FEBRUARY 8, 1896,

**VOLUME XVIII.** 

DRESS IN CONVOCATION

A disgusting travesty of history in

the form of a lecture delivered in that centre of orthodoxy, Queen's College Convocation Hall, last Sunday by the famous Professor Marshall, was pub-

lished in the British Whig of Monday's

issue. The Catholics of this city can-

not forget the exhibition this Professor

Marshall made of himself eight or nine

years ago by addressing an open letter

to the Public School Board, in which he unwisely revealed his dishonorable and

un-Christian principles of morality and his vile spirit of hatred of our Catholic

children because of their religion. There was not so much care exercised

at that time in the election of Trustees to the Public School Board as there is

in the present day. Some very bad

men contrived at that time to secure

seats at the Board, and their conduct towards the few Catholic children, whose parents had, for one reason or

another, placed their offspring under

their charge, was heartless and cruel in the extreme and disgraceful to our

city. The Archbishop felt it his duty

accordingly to remove all Catholic chil-

dren from the Public schools in the city of Kingston. Professor Marshall

waxed frothy at this timely and suc-

cessful stroke of the Archbishop for

protection of the faith and religion of the little ones of his flock. Throwing

aside for a day his school-books of

algebra and geometry and his xs and ys, he devoted all the energy of his

sublime intellect and his sweet Chris-

tian heart to inditing an epistle to the

Public School Board, which he caused to be published in the newspapers. One would suppose his object would naturally have been to

rebuke and severely castigate the ill-

conducted trustees for their barbarous

outrage on poor unoffending children.

But no ; his sympathies did not run in that direction. He preferred to vent

his anger upon those unfortunate trus

tees, by charging them with having so

foolishly blundered in their treatment

of the Catholic children as to supply

the Archbishop with a splendid oppor

tunity of clearing all Catholic children

out of the Public schools of Kingston.

This result infuriated the poor little

professor : his high-minded, noble and

truly Christian zeal for proselytism could not stand it; so he rated the trustees soundly for having thus lost

for ever "the chance" they had of quietly filching the faith from the

minds and hearts of the Catholic little

ones, and sending them forth into the

world bereft of the richest of all treas-

ures, the source of all true goodness

and happiness in the present life, and

We will not waste time in criticising

their sole hope of beatitude in the ever-

the little professor's nonsensical lucu-

bration to which he treated the unsus-

pecting young men in Convocation Hall last Sunday. But it is amusing

to notice how flippantly he talks of the Inquisition, and how plainly he shows

that he knows nothing whatever of the

Rome as it existed during the Inquis

of sudden appearance and speedy ex-

tinction. He evidently is not suffic-

discharge of its judicial functions to

day as it has been in any period of its

existence, examining, deliberating and finally deciding all questions laid

before it concerning Catholic faith and

divine worship, for the preservation of

God's revealed truth and the condem-

nation of false and pernicious doctrines

and not unfrequently censured by them for its cruelties, have expressed

astonishment in their encyclopedia at

the moderation, indulgence and gentle-

ness displayed by the Roman Inquisi-

tion, which has always been, as it is

to-day, an exclusively ecclesiastical

court for the determination of the

truth or falsehood of religious doc-

trines and the protection of the purity

of the funny theories of this self suffic-

sun, moon and stars revolved around

We cannot forbear noticing another

of divine worship.

He imagines it was a meteor

lasting future.

ition.'

Feb. 5.

LENTEN THOUGHTS.

This month, standing midway be-

HALL KINGSTON

eggs, new laid, 20 to 21c.; onions, per , 3%c; turnips, per bag, 15 to 25c; apples, per to to 8; bay, Timothy, 81,60 to 815,80; w, thad, 80,73 to 812,60; beef, linds, 4 to beef, fores, 3 to 4c. spring lamb, carcas, b.54 to 04c; tweal, per 1b 4 to 5c; muttod, to 5c, dressed hors, 85,25 to 85,40; born, dressed hors, 85,25 to 85,40; to 5c, dressed Michigan, 15 to 19 per bush, strictly fresh, 17c per doz, orions, Michi, per bush, 30; to 35c; butter, tancy dairy, drest class dairy, 11c; creanney, 300 per barrel; try, 9 to 12c h; dressed hogs, st.75 to 85,50 e1; apples, new 92,50 to 85,60 per barrel; try, 9 to 12c h; dressed hogs, st.75 to 85,50 per HURON. PORT HURON.

PORT HURON

wt.; wcol, from 8 to 14 to 18c per ib.
PORT HURON.
PORT HURON.
rt Huron, Mich., Feb. 6., -Grain-Wheat
oush., -White, 6 to 16c No. 2 red. 6: to
oats. per bush. white, 16 to 18c : rye, per
. 30 to 35c : peas, per bush. 30 to 35c :
wheat 25c per bush.; barley, 60 to 65 per
ba.
per doz.; lard. 8 to 9c per pound : honey.
12 per doz.; lard. 8 to 9c per pound : honey.
state to 81.00 per ton : baled \$11 to 815 in
otis; straw, 8 to 85 per bush.; 30 to 35c :
per doz.; lard. 8 to 9c per pound : honey.
state to 81.00 per ton : baled \$11 to 815 in
otis; straw, 8 to 85 per bush.; apples, 75c to
per bush.; dried, 4 to 5c per lb.
cessed Mears. - Beer Michigan. \$4.50 to
per owt. Live weight, \$2,50 to 85 co per
per owt.; spring lamb, dressed, \$5 to 85 per
per owt.; spring lamb, dressed, \$5 to 85 per
per owt.; chickens. 9 to 10c per pound:
the er pound : urkeys, 9 to 10c per pound:
the per pound : spring ducks.
to 80.00 per duck.; sto 10c per pound:
the seger pound.
the per pound : spring ducks.
to 80.00 per pound:
the seger pound.
the seger pound.
the seger pound.
the Stock markets.
To 800NTO.
TONONTO.
Tonio. Feb. 6., -Cattle - Some choice lots

Latest Live Stock Markets. TORONTO. TORONTO.

wt. was realized; and stores were worth per cwt. cago. Feb. 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; jef, 8,000; market strong to 56 nicher; light 84.25; mixed. 84 to 54.25; heavy, 83.86 to e; rough.83.85 to 84. Cattle — Receipts market quiet but steady; beeves, 83.00 to cows and heifers, 815 to 85.80; Teraw s. 92.75 to 83.00; stockers and feeders, 85.00 c. Sheep-Receipts, 7,000; market dul veak at yesterday's decline.

E Most remarkable cures on record been accomplished by Hood's Sar-illa. It is unequalled for all Blood ases.



#### A Cheap Life Saver.

FOSTER'S MEADOW, N. Y., July, 1893. as afflicted with nervousness for s, so that I trembled all over, could had severe pains in the back and he even my évesight was so affected that ineither read nor sew, but two bottles or Koenig's Nerve Tonic relieved me of itroubles. It is not worth \$1, but \$10 a ho and a cheap life saver. I am convince those to whom I recommend it will thay or it. MISS C. HOPPENHAUER.

#### May God Bless It.

STREATOR, ILL., July, 1893. STREATOR, H.E., Guy, and iffered eighteen years from epilepsy, and ured of it by Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, t twelve bottles of it. May God bless the cline so that others will be cured by it na M. WERNER.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-cases and a sample bottle to any ad dress. Poor patients also get the med-icine free. Temedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father t, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1576, and is now his direction by the

ENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street

by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5 ge Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. London by W. E Saunders & Co. THE LONDON MUTUAL

E INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAN-

PROFESSOR MARSHALL'S AD- it for man's pleasure ;" whereas, it is ated churches of the East, one of whose notorious to every reader of history standing grievances was the absorption that the Chmrch never delivered any rule of doctrine or belief on astronomi-rule of must be astronomi-to re-unite with Rome has hereto-

cal or any other scientific theory, these fore implied to them to surrender also not being part of the deposit of revela-tion committed to her care by the The Pope has long been giving tion committed to her care by the Saviour of mankind. It is true that Jews and Gentiles of all nations on the face of the globe, and in all ages, and under all the ciating with himself in the Church various forms of civilization, from the government, on equal terms with the development of astronomical science by the learned priest Copernicus, did take it for granted that the sun, moon and stars revolved round named by the Pope in his motu pro-the earth. But the Church, as such, prio are Mieceslas Ledochowski, Benedid not constitute herself an infallible professor of physics. She thought it enough to mind her own business. When, however, the Kingston Pro-fessor of Physics, in this last decade of Mazzella. the nineteenth century, tells the students of Queen's, that so eminent an astron The Oriental members have not yet

been announced.

omical scholar as Galileo had published a book to prove that the "moon is a fixture, and that the earth revolves called the "advanced" members of the around it," he forces us to the conclu- Sacred College. Cardinals Ledochowsion that, if he is as ignorant of astronski and Vannutelli are noted for their omy as he is of the history and teach- intimate knowledge of Oriental matings of the most renowned astronomers ters, and their sympathy with the Queen's University derives no great Orientals in their adhesion to their own advantage from his occupancy of the rites and customs. chair of physics .- Kingston Freeman,

Cardinal Vaughan is, of course, especially able to understand the intense nationalism of the English char acter, whose bugbear, when the ques-tion of religious reunion is raised, is the jealous though foundationless fear tween the manger and the cross, be-tween Christmas and Easter, leads us ical. of Church interference in matters polit-

to the Lenten days that precede the great sorrows of our Divine Saviour. It is man's lot to have the cross meet among the dissidents will know that him before the crown can be reached, within its membership are men who and the good Redeemer, who came to fully understand all their difficulties. show us the way to live, met His cross It is not easy to over-estimate the imat Bethlehem and bore it to Calvary petus which the establishment of this that He might reach the crown on the Commission will give to the return to Easter morn. Lent brings the thoughts of His suffering for us, and the necessity of suffering in our lives istic members of the Anglican Comin order to merit His love. Lent comes munion.

into our lives to warn us against "Innominato," writing of this new the luxury of the world, the yielding Commission in last Sunday's New York to sensuality, the folly of vanity and Sun, says: to sensuality, the folly of vanity and Sun, says: "This enlargement of the sphere of "This enlargement of the sphere of

pride. It leads us, step by step, up the rugged heights of Calvary and asks us work will bring about logically the ex to be true subjects of our thorn-crowned ed King, true followers of our despised tion. When the 'nations,' as the old and rejected Master. Lent reminds us term ran, are in fact represented in the of sin and all it cost Jesus, and it government at Rome, the Papacy will warns us to shun sin and its allurebe as much a masterpiece of the science ments, to fear the world and all its and practice of government as it is the pleasures; it urges us to mortificaprovidential and divine delegation of tion and penance, that thus satis Christ. In this, as in so many other things, Leo XIII. will have been an infaction may ascend to heaven for our many faults. Lent is a day novator, a 'historical' man, in the highest sense of the word. In its exof penance and prayer. In the midst of a non-religious world, it jars upon ternal and human side is not the the demands of sense, it displeases social customs; but we are Christians, Papacy the only truly immutable and progressive of institutions ?'

not worldings. We are the disciple Further on he shows how the Pope of a Crucified Master, we are the folhas been hampered in his work for the lowers of a King who loved not the world nor its maxims; and if we are reunion of Christendom by the loss of his territorial independence.-Boston true to our vocation, if we are loyal to Pilot.

our King, we too will have courage to despise vanity and pride, to curb self, CONFESSION AND ITS INFLUto mortify the flesh, and thus bring our lives into close touch with Jesus ENCE. nature or purpose of that sacred trib-unal. He talks of the "Church of of the true Christian who believes that

Ireland's High Morality Partly Due to This Sacrament,

Lent is needed in our lives to lead us The anti-Catholic monomaniac Fulton, says the confessional is a fountain to the Heaven for which we live. The

cross and then the crown - suffering of vice. Humble a Protes

World, 1564, states that "While under the guidance of their priests Irishwomen as a class enjoy, and with justice, a respectability of conduct unsurpassed, if equalled, by any women in the world."-Pittsburgh Catholic.

#### A MODEL PASTOR.

Catholic Record.

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

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

Le T. R. Philippe Beaudet, C. S. C., in " La Senaine Religieuse", of Montreal. Issue of Jan. 25th, 1885. The funeral of Rev. Father Beaudet,

whose death came so unexpectedly on the 13th inst., assumed all the proportions of a religious ceremony of the first magnitude.

More than a hundred priests assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to him whom they had known so ad vantageously, and by whose virtues they had so often been edified. Among the clergy present were members of the principal religious communities - Sulpicians, Oblates, Jesuits, Redemptorists, Viators, Franciscans, Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, Regular Canons of St. Claud, Christian Brothers, etc. as well as representatives of the vari

ous educational institutions of the archdiocese. Among the assistants from afar were the Provincial of Holy Cross in the United States : the Presi dent of the celebrated University of Notre Dame, Indiana ; the Superior of St. Joseph's college, N. B., and Mgr. Marcel Dugas, of Cohors. The funeral service was sung by the Archbishop of Montreal, assisted by two Canons of the Cathedral and three Fathers of Holy Cross.

It is noteworthy that the parishioners of St. Laurent have memorialized the Congregation of Holy Cross, pray-ing that the body of their beloved pastor may be deposited, not in the ceme tery of the congregation, but in the St. Laurent church ; and that they have petitioned the Archbishop to continue to confide the care of the parish to the Holy Cross Fathers.

Father Beaudet died in the full prime of his manhood, after having labored much, and but little enjoyed the fruits of his work. He had, however, as veritable consolations, the consciousness of duty accomplished, and the sincerest veneration and love of every individual member of his parish. Few priests have been blessed with so many spiritual comforts. It was an ordinary saying that he could do with his parishioners what he would.

One thing was long wanting to com-plete his happiness. The old church of St. Laurent was not a fitting temple for a parish so prosperous as his. He consequently undertook to honor God with an edifice more congenous and worthy, a church whose architectural beauty and splendor should better correspond to the piety and devoted-ness of his flock. This was the work of the last twelve years of his life, and he only recently completed it, at the cost of many hardships and trials and anxieties of every kind. St. Laurent now possesses one of the handsomes churches in the Archdiocese, with a spacious sacristy, and a rosary chapel which is a real gem of richness and elegance.

The inauguration of this beautiful sanctuary had been fixed for the middle of January; but on the 16th of the month, the remains of the venerable pastor were consigned to the How many sacrifices he must

bert, in an article on the Christian union of some one of his confraternities, with a second sermon, then counsels to crowds of his parishioners who sought his advice; at 2 p. m. Vespers, the beads, and often Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament or a sermon, and in fine summer weather the Stations of

the Cross in the cemetery. And it was always with a radiant, countenance and a sweet smile on his lips that he parformed theorem. performed these various and fatiguing functions. The whole parish of St. Laurent

bears testimony to the fact that Father Beaudet never repulsed even the most importunate of his flock. He was disturbed at all hours of the day, in eason and out of season, either to hear confession or for other concerns of much less importance, often for mere nothings ; yet his affability ever re-mained unalterable, his patience never gave out. His parishioners felt at home with him, and knew that heloved them sincerely. Hence it is not strange that his praises are now in every mouth and that his memory will long be held in benediction.

Father Beaudet's charities were distributed liberally and with real joy. He contributed to the education of a score of children. How often during the "hard times" of late years he remitted the tithes that were due him How many loans he made to families of a certain social position, but reduced to indigence. On the books of the butcher, the baker and the coal merchant his name constantly figured as the debtor for numbers of the poor.

Every member of a religious community employed in parochial work has to contribute each year a certain sum towards the maintenance of novitiates, provincial houses, etc. Father Beaudet was taxed \$300 ; but for the past four years his alms-giving prevented his contributing a single ollar.

A few months ago an unknown tramp knocked at his door and begged his assistance, giving him a touching account of his own and his family's distress. The kind-hearted pastor gave him a dollar. Shortly afterwards arrived a second tramp with precisely the same story. "I think," said Father Beaudet, "that you belong to the same community as my last visit-or ;" and with his usual genial smile, he duplicated his charitable offering. Many a priest, secular and religious,

many a Sister to whom the news of Father Beaudet's death came as a veritable shock, recall now the wise counsels which in other days they received from him and which led to their renouncing the world for the service of the Most High.

The parish of St. Laurent has fur-nished to the sanctuary thirty priests, of whom thirteen have been called to their reward. It was always a gen-uine delight for these members of the clergy to visit him whom they all regarded as a loving father. One of the most memorable demonstrations ever witnessed in the parish occurred in August, 1891, when Fr. Beaudet gathered around him all the surviving priests who claimed St. Laurent as their home. The beautiful banner which these priests left behind them as a souvenir of the cordial reception ac-corded them, is a lasting memorial of

modest biographical sketch to study Father Beaudet as a religious. let it be said, that, having entered the Congregation of Holy Cross while still young, he occupied some of the most important and difficult positions therein; that during the past four years, he was Provincial Superior of the Order in Canada; and that it is owing to his initiative that the colleges of St Laurent and St. Cesaire have so rapidly leveloped and are soon to be notably enlarged. It may not be indiscreet to add that, when in 1840, a Bishop had to be chosen for the Holy Cross missions in Bengal, Father Beaudet's name was

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN THE NORTH-WEST

#### To the Editor of the RECORD :

To the Editor of the RECORD : Sir—As the question of Catholic education occupies such a prominent place in the pub-lic mind at present I think it would interest your readers to know how far the rights of Catholics in this respect are recognized in the North-West. I shall, therefore, with your permission, state a few facts concerning the educational system of these Territories in so far as it affects Catholics. Here, as in your province, Catholics are interested in the public as well as in the Separate schools, for in many localities they must pay taxes towards the Public schools, and have no other to which they can send their children. As regards religious instruc-tion I think our Public school system is prefer-able to that of Ontario. No religious exer-cises are prescribed by the Government far my school, except the recitation of the Lord's Prayer in the morning (which, however, is not compulsory); but any religious instruction permitted or desired by the trustees may be given during the last half hour of the day. When Catholics are in the majority the Catholic religion is taught. Hence our Public schools are designated Catholic or the day of the schools speak of the others as "National schools," but the statutes are against them. As regards our Separate school law we are against them.

As regards our Separate school law we are a long way behind the Catholics of your rowinee. Catholics here cannot, as in Ontario, establish a Separate school whereprovince. Catholics here cannot, as in Ontario, establish a Separate school where-ever they are strong enough to support one : they are allowed that privilege only when they are a minority in the existing Public school district or school section, as it is called in Ontario. This, in itself, is not complained of, for in the other dis-tricts, as we shall see presently, they would be no better off if they had Separate schools. When a Catholic Separate school is once established every Catholic in the district is taxed for its support. In this re-peet we are, for the present, more favorably dealt with than the Catholics of Ontario, yet we receive no more than strict justice, since every property-holder must pay taxes to some school. But we are not sure whether, for the School Act was amended in 1892, and our enemies hope that it is now sus-ceptible of an interpretation which will make every Catholic a Public school supporter, un-less he has formally declared otherwise. This would assume that all non Catholics would make choice of the Protestant school. About has been invoked in support of that theory. With respect to the amount of liberty with har been invoked in support of that theory.

yet, however, I have not heard that the new Act has been invoked in support of that theory. With respect to the amount of liberty allowed in the matter of religious teaching there is a vast difference between our Sep-arate schools and those of Ontario. In the latter, as we understand the matter here, if good results are shown in secular instruction, you may teach religion when and as you please, and as much of it as you think neces-sary. Here, a Separate school differs in no respect from a Public school, except that Protestant children have no right to attend it, and that the first and second classes may use Catholic readers. The last half hour may be devoted to religion, but during the remainder of the day the teaching and the text hooks used (with the exception above mentioned) must be the same as in the Pro-testant schools. Previous to 1892 the school law permitted trastees to take the whole or a part, as they thought proper, of the last hour for religions instruction. But this was not all. Catholic schools, Public and Sep-arate, were governed by a Board of Educa-tion composed exclusively of Catholics, who prescribed text books and courses of study, and appointed Inspectors for all schools. Public and Separate schools. Of causie Protestants had a Protestant Board of Education which governed their schools. In 1892 the Catholic Board was abol-ished and a Protestant Board of Education which governed their schools. In 1892 the Catholic Board of Education which governed their schools. In 1892 the Catholic Board of Education which governed their schools. In the vas still possible for this Protest-an tody to govern Catholic schools, who tractice and releastant Eoard, under a new name, was appointed to grven both Catholic and Protestant Board. There is a day to govern Catholic schools without interfering with the religious surriculum, in the day to the four anembers of the fease the day and the protestant schools. The school in the day the schools of the schools without in the day the school and the protestan corded them, is a lasting memorial of the affection and gratitude with which they regarded their spiritual father. It has not been our intention in this bicrossibility of the terminal of the second second

#### NO. 904.

S INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAN-la. London, Ont., Jan. 16, 1895. The an-general meeting of the members of this sup will be held at their offices, if? Rich-street, in the city of London, Ontario, on needay, Feb. 5, 1896, at the hour of z k p. m., when a statement of the affairs company will be submitted and directors d in the place of those retiring, but who gible for re-election. By order. D.C. onald, Secretary-Manager.

## E CAPITAL CITY LEADS.

K-KEEPING, OFFICE TRAINING, northand, Penmanship, Type writing, meral commercial subjects, by success-tructors. A night school for those em-l during the day, Honest work, com-courses, practical methods. Prospectus dication. Call and see us or write for alars. A. M. GRIMES, Capital City Business College, 78 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

## WANTED armers' Sons

er industrious persons of fair educations m \$75.00 a month would be an induce-Write me with references. Could ngage a few ladies at their own homes. T. H. LINSCOTT, y Street, TORONTO.

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VOODRUFF, NO. 185 QUEEN'S AVE. befective vision, impaired hearing, atarrh and troublesome throats. Eyes glasses adjusted. Hours. 12 to 4.

