RY 1, 1896.

PORTS.

b. t, white, 731 to 741e. at. goose, 55 to 58c. oats. 27 to 28c.; rye, ckwheat, 36 to 364c.

ckwheat, 3% to 3% to 3% to 3% to 3% to 3% to 8c; but flc.: eggs. new laid, sh. 3%c; turnips per potatoes. per bag, 4, 7% to 8%; hay, traw, sheaf, 812.00 to beef, fores, 3 to 4%c. b. 5% to 6%c; veal, per b, 4% to 5%c, dressed

r. — Wheat, No. 2 e; corn, No. 2, 28c, No. 2 white, 22c; rye, m, 18 to 19 per buan; .50 per ton in carloa; to 15c per thickean; .; onlons, Michikaan; .; fancy dairy, 14c; amery, 21c per 1b; \$1.08 to \$1.10 per to \$5.50 per barrel; 4 hogs, *4.25 to \$1.60 to 18c per 1b. RON.

RON. 1. 30.-Grain-Wheat 12c: No. 2 red, 69 to e, 16 to 18c: rye, per per bush., 30 to 35c: barley, 60 to 65 per

7c per lb. : eggs, 16 c per pound : honey, e, 10 to 12 per pound : b : baled, \$11 to \$13 in per ton.

Michigan, \$4.50 to ht, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per per cwt. ; pork, light, \$4.00 to \$4.25; live

s4.00 to s4.25; live
 cwt.; mutton, s5 to
 dressed, 85 to 86 per
 per cwt.; veal, 85 to
 9 to 10c per pound;
 spring ducks, 8 to
 9 to 10c per pound;

5c per lb : No. 2. tc. ins, No. 1, 6c. per lb.; skins, 30 to 60c. each;

ch. Jurkets. Cit. — Prices ranged ots, away down to ze. ch. below ze. per lb. tative value, and as and we omit them. unbs were weak, at grass-fed stuff; and to 2²c, per lb. smalt unchanged and s will find a market. d hogs came in, and s unchanged prices-nf-car hogs as much logs sold at \$3.70; and es are firm, and pros-

FFALO. Cattle — The receipts ugh, and there was artunent of the trade-ught \$5,50 to \$5, and a fair lots, \$3,50 to \$5; 0. Hoys-Receipts of the 30 cars, and the rith a fairly good de-The market ruled slow prices of lambs all of arely steady, with a cy for nearly all kinds.

Telephoning.

o. announces that its es to the Province of ad working well, so

ad working well, so a correspondents Cornwall, Montreal, up by telephone at any oses or any business o in the evening the fits lines at half rates

t rate for a conversa-ston would be only 30 nwall would be \$1.(5; al would be \$1.30.

ption.

ck Markets.

FFALO.

at, 72 to 75C. per per bush. Peas. 6 31 15 to 33 3 5c per to 28 4-5c per bush. ah. Corn, 30 25 to foold for st to 8.50 Hog flesh is going the flesh is going as a nair. Butter, 17 Fresh ergs 18 to 6 cents a s a nair. Butter, 17 Fresh ergs 18 to 6 cents a cents a bag. Cab. In barrels. 82.00 to hay was offered at cows, 830. Clover range from 81.50 to

Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

NO. 903.

After Mass.

The Sacrifice is over and complete— A simple country Mass— The people rise and worship as is meet— Then from the temple pass; Each face the glory of the mercy seat Reflects as 'twere a glass.

The withered features of the aged folk, To me, less wrinkled seem; On rugged forms bent by the toilers' yoke There rests a softening gleam. As Moses' face, when God from Sinai spoke, Caught a transfiguring beam.

The girls in groups adown the steep boreen Move with unstudied grace : While here and there, close-hooded, may

While here and there, there here here and there, be seen A sweet Madonna face. The eager, bashful boys, two minds between, Loiter behind a space.

The acolytes that in the altar's ray, Like purple orchids, bent, Transplanted to the common light of day Shout in pure merriment: Thrice happy boys, in whose unclouded way Pastime and prayer are blent.

From cabins scattered on the treeless coast The azure turf smoke curls. Then, like a banner borne before a host, In the free air unfurls. Give us but time and we shall prove our boast

We are not slaves nor churls --

Nay, but a people, fickle if you will, But steadiast in our love To faith and freedom. Priest and patriot still

Can touch the chords that move The nation's heart, through good report and

To deeds the heavens approve.

-From "Eddies," by T. H. Wright.

THE REAL CATHOLICISM.

Comparison Between the Genuine and the Diluted Article.

Pure vs. Diluted Catholicism is the rure vs. Diffuted Catholicism is the subject of a very fine essay in the American Catholic Quarterly Review, contributed by Very Rev. A. F. Heurt, C. S. P., of the Catholic University. Father Heurt says : Mr. Matthew Arnold has said that in his content.

bis opinion, "The Christianity of the future will be the form of Catholicism." He did not mean genuine, pure Catholicism, but a sort of æsthetic ghost escaped from its dead body and surviving as a kind of separate spirit that can embody itself anew, as a transformed Catholicism, which will be sub-stituted for its own old form, and for all Protestant sects after they are dead and buried. Dr. Berry, commenting on Mr. Arnold's statement, says that we all, Catholic and non-Catholics alike, have a deep interest in the ques-"Is a transformed Catholicism

possible ?" Of course, he answers the question in the negative. A great many, who retain and hold much more of Christianity than Mr.

Arnold did, have a notion somewhat similar to his. They have a desire for some sort of unity among Christians who are now so much divided-a unity in which the Catholic Church, and the Eastern Churches will be included. They profess to believe, some less and others more, of the Catholic Creed ; a portion of them having drawn very

near to the full Catholic doctrine.

Their notion of the way to bring

ocietyhave three girls to have adopted in a ages are nine, twelve pplication for same to and as street, London, nsideration.



allowed, and perhaps to make more or hot telt its safeted body and block in less of a confession. Still, they are the hands of any of the numerous tor react to who have to be bads of the Protestant clergy. not ready to leave the sect to which bands of the Protestant clergy. they belong, and by no means pre-pared for an unconditional submission to the authority of the Catholic Church. They are a kind of liberal Christians to the authority of the Catholic Church. They are a kind of liberal Christians, with very hazy notions about dog-union with the Church, are surely in a matic truths, and holding as an axiom that all forms of Christianity are essentially the same. Some of those make herice sacrifices in order to obey who write and preach about re-union appear to think that the Holy Father, severe trials and sufferings to en-in his effectioned in the affort to find a secular

whose ancestors wandered away from career wherein they could support his fold, means to assure them that they will be welcome as they are to come into a merely external union with the Church, without any inward conviction and belief that the Catholic pathy, and to every possible help which conviction and belief that the catholic party, and to every possible help which Crurch is the only true Church, and all her doctrines true and obligatory. Of course no properly instructed Catholic can entertain or encourage any such notions as these. Every Catholic who has even an elementary Catholic who has even an elementary Catholic of party, and to every possible help which or alleviate the difficulties of their situation. These are disastrous consequences of the crime of Luther and Cranmer in revolting against the Church of God. Happy knowledge of the principles and doc-trines of his religion, must be aware bonds of matrimony, have the way to that in order to be lawfully admitted to the priesthood open to them, and those the sacraments, and entitled to receive who have an opportunity of going into baptism, absolution, confirmation, and some profession where they can be sucholy Communion, the subject must be- cessful.

lieve in his heart, and confess with his What is to become of the great mass mouth, the whole Catholic faith, pure, of Protestantism in the coming centuries, who can foresee ? It seems to simple, and undiluted.

The attempt to pass off any kind of diluted Catholicism for the genuine destined to go to pieces. According to article is sure to fail. For it must always, sooner or later, become mani-always, sooner or later, become manifest that the Church disowns and dis-avows every such undertaking. Be-absorbed into the Catholic Church. avows every such undertaking. Be-sides, what would it gain if a crowd of The Church will continue in her unity, half Catholics were taken into the ex-ternal communion of the Church. Con-ternal communion of the Church. Conversion must be thorough in order to be of any avail. Happily, the conthe Providence of God alone can control the destinies of the nations which once composed Christendom, and versions which have brought a strong and valuable reinforcement to the accomplished the prophecies concern-Catholic Church during the last halfing the kingdom of Christ, in ways century have been thorough, if there have been some superficial converts yond all human plans, efforts and forewho have relapsed into heresy. sight. THE GREAT WORK.

A VISIONARY IDEA.

It is evident, however, without going The great work before American into particulars, that any general plan priests is the conversion of as large a of a transformation of Catholic discipportion as possible of the American people. It is, therefore, a momentous line to suit the spirit of the age and the notions and habits of some particupractical problem, how to present the Catholic Church before them in the lar countries and classes of persons, is equally fallacious and visionary with a manner so as to manifest its truth and scheme of doctrinal transformation. The great number of Protestants who beauty, to convince their minds and are longing to return to the bosom of the Roman Church, through some sort knowledge and to reach the consciences of compromise, dream and scheme of of men, in whom reason and the moral

about the formation of the new Universal Church of the future is one general way. Some Catholics may be caught by a similar illusion, through general way. Some Catholics may be caught by a similar illusion, through their zealous and charitable desire to facilitate the return of these separated brethren. There is no doubt that the Church has always shown a flexible tellect and the heart? which requires a great many concessions and transformations on all sides. facilitate the return of these separated Even the Roman Church, to which they have very generally been obliged to nro.emi character of adaptability to different and which must play the principal it, the power of Catholic faith and dis times and peoples, and that in matters not belonging to essential and subpart in this Christian reunion, they cipline to produce Christian sanctity require and expect tomake concessions, which is one of the notes of the Church. and to sanction a very considerable stantial discipline there have been and The greatest obstacle to the fulfilment of the divine mission of the Church has are marked variations in the forms of transformation of Catholicism into Neo external Catholic order. But all these things are and must be under the con-Catholicism. This is all chimerical. always been the sins of her mem-When the question is asked : "What bers, especially of unworthy ecclesias-tics. The relaxation of ecclesiastrol of the rulers of the Church, and can the Roman Church surrender as not subject to innovation and experi not essential to her truth and authortical discipline and the consequent ment from the caprice of individuals. ity?" every Catholic must answer loss of respect for the priesthood Nothing whatever pertaining to her The measures lately taken by the was one of the principal causes of the miseries and disorders of the sixteenth Holy See in reference to the Eastern dogma and her substantial polity. Truth can make no compromise with error ; Churches have brought the differences century. In the true and genuine reexisting between the Oriental and authority can waive none of her divine formation brought about by the Coun-Latin rites into quite general notice. rights which are necessary to the per cil of Trent the restoration of discip-line gave back to the religious orders stuity and well-being of the Church. It is quite likely that there is some The Roman Church can surrender none common misapprehension of the atti-tude of the Holy See toward these and to the clergy the lustre which had of her Creeds, from the Symbol of the Apostles to that of Pius IV.; none of been dimmed and obscured : they re-Eastern Christians, as if there were a covered their influence and power over concession of the rights of the Roman the Ecumenical Councils, from Nicea the people; many illustrious saints and apostolic men appeared, new Church, as if a new policy were in-augurated ; but this is really not the to the Vatican ; none of the dogmatic decrees, ex cathedra, of the Sovereign orders were founded, especially the illustrious Society of Jesus, and in case. What the Pope has really done Pontiffs : none of the seven sacraments : no part of the Papal Supremacy, or is to reaffirm more distinctly and emconsequence there was a wide and thorough reformation of morals and rephatically the assurance previously copal superiority ; not one single given by several of his predecessors, that the Holy See has no desire to portion of the Canonical Scriptures not her Liturgy or Ritual, her indethe countries which remained Catholic, Latinize the Eastern rites, pendence from the State, or her moral and effectual parriers placed to further ANGLICAN ORDERS SETTLED. and, above all things, not the code ; inroads of heresy and schism The English Church and nation infallibility of the Catholic Episcopate were reconciled in a body by Cardinal There are three essential elements in its assembled or dispersed members, Pole. But they fell away again into a which are the constituent principles and its supreme head ; and its claim or deeper abyss. In common with all the of the Catholic religion : Dogma, the loyal allegiance of all baptized deeper abyss. In common with all the of the catholic religion: Dogma, other Protestants of the world, they are without an episcopate, a priesthood, or any other attributes of a Church. They are a mere collection of individ-ing out and blooming into ritual and Christians. It is proposed that a general Council should be held, at which the reforming party should have representatives uals who, at the best, are only baptized all the rich and variegated flowers of to plead their cause. But all these projects fell through. All this occurred Christians, wandering in strange architecture, sculpture, painting and pastures beyond the fold of the true music. These are what have attracted the intelligent and educated converts, before the Council of Trent was held, bers. The question of Anglican Orders is really and finally settled, Anglican forms of Protestantism, one and when some of the doctrines in controversy had not been clearly and finally adjudicated. At last, this great and it is certain that they will never be acknowledged. Every Catholic who has been an Anglican minister Council was begun, and after many sessions continuing during sixteen years, is was happily concluded. A must rejoice that the English Church for divine authority in lawgiving and series of magnificent dogmatic decrees was ratified and promulgated, upon lost the sacrament of order when he re- government, for a worship worthy of members what he has seen of the irrev. God and a pure fountain of grace in which Catholic theology was solidly members what he has seen of the irrev. God and a pure fount established for all time. The Holy See erence with which the bread and wine the Catholic Church.

or individuals wishing to be united to the Roman Church must confess this faith, pure and simple, whole and entire, as the *sine qua non* of recon-ciliation. There are many devout Protestants who are willing to join in Catholic worship, who would even wish to receive Communion if it were allowed, and perhaps to make more or less of a confession. Still, they are

united in that one Church? Is it Church. because that one Church of Christ can-not be easily known? No: Christ compares His Church to "a city seated on a mountain which cannot be hid." light to guide His people to salvation. It shines for all. He intends that all shall see it; for "men do not light a candle and put it under a bushel, but upon a candlestick, that it may shine to all that are in the house." (Math. v. 15.) The fact that the Church of Christ is like "a city seated on a mountain," and as "a candle up-to all the set it, still vet four hundred years in existence. Christ is like "a city seated on a mountain," and as "a candle up on a candlestick," makes it still more surprising that Christians are divided. That Church must be divided. easily found by all who seek it. It

the one true Church of Christ. If this is so why are not all Christians united in that one Church Why are so many sound minded people found in the different denominations This is easily explained. Reason-the

sight of the mind—is like the sight of from it.' the eyes—it must be unobstructed in seeing its object. When prejudice, Catholic temporal interests, family or social influence, come between reason and truth, reason fails to perceive truth, as the eyes fail to see the sun through will his common-sense get him out of a stone wall. Remove all such hin-this confusion? Let us see. He drances and the sun lit towers of the "eity of God "will be visible " on the mountain." The same hindrances God. Besides, they all agree in saywhich prevented the Jews from recog- ing that with reason and the Bible he nizing Christ, prevent His people now from recognizing His Church.

But is not this use of reason, in finding the Church, the same as the Pro-No: This is Catholic private judgment?" No: This is Catholic private judg-ment, the lawful use of reason, and differs entirely from what Protestants call private judgment. Catholic private judgment conducts to the Church, and, having done so, it gives place to the infallible guidance of divinely appointed authority. Protestant private judgment is used in the Church, rejects the Church's authority to teach, and ask the Father, and He will give you decides for itself what to believe and . . . the Spirit of Truth. some such transformation of discipline, though it is in the vaguest and most

to find his way to the sunlight and lays aside when he reaches it, so when by the lamp of reason we reach the Church he superior light of faith, resting on lod's authority, takes its place. To God's authority, takes its place. To insist, then, on the use of private judgment instead of being guided by God's authority through His Church, is as colish as to insist on seeing by the light of a lamp under the noon-day sun. Hence the union of all Christ's ollowers, in His one Church, will be realized only when all preference and all prejudices are laid aside, and uniii., 15.) rammeled reason is followed as a guide. t would be interesting and instructive to watch an intelligent enquirer, wholly free from all bias and prejudice, led by common sense alone, seeking the Church of Christ; and see how he would proceed, and which of the Churches he would join. Let us suppose that a sensible and prudent pagan mes into the United States to become a Christian. Let us follow him, step by step, in his search and observe how he will act. He comes into a Christian

munion bread were scattered about and swept up; how at conventions the clergy would consume what was left of the elements, as if they were taking a THE CATHOLIC FAITH. The definitions of the Church are final and irreformable. There is the Catholic faith. There is no room for reconsideration, compromise, or concession. All bodies or individuals wishing to be united to the sick, was tossed out of the the sick, was tossed out of the the sick was tossed out of

> Church of Christ. This is his second step forward — there is but one true Church. It is, above all things, the church of the poor. Some have even succeed at this fact—forgetting that it is a sign of the But where is that one? Which of true Church.

(Math. v. 14.) He has given it as a Christ founded His Church that Church the poor feel perfectly at light to guide His people to salvation. Church must have existed through all home.

They, each and all, trace their beginning to a mere man as founder, and word that I said to you : The servant call themselves after him. They are is not greater than his master. If they must need neither genius, nor talents, nor learning to find it, since all have not these gifts. One thing alone is Swedenborgians, etc., etc. Moreover He notices also that Christ said His sufficient for the purpose ; and an end, persons have it. It is that common-sense which guides us in our temporal affairs. Plain reason or common-sense the to seek, to find, and to know from the Catholic Church? He goes from the Catholic Church? He goes sufficient for the purpose ; and all same he finds that those founders of churches among the "denominations" and asks them. "Yes"—they say—"the Cath-olic Church is the oldest Christian Church, and ought to be the right one ; but it became corrupt and fell into

error, and that is why we separated This is his next difficulty : Did the Catholic Church fall into error? All the others say it did-but they say the prejudice and without preference, be

same of each other. Each declares it-self to be the only right one. How observes that they all appeal to the cannot fail to find the true Church He feels safe, then, in following a rule to which they all agree. Now, since the true Church and the Bible are both from God, common-sense tells him that they must both be in perfect agreement with each other.

He opens the Bible and reads what said to His apostles, when He Christ gave them their commission : "Going, therefore, teach ye all nations and behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." (Math. xiv., 19-20.) "I will

He shall abide with you.

contradict Himself. Therefore, says (Math. xxvi., 2.) In the Catholic reason, only one of them can be the Church alone are these words fulfilled.

He notices also that Christ said His followers would "fast" after His Ascension — "The days will come, when the Bridegroom shall be taken away from them; and then they shall fast in those days." (Mark ii. 20.) fast in those days." (Mark ii. 20. He sees that the Catholics practise fast ing and always have done so : - the others have rejected fasting as "superstition. "

He sees many other points of agreenent between the Catholic Church and the Bible not found in the other Churches, which are too numerous to be noted here. This man, without comes a Catholic. Could he with reason do otherwise?-J. McK. in Catholic Review.

