. and wind are more healthful and bracing than shade and moisture, and a year's close observation has shown me When the time of the awful conse that the academy buildings are concration had come, I turned round to stantly ventilated by the purest of my strange congregation, who were Minnesota air. The faces of these kneeling in the moonlight, and hold-ing up the Host before their eyes, Sisters and of the young ladies attend-ing are convincing of that. When Martha was taken to the school it was while they knelt before me in profound and silent adoration, I conjured them with many misgivings as to her by the living God to tell me why they living through the winter, as she was haunted this castle, and why they could not find rest for their souls. tall and slender, weak-lunged, and a very promising subject for a consump-tive's trip to California. When she Then the eldest of them, a man of gigantic stature, said : returned in June she was still taller, 'All of us that you see here were but erect, full-chested, strong and lite, hearty and full fac.d -- a triffe "Dutchy," perhaps, so robust was she in appearance and in fact more once lords of the castle, but not right. ful owners. My mother, who was a peasant woman, and wet nurse to the young lord, changed us at birth, and like a girl of 16 than one of 14. ber son became the lord, and the right-ful owner lived and died in poverty as "In the first three months of he schooling one or the other of her a poor peasant, hated and persecuted parents saw her every two weeks, by us all, as we feared that our crime might come to light. When my mother was near death she wished to and were able to note the rapid better ment in her condition with a gratification that was more than cheerful. confess her sin, but I prevented her And when the Christmas holidays came from seeing the priest, and she died the danger point was so far passed without confession, begging me to rethat neither of them saw her for some store the lands to the rightful owner, time after. She had been given the or be sure of her curse and the venplain fare of the institution, an abundgeance of Heaven. I paid no attention ance of it, plenty of sleep, outdoor and to her words, neither did those who indoor play commensurate with her strength, had been kept constantly succeeded me. We lived and died as the lords, and the real heir and his deoccupied in a cheerful manner and scendants lived and died in poverty given the manual of Indian club exeras breakers of stone in the hut at the foot of this castle. We could, none of cise with reasonable regularity. Her full eyes, cheeks and neck were the find peace till we had acknowlus, visibly happy results of it all. edged our sins ; but now we shall find rest for our souls, the more that the last NO LONGER AN EXTREME PROTESTANT. "She began attendance quite ignorof the sons of the real lord will die at ant of spelling, penmanship and of sunrise; our line will end at the the common branches of school lessons. same time, and the property will pass away to the right owners. Here on She came away posessed of a lady like penmanship, an excellent knowlthis parchment is the confession of my edge of the spelling of common words mother and myself, with all the necesand a fair knowledge of arithmetic, sary information required to place the and a fair knowledge of artificient, geography, drawing and grammar-sufficient, perhaps, to enable her to pass successfully for a class in the high schools of St. Paul or Minneapolis. estate in the hands of the rightful heirs. l wrote it before I died, but I did not have the courage to give it up. I con-jure thee by the living God to fulfil my To her parents, watching closely, the improvement in her strength had enwish." As no initianed speaking no late a improvement in not of one of the late of the beneficting of the Catholic have admired your genius and the roll of parchment at my feet that he abled the instructors to carry her up to liberal than others of the Catholic have admired your genius and the

This was written by the venerable Father Fidelis, who died three days after celebrating Mass in the castle of Kunzenburg. The estates passed to the family of Pernstein. I, the monk Augustine of the order of the Minorites, memory in the order of the Minorites, and the status passed to the family of Pernstein. I, the monk Augustine of the order of the Minorites, and the status passed to the order of the Minorites, and the status passed to the status passed to the family of Pernstein. I, the monk Augustine of the order of the Minorites, and the status passed to the was with the Reverend Father when he celebrated Mass in the castle, but, ers-who are all Catholics - wondered if we feared a kidnapping of the child. overpowered by sleep, I did not see the sights he saw, neither did I hear the words. When I awoke I found the God's keeping and burried on to words. When I awoke I found the where I saw the towers of the castle Reverend Father kneeling before the rise against the sky. It was a beau-altar in a swoon; on the altar lay the roll and the lilies. He related this tale to me exactly as he has written it, of them. than once we lost our way in the and after having placed the parch-forest, and had to seek out the right ment in the hands of honorable men,

he prepared his soul to meet his Saviour. On the third day the lilies faded, and he fell asleep never to wake in this world again. Written in the convent of the Min-orites by the monk Augustin, 1406.

### A PROTESTANT MOTHER.

With Misgivings She Sent Her Daugh-ter to a Catholic Academy-The Ex-periment was a Success — She Now Says "the Nearer the Good Protes-tant Gets to the Sisters the Mure She Will Admire and Love Them."

The following communication to the St. Paul Globe from a Protestant mother who had her child educated in the Benedictine Convent Academy at St.

Joseph, Mo., is of surprising interest: "When I promised to give my ex-perience," she writes, "our daughier was still at the academy, and, although my visits to her had been frequent, I was still in doubt as to the result of the experiment, feeling sometimes that possibly she had slipped away from the family moorings in the Protestant faith farther than seemed to us wise or desir-able. After waiting two months from the close of the school year, in which I have had the closest companionship of my daughter, it seems only a matter of justice to the Benedictine Sisters that the subject should be again taken up, inasmuch as my former article left the

question an open one. "Before taking Martha to the acad emy we were the recipients of all man ner of objections from well disposed Protestant neighbors, all of whom agreed in one argument, namely, that it was a dangerous experiment to subject a young, facile and pliable mind to the subtle influences of Cathelicism "What is this in your pocket?" Hardly had I began when I noticed her in all her after life, and might of leave crucifix. create family complications that would be extremely undesirable. But her education, owing to a frail constitution, had been almost absolutely neglected : her parents were poor people ; the academy was very reason-able, if not cheap, in its terms, and the conclusion was reached to make the trial, the child being thirteen years

### HEALTH IMPROVED.

"In my former communication I

mend us to the Lord's keeping, and let had kept hidden under his coat, and a the full limit of her mental capacity, Church. Of that I cannot speak. But I am convinced that the nearer the "If you are so brave, master," said flowers of Mary. Sisters the more she will admire and

How about her religious or moral side? I question whether I am now competent to answer that question as coming liberalized according to Pro-backgroup and from the second competent to answer that question as coming liberalized according to Eng-a churchwoman from the standpoint lish and American ideas. M. S."

### M. ZOLA IN ROME.

The notorious French novelist, whose parents were frequent visitors at the writings have tainted the moral atmosacademy, so much so that the villagphere of Europe with the reek of his polluted imagination, is now building up the scaffolding of his forthcoming I frequently dired in the academy dining hall, meeting at each visit the work by the minute investigation of facts as they present themselves to his Sister directress and one or more of jandiced mental vision. This photothe Sisters teaching, and acquired a positive liking for each and every one graphic method has the advantage of helping out the exhausted invention and supplementing the creative ability of the writer by the accumulated jot-

"I found them always cheerful, guileless, shrewd, but not cunning, tings of voluminous note-books. His selective power is exercised under faithful, anxious to please in the in-struction of the children, and bent these circumstances, only in picking out the particular details of crime, vice, and degradation, never wanting upon keeping up an endless procession of duties from 6 in the morning until 8 in the long tragedy of humanity, which shall adorn the pages of the of duties from 6 in the morning until 8 or 9 in the evening. I began to see some excellent things in the Catholic Church, some charities and blessings that we Protestants disbelieve in or ignore entirely. We began to say that 'distance does not lend enchant-ment,' and that friendliness and coensuing work. The records of every police court supply these dismal "doc uments" in abundance, and the skill of the trained literary craftsman is only shown in the greater or less degree of power with which they are collated and presented. The purely operation give an entirely different aspect to these orders who make no advertisement of their mission in the secular romance fabricated by this re-cipe, is a sufficiently unwholesome pro world but the black gown and white headcloth. In fact, I saw so muchthat was good and cheerful in every rout ine of the academy that when along in January Martha became imbued with the notion to become a Sister there ters and religious observances are mixed up with the familiar ingredients. Such subjects have within the last few years developed a morbid faswas no great shock to my secular syscination for the leader of the French tem. "I found out afterward that most of school of naturalism, and he has already furnished his admirers with one speci the girls attending, at some time in the course and frequently during the men of his mode of treating them. The mind which could see in the touching entire course, wish to join the Sister-hood, and would do so but for the tugspectacle of faith and resignation pre sented by the pilgrimage to Lourdes only the loathsome details of bodily infirmity, gloated over with ghoulish avidity, shows itself incapable of interging of heartstrings at home. The average girl is stronger in her affections than her religion, no matter how devout she may become, and only a few resist the appeals of parents or preting the loftier aspects of human nature. A penman in search of copy brothers or sisters long enough to pass into the order. And, upon a request will often assume strange disguises but perhaps the most incongruous was from her father, Martha gave up the that worn by M. Zola when he walked, in the procession to the Grotto taper in hand, edifying the authorities by his appearance of recollection and devo "In May her father visited her, and in the course of an hour's chat found her range of intelligent conver-sation much wider than when he last tion. Many even entertained the hope that Our Lady had worked her greatest miracle in his conversion, until the appearance of his book on visited her in November, he having the subject emphatically belied their pious anticipations. This work is but the first of a trilogy, of which Rome "" What is this in your pocket?' he added, as he pulled out a rosary and in its ecclesiastical aspect, is to furnish the second number, and he has been " 'Please don't, papa, those are my for the last few weeks in that city studying it from his point of view. He had apparently condescended to "'Where did you buy them?' "'I didn't buy them. Sister gave assign to the Pope a prominent place as the central figure in his gallery of them to me.' ""What do you do with the beads? types, and true to his principle of making life studies of his characters. Are they good to eat?' "'Now, I shall not tell you, for you desired an interview with His Holines are making fun of me" "But we told the Sisters not to for the purpose. Blinded by his artistic egotism to the unseemliness of the make a Catholic of you. First, you wanted to become a Sister, and now you wear beads to keep the bears off. proposal, he complains loudly of the unreasonableness of the Holy Father in not admitting him to his presence, and continues to lay siege to the Vatican with the full determination not to be baffled in his quest of inspiration. The French Ambassador to the Holy

only cuts, but sometimes sacrifices. You have successfully distinguished between the morbid and abnormal element of ingenuousness and depth, calculated to excite both the compassion and interest of the observer." This French people was held up as an object either of pity or contempt, was but the prelude to an attack on an Italian Sanctuary venerated by the speaker's own fellow countrymen. "We too (he went on) have our Lourdes, a Madonna more miraculous than yours a phenomenon more wonderful, and from which you, coming to Italy and observing it, may learn, if I may say so without offence to M. Zola. something more than at Lourdes. At Pompeii there was no need of a hyster-ical and ecstatic little peasant girl to create the legend. If your Madonna was revealed by a shepherdess, our was the work of a lawyer. Our Madonna does not require water in order to work her miracles, and

at Pompeii, in point of fact, there is none. For the advocate Bartolo Longo, an old image, and a sufficiently ugly one into the bargain, though with a head repainted by the Neapolitan artist, Signor Mancinelli, has sufficed to draw adoring devotes in crowds from all parts of the world." This diatribe against the Pompeiian shrine, devotion to which has obtained many well authenticated miraculous graces, was not only an offence to numbers of the orator's compatriots, but an implied disrespect to the Queen of Italy, who has repeatedly and publicly professed her devotion to the Madonna of Pompeii. That the tirade was, how ever, entirely in harmony with the state of the audience to which it was addressed, was proved by the shouts of hilarity with which it was received. The speech concluded with an exhor tation to the guest of the evening to study the third Rome, "w.ich waves the flag of civilization and progress." M. Zola, however, was not to be drawn into any eulogy of the results of the Italian occupation, and declared in reply that as "a pilgrim of thought and art," he must refrain from any

political utterance. The spirit of laicized Rome has been indeed, sufficiently illustrated for him during his stay by one or two charac teristic episodes worthy of treatment in his pages. The most striking of these was the civil funeral of one Antonic was the civil funeral of one Antonio Curti, a tanner, demagogue, and noted conspirator against the Papal Govern-ment. The authorities, foreseeing that it might, in the present excited state of Italian feeling on the subject of Trent and Trieste, be made the occasion of an anti Austrian demonstration if permitted to pass the Aus-trian Embassy in the Piazza Venezia, prescribed for it a different route, crossing the Tiber from the Trastevere by the Ponte Quattro Capi, instead of Ponte Garibaldi. The cortege, escort-ing a funeral car loaded with flowers and accompanied by banners with the usual Anarchist and blasphemous devices, proceeded nevertheless, to take the route selected by its leaders, until it came in contact with a cordon of police and carabineers drawn up across the approach to the forbidden bridge.

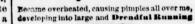
nimbleness and skill of your pen, been expelled for insubordination and which can transform itself into an riotous misconduct he gained admitt-actual dissecting knife, which not ance on the visiting day of the hospital, and poniarded the young nun, Sister Agostina, to whom he attributed his disgrace. The wretch incharacter of human superstition turned flicted six wounds almost in an in-to account by speculation, and the stant, and then succeeded in tem-blund faith containing in itself an porarily escaping, but has since been arrested. It was with difficulty that the police could protect him from the fury of the populace, and the feeling exordium, in which the faith of the of the entire city was so aroused that the funeral of the victim was an imposing demonstration of sorrow and respect.-London Tablet.

### To " Record " Readers.

3

D. A. Evans & Co. of 274 College street, Toronto, have kindly offered to mail all our readers one week's trial treatment of the famous Australian Electro Pill remedy, free, for catarrh, kinney, liver and stomach tronble, sick headache, sleeplessness; nheu-matism and nervous ailments, or seven week's treatment for \$1.00. Our readers desiring to operate branch agencies for this great remedy should write now for terms and territory and name the CATHOLIC KB-CORD. \$194.4 Minard's Liniment the best Hair Re-storer.

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Londonderry, Vt.

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#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

SAW SOME GOOD THINGS.

childish notion.

beads.

HER FATHER'S OPINION.

nayor's wife, as she "What a loss it is What a loss it is reverence. How ducks I could have for good money, let addings and chrisholy man has the try to deliver the were equal to the

id, rising from the to that castle, even lose tormented souls rtaking. My son," he youth at my side, any me in so laud-

astonishment of the ife. At first they e, pointing out the and the danger ay, and the danger ie; but I was deter hose precious souls e, and would not be the mayor and his was useless to speak they set about gety things for saying stored in their house oriest came over from the church was old

ng was ready they nts to accompany us e things; but these And move a step. abused them for cowy said they had been re people, Christians ut not to run into the vil one, and perhaps The mayor cursed, e scolded, but I said: 9! I and the youth Not many things are Com. re they heavy.

a slip of folded paper to read every night and morning, which he was to open when he got away. It was as follows :

"' 'Jesus, meek and humble of heart, make my heart like unto Thine. "O Jesus, who, without uttering

single word, dost instruct us by Thy signs, Thy tears, Thy manger, pictur ing the wood of Thy cross, make us to understand the secrets of Thy admirable silence ; may Thy divine power govern me, Thy wisdom fill me with its light, and Thy infinite bounty attach ne to Thee forever. Amen.'

She had evidently reasoned that her father wasin need of more praying. He admitted that it was a pretty good prayer, if it did come from a Catholic rayer book, and has never since re ferred to beads or rosary or scapular THE RESULT.