Branch No. 4, London, so nthe and 4th Thursday of every at 8 o'clock, at their hall. Albion Block ond Street. John Roddy. President; ry, 1st Vice. President; P. F. BoyLs, ling Secretary. fently acquainted with the commones and then glory, Lent and then Easter. facts of history to know that the Roman in life, and above all in the blessed-Inquisition has existed uninterruptedness of God's choice rewards. - Rev. ly throughout the last seven centuries, Thomas J. Conaty. and is as active and energetic in the

PERMANENT ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION ON CHURCH UNITY.

as Lent leads to Easter, so the spirit of

Among the titles by which the love ance. and gratitude of succeeding ages will

remember Pope Leo XIII. not the least glorious will be that of Apostle of Re-Her Majesty's physicians, in his "Mem-

This is its primary and distinctive orandums Made in Ireland," says: "The result of my inquiries is that, igious Unity. character-itsone work-to which alone The great work of the Reunion of whether right or wrong in a theologi it devotes itself. Prof. Marshall pro-Christendom, dear to the heart of every cal view, this instrument of confession, fesses to believe that this sacred trib. unal enforced its judgments by the Vicar of Him who founded the One is, among the Irish of the humbler Universal Church, and whose prayer classes, a direct preservative against death-penalty. He says Galileo barely for His disciples was that their unity certain forms of immorality at least. escaped their sentence of death. Had he made it his business to study the sub Among other charges pre might be conformed to the Unity of the Godhead, has been advanced beyond ferred against the confessional, in Ire fect he proposed to talk about he would calculation within the past few years land and elsewhere, is the facility is by the present Pontiff's conciliatory affords for corrupting the female mind, have readily ascertained that the Roman Inquisition possessed no such attitude towards dissidents, and his and for its actually leading to such widening and strengthening of the corruption. So far from such corruppower in any age, and never claimed it, but rather exercised its influence in pleading for even the most obstinate governmental ministry of the Church. tion resulting from the confessional His various Apostolic letters to the Eastern Churches, his Apostolic letter a belief expressed to me by and impenitent criminals before the civil power. It never countenanced to the people of England, have pre-many trustworthy men in all parts of pared the way for his latest and great-the country, both by Protestants as cruelty or severity of punishment Its interference was invariably directest act - the establishment of a Per- well as by Catholics-that the singular ed to enlisting the mercy of the secumanent Ecclesiastical Commission to purity of female life among the lower lar judges in favor of culprits. Even deal with all matters pertaining to the classes there, is, in a considerable de the French infidels themselves, whilst reunion of Christendom — whether these gree, owing to this very circumstance denouncing the Spanish Inquisition, have relation to the Schismatics of the With a view of testing, as far as prac which was a secular and political tribunal always at war with the Popes, Eastern or the Protestants of the West- ticable, the truth of the theory respect-

ern hemisphere. The Pope will be the President of branch of morals, I have obtained, through the courtesy of the Poor Law The Pope will be the resident of branch of morals, 1 may be defined, if y ou the resident of branch of morals, 1 may be defined on the resident of the resident of branch of morals, 1 may be defined on the resident of the resident of branch of morals, 1 may be defined on the resident of the resident of branch of morals, 1 may be defined on the resident of the resid this new commission; and its member-ship will be composed like the great Roman congregations, founded by Sixtus V., of councillors, some taken from the Latins and designated by the Pontiff, others from among the repres-entatives at Rome of the Eastern nativity and requires the the second state of the se

patriarchs and appointed by them. This step, associating the ancient Churches of the East with the Church Churches of the East with the Church the proportion of Hegitimate culture in the preached ; and after the offices, saw to of Rome in the government of the coinciding almost exactly with the preached ; and after the offices, saw to proportion of the two religions in each the regulating of some forty cases of the regulating of some forty cases of pew rents. His ordinary Sunday pew rents is ordinary Sunday for the regulation of the two religions in each the regulating of confessions from clares it to have been "The fixed be-the objections to reunion urged by the province; being large where the Prolief of the Church that the earth was schismatic Greek Patriarch of Con- testant element is large and small stantinople. He voiced the feeling of the separ- Another writer, Mr. William Gil- Mass and sermon, afterwards a rethe centre of the universe, and that the stantinople.

The Rev. Canon ant clergyman, in the Church and the *World*, 1866, says : have been called upon to make during his illness ! " Doctor," said he to his

physician, "if I am going to die, tell "The high morality of Ireland is owing, in great part, to the habit of me so; for I have many matters to arrange." All his affairs were in so the people-Catholics-going to conaxcellent a state that their arrange fession, and the low tone of morals in cotland is, I fear, to be greatly atment was an easy matter for anyone ; but it would no doubt have been a tributed to the impossibility of having recourse to this sacramental ordingreat consolation to him had God per mitted him to witness the crowning Dr. Forbes, a Protestant, and one of

glory of his work in recent years. Father Beaudet may without pre sumption be cited as a model of for the salvation of souls. All agree that throughout his pastoral career he did two men's work. Un wearying attendance to the con fessional-he one day acknowledged that he had heard more than twelve thousand confessions in the course of

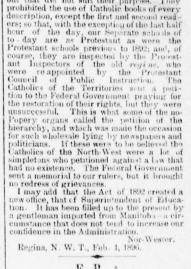
the year - well-considered preaching which permitted his being heard with profit two or three times every Sunday in the year ; the organization of the Third Order, and of the Confraternities of the Holy Rosary, the Children of Mary, St. Ann and a Good Death ; con The Epithet "Romish."

fession of the young school children hree or four times a year ; sick calls The Independent (Protestant) has without number throughout his large been requested to explain why Cathoparish; participation in the confi lics object to the epithet "Romish" or "Romanist" being applied to their dences and secrets of every family under his charge-all this was carried Church. Here is the reply : Because it seems to them to be more out as if he had only one such business to direct.

or less reproachful. Wesleyans would His work last Christmas is mentioned not like to be called Wesleyites or as a sample of his activity and indus-Lutherans Lutherites. The followers On the vigil of Christmas, he try. of Menno Simon are satisfied to be called Mennonites, and the followers of Wesley by the originally reproachful term Methodists. If they were sensitive about these names and had others by which they wished to be called, by the rule of courtesy they would have their way. fessional, where he remained until the Roman Catholic Church like to be hour for the High Mass of the day, called Catholics That is the important part of their name. That is uniheadquarters, to be sure ; but Romanist is not so broad and generous a designation as Catholic. "Romish" work consisted of confessions from 5 a. m. till 10 a. m. High High is contemptuous.

upon the list of candidates. In concluding we pray that God give to St. Laurent a priest according to His own Heart, and we trust that the new pastor will develop till further the works established at he cost of so many and so great sacrifices by him whose death we lament to day, the noble man and devoted priest, Father Phillip Beaudet, C. S. C

The members of the



E. B. A.

Sarsfield Branch, No. 18, Ottawa

Sarsfield Branch, No. 18, Oltawa The last meeting of Branch 28 was held on Toesday evening, Jan. 28. There was a splendid attendance of the Bros. The Ex. Com. tor 1896 was elected as follows: Hros. P. Brankin, J. Brown, J. Bennett, P. Clacke, E. A. Mara, R. Tobin, A. Pegg, C. Dettz, Fin. Sec. Keenehan presented the anomal report, which showed a very satisfactory con-dition of affairs. After the regular busicess Canon McCarthy addressed the members present and expressed himself as being very well pleased at the business. He was the the Some of the Brothers then gave re on gas and songs, which were well received to be members. W. Lane, S. T.

and songs, which were were received a members. U. Lane, S. T. Once, perhaps, in each crisis of our : our guardian angel stands before us which hands full of golden opportunity, which, r grasp, it is well with us, but we to us to turn our backs sullenly on our gentie and scorn his celestial gift! Nover: the gracious treasure offered and the able moment returns no more, -M. G a Amber : When I think if all these oil

Amber: When I think of all the g of set there are in this world which you a 1 ght be in if we only had the good sense to seal ourselves of our opportunities. I am include to think that we are not to be complexe ated after all if we full to have our good ti nes ottener. Rome is a locality; thcir ottener.

Habit is too arbitrary a matter for my liking.-Lavater,



Is a dangerous disease because it is liable to result in loss of hearing or so long-to know who you are. The smell, or develop into consumption. Read the following:

"My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years and the disease had gone so far that her eyesight was affected so that for nearly she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered severe pains in the head and at times was almost distracted. About Christmas, she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has steadily improved. She has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommen It." W. H. FURSIER, Newmarket, Ontario.

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Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure habitual constipa-

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#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

extended his hand in greeting and ad-dressed him as "Mr. Devereaux." Maura respectfully retired to an inner apartment, and Mr. Devereaux seated himself at a table and proceeded immediately 'to business,' as he termed it, by taking sundry papers from the breast pocket of his coat. When Carnarven returned to his own ome that night, old Maura was full of

THE HEIR OF ROMNEY.

BY CHRISTINE FABER.

V.

again to-night-the one from England:

he's at the 'Arrums,' and he'll be here

again to morrow. But I can tell you

now who you are-listen asthore, and

bend your head close, and don't start

when I tell you. Oh, thanks be to God

And the tears rapidly coursed old

Young Carnarven was now both startled and excited. Perchance for a

moment the weight upon his heart

pressed less heavily, for he looked almost his own bright self again.

"Hush, darling, let me whisper it aisy at first, aisy, till he'll tell it to you

to-morrow; aisy, till the country'll

She threw her arms around his neck

pressed her lips to his ear, and whis-

Carnarven bounded from his seat to

the middle of the floor and stood there

with it he could not possess Catherine

to some invisible being : "Yes ; thank God, I can do it."

The strange gentleman of whom

Maura had spoken came early on the

next morning to the little cottage. He

was a tall, portly man of middle age,

circumstances "of cultured and wealthy breeding." He was evidently not un-

and he bore about him all the signs and

"Tell me, Maura," he said.

important news for him.

meant

for this hour !

know it asthore.

pered a name

Dominick.

hood.

huskily :

Maura's withered cheeks

"I know who I am," said Florence uietly. "Maura told me that much "Sure the gentleman was here, and it's true, Florry darlint; I can tell you quietly. last night." now-I, who have kept the saycret for

Mr. Devereaux looked up and retwenty seven years, thanks be to God. Her strange manner and her plied with a smile :

"I shall defer my congratulations, stranger words startled him out of his however, until your true name is publicly known, which will be very gloomy reserve, and he asked what she shortly, for little remains to be done now. You have but to accompany me "Och, Florry ; sure Kate Dominick must have you bewitched entirely, when she sent out of your head what to England in order to attend to some preliminaries concerning these papers, and you shall be immediately acknowlgentleman that was here before came edged as "-

'Stop," interrupted Florence, almost fiercely. "I have not breathed that name once to myself since I heard it, and I don't want to hear it from another yet.'

He put out his hand and drew to him the papers that rested before Devereaux.

"These papers, I suppose, are to rove everything. Without them, prove everything. With how much could be done?"

"Nothing," was the emphatic reply. Without those papers which you now hold, it would be useless to attempt to move in the case.

"Then I shall continue to hold them," said Carnarven, putting them quickly into his breast, "for I want no moving to be done in this case. I am so content with plain Florence Carnarven that I'll not mind the other highsounding title.

Devereaux sprang to his feet.

" Are you mad, man?

"No; but sensible of everything looking bewilderingly about him while I'm doing. Sit down, Mr. Devereaux, and listen to me a moment, please." Something in that honest face, in

those clear, frank eyes, impelled the gentleman to obey, and Carnarven resumed : "I do not forget your kindness to

me when I was in England ; and I'm thankful to you for the trouble you have taken to come down here yourself ; but I have good reasons for not availing myself of the grand news you have brought me, and I have only one favor to ask of you-to write a statement of my identity, and one certifying that I hold the proofs ready to bring forward any time, and sign your

Devereaux rose again, saying angr-

are throwing from you the greatest piece of luck that ever yet befel a poor Irishman ?

doing," was the simple but firm reply. Devereaux condescended to en

"Will nothing move you to a consideration of your own best interests i Think, young man, before you reject

"I have been thinking - thinking the whole of last night-and all my thoughts but brought me to one conclusion. that I would be content with what I am. So, Mr. Devereaux, will you grant the favor I asked? You see," with a smile, "I am pot renouncing the good things entirely,

That is true," replied Devereaux. itself to him, "but everything is ar-

"The jade-I thought she wasn't resaving his visits for nothing ; and to desave you. Oh, Catherine Dominick, there will be heavy misfortunes on you for this." "Hush !" said Florence ; and one

look at his white, suffering face silenced the old woman. "Promise me," he said, bending

close to her withered cheek, "that you will continue to keep this secret. We are all the world to each other, Maura you and I, and you will not refuse me

"I'll not, me poor, desaved boy I'll keep the sacret still, but oh, wirra asthru! wirra asthru!" And while Florence went to attend to some outdoor labor, the old woman rocked herself to and fro in mute agony.

Later in the day the young man repaired to the "Romney Arms," and received from Mr. Devereaux the statement he had requested.

"Remember," that gentleman said, "I am always at your service whenever you change your mind about this thing, as you assuredly will do, and

you know where to find me. Florence bowed, warmly repeated his thanks, and took his leave.

VI.

Nightfall, as usual, brought Florence to the cottage of the Dominicks, but he was dressed in his Sunday garb, at which old Larry exclaimed in wonder. The young man smiled and after a secret effort he managed to say, cheer-

fully Yes : and I want Kate also to dress herself in her best. It is a whim of mine to take her out to-night.' '

Old Dominick was still more astonished, but as he never had a doubt of the right, or propriety of anything young Carnarven chose to do, he neither questioned, nor remonstrated. and while he turned to replenish his pipe, the young man whispered to Catherine :

"Bring the ring with you.

It took her trembling hands long to perform their task, but at length she was ready, and the two departed. On the road she asked tremulously for an explanation of his strange proceeding, but he replied :

"Ask me nothing, Catherine, only, be assured that I am doing this for your ood. You'll see for yourself soon." When he paused before Romney good. Lodge she gave a little scream, and clutched his arm.

"Oh, Flor; what are we doing here?

"Hush !" he said, sternly, and he knocked loudly at the gate. If, on the preceeding evening, the Callahans had been surprised at Catherine's extraordinary visit, their astonishment was redoubled at this visit of herself and her lover. And

Carnarven volunteered no explanation further than to say as Catherine had done on the occasion of her call, that he wished to see Sir Hubert Romney.

"You can't to night, Mr. Carnar-ven," answered Jimmy. "He's having a party, and he gave orders that he wasn't to be disturbed."

"I must see him," said Florence firmly, "if I have to force my way to him, and when he reads this paper," taking a folded slip from his breast-'he will not refuse to see me.'

"Oh, if you're as headstrong as all that," replied Jimmy who stood somewhat in awe of young Carnarven, "I'll take your message to him, though I'm afeerd it's a cut head I'll get for my pains. Come up to the Castle, and I'll find you a place to wait in while I see Sir Hubert.

Larry Callahan lifted his hands in astonishment as the three left the lodge, and muttered to himself :

curtains parted, and the handsome pro-prietor of Romney stepped within. His cheeks were deeply flushed either from the wine that he had been so plentifully imbibing, or from the

mental excitement under which it was evident he was laboring. He held in his hand the written paper that Jimmy Callahan had delivered to him, and advanced with a haughty stride to his visitor.

"Who are you?" he said in tones that he endeavored to render firm and dictatorial according to their wont ; but in spite of his efforts they were tremulous from fear, or passion, or perhaps both emotions combined.

There was a quiet dignity and man liness about Florence Carnarven's bear ing that was in direct and admirable ontrast to that of Sir Hubert Romney He stood erect, his head thrown slightly back, and his face wearing a fearless candid expression, before which the eye of the titled gentleman involuntarily fell.

"I am the person who is mentioned in the paper you hold," he said, calmly and firmly. "It is false-false as hell ?" thund-

ered Sir Hubert, the passion he had been striving to quell obtaining full mastery of him. His face grew livid, and his hands clenched. "What ! you, boor, to be entitled to

that name and rank. I tell you again it is faise. They who told you this tale, poor dupe, have misled you." His voice had assumed a sarcastic

tone " I hold proofs that cannot be dis

puted," said Florence quietly but sternly. "But I shall not use those but proofs ; I shall not move in this mat ter in any one way but remain con tent with what I have always been, it you will consent to one thing. Sir Hubert's passion seemed to be

come somewhat subdued. And that ?" he asked.

" To acknowledge as your wife the girl that you secretly married in Dub in ; acknowledge her here to-night before the friends you have in the castle, and acknowledge her on Christ mas Day to all the tenants hereabout bring her old father also to the castle and treat them both well while God spares them to you.'

Sir Hubert bent one of his most frightful looks on the audacious speaker; but the latter returned it frankly and fearlessly "And if I refuse this most trifling

request?" "I shall begin my journey to Eng-

land to morrow, and you are aware of the consequences." There was no mistaking the deter

mination in those firm, stern accents and Sir Hubert looked for an instant a if he could have sprung at Carnarven's throat, in much the same manner as his own hounds were wont to spring at the throats of their victims ; but perchance he was deterred by the fearless mien of the young man.

Why insist that I shall acknowl edge her to-night — to morrow—next day will do as well," he said gloomily. "It must be *to*.night since many of It must be to-night, since many of your friends are here to-night," answered Florence. "If they were not here I should ask you to summon them. Your wife is waiting in one of the apartments down stairs.

"My wife !" repeated Sir Hubert sarcastically, "you say it with a good grace, clown, since I stole her heart from you." Carnarven's face flushed, but he did

not reply "And if I grant this audacious re

quest of yours," continued Sir Hubert "what then?" "I shall remain simply what I have

been since my infancy, plain Florence Carnarven. I shall trouble neither of my withdrawal, and make merry until

FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

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There seemed to be an accent of kindliness in his tones, at which Catherine, emboldened, dropped the arm of Florence, and extended her hands to her husband. He took them and pressed them with something of the fervor with which he had been wont to press them when she knew him only as Ralph Deville. Her overcharged heart could contain itself no longer, and she burst into happy tears.

"She will be herself now," thought Florence, while Sir Hubert waited quietly for her burst to exhaust itself. She looked up at length, apparently calm, though her beautiful eyes were still shining from her recent emotion.

"If you are ready, we shall repair to my friends," said Sir Hubert, " but doff your cloak, Kate, and put back your hair," for some of her raven ringlets had tossed themselves out of their wonted places.

"And put on your ring," interposed Florence.

" Ah, yes ! I had forgotten," said Sir Hubert with a slightly mocking laugh which Catherine was too happy to notice. She drew from the bosom of her dress a little carefully wrapped parcel, and unfolded a valuable plain circlet of gold. "Allow me," said Sir Hubert, and

with the very courtliest grace slipped it upon her finger, saying :

" For the second time, Kate." She put aside her cloak, displaying a costume simply but gracefully fashioned, and of some bright color which accorded wonderfully well with her splendid complexion; and, as she stood there, having with careless grace thrown her beautiful hair back into its wonted clustering profusion, even her husband admired anew lovely Catherine Dominick.

Sir Hubert's guests in the great banquet hall were somewhat less hilarious during the absence of their host, and they were wondering what could be the cause of his detention, when the great door swung open, and an interesting trio entered-Sir Hubert Romney bearing on his arm a beautiful, blushing girl, who, with charming modesty kept her eyes on the ground, and accompanying them, a handsome young rustic Irishman.

TH y passed on until they came to Sir Hubert's place at the head of the board. A full score of gentlemen were seated on either side, but Catherine saw none of them. The scene, the position in which she found herself, seemed to her as though they might be but the events of a happy dream from which she might be suddenly and rudely awakened, and therefore she clung the tighter to Sir Hubert's arm, and took note of nothing about her.

The wildest astonishment, the most eager anticipation was visible in every face, and the host, in the pause he made before beginning to speak, seemed to survey it all. Then, bending forward with an inimitable grace of manner, and putting into his voice a strange mixture of playfulness and sarcasm, of frankness and covert meaning, he said distinctly :

"While hinting to you, my friends of my expected bride, I had in store for you a still greater surprise-the surprise of a secret marriage, and to night, my bride has come home to me. Permit me to introduce to you my wife to whom I was privately married during the past summer." He forced her forward so that her

lovely person was in full view of the admiring looks turned upon it, but in an instant she had shrunk back trembling to her place between him and Florence. Sir Hubert resumed :

"It is incumbent upon me now to attend my lovely bride to her apartments ; therefore, gentlemen, pardon return. The trio passed down the hall again. and into apartments replete with lavish splendor. while a babel of wondering remarks ensued in the banquet-room ; some said it was like Romney to marry in that romantic manner, and all agreed that his bride was a peerlessly beautiful creature. Carnarvan said he would return to old Dominick, inform him of what happened, and bring him immediately to the Castle, to which proposition Sir Hubert did not object; and when the young man had departed on his selfimposed errand, without taking any further notice of his wife, Sir Hubert threw himself into a chair and gave full reign to his dark, passionate thoughts. Catharine was still in too much awe of him to disturb him, and seating herself, she also gave herself up to thought. " Am I dreaming ? " old Larry Dominick repeated, when he had heard the extraordinary story, and he looked up with helpless bewilderment into Car-narven's face. Perhaps there was something in those grave, earnest eyes that revealed partially to the old man how ruthlessly the young man was trampling upon the dearest interests of his own heart, and how much he was silently suffering, for he said suddenly with an accent of tender pity in his cracked tones : 'She deceived you, my boy, and she deceived me," and that idea seemed to surmount every other thought in his mind. Not even the fact that his daughter was mistress of Romney Castle could dissipate it, and when leaning on the arm of Florence he entered the luxurious apartment in which the strangely wedded couple awaited his coming, he averted his eyes from the splendor about him, looking alone at his daughter who had risen, but whose trembling limbs refused to bear her forward, and who in her supero beauty looked as if she

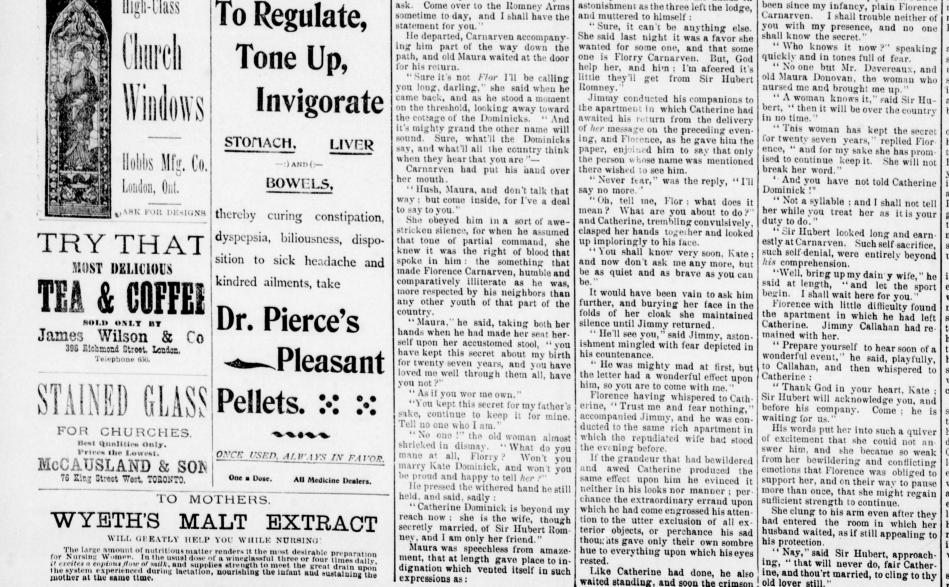
"O God !" he groaned, and putting his hands before his eyes, he shed the first tears he had wept since his baby name to the same " It's the joy that's unmanning him, said Maura to herself : but in a moment "Do you know, my man, that you Florence strode to the door and saying must go outside to walk these queer feelings away. Don't sit up for me," he dashed out into the cold bright "I understand well, sir, what I am night. What the communings were which

that noble soul held with God and itself, treaty what the agony was which that brave heart endured during that long, midnight walk, no one in this world ever knew save Carnarven himself. But a name, and wealth. that he had conquered in the fierce and

dreadful struggle, was attested by the expression of his face when at length he stood again on the threshold of his humble home. He lifted his eyes to the clear, cold sky, and said, as if speaking since by preserving the papers I can command my own at any time."

as if only then had that idea presented ranged now, and there would have been so little trouble. However, as you are determined, I shall press no further, but perform the favor you ask. Come over to the Romney Arms sometime to day, and I shall have the

Maura watched him with silent, but breathless interest. At length he seemed to comprehend what had been said to him, and if a moment previous he weight on his heart had seemed to lighten, it returned now with re-doubled pressure. With the name that old Maura had mentioned there was connected that which would give to Carnarven's future life such fortune as had never entered into his brightest antici pations; but it came too late, since



expressions as :

The large amount of nutritious matter renders it the most desirable preparation Nursing Womer. In the usual dose of a wineglassful three or four times daily, it excites a copious flow of milk, and supplies strength to meet the great drain upon the system experienced during inctation, nourishing the infant and sustaining the mother at the same time.