Father Faber.

Mrs. Trollope, mother of the prolific Anthony, wrote some things which Americans do not like to read ; but her reflections on our country need not inerfere with our enjoyment of a letter published in her new biography, in which she gives a charming glimpse of Father Faber. Writing from Florence, she said :

"By far the most brilliant person with whom I have made acquaintance is Faber. He is, I think, the most clo-quent person I ever heard talk. I dined with him at Mr. Sloane's last week, and on Thursday he dined here. On both occasions I sat next him, and have rarely listened with such wonder, and, I must confess, with such admiration to any one I did not know until he tood me than nis the He shall able with you. Holy Ghost will teach you all things." (John xiv., 16 26.) He sent the Holy Penrith. Then he was at Harrow

ife Saver. 3 DOW, N. Y., July, 1898. Dow, N. I., July 1998 all over could not sleep the back and head every was so affected that I ew, but two bottles of onic relieved me of all worth \$1, but \$10 a bot-tver, I am convinced commend it will thank S.C. HOPPENHAUER.

Bless It.

EATOR, ILL., July, 1893. ears from epilepsy, and r Koenig's Nerve Tonic. it. May God bless the will be cured by it as I M. WERNER.

Book on Nervous Dis-sample bottle to any ad atients also get the medepared by the Rev. Father nd., since 1876, and is now

O., Chicago, III. klin Street 1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5 Bottles for 59. Saunders & Co.

N MUTUAL

COMPANY OF CAN-Jan. 16, 1896. The an-of the members of this their offices. 478 Rich of London, Ontario. of 1896, at the hour of statement of the affairs submitted and directors those retiring, but who tion. By order. D.C. Manager. ER WANTED.

WANTED FOR WANTED FOR A cexperience and send acter. Address "A. B. ice. London. 901-2. AX DLES R CHURCH PURPOSES

ALE AT-RECORD OFFICE.

has since added to the definition of of the communion have been treated, The only way to attract the multi-Trent the proclamation of the dogma of even though this irreverance has in tude who are without to follow their of the Immaculate Conception, and the great measure, ceased, through the example is to preach, to live, to build Vatican Council has promulgated its spread of a higher doctrine. I can up and embody this pure and genuine remember how the crumbs of the com. Catholicism. Dogmatic Constitutions.

country to enter the Christian Church ; but instead of one Christian Church he finds many-all differing in faith, in the standard of moral living, and in their manner of worship. Great is his astonishment. He meets some, how ever, who tell him that he need not worry about that, for that it is not for him to join any of the (Math. xxvi., 26.) Again ; Catholics . He has only to live a good in their last sickness have the priest to necessary for him to join any of the Churches. Churches. He has only to live a good in their last steeness have the price to be a member of any the Bible? "Is any man sick among the Bible? "Is any man sick among the Bible? "Is any man sick among you? Let him bring in the priests of the Bible? What says the Bible? "Is any man sick among you? Let him bring in the priests of the bible?

can know only that God exists; but not what to believe, how to live, and how to worship. To learn these things, his reason tells him, he must join a Chunch Marting Catholics say marriage is a from a valid marriage, with leave to marry again. The others say it is no chunch Marting Catholics say marriage is a from a valid marriage, with leave to sacrament, and they allow divorce and chunch Marting Catholics say marriage is a may seem, or whatever may be thought of their motives by bigots among us, these men can not be far from the kingdom of God.—Ave Maria.

But which Church must he join? This is his second difficulty. Here, again, he meets some to advice him.

the day it first did so, since He said He would be with it "all days;" and the Spirit of Truth must have been with it too, since He "abides with it. Either the Catholic Church is right or Christ and the Holy Ghost fell with it. This is the only conclusion, if Christ's words are believed. This conclusion is confirmed as he reads: "He that heareth you, heareth Me." (Luke x., 16.) "The Church of the Living God is the pillar and ground of truth." (1 Tim.

> He examines farther. Catholics say baptism is necessary to salvation : the others deny it. What says the Bible ? "Jesus said : Unless a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God.

(John iii., 5.) "Going, therefore, teach all nations baptizing them." Math. xiv., 19.) Again ; confession of sins, and the power to forgive sins by the authority of Christ, are believed in by Catholics. The other Churches call that "error." What says the Bible? "Confess your sins one to another." (Ias. v., 16.) "Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them. (John xx., 23.) Again : Catholics be

lieve the Eucharist is the very Body of Christ; the others deny it. What says the Bible? "The bread that I will give you is My Flesh." (John vi., 52.) "Take and eat, this is My Body."

"Yes: you must join a Church; because the Church, and let them pray over to live a good life "means to live ac-bim, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord." (Ias. v., 14.) where is God's law? Unaided reason where is God's law? Unaided reason again : Catholics say marriage is a may seem, or whatever may be thought

giving that he occasionally talked non The first sermon he heard at sense. Oxford was from Newman. He says the effect of it upon him was equally sudden and profound All this, and a great deal more in the same strain, was exceedingly interesting."

Faber was then thirty one years old but he looked much younger, despite the troubles that attended his conversion. Mrs. Trollope's description of him is interesting. "He is fair with light hair, and has a lively good humor that is very pleasing. But the charm and power of his countenance is in his mouth, which is not only peculiarly handsome, but has a variety of expression that is quite extraordinary Ave Maria.

Anglican Monks.

We find no cause for amusement or rejoicing in the disbanding of a community of Anglican "monks" in Pennsylvania. On the contrary, we sin cerely regret the occurrence ; all the more so as we learn that the Brother Superior has lapsed into agnostration. It is a beautiful thing in a self seeking age to see men making efforts to tollow the evangelical counsels All such en deavors are praiseworthy, and their failure ought to excite sorrow in serious minds. The attempts to establish monasti corders in the Anglican Church have been made by men of superior education, deep religious feeling, and strictly moral lives. We have been greatly edified by the glimpses afforded us of life in the Anglican monastery at Westminster, Md. Its inmates are



THE HEIR OF ROMNEY.

BY CHRISTINE FABER.

IV.

The last vestige of the mellow-tinted autumn had disappeared, and there had fallen the first snow of the

succeeding season. Christmas was near, and in castle and cottage there

were preparations for the festive sea-

smile was glad save those of poor, heart-sick Catherine Dominick ; yet

her father into believing that she was

the same happy-hearted girl as of old.

"Sure we're to have more company

beyond there," he said, even before he

took the seat proffered by old Domin-

" They're expected in a few days

ladies ; an' we're all thinking that it's

There was a crash of broken crock

married Sir Hubert 'll be before long.

ery just in the rear of the old men, and both hastily turned to behold Cather

ine surveying with pallid countenance

and parted lips the fragments of some delf she had been about to place upon

" Don't look so distressed, Kate, dar-

ling," said her father, "sure it was an accident and that'll happen to the

best of us-well, go on Larry with

ued to enlarge to her father upon the

his tones. But as usual, his displeas

ure was speedily overcome, and offer

ing no further remonstrance, he

minutes later have beheld his daugh

ter fleeing along the highway in the

hare, scarce suffering herself time to draw her spasmodic breaths. The

crisp night air flushed her cheeks and

lent an unnutural lustre to her eves.

hear the truth from his own lips,

think no further

She ran with the speed of a hunted

quietly resumed his pipe.

direction of Romney Castle.

on.

full of news.

the dresser.

what you were saying.

news he had brought.

walk

ick.

Every eye was bright, and every

Tired but Sleepless One morning, just a week before Christmas, Larry Callahan came over,

Is a condition which gradually wears away the strength. Let the blood be purified and enriched by Hood's Sarasparilla and this condition will cease.

"For two or three years I was subject to poor spells. I always felt tired, could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not do me any good. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before I had finished two bottles I began to feel better and in a short time I felt all right and had gained 21 pounds in weight. I am stronger and healthier than I have ever been in my life." JOHN W. COUGHLIN, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the Only

True Blood Purifier Prominently in the public eye today. sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. not be induced to buy and other. Do

Hood's Pills ours all liver ills, billous

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE.

BERLIN, ONT. Complete Classical, Philosophical

Commercial Courses, And Shorthand and Typewriting. For further particulars apply to REV. THEO. SPETZ. President.

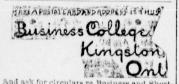
THE PINES URSULINE ACADEMY CHATHAM, ONT.

The Edu The Educational Course comprises every zanch suitable for young ladies. Superior dvantages afforded for the culti alon of MUNIC, PAINTING, DRAW. NG, and the CERAMIC ARTS. SPECIAL COURSE Teachers' Certificates Matriculation, Commercial Diplomas, Sten Ography and Type-writing. For particulars address, THE LADY SUPERIOR.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICE Out.-The studies embrace the Classics and Commercial courses. Terms, includin-all ordinary expenses, \$150 per annum. Fo full particulars apply to RXV. D. CUBHIZE O. S. B.



ge prenstate and appliances, we will give you able funitare and appliances, we will give you e FREE. For Annual Annoncement, giving fai rs.free.address C. A. FLEMING, Principal.



and ask for circulars re Business and Short hand Education. A. B B. J. McKay, Principal

High-Class

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

that could be just discerned in the shadowy darkness. Folding her cloak more closely about her, she apher proached, and tried to move the power ful hasp that bound the iron bars, forgetting in her excitement the wicket, which was easily opened. But her the lodge and knocked timidly at the from her head, exposing the whole door.

Old Callahan responded, but he started when he recognized his visitor, she counterfeited both, and so well did she succeed that at length she deluded for Catherine Dominick had never called at the lodge since, when a child, she had attended the wake of his wife, a good ten years before. "Why then, Miss Dominick," he

said, by way of apology for his lack of immediate welcome, "but sure you startled me entirely; it is so uncommon to see you here at this time, and But come in.' you alone.

She shook her head, saying falteringly "I want to see Jimmy, please." Larry, however would insist on her

pressing invitation. Jimmy appeared as much surprised

at the presence of Miss Dominick as his father had been, and he was eager to know her business. She rose, shading her face from the heat of the fire, but it was really to conceal the color so painfully dyeing every feature and she began somewhat

And the two resumed their positions, little dreaming that Larry Callahan's quickly : "I must see Sir Hubert Romney tonews had been the cause of the accident. How thankful was Catherine

night ; and I think you can procure that their backs were turned, for not an interview for me. You remember for a moment longer could she have repressed her feelings. Tears coursed when he was down here, known as Mr. Deville, that he used to visit us frequently. I have a favor to ask of her cheeks ; and she wrung her hands, pressed them to her forehead, then to him now, and I think for sake of those her heart, and at length, finding that her grief would have loud and pasold times, he will hardly refuse me. Mind-" sionate vent, she went stealthily from the room, while old Callahan contin-

She took her hand from her face as if forgetful of the occasion that had led her to put it there, and spoke with so much force that there seemed to be passion in her tones-

That same day when the dusk of evening had settled over the land, and even the snow-clad fields looked "This favor is not for Catherine Dominick. My father, somewhat in-dignant at Sir Hubert's return for the strangely sombre in the growing dark ness, Catherine prepared herself for a kindness we showed him a few months ago, would be angry if he knew "Why, then, Kate, what are you I was here on such an errand — that I had come to speak to Sir Hubert for anything. going out at this time for, and Florry coming so soon ?" said her father, with mingled surprise and displeasure in For that reason I have not told him, and I trust that neither of you will tell him. But this favor is for a person who needs it sadly. If he grants it, it will heal a broken heart, and make His composure, however, would have a miserable life once more happy.' een much disturbed could he a few

Old Larry was speechless from sur rise, while Jimmy shook his head.

"I'm afraid, Miss Dominick, you're asking more of me than I can do. Hubert's a fierce man when he's put to t, and he's not over kind to any of us that I'd like to be going near him at all.

"But only to deliver a message," and frequently it sent a chill through urged Catherine. "He can say noth-ing to you for that — you who attend him so often. Say a female wishes to see him. I will go up to the castle with you, and wait anywhere you choose her delicate frame. But the frantic girl heeded not. Only one prayer was upon her lips ; one wish in her heart ; to see Sir Hubert Romney, to choos

then-but she would suffer herself to Jimmy Callahan's honest, tender heart could not withstand the pleading Having arrived at Romney Lodge, in those beautiful eyes, nor the per-suasive power in that soft, low voice she paused as if her strength had utterly given way. The light from the windows of the lodge shone and while his father watched them from the doorway, Jimmy unfastened the brightly on the snow-covered ground but Catherine looked away from the gate, and the two walked rapidly to the castle. cheerful aspect to the great iron gate

There was a delay of some minutes, each of which seemed an hour to the A HARD-WORKING WOMAN excited girl, while Jimmy, leaving her in one of the servant's apartments went from backache, nervous, to deliver her message to St. Hubert Romney. When he returned, his face worn-out feelings, of his face wore anything but a gratified expression. "I'm afraid." he said, "that you'll not be successful. He looked very black when I told him, and he wanted to know the name, but I said I wasn't given the name, and I expected then that he'd ask if you were known to me, but he didn't. It seemed to Catherine as if she could not draw her breath while they were ascending the grand staircase as if she were being stifled by the air of gloomy grandeur, and once, almost overpowered by the feeling, she clutched Callahan's arm for support. "Them that you're going through this trial for to night, ought to be ought to be mighty thankful to you," said unsus-picious Jimmy, as he assisted her trembling form. He led her into an elegantly-furnished room; it had been originally a part of the main hall, but in accordance with the more modern taste of its present owner, had been portioned off curtains of heavy crimson satin. In this apartment was placed every thing that luxurious ease could require, or love of costly elegance suggest, and Catherine gazed about her as if she were both bewildered and overawed by the splendor. "You are to wait here for him," said Jimmy Callahan, "and don't be cast down if he refuses you, for surely God Himself will reward you for your good-He left the apartment, and Catherine was alone with her burning, tumultuous thoughts. She would not seat herself, and she remained standing in the spot where Jimmy had left her, until she heard a well-remembered step on the oaken floor without ; and then, when the crimson curtains parted, and

himself erect, and asking in a cold, harsh voice : "Who are you, woman ?"

His question, his tone, his manner, paralyzed her. She stood so still for a moment that her very breath seemed to have flown, while every trace of color thick cupling mass of her abundant black hair. But, at length, she regained her voice and with it sufficient strength to say in so heart-broken a manner that it must have touched any

heart less hardened than the one to which she appealed : "You, to ask me who I am? I am your wife - your lawfully wedded wife.

He laughed. "Poor fool! you forget that you are a Catholic, and a marriage between us has no validity. My bride who is to be will arrive soon ; so forget me as quickly as you can, fair Catherine."

Larry, however would insist on her entering and taking a seat near the blazing turf fire, while he went to to utter had caused some inward con-vulsion. The proprietor of Romney vulsion. The proprietor of Romney

her evident agony was to him rare sport. At length, with a desperate effort that sent the livid crimson with a wild rush into her brow and cheeks, Catherine spoke. Her clear low voice, though tremulous, was louder than usual from the passion and sorrow, and remorse that dictated the words.

"I shall not ask you for my sake, to acknowledge me as your wife ; for if I alone were the victim of your cruelty

I would bear my grief in silence, and you should never be troubled by the sight of my face again. But for the sake of my father-my gray-haired father; it will kill him, kill him when he knows-

She paused for an instant as if to search his face for some sign of com-passion ; but the dark countenance wore only a sinister smile. She flung herself on her knees.

" For the sake of your unborn child your child - acknowledge the tie that is between us. Sir Hubert Romney laughed loud

and long. "What is the brat to me, that 1 "What is the brat to comes into the

should care whether it comes into the world legitimately, or not? And as for your father-the old man should have guarded his pretty daughter more carefully, that is all. Nay, fair Cath-erine, you must pay the penalty of your folly. Henceforth you are, and can be nothing to me. Our marriage is as if it had never been, but enough of this. I shall send some one to show

you the way out." Without another look at her kneeling form-she had not risen from her sup pliant posture-he parted the crimson curtains just behind him, and in another moment she heard the sound of his rapidly retreating steps. She struggled to her feet, but no sound came from her lips, no tears rushed to her eyes. She was conscious alone of a burning, suffocating feeling in her threat, and a dizziness in her head that made her clutch wildly at a chain to save herself from falling.

One of the servants entered to guide her out of the apartment, and his pres ence seemed to have the effect of some what strengthening her. She followed him with an appearance of calmness, and by a great effort she maintained that appearance even when Jimmy Callahan emerged from one of the lower rooms in order to accompany her to the road. When he was alone with

her he asked. "What success, Miss Dominick ?" It required a desperate effort for her always your friend; nothing can hin-der that." She looked at him. That honest,

kindly face had only the most tender pity in its expression. The tears sprang to her eyes, and in another noment she was sobbing out upon his breast the whole of the unhappy story

of her secret marriage. "God help you!" said Carnarven low and tenderly. Even in that moment of intense anguish to him, his first thought was for her: for her because of the desolation and the misery which he foresaw was to be henceforth in her life. He put away for the pres-ent the thought of the desolation which was to be henceforth in his own life, for Catherine Dominick had dwelt in his heart since the days of their childhood. "God help you !" he said again, "and God alone can help you, for we have no law to make that man own you as his wife.

"Nothing will make him do it," she said in broken tones. "And my father, oh ! how can I tell him ?" The young man pressed his hand to

his forehead, and appeared to think for a moment. "Perhaps it will be better not to

tell him just yet. Anyhow, leave it to me. I shall try to manage it." Catharine's tears flowed afresh.

"God bless you, Flor ; I was never worthy of you. Old Dominick being utterly unsus-

picious regarding his daughter, was not pressing in his questions when, accompanied by Florence, she entered the house. It was sufficient for him that Florry was with her, and she was careful to conceal from him her strange, trembling manner. For Florence, save that he was a trifle more reserved, he felt that it was no temporary adopt ion, for never before did his heart seen

so literally like lead in his bosom. TO BE CONTINUED.

MEDITATION.