"And I have myself found her con

stant and faithful in the belief that in God is an infallible remedy for all evil, and prayer a relief from all grief and dismay. She reads her prayer bool every evening, sometimes that of the Catholic, sometimes that of the Episcopal Church, though I think she finds the former more in touch with her mind and heart-it saying more things that she wants to say, but finds no words to utter. I do not discover in her any trace of hypocrisy. She is cheerful and faithful, and I have been unable to find that her instructors taught her anything but the highest ideals, not only in respect to her own future, but in regard to filial devotion, for we are both satisfied that she came out loving father and mother as much as when she left in September, though anxious to take another year's course in the academy, which, if means meet them the tribute of adulation usually ends, will be given her.

nds, will be given her. "A word to Protestant mothers: course, so tempting an opportunity You do not sufficiently know the vari- for blasphemy as that afforded by the 1 ou do not sumciently know the vari-ous Catholic Sisterhoods. Your hus-bands do not become intimate with the Brotherhood orders. A nearer ac-guaintance between Protestants and of it to the utmost Taking that work Catholics would break down many of the prejudices that have been barriers. the prejudices that have been barriers incongruous comparison of Zola with between the two for centuries. Per. Manzoni as an artistic genius, he went haps the Benedictine order is more on as follows:

the cortege with drawn swords, with traction of them with an apology for the result that a regular pitched battle the scandal they have given. It is ensued, the processionist making an said, moreover, that the servants and efficient defence with paving-stones. officials of the Apostolic Palace have The bier was near being thrown into been furnished with his photograph, the Tiber amid the tumult, which lasted as a precaution against his obtaining an entry by strategy. The rumor that for half an hour, and was only pacified by the appearance of two officers of the he had actually succeeded in assisting at the Pope's Mass, is refuted by a corarmy, who ordered the troops to be recalled. The procession then passed respondent of the Unita Cattolica, by the bridge, but was met at the other whom he was seen in Saint Peter'e at side by a fresh cordon, and compelled the very hour of its celebration, in or to turn into a side street, by which it dinary attire, precluding the possibilproceeded between a double file of ity of his having been present in the Sistine Chapel, where court costume is prescribed by etiquette. M. Zola

"I have Lourda

guards and carabineers to the cemetery The second and more tragical incident characteristic of the spirit eems to think himself much aggrieved of modern Rome, was the assassina-tion of a Sister of Charity in by his exclusion, contending, in an interview with a foreign journalist, Hospital of Santo Spirito by the that he has a right to an audience as a one of the discharged patients to whose Catholic, since, as he says, he has been baptized, and has made his first wants she had ministered. Having Communion. As he does not allege

Any tendency to premature baldness that he holds any dogma of Catholic faith or practices any form of Catholic may be promptly checked by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Don't delay till worship, these are reasons for classing the scalp is bare and the hair roots him as an apostate, not as a member o destroyed. If you would realize the best results, begin at once with this the Church. Present, not past belief, is implied in the title he claims on such ignorantly mistaken grounds. invaluable preparation.

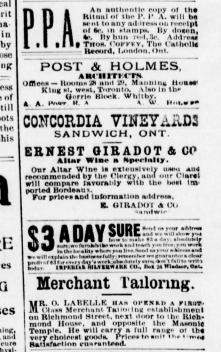
But if as yet baffled by the obduracy of the Vatican, he has his consolation licura in the homage paid him in anti-ciercial circles. Here, indeed, he is hailed as a champion of the cause, and his doughty deeds as a reviler of the great religion are held sufficiently meritorious to counterbalance his obnoxious SKIN CURE nationality as a Frenchman. He was accordingly entertained at a banquet on November 10, by the Liberal jour-Instantly Relieves nalists of Rome and received from TORTURING Skin Diseases

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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, Ontario.



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Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped

London, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1895.

ANGLICAN CHURCH HISTORY.

Our attention has been called to a lecture delivered in St. James' Anglican Church, Guelph, by the rector, Rev. A. J. Belt, upon the History of the Reformation, and especially of the Church of England.

It is difficult to tell from Rev. Mr. Belt's address, to what section of the Church of England he belongs, whether High, Low, Broad, or Erastian, for his lecture is, we presume designedly, somewhat nondescript in regard to doctrine. There are claims put forward which would seem to indicate that the lecturer should be ranked among the highest of the Ritualists, as the pretence that the Church of Eng-Church.

land is one with the ancient Church which existed before the Norman invasion, and that the English Reformation was "not a question of crosses and postures, of lights and vestments. It was first of all a demand for the freedom of the Church of England from a foreign yoke. . It was an appeal for reverting to the teachings valueless. and practices of the primitive Church,

the principles on which it was carried on being, 'Let the old customs prevail.'"

It would seem that none but a follower of Dr. Pusey's celebrated Tractarian movement would dare to appeal thus confidently to the teachings of the early Christian Church ; for it was by the study of these teachings, and the discovery that they agree with the teachings of the Catholic Church, that the High Church party introduced into the Church of England those very practices of which the Rev. Mr. Belt

speaks so flippantly as "a question of crosses and postures, of lights and vestments." But, on the other hand, this very flippancy would show that the rector is

decidedly of Low Church sentiments. else why would he make light of a matter which his own Bishop, and many of his fellow-clergy, look upon as being of the highest importance ?

The Rev. Mr. Belt makes light of the questions of postures and crosses, lights and vestments-but he should know that even Low Churchmen regard these questions as being so momentous that they are at the present time ready to rend their Church asunder rather than let it rest in its p To this effect did Canon Farrar of Lon don declare himself when recently he put himself forward as the new standard bearer and champion of the Low Church party. The Rev. Mr. Belt, therefore, is evidently nondescript in his behalf. He has nothing in common with either of the great parties which now divide his Church and make its synodical assemblages hideous with their broils and bickerings, not only on the subjects of postures, vestments, etc., but also in regard to the doctrines which ought to be taught to the people. The Rev. Mr. Belt has nothing in common with either, yet, strange to say, neither has he any opinion dis cordant with either of these parties but he declares in his simplicity that "the English Church," that is to say, this agglomeration of warring parties with all their discordant views, " was, and is, ready to abide by the practice of the early Church." This is equivalent to saving that the primitive Church, like the Church of England of to-day, taught every variety of doctrine, from the extreme Rationalism and anti Scripturism of Bishops Hoadly and Colenso, to the Ritualism and Monasticism of Bishop Temple and "Father" Ignatius - an absurdity too patent to need serious refutation. The Church of England has really no fixed creed, inasmuch as its accepted creeds are tortured into every conceivable meaning, and there is no authority now which dares, or is able is never recognized. to settle their real meaning on any one of the points so vehemently disputed. Indeed it is the boast of many issue of the clergy and Bishops that the creed of the Church is broad enough to include any Englishman, whatever may be his belief. It is not

necessary for us to discuss the Tublished Weekly at 484 and 455 Richmond question here whether it be expedient street, London, Ontario. or not that a Church should have so flexible a creed as this, but we mention the facts of the case to show how preposterous is the Rev. Mr. Belt's pretence that the Church of England bears any resemblance either to the Primitive Christian Church, or to the Church as it existed in England before the Norman conquest. On many other points, Mr. Belt's

statements are as unreliable as those we have already indicated. It would occupy more space than we could give the subject in the present issue to re-

fute at length all the errors into which the lecturer floundered; we shall therefore confine our present remarks to the consideration of his statement that it

was William the Conqueror who introduced into England the doctrine of the supremacy of the Pope over the Church of Christ, and for the first time subjected the Church in England to the authority of the Pope.

We must here premise that Mr. Belt's statement ill accords with the claims of many of his brethren, who profess that the Church of England of modern times is one and the same with the pre-Reformation Church in England. Thus at the last Pan Anglican Council the Archbishop of Canterbury proclaimed himself to be the successor of St. Augustine in the continuity of one

The very fact of such diversity of claims is enough to show that some Anglican clergymen are willing to grasp at any theory which will give a plausible color to their claim to pos sess Apostolicity of Episcopal succession, but as these theories are all contradictory to each other, they disprove and refute each other, and are equally

> To meet the Rev. Mr. Belt's argument we shall adduce only a few testimonies, but these few are conclusive as

showing that the doctrine of the Pope's Supremacy was recognized in England by the Episcopate of ages past, just as it was throughout the world, as Mosheim himself confesses when treating of the third century. (See Ecc. History.) England was part of the universal

Christian Church from the time of the introduction of Christianity by missionaries who were sent by Pope Eleutherius in 183 to baptize King Lucius, and establish the faith of Christ in Britain. Venerable Bede, who belonged to the

Saxion period, gives full particulars of this event, which is also recorded fully by the earlier British writer, Gildas. It is recorded also by Bede and Gildas, and other early writers, that Bishops from Britain sat in Council with other Bishops from all parts of the

world, at Arles in 314, at Sardica in 347, and at Rimini in 359. These Councils were thoroughly orthodox, and their acts, acknowledging the authority of the Holy See of Rome, are extant. These acts were signed by the British as well as by the other Bishops present. It will suffice to quote here

It is well known that, years ago, Bishop Colenso, the Anglican Bishop of Natal, gave permission to his Zulu converts to retain as many wives as they had in Heathenism when they embraced Christianity, but his course both in this respect and in regard to his attacks on the truth and inspiration of Holy Scripture were repudiated by the ecclesiastical authorities of the Church in England. This repudiation did not

affect his standing as a Bishop, however, as it was decided by the Privy Council that the English Church authorities had no control over him, and he retained his Bishopric till his death, sustained by the law of the land, which is the high tribunal in the Church.

It is not so generally known that a meeting of the Church of England synod, held at Umtata recently, under presidency of the Bishop of St. John's, it was laid down as a rule that chieftains having several wives may be

admitted to baptism and the Lord's Supper without putting aside any of their wives. The wives also may be admitted to these sacraments. Thus Bishop Colenso's ethics have triumphed in the Church, in Zululand at least.

It is no wonder that the chiefs, who find that they are not obliged to change their Heathenish modes of life, find it a quiet and easy matter to become Christians after the fashion of the missionaries who have invented these new methods of leading a Christian life, and

it is said that much of the recent boasted of Protestant success in Christianizing the savages of South Africa s attributable to the easy code of morals o which the converts are expected to conform themselves.

It is some time since these facts were made known, but they were strenuously denied by the Protestant press, not from any positive information which they possessed on the sub ect, but because the thing seemed too preposterous for belief. We are, how ever, informed by a recent issue of the Liverpool Catholic Times that the Very Rev. Father Monginoux, of the blate Fathers, Prefect Apostolic of Basutoland, has written a letter which states positively that "in order to gain over the chiefs and headmen, who are the worst polygamists in the Kaffir nations, the Anglican missionaries are actually receiving into their Church, baptizing, and admitting to the communion, the women who belong to these chief men, and also the chiefs themselves when they can be induced to call themselves Christians." Father Monginoux says :

"I do not call them wives, because even in the eyes of the polygamists hemselves, there is one woman in each household who is the wife."

The Anglican missionaries have thus put the glamour of sanctity over polygamy, and in many villages there are chiefs receiving the sacrament of the Communion with their numerous wives. Thus in East Grigualand one chief has been admitted to the Church who receives the sacrament regularly along with his nine wives. Another instance is given of a chief who was received into the Catholic Church when he was sick. He had two wives, but he was told that he must put one of them away in order that he might be a Christian. He did this for a time ; but when he was restored to health he returned to his two wives. He was then rebuked by the priest, and, continuing to live with both his wives, he was cut off from the Catholic Church. This man has been received into the Church of England, and is admitted to Com. munion at Easter and Christmas. This question of admitting poly. gamists to receive Christian sacra. ments appears to have been long under consideration by Protestant missionaries in Africa, but it does not appear that any decisive action in this direction has been taken officially by any Protestant Church except the Church of England. It appears, how ever, that the missionaries of other Churches are left very much to their own discretion as regards the question of admitting such converts. The Rev. Josiah Tyler, a missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, relates in his "Forty Years Among the Zulus" that it was an occasional occurrence for polygamous converts to apply for admission into the Church. He gives a striking instance of this which occurred at one of the South African villages, where a man of considerable intelligence and of reputed good character came with his two wives, each of whom had four children, and asked permission to build on the

POLYGAMOUS CHRISTIANITY. his having two wives, both of whom clusions are drawn this time from very desired to become Christians with him, insufficient premises. but neither would give him up as a

husband. Mr. Tyler himself expresses the opinion that it is not proper to receive polygamous converts to the Church fellowship, and he explained to the intending convert that polygamy is an evil "not in accordance with the teachings of the gospel." He advised the Zalu, therefore, to pray fervently for the guidance of the Holy Spirit, assuring him that if he did so he would receive divine direction. He acted on this advice, but whatever may have been the result of his prayers, he re tained both wives, and we are informed that "he grew in Bible knowledge and stability of Christian character.'

It may be presumed that even though Mr. Tyler may not have ad mitted him to full communion as a Christian, he found some other minister more flexible on this point. At all events, it is certain that other missionaries beside those of the Church of

England have admitted polygamists to the Church, and there is nothing to prevent them from so doing where every one is left to his own fancies for his Christian ethics.

We may ask what is to prevent Mormonism in America from being now recognized as one of the Christian (Protestant) denominations, when poly. gamy is to be allowed in the land of the Zulus? Surely Christianity is the same for America as for South Africa.

IRELAND AND HOME RULE.

There is great jubilation in the Tory camp in England and Ireland because of differences of opinion between mem-

bers of the Irish Nationalist party, and they have been for some time past busy proclaiming that the question of Home Rule for Ireland is now a dead issue. Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, is also delighted at being able to assert the same thing day after day in the columns of that journal, which, though once regarded as an independent

American journal, representing the opinions of a large section of the American people, has so deteriorated as to have become the New York organ of Irish landlordism, as far as its treat ment of Irish questions is concerned.

We are gratified that we are able to announce that the Home Rule question is far from being a dead issue. It is true that the necessities of the position at present existing have deferred its consideration. It was the present Parliament which undertook to settle it by means of a bill which would have been satisfactory to the Irish people, and as far as the popular House of Parliament is concerned, Ireland has nothing to complain of ; but, as our readers will all remember, that bill was burked by the House of Lords, which took special pains to roll up a heavy and unprecedented majority

against it --- a majority of 400. But in

Though Mr. McEwan is in general a supporter of the Liberal party, he is that the Privy Council had reached the very far from being the dictator of its conclusion that the appeal of the Cath policy. He has, in fact, but little olics of Manitoba against the Acts of the ability, and still less influence in the party of which he is one of the most slippery and unreliable supporters, having voted ineffectually against his party on several occasions when all its available strength was needed to carry through its measures of reform with prestige. A member who does thus at a critical moment is regarded

with suspicion by his party, and this is precisely Mr. McEwan's position. We may well contrast his language with that of the men whom the Liberals respect, and whose words are uttered under the consciousness of a responsibility in which the whole party is involved. Thus a few weeks ago Earl Spencer said :

"We are told by our opponents that the question of Ireland is shelved, and no longer a part of the Liberal pro-gramme. So far is this from being the ci e, I assert that the Liberal party are pledged up to the hilt in favor of Home Rule, and if that party were ever to give up that pledge, I for one would no longer co operate with them. should feel myself dishonored, and that I ought to be driven from the society of honest politicians if I abandoned my pledges. But there is no danger of the Liberal party trying to escape from its pledges to the Irish. To similar effect spoke the Marquis of Ripon, also a member of the Government :

"I am as strong a Home Ruler as ever I was at any period of my life. I ook upon our pledges to the people of Ireland as pledges of honor which we are bound to fulfil. I will be no party to any policy and no member of any Government which does not honestly fulfil those pledges.

In presence of these statements and others to the same effect by Lord Roseberry, Mr. Morley, and other prominent Liberals within and without the Government, Mr. Smalley's inferences deduced from the fantasies of an unim portant individual member, even though he be nominally a Liberal, are of but little significance.