2 An la more

## ment, that at length gave place to in-dignation which vented itself in such rested.

hue to everything upon which his eyes

Like Catherine had done, he also waited standing, and soon the crimson old lover still." was born to the place. "Father!" she cried, regaining strength at last to rush to him and to put her arms about his neck. But he

E BE wind . 13 P.

#### FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

nere seemed to be an accent of liness in his tones, at which Cathe, emboldened, dropped the arm of ence, and extended her hands to husband. He took them and sed them with something of the or with which he had been wont to s them when she knew him only as h Deville. Her overcharged heart d contain itself no longer, and she t into happy tears.

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It is incumbent upon me now to nd my lovely bride to her apartts ; therefore, gentlemen, pardon withdrawal, and make merry until

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#### FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

took down her clinging hands, an swering with stern reproach : "You deceived an honest boy Catherine, and you deceived your

be Honest.

Within the last half century commer

person safely through the entangle

ment of business cennections that are

springing up on every side. The writer is still wanting who will pilot a

man honestly through the numerous

and varied forms of mutual contact in

Though this is an acknowledged

The

We

fact, still there are some principles or primary laws that lie at the bottom of

principal of these is contained in the golden rule of Christianity, namely to

they admonish us that the measure w

ure God expects us to mete out to others

all fair and impartial dealing.

'love your neighbor as yourself."

every path of life.

old father Sir Hubert addressed a kindlier welcome to the old man than might have been anticipated from his glowering looks a few moments before, and then he said he would leave the three together while he rejoined his

company. After his departure, old Larry was loud and vehement in his denuncia-tions of his daughter's conduct, and he persisted in his refusal to make his home in the Castle ; but the tears and entreaties of Catherine, and the calm reasoning of Florence, induced him to relent ; then Catherine pressed to know

how Florence had brought about the happy result ; but he replied : lever mind how, Kate, but that it is done ; and I'll take it as a favor if you will ask me no more questions about it; and now I must go, but I have a few solemn words to say to you first. Whenever you are in trouble, that your husband treats you unkindly, come, or send to me; but otherwise, I think it will be best for us all, Kate, that you and I do not meet again.

Good by." He extended his hand and she clasped it with both of hers, bowing her head over it, and drenching it with her tears. Too full to speak, she could only press her lips to it again and again until he drew it away, and

wringing hard old Larry's hand, he went hurriedly out. TO BE CONTINUED. THE NEW WOMAN.

The Name Means Well, Says Rev. Dr. Rooker, But it is Simply an Efford to be Mannish.

St. Paul, moreover, tells us that the vengeance of God is hanging over the Baltimore, January 28. - Rev. F. Z Rooker, secretary to Cardinal Satolli, head of those who disregard this golden rule by deceiving, over-reaching or came to Baltimore yesterday and preached at Vespers at the Cathedral circumventing their neighbors. He said in part : "Matrimony." He said in part: "Marriage is a contract which the terrible warning ! It is not wise to despise it. Let us examine ourselves on a few

Church has elevated to the dignity of a sacrament. It is a voluntary contract There is nothing to compel a man and a woman to marry. It is a contract that terminates in an individuality of Two people, having distinct and separate tendencies and desires, make a contract to live an individual life They make up their minds that their lives shall have one scope, with no two objects in view, but to live together for one purpose common to both. This is

taking advantage of ignorance or dis e essence of matrimony. "Unless man and woman can bring the entering combines and forming comthemselves to sink their individuality pacts to build up a monopoly of trade into the new order of things they have no right to marry. This is love-pure form of dishonest that has appeared in complete, self-sacrificing love. Both must strive to give up that which is an tagonistic to the other. They must put up with each other's peculiarities they must make sacrifices to one an other. They must study each other and remember at all times that God made them different.

"The man must not forget that the woman likes to be loved just as much after marriage as before, and a woman must remember that a man likes the little attentions he received when use. courting just as much after he is mar-ried as before. Such love as will conbroad way of sin and perdition. tinue after the contract is entered into is the only security for tranquility in

rices.

the family, and such love only can words : "Help us, thou great lord of bring about happiness and peace. shoddy, adulteration and misfeasance to do our work with a maximum of Children will not be what they slimness, swiftness, profit and men-dacity for the devil's sake. Amen." ought to be unless such conditions pre-They must see that the father vail. and mother are considerate of each Commercial America repeats this other. Children are imitative, and exprayer a thousand times louder than ample is the thing. "In many cases men and women are too much occupied with matters outside of their families to give the proper care to their children. Take the new woman, for example. The name means well, but it is simply an effort to be mannish. A woman to be like a man must follow him all his ways. She must indulge in all man's vices, and when she does that she becomes worse than the men who indulge in the same

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

#### SOME FORMS OF DISHONESTY. The present is cheap, costing only a triffe. But a shade of sorrow would Dishonest Practices Are Everywhere darken many a face if they reflected Felt.-There Seems to be no Public Conscience.-Religious People Will

that these presents are made cheap by over taxing the energies of mere and young ladies, whose lives are thus rendered miserable : by resorting to the "sweat shop" system of manufac-ture; and by whipping on men and cial and business relations have grown and expanded to such an extent that sickly girls like slaves, but without a slave's compensation. A glance bethe mind is bewildered in their pres ence. They have taken, too, so many hind the scenes would destroy much of different shapes and forms that it is the gratification experienced by the not easy to clearly see one's way through them. Even amidst the multinumerous "gifts" of the season. God says the laborer is worthy of his hire, plex business relationships that are and who can make sufficient remunernow fixed and permanent, no complete ation for a girl's or boy's rvined system. set of rules have as yet been framed to blasted hopes and wasted energies. absolutely determine the honesty or dishonesty of these relations. No de-tailed laws are in existence to guide a

Again, dishonesty is shown in the conduct of those who refuse to pay their lawful debts, or who contract debts above their means of payment. People will go in debt seemingly with out a thought as to how or when it will be paid. Good honest men are forced out of business simply because they cannot collect their lawful credits.

must be borne in mind that when debtors refuse, or defer beyond a reasonable length of time to pay what they owe, they are responsible before God for the consequences that may Besides, experience proves follow. that the reckless contraction of debts is the beginning of misery for thousands

generally say: "Do to others as you would like to be done by," but both re-fer to one and the same thing. Time There is another species of dishones practices to which attention must be has moulded these words into an adage, called. They go under the name of domestic frauds, because they are comand thrown around them the sanction and approval of all fair-minded people. mitted in domestic circles by fathers and mothers, by children and servants. They proclaim the universal brother hood of man working together in love They are too frequently overlooked, and harmony; they tell us that the de-spoiler is pillaging from a brother because they are perpetrated in the home, and thus generally pass unnoticed. Parents are dishonest with mete out to ourselves is the same meastheir children when they refuse or neglect to provide for them, as far as they are able, a sufficient sustenance, a proper training and a Christian edu-cation ; or when they squander in extravagance what is necessary for their maintenance and support. On the other hand children are dishonest

when they pilfer and steal from their parents, or spend uselessly what would particulars. Mere generalities are of no account. Turn your attention for a moment to the great world of comotherwise be devoted to their well-being. In fine, he is a dishonest rascal, whether he be known by the lowly merce - the world of buying, selling name of servant or by the high-sound or trading. In these occupations ing appellation of state official (the lat-"scoundrels get rich while honest citizens become poor." Countless ter is only a servant of the people), to whom are intrusted the care and manfrauds are every day practiced by mis agement of private or public affairs, representation, deception, adultera-tion, cheating in weight or quality, who does not look upon his office as a sacred trust. Servants of the people seem to have no conscience. It may be tress to extort exorbitant prices, and stated without hesitation that, as a rule, they steal, and not only take but solicit bribes, and sell what does not belong The latter is, without doubt, the worst to them, and neglect their duty, and boastfully taunt the public with the recent times. It is a many-headed red flag of corruption, fraud and thiev reptile, hissing in very rage to stick its ery. The city or state is an individual, and he who steals from either is a thief angs into honest competition. Cap God will regard him in no other light ital is a good thing : the world would not be prosperous without it. It stirs There is no forgiveness for such unti up trade, gives work, supplies neces they do penance and restore what they sities and sets the wheels of industry in have unjustly taken. "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." motion. Monopoly is an evil of the greatest magnitude. It destroys com-It is well for Catholic officials to bean petition, ruins labor, stifles trade and in mind what their Church teaches (so dictates exorbitant and unnatural strictly that there are no exceptions) The above are only a few of with regard to these matters. These are some, but not all, of the the most glaring practices in common St. Thomas says that they who dark ways trodden by this vice. It

would take volumes to enumerate them make use of them are walking in the all in detail-to point out the many Carlyle described commercial England as praying to Satan in these species of dishonest practices, unjust bargains, fraudulent contracts, domes tic deceptions, deceitful customs and negligent omissions of duty that are daily perpetrated for the purpose of over-reaching and circumventing others. There is scarcely a branch of trade, or calling, or avocation of life, that is not subject to these deceptive mpositions.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS OLD . TIME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The annual meeting of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held at the headquarters of the company in London on the 5th inst. The attendance of stockholders was large. President Robson was in the chair, and other members present were Messrs. T. S. Minton, Toronto; Angus Campbell, Appin; C. C. Hodgins, Lucan; Robt. McEwen, Byron; J. W. Cameron, Strathroy; John Geary, London; E. R. Cam-eron, London; A. Koss McInnis, London; Sheriff Brown, St. Thomas; Richard Gib-son, Delaware; Dan. McKenzie, Hyde Park; John Morgan, Kerwood; M. M. Black, Spring-field; D. B. Livingston, Tilsonburg; G. Roche, St. Thomas; Geo. C. Elliott, Appin; Wm. King, Mt. Elgin; Thos. H. Allen, jr, Delmar; Jas. Allen, sr. Delmer; J. H. Flood, London; John Gowan, Ektrid; Mr. Horn, Embro; Thos. Wooley, Arthur Platt, F. Marshall, and others. In opening the meeting, President Robson refered to the absence of Manager Maa-donald, owing to the death of his wife. He was sure that the members falt the deepest sympathy for Mr. Macdonald in his sad loss. This was the thirty-seventh annual meeting The annual meeting of the London Mutual Bonus to Agents...... Bills payable......

THE LONDON MUTUAL.

Reinsurance..... Steam thresher license.....

Capital Account.

\$24,634.00

7,085,00

13,260,00

x 13,260,00

Returned premium on cancelled poli-cies. Goads plans. loisons Bank.

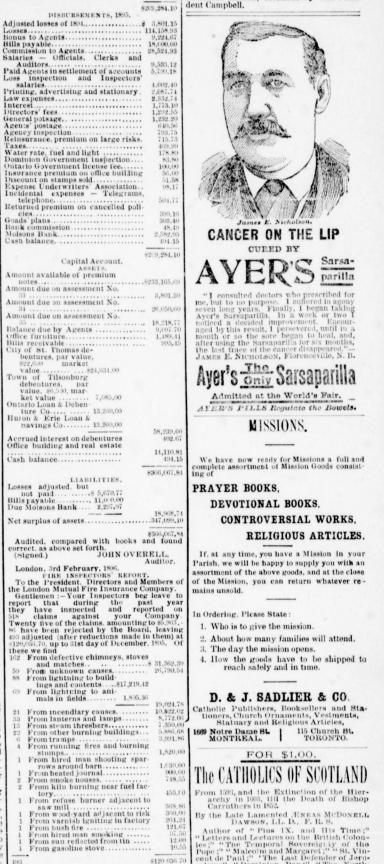
was the thirty-seventh annual meeting company. The year has been most sful, and financially was \$19,000 ahead

Amount available of premium notes reports were of a very interesting ter. They showed first of all that the Amount due on assessment No. character. They showed hrst of all that the company stands upon a firm basis, and is en-joying continued success. The Fire In-spector's report made it apparent that the chief causes of fires to day are detective flues. Other causes were "hired man shooting sparrows," and "hired man smoking." The sporr on a fellow of the standard sta Amount due on assessment No. reports were as follows :

balance due by Arenis Bills receivable City of St. Thomas de-bentures, par value, s22,600 market value, s5,500, mar-ket value of Tilsonburg debentures, par value, s5,500, mar-ket value Ontario Loan & Deben-ture Co. Huron & Erie Loan & savings Co. sparrows," and " hired man smoking." The reports were as follows : REPORT OF THE BOARD. To the members of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Canaca : Your Board of Directors have the pleasure of laying before you the thirty-sixth Annual Report of the affairs and doings of the Com-pany, and refer you to the appended tables, which have been carefully prepared by the respective officials of the Company, and ex-amined and vouched for by Mr. John Overell, the Company's auditor, whose duty it is monthly to prepare a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures and make a report to the Board, so that the Directors may, at glance, discover any irregularities, should such occur, and have them rectified. This order of business your Directors can-not but think will be satisfactory to the mem-bers. The statements being so full and com-prehensive, it is unnecessary to dilate further upon them excepting to note that the Assets of the Company have been added to during the year to the externet, which shows that the confidence ever held in the stability of the "London Mutual !" in its now old age is "as itrm as a rock." Accrued interest on debentures Office building and real estate Cash balance..... 

graiting in the extreme, which shows that the contidence ever held in the stability of the "London Mutual." in its now old age is "as firm as a rock." Policies. — The total number of policies issued tor the year was 7,546 on the Cash System : 7,743 on the Premium note system and 1.357 on the General branch, making a total of 16,646, covering the enormous sum of \$21,521,419.99, which, added to the amount formerly insured and yet in force adds up to 50 210,032.43, at risk : a larger sum than earried by any four other Companies in Ontario, and nearly as great as any other Company doing business throughout the whole Dominion of Canada. Losses.—A full report of the amount and manner of losses is given by Mr. Lettch, sr., Inspector of the Company, showing that had it not been for the great conflagration fires in Toronto in the early part of the winter of 1805, a very marked decrease in the amount of losses, as compared with the year 1894 and the two preceding years, would have been the result. The claims paid for amounted to 8117,020.08; of these 83,801.45 had been laid over from 1891 awaiting profs, and 814, L8895 for enrent losses, making the ordin-ary class \$165.02.92, and the general or yearly branch \$12.930.86. Inspection.—For the purpose of facilitating the investigation of losses it was found neces-sary to appoint an assistant Inspector, and, from amogst a large number of applicants, Mr. A, Ross McInnes was selected, and he has given satisfaction. It is hoped for the fature that the two Inspectors will be able to continue the inspection of risks with very little assistance from outside sources. The system of inspection, although somewhat ex-pensive, has proved of good results. We have cancelled or dropped off on expiry a large number of risks, sup and yo continuing to make free use of the pruning knife the price of insurance will be very much reduced in the near future. Cost of Management.—It has been used as an argument by agents of other Companies, particularly the small township concerns, hat the expense

ports of the severalCompanies to theInspector of Insurance of Ontario for 1894 the expense per policy of the "eight Cash Mutual Com-panies," and find that the total expenses of management, which includes agents' com-mussion of these "eight Companies," range from \$4.52 for the lowest, to \$10.39 for the highest, while the cost in the "London Mutual" has been only \$2.46; and in salar-ies the lowest of the same Companies has been .89 tts, ranging up to \$8.36 for the highest, whilst the "London Mutual" only amounts to 64 cts. While seventeen of the purely Mutual, or Township Companies show for salaries \$1.88 for the highest, and for salaries \$1.88 for the lowest and \$22.81 for the highest. Compare this with the London salaries \$1.88 for the lowest and \$22.81 for the highest. Compare this with the London Mutual's \$2.46 and 64cts. These figures are correctly taken from official reports and any of our agents will give the names and averages of each of these twenty – five companies on being requested to do so. Your Directors have no intention to be invidious, but are forced to make this statement to show up the misrepre-sentations of rival Companies. sentations of rival Companies. Legislation.—A very important meeting of officials of Mutual Companies was held at Guelph recently to meet by appointment J. Howard Hunter, Esq., Inspecter of Insur ance. The grievances which the Com-panies complain of in the Insurance Laws were laid before Mr. Hunter and z committee was appointed to wait on the Gov entations of rival Companies area were taken bolis of the second and the for-nument in order that the causes of complair ay be removed by legislation. It is to be oped the Legislature may take some action a remedial nature, for it is notorious that he present Statutory Conditions are defect ve, inasmuch as they open wide the door for he wrong doer, while not in the least protect the wrong doer, while not in the least protect-ing the honest claimant, and the question of materiality being left in the hands of a jury as sole arbiters is too absurd, yet the Judges so construe the law as it now exists. This does not imply that juries are dishonest per se, but they allow a sympathy-a false one-to control them in favor of individuals as against Corporations. Agents.-Our agents as a whole have been satisfactory, and are deserving of your thanks.



By the Late Lamented *HENEAS* MCDONELL DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S. Author of "Pins IX. and His Time;" "Letters and Lectures on the British Colon-ies;" "The Temporal Sovereignity of the Pope;" "Malcolm and Margaret;" "SL Vin-cent de Paul;" "The Last Defender of Jeru-salem;" "Dominol Day;" "The North-West Territory and British Columbia," etc. The historical sketches which make up this very interesting volume of 900 pages appeared from week to week in the pages of THE CATHOLIC Brookb a few years ago. With the assurance that it will prove aval-nable acquisition, not alone to persons of Sectish origin, but to the many admirers of its gifted author, we have much pleasure in announcing that we are now prepared to furnish a limited number of copies of "The Catholics of Scotland" at the very low rate of SL@ each, charges for carriage prepaid. Address, THOS, COFFEY, Catholic Record Office,

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3

The reports were adopted, on motion of President Robson, seconded by Vice-Presi-

20.00 14.00

he trio passed down the hall again, into apartments replete with lavish ador. while a babel of wondering arks ensued in the banquet-room said it was like Romney to marry hat romantic manner, and all eed that his bride was a peerlessly tiful creature.

Dominick, inform him of what pened, and bring him immediately e Castle, to which proposition Sin ert did not object ; and when the ig man had departed on his self-sed errand, without taking further notice of his wife, Sir ert threw himself into a chair and full reign to his dark, passionate ghts. Catharine was still in too h awe of him to disturb him, and ng herself, she also gave herself o thought.

Am I dreaming ? " old Larry Dom k repeated, when he had heard the aordinary story, and he looked up helpless bewilderment into Car en's face. Perhaps there was thing in those grave, earnest eyes revealed partially to the old man ruthlessly the young man was pling upon the dearest interests of own heart, and how much he was tly suffering, for he said suddenly an accent of tender pity in his ked tones : She deceived you, my boy, and

leceived me," and that idea seemed armount every other thought in nind. Not even the fact that his ther was mistress of Romney le could dissipate it, and when ing on the arm of Florence he red the luxurious apartment in h the strangely wedded couple ited his coming, he averted from the splendor about him, ing alone at his daughter who risen, but whose trembling limbs sed to bear her forward, and who er supero beauty looked as if she born to the place.

Father !" she cried, regaining ogth at last to rush to him and to her arms about his neck. But he

"Let a woman be a woman and a man a man in every sense of the terms. Then both are fit to enter the state of matrimony, fit to be the be-ginning, the basis of families."

The Regular Clergy.

Most of the great religious orders of the Church have obtained a foothold in the United States. Those ancient monastic orders founded in the middle

ages, the Augustinians, Benedictines, Dominicansand Franciscans, are found in this last decade of the nineteenth century at work in the most progress ive nation of the new world. We sub join some statistics as to the number of priests in the United States attached to the leading religious orders of men: Jesuits, about Benedictines Franciscan Fathers of all kinds. Priests and Brothers of the Holy Cross. Capuchins Fathers of the Precious Blood ... Lazarists Augustinians. Passionist Fathers Fathers of the Society of Mary Carmelites Oblates Paulists

There are a number of other orders with smaller memberships. Besides these, there are some very strong brotherhoods, like the Brothers of the Christian Schools, who number nearly seven hundred. According to the latest statistics, the total number of

the regular clergy in the United States is 2,507, and the secular clergy, 7,546. - Catholic Citizen.