Many young folk have sort of a dread of being told to think seriously. They believe that this requires a very great effort-too much to ask of them-

nor likely, in consequence, to be fruit ful of results. This is all quite true to some extent, that is, as far as the thinking demanded refers to matters beyond their mental scope, or is imposed at too frequent or for too lengthy intervals. But to think seriously, yes, actually meditate, on many subjects is not a difficult undertaking, as does fre quently become a duty for all, even the youngest, who enjoy the capacity for thinking. More than this we will add, it is both easy and natural for the feeblest as well as the ablest mind to exercise this power of erection, each according to its needs, if not always to the actual requirements of the situation For instance, suppose one of you young folk is placed in a position involving some danger, or that you have some little project in mind you are particularly anxious to carry out. will you not easily and quickly concentrate your thoughts upon the mat ter thus claiming attention? Indeed, it is not uncommon for very little people to think both intelligently and with most advantageous consequences on such occasions. Well, then, why say that you cannot do such a thingthat you cannot and should not be asked to meditate ! Of course you can, dear young readers if you only set your mind to it, and this is what we would like to see you do, as often as may be, during the holy season upon

which we have now about to enter. Passion-time, the solemn period of commemoration annually given the awful tragedy which consummated the not to betray her excitement in her work of the God Man; which paid for voice; but she succeeded in answering the ransom of the world, of our indiwe are engaged in a work the ultimate results of which are not at once apparvidual souls. Surely it is not too much to ask of wise or simple that they shall give some serious thought to the holy associations of the hour. All readily and capably unite in the rejoicing of the civic fetes ; they share, too, in the saddened, subdued spirit attending domestic, at times public, bereavement. Can it be, then, that anyone holding Christian faith or sympathies could de cline to give due acknowledgment to the present august and most sacred memorial time? If there be such ingrates at least let none of who read these lines deserve to be ranked with them. Let us all now, by our frequent and compassionate remembrance of the Passion of our Lord, and, by acting upon the good resolutions which thence suggests themselves to try to make amends for the strange revolting heedlessness which would prompt care less Christians to disregard it. Thus doing, you engage in meditation in the fullest and most profitable manner. -Connecticut Catholic.

invaluable preparation.

FEBRUARY 8, 1

my recollection when

obloquy and insult by

was addressed. Far of

attitude to-day. The

Vicar of Christ have be

mented upon by the hig of the Established Chur

and public men of

speaking generally, t

everywhere received and respect. A late i

don Spectator, perha literary journal in Eng

remarkable article up

Rome, wherein it high

honest" utterances o

trasting markedly wit

'the feeble reticence of

of Canterbury." Later Times a letter addres

Joseph Parker, one of

the Pope, in which divine humbly thanks

his "most gracious lett

clares has ''deeply to The Archbishop of though ''feeble,'' as th

and ludicrously patron

is at leas civil, and knowledges the "uno

knowledges the ness and transparent when

guage such as Dr. Par

tor's, or even the sono His Grace of Cante

ribald outcries which

re-establishing the h

land a single genera

realize how great a c

Papal appeal.

conformist preach

conspicuously since

uld have been greet

Interesting Address by the President, At the last annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society, of Ottawa, the following very able address was de-livered by Mr. Joseph Pope, the Pres-

OTTAWA.

ident: Ladies and Gentlemen : The reports which have just been read expose so clearly the condition of our affairs that any remarks from me might seem superfluous. Custom, however, requires that on occasions of this sort the President should offer a few observations of a more general character than are contained in a business report. Lest, therefore, I should seem to evade my responsibilities, I propose very briefly to glance at our position and prospects.

Scarcely had we separated after our last annual meeting when the society experienced its first shock in the death of our foremost member, the late Right Honorable Sir John Thompson. are all familiar with the details of that tragic event. We all know how great a man the late Prime Minister was, but all of us, perhaps, are not aware how thoroughly devoted he was to the cause of our holy religion. Never shall I forget the kindly manner in Never which he encouraged the establishment of our society, nor the cordiality with which he presided at its organization and associated himself with its development. Sir John Thompson lived in an atmosphere which is not popularly supposed to be conducive to the growth of Christian virtues, yet he was ever a living witness to the power of Cath-olicity. His great intellect, so strong, so luminous, so compre-hensive, bowed itself before that supreme creation of omnipotence, the Holy Catholic Church. His conversion was not merely an intellectual process. Not only did he believe, he practiced, his religion. We have been told how on his last Sunday in Ottawa he approached the Holy Table with his Let me mention a circumstance ons touching the beginning of his official John Thompson came to Ottawa in September 1885, he was quite a stranger. I happened to be one of the two or three persons he knew here. I well remember the afternoon on

which he was sworn in a Minister. His first act on leaving the Council Chamber was to repair to confession. He received the Holy Communion next morning, and, so fortified, approached the duties of his high office. Thus on the threshold of his official career, as well as at its close, he showed how clearly he recognized the reality of things unseen. Quietly and unob trusively were these acts performed. Little did he think they would ever be disclosed to the world ! Yet, his emin ence has made them known, and they speak to us trumpet-tongued of the ower and the fullness and the beauty of that religion which could so regulate a life absorbed in no ordinary degree with the affairs of this world. He has gone, but his example remains to the honor and advantage of the cause in which we are interested. I venture to suggest the propriety of this meeting placing on record a for-mal expression of our appreciation of Sir John Thompson's services to the cause of religion, and our sorrow at

his sudden and untimely death. In surveying our operations for the past twelve months we have, I think, just cause for encouragement. If our nembership is not so large as it ought to be, and the interest we arouse in Catholic circles less than we have a right to expect, we have held our own fairly well. So much appears on the surface, but we should remember that

place in the temper believe this change t ise. Not that I look startling manifestati ample, as what is call union of Churches, an ing phrase which sha possible dream. It s ever, to indicate that willing to listen, and is to acknowledge her Butitis notonly in v ally known as orthod cles that we perceive consciousness : in t what, to adopt anothe is termed "advance seems to be breaking half a century sinc philosophy commonl the names of Darwin gan to invade the d religion. Far be it slightingly of those g own sphere : to do expose myself to d Their deep and patie the operations of lightened, informed kind with much kn hitherto been a se natural science is vealed religion is Their spheres are of of different orders. coveries of science mote bearing upon of the soul and of there were many d

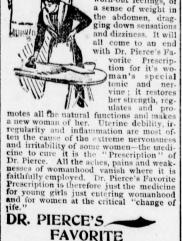
who, with a "coc they never learned elevated his ingen speculations upon th things to the rank sought to employ against the Christi quarter, too, a movement is percer leaders of this school feel a little less su were, that we ar monkeys who have by sitting on them by misgivings more as to whether, after

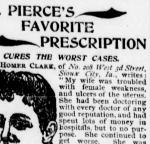
be something in Re

for the most part, o

FEBRUARY 8, 1896. CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

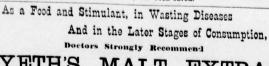






worse. She was atly prejudiced nst patent medi-

the following results : the following results : to much good that we continued until she



WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT Dr. D., of Chatham, writes: "It is a most valuable aid and stimu-



with sufficient steadiness : "Just as you feared, Jimmy. He refused.

"I thought so; the Romneys are a hard race." Then a silence ensued that was not

broken until the road was reached, when Jimmy pressed his companion to enter the lodge that she might at least

warm herself. But she resolutely de-clined, refusing also his proffer to accompany her part of the way home. It was bitterly cold, but Catherine did not feel it; the fever in her veins was scorching her so that she threw open her cloak in order to let the chill

night wind cool her. The wintry sky seemed to be alight with unwonted splendor, and the crisp snow path along which she hurried, was bright almost as mid-day. But the heart-broken woman saw nothing of the scene

Her brain grew dizzy from her wild thoughts, and at length in her delirium she laughed aloud, repeating at intervals, the outburst of unnatural mirth, as she hurried on.

A form was approaching her, and at the sound of the third outburst of strange laughter, it quick ened its pace to a run, continuing to do so until it came quite up to the excited girl when it caught her in its strong arms

"Why then, Catharine, what ails you at all, and where have you been?" It was Florry Carnaryen's voicehis voice with a tremulous agony in its tones

She struggled to free herself, and at the same time answered so frantically and incoherently that he could make no sense of what she said. But he held her firmly, and when at length she had grown somewhat calm, he said, with a sort of stern tenderness :

the dark, handsome face and lithe figure came wholly within the room, she bounded forward, and with a hysterically murmured: "At last, Ralph!" she sought to throw herself upon his breast. "Now, Kate, you must end this secrecy on your part, and this sus-pense on mine. You have been up to pon his breast. But he recoiled from her, drawing cannot be your husband, I shall be

ent. The bread cast upon the waters is found only after many Who can presume days. gauge the good indirectly effected by the dissemination of our excellent literature, in respect of which let me say the society is largely indebted to Mr. W. L. Scott, whose earnestness and zeal in this branch of our work I cannot sufficiently commend. Or, to view the position negatively, no one can fail to have noticed that since our society has been under way, Ottawa has enjoyed comparative immunity from mountebanks, styling themselves ex-priests and escaped nuns, who were wont per iodically to defile the imaginations and exploit the pockets of our more credu lous fellow citizens. The Catholic Truth Society modestly claims some share in effecting this desirable result, and we feel that had we done nothing else we should not have existed in vain

Turning from the past and looking forward, we have, I think, every reas-on to believe in our continued useful Any tendency to premature bald-ness may be promptly checked by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Don't delay ness. If I read the signs of the times aright, a great Catholic re-action is in the future. The prestige and moral influence of the Pope in the high politill the scalp is bare and the hair-roots destroyed. If you would realize the best results, begin at once with this tics of Europe are greater to day than for years and are steadily growing. In Italy the present condition of affairs cannot much longer continue. The Invaluable preparation. Skepticism.—This is unhappily an age of skepticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the subject agree, namely, that DR. THOMAS' ECEEC-TRIC OIL is a medicine which can be relied upon to cure a cough, remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any in-flamed portion of the body to which it is ap-plied. brigands who twenty five years ago de-spoiled the Holy City have almost reached the end of their tether. The Italian Government is overwhelmed with debt and undermined by secret societies. Sooner or later the crash must come, and, in the new order of things, I cannot doubt that the Pope will recover possession of that temporal sovereignty which is his by the prescription of a thousand years.

plied. The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Com-plaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: 'I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and. now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled." It is, however, mainly in the manifest change of public sentiment nearer home that I base my hopes of a Catholic revival. You have seen that, a short

time ago, the Holy Father addressed a call to the people of England to return Reduction from the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, fever and epidemics is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes Pure Blood,

vated minds, with ious prejudices to cl we cannot doubt once they are conv its existence, to d revelation is to be argue that if God l to man, if He has tion to a visible Church, call it w Church must posse characteristics of certain credentials readily distinguish all others, which for will be that corresponding un continuity of beli to find these token design in the mise around us? Whe of that mighty in existed for nearly changeless amid which teaches alv the same doctrine faith, and admini ments ; whose voi uttermost parts of ing with no unce sion to mankind, depending upon world, is so sere divine origin an accepts all the de tiffs from Peter t in the face of her they are all infall danger can there Church such as t feeble counterfei surrounded? To nations shall one behoves us who d part to hasten

triumph. Upon motion seconded by Mr. General of the Un ing resolution wa

That the Cath Ottawa, at its thereafter, desir its deep sense

6 the albertain

Prices the Lowe

MCCAUSLAND & SON

76 King Street West, TORONTO.

RY 8, 1896.

H SOCIETY.

y the President.

meeting of the , of Ottawa, the address was de-Pope, the Pres-

n : The reports read expose so our affairs that ne might seem however, res of this sort the a few observa-character than usiness report d seem to evade propose ver ur position and

rated after our when the society ock in the death t, the late Right hompson. We e details of that know how great inister was, but not aware how e was to the igion. Never dly manner in e establishment cordiality with ts organization with its devels not popularly e to the growth t he was ever a power of Cath intellect, so so compre f before that omnipotence. rch. His con an intellectual he believe, he We have been day in Ottawa Table with his a circumstance g of his official wn. When Sir to Ottawa in was quite a to be one of the he knew here. afternoon on in a Minister ng the Council to confession mmunion next ed, approached office Thus official career, he showed how the reality of tly and unob-cts performed. would ever be Yet, his emin-own, and they and the beauty

could so regu-n no ordinary of this world. ample remains antage of the re interested. he propriety of a record a for appreciation of services to the our sorrow at y death. erations for the have. I think. ment. If our

rge as it ought we arouse in an we have a e held our own ppears on the remember that k the ultimate

FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

obloquy and insult by those to whom it was addressed. Far otherwise is their attitude to-day. The words of the Vicar of Christ have been read and commented upon by the highest dignitaries of the Established Church, by the press and public men of England, and, speaking generally, they have been everywhere received with deference

and respect. A late issue of the London Spectator, perhaps the foremost literary journal in England, contains a remarkable article upon this call from Rome, wherein it highly commends the "conspicuously sincere" and "frankly honest" utterances of the Pope, contrasting markedly with what it styles 'the feeble reticence of the Archbishop of Canterbury." Laterstill, I read in the

Times a letter addressed by the Rev. Joseph Parker, one of the most eminent conformist preachers in London, to the Pope, in which the Protestant divine humbly thanks His Holiness for his "most gracious letter," which he de "deeply touched his heart. clares ha The Archbishop of Canterbury, too, though "feeble," as the Spectator says, and ludicrously patronizing in histone, is at least civil, and graciously ac-knowledges the "unquestioned kindli-ness and transparent sincerity" of the Papal appeal. When we contrast language such as Dr. Parker's, the Specta His Grace of Canterbury, with the ribald outcries which greeted the Bull re-establishing the hierarchy in England a single generation ago, we shall realize how great a change has taken place in the temper of the nation. I believe this change to be full of prom-ise. Not that I look for any sudden or startling manifestation, such for example, as what is called a corporate reunion of Churches, an utterly mislead ing phrase which shadows forth an im

possible dream. It seems to me, how ever, to indicate that people are at last willing to listen, and to listen to Rome is to acknowledge her claims. Butit is not only in what is convention ally known as orthodox Protestant cir-

cles that we perceive signs of returning consciousness; in the region also .of what, to adopt another conventionality, is termed "advanced thought," light seems to be breaking. It is now almost half a century since the materialistic philosophy commonly associated with the names of Darwin and Huxley began to invade the domain of revealed religion. Far be it from me to speak slightingly of those great men in their own sphere : to do so would be but to se myself to deserved ridicule. Their deep and patient researches into the operations of nature have enlightened, informed and enriched mankind with much knowledge that had hitherto been a sealed book. But natural science is one thing and revealed religion is quite another. Their spheres are distinct: they treat of different orders. None of the dis coveries of science have the most remote bearing upon the great questions of the soul and of a future life. Yet there were many disciples of Darwin who, with a "cocksureness" which they never learned from their master, elevated his ingenious and learned speculations upon the origin of material things to the rank of dogmas, and sought to employ them as weapons against the Christian Faith. In this quarter, too, a distinctly refluent movement is perceptible. Some of the

depending upon the kingdoms of this

world, is so serenely conscious of her

divine origin and support that she

accepts all the decrees of all her Pon-tiffs from Peter to Leo, and declares,

in the face of heaven and earth, that they are all infallible. What possible

danger can there be of confounding a

Church such as this with the pale and

triumph.

my recollection when such an appeal cause of Catholic Truth has sustained allowed time for fulfilling religious would have been greeted with shouts of in the untimely death of the late Right obligations and for family intercourse one of the founders of the society, and its first President ; to whose aid and counsel the society owes much of the success which has attended its efforts.

President. On motion of Mr. W. L. Scott,

seconded by Mr. Sanders, Mr. E. P. Stanton was unanimously elected First guild, who would furnish comforts for political importance is so great that an his declining years, and cheer him by American party was formed in the motion of Mr. McGee, seconded visits and talk of the past. Accident main hope of counteracting it. Every On

mously elected Second Vice-President. On motion of Mr. McKenna, seconded by Mr. W. L. Scott, Mr. W. C. De Brisay was unanimously re-elected Secretary.

The following Committee was elected for the ensuing year: Very Rev. Canon McCarthy, Rev. T. Cole, Messrs. F. B. Hayes, Joseph Pope, J. A. J. McKenna, W. L. Scott, John Gorman, William Kearns, D. Burke, and James

Mundy. Messrs. W. Finley and M. Kavanagh were re-elected Auditors.

The Rev. Dr. McGuckin having addressed the meeting, Senator Scott proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President for his services in the past year, which, being seconded by Mr. McGee, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Pope replied in suitable terms. After which the meeting was adjourned.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORK. INGMAN.

An illustration of the wisdom of the Catholic Church and of her solicitude for the welfare of mankind is to be

found in the way she solved the labor question in the Middle Ages. In dealing with the mechanic and artisan, or the craftsmen, as they were termed then, she adapted herself to supply what was needed for his well being and content. How different was the condition of the laborer then from his position to-day may be gathered from the facts recited by Abbot Snow, O. S. B., in a recent lecture on "The Church and the Crafts," St George's

cathedral, Southwark, England. We have all heard of the guilds of the period of which Abbot Snow treats. It was by means of these guilds that

the Church entered into the daily life of the people and directed it into relig ious channels. A study of the work of the guilds shows how they made the lot of the workmen much better in those days than it is to - day The guilds comprised the crafts-men, for all the people of the town were craftsmen in some form. There were no suburban villas or retired tradesmen. Fortunes were modest, and those who had means lived in the midst of the work. After the town had secured its freedom from the exactions of the lord, and when the spokesman and delegates of the townsmen had developed into a mayor and aldermen, and the townsmen had become burghers, the municipality began to manage its own affairs. The regulation of the crafts became most important to the were, that we are descended from monkeys who have worn off their tails by sitting on them, and to be right? THE CATHOLIC RECORD

in the untimely death of the late Right obligations and for family intercourse Irish people, so inexhaustibly prolific, Honorable Sir John S. D. Thompson, and paternal duties. The familiarity scatter themselves through every land would break down distance and hautand leaven every political assembly. ts first President; to whose aid and sourcess which has attended its efforts. The society then proceeded to the name of the guild, the prospect of the most formidable character. In Their spirit of enterprise, their versaname of the guild, the prospect of the most formidable character. In Must and the prospect of the most formidable character. In Australia we have seen a ministry pre-sided over by an Irishman, and reck-oning among its leading members the oning among its leading members the old age ; if his own sayings or his former editor of the Nation. In Amerfamily could not support him, he had a ica Irishman occupy a foremost place larger family in the brethren of the in almost every department, and their

by Mr. John Gorman, the Rev. Father Constantineau, O. M. I., was unanipathy of those who worked and felt pathy of those who worked and felt arate religion and that extraordinary with him, who could minister to him Secretary. On motion of Mr. McGee, seconded the guild funds. All anxiety about decent burial was removed by the re-

by Mr. J. F. Wall, Dr. MacCabe was gulations for funerals, and, what he unanimously re-elected Treasurer. valued more, the provision of Masses valued more, the provision of Masses and prayers for the repose of his soul. Thus the ages of faith, the days when the Church held sway over the people, were, as Abbot Snow demonstrates, the days when work was favored and artisans contented. Wages were unchallenged, strikes were needless, excessive toil was restricted, brotherhood was established, homes were decent, accidents were provided for, old age was not feared, few were unemployed, and destitution was rare. The exact share of the Church in attaining this may be undefined, but her handiwork is proclaimed in the

ordinances of the guilds. If religion brings solace to life, if it brings peace and content which few will venture to deny, and if these craft - guilds are conspicuous for their religious observances and religious spirit, then it cannot be unreasonable to attribute

ciated.

intellect of the land."

this terrible indictment :

the peace and content of the craftsmen to the influence of religion. When the Church had a free hand, and oppression had been mitigated, her attitude to the workman has been to encourage the union of classes, to consolidate good feeling amongst all workers, to band all together in sympathy and charity, in forbearance and respect, to banish anxiety from poorer brethren, and foster content, and this she has secured by applying the principles of Christianity which she has been commissioned to teach.-Catholic

News. LECKY ON IRELAND. What the Historian Just Elected to

Parliament Says.