At the present moment it would be seless to bring before the House for the second time the Home Rule Bill. It would be again rejected by the Lords, and therefore the Liberals intend to deal so effectually with the Lords that they will not again have the opportunity of treating it as they did before

It has been announced, over and over again, by the Liberal leaders that at the next election the issue will be the curtailment of the Lords' power. The constitution must be respected, but the time has come when that portion of the constitution which gives the Lords equal power with the Commons must be reformed. The Parliament must be popularized, and Home Rule will follow quickly enough.

It is possible that the Liberals may not win the next general election, for we all know how readily popular opinion veers with every gale, when it

FEBRUARY 9, 1895.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUES. TION

It was announced some weeks ago Provincial Legislature abolishing Sep. arate schools in that Province had been sustained, to the extent that it is de cided that there is a case for the Cath. olics to appeal to the Governor General in Council for redress against injustice inflicted upon them by the Manitoba School Acts of 1890.

On the 29th ult. judgment was rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Council, fully bearing out the prospective statement, the decision being to the effect that the Catholics have a case on which the Dominion Govern. ment has authority under the terms of union to set aside the Manitoba Acts under which injustice has been inflicted on the Catholic minority.

It will be remembered that in 1892 there was a decision by the Privy Council which does not seem to be entirely consistent with the present one. It was then settled that the Province has the exclusive right to legislate on the subject of education, provided that no religious denomination were deprived of rights enjoyed at the time of the union, and, further, that the Acts of the Provincial Legislature had not deprived the Catholic body of any rights so enjoyed. As a consequence of this, it was decided that it is within the power of the Manitoba Legislature to pass the Acts in question.

We have constantly held that this decision of the Privy Council dealt harshly and unjustly with the Catholic minority, and we are still of that opinion. Before the union Catholics and Protestants alike enjoyed the privilege of having Separate schools and as both received equally their fair share in all public school funds appor tioned for educational purposes, it ap peared to us a very poor subterfuge to assert, as that decision did practically that Catholics had no rights or privilege under the former Government of the Territory, and that therefore no rights were taken from them under the re-

cent legislation of the Province. The decision appeared to us the more preposterous as it was provided in the Dominion Manitoba Act that not only rights guaranteed by law, but also those which existed by custom, should continue under the Union.

This provision was especially intended by the Canadian Parliament for the protection of the minority in educational matters, and at the time the minority was Protestant. Perhaps this was one reason why it was so unanimously passed by Parliament; but as soon as Manitoba had a decidedly Protestant majority, the guarantee was thrown to the winds, and the Catholic schools were at once abolished as far as regarded their legal status.

We may well imagine that if the case had been reversed, and that the Catholic majority in Manitoba, while it



the words of the Council of Sardica, which are a sample of what occurred on the other occasions referred to : "If any Bishop thinks he has been

in any cause misjudged let us honor the memory of the Apostle Peter, and let those that have judged the cause write to Julius, Bishop of Rome, that by the neighboring Bishops of the Pro vince the judgment may be renewed. and he furnish judges." (Labbe's Coun The British Bishops constantly re ferred to Pope Eleutherius as being

the father of their Church, and from him they claimed their jurisdiction but amid the troubles and wars of the Britons, who were driven by the Pagan

Saxons to the mountains of Wales and neighboring counties, the intercourse with Rome was for a time interrupted, until the conversion of the Saxons by St. Augustine. But St. Augustine himself was commissioned also by a Pope, and from the Pope he and his successors got their jurisdiction as Archbishops of Canterbury. The authority of the Pope always continued to be recognized, as we find by the writings of Venerable Bede, though it is not to be denied that, from time to time, under both Saxon and Norman rule, there were occasional manifestations of discontent against measures taken by successive Popes. Such manifestations no more prove that England was independent of the Pope in ecclesiastical matters than do occasional family broils indicate that parental authority

We shall make further remarks on Rev. Mr. Belt's lecture in a future

Patrick J. Donovan, son of the late Cornel-Tarries J. Donoval, soil of the late Cornel-ius Donovan, has returned to St. Jerome's College, Berlin. It is Patrick, not Edward as appeared in our report of the late Inspec-tor's death taken from the Hamilton *Times*, who is studying for the priesthood.

mission reserve, and to be instructed in Christianity.

hus acting the Lords have overreached themselves, and by recording such a majority against the measure, instead of making it a dead issue, they have raised the question of their right to thwart the wishes of the people of the three kingdoms. Are they to be allowed to repeat this mode of action at pleasure? The Liberal party with one voice answers in the negative, and it is well known that as the Liberals speak, so speaks the country in the long run. There may be a delay of a few months, or a few years ; but when the Liberal party makes a definite pronouncement of policy, that policy must in the end prevail.

In regard to Home Rule the policy of the Liberals is settled. The latest utterances of the members of the Cabinet have been as unmistakable as they were during the general election campaign, when the whole question at issue was that of Home Rule. Lord Roseberry, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Kimberly and Earl Spencer have all spoken recently and clearly on the matter, and the burden of their announcement has been to the same effect-that the question has not been, and will not be shelved.

A few weeks ago a certain Liberal member of the House of Commons, Mr. McEwan, of Centre Edinburgh, put it as a connundrum to his constituents : "Is Irish Home Rule dead ?" and his own answer to the query was an affirmative. Commenting on this, Mr. Smalley said gleefully in his New York paper:

"This, of course, absolves the House of Lords of all blame for rejecting that Bill, and cuts the ground from under that agitation which is based on the alleged iniquity of that rejection.'

The only difficulty in the way of his This Tribune correspondent has un- plete report of the document which has admission to the Church was the fact of doubtedly a vigcrous pen, but his con- yet appeared in any Canadian paper. convictions, and it was supposed at the

lepends upon a bare majority : but it is certain that the day is at hand Protestant minority of their schools, the when there will be an overwhelming majority of the British public in favor of justice to Ireland.

The differences of opinion among Irish Nationalists may delay the consummation, but they cannot put if off indefinitely, for whatever may be their

differences, there is no true Irishman who does not yearn for the day of relief which must bring peace and prosperity to the nation with it.

It cannot be expected that the opinions of Irishmen shall be uniform on all subjects. There is no country in the world where such unity as this exists and we do not pretend that Irishmen are differently constituted from the rest of mankind. We have not unity of opinion in Canada; yet the Dominion governs itself with sufficient suc cess for all practical purposes, and Irehland will be able to govern itself also, in spite of disagreements on some subjects. But it is nevertheless to be regretted that at the present moment, when unity is so important, there should be a disagreement on vital

questions. We are glad to say, however, that though the dissensions between Nationalists and Parnellites still exist, and there is considerable rancor manifested between these two parties, the differences between the Nationalists proper are very likely to be healed soon, and that at the worst they have not resulted in a disruption of the party.

WE publish this week the Encyclical letter of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. to the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States. This is the only com-

existed, had attempted to deprive the whole country would have raised an outery against such an outrage and breach of faith, yet Catholics were expected to submit passively, and leave

matters as they were : such being the advice given them by the non Cathelic press.

Great credit is due to the Catholics of Manitoba, and especially of Winnipeg, that they have persevered in seeking ustice, and the recent decision has crowned their efforts with success.

We were told that the decision of the Privy Council in 1892 had settled the matter finally, and that it was useless to push it further. The CATHOLIC RECORD frequently called attention to the fact that there still remained an appeal to the Governor-in-Council to repair the injustice, and it is on this point that the Privy Council has just given its decision, to the effect that the Catholies of Manitoba may look to the Dominion Government and Parliament for redress, if it be refused by Manitoba itself.

When the Manitoba School Acts of 1890 were passed it was within the power of the Governor-General to disallow them. This would undoubtedly have been an extreme measure, inasmuch as the Provinces are very jealous of interference with their legislation on the part of the Dominion Gevernment ; yet we are satisfied that the circumstances were such as would have justified such interference. It was the evident intention of Parlia-

ment in passing the Manitoba Act that the majority in the Province should be restrained from imposing upon the minority a system of education which should do violence to their religious

### FEBRUARY 9, 1895.

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weeks ago reached the of the Cath e Acts of the lishing Sep. nce had been that it is de for the Cath. rnor General inst injustice he Manitoba

dgment was Committee of out the proecision being holics have a nion Governr the terms of anitoba Acts has been in. nority. that in 1892

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held that this Council dealt th the Catholic s still of that mion Catholics enjoyed the parate schools ually their fair ol funds apporpurposes, it apor subterfuge to did practically, hts or privileges ernment of the refore no rights under the re-Province. The us the more prerovided in the et that not only law, but also custom, should ion. pecially intended

liament for the ority in educaat the time the nt. Perhaps this it was so unan Parliament ; but had a decidedly the guarantee winds, and the at once abolished ir legal status. gine that if the sed, and that the fanitoba, while it ed to deprive the f their schools, the have raised an an outrage and Catholics were exsively, and leave e : such being the y the non Catholic

#### time that the minority needing protec- stay in Rome, he, nevertheless, tion from the Dominion Government by means of tact and judicious would continue to be, what it was at tips, had obtained all needed information about the Pope to enable the time, a Protestant one. The duty of protecting the minority from the him to write his book on Rome in the aggressions of the majority was none the less pressing on the Federal authorities because of the influx of Ontario rises in the morning, and at what time Protestants which changed the Protestant minority into a majority. On the contrary, the Protestant majority were thereby afforded an opportunity to show that they were ready to deal fairly with their Catholic fellow-subjects, and to carry out the pledges which were given to Manitoba and the North-West before they consented to become part of the Dominion. Honesty,

honor, and generosity demanded that this course should have been taken, and it would have been followed were it not that the opposition of certain fanatics threw all obstacles in the way. But the Catholics of Manitoba could not be deterred from bringing their case to the highest tribunal, and though the decision was against them in 1892 they have at length should be extended to him, and thus he triumphed, and the legal right of the had better means of information within reach for the writing of his book on Dominion Government to grant reme-Lourdes than for the one he is now predial legislation has been established. The Manitoba Catholics felt confident paring on Rome ; so it is not to be ex-

found some difference between the

shall have reached us.

Court is again set aside.

authority in that behalf."

pected that there will be anything in from the beginning that the justice of the forthcoming book which will throw their claim would be asserted at last. any light upon the Vatican and its It is difficult to see how the last deoperations. It will be even more cision of the Privy Council can be strictly fabulous as a history than his reconciled with that given in 1892, but we presume the Privy Council has

questions coming before them on the two occasions, so that its consistency with itself may be vindicated. How the reconciliation may be made will be seen when the full text of the decision In the first instance the power of the Manitoba Legislature to pass such Acts There are now over 6,000 Catholics, was disputed and the Supreme Court of Canada admitted the Catholic claim, but the Privy Council reversed the decision and asserted the jurisdiction of among all classes, nobles and workingthe Provincial Legislature. The plea men alike. A number of Lutheran was that no existing right of Catholics was interfered with by the law. In

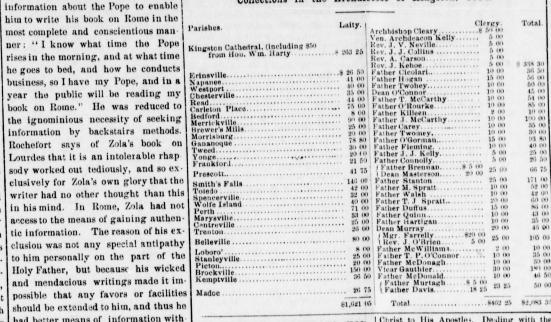
the present case, the question was the right of the Dominion Government and Parliament to remedy the wrong. On this question the Canadian Supreme Court decided against the Catholic claims, basing its judgment on what seemed to be the intention of the Privy Council in giving its former decision, but the judgment of the Canadian It is clear from this decision that the

rights of the Catholics of Manitoba have been unduly curtailed by the Provincial legislation, as the Manitoba Act, which defines the powers of the Provincial Legislature, limits the authority of Parliament to interfere in any case with the clause "as far only as the circumstances of each case require," and this interference is allowed only if the decision of the Governor General in Council be " not duly executed by the proper Provincial

Since it must now be admitted that

#### CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

### IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND. Collections in the Archdiocese of Kingston, 1894.



# ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER TO HON. EDWARD BLAKE, M. P.

The Palace, Kingston, Jan. 29, 1895. To the Honorable Edward Blake :

Dear Mr. Blake-I have pleasure in send-ing you a drait on London for £115. 19.9, balance of the collection taken up in my Dio-cese in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Party : The total amount of the collec-

The total amount of the second second

THE people of North Dakota have at ength become alive to the extent of the nation and trustees of her hopes on aviil of atives of the nation and rustices of her hope - men of ability, all of them, and of ur doubled integrity, most of them - are cer and abroad, and by all good men. They loo too like personal jealousies overruling th supreme considerations of patricitism in and abroad, and by all good men. They look too like personal jealousia's overruling the supreme considerations of patriotism in a most trying crisis through impatience of party discipline and too ready resentment of slighted pride. They supply a pretext for reviving and emphasizing the absolute the ory of radical defectiveness in the character of our race, unfitting us for self government. In this sense they are used with great force of argument against us, and wring our hearts with grief, whilst they bring joy to the sworn fees of freedom. We in Canada can only remonstrate in tender language, and entreat the discordant leaders to hush up their petty quarrels, and reserve their differences of opinion for the enclosure of the committee room. Meanwhile we earnestly hope and pray to God to interpose according to the ways of His benign providence, and put an end somehow to all striffe within the comes, so that Ireland's representatives may be marshalled in solid phalanx to meet the enemy face to face in the hall of Westmin-ster. enemy face to face in the name in represent, ster. For myself and those whom I represent, per mit me to assure you of our admiration and gratitude for the sacrifices you have made, and the splendid services you are rendering to the cause so dear to our hearts. I remain, dear Mr. Blake, Yours sincerely, + JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Archbishop of Kingston. On invitation of the Ministerial Association of Bay City, Michigan, all the Catholic priests of the city, and

### DR. BATAILLE.

### The Devil in the 19th Century.

Dr. Bataille found the devotees to secret sciences divided into three classes : 1st. the Pseudo Spiritists-beginners as it were in the devil's arts who use while. Hoffman, holding in his hands "mediums" and usually dupe their the Gospel of Lucifer bound in human Total adherents with trickery ; 2nd. The Advancing Called, who advance in the secret arts and produce some preter-natural effects together with their tricks ; and, 3rd, the elected or chosen, who conjure up the evil spirits in deed. The first class usually are materialists. If they are docile and shrewd they soon learn that there is something above mere matter, and advance into the second class in order to become, sooner or later, perfect Luciferians. Bataille or later, perfect Luciferians. Bataille gives detailed descriptions of the per-formances of each class. He describes a session of the third class, which he witnessed in Berlin, Germany. The meeting was held in the "Lotus" lodge St. Frederic (II. King of Prussia.) — Note: Lotus is the method back of a constitution of the set mother lodge of a country from which 105 0 all other Luciferian lodges depend. There are only thirty-three (mark the mystic number) Lotus lodges in the world — The meeting was composed exclusively of members of a so called 50 00

purely scientific German society "Germania," but of course all the members then present were Luciferians. taille continues : Justus Hoffmann acted as President. "Here we are all active members of some triangle," said he opening the meeting. "You will be able to see, listen and understand with-out fear." Clothed in a white tunic with black borders and sprinkled with red, black and white crescents and other cabalistic designs, he wore red leather sandals and the elected magician's crown, silently sitting on the as if automatically. Behind the if by tails — some of us were throne against the wall arose a man, not seen before, who raised his left hand upwards. At this,

Trielly fabilions as a history than his last work.
 Bury of all for grant of grant of

out seeming to consume itself. Hoff

mann again agitated his sword ; the

same cracks were heard as before, and the President recited the following

prayer: "O Lucifer, good god, thou

whom we adore, whose mysteries we

celebrate now and forever, permit

some of your servants, your spirits of

fire, to manifest themselves to us. Send

us Adramalech, your grand chancellor;

Classyabolas the war house of your

black shadows bordered with colors.