Real merit is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures even after other neesdrations fail. Get Hood's and only H cod

ever England did, and the Amen swells into a chorus of universal approval. What is the remedy? Religion is During the year of 1894 there were emthe only solution. Religion will form bezzlements and defalcations amount ing to upwards of \$25,000,000. Brad street claims that four fifths of the fail ures in the country are due to direc traud. This is a shamful condition of affairs, and will go far to attach the stigma of national dishonesty to this young republic. It will not do for any individual to say that he does not be long to the class of embezzlers, nor de-

faulters, nor insolvents, for this class by giving them an occasional dinner extends in reality to every person who pilfers and steals, who deceives and misrepresents, who swindles and cheats, even in the smallest degree. He is a thief in the sight of God. There are multitudes who, if they are not thieves

under the beams of God's searching

thankful. Dishonest methods are practiced not only in the commercial world, but they show themselves in many other ways. Take the world of labor. The Scrip tures are particularly severe against those who defraud the working man of his just hire. There is a law of nature more sacred than any compact between man and man. This law requires that

light, have many, many reasons to be

the laborer should be reasonably re-munerated for his services. And "to pay starvation wages ; to employ women on terms which render it impossible for them to live without eking out their wretched pittance by lives of sin ; to treat human beings as chattels, whose rights are canceled by the tyrannies of the market ; to abuse

the superiority given us by the possession of capital, or the wretchedness of destitution ; to use our little greatness to wring from those whom we employ hours of labor which render their lives a burden and a miserythis is to grind the faces of the poor. The customs of society may excuse it ; the laws of a ruthless political economy may defend it ; but in God's eye, when we act thus, we commit the double offense of dishonesty and oppression."

hence

This is Christmas time, when the general good feeling is manifested by the doning of presents on presents to ad miring friends and acquaintances.

nobility of character, will make a people love virtue, and will make them look upon their neighbors as they look upon themselves. Hold out no higher notive than freedom from prison cells, and you will raise up a generation of thieves. O, they may be polite, and thieves. O, they may be polite, and move in high circles, and be considered patriots, and known as public benefact ors, and, after they have robbed the poor, get the name of being charitable

but if they are not thieves in the sight of God it will not be the fault of the system under which they are trained for the noble purposes of life. -Chicago New World.

## A Clean Heart.

"My son," said an Arab chief, bring me a basket of water from the spring

The boy tried and tried to fill the basket, but before he could get back to his father's tent the water leaked out. At last he returned and said, " Father, have tried to fill the basket, but the water will not stay in."

"My son," said the old chief, " what you say is true. The water did not stay in, but see how clean the basket is. So will it be with your heart. You may not be able to remember all the good words you hear, but keep trying to treasure them and they will make your heart clean and pure

Do not dally with rheumatism. Get rid of it at once by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's. 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 affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a smootifa which has more here here the it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expector-ation, thereby removing the blegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in des-troy worms. Many have tried it with best

results. Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a tri l, and you will not regret it. results.

Autoractory, and are deserving of your thanks. Three Directors now retire by rotation. They are Capt. T. E. Robson, Mr. Sheriff Brown and John Geary, Esq., who are eligi-ble for re-election. All of which is respect-fully submitted. (Signed) D. C. Macdonald, sec. FUANCIAL STATEMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Molsons Bank. Received from Agents. Assessments. Bills payable. Interest. Transfer fees. Rents. Assessments in advauce.
Assessments Bills payable. Interest Transfer fees. Rents. Assessments in advance
Bills payable. Interest Transfer fees. Rents. Assessments in advance
Interest Transfer fees. Rents. Assessments in advance
Transfer fees. Rents. Assessments in advance
Rents. Assessments in advance
Assessments in advance
Old assessments
Extra premium
Cancelled policies

To solve the set of t this kind in some agencies where the agent strictly attend to our instructions to tho ough y examine them before insuring; un known causes come next, as usual ; a nu ber of these might safely be classed as

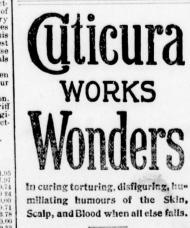
Of the above losses 24 were on general business amounting to \$12,930.86; 26 were Agricultural Insurance Co. risks, amounting

Our losses are 1,405.32 less than in 1894

\$6, 941.87.

known causes come next, as usual; a number of these might safely be classed as incendiary. The size might safely be classed as information of the second sec

Laughlin Leitch, A. R. McInnes, Inspectors Signed)



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 <sup>11</sup> am well pleased with Webster's Un <sup>12</sup> am well pleased with Webster's Un <sup>13</sup> abridged Dictionary. I find it a most value ble work.
 <sup>14</sup> Jours A. PAYNS, Chatham, Ont."
 <sup>15</sup> I am highly pleased with the Dictionary," writes Mr. W. Scott, of Lancaster, Ont. Address, THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

# WANTED Farmers' Sons

or other industrious persons of fair education to whom \$75.00 a month would be an induce-ment. Write me with references. Could also engage a few ladies at their own homes. T. H. LINSCOTT, 155 Bay Street, TORONTO.

CONCORDIA VINEYA DE

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EBNEST GIRADOT & CO Altar Wine a Specialty. Our Altar Wine is extensively used and recommended by the Clergy, and our Clarge will compare favorable with the best inge ported Bordeaux. For prices sud information address, E GIRADOT & CO.

E. GIRADOT & CO. Sandwich. Oat.

# Cash Account. RECEIPTS, 1895.

Bills receivable.....

One Catgolic Record. Wablished Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

Price of subscription-\$2.00 per annun EDITORS:

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES. Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidela." PHOMAS COFFEY. blisher and Proprietor, THOMAS COFFEY.

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proved and recommended by the Arch-ops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. face, and the Bishops of Hamilton and rboro, and the clergy throughout the inton. dence intended for publication, as having reference to business, should The ascenting references obtainess, 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 sloped

London, Saturday, Feby. 15, 1896. LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR

1896.

(OFFICIAL

The following are the Lenten regu lations for the diocesa of London : All days of Lent, Sundays ex 1st.

cepted, are fast days. 2nd. By a special indult from the Holy See, A. D. 1884, meat is allowed on Sundays at every meal, and at one meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thurs-days and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember week and Holy Saturday The use of flesh and fish at

the same time is not allowed in Lent The following persons are exempted from abstinence, viz, Children under seven years ; and from fasting, persons under twenty-one ; and from either o both, those who, on account of ill health advanced age, hard labor, or some other legitimate cause, cannot observe the law. In case of doubt the pastor should be consulted.

Lard may be used in preparing fasting food during the season of Lent, except on Good Friday, as also on all days of abstinence throughout the year those who cannot easily procure butter.

Pastors are required to hold in their respective churches, at least twice in the week during Lent, devotions and instructions suited to the holy season, and they should earnestly exhort their people to attend these public devotions. They are hereby authorized to give on these occasions Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, Besides the public devotions, family prayers, especially the holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, be recited in every Catholic should household of the diocese

M. J. Tiernan, Sec. N. B .- The pastors will take up a collection for Peter's Pence in their re spective parishes on the second and third Sundays of Lent. As this is the first time in many years that a collection of this kind has been taken up in the diocese, it is to be hoped that all will contribute according to their means, and show by their generosity the filial affection and high esteem they have for His Holiness the Pope. The amounts collected will be remitted to His Lordship the Bishop as soon as pessible

#### A PROSPECTIVE ANGLICAN CELEBRATION.

It is frequently the most unexpected event which happens, and after the anti-Ritualistic crusade inaugurated by Dean Farrar within the last two years, it could scarcely have been expected that he would, in the short time which has since elapsed, have developed in himself a most Ritualistic tendency ; yet this appears to have been the case since he has gone to Can-

matters of faith and morals. It is acknowledged that the Pan-Anglican council cannot issue any binding decrees, and therefore no attempt has ever been made to issue such. The Pan-Anglican councils are nothing more than social gatherings at

which the Bishops interchange views and cultivate friendly intercourse with each other. It requires a great stretch of the imagination to regard them as ecclesiastical councils at all. They have not even the legislative author. ity of a Catholic provincial ecclesiastical council, nor of an Anglican diocesar synod ; and they certainly cannot address even their own adherents in the words of the first Christian Ecumenical Council held at Jerusalem by the apostles and ancients :

" It hath seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us to lay no further burden upon you than these necessary things." (Acts xv.)

The baptism of King Ethelbert was certainly a great event in the history of the people of England. In the year 596, St. Augustine, with his monks, the whole number being forty, landed on the Isle of Thanet, and intelligence of their arrival was brought to Ethelbert, then reigning over Kent and the whole country south of the Humber.

Though the Saxons, the masters of the country, were Pagans, Ethelbert was somewhat aware of the nature of Christianity, for his queen, Bertha, was a Christian, and so must have been the majority of his British slaves, as there had been a flourishing Church in Britian before the Saxon conquest, from the time of King Lucius toward the end of the second century.

Ethelbert received the missionaries well, and they were established in a church which had belonged to the Britons, and soon had many converts, though Ethelbert did not himself embrace Christianity until Pentecost 597. His example was soon followed by many of his subjects, and the way was soon opened for the conversion of the whole country ; but it is not easy to understand why the Anglican Church should make a special celebration of Ethelbert's conversion, as it is certain that St. Augustine was commissioned by a Pope, Gregory the Great, and he brought to the Saxons the universal faith of Christendom, which was certainly not the faith of the modern Church of England.

St. Augustine received his jurisdiction from the Pope, but the modern Church declares by an oath exacted from every clergyman that "no foreign Prince, prelate or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction in this realm.

We can see in the proposed celebration of King Ethelbert's baptism an intention to make the public believe that the faith brought in by St. Augustine was identical with that now established by Act of Parliament, but this is to give up the pretence which is so frequently made by Anglican divines and polemists that the ancient British Church was the independent Church of England, which resisted St. Augustine's effort to make the Church

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

times certain matters. What we refer to here is our penitentiary board of official directors as constituted by the late Sir John A. Macdonald. He established a board of three directors, by whom all important ques-tions affecting the general welfare of the penitentiaries of the Dominion should be tinally settled. This board constituted the Minister and Deputy Minister of Justice and the Inspector of Penitentiaries. Since the formation of the directorate it was always a rule that one Catholic should be on the board to represent the Catholic portion of the officials as well as the prisoners. This to all just and fair minded citizens must appear right and proper, but since the superannua-tion of Mr. J. G. Moylan, the late inspector, all three are Protestant, and a most valuable and impartial officer. The present board being all of the one persuasion is a circumstance which it is perfective afe to asy the present all of the one persuasion is a circumstance which it is perfectly safe to say the presen Minister has not thought of. flad his atten-Single range of the second sec representation. It is not an absolute sity the third member of the board she the inspector ; any responsible official of the penetentiaries will do. There are matter constantly occurring affecting the officers of the inmates of the different institutions—fo astance, an investigation regarding the co uct of officers, the liberation or severe cha tisement of convicts, the party in question, may be a Catholic, would naturally look to his member of the board for protection or justice. The Minister of Justice some two or three weeks since, in a speech delivered by him, informed his hearers that the Protest ants and Catholics in the penitentiaries were and and Cablines in this perior intrates were about even, with a slight majority of some ten or twelve of the former. Again, all the wardens in the Dominon are Protestant, with the single exception of the warden of St. Vincent de Paul, who is a brother of the present Minister of Public Works. Dombr-less whom this is recovering encounted the when this is properly represented the lister, with his usual liberality, will take h means as will restore the former order hings as originally laid down by his illustrious predecessor and continue to enjoy the confidence of the Catholic population of Can-ada."

We agree with our contemporary in the opinion he has expressed on this very important matter. He is in error, we believe, in stating that " a board of official directors" exists. That board, as constituted by Sir John Mac donald, was abolished by Mr. Mackenzie's Government, in its early days. and an inspector was appointed to per-Moylan, had been one of the three directors. He represented Ontario and the English speaking Catholics, officers and prisoners, as Mr. King did the Maritime Provinces and the Protestant element, while the French-Canadian members of the Quebec penitentiary staff and the convicts were attended to by Mr. Prieur. At a matter of fact, the board took cognizance of and action upon everything that required its consideration, regardless of nationality or creed. Withal, it was deemed advisable that the Protestant officers and convicts and the English and French speaking officers and con victs should have access to the Director who, in a special manner, represented their respective interests. This procedure gave great satisfaction, because of the confidence which the inmates of the penitentiaries, officials and prisoners, as well as the general public, felt that fair play and justice would characterize the conduct of the board, and that unfairness or injustice would not be tolerated. Although, as far as we have been able to learn, the administration of the penitentiaries was greatly improved and most efficiently conducted under the direction of the late inspector, yet, it is our opinion that a grave mistake was committed in doing away with the board

In view of the widespread dissatis- arch truly religious as he viewed refaction on this subject, we are sur- ligious duty. He was honest in his prised that none of our representatives in Parliament, has called attention to this manifest, but, mahap, uninten. Isles, and his treatment by Oliver tional unfairness. It is not a matter which should be viewed from a politi- the strong denunciatory language of cal standpoint. The promptings of common justice should convince any Government that this state of things calls for a remedy. To say the least, it augurs indifference, disregard and, we may add, contempt for the teelings and sympathies of the Englishspeaking Catholics of Canada.

We are convinced that, as in the past, the public in general would not object to the presence of an Englishspeaking Catholic in the Penitentiary Branch of the Department of Justice, who would be associated with the Inspector, or form one of a board to supervise the management of our penal prisons. Surely the penitentiary service can supply a man capable and experienced enough whom the Government could appoint to the office indicated, and this would furnish the very reasonable representation suggested. It is an acknowledged principle,

carried out in practice by the Dominion Government, that Catholics are entitled to representation in the Cabinet. Is it not reasonable and just that the same principle should be carried out in the branch of the public service to which we have reference. It needs no argument to prove this.

We have dealt with this subject in a purely non partizan spirit ; and we do not aim at making political capital out of it. We ask our contemporaries, Catholic and Protestant, of form its duties. That officer, Mr. J. G. all shades of political opinion, to join us in urging upon the Government, be it Liberal or Conservative, the wisdom and necessity of remedying, at once, what must reasonably be regarded as a grievance.

#### "KING CHARLES, MARTYR."

The Catholic Church, being the Church of the world, makes no distinction of nationality in the recognition of the virtues of the saints, and so the calendar contains the names of saints of every nation, England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, America, Japan, etc.; and though the people of various nationalities have their special devotion for certain saints, no Catholic has any difficulty in honoring duly the virtues of saints who are the special objects of devotion in other countries than their own. Thus Germans and French Catholics do not hesitate a moment in this country to join with devotion in the celebration of St. Patrick's day by Irishmen, and elsewhere the feasts of St. Louis, St. John the Baptist, St. Aloysius, and others which are specially honored by other nations, are devoutly observed by Irishmen or American Catholics who may be present when the festivities are religiously celebrated.

tions, as the late Lord Macauley de-But the recent celebration of the feast scribes them to be in his well-known of King Charles 1., Martyr, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York city, has excited the ire of the New England descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. This church, in which the celebration took place on the 30th ult., the feast of King Charles, according to the Anglican Book of Common Prayer, is of decidedly Ritualistic character, and the service consisted of a High Mass, with a culogistic sermon on King Charles the Martyr, the reading of some of the King's meditations, and the other usual accessories of a religious celebration. The descendants of the old Puritans explain the cause of their indignation to be that King Charles was a bitter enemy to Paritanism, towards crushing which he spared no pains, having endeavored by persecution to force the Justice, against the charges of tyranny Church of England liturgy on the three kingdoms. It was on account of this persecution of the Puritans that the Pilgrim Fathers were obliged to seek an asylum in the new world, where they would be free to practice their religion according to their conscientious convictions, and they regarded the king as a man of blood, and even went so far as to declare that he was the anti Christ foretold in Scripture. It is no wonder, therefore, that they should regard with indignation an effort made in America to hold him up as a model Christian monarch and saint ; but they also take the ground that it is disloyposition held by his co-religionist and alty to the United States to celebrate countryman, and to give assurance to the festival of a British king, the tyranny of whom, imitated and reproduced by his successors, was the cause why the American colonies threw off their allegiance to Great Britain and declared their independence. Charles I. was undoubtedly a monFEBRUARY 15, 1896.

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cal difference between Catholics and Protestants on the subject of education, a difference which cannot be settled by forcing upon either creed the view of education which is quite satisfactory to the other. As a consequence, he argues that the school system with which the members of one creed are quite satisfied should not be forced upon those of another belief.

endeavor to make the Church of Eng-

land the sole Church of the British

Cromwell was so atrocious as to deserve

the Prayer Book, which describes Crom-

well, and all those who had a hand in

the king's execution, as "cruel and

bloody men . . . . sons of Belial,

who imbrued their hands in the blocd

of Thine (God's) anointed". Yet we

think it is certain that though the king

had many social and natural

good qualities, he had not those super-

natural virtues which characterize the

saints of God, and render them worthy

of being proposed in the Church as the

examples whom Christians ought to

imitate. The faults of Charles are so

evident to every intelligent reader of

history as to make our view of the

case a matter of self-evidence. His

abandonment of Lord Strafford to the

fury of those enemies who thirsted for

his blood may have been an act of ex-

pediency for his own safety, but it was

certainly not the act of a saint or hero

of Christianity who would think more

of what is right and just than of his

personal safety, even though he had

the advice of the Bishops of the Eng-

lish Church to yield to the demands of

the puritanical party in Parliament

on this point. This weakness of the

king must remain as a most serious

blot upon his memory, and as we have

no evidence that he seriously repented

of it to any greater degree than be-

cause he thereby lost a staunch friend,

the fact ought to be an insuperable

barrier against the insertion of his

Again, Charles was undoubtedly a

persecutor, and the cruelties he author

ized against the Covenanters of Scot

land should also be a bar against pay-

Viewed in the light of the political

sentiments of the present day, he

was also politically a tyrant. We may

be disposed somewhat to pardon his ex-

treme views on the divine rights of

kings, because the more modern view

that kings should rule for the good of

the people was not so well understood

in his day ; but in one who is held up

to us as a martyr and a saint, we

should expect less of the proud spirit of

the arbitrary autocrat than was dis-

sense. He did not die for his religion,

but for his extreme political views on

We can readily conceive that the

should be indignant that the celebra-

tion of the king's festival should be

transferred to American soil, yet the

curious controversy which has arisen

out of the matter is conclusive proof

of the irreconcilable differences

which exist between the various de-

nominations, and that they are all

equally and essentially local institu-

the rights of kings.

name in the calendar of saints.

ing him a religious homage.

It is in the nature of education that the religious views of the teacher are almost necessarily impressed upon the pupils, and this fact is thoroughly understood by Protestants as well as Catholics. Most Protestants, however, are able to agree so far on the matter of religion that it is of little concern to them that the teacher be a member of one or another Protestant sect. Protestantism, as it is generally believed in, consists of little more than the belief in one or two salient Christian doctrines, together with a hatred or contempt for the Catholic Church. Hence Protestants with very little scruple attend churches not of their own denomination, and their ministers are frequently invited to interchange pulpits, but the Catholic faith is of a less versatile character ; hence Catholics cannot conscientiously submit to have their children educated where their faith may be endangered. This is one of the many reasons why Catholics wish for Catholic Separate schools in which to educate their children, and Mr. O'Rourke shows that on the principle of "Equal Rights" to all, Catholics should enjoy the same liberty to have schools to their liking as Protestants have.

#### A NOBLE UTTERANCE.

The Toronto Globe of the 7th makes the following reference to a sermon recently delivered by the distinguished Archbishop of Toronto:

"A new Catholic church, St. Cecilla's, was opened in Toronto Junction on Sunday. A notable feature of the occasion was good feeling exhibited between the Catholics and Protestants of the place. Rev. Father Bergin thanked the Protestants for their good wishes and substantial aid, and expressed the hope that kindly relations might always exist. The presence of the Mayor and Council of the Junction was referred to by Archbishop Walsh in these terms.

'I am glad to see that the Mayor and members of the Town Council are here with us to day. They have given the played by King Charles. In any event highest testimony they could give of he was not a martyr in a Christian respect and good-will for their Catholic neighbors. They have given an example which is in the highest degree creditable to the spirit of tolerance and broad minded liberality of the Prctestant people of this town. Thepresence of democratic New Englanders of to day the Council here is an object lesson that is much needed in many parts of this country, a worthy lesson, one that will do good as a sincere manifestation of liberality and kind neighborly attention to their Catholic friends. I have been preaching this gospel to my people for many years. What this country wants is peace. Do not allow political adventurers who want to rise to power to play upon feelings of passion and animosity; do not allow factionist agitators or religious agitators to disturb your peace by saying that others shall not be free to worship at the altar of their choice This country wants peace and good feeling between neighbors. We want this good feeling in our social life, in our financial life, in all our relations one with another as citizens of a common country. Let us strive for it as men, as Christian men, as neighbors ; let us strive to build up a great country ; let us strive to make this country of ours what it ought to be and what it shall be-the home of millions of prosperous, free and happy citizens. This is what should be done by Pro testants and by Catholics, and this is what the Protestant people of this town have done - as Christian men they have shown an example of tolerance and liberality." "The speech of the Archbishop at the opening of St. Michael's Hospital was equally noteworthy for its good sense, magnanimity and eloquence. The Archbishop is sustaining his reputation for wisdom and moderation, and s doing noble work in fostering good relations between Protestants and Catholics in this community." What the Globe states is but the simple truth. The talented and largeminded occupant of the archiepiscopal See of Toronto has a reputation for sterling worth which extends, indeed, far beyond the limits of the Dominion. His aim is but the carrying out of the precepts of his Master - the planting of the seeds of charity, good-will and all manner of Christian kindliness in the hearts of the people. Long may he be spared to continue the blessed work !

It is announced that he is terbury. Papal. not satisfied with the capabilities of the cathedral for great religious services, and that he intends to make it available for such.

The acoustic difficulties in the way of meeting the dean's purpose are great, but they are to be overcome by hanging large banners between the arches, representing the arms of the English sees. How this decoration will accord with the pronounced antisymbolical and anti-decorative views of the Evangelical party in the Church, of which the dean has been regarded as the leader militant, it is difficult to see, but we presume it will be said in defence of the banners that there is no breach of the second commandment in hanging them about the church, for the reason that the lions and griffins and other animals, real and imaginary, thereon emblazoned are not the "like ness of anything that is in heaven above or that is in the earth beneath or that is in the water under the earth. A number of English gentlemen have promised to supply the banners.