Lecky, the historian, author of 'Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," has been elected to the British parliament, from a Dublin constituency, as a Unionist. In connection with this, it will be curious to note what his course in parliament will be. Lecky, in his historical works, has always appeared as a pronounced Home Ruler. Of the work above mentioned Sir William Harcourt says :

"The whole of it is extremely well worth reading, and Unionist as Mr. is, it is the best text-book of lecky Home Rule with which I am acquainted." Can Mr. Lecky be consistent and remain a Unionist?

Another point which Mr. Lecky has always pointed out, and which at this moment is peculiarly apropos in connection with the present war scare, is the fact that the first war England that they have never regained their ity — an opportunity which will be seized upon. Speaking on this point, was so formed and molded in the air of unity, that the character of the nation

sorrow that almost every prominent vice ingrained in the nati

equipped to do her work in the large Nemesis of Ireland appears. The cities, and there, with equal step, she In Northern Ohio alone these mission s keeping pace with the most enlight ened public sentiment of the day

I do not know any better way of practically indicating this progress than by grouping events about the Mgr. Satolli, that was on 1, 1895, is to-day Cardinal of the Church is like the onward moveleaders. January 1, 1895, is to-day Cardinal Satolli, and his Cardinalate is the red seal of approbation from "the White Man " of the Vatican on both him and his policy. His living among us has been like the breathing of a prince of peace ; his policy has tended to bring

the Church more and more in accord with the legitimate aspirations of the nation ; his own enthusiasms have awakened a renewed energy in the where they bring with them their sep rank and file of churchmen.

It is an American as well as a Papal principle that individual liberty is tenacity of old opinions for which they onserved and enlarged by a reason able concentration of authority. inaugurate in this country a court of In another passage he severely cen-sures Mr. Gladstone for his then hostile appeals and to bespeak to the Ameri can Church the enlightened policy of Leo XIII. was Mgr. Satolli's mission. views to Home Rule. It is interesting to remember this and then watch Mr. One without his consummate tact and Leeky's parliamentary career. He says: "One of the most conspicuous of masterly grasp of affairs might have put back the American Church a whole generation ; for Americans are sensitive to extra territorial interferliving English statesmen has again and again declared in language as ex ence. But Mgr. Satolli with Leo's love for American institutions has quick plicit as any that can be conceived, that every nation has a right to a form ened into tremendous energy ever of government in accordance with its Result will, and should alone judge what is most requisite for itself. This doctrine go-ahead element among us. Every department of religious tell. has been continually applauded by Parliaments. It has been accepted by enterprise has thriven under his warm encouragement.

almost the whole of the British press The destitute and forlorn condition of the Italian emigration that came to yet the present from of government in our shores has awakened most prac Ireland is retained in distinct defiance of the principle so emphatically enuntical endeavors to uplift it ; result may not now be apparent to any very great extent, but the avowed purpose It was imposed in 1800 contrary to the wish of the people, and of developing a higher type of civil notwithstanding the exertions of all the and religious manhood will certainly bear its fruit in due season. Th Summarizing the history of English misrule, in Ireland, Mr. Lecky draws apostolate among the negroes for a young work shows an astonishing vitality. St. Joseph's seminary for the Colored Missions in Baltimore is but "For seven hundred years England has ruled over a nation which has ex little over a year old, and already its alumni are in the vineyard doing suc hibited more than the average intellect cessful work. Both of these works at home, and far more than average

success abroad — a nation which, though its faults are, doubtless, many Mgr. Satolli has encouraged in a very special way. To glance back through the year, and serious, is certainly neither unen viable, ungrateful nor intractablethe most recent notable event that impressed itself on the public mind was and she has left it one of the most the opening of the McMahon Hall of the School of Philosophy. This event, discontented and degraded in Europe. She has ruled over a country which marking, as it does, a great milestone seemed designed by Providence to be on the road of progress for the Catho one of the most flourishing in the lic University, means the concentra world, indented with the noblest hartion there of scientific talent and the offering of the best educational advan pors, placed between two continents as if to reap the advantages of both ; postages to Catholic laymen. It is a con verging point for the college alumni sessing a temperate and salubrious climate, and a soil of more than comand will ultimately bring about a unimon fertility, and she has left it one of the poorest, one of the most wretched upon earth. A fatal blast seems to fication of the Catholic collegiate system of the country.

rest upon it and to counteract all the The Eucharistic Congress held at the advantages of nature. The most super ame time, with its hundreds of priests ficial traveller is struck with the an and bishops of various and most proonaly. His first inquiry is what nounced nationalities, gave mos yranny has so thwarted the designs of striking evidence of the inner unity of ovidence ? "He finds that, according to the con heart and mind among the clergy To onlookers racial and personal difions of English writers, for the six ferences may seem to destroy this unity, but such scenes as were wit undred and fifty years that elapsed etween the conquest and the emanciessed at the Eucharistic Congress tion of the Catholics, the English show that antagonisms are but on the vernment of Ireland was one long surface and that the cleavage never series of oppressions, that massacres and banishments, confiscations and dis penetrates to the doctrinal or devo-tional life. We need not be told that ualifications, compulsory ignorance in this marvelous unity of organized and trade restrictions, were all re life there is a tremendous strength. ted to, that the industry of the coun The next notable event was the try was so paralyzed that it has never

silver jubilee gathering of the Catholic temperance army in New York last summer. It demonstrated to the American public that the Catholic Church, as an organized force, farreaching in its influence, can be counted on to lend the weight of its authority first, last and all the time, for

ing out in spots all over the country were preached to 37,000 non-Catholics. Very few parish churches are without their inquirers' class, and converts are increasing from all demoninations, though not especially from any one.

3

ment of a great stream : to the casual eye it seems the same, but measuse its movement, it goes faster ; sound its depths and it will be found that it has iredged out a deeper channel.



me no rest, either day or night. The doc tors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Peetoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured, and I believe it saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

MISSIONS.

We have now ready for Missions a full and complete assortment of Mission Goods consist-ing of

PRAYER BOOKS. DEVOTIONAL BOOKS. CONTROVERSIAL WORKS. RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.

If, at any time, you have a Mission in your Parish, we will be happy to supply you with an assortment of the above goods, and at the close f the Mission, you can return whatever re-nains unsold.

- n Ordering, Please State :
- 1. Who is to give the mission.
- 2. About how many families will attend. 3. The day the mission opens.
- 4. How the goods have to be shipped to reach safely and in time.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Catholic Publishers, Booksellers and Sta-tioners, Church Ornaments, Vestments, Statuary and Religious Articles,

1669 Notre Dame St. 115 Church St. MONTREAL. TORONTO.

FOR \$1,00. The CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND

From 1593, and the Extinction of the Hier-archy in 1603, till the Death of Bishop Carruthers in 1852. By the Late Lamented ÆNEAS MCDONELL, DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S.

at once appar st upon the after many presume to ectly effected our excellent which let me ly indebted to arnestness and work I cannot Dr, to view the one can fail to ur society has a has enjoyed from mounte-ves ex-priests vere wont per aginations and The Catholic claims some esirable result. done nothing e existed in st and looking k, every reas as of the times ments ; whose voice has gone out to the uttermost parts of the earth, proclaimre-action is in ing with no uncertain sound her misge and moral the high polion to mankind, and which, far from

er to-day than lily growing. ition of affairs ontinue. The years ago dehave almos tether. The overwhelmed d by secret sothe crash must ler of things, pe will recover al sovereignty escription of a

in the manitiment nearer s of a Catholic a that, a short r addressed a and to return It is within

were, that we are descended from monkeys who have worn off their tails by sitting on them, and to be visited by misgivings more or less pronounced as to whether, after all, there may not be something in Revelation. As men, the whole town organized itself against for the most part, of trained and cultithe exactions of the lord, so now each vated minds, with no antecedent relig-ious prejudices to cloud their judgment, craft formed itself into a separate guild to show a united front in the interests we cannot doubt their ability, when of the craft against the exactments of the town authorities. once they are convinced of the fact o its existence, to discern where such a revelation is to be found. They must Although the condition of labor was so different to that of the present time argue that if God has revealed Himself the ordinances of the craft guilds regto man, if He has confided His revela ulated for many of the grievances of the modern workman. A master usually worked with his journeymen tion to a visible organization, body, Church, call it what you will, that Church must possess certain marks or and apprentices, and the amount of production was restricted by hand characteristics of its Divine mission ; certain credentials by which it may be work and limited demand, hence the readily distinguished. One note, above all others, which these men will look for will be that of authority, with corresponding unity of doctrine and continuity of belief. Where are they to find these tokens of a supernatural design in the miserable disorder we see around us? Where but in the bosom of that mighty institution which has existed for nearly two thousand years,

small number in any one workshop tanded to a homeliness and familiarity that savored of family life. It made quarrels and harsh treatment almost unknown, and any little difference was adjusted by the forbearance in culcated by the Church. Every one who practised a craft was compelled to join its guild or leave the town, and thus the guild retained control over its trade. Every ordinance was passed changeless amid a changing world which teaches always and everywhere by the majority of votes at the general the same doctrines, professes the same faith, and administers the same sacrameeting of all the members, masters, and journeymen ; in the later times a

wealthy master obtained control of the guild. This union of masters and to occur it would not be forgotten that workmen in the same guild gave it a character distinct from any combina. tion of modern times; indeed, during the greater part of the Middle Ages there was no working class with in terests separate from the masters. The trade ordinances were partly im posed by the municipal authorities to protect the public, partly to secure uniformity in the conduct of the trade, and partly to defend the craft against interference from externs. There mitted. But if calamitous to Ireland

feeble counterfeits by which she is surrounded? To this mighty body the were struggles and jealousies between nations shall one day be gathered. It different crafts, there was opposition behoves us who dwell in Zion to do our part to hasten her approaching there were strong measures against interloping foreigners, but there is no

The Church protected the workmen

ing resolution was adopted : That the Catholic Truth Society of from excessive labor by her festivals, Ottawa, at its first annual meeting which gave the needful rest and rethereafter, desires to place on record creation. On Saturdays and eves of "Everywhere side by side with the ious fervor in every section of the its deep sense of the loss which the festivals work ceased at mid-day, which extension of English influence the country. The Church is splendidly

culations the possibility of future rebellion in Ireland. There is a tendency in nations that are guided chiefly by a daily press to overlook such dis tant eventualities and to concentrate attention exclusively on the present. In time of prosperity and peace the ex istence of a deep-seated discontent in Ireland may not seriously affect the interest of England, but who can fail to perceive how different it might be if calamity was goading that discontent into desperation, and an invading army directing and sustaining it? In the present day, when the conditions of warfare are so entirely altered, when there are so many great powers in the world, and when military operations are conducted with such startling rapidity, the supremacy of a great nation rests on the most precarious basis. There was a time when the vast strength of England enabled her to defy the whole world, but that time has passed forever. A coalition of

great powers in a single, unsuccessful battle, a scientific discovery monopolized by her opponents, might destroy her empire of the seas and leave her coasts open to invasion. If this were the greatest military genius the world capital mistake of his life had been the omission of an expedition to Ireland. That rebellion would be disastrous to Ireland if successful, and still more lisastrous if triumphant, that it would imply civil war of the worst character,

and private sufferings to an almost inalso most calamitous to England. to the enactments of the Town Council, These things may one day come to pass, for every year shows more clearly that the goal to which Europe is tending is

Equally apropos at this time is the

ter may be distinctly traced to the influences of bygone tyranny ; and that when the age of disqualifications had passed a legislative system was still retained in defiance of the wish of the cople by the nation which proclaims tself the most emphatic asserter of the rights of nationalities. "Such is the past of English gov-

overed its elasticity, that the vari

ous classes of the people were so divided

al charac.

rnment in Ireland - a tissue of bru tality and hypocrisy scarcely surpassed in history.

CHURCH PROGRESS.

Thoughts Suggested by Events of the Year Just Ended.

On the subject of the advance of the Catholic Church during the year 1895 Rev. A. P. Doyle writes in the Independent :

The battle is half won when we are sure that we are enlisted in the ranks of the conquering army. It gives us new courage when we know that our faces are turned to the rising sun and that our work is along the lines of the greatest progress.

To take our bearings year by year if it does nothing else, will convince us of the remarkable strides the Church has ever known, when reviewing his has made in the way of deeper re-career at St. Helena, declared that the ligion and more of it. The end of the century, already so near, will call for a reckoning with the past, and then it will be seen that there is no more not able fact in modern religious history than the wonderful progress made by the Catholic Church during this cen

tury. But what of the year just finished in mitted. But if calamitous to Ireland the United States? Figures just now there can be no doubt that it would be are not available, but I write out a personal experience that is country wide and a very intimate association with movements that are national. The evident signs of a deeper devo Upon motion of Senator Scott, seconded by Mr. J. B. Riley, Consul-General of the United States, the follow-the middle of the fourteenth century. more practical observance of the pre-cepts of religion. It will not be out

stepping the bounds of a most conservfollowing passage describing the "Nemesis of Ireland:" abundant signs of a revival of a relig-

the enforcement of every good law and against the dominations of the corrupt saloon, and in the struggle to save the Sunday for the home and for the toiler there will be no more effective power than the influence of the Church.

The golden jubilees of Archbishop Williams, in Boston, and of Notre Dame University in the West served to bring out in a very striking way the contrasts of to day with the small be

stances of fifty years ago. But after all things else have been said the most remarkable sign of progress during the past year has been the development of the missionary spirit toward those without the fold. Life is increment. The best test of re

ligious vitality is missionary endeavor. A religion which has passed the be getting period has entered on senility Missions to non-Catholics, started in the West a few years ago, are now erected into a systematic organized apostolate, whose purpose is to eradi-cate false ideas of the Church and her teachings from among non Catholics This move and present the truth. ment, in one form or another, is break

THE SEGRET BEAUTIFUL SKIN UTICURA

By the Late Lamented ASNEAS MODONELL DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S. Author of "Pias IX. and His Time;" "Letters and Lectures on the British Colon-ies;" "The Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope;" "Malcolm and Margaret;" "St. Vin-cent de Paul;" 'The Last Defender of Jeru-salem;" "Dominon Day;" "The North-West Territory and British Columbia," etc. The historical sketches which make up this very interesting volume of 990 pages appeared from week to week to the pages of TIRE CATHOLIC RECORD a few years ago. With the assurance that it will prove a val-uable acquisition, not alone to persons of Scottish origin, but to the many admirers of its gifted author, we have much pleasured in announcing that we are now pripared to furnish a limited number of copies of "The Catholics of Scolland" at the yery jow Tate of sl.00 cach, charges ior carriage prepaid. Address, THOS, COFFEY, Catholic Record Office

THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office Lon

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY -AND The Catholic Record for One Year FOR \$4.00.

By special arrangement with the publication of the second state and the second state arrangement with the publication of the second state and the second state that we have the second state that we have the second state that we have the set set second the second state that we have the second state that we have the set second state that we have the set second state that we have the second state that we have the set second state that we have the set second state the second state that we have the second state that we have the set second state the second state that the second state the second state that the second state second state the second state the second state the second state the second state second state the second state second state the second state state state state state state second second state state second second state second second state second second state second state state state state state second second state state state second second second state state

A whole library in itself. The regular sells ng price of Webster's Dictionary has heres

A whole of Webster's Dictionary has here tofore been \$1200. N. B.-Dictionaries will be delivered frea-of all charge for carriage. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. If the book is not entirely satisfactory by the purchaser it may be returned at our emense.

in photoms in the provided of the second sec

Address, THE CATHOLIC RECORD

LONDON ONT

POST & HOLMES.

ARCHITECTS. Offices - Rooms 28 and 29, Manning Housel King st. west, Toronio. Also in the Gerrie Block, Wh itby. A. Post, R. A. A. W. HoLME



Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Naw-BRAT & BONE, J. King Edward-st., London. Portas Dauge AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proce., Boston, U. S. &

The Catholic Record. "ablished Weekly at 454 and 456 Rich street, London, Ontario.

Price of subscription-#1.00 per annum EDITORS:

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels."

Autor of winners to determine the second sec

Rates of Advertising - I in the provided of the Arch Approved and recommended by the Arch ishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St Jonifuce, and the Bishops of Hamilton and Sterphoro, and the clergy throughout the

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

London, Saturday, Feby. 8, 1896.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE ?

When the civil war broke out in the United States thirty years ago, Artemus Ward in a burst of patriotism declared that he was prepared to make immense sacrifices for the sake of his country. He would sacrifice his wife's uncles and nephews and cousins, and in fact all his able-bodied relations if necessary to preserve the honor of the flag, so unlimited was his ardor in the great cause.

Our neighbors to the south of us seem very much filled with a similar zeal for the relief of the Armenian sufferers from Turkish brutality. A resolution has been passed by Congress which declares that :

"It is an imperative duty for that body, in the interests of humanity, to express the earnest hope that the European concert be given its just effects in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish Empire all the right belonging to them both as men and as Christians and as beneficiaries of explicit treaty provisions.

The treaty here referred to is that of Berlin, whereby the Russo-Turkish war was ended, the Porte agreeing to give good government to Armenia and other Christian provinces of its Empire. It is scarcely necessary to add that this treaty was, never observed by the Turks.

Senator Cullom's resolution further provides that "the President of the United States be requested to communicate this resolution to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Russia." There is not a word, however, indicating that there is any intention on the part of the United States to move a little finger for the relief of the Armenians, or to do anything more for that much to be pitied country than to pass resolutions of sympathy. There is, however, a clause whereby the President is to be authorized to take vigorous action for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed on the persons or property of such citizens.

On the question of saving the property of American citizens our neighbors are very definite. Americans must be protected everywhere, not only as regards their lives and persons, but also their property must be held acred against the touch of the de-

all, that they allow their jealousies of each other to prevail so that not one dare interfere alone lest the others, suspecting a design of self-aggrand izement, should unite to sustain the Turk against the aggressor or should attack the aggressor in another quarter so as to nullify its efforts to better the condition of the Armenians. It is not alone in the United States Senate that our American neighbors have shown a disposition to urge on the other powers to relieve Armenia. while standing aloof themselves. The Chicago Interior a couple of weeks

ago merely echoed what the United States meetings of sympathy and the press have been saying for months The Interior said :

"There is no appearance of hope for the cessation of the massacre of the Armenians. It will go on till the murders will stop for lack of victims

Christian Europe will be called to an awful accounting for this crime. Every flag in Europe is stained with innocent blood. The sword of retribution is suspended above every European capital. God will settle this account with every one of them to the last drop in the measure.