They were moving silently about.

turn slowly around himself. Although

perfectly naked he soon commenced to

to his place behind the throne.

mysterious powder was burning all this time, and now suddenly shot up ten or twelve feet, filling the room with moke and a slight odor of rotten eggs. The Phantom had disappeared for a while. Hoffman, holding in his hands leather, read from it in Latin : ' May leather, read from it in Latin ! May the names of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary be cursed through the holy, eternal fire of thy kingdom. Ariel, hear us! Amen — Hermes, we bless thee; Astaroth, thou art our father; Astarte, thou art our mother; Baal-Zebub, we adore thee; Moloch, Amen; thou livest and reignest forever Lucifer, - Alleluia "! Suddenly an awful, inexpressible chorus of sounds almost deatened us. "The good spirits." said Hoffman, contend with the evil ones. Let us pray-"Advamalech "! he cried out-and we saw a gigantic luminous monster like a mule, shaking its long ears and snorting like a horse, then came a hideous peacock, than a more hideous croco-dile, and a whole series of monsters one uglier than the preceding ones, all in rapid succession like a huge everchanging kaleidoscope. Then came a series of lascivious figures in indiscribably obscene postures at which Hoffman shouted : "Hommculus !" Now we beheld a little whitish, jellylike mass in a translucent sack agi tated and trying to expand and extend itself until it suddenly disappeared to recommence the operation over again. Meanwhile Hoffman continued to shout ' Hommculus," and to encourage the performance by words and gestures. After five or six vain attempts to form the "Hommculus" the devils ceased their efforts, when Hoffman exclaimed : "What! Lucifer! wilt thou allow thyself once more to be bafiled?" Thereupon a dreadful noise arose and all the window glass in the ceiling was broken into a thousand pieces which came crashing down on the floor. At the locks of the doors bar themselves as if automatically. Behind the throne against the wall arose a beaten till the blood flowed. A legion I was terrified indeed. In my fright I recited the prayer; Subturm praesidium confugimus, etc., and the uproar ceased at once. I secretly made a little sign of the cross, and the whole host of evil spirits fled in haste. This ended the meeting. Going out Hoff-man said to me: "We have been rather badly treated this time. But my consolation is this that in the contest between the good spirits and the evil ones, our good spirits came out victorious in the end." Poor man ! Had he known how and by whom this dangerous contest was ended ! In-scrutable mysteries ! Incredible blindness and perversity of man! But no one is so blind as he who does not want to see, no one such a slave as he who refuses to serve his God. He be comes the slave of his insane hatred of virtue and truth, and the willing, blind tool of the hardest and most tyrannical master.

#### A Talented Young Soprano.

In its report of the locture and concert last Saturday evening, the Caledonia Sachem of January 30, says: "The choir was assisted by Miss T. Stuart, of Hamilton, a young lady by Miss T. Stuart, of Hamilton, a young lady possessed of a powerful soprano voice, whose solos were effectively and pleasingly ren-dered." Miss Tessie Stuart, the subject of this notice, is the leading soprano in St. Patrick's Church choir, this city, and pupil of the talented organist of St. Patrick's Church, James F. Morrissey. — Hamilton Evening Herald.

# AN OFFER OF \$5,000.00

Every testimonial published by us is ona fide, and so far as we know i

and low and plaintive moanings. The

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to the Catholics of ally of Winnipeg, evered in seeking ent decision has with success.

the decision of the 92 had settled the that it was useless . The CATHOLIC called attention to ill remained an apor-in-Council to rend it is on this point il has just given its ect that the Catholook to the Dominnd Parliament for fused by Manitoba

toba School Acts of it was within the rnor-General to diswould undoubtedly reme measure, inasnces are very jealwith their legisla of the Dominion ve are satisfied that were such as would h interference. It ntention of Parlia. e Manitoba Act that Province should be mposing upon the of education which e to their religious was supposed at the

Catholic rights have been unduly in length become alive to the extent of terfered with, it is plainly, not only the right, but the duty of the Federal the evil of easy divorces as granted Government to insist that justice be hitherto in that State, and a law is now under consideration by which no done. It will then be incumbent upon persons shall in future be granted a the Manitoba Government to act upon that decision, and, in case of refusal, it divorce unless they shall have resided will become the duty of the Dominion in the State for at least twelve months. Government to introduce remedial The law is sure to pass, as the members legislation without delay. There has of the Legislature are convinced that been shilly shallying too much on this some legislation is necessary to put an obstacle in the way of granting matter, and we hope we have seen the divorces so readily as has been done last of it. It is now the time for decis hitherto. Down to the present time, ive action.

Dakota has been a dumping-place for Members of the Manitoba Government have already declared that they all those couples who desired to break the matrimonial bond, but this will not will resent any interference with their be the case in future, so the law is a school law by the Dominion Governstep, but only a short step, in the right ment, so there is likely to be further trouble, but the Provinces cannot be direction.

permitted at will to override both law and justice. If such were the case, the Confederation of Canada would be a sham. Catholics all over the Dommost of the Protestant ministers, atinion will continue to agitate for retended a meeting to promote Christian dress till redress be given ; for if this unity and to form a fraternal alliance matter were to be allowed to drop, it to inculcate Christian tolerance and would signify that we are too base and charity. It was unanimously agreed cowardly to complain when our rights that toleration and mutual charity are infringed. should be instilled into the minds of

ZOLA-BARNUM.

Emile Zola has had an amusing nickname conferred upon him by Henri Rochefort, between whom and the prurient novelist we might expect some fellowship, as both have been alike impudent enemies to religion. The nickname given him by Rochefort is Zola Barnum. One of the best possible evidences of the appropriatness of this title is Zola's statement to an interviewer that notwith-

standing he was refused an audience To avoid sin is better than repentwith the Holy Father during his ance.

sentiments.

evidences of Christianity should be de-

ODRAINED TO THE PRIESTHOOD.

ODRAINED TO THE PRIESTHOOD. The beautiful church of St. Joseph's Douro, was on Sanday the scene of a most interest-ing and soleam ecclesiastical function, the consecration of Rev. Patrick Joseph O'Leary, a native of Douro, grandson of Mr. Wm. Leahy, to the priesthood of the Catholic Church. There was a large congregation present, attracted by interest in the fact that the candidate for consecration was one of themselves, and that the consecration was the first that had taken plaze in the church. The soleann ceremony, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, was performed by Bishop O'Connor, assi-ted by Ven. Arrh-deacon Casey, Rev. Father Keilty, parish priest, and Mr. C. J. Phoian, as master of ceremonies. the people, and a memorial to this effect was signed by the priests and ministers alternately. It was also agreed that a series of lectures on the livered by Catholics and Protestants alternately. Several ministers refused to attend the meeting, as they

had no sympathy with the movement. Those who attended, however, expressed the most friendly and tolerant

There are an other and the set of the set of

### THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

Continued from page one. and charity draw them to us, using every means of persuasion to induce them to examine closely

EVERY PART OF THE CATHOLIC DOC TRINE, and to free themselves from precon-

ceived notions. In the first place be longs to the bishops and clergy, the second place belongs to the laity, who have it in their power to aid the apostolic efforts of the clergy by the probity of their morals and the integrity of their lives. Great is the force of example, particularly with those who are earnestly seeking the truth, and who, from a certain inborn virtuous disposition, are striving to live an honorable and upright life, to which class very many of your fellow citizens belong. If the spectacle of Christian virtues exerted the powerful influence over the heathen, blinded as they were

by inveterate superstition, which the records of history attest, shall we think it powerless to eradicate error in the case of those who have been initiated into the Christian religion?

Finally, we cannot pass over in silence those whose long continued unhappy lot implores and demands succor from men of apostolic zeal. We refer on the chair and placed his hand for a to the Indians and negroes as found within the confines of America, the greatest portion of whom have not yet dispelled the darkness of superstition. How wide a field for cultivation ! How great a multitude of human beings to be made partakers of the blessings derived through Jesus Christ !

entirely strange to me. The stand an-swered Yes by bowing, No by shaking Meanwhile, as a presage of heavenly to and fro sideways. graces and a testimony of our benevol

When this was over a new series of ence, we most lovingly in the Lord shadowy forms appeared amid a low impart to you, venerable brethren, and rumbling noise now floating in the air, rising to the ceiling, now decendyour clergy and people, our apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, on ing to the floor and moving about as if dancing ; sometimes they looked like heads without bodies, then like bodies

in his chair, dropped a white powder on the marble table before him which, absolutely true. To any one who will prove the contrary to an impartial apparently of itself, started to burn referee, we will give \$5,000.00. with an emerald green glare mixed with red, and illuminated the hall with

1676 Warner No

Toronto, Ont.

Read what some noted people say about Warner's SAFE Cure, acknowledged to be the best remedy in the world for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver or Urinary organs.

of the Kianeys, Liver of Ormary organs. DR. WILLIAM EDWARD ROBESON, of the Royal Navy of England, wrote to a London newspaper called the Family Doctor as follows: "Having had more than seven-teen years experience in my profession, I can conscientiously and emphatically stato that I have been able to give more relief and effect more curse by the use Warner's SAFE Cure than by all other medicines ascertain-able to the profession." Marshal Hibovas; Sabrus, Agare, Leviathan, Behemoth, etc." Now the hall seemed to be filled with The medium jumped into the middle of the room and began to

R. A. GUNN, M. D., Dean of the U. S. Medical College, New York.

perspire and then slid quickly back Medical College, New York. "Belonging, as I do, to a branch of the protession who believe that no one school of medicine knows all the truth regarding Disease, and being independent en sugh to use any remedy that will relieve my patients without reference to the source from which it comes, I am willing to acknowledge and commend frankly the value of Warner's SAFE Core." We also felt the heat becoming quite un pleasant. "Art thou ready?" said Hoffman to the medium, who nodded "yes." At once achair and a stand came together, no one knew whence or by what means. The medium sat down Cure.

DR. ANDREW WILSON, F. R. S., editor of Health, in replying through his paper to a correspondent who had written to him regarding Warner's SAFE Care, said : "Warner's SAFE Cure is perfectly safe and perfectly reliable." moment upon the stand, quickly withdrawing it again. The stand at once began to go through all the evolutions previously performed by the medium and then stood still. Hoffman gave it a number of questions in a language

> S. ANNIE JENNESS MILLER, the famous leader of dress reform. MRS.

"It gives me pleasure to express my faith in the virtue of SAFE Cure, which is the only medicine I ever take or recommend.

and a second second

REV. J. E. RANKIN, D. D., LL. D., Prest, Howard University, Washing-ton, D. C.

the 6th day of January, the Epiphany of the Lord, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the seventeenth of our pontificate. LEO P. P. XIII. if dancing ; sometimes they looked like without bodies, then like bodies moving. This was accompanied by rumblings, crackling, rattling sound by the use of Warner's SAFE Cure.

RECORD. CATHOLIC THE

### RECOLLECTIONS OF FATHER Bishop's Palace, doing duty with that DAWSON.

6

Ottawa Owl.

Gitawa Owl. "Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of ready misd; neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being examples to the flock. And when the chief Shephard shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away. (1 Peter, v., 2) Uncine here actived by the conduc-Having been asked by the conduc-tors of the Out to furnish them, for

Convent. publication in their popular periodical, with some of my recollections of our lately deceased and widely lamented townsman, the Very Reverend Dr. wson, V. G., I have thrown into the following pages, and now submit, impressions left on my mind, after an acquaintance of over thirty years, with that eminent scholar and divine. I think I first heard of Father Dawson in 1863 4, when preparing for publica-tion my Bibilotheca Canadensis. In that work will be found an account of various literary undertakings his from the time when as a very young man he made his first essay 88 8 writer. I was then living in Quebec but before the appearance of the book, being then, as now, a member of the Civil Service, I came to Ottawa, on the removal hither of the seat of Governsent, and on that occasion had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Dawson for the first time. It was in the autumn of 1965 ; and the friendship which was then formed between us, he a man well advanced in years, and I but just come of age, remained firm and unbroken until the end. There were as members of the public service at that time, a there are at present, many ripe schol-ars and men of fine literary tastes, among whom I recall the late John Langton, the late Dr. Adamson, the late Dr. Alpheus Todd, the late Dr. Tache, the late A. Gerin Lajoie, the late Fennings Taylor, the late Etienne Parent, the late R. S. M. Bouchette, A. Meredith, Mr. W. Dr. E. Griffin, Mr. G. W. Wicksteed and Mr. Arthur Harvey, and it was to many of them, as it certainly was to the younger members of the traternity, like myself, a matter of sincere pleas are and congratulation to meet among the residents of the new Capital one with Dr. Dawson's refinement and breeding and high claims to intellect ual excellence. The opportunities, however, were not many, for cultivat ing new acquaintances. Owing to a lack of accomodation, many of the pub lie employees were unable as yet to re move their household goods to Ottawa and there were few, if any, agreeable places of resort, beyond the Russell House and Pat O'Meara's eating-house across the Sapper's Bridge. But Father Dawson was a prominent member o the old Mechanic's Institute and Athen sum, where he frequently lectured in npany with the late Mr. A. J. Bussell, the late Major Perry, the late Mi Henry J. Friel, and our present dis tinguished townmen, Dr. Thorburn and Sir James Alexander Grant ; and it was in the reading room and library of this venerable institution that the more serious minded of the new comers accustomed themselves to foregather during the long winter evenings, either to discuss philosophy or talk

over the events of the day. Father Dawson made everyone at home, and was always much in request in this circle. He, as I have marked, was a fine scholar, had read largely and diligently in general literwas daily brought into contact with ature, and in addition kept himself resome of the most eminent of our statesmarkedly well informed on all that men and public men. He knew intiwas transpiring in our daily world. so, what is so s associated with one from the land of Macallum More, a bright and ready wit, which was rarely if ever found to be out of place : but what, in my opin ion, gave him so firm a hold on the affections of men was his broad minded, liberal, Catholic spirit, so free from all manner of bigotry and intol-erance. Such a man could not fail of impressing his personality most par-ticularly upon the mind and heart of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, then in the zenith of his fame, whose especial mission in Canada seems to have been the cultivation of a spirit of unity and brotherhood among all creeds and nationalities. The poetstatesman was at this period a membe of the Government, and in the prosecu tion of his duties came frequently to Ottawa. He formed the deepest regard and friendship for Father Dawson, and when in town would have him constantly near him, along with others of similar worth and merit. I recall an incident at the delivery of one of his lectures in Ottawa, I think it was the last one of a delightful series given by him in illustration of public opinion, life and character, in the old Theatre, Wellington street, not long before his barbarons assassination. Mr. McGee had on either side of him, on the stage, the Venerable Archdeacon Lauder, rector of Christ Church and our departed friend, Dr. Dawson. Rising at the commencement of the proceedings, with a merry twinkle in his eye, invited attention to the strength of his "With Father Dawson on support. one side of me and Father Lauder on the other, I think," said he, "Church and State are well represented on this occasion !" Later, in 1869, we had here the Ottawa Literary Club, of which the late Mr. W. McKay Wright, a young and popular M. P., was President, and Father Dawson first Vice-President. Among those who took part in our winter course of lectures was Dr. Bourinot, the present clerk of the House of Commons, Col. Gray of New Brunswick, Mr. Sulte, Mr. H. B. Small, Mr. A. J. Christie, Q C., Mr. G. H. Macaulay, and Mr. Carroll Ryan, but undoubtedly the worthy Father's contribution—on McGee — was the chrfd'autre of the series. Father Dawson was at this time an occupant of the