The immediate purpose of the contemplated preparations is to hold a grand celebration in the cathedral next year in commemoration of the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the baptism of King Ethelbert of Kent, baptized with 10,000 of his subjects in A. D. 597: There will be a gathering of Anglican and Protestant Episcopal Bishops at the same time, and the probability is that a Pan-Anglican Council

The truth, attested by all the early

records, is that the ancient British Church, equally with that established among the Saxons by St. Augustine, was established by missionaries from Rome, and derived their ecclesiastical jurisdiction from the Pope. The resistance of the British Bishops to St. Augustine did not arise from a difference of faith, but from the antipathy existing between the two nations, the vanquished and the victors, and time soon healed the temporary dissension. But the history of St. Augustine's mission, which is more within the period of exact history, is detailed more fully, and every circumstance is such as to prove that the faith he planted was that of the Catholic Church in communion with and subjection to the See of Rome.

#### PENITENTIARY ADMINISTRA TION TOO EXCLUSIVELY PROTESTANT.

Sometime ago, when Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was Minister of Justice, the Arnprior Chronicle published the following remarks in reference to the government of penitentiaries by the Department of Justice :

Since the popular and learned Sir Chas. II, Tupper has assumed the Cabinet portfolio of the Justice Department the reputation of that important branch of the public service has not been allowed to enter the public service has not been allowed to suffer in the est tion of the public. The fairness and in tiality so characteristic heretofore is maintained by the present incumbent. Late parliamentary amendment. bability is that a Pan Anglican Council will be held somewhat similar to the two which have been already held in former years. These councils differ essentially from the general councils of the Catholic Church which pronounce definitely on e parliamentary amendments and addi-ns to our criminal code have all been made the direct interest and

of directors. The responsibility and duties connected with the proper

government of our penitentiaries, involving as it does such varied and conflicting elements and interests, are too great and manifold for one man to discharge in a thorough and competent manner. The best prison systems in the world, on the continent of Europe, in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the United States, are carried out by boards of directors and inspectors, superintendents, commissioners, etc. We therefore strongly advise that the administration of the penitentiaries be again placed in the hands of a board, no matter what its designation, provided only that the members be selected by reason of their experience and fitness. This would protect the Government, and especially the Department of and injustice which, of late, have been current respecting the treatment of Catholic employés in certain penitentiaries.

The necessity for some change in the personnel of the penitentiary regime will be apparent when we inform the reader that every one who is concerned in it is Protestant, viz., the minister of justice, his deputy, the inspector, the accountant and the secretary of the penitentiary branch. This is a marked departure from the course followed by Sir John Macdonald. His rule, approved by his colleagues, was to appoint an Irish Catholic to fill a that body that, in no respect, were they ostracised in the public service. Moreover, the wardens of four out of the five penitentiaries are Protestants. The same is to be said of the accountan's

eview of Ranke's History of the Popes King Charles would never have been put into the calendar as a saint, except by a Church which was in every respect the creature of the State, and this fact is enough to make it very inappropriate to introduce the celebration of his festival into an American Church. The Ritualists, however, take the ground that Charles is the only martyr who has been officially proclaimed to be such by any Protestant Church, all the other saints named in the calender having been accepted from Catholicism.

This may not be a very strong argument in favor of that monarch's claim to religious veneration, as it is acknowledged that no Protestant Church can claim the attribute of infallibility ; but it certainly leaves Protestantism in a very curious position if it is so poor in saints that the only one whom a Protestant Church has ever presumed to canonize is to be repudiated as un-

worthy to be reckoned in the ranks of the "noble army of martyrs.

#### MR. O'ROURKE ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

We publish in another column an able letter from Mr. T. A. O'Rourke, of Frenton, on the Manitoba school question. The letter was sent to the Toronto Globe, but up to the moment of our going to press it has not appeared in the Globe's columns. The letter is an able one, and it sets forth in a strictly logical manner a view of the school question which, though several times briefly put forward in our columns, has not hitherto been so strikingly insisted on as in Mr. O'Rourke's communication.

The point on which Mr. O'Rourke

A DESERVED REBUKE.

The following extract, from "Kit's" Department, in the Mail and Empire, we have much pleasure in reproducing in the CATHOLIC RECORD. "A Candid Friend" is evidently one of that class of Englishmen-too often the ruling class-which imagines that it is no harm to treat Irishmen with injustice specially insists is that there is a radi- and contempt, and stares in consterna-

M. A. 1.

#### FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

#### ifference between Catholics and stants on the subject of education, erence which cannot be settled by g upon either creed the view of tion which is quite satisfactory to other. As a consequence, he es that the school system with the members of one creed are satisfied should not be forced upon of another belief.

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Americans absolutely. The writer evidently knows what he is talking about, and has summed up the case correctly in the matter of race-hatred. sincerely hope that the Catholics of Toronto will respond both in financial when he goes on to talk of lrish-Americans as "political scavengers" and general vaut riens, he sounds a false and material aid. The society has established a flourishing branch in America owes much of her pro-Ottawa, which, in the four years gress in her letters, in her army, in of its existence, has circulated her Senate, on her press to the Irish-American. Why should not the Irish some 31,547 publications. There is we America and the Americans? also a society established in St. Basil's When every land was turned against parish, Toronto. In view of the fact them, when every avenue in Europe, that there is an undoubted missionary I might say, was closed to them, when "No Irish Need Apply" was the com-monest advertising heading in every English journal of the day, the great spirit in existence throughout the whole church in America - some parts of the United States being cosmopolitan country (if I may so term it) of the United States of America specially active ; and with splendid results, particularly among non-Cathwelcomed the Irish emigrant. Too often have I seen the pitiful proolics - we are, therefore, pleased to cession of a whole village to 'the train' note the efforts put forth by our friends to see the young boy or the young girl in Toronto, and earnestly hope that set off for the land that alone was open the harvest indeed be a fruitful one. o them, that alone wanted them : too often have I seen that pathetic racing ONE OF OUR contemporaries advo-

along the railway bed to be by the side cates the re-imposition of postage on of the rushing train those last few moments; too often have I heard that newspapers. It is a very successful heart-breaking keening of the old people and the children who were left and wealthy corporation, and probably it would not feel it a hardship to pay a chind and who looked on that parting considerable sum yearly to the post as the parting of the grave-not to know that the feeling which binds Ireland to America is one of the strongest the in the country are, however, so happily human heart is capable of. Assuredly situated financially as the one advocatthe Irish American has as little love for ing the change. Many of them live England as his brother in the Old Land: from hand to mouth: and quite a numbut before he is dealt with in the sum mary manner in which 'A Candid Friend' deals with him, his cause for grievance should be looked into. And his grievance is a race-grievance, born and bred in him. If there is anything, then, in heredity, don't blame the Irish man. Centuries of harsh treatment bred harsh feeling in him ; centuries of decent treatment may breed it out of him ; but we will have to wait for these. Meantime, I will say this, that well has Ireland repaid the great country which gave her sons a shelter when none other would. In every high walk in life in the United States you will meet with men of "Irish descent. While not denying that there may b unprincipled men among the Irish Americans, as there may be in any community, it is hardly fair to de capitate the Irish-American character the wholesale manner of the writer of the letter which recently appeared in The Week : while to urge England to war with the States on the ground that if she does not, the Irish in Amer ica will force war on her, is a state ment as stupid as it is unwise, and one

that occasion great reason to be gratified with the warmth of his reception by his clergy and his new flock. after six years experience of his wise named paper calls " Barnardo's gutter and benign rule, his people have learned to love him for his piety, devo-

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Bishop O'Connor's eye in the shape of an immense streamer bearing the word "Welcome" flanked by a cordon of flags stretched across the street at the convent gate, over which was thrown a Gothie arch of evergreens barred with a "Welcome" in gold letters. At the main gate of the cathedral close upon whose top rested a scroll of ever-greens, surmotinted by a cross and en-closing a medallion bearing the legend, "Ecce Sacerdos Mangus." (Behold the great priest.) At the church door his Lordship was issue. The importance of this work cannot be over-estimated, and we with a "Welcome" in gold letters. sincerely hope that the Catholics of At the main gate of the cathedral close

At the church door his Lordship was That dear spot in Kerry, the home of your say, administrator of the diocese dur-ing his absence, and Yan, Arabdaese dur-Wath, The guardian of innocence honor and truth. met by Vicar-General Laurent, Lind-say, administrator of the diocese dur-ing his absence, and Ven. Archdeacon Casey, rector of the cathedral. At the entrance of the church the Bishop knelt a moment in prayer and then advanced to his throne, sprinkling the people as he passed with holy water, and preceded by the clergy, chanting the antiphon, "Sacerdos Mangus." The following clergy occupied seats in the sanctuary : V. Rev. Father Laurent, V. G., Ven. Archdeacon Casey, Rev. Father Browne, V. G., Rev. Father Keilty, Douro ; Rev. Father Lynch, Port Hope ; Rev. Father Connolly, Hastings ; Rev. Father Collins, Brighton ; Rev. Father Sweeney, Victoria Road ; C. J. Phelan and the esthedral clergy. The address of welcome from the clergy was then presented as follows,

The address of weicome find as follows, than before. clergy was then presented as follows, than before. When he was speaking to the Holy Father When he was speaking to the Holy Father office department. Very few papers

clergy was then presented as follows, by Vicar General Laurent, of Lindsay: abbress FRM THE CERGY. To the Right Rev. K. A. O'Connor, D. D., Bishup of Pereboranch: May it Plane Your Lordship—It is with feel-ings of unfeigned jy that we the priests of the diocese, are here to day to greet you on your return from the Apostolic See and welcome you home to your Cathedral City. We hope that your visit to Rome—the home of the Popes, the seat of Christian authority, the centre of Cath-olite unity—has been for Your Lordship happy, pleasant and truitful of much good. Three mooths aco Your Lordship happy, pleasant and truitful of much good. The mooths aco Your Lordship happy, pleasant and the diocese. You have made known to him the spiritual needs of your flock. You have also borne to him the sincere express ion of our sympathy with him in his trials and afflictions, and of our devoted loyalty to his secred person at all times. Your return to day is halled by the Joyous acclamations of your faithful people. ber are supplied to the public at a very low price in consideration of the free carriage through the mails. Were the tax to be reimposed they would find it impossible to increase the price of their papers, and with many, we fear, it would have the effect of closing up their business. The deficit in the

s halfed by the Joyous acclamations of your althful people. In your journey Your + ordship has had the Jeasure of visiting many countries of renown. 'Irst among them is your nailve Ireland—the she of Saints—which has ever been true to the aith planted by St. Patrick fifteen centuries go. Your Lordship's patriolism must have juickened at the sight of the home of your in-nacy, the beautiful lakes of Kullerney, the reasy stone of Linnerick, the Round Towers, the olv places made sacred by the heavenly lives if the saints of old. In other countries Your Lordship has seen

tready stone of Linerick the Round Towers, the bolv blaces made sacred by the heavenly lives of the saints of dd. In other countries Your Lordship has seen much that tells of the civilizing influence of the Church in past ages, the monuments of which in the stately catedrals and halls of learning res still the glory and pride of these nations. In ftaly, and more especially, in Rome, where Pagen power and civilizing notation of the fir-bichest eminence, and where the religion of Jeaus Christi met her fiercest foes and gained her gradest victories, many monuments of which eith stand, though in ruins-the Colosseum where the brutal voices of the Roman populace so often resounded with the cry. "The Chris-tians to the hours i' the catacombs, where the plety of the laithful guarded, for three gentur-les, the asnes of the Gead, who died in the Lord, and received the bread of life that gae then the courage to go for the sound and we do the Bessed Apostles, that hallowed sanctu ary, that tells how i eter loved our Lord, and dow our Lord made thin the feundation of His Church, for above the crypt in the glorious dome of St. Peter's are written the words of the Saviour, "Thou art Peter and upon this cock I will build my Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." These bear testimony to the indefectible faith of the Roman Church planted in the blood of the Roman Church planted in the blood of the Roman Church south against it. These bear devout hearts are signing and seeking for union, the Catholic Church, like the city on the mountain the wonder ciul unity of her faith and

appart nonest minus outside the Church, and devont hearts are sighing and seeking for union, the Cathelic Church, like the city on the mountain that cannot be hid, shines gloriously forth in the wondercul unity of her faith and and authority. "the one fold and one Shep-herd." She is spread throughout all nations, and her Bishops, natives of every clime under the sun, are united to the chain of Peter, and acknowledge Leo XIII. to be their head, and the Vicar of Christ on earth. The visits of the Bishops at stated times to the shrine of the apostles are open proclamation of that unity which is only to be found in the Church for which Jesus Christ prayed, "that they may be one as we also are one." To this unity our Holy Father has. In his latest encyclicals, called the attention of the world. "that seeing they may believe." In his charity he is desir-ous that all may be united " in the unity of the spirit and in the bond of peace, one Lord, one fatth and one baplismed at the marked atten thom shown ky fit the marked atten the site soor seign Pontiff, to Your Lord, stip our appreciation to express to Your Lords by our appreciation to the World His Him cas the your sciourn in the Eternal City. We wish in conclusion to express to Your Lordship our appreciation of the World with and the pater down the dimension of the Very Rev. Father Laurent, Y. G., who has shown justice are denting Your Lordship's absence. We humbly nakk Your Lordship's blessing, and heal ever remain Your Lordship's blessing. But tion to his church and fatherly kindness to his flock ; and yesterday his reception and warm welcome home was characterized by a respectful enthus iasm which must be exceedingly grati fying to the venerated prelate on his return from his first visit to Rome. It is required that a representative of every diocese, in the person of its Bishop, should visit the Holy Father to render an account of his stewardship very ten years. It is ten years ago that the late lamented Bishop Jamot nade the decennial pilgrimage to the Holy City, and the present is Bishop O'Connor's first visit, which was successful and pleasing in every way. He returns to his people in good health we other the discusses of the property of the and, of course, after such a reception as yesterday, in high good spirits.

of the Church in Rome, the latter was de-lighted to hear that the young diocese of

of the Charch in Rome, the latter was de-lighted to hear that the young diocese of Peterborough was giving so much satisfac-tion. The Holy Father surprised him with the minuteness of his enquiry into details. He showed the same solicitude concerning the welfare of his people in the far away diocese of Peterborough as in those directly under his eye at Rome. When His Lordship expressed to the Pon-tif the loyalty in the hearts of the people for him, and spoke of the condelences for him in his adiletions and trials, the heart of the Holy Father was moved, and he desired him to express his gratitude to the people of Peterborough for their REMEMBRANCE OF HIM in his soliutie, and to assure them that he would always entertain for them the same feelings of affection and loves as he did for the diocese of Roms. He inquired into the cathletity of the diocese, the pettyl devotion, attendance at Mass, attendance at religions duties and penances, respectful submissive mess and obedience of the people, and as to whether harmony prevalled amongst them and as to what steps were being taken regarding the education of the young for the Churce. When Bishop O'Comor, in reply to these different parishes, the Holy Father expressed his extreme happiness and bestowed his postolic benediction upon all the families in the diocese.

"If I was able," continued His Lordship,

"It I was able," continued His Lordship, "to submit a REPORT SO SATISPACTORY, it was owing to you, my beloved priests, and to the piety of my people in general." In his travels Bishop O'Connor stared that he had seen much that was new to him and he hoped that he had also profited by hi-trip to Rome and learned much. Europe has been a new world to him, and he also had had an opportunity of visiting his native land, which he had left just fifty-four years ago. He had seen many signs of the ex-tansion of the true faith in his travels, par-ticularly in the city of London. In France the grand temples and monuments of religion reared, by the people in the past showed the grand temples and mouthents of religion reared by the people in the past showed what the Catholic Church had done for civil-ization in bygone years. In Italy, the coun-try of reminiscences, evidences of the struggle between the Christians and Pagans in olden times were still apparent in the ruined temples and over the Colliseum where the Christians were tortured by lions. On the site where the Pagan gods had formerly been worshipped the great Church of St.

tion through his eye glass when the Irishman refuses to transform himself instantly into a "Tommy Atkins" and sing "Rule Britannia." "A letter written under the tille 'A Chardia fournal, The Week. It is an another column a letter from the Catholic Truth Society, Mamericans absolutely. The write hears feeling to the Irish, Americans absolutely. The write the tarsh feeling to the Irish. Americans absolutely. The write the is talking of the cannot be over estimated and two for the serve when the statking and attributing all the harsh feeling to the Irish. Americans absolutely. The write the is talking and attributing all the harsh feeling to the Irish. Americans absolutely. The write the is talking and attributing all the harsh feeling to the Irish. Americans absolutely. The write the is talking a cover estimated and two approximated, and write a state of the carbon and the state of the carbon and the state of the carbon and the state of the state or an another column a the expressed by a cordon of ags stretched across the streed to a symmetry in the write a strend across the streed to a cover state and the state of the strend across the streed to a cover state adding from the carbon in the streed to a cover state adding from the carbon in the streed to a cover state adding from the fact that on the carbon in the streed to a cover state adding from the carbon in the streed to a cover state adding from the carbon in the streed to a cover state adding from the carbon in the streed to a cover state adding from the carbon in the streed to a cover state adding from the carbon in the streed to a cover state adding from the carbon in the streed to a cover state adding from the carbon in the streed to a cover state adding from the carbon in the streed to a cover state adding from the carbon in the streed to a cover state adding from the carbon in the streed to be cover adding from the carbon in t they might have them framed. In after years it would be a source of great joy to them to be able to look back on the time well spent at school. He said he had some prizes and merit gifts received in his school days over forty years ago, and he valued them beyond almost anything he possessed. After giving some good advice to the pupils he said he would be pleased to be present from time to time in the distribution of rewards of merit to encourage the children in their work. Right Rev, Mgr. McEvay and Father Brady congratulated the successful pupils on their good work, and urged the others to endeavor to captare the testimonials next month. SAD DEATH OF FATHER EUGENE BLOEM. PARISA PRIEST OF NORTH BAY.

On the morning of Feb. 2, 1896, at 9:30, Rev. Father Bloem, while on his way to his mission, commencing at Sturgeon Falls, Imriedly ran from the express office, where he had been transacting business, to catch train No. 7, which was in motion. The Father (who, by the way, wore glasses) in attempting to board the train caught a rail of each car, and, in consequence stepped be-tween the cars instead of on the car steps. Onductor Reyn 1's of train No. 7, C. P. R., who was also about to board his train, noticed the Father in his failure, and came to his rescue, and, while the conductor did a most amiable part, he failed to save life and limb, but he spared the Father from an immediate death. Father Bloem was immediately taken to Mattawa hospital by train No. 2, where other foot. Much credit is due Mr. G. J. Bury, assist ant Superintendent of C. P. R. at North Bay, who ordered a special Pullman car for the removal of the Rev. Father trom North Bay to Mattawa hospital. Fr. Bloem, who was Spiritual Adviser and

removal of the Rev. Father from North Day to Mattawa hospital. Fr. Bloem, who was Spiritual Adviser and member of Branch No. 64, C. M. B. A., North Bay, was accompanied by several members of above branch, to Mattawa. They remained with the Rey. Father until satisfied that he with the Ray. Father until satisfied that he was in a fair way to recovery. But, alas ! four hours later, Father Bloein experienced a change for the worse, and after having received the last rites of holy Church suc-cumbed to the sad accident of the morning. Much credit is also due the Mattawa people, and to Father Gendreau, O. M. L. P. P., of Mattava, who was first, last and always by the side of poor Father Bloein. May his soul rest in peace !

May his soul rest in peace ?
May his soul rest in peace ?
Mattawa societies C. M. B. A., C. O. F., and the order of St. Joseph, and the public in general, turned out *en masse* — there being about fifteen hundred people in procession—to convey Father Bloem's remains to the train which came on to North Bay.
The remains of the late Father were taken from North Bay to Peterborough, where the funeral took place on last Saturday morning. The following persons were present at the funeral took place on last Saturday morning. The following persons were present at the funeral took place on last Saturday morning. The following persons were present at the funeral from the prist's late residence to the charch on Wednesday, where the remains lay in state until Friday morning : Judge Valim, Njorsing District ; Judge Doran, North Bay ; Dr. McKnight, North Bay ; Joo Parsons, Esq., North Bay; Joo Parsons, C. P. R.; Joa Young, engineer, C. P. R.; Geo, Leach, engineer, C. P. R.; Geo, Leach, engineer, C. P. R.; Geo, Leach, engineer, C. P. R.; Browning, county crown attorney ; David Pervis, Esq., North Bay ; J. H. Devaney, director C. T. A., Toronto ; Rev. Father Kelly, Powassan ; Wm. McDonald, postmaster, North Bay ; M., Neibang District ; barrister McNamara ; barrister P. A. C. Larose; Jon. Burké, E-q., North Bay ; J. J. Mackay, B. M. Muligan and Jon Blanchet.

Juo Blanchet. The societies which followed the remains were as follows : The C. M. B. A. (5) mem-bers), C. O. Foresters (40 members), Ladies Altar Society (46 members), and the order of Sacred Heart (42 members). The above order of procession was con-ducted by Mr. J. J. Shields, an old and personal friend of the late Father Bloem.

#### MARBIAGES.

#### BARRY-MURRAY.

BARRY-MURRAY. The Church of the Sacred Heart, Paris, was the scene of an exceedingly pretty wei-ding on Wednesday, the 5th inst., when Mr. Thos. W. Barry, of Hamilton, and Miss Annie Murray, daughter of the late Thomas Murray, of Paris, were united in the holy bonds of matrimonv, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. J. Kwongh, V. G. The bride was handsomely attired in a suit of cadet blue broadcloth, trimmed with velvet and lace-with a hat to match. She carried a bouquet of bridal roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Margaret Murray, sister of the bride, was gowned in green broadcloth, with velvet trimming, and carried pink roses. Mr. James Hickey, of Hamilton, supported Mr. Barry; and the bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Thos. J. Murray. The wedding preaktast was partaken of at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Murray. Che wedding brother, Mr. Inos. J. Murray. The wearing breakfast was partaken of at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Murray, Church street, the bride's mother, only the immediate relatives of the bride and groom being present, among whom were Mr. Wm. Barry, Dundas; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arland, Hamilton; Miss Costello, Tilsonburg, and Miss McCardle, Hamilton. The numerous beautiful presents testify to the high esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Barry are held by their friends. The happy couple left on the evening train for the East, amid showers of rice and hearty good-wishes.

ears to mourn her loss. MR. SIMEON HEALEY, LONDON, ONT.

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MR. SIMEON HEALEY, LONDON, ONT. Mr. Simeon Healey, late of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, died in London, Ontario, on the 10 h of January last. He was born in the town of Tipperary, Ireland, and is a descendant of a good old Irish family, all his ancestors being military men. His father was the late Captain John Healy of Her Majesty's 6th Royal Irish Enniskillen Draroons, and fought with Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. Mr. Simeon Healey, who was foster brother to the Rt, Hon. Geo. Mat-thews, Earl of Thomastown, Barony of Clan William, county of Tipperary, Ireland, went all through the Crimean war.