This is all, alas ! too true. But why not say that the flag of the United States is soiled with the foul stain equally with those of Europe ? Is the United States alone of all powers exempt from obligations to civilization and Christian brotherhood ?

Of all the powers, it must, we think, be admitted that England showed most anxiety to intervene actively on behalf of the Armenians, whatever may have been her former shortcomings on occasions similar to the present. She took the lead in the movement to bring about a European concert for intervention, and at one period she was ready to intervene single-handed, if the other powers had not prevented her by their menacing attitudes, and President Cleveland and the Congress are not exempt from the blame for having helped to make it impossible for England to move to Armenia's relief.

At the critical moment when England was on the point of dealing emphatically with the Sultan, the United States intervened in such a way as rendered it impossible to make the movement proposed. It may be that this was unintentional on the part of President Cleveland and the United States Senate, but their intervention was none the less effectual in sealing the fate of poor Armenia, and in giving a free hand to the Sultan to settle in his own way the question of governing the Christians of his Empire, namely, by exterminating them.

In Mr. Olney's letters to Lord Salisbury he stated that it would be prepusterous for an American State "to in volve itself in any contest over the fate of Turkey." If this would have been a preposterous act, the least that might have been done would have been to have allowed the European powers to settle their differences in such a way as to able to act effectually on the Sultan.

depended upon the European England especially was the power which most urgently demanded that the massacres should cease, and good government be given to Armenia, the least that any Christian power should have done was to give her a moral support in this demand.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

mous mischief thus wrought is beginning to get into the American mind. The Baptist preachers of this city have resolved that, if we must have a war, we should cut a much better figure fighting to save the Armenians than to kill Englishmen. Of all the hollow petitions ever laid before Congress, those praying for prompt interposition in behalf of the Armenians are the hollowest. The American Congress has already acted on the Armenian question, and its unanimous vote has been that the Turkish butcheries may go on.

Even the passing of Senator Cullom's resolution will not change the condition of succession, and at the precise epochs where the sacred books place

EGYPTOLOGY AND THE BIBLE.

A recent discovery made in Egypt has attracted much attention and caused much discussion among learned searchers into the mysteries of Egyptian antiquities. The article unearthed is a stone cylinder on which the names and titles of King Pepi I. are recorded. King Pepi is said to have reigned in Egypt about the year 3233 before Christ.

The cylinder has been acquired by the British Museum, and placed among the Egyptian antiquities, of which the Museum contains a very extensive collection.

The chief interest which arises out of these Egyptian antiquities lies in the fact that they throw much light upon the references to Egypt which are found in the earliest historical books of the Bible, namely, the Pentateuch or five books of Moses, and especially Genesis and Exodus. The infidels of modern times lay great stress upon the dates usually attributed to Egyptian monuments in their attacks upon the historical accuracy of the Bible. Their principal point of attack in this regard is upon Biblical chronology, which, they say, cannot be reconciled with the discoveries made in Egypt during this century, and the recent discovery of King Pepi's cylinder has given occasion to new attacks on the same grounds as before. There is really nothing new on this matter, however, in the disclosures made by the dis-

covery of this cylinder ; for the monuments of this king are numerous, and are found in all parts of Egypt, showing that he was powerful and warlike, and that he gained many victories.

It is true that Egyptologists give generally a more remote date to the early history of Egypt than is consistent with the dates commonly given to the creation of our first parents, the flood, the immigration of Jacob into Egypt and the departure of his descenddents from that country under the leadership of Moses. But it must be borne in mind that there is a great uncertainty about the exact dates of all these events, arising out of the incompleteness of the data upon which all systems of chronology are founded when an attempt is made to fix the years when

the events occurred. From the time of Abraham the dates given in Scripture are very definite, The possibility of relieving the Ar. though even in this case there is an ancertainty of two hundred and fifteer powers showing a united front, and as years regarding the period between Joseph and Moses ; but for the period before Abraham there is a diversity of interpretation of the Biblical text which makes it extremely difficult to fix the exact dates. Hence the commonly accepted, chronology which places the date of creation at four thousand and four years before Christ must be regarded merely as a convenient estimate for the sake of reference, rather than as a certainty. These figures express the opinion of certain chronologists, but not necessarily the statements of the Bible correctly under stood ; and, in fact, other chronologists

least, amid its uncertainties, we can infer nothing which refutes any statements in the Bible regarding the history of the corresponding period. Champollion, the original decipherer of Egyptian hieroglyyhics, says in his writings on this subject : "I have demonstrated that there is no Egyptian monument really anterior to the year 2200 before our era." He adds that

"The kings of Egypt named in the Bible are found on Egypt. ian monuments in the same order them . . . and the Bible gives more accurately than the Greek historians their true names. I would be curious to know what answer to these facts will be made by those who have maliciously asserted that Egyptian studies tend to change our belief in the historical documents furnished by the books of Moses. On the contrary, my discoveries come invincibly to their support.' It is true that many monuments

have been discovered and deciphered since Champollion wrote, but it may be safely asserted that there is not one which refutes a single statement of the Bible, whereas there are many which confirm its incidental references to a

remarkable degree, whether those references relate to the reigns of the kings of Egypt or to the manners and customs of the people.

THE SO-CALLED NON-SECTAR-IAN SCHOOLSOF MANITOBA.

We have heard much of the excellence of Mr. Greenway's Public school system, and this has been flaunted as a reason for refusing justice to the Catholic minority in Manitoba. The vaunted superiority of the Protestant schools of the Province has been very fully exploded, though that would by no means be a sufficient reason for the intolerant conduct of the Government toward the Catholics. It has been shown that the Catholic schools of Manitoba were as efficient as could be expected under the circumstances of the Province before 1890, and that they suffered nothing on comparison with the Protestant schools, which were violently and by a single stroke made the nucleus of the new school system then estab-

lished by law. We are told also that the Public schools of the Province are quite nonsectarian, and that the decision of the Privy Council, which declared them to be not Protestant schools, settles this point.

We must remark in the first place that the sectarianism of the schools or their pure secularism is not the point at issue. If they were as secular as it is pretended they are it would still be an intolerable injustice to deprive the Catholics of their fair share in the provincial school funds, and it would still be a gross violation of the agreement between all sections and creeds under which Manitoba became at first a Province of the Dominion, namely, that the Separate school system then in vogue

should be permanent. But there are many evidences that the school system as established by Mr. Greenway is distinctively Protestant. The Privy Council in deciding that they are not Protestant schools, took into consideration the wording only of the school acts, and not the facts or actual practice which makes them distinctively Protestant schools. This is well pointed out by Mr. John S. Ewart in his recent pamphlet on this much agitated school question. He points out that the school regulations are distinctly Protestant. One of the regulations in force is: "To establish the habit of right doing, instruction in moral principles must be accompanied by training in moral practices. The teacher's influence and example, current incidents stories, memory gems, sentiments in the school lesson, examination of motives that prompt to action, didactic talks, teaching the Ten Commandments, etc., are means to be employed. On this subject, Mr. Ewart, in a debate with the Rev. Mr. Pedley, held in Mr. Pedley's church, Winnipeg, on 29th April, 1895, said : "Am I wrong in saying that the programme sounds like one for a Sun-day school? Are the Catholics unreas onable in saying that in the hands of Protestant teachers, the flavor of the Protestant teachers, the navor of the memory gems, didactic talks, etc., would be Protestant? It could not possibly be otherwise. I defy any Presbyterian, for instance, who believes his catechism, to conscientiously teach the Ten Commandments without coming into direct conflict with Roman Catholic doctrine.

state that it is a special commandment aimed at Roman Catholic images and relics? Or is he to explain 'Thou shalt not make unto Thee any graven image' as the Catholics explain that language ? Let Protestants tell me that they are willing to have their children taught the Ten Commandments by Roman Catholics, and I shall then, but not till then, acknowledge that the present schools are unsectaran.

Mr. Ewart points out that in other respects there is a divergence between the Catholic and Protestant interpretations of the Ten Commandments, which would be necessarily dwelt upon in the "didactic talks" of the teachers. Mr. Pedley's only answer to this was that "if some Catholic children were taught the Commandments by Protestant teachers there would be some Protestants taught by Catholic teachers." This certainly does not cure, but rather aggravates, the evil, and it effectually explodes the notion that the Manitoba Schools are non-sectarian

It has been likewise admitted by Mr. Joseph Martin that the religious exercises prescribed by law in the schools are "most unjust to Roman Catholics." He added :

" If the State is to recognize religion in its school legislation, such a recognition as is acceptable to Protestants nly, and in fact only to a majority of Protestants, is, to my mind, rank tyranny.

It is perfectly clear to every intelligent person who considers the character of Mr. Greenway's school laws that they are intended for the establishment of a strictly Protestant school system, and the following incident, which occurred only a few days ago, fully proves that the trustees are carrying out the law in accordance with this view of the case.

A properly certificated Catholic teacher made application for employment in one of the Winnipeg schools, and received a reply from the secretary of the Provincial School Board saying :

"In answer to yours of the 7th inst., I would say that I laid your application before the trustees, but they would not accept your application or account of your religion. I am sorry as I think we may fare worse.

The lady has published the corre spondence, and she makes the statement that

"The Secretary - Treasurer told me their objection was based solely on the score of religion, and admitted that my offer was, otherwise, the best they had had. What difference the reigion of the teachers in the National schools makes, I fail to see, as they are bound down to use certain text-books, teach only certain subjects, and abide by numerous other restrictions.

THE POSITION OF TURKEY

The situation in Turkey seems to be but little changed from what it was at any time during the last fifteen months, or if there is any change it is toward giving the Sultan greater liberty than ever in pursuing his policy of exterminating his Christian subjects.

FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

reported on previous occasions, for the reason that there are fewer now to be killed. The number of persons who are suffering from loss of property and of any means of sustenance is estimated at several hundreds of thousands, including men, women and children.

Another report is to the effect that Russia has made a secret treaty with Turkey whereby the former power will occupy Anatolia, and will guaran. tee Turkey against attack from any quarter, especially England. In this report there appears at the present moment some truth, though it is diffi. cult to believe that Turkey would throw itself into the arms of Russia, which has been so long desirous of making encroachments on Turkish territory.

It remains to be seen whether or not these reports are true. Meanwhile the position of affairs has brought forth from Mr. Gladstone another expression of his opinion on the situation. He says in a letter just published, that the 'murderous wickedness of the Sultan is unendurable, but he has gained an absolute victory over the powers to their unparalleled disgrace and defeat." He adds :

"I cannot wholly abandon the hope that out of this darkness light will arise, but the matter rests with the Almighty, to whom surely all should address fervent prayers in behalf of His suffering creatures.

BROTHER NOAH'S HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

We have received from the publishers a new handbook of English Literature designed for use especially in Catholic educational institutions, but which might be very profitably used in all our institutions for higher education. The book is entitled "English Literature : a Manual for Acadamies, High Schools and Colleges, by the Brothers of the Christian Schools."

The author is Brother Noah, professor of English literature in Manhattan college, New York city, a brother of Judge Curran, late Solicitor General of Canada.

Brother Noah's book has many features which make it superior to works of the same kind which have been hitherto in use, as it traces in a more full and masterly manner the influences which religion and learning in their combination with each other had upon English literature from the begining.

The book has an introduction by Mr. George Parsons Lathrop which states clearly its excellence, and the testimony of Mr. Lathrop is a sufficient guarantee that we do not lavish undeserved praise upon it when we say that it is the best work of the kind we have seen, treating the subject with more reverence for religion, as well as more intelligently than any other designed for High School use, and consequently more likely to produce good fruits in leading pupils to detect and appreciate the real beauties of English literature. Mr. Lathrop's introduction is so descriptive of the purpose of Brother Noah's work that there is very little more for us to say than to follow or repeat his comments on it. He quotes Brother Noah's words that "even as heathens, the English were of a religious turn of mind," and this fact suffices to show that a correct appreciation of English literature must "throw light upon the influence of religious conviction and true faith through ten or twelve centuries." Brother Noah has done this with great success, and Mr. Lathrop also points out that though the best treatises on literature hitherto written for school use have brought to bear on the theme the most exact scholarship, none have succeeded so well as Brother Noah in making the reader feel that the past is part of our inheritance which may be utilized in our own cenFEBRUA

demns, but the which serve o make the stude purpose of a tended for use

The tone of t the debt of Eng licity is show Lathrop point always made t never to prejud non-Catholic v appreciation o

These feat Brother Noah's Catholic instit see it general text-book on literature.

It is issued Barclay street

EDIT An amusin was recently well-known

England, in spiritualistic began to pla hymn which their gatherin terious voice ing the words were also he of their orgina Questions we

In this age which may 1 and we cann at the appea which sets it tianity and locality. He the usual co without a c Boston unde Mrs. or Miss

had no the than that sh several so-c such as Th the like, and upon the am The lady is fashionable.

osition she

more than

Her fancy v

even her fol

the pulpit, a

modifying it

pelled, muc

a plainer an

use in the c

no doubt th

be one just

Colonel Ing

good Chui

· People's (

which he r

admiration

THE test

the Catholi

that we ar

sacred Body

numerous

doubt that

Church is

Catholic Cl

neverthele

readers to

has been d

St. Priscilla

arian gate

ichthus, m

ancient Ch

Lord. and

quently er

our Lord

Blessed Et

of Transul

this use la

of the wor

the Gree

Theou Ui

Christ, the

newly - di

the priest

act of dist

ion, and

fish in the

given by raps great enthusi the spiritualis voice declare be irrefragal theircreed. T dampened wh raps were giv of an eclectri produced by a transmitter, a in the piano The effect w awe-inspiring hibited by th in their jugg! transmitter w of the piane enabling a with the pla the telephoni ious freaks,

strover and plunderer ; and so the President has already demanded an indemnity from the Grand Turk for the property of the American missionaries at Marash which was destroyed when the Turks were slaughtering the poor Armenians by thousands; and payment has been promised by the Turkish Government.

It is, of course, quite correct for the American Government to protect its own citizens. But surely, while the Christians of Armenia are being threat ened with extermination, it is scarcely in good taste for the Americans to look on complacently while telling all the other Governments of the world that they should interfere to put an end to the atrocities which are being perpetrated ; yet this is what the resolution proposes. The mover said :

"There is responsibility somewhere. Back of this are the disputes of the Euro pean alliance seeking their territorial advantages. These countries are responsible. It is a matter of regret and embarrassment that the policy of the United States is such as to prevent the sending of a fleet to Turkish waters to put a stop to the bloody rule, but Europe had assumed the obligation of protection to Armenia.'

While we admit that it is a disgrace to the Christian world that an end has not been put to Turkish barbarity, we cannot see that it is less disgraceful to the United States than to the Christian powers of Europe.

It is probable that even one of the Great Powers of the world would be could certainly do so effectually, but it

But the United States had secured from Turkey a promise of a few thousand dollars indemnity for the destruction of the property of the American missionaries, and that appears to have sufficed to make the American Government so grateful as to do a favor for the Turks in return.

It seems certain that President Clèveland's threat to wage war upon England on the Venezuelan question has decided the fate of the Armenians: and if the American menace had not sufficed to do this, the act of the Em-

peror William of Germany in threatening England's suzerainty over the transvaal at the same critical moment has completed the work. Threatened with war by Germany and the United States, it is impossible for England to force the sultan to relieve the Armenians ; and the other powers, it appears, will not do so.

A recent issue of the New York Times puts this in a clear light. If says

"We may not have meant to have anything to do with the fate of Turkey, but we have, the best European author ities agree, sealed the fate of the Armenians. . . . Just after protesting and appealing in the name of able to deal single-handed with Tur-humanity, just after holding great ively that any reign in particular is public meetings and organizing asso-over-stated, but by analogy from what ciations in behalf of the smitten Armenians, we struck at their stoutest proappears the two are not to be found which can agree to take the necessary so far as in us lay, helpless. We are

express other dates for the same events.

On the other hand, there is also a great uncertainty about the correct dates of the Egyptian dynasties of the same period. One Egyptologist sets the date of Menes, the first Egyptian monarch, at 5004 before Christ, another, Bunsen, at 3643 years. But it is to be borne in mind that all agree there is great difficulty in fixing the dates because it is frequently hard to tell whether the monuments on which dependence is placed refer to successive or simultaneous reigns of local kings ; and, besides, fabulous periods are often stated as the lengths of the reigns of the Egyptian monarchs, from whose histories the Egyptian system of chronology is derived : thus reigns of 60, 65 years, etc., are common ; and the reign of Pepi II. is placed at 100 years. We are unable to decide posit-

over-stated, but by analogy from what has occurred during the last nine centuries, we may fairly infer that the steps. Surely blame lies upon them glad to see that a sense of the enor. Egypt is greatly over-estimated ; or, at period covered by the monuments of

Mr. Ewart instances the division of the first commandment into two by Protestants. The purpose of this is to make a special commandment against the Catholic use of images, and Mr. Ewart asks :

"When he is teaching the Protest-

Not long ago when the great powers of Europe agreed to make a naval demonstration in concert, it seemed as if the Turk's rule was about to be brought to an end, but the wily Sultan knew how to make use of the mutual jealousies of the powers, and he was able so to play off one against the other that he has not been interfered with.

At the present moment reports from the Empire are of a most conflicting character. On the one hand, we are informed, on what is said to be reliable authority, that Great Britain, France and Russia have reached an agreement to the effect that Anatolia, the province in which the Armenian massacres have been chiefly perpetrated, shall be apportioned to Russia, which undertakes to pacify the country. Russia will also have, is is said, Constantinople, while Syria and Palestine will be occupied by France.

It is further provided, according to this account, that England's right to sovereignty over Egypt will be recognized, and also over the western shores of the Turkish Empire where it borders on the Persian Gulf. The rest of the empire, it is said, will be apportioned among the other European powers.

These reports have not much appearance of truth, though they have been made with much display of de-

tail, and it does not seem that the Sultan has any thought that such arrangements are likely to be effected, for the massacres of Armenians are being carried out as remorselessly as ever. It is estimated that since September, 1894, there have been between thirty and forty thousand Armenians slaughtered in cold blood. The last massacre reported is of two thousaud Christians, the num-

tury and our own neighborhood. Mr. Lathrop also remarks that an attractive trait of the volume is that, ininstead of wearying the student with

arbitrary divisions into periods, overloaded with dates that dazzle and confuse, a natural and easy sequence is adopted whereby the salient points are emphasized at once and an indelible impression is made on the mind of the student.