exemplary priest and excellent gentle-man, Vicar General Dandurand, to whom, with the late Bishop Phelan, the Catholics of Ottawa owe the erection of their magnificent cathedral church. Afterwards he moved into private lodgings on Ashburnham hill with the late Father Collins. I frequently visited him and he as often came to see me at my bachelor's quarters, at Matthew's hotel, now the Rideau Street We took many pleasant walks together, and I may here remark as an evidence of his nice feeling of delicacy, that never during the entire period of our long and close acquaintance did he at any time broach in conversation any matter of a controversial religious character, cr seek in any way to influence my judg-ment in that regard. He knew that I belonged to another Church, and, like the troops. the true gentleman that he was, re spected my individual convictions ometimes, however, I questioned him, and I remember on one occasion asking his opinion of heaven. His reply was characteristic of the purity and loveliness of his nature. "To my mind," he said, "Heaven is like a "To my beautiful garden, full of beautiful plants and beautiful flowers, and souls of where we walk about and hold converse with saints and angels, and all is endless peace and joy." Many a dainty and pleasant little repast I have had with the dear old gentleman Many # either at his private rooms or at Matthew's or O'Meara's, the latter of where whom's fame as a chef, like the flavor of his dishes, lingers fondly in the nemory of many of his former guests Alas! how few remain with us to day of the many delightful friends and companions of the past. Gone to his reward is the good Bishop, and gone is devoted secretary, the ex-priest of St. Patrick's ; gone also Dr. Tabarat, Father Bennett, and that other true and faithful servant of Christ, Father Molloy ; gone the Donaldsons, gone the Douglass, and gone the Armstrongs Wrights, Skeads, Curriers, Thompsons Goodwins, Sherwoods, Fellowes, Lyons Friels, Bells. O'Reilly's, Cruices, Wal lers, Himsworths, Lees, Powells, Lind says, Haringtons, Wises, Mackays, Montizamberts and others whose wellremembered forms come back to us not unfrequently in memory. I remember especially, one notable gathering at Matthew's, which building, by the way, has associations with our political his tory, in that it was the home of the Nova Scotia " repealers " at the dawn of confederation, and later, witnessed within its walls the birth of "Canada First," Foster, Mair, Haliburton, Shultz, Father Dawson and the writer being there to rock its cradle. The occasion was a large public banquet, having for its two-fold celebration the departure from Ottawa of Benjamin Suite the historian, and the arrival here of Sangster the poet. His Wor ship Mayor Friel, an old journalist occupied the chair, and there were present with us many representativ men. Father Dawson favored us with an original poem in Sangster's honor, and subsequently responded to the toast of "The memory of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee," which was drunk in solemn silence. About this time, Dr. Dawson was induced to join the Rideau Club, his proposer being Mr. Under Secretary Meredith, before mentioned. He remained a member of the Club until his death, and as such

Lt. Col. R. J. E. Robertson; and the 4th Batt. P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, Lt. Col. H. R. L. Newdegate. Service for the R C. troops was held with the per-mission of the Bishop, in the crypt of the cathedral now the Basilica. As chaplain, Father Dawson was regularly invited to dine at the officer's and as there were always among the officers of the regiments some who professed the Catholic faith, the scions of old English country families like the Wickhams, Bunbury's, Macdonell's and Cliffords, the chaplain never found himself otherwise than completely at home on these festive occasions. Sir Francis Turville, Lord Lisgar's Secretary, who was here at the same time, belonged also to the Catholic Church and attended Dr. Dawson's services for I have been told that the venerable Father was a great favorite with both officers and men, and exercised no little influence, especially in the orderly room when pleading " in arrest of judgment" for some erring warrior. His was ever a kind good heart, over flowing with love for his fellowman ; always open to the cry of corrow, and always ready for any work of mercy either for the bodies or the men. I could relate many stories in illustration, but two will suf fice. One of these has reference to his exertions in behalf of a condemned convict in the West. The case, to my mind, was an aggravated one, but the good priest, after an examination of the papers, felt convinced there was a miscarriage of justice some in the premises. Acting on this idea, he left no stone unturned to secure a commutation of the sen tence-going frequently to interview Lord Lisgar, the Governor General, on The prisoner was a friend the subject. The prisoner was a friend less Irish Catholic, and had no claims upon the priest save that of being a fellow-creature in distress. Father Dawson could not save him, however, and at the appointed time he was duly executed. The other case was that of a personal friend-the late Mr. W. L. Gane, known in the annals of literature as "The Lowe Farmer"-who lay at the point of death. Mutual friends urged Father Dawson to visit Gane, but as the sick man was a Protestant the former with that nice appreciation of the cir cumstances I have previously touched upon, hesitated and held back. length word came that Gan was in extremis, and then putting all other considerations aside, the Father no longer hesitated. In relating the circumstance to me, he said : "I just went to the door of the room, and look ing in, saw our poor friend Gane in his bed all propped up with pillows. I waited until I caught his eye, and then without entering farther, I said to him: Oh! Mr. Gane, have faith in Godput your whole trust in God !' nodded his head in assent, and I knew that he had heard me." Then, who has not heard of his personal exertions as President of the Society for the Pre vention of Cruelty. It was acts o kindness, of gentleness, of mercy such as these which made the old man's life beautiful and blessed, and that doubtless led may friend Robert Hali burton to observe to me, that when he should himself be in extremis there was no one he would sooner have near him at that supreme moment than Father Dawson. But I must hasten with what remains to be told. After the departure of the troops, Father Dawson resumed his duties at the Palace, and, later, was appointed by the late Bishop Guiges, to be parish priest of Osgoode, in succession to the well-known Celtic scholar, the Rev

"The Christian and truly | Guild of Literature ; while the Queen's Lt. Col. R. J. E. Robertson ; and the author. noble sentiments," writes His Lordship, "with which this short poem is replete, and the vigorous and poetic language in which it is expressed, fill me with admiration, and I determined to take the liberty of conveying to you directly my thanks for the gratifica-tion which I had derived from the perusal of it. It is always most gratify ing to me to find others sympathizing with me in my feelings for Poland, and that sympathy is still more grateful when it comes from men of reflec tion, of learning and of talent ; and I can add most sincerely that I am never more grateful than when it comes from members of that sacred profession to which you belong. \* \* \* It gives me the liveliest pleasure to find that that great cause has in you a friend who appreciates its merits so fully, and who expresses them so felicitously. Among others of his poetical pieces which I have always admired are the well known lines on the "Heroines of Vercheres," and the poem in blank verse, "Zenobia. It ought here to be stated that Dr.

Dawson had the honor of writing the first book ever issued from the press in Ottawa : and that he was one of the first, in the lecture field, to call attention to the resources and capabilities of the great North West, a country with whose history and develop-ment two other members of his family have been closely identified. I find also that in a lecture on China, delivered in 1861, he predicted the establishment of steam communication between Canada and the far East, and that, in another lecture, in 1865, he urged the appointment in the British metropolis of a permanent resident representative of Canada. What chiefly marked his lectures, like his other literary productions, was the ex traordinary research and depth of earning he brought to bear on his subjects. On one occasion, when ecturing on the Catacombs of Rome, the late Mr. James Stevenson, general manager of the Quebec Bank, was one of his hearers. He took an especial interest in the subject, having person ally explored the Catacombs some time before, and at the close of the lecture was anxious to know when Dr. Daw-son had last visited the interesting scenes he had so eloquently described When informed that Dr. Dawson had never been to Rome at all, and that al his information on the subject was derived from books, Mr. S. exclaimed "Oh! it isn't possible ; why he know more about the Catacombs than I do. As a preacher he took exceptionally

high rank, and his gifts of oratory specially in his earlier days, whe serving under the Bishops of Edin burgh and Southwark, were such as to draw forth very marked encomiums from those entitled to speak in that connection. His funeral sermons on Father O'Boyle, Mayor Friel, Rev. Dr. O'Connor and the Hon. T. D. McGee have been printed in pamphlet form, as well as his discourse on the occasion of his golden jubilee. Needless to say, had our venerable townsman no tempted to take up his lot in Canada. he would very many years ago have been advanced to the Episcopate in his He would have been native country. Archbishop of Edinburgh, in succession to Dr. Gillis, and who shall say that the exalted office would have lost in talent, strength or dignity by his elevation.

In the character and habits of Dr Dawson the results of early home in-fluences were largely discovered. He was a true Scot, and a loyal, brave, good man, loving life well, as Danie did of old, but loving God better Above all he could claim the grand old name of gentleman, because with manhoud and gentleness, he possessed that frank and winning courtesy which eems to have been inborn in the men of his day (and generation. To the learning of a Whewell he united the simplicity of a child-but undoubtedly his greatest charm in the society in which he lived and moved with such singular ease and grace, was his entertaining conversational powers. "We have missed making £500 apiece, said an Englishman to me as recently as in November last, after meeting Dr Dawson at luncheon. "How's that?" I asked. "By not having a shorthand writer with us yesterday," he replied, "to take down Father Daw son's talks. His recollections of Can ning and Wellington, of Grey and Peel, the Manning family, Cardinal Wiseman, the agitation for the Corn Laws, the passing of the first Reform Bill, the Emancipation Act, and all the other matters he touched upon would, if put together, form one of the most interesting volumes ever issued from the press." Dear, leal-hearted and devoted friend ! How little we thought, as we sat chatting and gossiping over the walnuts on that bright Sunday afternoon, that even as we laughed and talked, the Unwelcome Guest was knocking at the door, and that we were listening for the last time to the good old priest's cherry reminiscences. He s now gone from us, but not to die for the recollection of his many noble qualities and of the example e has left behind him in his completed Christian life-in love and unity with all men-will serve as a quickening impulse and inspiration for future generations. To me who knew him so long and so well, it is Lithvania, which he was induced to unspeakably precious and consoling write by a friend of Poland in 1844. to remember now how highly his merits were recognized, how full of happiness and contentment his life was While the chief seats of learnmade. ing throughout the country took an especial delight in bestowing upon

him some of their highest honors, the

pleased to call him to the Supreme

daughter, our beautiful and accomp-lished Princess, was proud to admit one-to use the language of Bishop Macdonell-"of his humble priestly life," to the inner circle of her coun ellers and friends, and to order the execution of his portrait for her privat collection ; the Church he loved with such ceaseless devotion, was not un mindful of him in distributing her dignities. Had he lived till April next, he would have been privileged to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his admission to the holy priesthood out that consolation was denied him. Yet what greater comfort his : he died in the full possession of his noble in ellectual faculties, and enjoying to the full the love and reverence of every one. Truly, in summing up his char acter, we may say of him as was wel said of another, that he was one. Who never sold the truth to serve the hour. Nor paltered with Eternal God for power; Who let the turbid streams of rumor flow. Through either babbling world of high and low. Whose life was work-whose language rife With rugged maxims bewn from life; Whose cipts winters france with one rebuk sition." Whose life was work work from life ; With rugged maxims bewn from life ; Whose eighty winters freeze with one rebuke All great self seekers trampling on the right ; Greatest, yet with least pretence, Poremost hearted of his time. Foremost hearted of his time. Rich in saving common sense, And, as the greatest only are, In his simplicity, sublime. HENRY J. MORGAN. Ottawa, January 14, 1895. The Law of Common Sense.

A Spanish soldier who was leaving tavern, met a Capuchin, a stalwart man and vigorous, but who was fol owing his road with the utmost com posure, his eyes on the ground, never looking at any one. The soldier taking it into his head to insult him, put himself directly in his path. "Father," he began, "I want you to smoke a cigar." "Permit me to pass, my son." "You'll have to smoke.

"I can't." "You'll make me angry." "I am aware of it, but bear in mind

that I am forbidden to smoke. "Will you smoke." " No. "Then take that." and suiting the

action to the word, he dealt the poor Capuchin the finest blow on the cheek that ever a drunken soldier gave a friar. "God commands me to pardon thee,

said the Capuchin, humbly, "and I pardon thee." "Ha! ha! a man as strong as you

are to do this !" answered the soldier, breaking into a hoarse laugh. "Nay, more ; God commands me to offer the other cheek, and here it is.

"Ah !" exclaimed the soldier, "then take another ;" and he delivered a blow, twin sister to the first, on the

cheek that the priest was holding to him. "God be my aid," said the friar, as he threw off his cowl and rolled up his leeves.

"And now what does God commaud you?" ironically inquired the ruffianly oldier

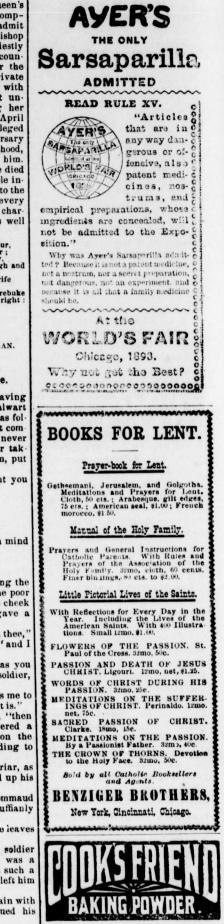
"He commands nothing. He leaves me at liberty." And with this he flew at the soldier

like fury, felled him as if he was a straw man, and let fall on him such a hail of buffets and bruises that left him half dead. Then he covered his head again with

his hood and tranquilly pursued his way, saying : "The Gospel says, if one strike three

should be used, if it is desired to make the Finest Class of Gems-Rolls, Biscuit, Pan-cakes, Johnny Cakes, Pie Crust, Boiled Paste, etc. Light, weet, snow-white and di-gestible food results from the use of Cook's Friend, Gnaranteed free from alum. Ask your grocer for McLaren's Cook's Friend. on the right cheek turn to him also the other, and further than this it commands nothing. Well, then, when the aw sneaks one must obey : when it

-OBJECTS OF THE-



FEBRUARY 9, 1895.



mately all the great political leaders of his time, including Sir John Macdon ald, Sir George Cartier, Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Howe, Mr. McDougall, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Laurier, as well as the several Governors-General, and was oftentimes an honored and privi leged guest at Government House. As an Imperial Federationist and an unwavering upholder of everything tending to the strength and solidity of the Empire, he enjoyed the particular friendship and regard of such men as the late Archbishop Connolly of Hali-fax, the Very Rev. Principal Grant, of Lieut. Governor Schultz, and last but by no means least, of our eminent townsman Dr. Sandford Fleming, Chancellor of Queen's University. The marked respect which he always received was the tribute offered by old and young to one of his years, position and young to one of his years, pound and merit. On one occasion Principal and merit. He Grant was lecturing in Ottawa. was in the midst of one of the finest passages in his address, when the door opened and there passed slowly up the centre aisle a bent and venerable figure. It was Father Dawson, come out in the midst of a violent snow storm to lend encouragement by his presence to the cause in hand. The ecturer, recognizing the new-comer instantly stopped, and walking half-way down the hall to meet him, cried out as he grasped his outstretched hand: Father Dawson, I am proud to welcome you among us ; you have paid us a great compliment in coming out on such an inclement night." The good priest was led in triumph to a post of onor on the stage, but so loud and frequent was the applause that it was some considerable time before the lecturer was enabled to proceed by the audience. In 1866 Dr. Dawson was selected for

appointment as Roman Catholic Chap lain to the Queen's troops, Ottawa in that year becoming a garrison town by the arrival here of the right wing of H. M.'s 100th Regt., or Royal Canadians. On their departure he fulfilled the same duties in connection with the several other regiments that successively followed, among which were the 1st. Batt., Prince Consort's Own Rifle

homas O'Boyle. Here remaine for eight years, and as he had a com fortable presbytery and was sur-rounded by a prosperous, intelligent and contented people, I take it he was reasonably happy. Indeed, I am sure of the fact, judging from the tone of his letters to me. Writing July 16, 1873, he says : "Should I miss you on com ing to town, the only remedy will be that you come to spend a few days with me in the country. My notions about town and country are far from being Canadian. Tney are rather homespun, and too many people must appear so in more senses than one. hold to them, however, and would have everybody brought to believe that there is more enjoyment as well as more elegance and refinement in rural abodes than in crowded cities. Nobis placeant ante omnia sylvæ. No doubt, the leisure he now enjoyed

was turned to good account in more ways than one, and we probably owe to it the preparation of one of his mas terpieces : "Pius IX. and His Times. On examining the list of his works in the Owl, for June, 1892, it will be seen that he contributed to literature a very large number of translations, essays, poems, histories and critical writings, many of which are of great value and merit. His literary fame, as I have said elsewhere, will not unlikely rest upon the work first named, and upon "The History of the Catholics of Scot-land," and his "Temperal Sovereignty of the Pope," the latter of which was highly eulogized in the London press by one of the Wilberforces. Dr. Daw son wrote with elegance, force and vigor, and he had the power of compressing an immense amount of reearch into a small compass. On look

ing over some of the papers which have come into my possession, as his literary executor, I find among his early poems one of the massacre of Oszmiana in Although the lines were intended merely as an expression of sympathy with the unfortunate Poles, the late Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, then the vice president of the Literary Associa-Brigade, Col. the Right Honorable tion of the Friends of Poland, deemed Lord Alexander Russell, C. B., the 1st Batt. 60th, or King's Royal Rifle Corps, a letter of thanks to their accomplished them of sufficient importance to indite representative of his Sovereign was

silent, common sense is law

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#### CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

### FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

THANKSGIVING

## Fifth Sunday After Epiphany.

"Giving thanks to God the Father." 2 (Col.