William, county of Tipperary, Ireland, went all through the Crimean war.
MRS. CATHERINE DILLON, RALEIGH.
On Monday, Feb. 3, after a short and painless filness, Mrs. Catherine Dillon, relict of the late Squire Dillon, of Kaleigh, passed quietly away, at the advanced age of clafty-seven.
Born and brought up in Clare county, Ire-land, she and her husband came to Canada in 1850. They first settled in the States, but after a short say came to Kent county, settling in Raleigh, where she resided until her death.
Her tuneral took place on Weinesday, the 5th inst., a very large procession accombanying her remains to St. Patrick's clurch. Requirem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Me-Cabe. Ars. Dillon was one of the carlisst settlers in Raleigh, and from her kind and eha itable disposition made many friends. She survived her husband three years. She tweet base at three sons many friends. She survived her husband three death, for thied in her bouse. She died a happy death, for thied by the last rites of the courch.
She leaves three sons mient citizen of Char. Base is an earlieft was celebrated in her bouse. She she was here die ard of und and they table of the carliest.
She leaves three sons mient citizen of Char. Mathemather and three disposition of the gratest.

# Since teaves three sons and your daugneers -cesses James (a prominent citizen of Chat-ham), Matthew and Michael (of Raleich), and Mrs William Hickey, Merlin; Mrs. O'Rourke, Chatham; Mrs. Dooley and Miss Julia Dillon, of Detroit.

## C. M. B. A.

Guelph, Feb. 4, 1896, To the Ed. CATHOLIC RECORD: At the last meeting of Our Lady's Branch, No. 31, C. M. B. A., held Jan. 27, the follow-ing resolution was unanimously adopted : Moved by C. C. Collins, seconded by Eugene Korman, that

as it has pleased Almighty God in His

Whereas it has pleased Almignly God in fils affinite wisiom to remove from our midst our ate worthy and esteemed fellow-member, Bother Thomas A. Heffernan, and Whereas by his death this branch loses a dincere friend, his wife a devoted husband, and his children an affectionate father, therefore out

his children an affectionate father, therefore beit Resolved, that, while humbly submitting to the will of our Divine Redeemer, we desire to extend to the widow and family of our late brother associate our heartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sustained, but trust that the knowledge that he whom they and we mourn has entered into a better world than this one of earrow, will enable them to bear with Christian foriting the heavy cross placed upon them. Resolved that a copy of this resolution be for-warded to the widow and family of the deceased and spread upon the minutes of the branch, and copies senit to the CATHOLIC RECORD and Canadian for publication. Jas, Kenedy, Secretary.

and conies sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD and Canadian for publication. Jas, Kennedy, Secretary. Branch 50 Holds an Enjoyable Open Meeting. Branch 50 of the C. M. B. A. held an open social meeting in their hall 329 St. Antoine nireet, last evening, at which P. Sheridan, B. A., B. C. L., delivered a very interesting lec-ture on Education, n which he treated systems of ducation at the different periods of the world's history, and commented on the ideas held by the different authorities on education. He drew attention to the attitude which Catho-lics should take in the education of their future. A vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer, and his view were endorsed by W. T. J. O'Neill and Mr. T. M. Reynolds. The tolowing gentlemen took part in the en-tertainment : W. T. Chancy, songs; D. Shea, comic songs, and J. J. Rowan, who was te-peatedly encored. Chancellor T. J. Finn ex-plained in his sual clear and able way, the beginning and growth of the organization known as the C. M. B. A. He traced its prog-ress, and showed the advantages of belonging to such an organization. He showed the wila-dom of separating the financial responsibility of the Grand Council of Canada from that of the United States, as, during the ime of their connection with the United States, the number of assessments in the year. while since separation the highest number had been fif-teen.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH

ship'sReply-A "Te Deum" Sung-The Pontifical Blessing Bestowed. On May 1, 1889, His Lordship Bishop O'Connor arrived in Peterborough and was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough. Though at that time he came as a comparative stranger, his name had preceded him, and he had on

Phelan. Through the much appre

ciated courtesy of Mr. D. O. Pease,

koka," was placed at the service of the episcopal party, which was joined at Port Hope by Rev. Father Lynch and

Rev. Father Larkin, of Grafton, and

THE WELCOME

which was accorded His Lordship

Bishop O'Connor on his return home

arrived on time at Peterborough.

Right Royal Reception to Bishop O'Connor-Priests and People in Plous Rivalry-Immense Gathering at the Station-Procession to the Cathedral-Presentation of Addresses-His Lord-

post office department is not an argument which may be employed with any force, because in almost every country a like shortage is found in the postal service; and, besides, in no other branch of governmental business would the ourden of a deficit be found to be so evenly divided amongst the mass of the people. A change from the pres ent arrangement would be, indeed, s most unpopular one.

savouring of nothing less than jingoism. The under-cut of the letter is however, at the Roman Catholic Church.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Toronto Globe and Hamilton Spectator, representing both shades of political opinion, take very strong ground against having aid given by the Government towards the importation into Canada of what the last

DESERVED REBUKE.

ollowing extract, from "Kit's" nent, in the Mail and Empire, much pleasure in reproducing ATHOLIC RECORD. "A Candid " is evidently one of that class lishmen-too often the ruling which imagines that it is no treat Irishmen with injustice tempt, and stares in consterna-

Protests against the conangelets. tinuance of this scandalous business have frequently been made by the medical profession and by the public press, and it is simply an outrage on the part of the authorities to allow the abuse to continue. Many people think this man Barnardo is a philanthropist and so he is, of a kind-the kind that is looking for large bonuses and casual advantages-Knavery perambulating

in the cloak of Charity. THE HON. JAMES MCSHANE, member

for Montreal Centre, delivered a speech in the House of Commons on the resolution introduced by Mr. McNeil, regarding Canadian loyalty to the mother country. In the course of his remarks he gave expression to a very notableand true as it is notable-condition of affairs which prevails in our Domin ion. He said :

"Let me mention a fact which will district passenger agent of the G. T. R., the private Pullman car, "Musillustrate how the people of all races and creeds in our city act loyally together. You know, sir, that nearly seven - eighths of the population of Montreal is Roman Catholic ; but yet so liberal are we, so united are we, in our desire to do justice to all, that only the other day we elected a Protestant mayor by acclamation for two years. That was not only an act of justice of the majority, but it was the right of the

from his trip abroad was a royal one. Almost the entire congregation of St. Peter's were at the G. T. R. station to Protestant minority. We hope the words of the hon. gentle meet him, as were hundreds of other citizens as well. As the 5 o'clock train swept into the station, bearing man will be taken to heart by the Protestants of Ontario. In very few him upon it, the band struck up a places can a Catholic be elected to brisk air, and the parishoners, in whose hearts he holds such a warm place, crowding around to obtain the first Parliament, solely because he is a Catholic ; and every one knows that glance from his benignant eye as he alighted upon the platform. Mr. Gus in the cities of Ontario-notably Toronto-a Catholic, because he is a Cath-White held the reins over four white olic, has no chance whatever of being horses attached to one of Mr. Grady's elected to the chief magistracy. No

sleighs, in which His Lordship took a matter how worthy a citizen he may seat, when a procession was formed as be, the votes of the majority will be polled against him because of the C, M, B. A., marshaled by Mr. M. Lynch.

His Lordship was then approached by Messrs.L. M. Hayes, Thos Gahill, H. Mor-row, H. Phelan, H. LeBrun and B. O'Brien, and the first mantioned read the following address of welcome from the congregation : His Lordship left Toronto yesterday at 1.40 p. m., accompanied by Rev. Father Teefy, principal of St. Michael's College, Ven. Archdeacon Casey and Rev. C. J. Phelan, son of Mr. Ed.

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The site where the Fagan gods had formerly been worshipped the great Church of St. Peter now REARED ITS SPIRES When the Holy Father learned from Bishop O'Connor's lips that the Church in Ontario was living at peace with the breth ren who had separated themselves, he was greatly delighted to know that all lived in harmony, and that the priests preached the gospel of Jeaus Christ. In closing, His Lordship assured the congregation that, although he had experienced great pictures in his travels, his heart was always in Peterborough. When at the shrine of St. Peter's in Rome he had not forgotten his people. but had prayed for a blessing on them. Although the different was always in Peterborough. When at the shrine of St. Peter's in Rome he had not forgotten his people. but had prayed for a blessing on them. Although the different was always in peterborough as the shrine of St. Peter's in Rome he altende of Taty was most unlid, and although only a week ago Sunday, when he attended Mass in Gibraitar, the streets were bieasure that be welcomed the snows and aroms of Canada again. Before disting the the congregation His his people an address of more length concerning the pleasure of his true. The Bishop officited at the Bendletion of the Key Sactament, attre which the assen ledding spinkled with the apposel be lendletion. Peterborough Examiner, Fes. 7.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

The following is from the Hamilton Times

The following is from the Hamilton Times of Saturday last: Yesterday afternoon the girls from Sacred Heart school and the boys from De La Salle Academy assembled with their teachers at St, Mary's Hall at 4 o'clock, to receive from His Lordship Bishop Dowling testimonials of merit given to those who were most success-ful this year in their school work. Right Rev. Mgr. McEvay, Fathers Brady, Mahony and Holden, and a number of the school trustees were also present. The following programme was carried out: Song of greet-ing, "Welcome": song 'Jingle Bells": distribution of testimonials of merit by Bishop Dowling ; Hymn to the Sacred Heart. The following children were successful: SacreD HEART science. Form V - Museas E. Rehee, M. Donolne, W., Roach, N. Corvie, S. Roman, E. Nelson, K. Cummings, B. O'Brien, M. Valenthe. Form J. Mary Malony, Eva Walsh, Clara Smith, May McCory, Kivite Zingsbeim, Mila Bauray, Lenne Birrell, Gertrade Daly, Nellie Desmod. Form III. – Allee Smith, May Smith.

esmoud. Form III. - Alice Smith, May Smith, Innie Schuler, Bertille Sulifvan, Gertis Dil-a. May Smith, Mary O'Connor, Mabel Me aughlin.

Form II. - Katle Goodwin, Jennie Moriarty, Form II. - Katle Goodwin, Jennie Moriarty, Irone Daly, May Joyce, Irene Ennis Nelite Quilter, Maggie March, Libble Smith. Form V. - Austin McDonald, W. Mahoney, M. Browne. Form IV. - Peter Maloney, W. M. Jamieson, Francis Fitzpatrick. The Disker resided the abildenn for their

The Bishop praised the children for their sweet singing and congratulated those who had been fortunate enough to capture a testi-monial for their good school work this session. He advised them to prize the testimonials they had received and he suggested that

FLAHERTY-COADY.

OBITUARY.

MRS. THOMAS CURTIN, IRISHTOWN.

Club, at the annual meeting held in January. There was a very pleasant gathering of the members of Branch No. 134, St. John, N. B., in their rooms on Wednesday even-tion of a well filled purse to the retiring Recording Secretary, Mr. John D. Burns, who is about to take up his residence in Hali-fax. There was a large attendance of the brothers, and President Tole occupied the chair. Brother Tole said it gave him great pleasure to present the gift of the members to Brother Burns, and spoke highly of the zeal, industry and unfailing courtesy with which the Secretary discharged his duties. Count DeBury, Ald. McGoldrick, Thos Gorman, Thos Kickham, T. O'Brien, W. Coples, F. Foster, J. E. Fitzgerald, and others added their tributes of praise to those of the President. Brother Burns thanked the members, Brother Burns thanked the members. Brother Burns thanked the onling, and specken of its most active members. Brother Burns thanked the of Convention in September, 1891, and attended to the duties of the office to the staffaction of all concerned. FLAMERTY-COADY. At 6 o'clock on Monday morning last St. Mary's R. C. church was the scene of the wedding of one of Collingwood's fairest resi-dents, in the person of Miss Kate Condy, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Coady, of St. Paul street, to Mr. John Flaherty. The bride is an amiable and popular young lady, as the large number of useful and costly presents she received attested, and a promi-nent member of the Catholic congregation. The groom is engaged as engine driver on this fellow employees and a large circle of friends. Although the hour was early, yet the pratty church was filled by the friends of the contracting parties. Rev. Father Kier-nan performed the marriage ceremony, and at the close the solemu nuptial blessing of the Church was pronounced on the newly made man and wife. The groom was supported to the altar by his brother, Mr. M. Finherty; while the bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Nellie Coady. After the ceremony the participants and a few friends adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents, where broughted the bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Nellie Coady. After the ceremony the participants and a few friends adjourned to the residence on the bride's parents, where prove the firm the St0 train for a short honey. moon trip to Toronto, Montreal, and other places. On their return they will take up the congratulations and good wishes of all who know them for their future welfare, and *The Balletia* desiree permission to join in Fervent sincerity.—Collingwood Bulletin, Feb. 7.

A writer in the London Tablet admirably states a point of Catholic doctrine when he says: "May we not hope that the time is fast approaching when An-glicans will come to realize the factclear as the noonday to every Catholic child-that the Church recognizes in the sense we have indicated, one sole Giver ; that she looks upon the Blessed Virgin and the saints as Askers ; and that in seeking their intercession we are not classing or comparing them MRS. THOMAS CURTIN, IRISHTOWN. There passed from her residence in Mc. Killop, on Tuesday, the 28th of January last, to her final resting-place, one of McKillop's oldest residents, in the person of Mrs. Thos. Curtin, mc Johanna Ryan. Mrs. Curtin cancer in the quality of askers? Tromba, where she remained for a few years be fore coming to Irishtown, where she resided till her death. She was one of those brave and spirited women who, fearlessly, cheerful y and successfully, faced and overcame the hardships and difficulties of a pioneer-life. Truly religious, possessed of that firm u dying Irish Catholic faith, she accepted everthing-joy and sorrow alike-as presents from the hand of God. Of a genial and lovable disposition she endeared herself to all with whom she came in contract, and her

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From St. John, N. B.

Mr. Richard J. Walsh First Vice-President of Branch No. 134, St. John N. B., has been re elected Treasurer of the Young Liberals' Club, at the annual meeting held in January.

#### CARDINAL MANNING.

Interesting Review of the Salient Features of the "Life" of the Great English Churchman and Scholar.

Messrs. M'Millan & Co. have almost ready-in fact will have on the market very soon after this letter appears in print-two volumes of the life of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of West-minster, by Edmund Sheridan Purcell. While Cardinal Manning has not, perhaps, the picturesque interest, or while he had not the lovable qualities of Cardinal Newman, he was, at the same time, one of the most stirring figures among the English converts to the Roman Catholic faith.

Mr. Purcell has had every opportun-ity for writing this life, as Cardinal Manning gave him constant opportunities of learning from his own lips the story of his life from its earliest be-ginning to its close. He wanted Mr. Purcell to write of his Anglican life during his lifetime, but insurmountable obstacles set in the way of carry-ing out this proposition. The Cardinal's reason was that he wanted to read that part of the biography himself. In the prime of his life, in the fullness of his fame as Archbishop of Westminster and father of the Vatican Council, Archbishop Manning resolved that what he had done in his Anglican days, "the days before the flood," as he called them, when he was still in the "twilight," should be buried and forgotten. But Mr. Purcell tells us as his life began to wane his heart reverted with a strong yearning to the days of old, to the memories of the past. The closed book of his Anglican life opened, its pages were perused with a fresh and youthful delight, the taste of the dead years, literally as well as meta-phorically, after the lapse of half a lifetime, was swept aside.

In placing in Mr. Purcell's hands his earliest diary, written in his Laving-ton days, Cardinal Manning said : "The eye of no man has seen this little book ; it has never before passed out of my keeping." This diary, in which This diary, in which were recorded

"HIS INNERMOST THOUGHTS, his sorrows of heart, his loneliness at

Lavington, his confessions, his trials, and temptations, "had evidently never been opened by Cardinal Manning since the day he left Lavington forever, for the dust of time, the faded flowers, and book markers that had lost their once brilliant colors, momentos of the past, lay between the pages. Before, however, this inti-mate record of his early life was finally given to Mr. Purcell for the purpose of the biography, Cardinal Manning carefully and wisely removed from its pages every record or reflection or statement which he did not consider fit or expedient to lay before the public But, besides and beyond his leteve. ters and diaries, Cardinal Manning himself was a living source of inform-When the mood of inspiration ation. came he opened his mind and spoke without reserve. In a like manner and for a like purpose all his other diaries, journals and autobiographical notes, in accordance with his wish, passed into Mr. Purcell's possession In these," says his biographer, " he told the story of his own life, laid bare the workings of his heart, its trials and temptations, sometimes its secrets and In writing these two vol-Sorrows. umes Mr. Purcell has not omitted or suppressed a single letter, a document, biographical note essential to a faithful presentation of character or to the true story of events, with one This sole exception single exception. an autobiographical note written by Cardinal Manning in 1890 on the corporate action of the Society of Jesus in England and in Rome. It was considand said my prayers. Beyond all was a blank." Of his studies he liked the classics, especially the poets, and he liked composition. He was fond of cricket and played in the eleven. He was also fond of

walking. That and cricket were his favorite pastimes. There were some doubt as to whether his father could afford to send him to Oxford, but it was finally decided that the effort should be made, and it was. When he first went to Oxford it seemed as if politics interested him more than re igion. He belonged to the union, and he was one of its crack speakers. To quote from his biography: "At the university Manning was not, like Newman, a leader of men, devoted heart and soul to the study of religious questions; nor an earnest student, devoted almost exclusively to his books, like Mr. Gladstone. Manning seemed to play a double part. He was to be seen everywhere, always spruce and smart, in striking contrast and smart, in striking contrast to Mr. Gladstone's somewhat slouch-ing gait and careless attire. Manning took part in all of the sports, was present on every festival ning occasion, but though his conciliatory manners made him popular, he does not appear, owing perhaps to his natural reserve, to have entered into any intimate friendships at Oxford. He was, however, always busy and on the alert, devoting much time and study to the debates of the union. When or how he managed to find time for his schools no one knew. When Mr. Gladstone, who belonged exclusively to the studious set, took a double first, no one who knew him at the university was surprised, as almost every-one was when, in Michaelmas term, 1830 Manning, took his B. A. degree and a first class in classics.'

Notwithstanding his taste for politi cal speaking, Manning was interested in religious questions. In one of his notes he says that he used to like going to chapel, and that psalms and the lesson were always a delight to him ; that he read and reread Butler's sermons and the Analogy, and that formed his mind and conscience. But this does not alter the fact that

HIS REPUTATION AT OXFORD rests in the main on his achievements as a ready and agreeable speaker at the union.

After leaving Oxford, as his father's fortunes seem to have dwindled away, Manning took a position in the Colonial office. It was while there that he met a Miss Deffell, with whom he seems to have fallen in love. But her father opposed the match on the practical grounds that the young man's position in the Colonial office and prospects in life were not such as to warrent proposals of marriage, so he forbade an engagement, though permitting the disconsolate lovers the consolation of correspondence. Thus the future Carlinal's early love affair came to an untimely end, for, as his biog-rapher pertinently remarks, "Love, at least a man's love, does not long thrive on mere letters." The woman thrive on mere letters." The woman, however, was faithful to the end, and lived and died for Manning's sake in single blessedness. Some time after this, when Manning had taken orders and was rector of Lavington, he fell in love with Caroline, third daughter of a Mrs. John Sargent. two of whose daughters were married to the Wilberforces-Samuel, the well known Bishop, and Henry, his brother. There was no obstacle to this marriage and so Caroline Sargent became Mrs Henry Manning. She, fortunately, perhaps, for Manning's change of re ligious faith, died at the end of four years. Of his married life the Cardinal never spoke. He seemed to have been rather ashamed that a Cardinal should ever have had a human weak His wife's death was a sorrow ness. to him, because he truly loved her, but it gave him the opportunity to go more deeply into the study and practice of the faith that commands celibacy in its priests.

writes in a letter to chadstone : "My act in 1851 may have overcast your friendship for me; it did not overcast my friendship for you, as I think the last years have shown." In answer to the letter from which this quotation is made M. Chadtara matter a Matter made, Mr. Gladstone wrote to Manning: "It did, I confess, seem to me an astonishing error to state in public that a friendship had not been over-cast for forty-five years until now which your letter declares has been suspended as to all action for twelve. I doubt not that you fail to perceive that your inaccurate assertion operated to sustain the insidious and painful charges made against me: that I have suppressed my opin-ions on the Vatican Council until I had no longer the Roman Catholic vote to gain or lose." In the same letter Glad-stone says : "Our differences, my dear Archbishop, are indeed profound. We refer them, I suppose, in humble silence to a higher power. We have both, also, I firmly believe, cherished as well as we could the recollections of "They probably restrained your pen

when you wrote lately. They have certainly and greatly restrained mine. You assured me once of your prayers at all and most solemn times. I receive that assurance with gratitude, and still cherish it, as when they move up wards there is a meeting point for those whom a chasm separates below.'

Mr. Purcell was certainly right when he says that Manning and New-Mr. Purcell man were very different men. New man was a scholar and a recluse, Manning was a scholar, but not a recluse. He was a born organizer of men and a man of affairs. He would have made just as excellent a Prime Minister as a Cardinal, and as a Pope he would have left a great record. He shone in society, and was fond of being among men, for he was a brilliant conversationalist and a sharp debater. No one who is interested in theological history can afford not to read this biography. In England its importance will be particularly felt, but even in America it is bound to have readers among Protestants as well as Catholics. At the time that Cardinal Manning was attracting so much attention in his own country he was attracting sufficient attention here to have long telegrams and interviews in regard to his statements published in the American papers. The story of his life, particularly the latter part of it, belongs to the history of the Church in England, and for that reason is a book of great importance. I am anxious to see if Mr. Gladstone will review it for the Nineteenth Century or the Fortnightly. It would not surprise me if he did, for he figures conspicuously in its pages. Jeannette L. Gilder.

#### "FATHER O'FLYNN."

How the Famous Irish Ballad Came to be Written.