It is not to be supposed, however, that Brother Noah's book is destitute of dates, for chronology is one of the most vital organs of history, and the history of literature would be very vague and uninstructive if dates were not judiciously given, and in this respect the book is not at all defective. The dates of the various authors aud events described are very carefully given; but it is not the giving of tants' second commandment, is he to ber of sufferers being fewer than those proper dates which Mr. Lathrop con-

. all side and

EBRUARY 8, 1896.

vious occasions, for the re are fewer now to be umber of persons who om loss of property and of sustenance is estil hundreds of thousands. women and children. ort is to the effect that de a secret treaty with by the former power atolia, and will guaran. gainst attack from any ally England. In this ppears at the present truth, though it is diffi. e that Turkey would to the arms of Russia, n so long desirous of achments on Turkish

be seen whether or not are true. Meanwhile fairs has brought forth one another expression on the situation. He just published, that the ckedness of the Sultan but he has gained an y over the powers to led disgrace and de-

holly abandon the hope is darkness light will matter rests with the hom surely all should prayers in behalf of eatures."

OAH'S HANDBOOK H LITERATURE.

ceived from the pubhandbook of English gned for use especially ational institutions, but e very profitably used tions for higher educais entitled "English lanual for Acadamies, and Colleges, by the Christian Schools.

Brother Noah, professterature in Manhattan ork city, a brother of late Solicitor General

's book has many feae it superior to works nd which have been as it traces in a more ly manner the influigion and learning in on with each other had terature from the be

an introduction by Mr. Lathrop which states ellence, and the testiathrop is a sufficient we do not lavish unupon it when we say t work of the kind we ting the subject with for religion, as well as tly than any other h School use, and conikely to produce good g pupils to detect and eal beauties of English

introduction is so des-

which serve only to confuse, and to make the student lose sight of the main interpretation can be reasonably put purpose of a work on literature in upon the picture. The reference by itself might be unmeaning, but in contended for use in schools.

FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

literature.

Barclay street, New York.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

nection with the well-known usages of The tone of the book is Catholic, and the primitive Christians, it is full of the debt of English literature to Cathosignificance as a reference to the doclicity is shown throughout, yet Mr. trine of Transubstantiation. Lathrop points out that the appeal is always made to facts indisputable and

NoTWITHSTANDING the refusal of never to prejudice, " and that the great Pope Leo XIII. to give permission to non-Catholic writers receive generous Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to have appreciation of their noble qualities." his young son Prince Boris baptized These features will recommend in the Greek Schismatical Church, it Brother Noah's work, especially, to our has been recently stated that the child Catholic institutions, and we hope to was to be so baptized, but it now apsee it generally received by them as a pears that Prince Ferdinand has not text-book on the important subject of vet vielded to the demand of his Bulgarian Ministers that this should be It is issued by Mr. P. O'Shea, 19

done. He has, however, sounded the Pope once more with a view to obtain permission to yield on this point, but ary, ridiculous, absurd." the Holy Father is firm in his An amusing spiritualistic seance attitude of refusal, and it is now

-Boston Pilot.

An amusing spiritualistic seance attitude of refusal, and it is now angry he became. That man once be-was recently given at the house of a said that the Prince will give longed to one of the noblest preaching well-known electrician in London, obedience to the Pope even should it England, in presence of a number of cost his crown. The Emperor of Eussia spiritualistic believers. One of them is said to be influencing the Bulgarian began to play on the pianoforte a Cabinet to adhere to their demand, hymn which is frequently sung at but if Ferdinand prove faithful to his their gatherings, whereupon a mys- religion he will remain firm in the terious voice was heard close by sing. matter. He is now perfectly aware ing the words. Portraits in the room that he cannot conscientiously yield to were also heard to sing in the voices a bartering of the religious faith of of their orginals, who were not present. his son.

Questions were asked and answers CATHOLIC PRESS. given by raps and also by voice, and great enthusiasm was aroused among It seems that the Holv Father is the spiritualists present who with one about to address another appeal to the voice declared the manifestations to Christian world in behalf of religious be irrefragable proof of the truth of reunion, and is already preparing an their creed. Their enthusiasm was much ing to the latest Roman advices. As dampened when it was shown that the usual, the "enterprising" correspondraps were given by using the armature ents are giving us before hand an out line of the character of this Papal of an eclectrical bell, and the voices of an eclectrical bell, and the voices appeal, but as Rome is not in the habit produced by a loud speaking telephone of disclosing the tenor of pontifical transmitter, and receivers placed with- documents before they are published,

in the piano and behind the portraits. the statements of such correspondents The effect was more wonderful and are entitled to very scant attention. It can put down as certain, though, awe-inspiring than anything yet exthat if Leo XIII. issues another letter hibited by the spiritualists themselves on the subject of Chrsitian unity, it in their juggling exhibitions. Another will be couched in the same apostolictransmitter was used to carry the sound ally affectionate language, and of the piano to a distant room, thus marked with the same supreme wisdom, which have characterized all previous enabling a lady there to keep time which have characterized all previous similar productions of his mind and with the players while she operated pen, -N. Y. Catholic Review.

the telephonic apparatus. " This enlargement of the sphere of work will bring about logically the ex-In this age, so remarkable for religtension of the organs of administration.

ious freaks, there is no idiosyncrasy When the 'nations,' as the old term ran, are in fact represented in the which may not be dubbed a religion, government at Rome, the Papacy will and we cannot be very much surprised be as much a masterpiece of the science at the appearance of any new fancy and practice of government as it is the which sets itself up as a form of Chrisprovidential and divine delegation of tianity and becomes popular in some Christ. In this, as in so many other Leo XIII, will have been an things, locality. Hence it is not much out of innovator, a 'historical' man, in the the usual course that a new Church highest sense of the word. In its exwithout a creed has been set up in ternal and human side is not the Boston under the pastorate of a Rev. Papacy the only truly immutable and Mrs. or Miss Ellen Anderson, who has progressive of institutions ?" Further on he shows how the Pope had no theological training further has been hampered in his work for the than that she has been connected with several so-called transcendental cults his territorial independence .- Boston such as Theosophy, Spiritualism and Pilot.

the like, and the new Church is based An excellent project is that of the upon the amalgamation of these fads. Young Men's Institute of SanFrancisco. The lady is said to be intelligent and That influential Catholic organization crease. fashionable, as well as young for the has by unanimous resolution comTHE CATHOLIC RECORD

not to mention a hundred others of any priest can give. whom Scotland has just reason to be proud-Paul Jones, for instance, in war, and Gladstone in statesmanship.

CATHOLIC TRUTH FOR UN-BELIEVERS.

Has the Obligation to go Forth to These Beyond the Fold Ceased to be Part of the Church's Mission?

A few friends sat chatting one evening, when a discussion arose over missions to non Catholics.

The talk was friendly enough till it was proposed by one of the company that those present should utilize what time could be spared from necessary work connected with their respective charges to begin a series of missions in their own neighborhood.

We were all, however, rather startled by one of the company, who rose and denounced the whole project as "vision-The more we tried to argue with him, the more

orders in the Church. We have often, however, been sur prised at the amount of heated oppos ion that the mere suggestion of this idea has produced in some. Sometimes it is amusing, sometimes provoking ; more often it is sad. In considering this opposition we are tempted to ask, What kind of an idea of the Catholic Church can these men have? Do they regard her as a close corporation from which all but those claiming an inherited membership are excluded , if so, hers is not then the mis-Surely

sion that she has always claimed to have received from Christ Himself, the evangelizing and civilizing of the world We do not read in the Gospel, at least explicitly, that Christ ordered the

people to go to the Apostles, but we do read that He said to the latter, "Go ye "Go ye into the whole world ; preach the Gos pel to every creature." Are the Cath Are the Catholics of this country, then, alone to be excluded? Non Catholics may not be disobeying God in not coming to the Church to hear her teaching, but we are absolutely failing in our duty and in charity, as well as disobeying God's explicit command, in not carrying to them the saving gift of faith, which alone brings joy, peace, and life everlasting.

Where is the nation which does not owe its faith to the missionary work of apostolic men? Does not the Church's history in the past read like

a glorious epic which tells of heroes who went forth to conquer and to die in a grander cause than ever knight or warrior of old was sworn to. Did the Apostles or their successors sit down in the courts of the temple, or lounge within the sanctuary waiting for the people to come and hear the word of God? Did Augustine or Did Augustine or Patrick or Boniface wait even to be asked before they carried the light of called them blessed? But we are told, "Oh! that was faith into those lands that have since

different." Unquestionably. But the difference lay only in the will of the men who received this divine commission to "Go and teach all nations." reunion of Christendom by the loss of They were not deterred by difficulties or unpropitious outlooks. not view the field from afar and pronounced the task impossible. They " Paul preached. did their duty. Apollo watered, and God gave the in-

Men who have proposed to take part

demns, but the overloading with dates ly signifying the Real Presence of cur Scott, Montrose, Campbell, Aytoun, themselves than all the other kinds of elevating of our civilization and bring-which serve only to confuse, and to Lord in the holy Eucharist, as no other and the later and greater Stevenson, missions, sermons, or instructions that ing the truth to those who know not God ; and, lastly, in allaying the strifes

This may seem an almost paradoxi-cal statement, but it is easily ex-many and various elements cast upon cal statement, but it is easily exthese shores into one homogeneous, plained. The moment this work is bereligious people. The decay of sectarian influence, the

gun in a community, the charity of Catholics is on fire. They take a keen delight in the work, are anxious to do all they can to help on the good cause. Their amour propre is aroused, and they feel that they must give good ex-ample, stand by the priest and see that dissolving and disintegrating of the he wants for nothing Men who would never come near a mission to Catholics suddenly awake to the realization that they are Catholics, and are eager to to the non-Catholic mission,

assist, as it were, at the death-bed of Protestantism. They pay more attention to the sermons, and to the ceremonies of the Church, than they have done for years. Their pride in their faith is aroused. It pleases them to witness the intellectual superiority of their priests ; and the favorable comments of those outside the Church make them love and understand better the eligion they have so long neglected.

The youth, too, will be saved. How often has not this hide-and-go-seek that my house may be filled." policy been in vogue! A poor little church hidden away in some obscure town, where Low Mass is said only occasionally ; where, either from neglect or necessity, the instructions are few and far between ; the priest scarcely known, never appearing in public to take part in anything concerning the public welfare either temporal or spiritual, utterly indifferent to the world outside and the needs of its teeming thousands-how often has not all this begotten an indifference gods ; but you will wield a greater in fluence than ever, your words will reach farther, you will find less trouble which it is all but impossible to overcome! Of that ancient and mighty in maintaining discipline ; your influorganization instituted by Christ for nce over the morals of the community evangelizing the world they know will be stronger, and even those who nothing, or at most it is but a figure do not cross the Rubicon will be eleof history to them, a myth of the dead and buried past. Presently comes the vated to a higher moral and intellect ual plane from which new advance non-Catholic mission. Before their may be made. It may be a long pull wondering eyes, too, are spread the and a strong pull, but in the end our ever-ancient yet ever-new treas-ures of the faith they would have gain shall be such that at no distant period we shall see the dawn of a bet cast away as a worn-out gar-ment. Is this living, concrete, acter day, and shall rejoice in the glou ious triumph of our holy MotherChurch ive thing the religion they were ashamed of? Are they indeed memwho knows neither Jew nor Gentile, Greek nor barbarian, but shelters them bers of this mighty organization ? Is all within one fold, which is in the this Church, so full of light and love and vigor, theirs-their very own Lord Jesus Christ -Rev. F. G. Lentz, in Catholic World. Will they ever more be ashamed of her, untrue to her? Ah, no! This palpit ating, glorious, exulting, energetic faith thrills them with new life, and Senator Hoar Has Words of Praise For

under the genial glow of its charity they are roused into new and super naturalized beings.

Losses to the Church are rare in those congregations where the priest is the foremost man in his community having the weal of all at heart, and showing that enlarged charity which makes him realize that he will have to answer to God for the souls of all with n his jurisdiction, Catholic and non-Catholic alike. An inert body moves nothing, neither can priest or people rise higher or beget spiritual life among the people confided to his care if they be not awake to every uplifting influence.

What saved Catholicity in the six eenth century? The governments They were a stumbling block. This or that reform? What good would They did nave been all the reforms in creation if this one had not become all powerful missionary activity to combat, viz, overthrow, and destroy the errors of Luther, Calvin, et al. ? Through vari

Then came the reawakening. own. compelled to fight for existence, the sionary life within her was revived. St. Francis of Assisi was scorned. Awakened into renewed activity it en ompassed the whole world in its eforts ; and not only were the ravages Protestantism stayed, but new ations and peoples were brought into he fold. Those countries in which the ects were kept up are to-day returnng, and this age is reaping where i It was that work which has not sown. turned the tide and saved the rest of Europe. When all else fails these ene mies of non Catholic missions, the demand, as a final argument against us that they show the results of the work. Have they become blind en-tirely to the ways of God? The sang left house and brethren and lands for froid with which they ignore all history is amusing when it is not contemptible. Do they expect the errors and prejudices of three hundred years to be removed in a day ? Would any one with the least bit of common sens not to speak of justice, expect that people who are totally ignorant often of the first principles of religion, nay, who are in their conception farther removed from the truth than the Pagans of old, should learn in a scorn He spoke were to those who had few days and accept unquestioningly those deep and wonderful doctrines which must be believed without doubt the wall of Mechanics' hall. ing by every child of the Church ? We take years to instruct children per cent. of her people are of foreign parentage. Probably 30 per cent. of her people are of the Catholic faith. in the faith, and in them there is no false teaching to be removed, before their hearts are ready to receive the They came here, most of them, driven good seed. How much patience, then, is there not needed by the tillers in these negweeding out the roots of error, and sion. "They have faults, which it is not lected fields outside the Church in of the precious flower of truth ! The duty of a true religious in this country is not the importing of national prejudices, contentions and singularities and the fostering of sectional

able apprehension for the future. Massachusetts has educated the for eigner. She is making an American of him. I look with an unquestioning hope upon the future of Massachusetts Nothing can stay her in her great career, unless evil and low ambition shall stir up strife where there should inability of evangelical Protestantism to any longer hold the masses, the eagbe peace, hatred where there should be erness of the more educated to ape the sympathy, and the conflict of religious forms of the Catholic ritual, the rapid sect and creed where there should be

her history and causes so little reason-

nothing but common Christian faith

5

various sects, the breaking down of the common Christian love. * There is a story of an Irish and co non-Catholic's belief under agnostic and materialistic blows, and the traveller who touched his hat to the eagerness and anxiety of all thought statue of Jupiter in Rome. He said in ful men as to the outcome of all this explanation that he was afraid the old fellow might come into power again. The old Giants of Bunyan, Pope and show us that the time is ripe for us to present our cause and to dis play our treasures. Why, then, any longer should we leave to feed on pagan have become harmless in their caverns so long ago as the time when Bunyan's pilgrim passed by on his way to the holy city. They are no more dangerous now. Timorous and Mistrust, Mr. Beady to Halt, and Mr. husks these children of a rich and heavenly Father? Why not bring to them the Bread of Life? Why allow them to starve for want of that Feeble-Mind may turn pale and their knees may tremble with dread of nourishment which alone gives spiritual life, and hope and peace? If you these ancient specters. They want them in your churches this is the hide themselves in caverns of their only way to get them there. Remember the parable of the marriage feast own to take counsel for their mutual "Go out and compel them to come in protection. They cannot frighten the American people. Still less will the sons of the pilgrims be disturbed. Go out into the highways and byways and in vite these people to the tables of the We do not meet tyranny or bigotry or Lord ; and many will come who other despotism with weapons like theirs. We have learned other lessons from wise would feel that they were intrud the pilgrim fathers. Leave liberty to You will no longer, then, complain of encounter despotism. Leave liberty to deal with slavery. Leave tolerance to decaying faith, of difficulties in main meet intolerance. Set the eagle to deal with the bat. Let in upon the taining Catholic discipline, of mixed marriages, of the falling away of Cath olics, of disrespect to ecclesiastical functions, of the running after strange

marsh and upon the swamp the pure air and the fresh breeze. Open the windows into the cold dungeon and dark cellar and let in the sun's light and the sun's warmth.

POPE LEO XIII.

An Interesting Article in the February Century.

An article that will appeal with particular interest to Catholic readers is 'Pope Leo XIII. and His Household,' Marion Crawford, which appears in the February number of The Cen-tury. As Mr. Crawford is a Catholic and is in friendly relations with the Vatican, he possessed unusual facilities for gaining material not accessible to most writers on the subject. The article is one of a series to be devoted to Rome. St. Peter's and the Vatican. The illustrations show the private apartments of the Pope, and a note by Mr. Crawford says: "The photo-graphs were taken, with the special permission of His Holiness, by my friend Thomas Hamilton Wood, a private chamberlain, who died suddenly within a grims at Plymouth, on Forefathers' day, were held in all parts of Massweek after he had completed the work. He told me before he died that while he was making the photographs the ate celebration took place at Plymouth. Pope moved from room to room, to make way for him. No photographs or drawings have ever before been made, to my knowledge, of the inner ator Hoar, who has been so viciously attacked by the A. P. A. recently, for rooms, and the negatives of these are at present in safe keeping." These his opposition to that organization. pictures include the bedroom of the Pope, "of small dimensions, containing Senator Hoar's speech was much in only a bed, in an alcove, a writing-table, an arm chair and kneeling stool, line with all his recent speeches-a plea for broader toleration and against and one wardrobe," the private chapel, the chapel where the Holy Father " If there is one thing more than ansometimes says Mass, the room in other which is the settled purpose of intelligent and educated men and which he takes his daily siesta, the sitwomen who are, are to be, and ought ing-room where special private audi to be the governing forces of all Chrisences are given, the anteroom, the throne-room, and the Pope's private tian nations," said Senator Hoar, " it is that the relation of man to his Creat-

study and library. Mr. Crawford ex-presses throughout his article the or shall be a question for the individoverthrow, and destroy the errors of Luther, Calvin, et al.? Through vari-ous causes the Church had become inert. She had not only ceased to carry the torch of faith to others, but, and on this account, failed to hold her

purpose of Brother t there is very little say than to follow or ents on it. He quotes words that "even as glish were of a religind," and this fact hat a correct appreciiterature must "throw influence of religand true faith twelve centuries.' has done this with nd Mr. Lathrop also hough the best treat. hitherto written for rought to bear on the xact scholarship, none so well as Brother the reader feel that of our inheritance lized in our own cenneighborhood.

also remarks that an the volume is that, ining the student with into periods, overthat dazzle and conand easy sequence is the salient points are ce and an indelible le on the mind of the

e supposed, however. 's book is destitute of ology is one of the s of history, and the ure would be very ructive if dates were ven, and in this renot at all defective. various authors aud are very carefully not the giving of h Mr. Lathrop conposition she has assumed, being not more than twenty-five years of age. In this evangelization have been hooted, gation of Catholic truth by educational between the second by the distribution of by some as if the pulpit, and they insisted upon her remark : "One of the most pressing modifying it, so that she has been com-needs of our day is a campaign pelled, much against her will, to adopt lic practices are not known to nona plainer and less glaring costume for Catholics. Hence it is that bigotry use in the church at least. We have rampant can circulate all manner of no doubt that this new church would forgery, and can circulate it with effect. be one just as much in accord with Colonel Ingersoll's notion of what a forgeries would bear their own refutagood Church should be, as the tian on their face." California seems " People's Church " of Kalamazoo, for to be considerably tainted with bigotry which he recently professed so much admiration.

thing if Catholic young men's societies THE testimonies to the antiquity of in other parts of the country would the Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist, follow the example of the enterprising Californians. - Catholic News. that we are therein nourished by the

sacred Body and Blood of our Lord, are The countrymen of Robert Burns do numerous enough to prove beyond well in honoring his memory as they doubt that the faith of the primitive did last week on the anniversary of there. In our pride and human re-Church is the same with that of the his birthday ; but the poet would turn Catholic Church of to day. It will, in his grave could he have heard one nevertheless, be interesting to our eulogist couple his name with that of John Knox, as two (William Wallace readers to learn that a new testimony being the third) of the greatest in being the chird) being the third). If there was one St. Priscilla, two miles outside of the Sal- thing abhorred by Burns in life it was arian gate of Rome. The Greek word the gloomy creed inflicted upon his arian gate of Rome. The creek word in groups by Knox. He scored it ichthus, meaning fish, was used by the in prose and poetry, "Holy Willie," ancient Christians as representing our "The Ordination," "The Holy Fair," Lord, and the figure of a fish was fre- and many other scathing satires, atquently employed to represent either testing his contempt for the unco' guid, quently employed to represent either testing ins contemported that the source of the s this use lay in the fact that the letters " Orthodox, Orthodox, who believe in John of the word ichthus are the initials of Let me sound an alarm to your conscience," the Greek words Iesous Christos and the penultimate stanza :-

Theou Uios Soter (meaning "Jesus "Calvin's sons, Calvin's sons, seize your Christ, the Son of God, Saviour"). The newly - discovered picture represents Your hearts are the stuff will be powther to the source of t

And your skulls are storehouses of lead." arine, with the words, "Can any good differences, for which we have no use here, but in the upbuilding of the the priest celebrating Mass, and in the And your skulls are storehouses of lead." ion, and the representation shows a the name of Knox among the great One good mission to non-Catholics grand, spiritual, united kingdom of of Massachusetts, and has had, on the Simplicity is the inser arable companion; and in this great Republic; in the whole, so favorable an influence upon of the graces. ion, and the representation shows a the name of Knox among the great

lectures and by the distribution of they advocated something strange Her fancy was for gay attire, which Catholic literature. This action has something before unheard of. How-even her followers could not endure in led the *Monitor*, of San Francisco, to ever, this is a good sign.