Although thanksgiving to God in the time of prosperity, dear brethren, is a thing often left undone, this neglect at such a time is not because giving thanks is a difficult perform-ance. For the failure to comply with this obligation which we owe to God does not then arise from burdensomeness, but from want of thought or from carelessness.

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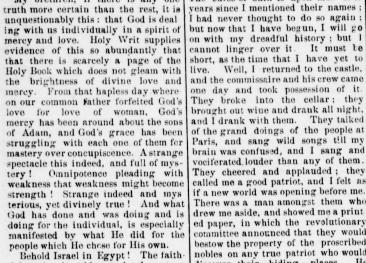
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And so it is usually enough to remind of God's bounty those who are receiving good things and who are forgetful of the debt of gratitude due to God, and they will acknowledge in some way more or less perfectly the dispensation of Divine Providence in their behalf.

It is in adversity that the duty of giving thanks becomes hard, and the difficulty of submitting to God great, because the operation of His providence is at variance with our views. We begin to feel the weight of the yoke and heaviness of the burden, unmindful that Truth Himself has declared. "My yoke is sweet and my burden light." Just now I would bring before you especially the motives which should urge us to thanksgiving, even at the time when desolation seems to reign triumphant in the city of the soul My brethren, if there is any one



ful nation is subject to hard masters. The dark night of bondage is upon the race. Yet it is not always night. The dawn begins to break, Moses' voice is heard, and soon the sun of day pours down upon scattered hosts of Pharao falling beneath the mighty walls of water in the depths of the The Jewish people are in the sea. wilderness—in an arid land where there is no way and no water. Alone? No, for their God goes before them in clouds by day, and by night in flames of fire, ever present testimonies of His merciful care. His people have not bread nor meat. Manna from heaven and flocks of quail supply their needs, and from the springless rock fountains of sweet waters gush to quench their bitter thirst, and lave their weary limbs. O God! our God, how wonder-ful art Thou in all Thy ways. Behold this nation wandering for forty years, often forgetful of Thee, yet upon them is lavished the tenderness of a loving God The Jewish race and God's dealings

with it are but types of the soul and divine Providence, which is constant and active and intelligent and which is exercised for each of us, disposing information to the committee. the means to the end, and the end is God Himself. Whatever the means able hireling, who dared not stand up may be that Providence orders, they for the people or denounce its enemies; are good, indeed they are the best for us. Whether it be heat or cold, prisonment and death, perhaps, staring me in the face, and on the other riches hunger or plenty, joy or sorrow, that and grandeur offering themselves to leads us to God, let us thank Him for my grasp, the evil spirit got possession of me, and in an ill fated hour I spoke it, for it is good. Let us trust Him, for He is faithful, and let us bless Him, the words that sealed the doom of my for He is merciful. Let this be our daily confession to Him, "The mercies master and of his family. I cannot dwell on the subsequent details ; I cannot of God I will sing for ever.

A TRUE STORY. CONTINUED. "The young ladies, poor things, were as merry as if there had been no such thing in the world as the Revolution, and, except in my discontented and restless heart, there was peace in the old castle, till the day when a commissaire from Paris took up his abode in the neighboring town, and drew up a list of persons accused of being counterrevolutionists and enemies of the people.

The Beggar of the Steps of St. Roch.

" My master's name was foremost in the list, and he received a friendly message that informed him of the fact, and enjoined him to seek a place of concealment for himself and his family. The announcement took him by surorise ; but madame instantly suggested their retiring to a cottage amongs the hills, where an old maid servant of hers resided, and which was as likely to escape observation as any spot in the neighborhood. Thither they went by night; I helped them to pack up; I carried little Paulin in my arms part of the way. O my God! if that day, if that hour, could but return ! Could I but feel again that child's warm breath on my cheek, as I ascended the steep mountain-path; or hear once again the sweet voice of his mother, as she urged me to sit down and rest Rest ! 'There is no rest for the wicked.

The curse of Cain is upon me. It is years since I mentioned their names I had never thought to do so again ; but now that I have begun, I will go on with my dreadful history; but I don cannot linger over it. It must be short, as the time that I have yet to man live. Well, I returned to the castle, and the commissaire and his crew came of the grand doings of the people at Paris, and sang wild songs till my brain was confused, and I sang and vociferated louder than any of them. They cheered and applauded ; they called me a good patriot, and I felt as if a new world was opening before me. There was a man amongst them who drew me aside, and showed me a print ed paper, in which the revolutionary committee announced that they would bestow the property of the proscribed

nobles on any true patriot who would discover their hiding - places. He assured me that, by revealing my master's abode, I should become en titled to the possession of his castle and of his lands ; and my brain maddened at the notion. I forgot all about the Revolution and an equal division of prop-erty, which we had been talking about a moment before, and I saw myself at once the lord and master of that house where I had spent my early years in servitude. I asked what they would do to my master, if they should bappen to discover and arrest him. The same man told me that in that case they would send him to join the exiled princes, who would be sure to provide handsomely for their dear friends, the aristocrats. I had heard my master speak of joining the emigration, and said to myself that there would be no hardship in his being carried there by force where he had wished himself to Still, I could not resolve to beiray go. him, but drank again and again, and talked boastfully of knowledge I could but would not give. They beset me sorely, and began to threaten also. They displayed the proclamation, and described all I should gain by giving

They the end, and the end is Whatever the means able hireling, who dared not stand up and when, on the one hand, I saw im

#### A FUTILE CONTEST.

their escape. O my God ! it has often seemed like an instrument of torture, this cross, which she begged the jail er's wife to give me, and with it her dying thanks and her blessing. Look, look !" he cried, as he convulsively grasped the little enamelled cross, "there are her initials, E. M.; and there,' he continued, with a still more despairing accent, and lifting up at the same time the curtain from the wall near his bedside-"there is her picture. I knew where it was hanging in the summer house of the chateau, and one night I stole it and carried it away with me. But I can-not bear to look at it nor to part from it, and so I hung that curtain before it. Are you going away, Monsieur l'Abbe?"

The priest had gazed a moment at the cross and then at the picture. He had retired to the opposite side of the room, and knelt down in silence. There he remained for a few minutes. with his face buried in his hands, while Jacques watched him with a secret uneasiness. At last he rose from his knees; his face was as pale as death, but perfectly calm. Returning to the bedside of his penitent, he spoke to him with great mildness, but at the same time with an irresistible energy

of voice and manner. "Jacques," he said, "there is no sin which the Precious Blood cannot wash away. It is never too late to repent; and if you repent-as I know you do-I can absolve you from this and all your other sins. I charge you in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, your God and mine, instantly to make your confession, and to seek that par don which I am authorized to bring

There was something in the priest's manner which awed and subdued the hitherto intractable sinner. He meekly complied with the injunction, and in a voice broken by sobs he made a general confession ; and when he had accused himself of having, Judas like, betrayed his master, for the first time his tears flowed freely. The Abbe — addressed to him a few touching words of exhortation, moved him to a deeper and more fervent contrition, and then. as he saw there was no time to lose, he gave him absolution. The blessed words were pronounced; the dying man forgiven; and in that narrow chamber angels rejoiced, for a sinner had repented. Peace stole over the

face so lately hardened by despair. "And now," said the Abbe -" now that I have reconciled you with God, it only remains that I add to His

pardon my own forgiveness." "Yours, M. l'Abbe!" faltered the penitent. "How have I offended you ?

"Jacques," solemnly replied the priest, "it was my father, my mother, and my sisters that you sent to the scaffold. I am the little Paulin whom you once carried in your arms up that nountain path. Our Blessed Lord has forgiven you, and I, too, forgive you with all my heart."

Jacques fixed his eyes on the priest's face, gazed on him an instant in un utterable astonishment, gave one deep groan, fell back and died.

The son of his victims prayed fer vently and long by his remains, closed his eyes with pious care, and then wen on his way rejoicing that God had sent him to attend the last moments of one in such need of the absolution which, as a priest, he had given, and of the forgiveness which none but himself could have granted.

THE END.

### A Worthy Protestant Prelate.

If all Protestant Bishops were as out-spoken as Dr. Dowden, of Edinburgh. in vindication of the truth, even when

"They engage in an unequal con test who wage war against the Church of the Living God, who hath said to its head: Thou art my Son; this day have I begotten thee. Ask of me and I will give thee the Gentiles for thy inheritance and the utmost parts of the earth for thy possessions." – Ps. I., 7 8. These (the 'Native Americans' may combine to put down Catholicity form leagues against it, enlist all the powers of the earth against it; but what then? Nero tried to crush it in its infancy. Diocletian tried it. Aud Nero and Diocletian have passed away, and their mighty empire has crumbled to pieces and dissolved, leaving scarce 'a wrack behind'; yet the Church has

lived on and the successor of the Fisher man of Galilee inherited a power before which that of Rome in her proudest day was merely the dust in the bal-Pagan and Saracen tried to ance. crush it, but Pagan and Saracen scat ered before its glory as the morning mist before the rising sun. Heretic and schismatic have tried to exter minate it, — Luther and Calvin and Henry of England, like the great dragon whose tail drew after it a third part of the stars of heaven ; and heir own children are rising up and cursing their memory. The powers of earth have tried to do it - Napoleon, the Colossus who bestrided Europe and made and unmade kings in mere pastime; but Napoleon from the moment he dared lay his hand on the Lord's annointed, loses his power and goes to die at last of a broken heart in a barren isle of the ocean Jew, Pagan, Saracen, Heretic, Schismatic, Infidel and lawless power ave all tried their hand against the Church. The Lord has held them in derision. He has been a wall of fire

round about her and proved for eigh teen hundred years that no weapon formed against her shall prosper ; for He guards the honor of His Spouse as His own. Let the ark appear to jostle f it will; we reach forth no hand to steady it and fear no harm that may ome to it. The Church has survived all storms ; it is founded upon a rock, gates of hell are and the potent against it. It is not for the riends of the Church to fear, but for those who war against her and seek her suppression. It is for them to tremble—not before the arm of man, for no human arm will be raised against them, but before that God whose Church they outrage and whose cause they seek to crush. The Lord has promised His Son the Gentiles for

His inheritance and the utmost parts of the earth for His possession. He must and will have this nation. And throughout all the length and breadth of this glorious land shall His temples tise to catch the morning sun and re-flect his evening rays, and holy altars shall be erected, and the ' clean sacri-fice ' shall be offered daily, and a de-lighted people shall bow in humility before them and pour out their hearts in joyous thanksjiving : for so hath the Lord spoken, and His word shall stand."-(Extract from Dr. Brownson's

essay on " Native Americanism. Now is the Time.

Now is the Time. The benefit to be derived from a good medi-tione in early spring is undoubted, but many people neglect taking any unit the approach of warmer weather, when they will like a tender flower in a hot sun. Something must be done to purify the blood, overcome that tried feeling and give necessary strength. Vacation is earnestly longed for, but many weeks, perhaps mouths, must elapse before rest can be indulged in. To impart strength, and to give a feeling of health and vigor tringd adapted in. To impart strength, and to give a feeling of health and rigor tringd adapted to overcome that prostration caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system it purifies and renovaries the blood. He Has Tried it.—Mr. John Anderson

vindication of the truth, even when He Has Tried it.-Mr. John Anderson, arges are made against those who Kinloss, writes: "I venture to say few, if The Ed





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English College at Rheims, A. D., 1582. Revised and corrected accord-ing to the Clementine edition of the Scriptures, with amotations by the Rev. Dr. Challoner, to which is added the History of the Holy Catholic Bible, and Calmet's Illustrated and Explanatory Catholic Dictionary of the Bible, each edited by the Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, D. D., Prolessor of Philosophy and Liturgy in the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, and prepared under the special sanction of His Grace the Most Rev. Jas. F. Wood, B.D., Archbishop of Philadelphia. With references, a historical and chronological index, a table of the epistles and gospels for all the Sundays and Holydays throughout the year and of the most notable fe-sits in the Roman calendar, and other instructive and devotional matters. With elegant steel plates and other appropriate engravings. This Bible will prove not only useful in every Catholic household, but an orna-ment as well. The size is 12½x10½x4 inches, weighs 12½ pounds, and is beautifully bound. For SEVEN DOLLARS (cash to accompany order) we will send the Bible will give credit for one year's subscription of TIRE CATHOLE RECORD. The Bible and The Record for a year for Seven Dollars. Subscribers who live where there is no ex-press office can have book forwarded to the one nearest their residence. Please note that if, on examination, anyone is disastistied with the purchase, the book may be returned at our expense, and the money will be refunded. Bibles similar to these have for years been sold by agents for ten dollars each. THER HOULY BIBLEF

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The Church in Scotland.

years."-Ave Maria.

Common Sense

speak of the agonies I endured. I saw them hurried into the town. I saw their pale faces; my master's gray head bowed in anguish on his breast. The rapid growth of the Church in I saw her, that gentle saint, whom from Scotland is illustrated by the fact that my earliest childhood I had revered, Mr. Hugh Margey, the patriarch of Glasgow, who died last month in that hooted at and jeered by the mob, and her young daughters weeping by her city, at the age of ninety two, was a connecting link between the present side. The little boy, too - rougher arms than mine were carrying him era of magnificent churches and the now; and when he saw me standing days when a few scattered Catholics adys when a few scattered cathones met to worship, often at a great risk, in a small, plain building which served as church and school. Bigotry amidst the crowd (for a strange fascination made me follow them on their way to the prison), he called to Jacques to come and take him. 'Tis strange that was rampant in that day; and it is said that once, when Mr. Margey went into the outlying districts to distribute a man lives through such a moment. I need not tell you the rest. They murdered them all-all but the boy. devotional literature, he was rather Him they kept in prison a long while severely handled by a party of zealous and then sent him away, I know not Protestants who objected to his visit. where, for I left my native place soon

He was a bookseller by trade ; and, after my old master's execution, and like the venerable Patrick Donahoe in became a wanderer on the face of the our own country, often suffered in his worldly possessions because of his zeal for the faith. As one of his countryearth-a very Cain, with the stamp of reprobation on my brow. men said after his death, "to write "As might have been expected, I

never reaped any worldly advantage from my crime. The man who had the life of Mr. Margey would be to write the history of the Church in Scotland during the last hundred lured me to it got possession of the count's estates. I know not in whose hands they have remained. Nor can

Common Sense Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarth. As catarth originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common seuse method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsapar-illa.

you wonder that I have never ventured since to put my foot into a church ; that I have lived an excommunicated outcast; and that I die as I have lived ?'