The recent death of Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, who was famous for one hymn he composed, "My Country, Tis of Thee," although he wrote sev eral books and nearly six hundred other poems, has called up in the minds of the commentators on current events the names of other men who are famous one production. Singularly for enough, none of them has remembered the gifted author of "Father OFlynn," who surely deserves notice among the list of writers who are known to hundreds of thousands of people on account of one popular bantling of their muse. "Father O'Flynn" is a song that nearly everybody has heard and enjoyed, but strangely enough the charm-ing, bright and humorous poem has not

stone attacked him publicly, and he that has heard it can ever forget it? answered back, and yet Manning The first verse runs thus : writes in a letter to Gladstone : "My Of priests we can offer a charmin' variety, Of priests we can offer a charmin' variety, Far renowned for larnin' and piety; Still I'd advance ye, without impropriety, Father O'Flynn as the flower of them all.

Chorus ; orus ; Here's bealth to you, Father O'Flynn, Slainte, and slainte, and slainte agin, Powerfulest preacher, and Tinderest teacher, and Kindliest creature in ould Donegal.

As soon as the song appeared, or the poem rather, it made an instant hit, its jingle caught the popular ear, while the more critical reader was enchanted by the unique and clever rhyming, which has been likened to the best ever written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, that master of ingenious versification. Immediately "Father O'Flynn" was copied by the leading papers in Dublin, and in less than a month it had crossed the channel. Nor was its success con-fined to print: soon it was caught up by ballad singers, and in the streets of Dublin as well as in musical circles was heard the song beginning, "Of priests we can offer a charmin' variety "-in brief, its success was so immense that the name of the author was well nigh lost sight of. The poem seemed like something recovered, rather than an original production.

Mr. Graves himself took no particu lar pains to retain the ownership in it. He liked to hear his verses sung, it. and he enjoyed the effect they made, and rightly attributed it to the fact that they were redolent of the soil.

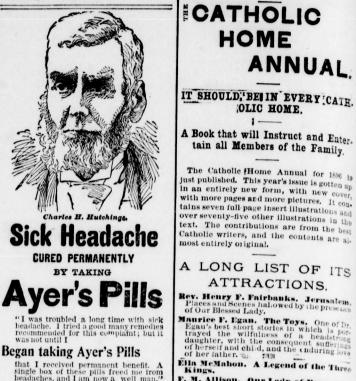
The truth probably is that he did not rightly value the poem. He could not foresee that this one song would one day carry his name farther than volumes had done for other and perhaps better poets. But such is the case : the song has been sung wherever the English language is spoken, and popularity increases rather than wanes with time

In 1875 Mr. Graves was requested by his friend, Dr. Charles Villiers Stanford, who was editing a collection of Irish airs, to furnish him the words to some old-time dances and jigs. H agreed, and among others sent the poem "Father O'Flynn." The editor was, at first, tempted to reject it be cause it seemed too humorous, but he finally decided to publish it in his collection. In this way it reached the notice of the famous English baritone Charles Santley, who at once studied in and included it in his repertoire, always getting an encore when he For the last twenty years the sang it. song has been closely identified with Mr. Santley, who has ever been caricatured as the original "Father O'Flynn." The song is so true to the nature of

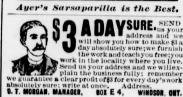
the witty, good humored, hearty and healthy Irish priest that more than one of them has been written of as the veritable original. Its author has been frequently asked to declare who the original was who stood for "the flower of them all." But he has recorded that his verses were meant to give a picture of a type rather than an individ ual. He has said, however, than an old friend of his father, the Bishop, a priest named Rev. Michael Walsh of the parish of Kilchrohan, Kerry, inspired the ballad, and may be called its prototype. This priest was exceedingly charitable, witty, brilliant, a famous story-teller and the kindest heart in all Kerry. Of late years the author of "Father

O'Flynn" has devoted himself less and less to poetry. His home is now in England, where he is known as an ardent worker in educational projects. He is an inspector of schools for the Southwark district, and honorary secretary of the Irish Literary Society of London. He is the author of many other poems in which his clean, whole some humor and native Irish brilliancy appear, but to turn h the verdict : "Father O'Flynn is the 118 DUNDAS STREET, North Side. flower of them all." LONDON, Ont. Much of life's misery is due to indi-gestion : for who can be happy with a JUST PUBLISHED ! pain in his stomach? As a corrective and a strengthener of the alimentary New Illustrated Fabiola, - \$1.25 organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable, their use being always attended with FABIOLA: marked benefit. Or, THE CHURCH OF THE CATA COMBS. By Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, beautiful illustrations

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1896.

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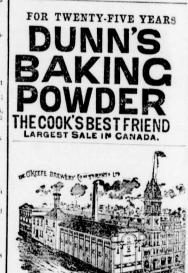
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ered wise to omit this on the ground that it might give pain to persons still living, or provoke controversy at home or abroad.

MR. GLADSTONE AND CARDINAL MAN-NING.

Mr. Purcell is indebted to Mr. Gladstone, with whom Cardinal Manning was at one time on terms of close intimacy, for the kind and active interest which he took in the preparation of his life, supplying its author with information known only to himself concerning incidents connected with Manning's Anglican life. Cardinal Manning and Mr. Gladstone differed in opinion as to the character of the termination or suspension of their mutual intimacy in 1881. Mr. Gladstone said, says Mr. Parcell, "on Manning becoming a Roman Catholic our friendship died a natural death, for outside of the Anglican Church and its concerns we had no ideas or interests in common." Cardi nal Manning, on the other hand, maintained that his friendship for Mr. Glad stone survived as of old, though its expression was interrupted by external circumstances.

Mr. Purcell tells us distinctly that Cardinal Manning never looked over a line of this biography after it was written, with the exception of one early episode. In speaking to Mr. Purcell once of his earliest days he said : "I never was like Newman, a student or a recluse. Newman, from the begin ning to the end, was a recluse - at Oriel, Littlemore, and at Edgbaton : but I, from the beginning, was pitched head over heels into public life, and I have lived ever since in the full glare of day.'

Henry Edward Manning was born on the 15th of July, 1807. His father was a member of Parliament, and a man of some means, and could afford the luxury of giving his son a university edu-cation. As a boy Manning went to Harrow, and as a man to Oxford. In his intimacy with Gladstone came to writing of his boyhood days at Harrow Cardinal Manning saws : "Harrow was certainly

THE LEAST RELIGIOUS TIME OF MY LIFE.

to the second . By

HIS CONVERSION TO ROME. The first volume of this biography is

devoted to the Anglican period in Car dinal Manning's life, while the second discusses Manning as a Catholic. In the pursuit of his theological stud-

ies Cardinal Manning went to Rome, and after having qualified as a priest in the Catholic Church he returned to London. In a letter to Robert Wilber force, with whom he was on terms of close intimacy, he says: "So far as I know, I am come home for good, and my purpose is to continue in London the life I was living in Rome; that is, to live ia community with three or four, having a library, chapel, and refectory in common. I find this, both intellectually and spiritually, a great help, and I shall set apart a room for you. My best wish for you is what has been given to myself-to be soon in daily happiness, offering the holy sacrifice. I cannot tell you what thankfulness I feel to our Divine Lord and His Vicar upon earth for having taken me under the care of the Holy See."

Manning was an organizer, and a most indefatigable worker. "He was ever on the alert. Whatever his quick eye detected his quicker hand carried out. He imparted by force of example some of his restless activity to those about him. He kept his reverend and very reverend secretaries on their office stools from morning till night without pity or remorse. Living for work himself and loving it, he taught them to love work not merely out of obedience or sense of duty, but for its own sake."

On Manning's conversion to Rome an end.

FOR TWELVE YEARS THEY NEVER MET. but in the course of time they did come HE LEAST RELIGIOUS TIME OF MY LIFE. together again, though widely apart I had faith, and great fear of hell, in their theological views. Mr. Gladinduced many people to read others by the same pen, writes a correspondent of the New York News.

The author of "Father O'Flynn," Alfred Perceval Graves, was born in the city of Dublin, on July 22, 1846, and was educated at Windermere, and finally at Trinity College, where he graduated in 1871. He inherited his musical and poetical talents from his parents. His mother was an accomplished musician, and an excellent per former on both the piano and the harp. His father, the Bishop of Limerick, was prominent as a musician in his was prominent as a musician in his youth, his "Harmonie," composed to words by Barry Cornwell, having been popular some fifty years ago. At their home in Dublin, and later in Limerick, the best music was to be heard. Jenny Lind was a warm friend of the family, and young Alfred, in the formative years of his life, made the acquaintance of other prominent musicians and song birds. Dr. Graves and his family passed their summers at Parknasilla, their home in Kerry, and there the budding poet gained that intimate acquaintance with Irish peasant life which is reflected in his poem.

The young Irishman was always proud of his nationality, loyal to the traditions of his race and manly enough to declare his sentiments. Two years after he had graduated, and while he was active as private and while he was acting as private secretary to Mr. Winterbotham, the Secretary of State for Ireland, Graves composed "Father O'Flynn" while walking across a park to the home office. He says that a lively tune, to which he had often jogged as a boy, was filling his ears and his mind, and do what he could he could not get rid of it. The tune was "The Top of Cork Road." Over and over he sume it Over and over he sung it mentally until suddenly the words of "Father O'Flynn" sprang into being of themselves, and all he had to do when he reached his office was to write them down on paper. He did so, and without an alteration sent the verses to the Spectator It is a "catchy " rhothin, for who

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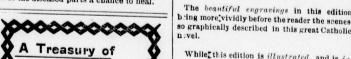
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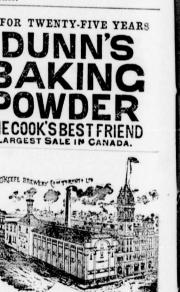
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FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS. Quinquagesima Sunday.

MATRIMONY.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

An Allegory.

upon his work that he became wholly

blotches of coloring.

him.

love.

dread space below and with tears of

and draws us, at the time we are

sorrow-stricken over the loss, and are

complaining of His dealings, into His

outstretched arms of compassion and

A Noble Dog.

that Tracy ever got a medal. Pro-bably not, but he certainly deserved

One day a little beggar child was

She was playing with her

sitting on the edge of the quay, just as so many do in New York in hot

doll and singing to herself and having

a nice time, so that she forgot how near

she was to the edge, lost her balance

The poor child screamed as she fell,

were all calling on each other for help,

and none being willing to be the one to come forward, a dog ran up. He was not afraid, and he did not stop one

He saw the child struggling in the

and fell into the water.

people who fall into the water.

Humane Society.

celebrated.

weather.

Two

This morning. dear brethren, we will say a few words with regard to the emote preparation for marriage, in the hope that they who contemplate entering upon this state either at once or in the future may receive the sacrament of matrimony with perfect dispositions, and thus receive more fully of the graces purchased by the blood of

Christ. The choice of a husband or of a wife is something of the highest importance. It marks a period in one's life and brings with it a future full of possibilities for good or evil, according as the choice has been wise or the contrary.

And not only is it a question of one's own happiness ; others are involved in the consequences of our act, and the lives of several may be clouded by our

imprudent step. For, when a man marries, he contracts a relation with his helpmate which death alone severs ; he assumes responsibilities which cannot be shifted from his shoulders upon those of an other; he has duties which must be performed with exactness. With the married man and woman it is not a matter of option how long they shall live together nor how they shall live ogether ; with them their choice of a

tate of life has been final. This being the case, too much can hardly be said of the necessity of earnest preparation for a manner of life bringing with it so many and so serious engagements ; too much thought cannot be given to the consideration of our choice, nor too much attention to the motives impelling us to this choice. Truth should be ever with us at this

all-important time, and passion ex-cluded, so far as it can be excluded, that our judgment may not be biased. Reason, right reason, should reign over affection, that our eyes may not be closed to our own faults nor to those of our beloved, and that we may not suffer a cruel recognition of these when

it is not in our power to correct them. We should be honest too-not posing for what we are not — not presenting only our amiable side. In other words, we should not act a lie. Let us not wreathe our face in smiles for our lover's advent it a frown mars our common expression ; nor fill our mouths with honeyed words when sharp speech is our wont. Such conduct is dishonest and untruthful, and good cannot come of it. The cloven hoof will show itself eventually. Our life cannot well be a mockery of truth always, and our

own happiness is as much at stake as that of him whom we are deceiving. Do not view things either with colored glasses, especially not with rose tinted ones, or you will make many mistakes. Do not be sordid, but be not rash either. Both courses are both, therefore, should be wrong : avoided. Listen to advice, weigh the counsel vou receive. Do not despise the wisdom that the years have brought

because your spectacles are rosy. Prudence is a beautiful virtue, so try minute to think about whether he to cultivate it. Perhaps the advice would get drowned. you receive may not be good, but you will never know whether it is or not if you do not consider it. Do not be water, and he leaped over at once. He dived down to the bottom, then he cynical, but rather believe all men perrose near her, and in a minute he had ect. Few of us are perfect, alas her tight and swam with her to land. Perhaps you have found a perfect man, The people took her from him and he but you would do better if you sus-pended judgment for a while and awaited the proof of it. Your joy will be increased if you discover good qualstood on the pier dripping with water. Then they turned to Tray to praise him, but he was gone. He had jumped over again. ities you did not look for, but that day will not brighten for you upon which you see your ideal shattered, and find

that your God is only a man after all. Devil Worship in France. In the course of a sermon which he delivered about a month ago Canon Simpson of Bradford stated that he had been informed by a well-known priest in Paris that there were in the French capital associations whose members made the father of evil the object of worship, who took every possible opportunity of showing their hatred for the Catholic religion, and from whom the Blessed Sacrament had to be safeguarded by the most vigilant pre-cautions. The idea seemed too horrible to contemplate, and one eagerly took refuge in doubt as to whether the Canon's informant had not in some way or other been misled. The revelations which have just been made during the trial of a criminal libel suit in Paris go to show that his statement was not at all unfounded or exaggerated. Ac-cording to the lawyer, Maitre Clunet, the abominable rites of devil-worship are now taught and performed in four conventicles by numerous votaries and Satanism has its official organ, Le Bulletin du Diable, from which copious and blasphemous extracts were read by counsel. It is, of course, too much to expect that the French Government would take steps to suppress such outrageous exhibitions of human debase Its repressive measures are ment. generally reserved for those who seek to exalt humanity by the pure doc-

pool Catholic Times.

mals.

she continued, as she kissed the smiling

face raised to hers, and whispered, 'Good night and pleasant dreams painters were employed to Years have winged their rapid flight, fresco the walls of a cathedral. Both stood on the rude scafford, constructed

and again it is the Feast of the Im-maculate Conception. for the purpose, some forty feet from the floor. One of them was so intent In a spacious parlor, a young lady arrayed in satin and lace stands before a mirror. It is Alice, but the years absorbed, and in admiration stood off have wrought a great change in her from the picture, gazing at it with delight. Forgetting where he was, he moved back slowly, surveying leis-Deprived of her gentle mother's care whom the angel of death had called away, Alice had grown cold in her re ligious duties.

urely the work of his pencil until he had neared the edge of the plank. Now she is preparing to attend a At this critical moment his companion. grand ball, where fashion will reign suddenly and almost paralyzed with terror, beheld his imminent peril. supreme.

Does she think of the days in the Another instant and that enthusiast years that have gone by would be precipitated to the pavement Alas! she has no time for such

beneath. If he spoke to him it was certain death. If he held his peace things now. Before departing for the scene of death was equally sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind and

bill worldly pleasure, she remembers she had forgotten her necklace. She cannot remember where she placed it, and, in looking for it, comes eizing a wet brush he flung it against

the wall, spattering it with unsightly over a little velvet casket. "Perhaps I shall find it in this," she The painter flew forward and turned upon his friend with fierce upbraid-

said, and on opening it, the words "Child of Mary" met her gaze. ing. But staring at his ghastly face, he listened to his recital of Tears filled her eyes, and instantly danger, looked shudderingly over the

her thoughts went back to that day five years ago, when she assumed that gratitude blessed the hand that saved weet title. Then her thoughts wandered back to

Just so we sometimes get absorbed that twilight hour with her beloved mother, and the loving words then in the pictures of the world, and, in admiring them, step backward, unspoken to her rang in her ears. conscious of peril, when the Almighty "Oh, how ungrateful I have been !" in mercy dashes our beautiful images

she exclaimed, "but, my dear mother, your souvenir has brought back all my good resolutions. And, instead of attending the ball,

we find her before the Blessed Sacra-ment, and the flowers which she was to wear resting at the feet of our Blessed Mother.

Tray was one of those noble dogs who live about the docks and save One more evening with Alice, and Some my story is finished. It is twilight in a convent chapel, of these dogs have received medals for bravery in saving life from the Humane Society. We do not know

and the lilies tell us that it is the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

Alone at Mary's feet, kneels a Spouse of Jesus, and we recognize in the sweet one, and he got something much better young face, our Alice, who has now than any medal, and that was a poem found the true happiness, which our by Robert Browning, who made him Lord bestows on His chosen ones.

If we listen, we will hear her whisper softly :

solitly:
"Child of Mary, may my feelings Thoughts, words, deeds and heart's de-sires,
All befit a lowly creature Who to such high name aspires,
Ne'er shall sm (for sin could only) From my sinless Mother sever Mary's child till death shall call me, Child of Mary, then forever."

and the people on the dock all rushed to A TRIBUTE TO CATHOLIC NUNS. the edge and looked over, but the water was very deep-10 or 12 feet-and the

current very strong, so that the men were afraid to jump in after the poor girl, The British Medical Journal has a remarkable tribute to the work who was drowning before their eyes. Catholic Sisters as nurses in Irish To be sure, they had to think of their workhouses : own wives and children before risking their lives to save her. While they

"Those who have been saddened by previous reports of the condition of the sick poor in Irish workhouses will be cheered by our Commissioners' account of Ballyshannon Union Imfirmary. Eighteen months before the visit was paid a community of Roman Catholic nuns had taken over the management of the workhouse. 'In conversation with the Superior,' writes the Commissioner, 'we learn that this house had until lately been quite as bad as others on which we have already commented : pauper nursing pre-vailed, and with it the attendant evil of blackmailing, the demoralized creatures preying on the helpless inmates, robbing them of their tea, tobacco, money, or any mercantile articles on

They were surprised. They thought another child must have fallen in withwhich they can lay their hands be out their seeing it, but they were quite fore they will give them such servwilling that Tray should have all the ice as they are told off to do, and for which they receive extra rations from the Guardians. Rather than go back to that oft-told tale, let us record our admiration of the work done in the short eighteen months which have elapsed between the date of our visit the day when the nuns and took possession. The Superior, by filling the matron's post, has been able to make her influence felt in almost every desupply impoverished bloed with its partment, and it is clear that the Board has been ready to second her efforts. The nursing staff consists of the Superior, three nuns and the night nurse, the Superior being also matron of the workhouse. The night nurse is trained, but she works from written instructions left by the nuns. The Superior, clearly a woman of rare capacity and tact, took on herself the office of matron, and with the willing co-operation of the medical officer, the guardians and the master, has in that short time worked wonders. The structure is the same, the sanitary arrangements were at the time of the visit of the old primitive kind, but order, efficiency, and above all human ity, now prevail in the management. The moral of it is that capacity and self-devotion are not to be thwarted by the worst system ever invented. Such work as that of the good nuns at Ballyshannon brings us nearer the day of a general reform in the administration of the Poor Law.



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William O'Brien, addressing a reunion of County Tyrone men in Glas-gow, Scotland, on Jan. 15, made a strong appeal for Irish unity.

BEST FOR

WASH

Referring to the approaching convention of men of Irish blood from all parts of the world, he said : As to the convention, the bigger and more dem ocratic its basis, the better he would like it. Let that convention speak the voice of the Irish race, and whatever its decision, he for one would accept it, and subscribe to it with more delight than he ever performed any duty of his political life. He was sure he could say the same for them all, and if that spirit were only reciprocated on the other side they could not be too sanguine. There was no reason why the Irish party once more next session should not face the enemies of Ireland as unitedly as the Boers did theirs on

the heights of Krugersdorp. They had unquestionably been passing through a period of deep depression for the Irish cause. They had been beaten in England, and, what was worse, they had been disorganized in Ireland. But was that the first time they had met with rebuffs and discouragements in Ireland's cause? They ought to be ashamed of their own trumpery troubles when they thought of what was endured by the men who went before them and never gave up the ship. Mr. O'Brien proceeded to refer to the advantages in the Land and Education and Home Rule questions, the Irish people had gained of late. While men might come and men might go, the Irish cause went on forever. No coercion laws would ever put down the immortal instincts of Irish nationality

EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

After Effects of This Scourge.

Enfeebled Constitutions and Death the Result. - Official Statistics Show That in Ontario Alone 2.023 Deaths Resulted From This Cause in 1892 93-94.—How to Avoid the Baneful

Very few people have any conception of the deadly effects of la grippe or influenza, which with each recurring winter sweeps over Canada, leaving in its trail death and broken constitutions If an equal number of deaths were caused by say, cholera, the whole contin-ent would be in a panic, and it is only because the deadly effects of la

grippe are not understood that its approach is viewed with less apprehension.

Dr. Bryce, the very efficient health flicer for Ontario, in his annual re port to the provincial government, shows that the deaths in Ontario alone from the effects of la grippe for the years 1892 93 94 reached the aggregate of 2,023, a number sufficiently large to make us view the scourge with positive alarm, for, in addition to this mortality, there are beyond doubt thousands who from the same cause are left with shattered health and ruined constitutions. La grippe is a disease of the nerve centres, with a specially marked effect upon the heart, and the obvious duty of those who have suf Fered from even a mild attack is to strengthen and fortify the nerve forces. For this purpose Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act more promptly and thoroughly than any other medicine yet discovered. Their function is to



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Ingush 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., Professor 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, D.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 feasts 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 124x104x4 inches, weighs 124 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 The Carnotte Racen. 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 dissatisfied with the purchase, the book may be returned at our expense, and the money will be refended. Bibles similar te these have for years been sold by agents for ten dollars each.

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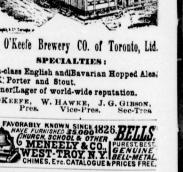
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responsibility of saving it. This time was a long time under the water. They began to wonder what had become of him, but no one thought of doing anything to help the brave dog. They did not even throw a rope out that he could have caught in his teeth, though the current ran very strong where he had gone down. However, he did come up to the surface in time, and then they saw he had omething in his mouth. He came slowly to the shore, for he was very tired. He had been down to the very bottom of the river and fished up the doll which the little girl had in her hand when she fell over, and now he came to her with it. It was just as good in Tray to save the doll as to save the child, but the people laughed at him except the little girl. Tray trotted off home. He did not know what a hero he was or how much better than the people who thought themselves so much wiser than a dog and yet would not run a risk of hurting themselves to do what he had done without thinking

of himself at all. Three Evenings in a Life. BY VIOLET.