> but his work was blessed of God, and i education. Catholic doctrines, Catho-lic practices are not known to non-preach to the Protestants of his day, and founded a great order of missionaries for this purpose, but, we presume from want of a field, his followers have If non Catholics had even a slight had to seek other employments. St. acquaintance with Catholic truth these Francis Xavier travelled far and wide under the burning sun of eastern lands to win for Christ, not the flower of the human race, not the white man with these days, and the Young Men's Instihis God-like faculties of heart and mind, but the darkened souls of those tute has a good field for its work of enchildren of the Orient. For these he lightenment. It would be a good

> > "His name's sake," and thought it worth while doing. Had he lived in our day we might have taught him an easier way, viz., to build fine churches, and sit down at the portals to wait for the poor heathen to seek entrance spect we cannot stoop to such old-fashioned ways. Is this the spirit of fashioned ways. the followers of Him who was ever kind and patient to the poor and humble ignorant? The only words of

> > > the true faith, but so vilely used it. Whence comes this repugnance to the work of converting the American people? From whom has arisen this

opposition to the very spirit of Catholicity? Why is it quoted at us, when the to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. "It is not good to take the bread of the children and cast it to the dogs. Verily has the spirit of the ancient

ful finger is pointed at the meek Naz

here, but in the upbuilding of the old has changed so little the character grand, spiritual, united kingdom of of Massachusetts, and has had, on the

Holiness in this paragraph : "As a the 'fury of the Bishops,' from which statesman his abilities are admitted to John Milton says they fled, was the fury of Protestant Bishops. Religious be of the highest order : as a scholar he intolerance was the error and crime of is undisputedly one of the first Latin ists of our time, and one of the most past ages, universal with but few exaccomplished writers in Latin and ceptions, and belonged to all Churches Italian prose and verse ; as a man he possesses the simplicity of character alike. The witch-craft delusion prevailed in Protestant England, Puritan which almost accompanies greatness, to Massachusetts, as well as among the Catholic nations of the continent gether with a healthy sobriety of temper, habit, and individual taste rarely It was a Protestant monarch by whose found in those beings whom we might orders the body of Oliver Cromwell was well call 'motors' among men lisinterred from its resting-place in Crawford gives in detail the daily life Westminster Abbey, and the head of the Pope, and from it one gains the -nobler and more august than any in knowledge that not a single ruler the the long line of English sovereigns world over is a busier man than he. since the day of Alfred-was exposed o public indignity on Temple Bar. "To day Catholic France is as tolerant as Protestant Massachusetts. Cath olic Italy has thrown off the temporal power of the Papacy. There has been

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

Catholics.

Exercises commemorative of the

anniversary of the landing of the Pil-

achusetts recently. The most elabor

under the auspices of the Pilgrim soci-

The orator of the occasion was Sen-

narrow bigotry.

Crawford says : " In Leo XIII.'s private life, as distinguished from his public and political career, what is most striking is the combination of shrewdness and simplicity in the best sense of both words. Like Pius IX., he has most firmno nobler tribute in recent years to the ly set his face against doing anything memory of the pilgrim, and to civil which could be constructed as financi and religious freedom, than that ally advantageous to his family, who uttered in Plymouth ten years ago by are good gentle folk and well to do in the a Catholic poet. I know of no mor world, but no more. All that he has eloquent and stirring statements anyas Pope he holds in trust for the Church where of a lofty American patriotism in the most liberal acceptations of the than that by Father Conaty, an Irish Mr. Crawford is a vivid erm." Catholic priest in my own city of Wor writer, and he has notably succeeded cester, when the portrait of our Irish in setting forth the personality of Pope hero, Sergeant Plunkett, was hung on Leo, his literary tastes, his manner of speech, and his energy and force, "In Massachusetts alone at least 56

which have marked him out as a great eader of men.

OBITUARY.

her people are of the Cathone faile. They came here, most of them, driven by an extreme poverty from homes where for centuries they had been vic-tims of an almost intolerable oppres-sion. "They have faults, which it is not-part of a true friendship or a true re-spect to hide or gloss over. But I hold it one of the most remarkable and one of the most encouraging facts in our-history, that this great stream which has poured into our State within the-memory of living men who are not yet-old has changed so little the character of Massachusetts, and has had, on the

6

MARTYR-MISSIONARY OF SCOTLAND.

crowd.

epose.

scafford.

precious relics.

ion an

tery situated to the north of Glasgow cathedral. His grave lies against the wall of the edifice; and the pilgrim

will easily recognize the square green plot of ground, where, in all probabil-

ity, the bones of our Jesuit martyr still

Attempts seem to have been made to

escue these precious relics from their

obscure resting place. The contem-porary account from which we have

made so many extracts tells us that in the evening of the 10th of March, only a few hours after Father Ogilvie's

death and burial, a number of men on

earth had been slightly disturbed. In the process of beatification our

pears most probable that the remains

of the noble martyr were left undis-turbed in their original resting place.

Before closing this sketch we must

The Countess of Courson In Ave Maria. VII.

Walking close to the Father, on his way to execution, was an heretical minister, who expressed great grief at seeing the prisoner throw away his life. "Just as if my life hung on my own free-will !" retorted Father Ogilvie. 'I am condemned for high-treason. "I am condemned for high-treason." "Give up the Pope and Papistry," ex-claimed the minister, "and you shall be forgiven." The Jesuit having feigned incredulity, the minister went on: "I speak with certain authority. My Lord the Archbishop has commis-sioned me to promise you bis own sioned me to promise you his own daughter in marriage, and the richest prebend in the land as her dowry, provided I found you willing to step over from your religion to ours.

Father Ogilvie seemed much siruck by this speech, and when they reached the foot of the scaffold he asked the minister if he was willing to repeat aloud what he had just said. "By all means," replied the unsuspecting dominie; and, addressing the people, he said: "I promise to Mr. Ogilvie life, the Lord Archbishop's daughter, and a very rich prebend, provided he is will-ing to come over to our side " "Do you hear this ?" then said the Father. "And will you confirm it as witnesses when it shall be needed ?" "We have heard," cried the people ; "and we will comfirm it. Go down, Mr. Ogilvie ! go The prisoner then went on, addressing the crowd : "There is no fear, then, that I shall be held here. after as guilty of high-treason. stand here, therefore, a criminal on the head of religion alone ?" "Of that alone !" responded the people. - "Very well !" exclaimed Father Ogilvie, in triumphant accents. "On the head of religion alone I am condemned ; and for that I would willingly and joyfully give up a hundred lives. Snatch away that reports were current of his body having been carried off by the Catho that one which I have, but my holy relics. Unfortunately, these reports have never been substantiated ; and it apligion you will never snatch away from

During this strange dialogue be tween the priest and the people the Catholics present were in an agony of suspense and terror. At its close they raised their heads in triumph ; while the minister, who had thus unwittingly exposed the iniquity of the whole pro-ceeding, was beside himself with rage. In his fury, he commanded the execu tioner to dispatch his prisoner as

quickly as possible. It was noticed that the martyr's step was slow and faltering as he walked up the steps of the platform upon which the gibbet had been erected. He had been without food since the previous day ; and, though his high courage remained unshaken, his physical exhaus tion was apparent. On reaching the platform, he knelt down and kissed the gibbet. The Archbishop, fearing the effect of his words on the people, had given orders that he was not to be allowed to address the crowd : and, in spite of what had just passed, a minister had the audacity to proclaim that the martyr was observed to fling his he was condemned to die as a traitor, not as a priest.

The martyr tried to show by signs that this statement, which he was not permitted to contradict, was absolutely Abercromby, who had kept close false. to his friend, strove to calm his right-eous indignation. "Never mind, John," he said.

"The more you suffer undeservedly, the greater will be your reward." At this the Archbishop's servants brutally flung the good man from the platform. He fell with such violence that he would certainly have been killed, if he had not chanced to alight on the closely packed crowd instead of on the ground

The prisoner, indignant at thi cruel act, was heard to say : " am astonished at your way of acting. You forbid me to speak for my cause, and meanwhile you misrepresent the same cause and myself also to the people." He then went on to repeat, in clear and distinct terms, that he contested only the king's spiritual jurisdiction, and finished by a mysterious statement that seems to point to some signal service rendered by the Scotch Jesuits to King James. The witnesses of his martyr-dom have recorded his words : "I and another Scotchman have done more among foreign nations in the service of His Majesty (and, being questioned, he replied that he meant Father Crich ton) than you or all the ministers of Scotland could do ; and for him I am prepared to peril my life. I am deliv-ered up to death, then, for religion A minister present having alone asked him if he did not fear to die, he answered with a touch of his old play fulness : " No more than you fear the dishes when you go to supper." The executioner bade him ascend the ladder, from which he was to be thrown off ; his hands were tied tightly behind his back, but he continued to pray in a loud, clear voice, both in Latin and in English. He prayed for his enemies, and was heard to repeat the Litany of the Saints, first in Latin, s Scotch dialect. When the then in the halter was fastened about his neck, he cried out: "Mater Gratice, ora nobis! Omnes Angeli, orate procession Omnes Angeli, orate pro nobis! Omnes Sancti Sanctæque, orate pro nobis! The executioner, struck by the Jesu it's courage and patience, seems at the last to have hesitated to discharge his office ; and eye-witnesses tell us that it was only after repeated commands from the sheriff that he "reluctantly and with great compassion " cast the martyr off the ladder. He was left hanging for the space of a few minutes ; then the executioner cut the halter, and the body fell heavily upon the platform below the gallows. Life was completely extinct : the brave spirit of Father Ogilvie had gone to its rest !

THE CATHOLIC RECORD the martyr's betrayer, was subsequent-ly imprisoned for theft, and died a miserable, lonely man, shunned by his fellow-citizens. It was noticed also that many of the judges who had A long murmur then arose from the rowd. The sight of the martyr's courage and serenity, his youth (he

was only thirty four years), the re-membrance of his gallant bearing in the midst of the most excruciating torments, his cheerfulness and ready taken part in the trial met with violent deaths. wit, his loyalty to his friends, and also the evident bad faith and wicked-Such was the brief life, bitter pas-sion, and heroic end of the worthy

ness of his enemies —all these things moved the people deeply. They ex-pressed "their detestation of the cruelty of the ministers and especially descendant of a warlike race-of one in whom the soldier saint of Loyola must have recognized a kindred spirit. Many of our English martyrs have of the Archbishop, and prayed that God would repay the vengeance of the martyr's innocent blood at the been raised to the altars of the Church by the reigning Pontiff, Leo XIII. Surely the day will come when The popular feeling in favor of Father Ogilvie was so strong that the barbarous dismemberment of his body, the solemn process of canonization begun two hundred years ago will be resumed and brought to a happy con clusion; and, in her turn, the Church of prescribed by the law, did not take place. His holy remains were hastily thrust into a coffin, and buried, with those of other criminals, in a ceme-Scotland will be permitted to honor publicly her glorious son-brave and bright John Ogilvie. THE END.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CATECHISM.

The end of Catholic education being the training of the will and the heart upon the motives and principles set forth by the Christian religion, it folows that the most important of all textbooks for the young is the one em-bodying the doctrines of Christ's Church, and that the noblest work in which any one can be engaged is the inculcation and application of the sav-

ing truths of His Gospel. The last instructions of Pope Pius horseback were seen hovering near the cemetery: The next day the magistrates, having heard that the IX. to the clergy of Rome were that they should redouble their zeal in Catholics had carried off their martyr's teaching the catechism to the little ones body during the night, visited the spot, and ascertained that the coffin had not been removed, although the for "the child that grows up unconscious of the duties of religion will ig-nore the duties of man." All the evils of the day may be traced to the ignorance of Christian doctrine. If many fall away from the Church or abandon hero's friend, William Sinclair, stated the practice of their religion, it is be cause they were never carefully instructed in the faith, or because their lives and conduct were not seasoned with Christian principles. Weak faith and lack of faith, worldly lives and corrupt lives, are generally the consequence of apathy or criminal negmention a touching incident connected lect on the part of parents or religious guides.

with our hero's last moments on earth. Among the multitude assembled round If the importance of the Little Catechism were everywhere recognized, and the obligation of parents and pastors to impress its lessons on the the scafford, at the place called the Cross at Glasgow, on that memorable afternoon of the 10th of March, 1615, was a young Hungarian nobleman, minds of children were fully realized Baron John of Eckersdorff, who was the folly of considering this an easy travelling in Scotland. He happened task, to be accomplished during an to be in Glasgow at the time of the hour's teaching in a Sunday-school, would be less general than it is. The decay of faith in the present genera-Jesuit's execution ; and, following the crowd, he found himself close to the He was a Protestant in tion of Catholics, the elasticity of conname, but in reality absolutely inscience, implety, indifference, and other evils so widely spread, are the different on the subject of religion. At first he watched the scene with a feeling of mere curiosity; but when bitter fruits of this folly, which is by no means restricted to our own countrv

the martyr appeared, his sympathy was aroused by Father Ogilvie's noble A young man who has been well grounded in his faith may be trusted on leaving the paternal roof to live up countenance, gallant bearing, and ex-traordinary serenity. When the exe-cutioner proceeded to bind his hands, to it ; or, should he yield for a time to the seductions of the world, to return rosary among the crowd ; the beads to the faith once dear to him. But in struck the young stranger on the breast, then fell on the ground, and the case of one whose religious instruct ion has been neglected little is to be were instantly seized upon by the Catholics present, who divided the hoped for. Renegades of this class swell the ranks of unbelievers everywhere. About forty years ago a number of

But the rosary had done its work. The young Hungarian went home a families, related and living in the changed man. The vision of the same neighborhood, emigratedto the United States and others to cermartyred Jesuit continued to haunt him, and the touch of the rosary seemed tain of the British colonies-from one of the most Catholic of all countries. Of the former band not one remains a to have pierced his soul. He was constantly pursued by thoughts of religby anxiety on the subject of The parents had never been Catholic. his salvation, until, at last, after a long struggle, grace triumphed and he became a Catholic. In after years John of Eckersdorff was made Governor of Treves, and became the friend of country. There are thousands of Italians in South America who not only never go near a church, but are among the avowed enemies of the Cath olic religion. Their ignorance of Cath-olic doctrine is such that it was an easy matter for infidels and sectarians to seduce them; and as soon as they began to neglect religious practices they were lost. There is one happy sign of a more general appreciation of the absolute necessity of teaching the catechism thoroughly as a safeguard of the faith. We refer to the attention at present bestowed upon the production of this important little book. It is now more carefully edited than formerly ; and there are editions in all languages, some with words of one syllable for the youngest children. A happy sign in-Those conscientious priests, devoted Catholic teachers, and dutiful parents, who teach the catechism to children, trying to impress its lessons deeply on their minds and hearts, are doing more to stop the leakage of which we hear so much, and to bring about the conversion of non - Catholics, than all the authors, editors, and lecturers with whose doings everyone is made acquainted. Religious books, papers, and lectures are important, of course ; and all rejoice to see their influence extended. But what is of incomparably greater moment is the religious instruction of our children, and to provide teachers trained in a Catholic spirit, as well as in the knowledge of their religion, to impart it. Let us be persuaded of the paramount importance of the Little Cate-chism, recalling the words of a great Pontiff : "The child that grows up unconscious of the duties of religion will ignore the duties of man."-Ave Maria.

University (non Catholic) in Washing-ton, delivered a remarkable entertain ing lecture recently on the work of Catholicity in the general civilization of the world. Among other things of interest Doctor Lodge said : " It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the historic

function performed by the Catholic Church during the Middle Ages. "She unified the education of Europe. The instruction of youth was cast in molds of her make. She was the conservator of the learning, culture and civilization of antiquity. She was the ark in which was pre-served the forms of literature when all served the forms of interature when an Europe was submerged beneath the surging tide of barbarism. She lifted her aegis above the poor, the weak and the helpless. She stood between the over-burdened tax-payer and the extortions of the emperors. STEMMED THE TIDE.