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggist. Dyspepsia or Indigestion is occasioned by the want of action in the billary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secret the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on ; also, being the principal cause of hea lache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ash-down, Ont., writes : "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock." A fearful groan burst from the breast of the unhappy man, and turning his face away from the priest, he remained silent.

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differ from them, Christians of various denomination would respect one an other far more and understand one much better. The Rev. Dr. Teape, in cumbent of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, a member of the extreme Evangelical party, at a recent meeting of the Irish Society, assured his hearers that "the Roman Catholic has no Saviour, no Bible, no Heaven. The Bishop at once took Dr. Teape to task, and the reverend gentleman in reply made a lame and impotent attempt to defend his assertion, with the result that the Bishop again wrote to him as follows : "The words, as they appeared in the report, seemed to me so monstrous an outrage upon truthnot to say charity-that it was impos sible for me to pass over in silence such a statement made by a clergyman holding a responsible position as an incum bent in the diocese. Some correspondence has since passed between us, but the upshot (as I deeply regret it) is only that you acknowledge the accuracy of the report, and attempt by argument to justify your words. I cannot enter into discussion but must content myself with simplicity, as your Bishop, severely censuring the em ployment of such language, and ex-pressing my sorrow that you could have allowed yourself to be betrayed into making a public charge so base and so offensive." By this manly letter Dr. Dowden not only gives proof of his love of honesty in contro versy, but does honor to himself and to his Church.

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Kinloss, writes: "I venture to say few, if any, have received greater benefi. from the use of DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, than I have. I have used it regularly for over ten years, and have recommended it to all suffer-ers I knew of, and they also found it of great virtue in cases of severe bronchitis and in-cipient consumption."

cipient consumption." Dyspepsia and Indigestion.—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Please send us ten gross of Pills, We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Par-melee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister had been troubled with severe head-ache, but these pills have cured her."

ache, but these phis have cured her." There are cases of consumption so far ad-vanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affec-tions of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

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### CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

### Besolutions of Condolence.

C. M. B. A.

8

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, 27th December, 1894. Notice is hereby given that "The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Asso-ciation of Canada," having complied with the requirements of the "Insurance Act," has this day received a Certificate of Registra-tion No 8. thereunder and is permitted to transact the business of life insurance upon the assessment plan in the Dominion of Canada. this day to therefund. tion No 8, therefund. transact the business of life rus. the assessment plan in the Dominion ... Canada. Samuel R. Brown is the chief agent of the association, and the head office is established association associati

Open Meeting of Branch 26.

The open meeting of Branch 26. The spectralitying of Branch 26. C. M. B. A. which was held Monday evening, Jan. 28, was more vasion present at 230 o'clock. President Me Gillis occupied the Chair. The usual routine basiness was transacted, including the bailott ing for several new members as also the initia-tion of two others. The meeting was then de-clared closed, when the doors were thrown who were present in large numbers, were ad-mitted and made welcome by the officers of the branch. Amongat those present were Rev. Martin Callaghan, Spiritual Adviser; Lieut. Col. Dr. Aubry, of Cote St. Paul : Dist. Deputy Dadelin, President Martin of 226; Vice President F. X. Payette; Chancellors Film, Feeley and Reynolds; Bros. A. Brogan, N. P. J. Hoolahan, L. E. Shnoneau. Shortal. J. J. Keating, D. J. McGillis, J. A Gillies, Hy. King, P. McDonouch, E. Campbell, M. Sharkey, Thos. J. F. ynn. Thos. W. Nicholason, W. A. Gorcora, T. R. Stevens, J. Gould, Thomas Smailshire, Jas. Callahan, J. Milloy, Jas. Man-ming, W. P. Doyle, H. J. Ward, H. A. Harten-stein, J. J. Costizan, J. Kennedy and about one hundred and fily others. President A. D. MeGillis again assumed the chair, and made a short and happy address of Welcome. After which Mr. E. Cahill and Mr. J. Kennedy samg several songs most acceptaby. Bro. William P. Doyle recited "Bernador del Carpio" in a most admirable maner. Mr. Arthur Nichol-son alse gave a well rendered plano solo: The chairmas: then introduced the Rev. Father Donneily, pastor of St. Anthony, and a most bastory of the association, and as he hador the hastory of the association was presty well known, he would take advantage of the blatte the history of the association was presty well known, he would take advantage of the bastory of the association, and as he hador proficer. With a science ther bound was most heartily received, stated that he saw it anote adjurd the worth, whe coor-age in the field might by tempende by duriers him of physical and hittelectual wo

hy Chancellor Fills, and was carried by Mr. Payette, of Cote St. Paul, sang, and had to respond to a triple encore. Bro. W. Palmer also sang and was followed by Mr. John Yeang. Cnaucellor T. J. Finn was next introduced, Chaucellor T. J. Finn was next introduced on the nd gave a

ave a most interesting address on the interesting address on the interesting address on the stoluments of the association. He showed to incombership and the different grades issuents, which were as fail

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Besolutions of Condolence. At a special meeting of Branch No. 50 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit A-sociation, the following resolutions of condolence were assed: Mored by Brother F. McCabe, and sec-onded by Brother W. Smith, that Whereas it has pleased the Almighty to call to eternal rest Charles Donnelly, the father of our Spiritual Director, we, the members of Branch No. 50 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, wishing to ex-press our sympathy for the Rev. Father Donnelly and other members of the family, as well as our esteem and respect for the late Charles Donnelly, desire that it be Resolved that we extend to our reverend director and other members of the family, and sympathy in this, their hour of grief. Moved by Brother P. Kehoe, and seconded by Brother T. Styles, that a deputation be ponnelly the resolutions of condolence passed by this branch.

bonneily the resolutions of conducted passed by this branch. Moved by Chancellor P. Doyle, and sec-onded by 1st Vice-President T. Langan, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the press for publication, and that the same be entered on the minutes of this branch.

bees for phonentials, and that the same de entered on the minutes of this branch. Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 22, 1895 At a special meeting of Branch No. 18, held this evening, it was moved by Ed. Wilson whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to her eternal reward Mrs. Lewis Drago, beloved wife of our esteemed Bro. and Fin. Sec., Lewis Drago, be it Besolved that this Branch extends its deep and sincere sympathy to Bro. Drago and his afflicted relatives in this hour of their sad bereavement. And be it further Resolved that this Branch ad a copy be sent to Bro. Drago the town papers and the CATH-OLIC RECORD for publication. P. J. LANNON, Pres. WM. BURKE, Rec. Sec.

WM. BURKE, Rec. Sec. Alliston, Feb. 1, 1865. At the last regular meeting of Branch 91 the following resolution of condolence was unani-mously adopted : Whereas it has pleased Almig bty God in His infinite wisdom to call unto Himself the be-loved son of Brother Joseph Keogh. Resolved that we, the members of Branch 91, Alliston, tender to Brother Joseph Keogh, bla wife and family, our sincere sympathy, aud pray that God may enable them tobear their loss with Christian fortitude. Be it further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be Boread on the minutes, a copy forwarded to Bro. Jos. Keogh and published in the Catholic Register and CATHOLIC RECORD. P. F. CARMICHARL, Rec. Sec.

Merrickville, Feb. 4, 1805. At the last regular meeting of Branch 112, Merrickville, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Whereas it has pleased Aimlehty God in His all wise Providence to call from our midist to his eternal reward C. Brennick, our beloved and very much esteemed brother. Resolved that it is with feelings of deep re-ret that we learned of the sad occurrence, and while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doet hall things well, we, the members of Branch 112, wish to tender our deep and sincere sympathy to the members of the family and sorrowing relatives. Be it further Resolved that this resolution be entered on the minutes of the branch a copy forwarded to the bereaved family and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD. D. J. O'BRIEN, Rec Sec.

CATHOLIC RECORD. D J. O'BRIES, Rec Sec. Hall of Branch No. 215, C. M. B. A. At a regular meeting of above branch, held on the 21st ult, the following resolution was moved by Brother J. B. Strong, sec-onded by Brother McKinnon, and unani-mously passed : Whereas the members of Branch No. 215 having learned with regret of the death of Mr. Michael MacNally, brother of our es-teemed Brother, J. T. MacNally, be it Resolved that we tender our heartfelt sym-pathy to Brother McNally in his sorrow; and, further, Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother McNally, engrossed on the minutes and sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD and local papers for publication. J. B. STRONG, Ree. Sec.

Election of Officers.

Branch 35, Goderich. Spir. adv. Rev. Father West, pres. B McCor-mac, first vice-pres. Jas. Dean. second vice-pres Jas. J Oyle. rec. sec. Jos. Kidd, asst. rec. sec. P O'Dea, fin. sec. E Campion, treas. Jas. Doyle, guard Jno. Neelon, mar. H Mc-Grattan.

A. O. H.

sister of Rev. E. B. Kilroy, D. D., Provincial Chaplain of our order, be it Resolved that we, the members of Division No. 2, Stratford, do tender to our beloved pastor and chaplain in this his hour of pain and sorrow our profound and sincere sym-oathy. Resolved that this resolution be inscribed in the minutes of our division and a copy be sent to our chaplain and also to the city daily papers and to the CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont., for publication. J. J DOLAN, Pres. M. S. DONOVAN, Sec. E. B. A.

E. B. A. The various branches and circles having elected and installed their officers for 1895, there is good reason to believe that renewed energy will be thrown into the work of the Association. The balance sheets, presented by the Secretary-Treasurer at the close of 1891, show their financial standing to be good, more especially when the prevailing dull times are taken into consideration, it being very difficult for many to keep them-selves in good standing. But according to the rules no member is allowed to be sus-pended from benefits if unable to pay his or ner dues from causes over which they have net form the payments being advanced under such circumstances from the manage ment fund, until such times that they are in a position to pay. Many of the branches have elected their delegates for the convention, to be held this year in the city of Toronto, where it is expected a full representation will be present.

Sarsfield Branch, No. 28, Ottawa. Sarsfield Branch, No. 28, Ottawa. The regular meeting was held on Tuesday evening, and was one of the most pleasant in the history of the branch. After the routine of regular business was transacted a very pleasant time was spent, under the order of "Recreation," when, amongst others, Bro. J. Bennett gave a reading, entitled "The Old Plaid Shawl," which was received with applause by all present. It is the earnest desire of the members to have this order taken up at future meetings. The new officers performed their functions in a most creditable manner. The attendance was not as large as usual, owing, no doubt, to the carnival. W. LANE S. T. O.

OBITUARY.

### THOMAS J. DOWNEY, IRISHTOWN.

<section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text> As

peace !

EDWARD J. ROACH, DUBLIN.

DownRD J. ROACH, DUBLIN. Once again has the stern hand of death visited this neighborhood, this time selecting for its victim Edward J. youngest son of Mr. Edward Roach of McKillop, who succumbed to the ruthless destroyer on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at the age of thirty three years. His death was the result of a cold, contracted only the day before, and was totally unex-pected and intensified the blow which has fallen upon a once happy household. Pos-sessed ot an amiable disposition, thoroughly upright in all his dealings with his fellowmen, a Catholic not only in name but in practice. sessed of an amiable disposition, thoroughly upright in all his dealings with his fellowmen, a Catholic not only in name but in practice, he felt at all times ready to meet the final summons. Deceased had been married but three years and leaves a wife and two little children to regret the loss of a kind husband and father. His aged father, two brothers and three sisters also survive him and mourn the loss of an exemplary son and loving brother. Although the day was extremely cold and the roads almost impassible, the respect and esteem in which the deceased was held was evinced by the large assem-blage at the funeral, which took place on Friday morning, the remains being first con veyed to St. Columba's Church, Irishtowri, where solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul was intoned by the Ray. Dean Marphy, from there to the cemetery, where all that was mortal of him who was loved so well on earth was consigned to its last rest-ing place has the in meter. all that was mortal of him who was loved so well on earth was consigned to its last rest-ing-place beside his mother, who had pre-ceded him but a few years and whom he loved so well. The grief stricken family has the deepest sympathy of the entire com-munity. May he rest in peace ! W. A. N.

office was beautifully sung by Hev. Dr. Doyle, and J. J. McDonaid, and a Pontifical Requiem thas was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop McDonald. Rev. Dr. Doyle was assistent priest, Rev. J. McDonaid and Rev. D. B. Keid, acted as descon and subdeacon respec-tively. Rev. J. R. McDonaid as master of a seat in the sancturary. The musical part of the service was rendered in spiendid style by and J. J. McDonaid and A. J. McDougaid, Miss Strang Dreiding at the organ. After the spoke in high terms of the decases i. of his re-tring disposition, his smithle manner, as well as the great attention which he gave to bis studies, and of his success in them. The casket was then uncovered and the cougres, McDonaid, decased. The services at the grave to bis decased. The services at the grave to bis valued by Rev. D. G. McDonaid, and the congress. The services at the grave to be pail bearers were Messer. Peter McInityer, Nell McDonaid, Alexander Ross John McDonaid, Much sorrow is feit for his parents, especially his mer, whose only son he was. MR. J. E. M'ELDERRY APPOINTED SECRE-TARY OF THE G. & O. I. & S. S. TARY OF THE 6. & 0. I. & S. S. Guelph Herald, Jan. 29. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Guelph & Ontario Investment and Sav-ings Society, held on Monday, the resigna-tion of Mr. Wm. Ross, as secretary, was accepted, and the following resolution was unanimously passed: — "Resolved, that in consequence of ill health, Mr. Ross, our present secretary, having felt it necessary to resign the position occupied by him for the past six years, the Board in accepting the same, desire to bear testimony to his strict integrity, honesty and faithful-ness in the discharge of his duies whilst managing the affairs of the company, much regret the cause which led to his resignation, and hops he will soon regain his wonted strength and vigor." — Mr. Join E. Mr. Elderry sent in his resig-nation as a director, after which he was unanimously appointed secretary to succeed Mr. Ross. We may state that Mr. McElderry business, the directors considered that they could not get a more suitable person to man-age the affairs of the company, much rescharts in Guelph, and is respected by all classes as an unright, honest and ensergit business man, and is well known both in town and country. Wé are satisfied that under his walk knowledge of its business. He is welk known as one of the most successful marchants in Guelph, and is respected by all classes as an unright, honest and ensergit business man, and is well known both in town and country. Wé are satisfied that under his malagement the affairs of the company, the has been would not get a the affairs of the substand classes as an unright, honest and ensergit business man, and is well known both in town and country. Wé are satisfied that under his malagement the affairs of the company with the scelerry will enter on his duties on Monday, the 4th Feb., but Mr. Ross will remain with the company for some time to post him in the matters of detail, and attend-ing to some ourside business. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

### DIOCESE OF LONDON

### LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART.

LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART. On Friday evening, Feb. 1, the solemn re-caption of fifty-seven Promoters of the Holy League of the Sacred Heart took place in the cathedral His Lordship the Bishop con-ducted the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Fathers Tiernan, Tobin, Valentine and Mc-Keon. As this was the first Promoters' pub-lic reception in London, the cathedral was well filled with grateful Associates, desirous of thanking the Sacred Heart for the many signal bleesings showered upon them. The candidates for admission occupied seats in the centre aisle, while His Lordship explained the League of the Sacred Heart, which association has for its immediate object to unite all hearts to the Heart of Jesus by establishing between Him and His brethren which true and solid friendship exprings. It appeals the all Catholics, however little time they have for devotion, as the only positive obligation laid upon these Joining is to make, at the end of the Bishop's discourse the rosses were blessed and the act of consecra-tion read, after which the candidates ap-prosched the altar rails, where they was removed with their diploma. The imposing ceremony was terminated by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacra-met. ANOTHER LINK ADDED TO THE APOSTLE-

by Benediction of the Most Blessed Szera-ment. ANOTHER LINK ADDED TO THE APOSTLE-SHIP OF PRAYER. The League of the Sacred Heart was es-tablished in Sincoe on Feb. I, by the Rev. D. P. McMenamin, P. P. The occasion was something grand and solemn, a day never to be forgotten by the Catholics of Sincoe. Twenty-seven Promoters received their crosses and diplomas, and the ceremony was faithfully carried out and most impressive. The very large number who approached Holy Communion and joined the League was, very edifying, and is another proof of the very successful efforts of Father Mc-Menamin, our dearly beloved pastor, whose inspiring words and untiring zeal, devoted-ness and example have accomplished so much good in our midst. The altar of the Sacred Heart was beautifully decorated for the occa-sion, and with its many lights it afforded a rich spectacle that harmonized well with the canticles rendered by the choir. We are delighted to have the League es-tholishe here and proud of being admitted among those who are specially devoted to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. All hour, then, to the Sacred Heart of our dear Lord, and may He bless our union and resolutions and crown our earnest efforts with success! ELLA MCCOY, Secretary. Assessment System. Mutual Principle

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DISABLED AG	LIFE DISA	BUT	INSURED Y.