The sweet feast of the Immaculate Conception was drawing to a close In the twilight sat a young girl and her mother talking of the many blessings received on this beautiful feast. "My dear Alice," the mother whis-pered, as she took her darling's hand, trines of Christianity, whilst the most "to day you had the happiness of be-coming a Child of Mary, and I trust unrestrained license is permitted to those who would degrade it. - Liverthat you will always hold the title as one of the highest honor. I have a

little souvenir which I will give you "Bacteria do not occur in the blood and years from to-day, when deprived of an earthly mother's care, may it or in the tissues of a healthy living body, either of man or the lower anibring to your mind my poor words of So says the celebrated Dr. love and trust for our Blessed Mother. Koch. Other docters say that the best medicine to render the blood perfectly pure and healthy is Ayer's Sarsapar-

Tell the Deaf.-Mr. J. F. Kellock, Drug-gist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this week."

#### Catarrh in the Head

Latarra in the Head Is due to impure blood and cannot be cured with local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured hundreds of cases of catarrh, be-cause it purifies the blood and in this way re-moves the cause of the disease. It also builds up the system and prevents attacks of pneu-monia, diphtheria and typhoid fever.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathar-tic with every one who tries them. 25c.

iove and trust for our blessed Mother.
i Oh, how lovely !" exclaimed Alice, as her mother opened a velvet casket, and unfurled a blue sash with the words "Child of Mary" embroidered on it in letters of gold. "I am most thankful, dear mamma ! Oh, how happy has this day been for me !"
i May your future ones be as happy, my darling; and now it is bed-time,"

acking constituents, and to build anew shattered nerves. That Dr. Williams Pink Pills perform what is claimed for them in this respect is proved by the voluntary testimonials of those who have been restored to health. On strong case in point is that of Mrs. A. Fratton, of Hull, Que. To a newsous paper reporter who interviewed her, Mrs. Gratton said: "I was always a strong and healthy woman up to about At that time I had a four years ago. At that time I had a severe attack of la grippe, the after effects of which left me weak and nerv-ous, with pains in my back and stomach, and almost constant severe headaches. I found myself so completely used up that I was unable to do any work about the house, no matter how light. My appetite had gone and had no relish for any kind of food. For about a year I continued to be thus tortured, getting no freedom from pain either day or night. I had tried different kinds of medicine prescribed by a physician, but they did me no good. began to believe that medicine would not cure me, and as I always had a terrible cough I feared I was sinking into consumption. One day a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink

Pills. I had heard and read much about this medicine, but had 1.0: thought of it as a cure for myself, but I felt that it might be worth trying and procured a supply, and after the use of acouple of boxes I began to feel an improvement. I continued their use until I had taken twelve boxes when I found myself, free from pain, with a good appetite, and as well as ever I was in my life. Last December, as the result of a severe cold, I was again taken ill, but this time I tried no experiments with other medicine dinary cold.

but went straight to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, with the most beneficial results, as you can see for yourself. I have such faith in Pink Pills that I never allow myself to be without a box, and take them occasionally as a tonic, and and I will be glad if my experience will prove helpful to some other poor sufferer.

When you ask for Dr. Williams Pink Pills see that the full trade mark is on every box. Imitations and substitutes are worthless, perhaps danger-

In Reply to Oft Repeated Questions, it may be well to state, Scott's Emulsion acts as a food as well as a medicine, building up the wasted issues and restoring perfect health after wasting fever.

Not what we say, but what Hood's Sars-parilla does, that tells the story of its merit and success. Remember Hood's cures.



If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat and lungs is bruised, made and lungs is bruised, made raw, or injured by colds and coughs. **Scott's Emulsion**, with hypophosphites, will heal inflamed mucus mem-branes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 5o-cent bottle is enough for an or-

50 cents and \$1.00 SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.

MONTREAL

#### Object of Life's Trials.

Too long a continuance of sunshine is the death of the plant. The soil be comes parched ; the plant withers, and finally dies. But if when drooping for want of rain a heavy shower comes, it is laid prostrate upon the ground and it would seem that it was killed. Little by little, however, courage comes to it again ; and finally it lifts its head, stronger and more vigorous than ever, and, by reason of that strength, able to bear without fatal re-sults a longer period of uninterrupted sunshine.

So it is with the soul. Continuou: prosperity sun-bakes a selfish soil about it : and the tears of renunciation are necessary to save its life.

Prostrate and weeping, all pleasure in the present, all hope for the future apparently destroyed, it would appear that all growth is at an end. But, the beneficent purpose once recognized, once accepted as a necessity for spiritual development, heart returns, little by little; and the burden of life, cast so hopelessly down as too heavy, is taken up with renewed courage.

The insight into the mystery of life, gained by the brave facing of these dreadful trials, makes existence infinitely interesting and gives a power for the upliftment of others, which seems almost divine.

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# TION.

The following letter was sent to the Globe for publication, but up to the time of our going to press it has not appeared in the columns of that journal :

To the Ed. of the Globe :

hot appeared in the columns of that journal : To the Ed. of the *Ulobe* : The public platform about the Manitoba whoo question. The cause of this sphinx like difficulty is the natural inability of the majority to comprehend the principle at issue, involving as it does a matter of con-science. This is not strange, for a Protest and cannot sink his individuality, and trans-form himself into a Candolic. The cause of this sphinx like difficulty is the natural inability of the highly is the natural inability of the majority to comprehend the principle at issue, involving as it does a matter of con-science. This is not strange for a Protest and cannot sink his individuality, and trans-form himself into a Candolic. The school arean could change places, like the knights in their struggle over the com-oscience, as they would as Chris-tians, follow the golden rule, and do unto each other as hap atriots, they would ever after observe the Drivine injunction, and never again throw the Apple of Discord into the Dominion Camp and cause a rupture, perhaps irreparable; for Canada is Pro-testant England and Scotland united and france. With the blood of two great the one flag with Catholic Ireland and france. With the blood of two great the one flag with Catholic Ireland and france. With the blood of two great the one flag with Catholic Ireland and france. With the blood of two great the one flag with Catholic Ireland and the forth forwer down all race and creed dis-ent the flat. As the mails the the embolicy, is deat to the . They would atways aim to in-suit finghish or an anti French policy, is deat to the for united France or united fract first as they must be the emboli on statesmen, with pure lave for the land in the form the foundation cement. Subty blows, of the angunge and re-tarbatise so any fellow subject, out, at the statesmen and relations and re-substitues of any fellow subject, and the first in the states and inminisher the first frame. The common good, fir divest themselves of their national and eligion

the individual. As that is decharacter of the individual. As that is different in the two great Christian bodies under whose re-spective banners Canadians are ranked they may be pardoned if they cannot always agree. They are similarly constituted, physically and spiritally, and yet they radically differ, mentally, because their minds have been differently colored, so to speak, in the moulding process ; just as one clear crystal vessel of pure water is colored blue, and another red, by dropping a little blue powder into the one, and a little red blue powder into the one, and a little red into the other. Each has a different drop-"the Protestant drop," or "the Catholic drop." They see, consequently, through differently colored glasses. If they could only change spectacles, and thus learn to see things from others standpoint, they would soon realize the irreconcilability of the coloring of their mental eyee, and perceive that the true policy to be followed in Canada is the mutual toieration of all principles essentially characteristic, as far as con-sistent with their mutual enjoyment. This was the example set by the Catholic angority in Manitoba, when, in 1871, they, like Catholic Quebec granted the minority complete con-trol of their own educational system. This is what Catholics call " Equal Flights," and what they, in justice, shall have. The Protestant argument in this enpar-went detate has been heard in ad its "rootic debate has been heard in ad its

what Catholics call "Equal Fights," and what they, in justice, shall have. The Protestant argument in this anpa-triotic debate has been heard in all its phases. Any graduate of all the schools, colleges and universities, from the lowest to the highest on both sides, like the writer, a graduate of three of the leading non-Cath-olic Universities of Canada, must feel that the Catholics cannot endorse reasoning so tinctured, very naturally, with Protest-ant coloring. Only practical experience can convince any person of the fact that there cannot be a real union of schools, until there shall be a real union of hearts and minds before the one altar. The beautiful red, red rose grows from a single stem. With one church and one school, canada shall be either Protestant, like England, or Catholic, like France. Today she is both, and the statesman will govern himsoit accordingly, and not become a demagogne or leader of an Adullamite party, to excite one and Protestants should not be axied to be on the kneet to each other. Each should be allowed to revolve in their own sphere. Ascendancy of the one over the other cannot be contensanced except at the risk of the disintegration of the Confederation. In the first place, let us make a distinction.

AN ABLE LETTER ON THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUES. There is a wide cult between the two creat

<sup>1</sup> mind, able to keep His duly commissioned teachers right while performing His work. These he believes are to be found in the Catholic Church only, in unbroken succession from Peter down. They are subject to all human infimiture, divided in every conceivable manner, in race, in language, in politics, and in ability ; and yet, mirradile distu: they agree and act as a unit the world over in matters of faith and morals ; for the Holy Spirit, the ouintessence of truth, cannot sancting the truth only, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. How can any human law eradicate that belief on which Catholic schools are based? What effect could the report of any commission have on minds so imbued with Catholicism ? Would it induce the minority to accept the schools of the major. The Protestant here again dissents, and says that religion has nothing to do with the Natha can attend the one school with or holice, which he fondly believes is unsectarian. The Protestant the school of his own choice, which he fondly believes is unsectarian. The Catholic replies: "In God's name, thing up your child in your own way, and let where the schools of his own is secular. The Catholic replies: "In God's name, thing up your child in your own way, and let work to their health : in China, without peril to their chirstianity, as to say that they may not be influenced in the majority, or in the minority schools, by the predominating tendencies of these institutions; for man is affected by his company, and by his surroundings, for entire field structures of Chool Trustees of the school structure is the same board of any they agree the beard of school structure is the same board of any they agree in the majority, or in the minority schools, by the predominating tendencies of these institutions; for man is affected by his company, and by his surroundings, for entire schools, or more heads of anilhes resident in any township or the Board of School Trustees of the school of the there school shall the fibered or which here are any that the

in such a sireo-like manner the immaculate beauty of Protestantism, with her as a dark beauty of Protestantism, with her as a dark beauty of Child Protestantism of their reductive eloquence, is, between Scylla and Charybdis, in danger of high maximum set of the charm of their reductive eloquence, is, between Scylla and Charybdis, in danger of the National achools and colleges, to the youth of Canada, the writer republicies, as it exists only in imagination. No intelligent person could belong to it. Practical knowledge of the Church and her teachings are of non-Catholics, who will be offended when a catholic tells then that they you to know what they are talking about. If she be a human organization is it not wonderful that she has survived all the others? Trace her back during the last ninteen centuries, and tell what politician founded her? What is she be a human organization? The members of the hierarchy as individuals have the right of all other subjects : but, when exercising the same, do not confound them in their private capacity with the church. The sooner Protestants become euliphtened as to the reductarize of the Church, the better it will be for Canada. They misjudge the spiritual Church by identifying her with her human officials, while engaged in the ensure of the spire of the church is not the dower the reach of the waters of oblivion, and staud enshrined in the world's anawer, where in Canada are the schools and colleges. These schools are every where the canada are the schools and colleges, the eworld the intellectual truits of the primary and the intellectual truits of t

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## CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

ST. MARY'S BRANCH, BATHURST STREET,

Dear Sir-It will be of interest to some of your readers to know that a branch of this very useful society has been formed in con-nection with St. Mary's parish, Toronto. This branch starts cut with the following list of officers.

FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

PEBRUARY 15, 1896.
Michigan, per bush, 30 to 35c; butter, facey dairy, 14c; first class dairy, 12c; creatinery, 30c; apples, new 32.50 to 33.50 per text.
9 to 14c lb.; dressed hogs, si.50 to 34.70 per text.
wool, from 5 to 14 to 18c per lb.
PORT HURON.
Port Huron, Mich., Feb. 13.-Grain-Wheat 50 to 100 be.
Port HURON.
Port Huron, Mice, 65 to 70c; No. 2 red. 65 to 50c; no. 2 red. 65 to 10c; no. 2 red. 7 red. 10c; no. 1 red. 7 red. 10c; no. 2 red. 7 red. 10c; no.

Assessment System. Always Prompt.

Oakville, Ont., 20th Jan., 1896.

Permit me to express to the management of the Provincial vident my appreciation of their having

paid my claim in full many weeks be

fore due. Your cheque for \$2,000, the fore due. Four cheque for \$2,000, the insurance in your company on my late husband's life, has just come to hand. I was put to no unnecessary trouble or

expense in completing proofs of claim, and the settlement has been more than

Wishing the Institution all possible

Yours respectfully, (S) Mrs. John Kennedy,

Belmont, Ont., 30th Jan., 1896.

St. Thomas, Ont. :

Secy. The P. P. I.,

Having just received payment in full of my claim of \$1,000 under Policy No. 13,604, on the life of my late son.

who recently died of pneumonia, and

the settlement having been very prompt and satisfactory, I feel like expressing publicly my appreciation of

the business like methods employed by The P. P. I. The cost of the insurance

was so low as to bring it within reach

of every one needing such protection,

and as the proofs were only just completed, the settlement of claim could not have been more satisfactory.

St. Thomas, Ont., 1st Feby., 1896.

It is but due to The P. P.I. that I

It is but due to The P. P.I. that I express my appreciation of the prompt payment of Claim for \$2,000 under Policy No. 612, on the life of the late Mrs. Norsworthy. Twelve and one half per cent. of claim having been paid before, and the balance immedi-ately after completion of proofs, I cannot but consider the settlement as being entirely satisfactory in avery

as being entirely satisfactory in every

sense of the word, and the cost of the insurance during the ten years the

Policy was in force was always very

I am, Yours truly, Nois

E. S. Miller, Esq., Secy. The P. P. I. St. Thomas, Ont. :

Yours truly, (S) Mrs. Mary Jane Stewart

Beneficiary.

Beneficiary

E. S. Miller, Esq., Secy. The P. P. I., St. Thomas, Ont.:

Dear Sir,-

prompt.

wiss, success, I am,

E. S. Miller,

Dear Sir-

Dear Sir-

moderate.

Thanking you.

Ancient of Days, Thy s To bow before Thy mer Thou Father, Son, and Have mercy, Lord, on a In place forlorn and lon Outside Thy peaceful p

These were the work of Thy promise sure forev Release them, Lord, fro

VOLUME X

Lord, have Christ, have Lord, have

Litany of the Fait REV. FREDERICK G.

Lord Jesus, by Thy sac By Thy meek suffering Preserve these souls fro

By sweat of Blood and By Cross to Calvary m Be Thou to them salvat By Thy five wounds an By pierced Heart and a By Thy dread, awful sa

When here below are 1 The Sacred Host and E Soon with Thee, Lord

By Raphael's powers By all the ordered rank Battalions of the Infinit

By Martyrs' pangs and By Saints' strong faith By Mary's name, like

These souls forlorn, Re Never denied Thee, but Grant them at last eter

On earth they failed fro Oft stumbling on the na Yet put their trust in T

Let their chill desolation Thy mercy shed and given by mercy shed and given by the second state of the sec

Here months and years With summer gleam an Let fall Thy dew and g

Flowers fade and withe Men fail and find the g With Thee Thy garden

Vision of peace so calm After a long and darks Clothe them with everla

For these poor souls wil For gone is their proba We plead Thy Cross an

Jesus, for Thee they ke To company with sainti And, ransomed, sing th

May they with saints in Joined with angelic ord Link them with Thee i

Enter may they throug To walk in white on yo Forever, Lord, for eve

Remember all their sig One day with Thee a t Give peace, O Lord, a

As pants the hart for c As bird flies home with Homeward they turn bring.

Short History of Le

with its fast and a enchanting wand coming sport and

stern dictum forbid

social gatherings, Penance is so inte ious beliefs of a almost an integral He recognizes the penance in order will of heaven. A see the Christian

penitential garb a Lent (from the A

which means sprin which takes place The Latins call by which is mea

through which i

days were introdu the forty days' is desert before He ministry. Christ institute Lent ; n

His disciples to time He said they bridegroom, mean

be taken away therefore, not of c

purely an eccles

but one so thore with the spirit of inseparable from Like many oth stitutions of the teresting history. far and has passe

nights, whose bla

can pierce, and h and end of so mu ble to account fo

Lenten observanc other words its

gloom of the pas

very old practi back to the times Scriptures, however, of any fast before

Fasting Before

Ohristianity - P

in Apostolle Tim Lent, with its s

LE

The P. P. I. has good opening for good business men to act as agents. Terms are liberal. Write for particu-

(S) C. Norsworthy Administrator.

Ascendancy of the one over the other cannot be countemanced except at the risk of the disintegration of the Confederation. There are good and bad Protestants ; good and bad Catholics. There are Protestants who never enter a clurch, who never contrib-ate one cent toward the support of church or minister, who know no religion except their pockets, and who make Protestantsim sub-servient to their own aelfshe minister, who know no religion except their own aelfshe minister, who have rear entropy the servient to their own aelfshe minister, who know and erect except that their party, pet mud at the hierarchy, and do any other dirty job for thirty pieces of finit or for the purpose of passing as grand tellows, as broad, liberal Catholics. Such the ranks and shot down for the public good. These religious kypeorites are class-ing a great deal of trenble. In justice to bath churches we must say these are neither Protestant nor Catholic. They have as much religious disturbances to advance their own sordid interests. Eitel do dry grane their deal or the ranks and shot down for the public good. These religious kypeorites are class-ing a great deal of trenble. In justice to Protestant nor Catholic. They have as much religious disturbances to advance their own sordid interests. Eitel do dry grane or any church, or for the education of any children. The misfortune is that they cannot see allker "the Protestant dron, and "the Catholic are prostent dron, and "the Catholic are protestant dron, and "the Catholic are sarily be fair and just to everybody else. Without violence to bis conscience he accepts a school - law framed by a Protestant and just to everybody else. Without violence to bis conscience he accepts a school - law framed by a Protestant will be useless among Chris-tanas, for education grows up out of religion, as a their ancestors did a few centries at the contest will be useless among Chris-tanas, for education grows up out of religion, as the int ancestors did a few centries atomby chere. Graft the Protestant will be neither one nor the other, but a hybrid compromise which true religion, based upon diving trath, can never accept. Trees pro-dace fruit according to the nature of their sap. One must not expect oranges on horse-chestnut trees, nor plums on grape-vines : nor should one hope to find the same kind of fruit on the Protestant, as on the Catholic

and a

- Prof

appears to them in the march of civilization down the avenue of the conturies, and portray

This branch starts cut with the following list of officers: Patron, His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto; Honorary President, Very Rev. J. J. Mc-Capo, V. G; Vresident, Dr. A. J. McDonagh; Vice President, John Doyle; Secretary, W. E. Blake, P. O. Box 576; Treasurer, B. J. Cronin. Agent of the society, C. G. Creamer, 105 Bathurst street. The membership fees have been fixed as follows; samual fee, 50 cents; honorary mem-bership, \$1.00 per annum; life membership, \$10. It might be well for the information of your readers to state the aims and objects of the society, which are.

It might be well for the information of your readers to state the aims and objects of the society, which are:

To disseminate among Catholics small and cheap devotional works;
To assist the uneducated poor to a better knowledge of their religion;
To spread among Protestants information about Catholic truth;
To promote the circulation of good cheap and popular Catholic books.
The will be quite unnecessary to enlarge upon the great good and the apparent great meeting was held on Sunday, Feb. 9.
In the chapel, immediately after Vespers.
Any further information, literature, etc., may be had upon application to the Secretary.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Feb. 13. – Wheat, SI to Size, per buchel. Oats, 21 to 24 250 per bush. Feas, 45 to 3tc, per bush. Barley, 31 15 to 33 350 per bushel. Buckwheat, 33 25 0 24 350 per bush. Rye, 33 15 to 44 450 per bush. Corn, 33 25 to 33 1-56 per bush. Eeef was easy at 83,50 to 55,00 per cwt. Lamb sc a pound by the carcass. Mutton 5 to 6e a pound. Dressed hogs, 41,50 to 55 per cwt. Lamb sc a pound. Geese for cents a pound. Butter was easy at life a pound for best roll by the basket Fresh eggs to 18 cents a dozen. A large supply of pota-toes were offered at 25 cents a bag. Apples, 23,25 to 23,25 per barrel. Hay, 12 to 214 a ton. Toronto, Feb. 13.– Wheat white sc.

22.25 to \$2.75 per barrel. Hay, 12 to \$14 a tou. Toronto, Feb. 13.— OWNTO. Status, Status, Status, Feb. 13. Status, Status, Status, Feb. 13. Status, Feb. 14. Status, Feb. 14

Cathogia and were so recognized at the conduct of the present majority in keeping and and Armenia, before him, can wisely be, or were intended to be, the true and representatives of the mining in educa-

lars



A Cheap Life Saver.

TOSTER'S MEADOW, N. Y., July, 1893. I was afflicted with nervousness for twelve and had severe pains in the back and head every day, even my eyesight was so affected that I could neither read nor sew, but two bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic relieved me of all these troubles. It is not write 'd, but \$10 a bot-tle, and a cheap life saver. I am convinced that those to whom I recommend it will thank me for it. MISS C. HOPPENHAUER. FOSTER'S MEADOW, N. Y., July, 1893.

May God Bless It.

STREATOR, ILL., JULY, 1893. I suffered eighteen years from epilepsy, and was cured of it by Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I took twelve bottles of it. May God bless the medicine so that others will be cured by it as I was. STREATOR, ILL., July, 1893.

The remedy has been propared by the Rev. Father Rooming the remediation of the remediation of the remediation of the Rooming, of Fort Wayne, ind., since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III.

49 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Druggists at S1 per Bottle. 6 for 55

Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. In London by W. E Saunders & Co.

THE CAPITAL CITY LEADS.

BOOK-KEEPING, OFFICE TRAINING, and general commercial subjects by success-ful instructors. A night school for those em-ployed during the day honest work, com-plete courses, practical methods. Prospectus on application. Call and set us or write for particulars. Capital City Business College. 78 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

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Branch No. 4, London, Branca No. 4, London, Meets on the and and ith Thursday of every Jonth. at 8 o'clock, at their hall. Albion Block. Richmond Street. John Roddy. President; G. Barry, 1st Vice. President; P. F. Boyle, Recording Secretary.

A ta Berger ser det. 161