Peterborough, 16th Jan., 1895. J. O'Donnell, Esq., Special Agent Provincial Provident Institution, Peterborough, Ont. Dear Sir :-

Peterborough, Ont. Dear Sir :-Permit me to convey through you to the Company you represent my grateful ac-knowledgment of the sum of \$500, which has just been handed me. Between four and five years ago I insured in the P. P. I. for \$1000, half that amount being payable in case of permanent disability. Up to the present time it has cost, outside of entrance fees, less than \$50 to keep the policy in good standing. For more than two years I have been a helpless cripple, unable to feed my-self, and my case has been pronounced hope-less. Being a poor laborer with a family and having the misfortune to lose my oldest boy about a year ago, you can readily under-stand what a blessing \$500, is to us at the present time. Since being disabled it has been at the cost of great hardship and per-sonal sacrifice on the part of my wife and children that we have been able to procure the bare necessaries of life. Recently I

FEBRUARY 9, 1895.

25. Latest Live Stock Markets.

Yarmouth. CHARLES FLUMADA. I WAS CURED OF Sciatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMEN F. Borin, Nfid. LEWIS S. BUTLER. CHARLES PLUMMER.

A CALAMITY AVERTED.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Guelph Herald, Jan. 30.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. ROSS.

Guelph Herald, Jan. 29.

An Accident at St. Mary's with Almost Fatal Results-The Victim Suffered for Months, During Which Time He was Forced to Sit in a Chair-His Case Finally Pronounced Hopeless-How Itis Restoration was Brought About.

Tranity Pronounced Hopeless-How Itis Restoration was Brought About.
(From the St. Mary's Argus.)
How different are the feelings that take of some great railway or steamship disaster where scores of lives with whom we have no acquaintance have been lost, and reading the particulars of the runaway of a span of horses at acquaintance have been lost, and reading the particulars of the runaway of a span of horses at acquaintance have been lost, and reading the particulars of the runaway of a span of horses at acquaintance have been lost, and reading the particulars of the runaway of a span of horses at acquaintance have been lost, and reading the particulars of the runaway. And so it is when we read the particulars of cure reading the particulars of the runaway. And so it is when we read the particulars of a span of horses at the span of the runaway. And so it is when we read the particulars of cure reading the span of the runaway. And so it is when we read the particulars of a span of horses at a span of horses at a span of horse at a span of horse at the span of the runaway. And so it is span of horses will remember that over two span for a load and received such severe injuries to his spine that he was unable to a particular spine that he was unable to a particular spine that he was unable to a spine that he was unable to apain in his back. For long months he lived hightest thing to help before him he began to feel hist. The had anything he wanted sattled he had better attend to it at one," the last dightest thing to help himself. And with he is a spine that he was undained him, but after whan sincurable, he determined to its at more, "the last the first spine that he was the spine that he help himself. And with help have help himself.

C. M. B. A. Resolutions of Condolence, etc., engroused fit for presentation at a very small cost. All kinds of penwork executed promptly and mailed with care. Address, C. C. COLLINS, Box 356, Guelph, Ont.

Brauen No. 4. London Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every aonth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Albion Block Stehmond Street. G. Barry, Pres., P. F BOYLE, Recording Secretary.



GENEROUSLY GIVEN THE POOR

GENEROUSLY GIVEN THE POOR. San Elzario, Tex., June 18,01 4 Two years ago you were kind enough to sena me some of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, which I gave to two poor girls who were suffering from falling sickness, and they got well after using your excellent remedy. My parish is poor to the utmost, but your charity will be your crown, for your remedy so generonsly given to the poor, and so excellent, cannot but be an eternal re-ward. REV. E. Y. LEBRETON.

Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Worcester, Mass., September 3, '91. We are happy to state that the boy on whom Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic was used has en-tirely recovered from St. Vitus' Dance, and has been working for some time with his father. SISTERS OF MERCY.

54. 5. Latest Live Stock Markets. TolluNTO.
Feb. 7.—Buichers' Cattle.—The quality of the run to day was fair. Sales were made all the way from 21 to 38.c.
Stockers.—Light feeders are quoted at 25 to 25 c. and choice at 3c.
Export Cattle.—The run to-day was from 3 to 31c. for buils and 32 to 3c for thick steers of from 1.39 to 1.400 lbs.
Sheep and Lambs.— Kapart sheep were in moderate demand at 35c for mixed lots weighed off car 136 for straight fat ewes and weighed off car 136 for straight fat lewes and weighed.
Hogs.—Quotations were : Long lean bogs of 10 to 29 Da, weighed off cars. 35. 55 thick fats. 51. 0; light fats, 51 to 53. 50 a head.
Hogs.—Guod average veals of 135 to 140 lbs. are quoted at \$5 to 55 do each.
Mitch Cows and Springers.—All sold at prices ranging from 355 to 340.

I WAS CURED of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Sydney, C. B. C. I. LAGUM. I WAS CURRED OF loss of voice by MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Guelph Horald, Jan. 30. The acceptance by Mr. J. E. McElderry, of the management of the Gwelph & Ontario Investment & Savings Society has led to his retirement from the firm of McElderry & McCrea. Notice of the dissolution of part-nership appears elsewhere. The business will in future be carried on by Mr. J. A. McCrea, who, in assuming the sole propri-etorship of the Notel Tea Store, brings to the conduct of the enterprise a wide experi-ence and an intimate acquaintance with the pople of Guelph. Mr. McCrea spent fifteen years travelling for wholesale houses and became thoroughly intonch with all the de-partments of the grocery business. He en-joys an excellent reputation as a tea blender and will make a specialty of that branch of the trade. Since entering into partnership with Mr. McElderry, Mr. McCrea has act intership with diffield himself with the business, and the change announced today, while it winesses the retirement of a highly respected business man, leaves the Noted Tea Store in spathe hands, and its outlook for the future is exceedingly promising. The Hera'd wishes Mr. McCrea every success.

(From the St. Mary's Argus.)

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The amounts, per year, include branch dues There are three classes in the association, "as a measure towards the perpetuation of the measure towards the payment of assess-ments, thus leasening the cost of membership. The association is act of incorporation. When the fund reaches the maximum, the interest is no officers of the association are all under the fund reaches the maximum, the interest is no officers of the association are all under the fund reaches the maximum, the interest is no officers of the association are all the securits, and neethods of ouslness, are sub-jets to inspection, without warning, at any time, by the Inspector of Insurance of the Dominion. It will thus be seen that every pre-caution has been taken to ensure the confi-dence of the membership. The association was most economically managed, and its rates of expense the regular life companies and that of the C. M. B. A., and showed that to the man of the C. M. B. A., and fathersof families in prime, by preferred; the payments, being which had been paid out by the association was measure the regular difference. The speaker then dweit upon the amounts which had been paid out by the association the fund anderse difference. The speaker then dweit upon the amounts which had been paid out by the association which had been paid out by the association which had been paid out by the association where an arried or singe. Therefore the regular difference of the product of asmall fee, gives relief in time of sick-mess Mr. Smalis

busly. Bro. F. X. Payette, of Cote St. Paul, presided

BOUST. Bro. F. X. Payette, of Cote St. Paul, presided at the plano, and during the evening gave nev-eral selections. Mr. Arthur Nicholson also presided at the plano. The gathering broke up should lo clock, and from the remarks that were passed by many on leaving the hall, the association is declined to ben fit from this

A. O. H. Toronto, Jan. 31, 1895 Ed. CATHOLIC RECORD :--Knowing your valuable paper to have a vast circulation through the homes of the Irishmen of Canada, I would like very much to say a few words to those of them who have either connected themselves with other Catholic societies which are not Irish and those who da not be-long to any Catholic organization for bene-ficiary purposes. To those who have joined any society before the Ancient Order of Hibernians was known in Canada I would say, it is their duty asfrishmen to see that they are joined together under the one motto and continue in unity to do for our country that which we have a right to, namely : educate her people to a higher realization and appre-ciation of the patriotism of our forefathers and not to forget the hardships and sufferings which they underwent for their country and their religion. Some may say to themselves, no doubt, that it is a very narrow view to ask a man to disconneet himself with any society other than the A. O. H. Id onto wish to convey that idea by any means, but I say that a man should, first and foremost, belong to a na-tional society and after that to do as he pleases. T home who do not belong to any organiz

The set of any means, but I say that a man should, first and foremost, belong to a national society and after that to do as he pleases.
To those who do not belong to any organization I would say they are behind the time. Let us look at the benefits of being a member of the A. O. H. For a small monthly fee we have §5 per week while sick, and medical attendance free; and when we die, a respectable burial. We also enjoy the good fellow, ship of over one hundred and twenty five thousand brothers all over America, and their belong than when we die, arespectable burial. We also enjoy the good fellow, ship of over one hundred and twenty five thousand brothers all over America, and their belong than when we die, arespectable burial. We also enjoy the good fellow, ship of over one hundred and twenty five thousand brothers all over America, and their belong than dwen we clear of Hibernians is still young in Canada, and particularly in Ontario, still it has made such rapid strides that its name is a household word in many trish homes. Still there are portions where our organization is little known - in many towns and parishes needing its beneficent induces, and individuals who would be made better by contact with the fraternal induces, and individuals who would be need any inspiration to spur them on, it is only necessary to look at our enemise, and consider the persistance for which the hatred of our race and religion leads them to make such sacrifices. In this particular, Irish me of Ontario, let us not follow their example, but show by our lives thal love and fraternity, religion and patriotism are motives higher and stronger than the guid in spirit of the baser passion.
Any Irishman desirous of joining the A. O. H. should communicate with the Provin cial President, Hugh McCaffrey, Si Welling to aver, Torotho, who will supply all the in fratemitor, religined and stronger than the guid in spirit of the baser passion.
Any Irishman desirous of joining the A. O. H. should communicate with the Provin

P. J. LOWE. RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE. At a regular meeting of Division No. 2 Stratford, held in their hall Friday evening, the following resolution of condolence was unan nously adoped : Whereas Almighty God has been pleased to remove by death Mrs. O'Grady, of Toronto,

MR. EDWARD BOWE, COBOURG.

MR. EDWARD BOWE, COBOURG. It is with sincere regret we announce this week the death of Mr. Edward Bowe, jr., son of Mr. Edward Bowe, of Cobourg, which sad event took place at his home on Friday atternoon, Jan. 18. He was a great favorite with all who had the pleasure of his acquaint-ance. This young man was cut down in the bloom of life, having just reached his twenty-irst year. He bore nis long sufferings with Christian patience, being reconciled to the divine will of God. He received all the rites of our holy religion from his pastor, Key. divine will of God. He received all the rites of our holy religion from his pastor, Kev. Father Murray. He was a constant reader of the RECORD and an active member of the L. C. B. U., which society, together with a number from Port Hope, attended in s body at his four-ral, which took place on Sunday to St. Michael's cemetery. The bier was followed by a large concourse of sympathiz-ing friends and acquaintances. Requiescat in pace!

Mr. RONALD JAMES MCDONAD, BRDEQUE. On Sunday, the 37th ult., Mr. Ronaid James McDonald (eccl.), son of Angus McDonald, icq., Bedeque, who had been siline for some physics particle beacefully away in the Bishop's the source of the source dudent in St. Dunstan course, one years in the Grand Seminary at coinge, one years in the source of the source of the source and; and for a time the change heamed ere said in the Hishop's Palace. The students of St. Dunstan's col-eye formed in procession and followed is remains to the railway station, whence hey were taken to the home of his vents in Bedeque, accompanied by Hishop debonald, Dr. Doyle and other priests. On fuesday morting (20th ult, itse function proces-tion, which was a very large one, took its way of the main source of the source MR. RONALD JAMES MCDONAD, BEDEQUE.

children that we have been able to procure the bare necessaries of life. Recently I applied for a disability claim, and the settle ment made by the Company has been prompt and generous, a fact which you may be sure is thoroughly appreciated by myself and family. It was a fortunate thing for us that the agent induced me to take out a policy, and that the said policy, contained a dis-ability clause. Thanking you and wishing the Company continued success in its bene-ficent work. I remain, yourstruly,

I remain, yours truly, JOHN X. PUE. Witness, BERT PUE.

The above policy was carried over four years and cost annually an average of only \$10.96.

Assessment System. Mutual Principle A Brilliant Success.

A Brilliant Success. A Brilliant Success. The Guardian, of Boston, one of the oldest and most reliable of American Insurance journals, has the following to say with refer-ence to the P. P. I: The As often been our pleasure to refer to the Provincial Provident Institution, of St. Thomas, Ontario, the strongest and most comparises, and we hope to often make favor-able mention of it in these columns again. It has an enviable reputation which is not con-tined within the borders of Janada it being of the line as one of the cleanest, most ably managed, as well as one of the safest institu-tions in the insurance circles on both sides of the line as one of the cleanest, most ably managed, as well as one of the safest institu-tions in the insurance business. The Pro-vincial Provident Institution is getting its agency forces better organized than at any previous time, and is laying its plans for a histed in any single year. During the past two months it received new applications for students at the for 1894 of only seven per thon-and will close the year with about \$12,000,000, in force. If the Provincial Provident Insti-tion centinues under its present energetic mangement, which has already made it a brillant success, we see no good reason why bigited into in the near future become the bigited intervences company of any kind, in bor Majesty's broad Dominion."

#### RECOMMENDATION.

Pills over disease. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and rich-ness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomoter ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, esciatica, neural gia, rhenmatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, pulpitation of the heart, nervons prostration, all diseases de-pending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow checks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or ex cesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes for \$25, 20, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Feb. 7.-Wheat, 57 to 60c per bush. Oats, 29 to 30c per bush. Peas, 51 to 57c per bush. iBarley 36 to 43c per bush. Rye, 30 2-5c to 58c per bushel. Beef had no improvement from \$4 to 56 per cwt. Lamb 7 to 73c a pound. Veal 5c a pound wholesale. Dressed hogs \$4,75 to 55,25 per cwt. Butter 18c a pound for best roll by the backet. Fresh eggs 20 to 21 a doz. Potatoes 55 to 65c a bag. Apples \$1.50 to \$175 per barrel, and 65 to 90c a bcg. Hay \$8 to \$9 a ton. TORONTO.

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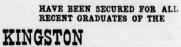
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