"She strove to transform the bar-barian hordes who had poured like an invading flood over the sunny plains of Gaul and Italy into citizens of the commonwealth of God. She held up before the multitude high ideals of Christian life. She sought to fire the heart with noble ambitions, to enrich the mind with the culture of past centuries and to lift the life to a plane of loftier activity. "Her history during this period

is made resplendant by the heroic deeds of many a saintly char-acter. She threw the whole weight of her great influence on the side of law and order and civilization, when these were engaged in a death struggle with the forces of barbarism. When disintegration was everywhere else. the Catholic Church was striving to intregate the thought, the life and More than the culture of Europe. this, within the bosom of that Church itself, the principles of free self-government were allowed very consider-able play. From the monks of the chapter who elected their abbot, to the college of Cardinals, who chose their Pope, free election characterized the government of the Church. HER SPLENDID SERVICE.

"Nor when we look through long tracts of history and see what splendid service this Church has rendered to God, and to humanity, and to civilization, however great may be the divergencies between our theological opin-ions and the opinions recognized by that Church, we are bound to speak the truth of history and award the meed of

praise where honor is due. "Personally, as you well know, I hold to views which are separated by the whole diameter of thought from Catholic doctrine, but my studies have for years compelled me to live in closest intellectual comradeship with many of the greatest minds that ever adorned that organization. I have learned to admire them, to reverence them, to love them. Saint Francis d'Assisi, Ignatius Loyola, Saint Francis de Sales, Fenelon, Pascal, Malebranche and scores of other names that rise to my lips, seem to me to be among the grand-

est souls of all the centuries. I refuse utterly and absolutely to join in a sweeping, indiscriminate and ignordenunciation of the Catholic Church.

HER INSPIRED WRITERS.

"If the spirit of Christ be not breathed forth from the pages of Fenelon, Pascal and Malebranche, then J have totally mistaken my Master's thought. While, therefore, I most strenuously object to very many articles of Catholic theology, I refuse to shut my eyes to the glories of the Church's history, and to the magnificent martyrdoms with which her children have adorned the history of the race. I have, moreover, a profound admiration for the state craft which has guided her history. Her leaders have known how in every age to change her line of battle as the front of battle changed. She always pre sents her face to the foe. She has a wonderful power of adjustment

FEBRUARY 8. 1896.

ANNUAL:

1896.

IT SHOULD, BEI IN EVERY CATE.

OLIC HOME.

A Book that will Instruct and Enter.

tain all Members of the Family.

The Catholic Home Annual for 1896 is

just published. This year's issue is gotten up in an entirely new form, with new cover,

with more pages and more pictures. It con-

tains seven full page insert illustrations and

tains seven full page insert indistrations and over seventy-five other illustrations in the text. The contributions are from the besi Catholic writers, and the contents are al.

A LONG LIST OF ITS

ATTRACTIONS.

Rev. Henry F. Fairbanks. Jernsalem. Places and Scenes hallowed by the presence

Maurice F. Egan. The Toys. One of Dr. Egan's best short stories in which is Dr.

Egan's best short stories in which is por-trayed the wilduness of a headstrong daughter, with the consequent sufferings of herself and child, and the enduring love of her father.

Ella McMahon. A Legend of the Three

F. M. Allison. VOur Lady of Pompeil.

southern story of love and duty, Eugene Davis. A Visit to the Vatican,

Marion Ames Taggart. Her Thirds. A clever tale by a clever writer. A story of man's tenderest affection, strong in pa-thetic situations.

Mary F. Crowley. Ann's Pension Claim. A story of humple life.

Among other interesting Il-

lustrated Stories we

'Grandmother's Spinning Wheel," "Greater

Leper," "The Vow," "Agnes and Eleanor,"

The Catholic Home Annual is not a vol-ume that will be read and then throwa away. It will occupy a prominent place in the household for the whole year. It will be read and reread by young and old.

It costs only Twenty-Five Cents,

Post Paid by us.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont.

Also to be had from our travelling

Mustard . THAT'S . Mustard

Mustard

MADE ABSOLUTELY PURE

FROM RICH FLAVOURED ENGLISH SEED SOLD IN Sc. and 10c. TINS.

Ask for Dunn's Pure Mustard

O. LABELLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR

372 Richmond Street.

od Business Suits from \$15 upwards. The best goods and careful workmanship.

OKELFE BREWERY CON TORONT . UT

mention:

Love than this no Man Hath,"

etc., etc.

Anna T. Sadlier. Mammy's Gift, southern story of love and duty

CATHOLIC

HOME

Courses 1

most entirely original.

of Our Blessed Lady.

IN THESE THINGS WE GLORY. destiny of the Roman state in its everwidening development." Professor Lodge of the Columbian



CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Sarsa-parilla Sarsa-

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly rec-ommended, but note gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsa-parilla, and before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, but the trouble has never returned."— THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.



Absolutely sure: write at once. Address. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., BOX R 4, WINDSOR, ONT.

ALMANAC OF ONTARIO.

The Calendar of this Almanac is an accur ate guide to the Feasts, Fasts, Saints' Days etc., as observed in Ontario. It is complied by the Rev. J. M. Cruise, editor of the Ordo used by the elergy and religious of Ontario. No other published calendar supplies this daily guide.

Send us the price at once, and you will get the Annual immediately. All that is neces-sary is to send a 25.c, plece, or 25c, in postage stamps. The Annual is worth double the amount, and anyone who buys it will find is a good investment. Address, any guide. In addition to a handsome Calendar, show Ing Feasts and Fasts, etc., observed in On-tatio, color of Vestments worn, etc., there are Meditations suitable to the different months. Other articles are:

Manitoba School Question. Roman Catholic Hospitals in Ontario, illus Trated. A New World Calvary. Father Stafford, with portrait. A story in Three Paris. Catholics in Ontario's Parliament, Illus-trated.

trated. A Ghost Story, illustrated. In G-d's Temple. The Rev. Æ. McD. Dawson, with portrait. Grandma's Levite, illustrated.

Graddma's Levite, illustrated.
The House of Prayer.
Catholic Societies in Ontario: St. Vincent de Paul; C. M. B. A.; I. C. B. U.; C. O. F. E. E. A.; A. O. H.; Knights of St. John;
Young Ladies' Literary Society.
Church in Ontario: Directory of Parishes. etc.; Religious Orders and Branches in Ontario.
Figures for Parents.
Some Events of the Year, with illustrations Clergy List.

Single Copies 25c.: a dozen copies \$2.50. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. PUBLISHED BY

THE SISTERS OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD, 113 St. Joseph St., TORONTO. Canvassers wanted. Apply to Sisters the Precious Blood, Toronto, for terms.

REID'S HARDWARE For Grand Rapids Carpet Sweep

FEBRUARY 8, 18

FIVE-MINUTE

FREQUENTING THE "Let the peace of Chr hearts." (Col. iii. 13.) Frequent confession

munion are, my dea food which we need to climbing the mountai we try to get along v shall faint by the wa agine, then, that con means of getting rid o not think for a mome confession till you ha mortal sin, or, perha number of them. For though we are

any positive law to unless we have fallen still we are required mortal sin, and we ca out going to confessio fallen into it. So it o thing : we really are honor of God and the souls, to go to con have nothing but ve conscience, and to g Confession and Holy be compared, not onl medicine : and to a ! people would take in stance, where the few some other disease, is cure themselves of th keep from taking it. in a place where the sin prevails ; and we confession often, so a

But some good peop understand this at a remark, common eno suppose you may h about this matter of ion. It is this: " these people have to t fession so often." such a remark as that seem, have any idea people are urged to ments at all. He from confession, for when the time can duty, he had by good no mortal sin, the o be, one would think thing " on purpose, s thing to tell. He do that these people wh

often are not support grave burden on the Of course they will venial taults, which, penitent might not th for absolution, really the help of the sacrai overcoming these fa enough reason for th fession once a month would be simply t sins; on the princip of prevention is w

cure." They go so often get light, as well as sin ; to know befor ought to do. You m ought to have sense themselves without b about it : but if I many who think so look back a little, th occasions when they actly which course t go very much at they asked about i perhaps they forgot why not ask about forehand ? For, af can read, there are special to yourself cumstances that yo books. It is good sometimes, who ha owledge

Belief and the source of the s See That You Get the CATHOLIC

Archduke Leopold, brother of Ferdinand III. He related the story of his conversion to a Jesuit, Father Boleslas Balbunis, who in turn men tioned the fact in his writings. attribute my conversion," he used to say, "to the martyr's rosary, --to that rosary for the possession of which I would give any thing upon earth." In Rome, where Father Ogilvie's manuscript, detailing the history of his glorious career, arrived soon after

his death, it produced a deep and lasting impression. In the archives of the Congregation of Rites are the docuwhich were collected with a ments view to John Ogilvie's beatification. They consist of a letter from Father Cepari, the Postulator of the Cause and of the testimonies of the Scotch witnesses, who had been our hero's companions and personal friends. One and all bear testimony to his zeal as a missionary, his regularity as a religious, his cheerfulness in suffering, and

his ardent love of God. Even James I., the false king, who is responsible for the blood of so many martyrs, seems to have felt a certain shame when he heard of the glorious death of one on whom such cruel treatment had been inflicted. He told the Marquis of Huntly that Spottiswood had urged him to consent to the Jesuit's death; adding uneasily: "It is not my fault." It was perhaps in consentance of his was, perhaps, in consequence of his tardy remorse that the sentence of death passed on our hero's companions was commuted into a sentence of per-

petual exile. At first Spottiswood appeared to reap to the full the reward of his iniquity. In consequence of the val-uable service he had rendered to the king, he became Chancellor of Scotland and Archbishop of St. Andrew's. But if God's justice was slow, it was none the less sure. Father Ogilvie's none the less sure. Father Ogilvie's cruel persecutor died in exile, of a horrible and strange disease, which, says a Scotch history, caused "his skin to peel off his body and his flesh to rot and putrefy."

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.

o meet the exigencies of the situation Profound wisdom has directed her en tire development. I can think of only one other example of political wisdom worthy to be compared to her, and that is the Senate of Rome, which, for century after century, under kings, republic and empire, controlled the

A Treasury of

SUNLIGHT

ALMANAC

Information

80000000000

... THE ...

Containing 480 pages of useful information for all members of the household

GIVEN FREE TO USERS

SUNLIGHT SOAP

HOW TO OBTAIN A COPY bass of SUNLIGHT SOAP, will receive from their grocer, i SUNLIGHT. ALMANAC FREE

The book contains complete Calendar matter, Biography, Literature, Home Management, Language of Flowers Fashions, Games and Amuse-ments, Recipes, Dreams and their significance, Poultry, etc.

DISAPPOINTMENT Buy early

00000000000

FOR 1896

Sinceperette, the latest Wringers, Mangles

118 DUNDAS STREET, North Side. LONDON, Ont.

-OBJECTS OF THE-New York Catholic Agency New York Catholic Agency The object of this Agency is to supply, at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods in ported or manufactured in the United States. The advantages and conveniences of thi Agency are many, a few of which are: Ist. It is situated in the teading manufac-turers and importers with the leading manufac-turers and importers commissions from the im-porters or manufacturers, and hence-M. No extra commissions are charged it. at the sides the benefit of my experimce and attraces, embracing as many separate trade-or times of goods, the writing of only one letter to this degrey will insure the prompt and cor-rect filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only onc express of the scharged. "At. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of houses escling a partir uarline of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency. "At. Clergymen and Religions Institutions". Any bisiness matters, outside of by writing of allowed the regular or usual discont. "At. Statistics of this Agency. "At. Statistics of this Agency." At. Clergymen and Religions Institutions and allowed the regular or usual discont. "Any bisiness matters, outside of by yoing and manufacturers and the schered." Any bisiness matters, outside of by schirction of management of this Agency. Will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your orders to THOMAS D. EGAN

THOMAS D. EGAN Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St. New York NEW YORK.

Pictorial Lives of the Saints The Catholic Record Jr One Year

For \$8,00. The Pictorial Lives of the Saints contains Receives for Every Day in the Year. Take one is compiled from Argin the Year and other approved sources to which are added other approved sources to which are added other approved sources to the United State pictor of the American the United State pictor of the American the Third Picenary council of Baltimore : and a brid Picenary council of Baltimore : and the United State pope Lee XIII. Edited by His Holines Pope Lee XIII. Edited by His Holines Pope Lee XIII. Edited by Hour Holines of the Holy Family and nearby foot Hourd in extra cloth. Greatly admired your Holy blessing to the publishers : and approved by orty Archbishops and Bishope. The Arch work will be sent to any of our subscribers, and will also give them credit for a year's subscription on The Carston we will in all cases prepay carriage. For \$3.00.

Should be used, if it is desired to m Finest **Class of Gens-Rolls** Bisor cakes, Johnny Cakes, Pie Crust, Paste, etc. Light, sweet, snow-whit etc. Light, snow-whit etc. Light, sweet, snow-whit etc. Light, sweet, snow-whit etc. Light, sweet, snow-whit etc. Light, snow-whit etc.

way ; to point the tain which you have The O'Keele Brewery CO. of Toronto, Ltd. You consult a la about your tempor SPECIALTIES : consult a priest al ters ; in the place High-class English and Bavarian Hopped Alexi XXX: Porter and Stout. Pilsener:Lager of world-wide reputation. help you so far as the Holy Ghost also E. 'OKEEFE, W. HAWKE, J. G. GIBSON, Pres. Vice-Pres. Sec-Tres. help you? For commissioned the AND FANORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS MANE FUNITORIE & SOUGHLE OTHER CHUNCH, SCHOOL & OTHER MENTELY & CO. M guide the faithful i as you know; and others the way wh find it for himself. THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS CHIMES CHURCH BELLS CHIMES CHURCH BULL METAL (COPPER AND TIS But even if the you much, our Lo the Sacraments whi He will guide and SoSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD. of them, if you wi in them. That is PLUMBING WORK why He is there. I hope I have no Opp. Masonic Temple. dear brethren, to of the necessity SMITH BROS. sacraments freque have a purpose of Sanitary Plumbers and Heating Engineers, London, Ont. Telephone 538, Sele Agents for Peerless Water Heatern. desire to save yo could not be said. seriously, and you sity more and mor 180 KING STREET. purpose to go oft JOHN FERGUSON & SONS, confession and Ho The leading Undertakers and Embalm-ers. Open night and day. Telephone-House, 373 Factory, 543.

t. Pan-Boiled and di-

A young man troubled for years cession of boils on pletely cured by bottles of Ayer's Sa result of the treat proved digestion dupois.

dupois. A Dinner Pill. -excruciating agony hearty dinner. Th like a bail of lead ur stead of being a h comes a poison to fl lee's Vegetable Pill ives of such troubles open the secretion partaken of into h are just the medicini Indigestion or Dysp Where can 1 get

Where can I get Cure? I was entire this remedy and I my friends. So we Chicago.

to the stands and



Adam Boyd, Adam Boyd,

ARY 8. 1896.

6. LIC INUAL:

EVERY CATE. OME truct and Enter. of the Family.

Annual for 1896 is r's issue is gotten up a, with new cover, re pictures. It con-ert illustrations and illustrations in the are from the the are from the best ne contents are al.

T OF ITS TIONS. wed by the presence

e Toys. One of Dr of a headstrong nsequent sufferings d the enduring love

cend of the Three dy of Pompeii. and duty. Gift. A lit to the Vatican,

. Her Thirds. A writer. A story of on, strong in pa-'s Pension Claim.

teresting Il. ories we n: g Wheel," "Greate? an Hath," "The gnes and Eleanor,"

nnual is not a vol-and then thrown prominent place in ble year. It will be and old.

e, and you will get All that is neces-or 25c. in postage worth double the buys it will find is dress, D, London, Ont. our travelling

'S - Mustard n's arc ELY PURE D ENGLISH SEED ure Mustard



FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

FREQUENTING THE SACRAMENTS. "Let the peace of Christ reign in your nearts." (Col. iii. 13.)

Frequent confession and Holy Communion are, my dear brethren, the food which we need to take with us in climbing the mountain of heaven. If we try to get along without them, we shall faint by the way. Do not im-agine, then, that confession is only a

means of getting rid of mortal sin : do means of getting rid of mortal sin : do not think for a moment of putting off confession till you have fallen into a mortal sin, or, perhaps, into quite a number of them. For though we are not required by any positive law to go to confession unless we have fallen into mortal sin,

ess we have fallen into mortal sin, still we are required to keep out of mortal sin, and we cannot do this without going to confession before we have fallen into it. So it comes to the same thing : we really are obliged, for the honor of God and the care of our own

souls, to go to confession when we have nothing but venial sin on our conscience, and to go quite often too. Confession and Holy Communion may be compared, not only to food, but to

medicine : and to a medicine such as cure themselves of the disease, but to keep from taking it. For we all are cure themselves of the disease, but to keep from taking it. For we all are in a place where the terrible disease of sin prevails; and we ought to go to confession often, so as not to take it. But some good people do not seem to in the terrible disease of sin prevails; and we ought to go to confession often, so as not to take it.

understand this at all; and there is a pose remark, common enough, and which I suppose you may have heard made about this matter of frequent confess-ion. It is this: "I don't see what

y-Five Cents, oy us.

fession once a month, or even oftener, would be simply to avoid grievous sins; on the principle that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." They go so often, also, in order to

get light, as well as strength, to avoid sin; to know beforehand what they ought to do. You may think that they ought to have sense enough to tell for themselves without bothering the priest about it : but if I am not mistaken. many who think so will find, if they look back a little, that there were some occasions when they did not know exactly which course to take, and had to go very much at hazard. Perhaps they asked about it afterwards, and perhaps they forgot all about it. But

grave burden on their consciences.

why not ask about these matters beforehand ? For, after all, though you can read, there are some things rather special to yourself and your own circumstances that you cannot get from

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. Steady and Stick do the Trick.

Steady and Stick do the Trick. A rush is good in its place, lad, But not at the start, I say, For life's a very long race, lad, And never was won that way: It's the stay that tells, the stay, boy, And the heart that never says due; A spurt may do with the good in view, But steady's the word, I say, Steady's the word, I say, Grit and sturdy grain; It's sticking to it will carry you through But

Roll up your sleeves again.

The iron bar will smile, lad, At straining muscle and thew, But the patient teeth of the file, lad, I warrant will gnaw it through : A snap may come at the end, boy, And a bout of might and main, But Steady and Stick must do the trick-Roll up your sleeves again.

The Old Stone Church.

BY L. C. WILLIAMS. "Ralph," said Mr. Kline, as he wearily dropped into a chair in the

medicine ; and to a medicine such as people would take in a place, for in-stance, where the fever and ague, or some other disease, is prevalent, not to cure themselves of the disease, but to

lights and ring the bell twice, I sup-

Mr. Kline had been the sexton and bell-ringer of the old stone church for twenty years, and Ralph Kline had many a time been with him when he these people have to tell who go to con-fession so often." One who makes such a remark as that cannot, it would opened the church for Mass, and even had helped him ring the bell. Therefore, though the church was a quarter seem, have any idea of the reason why of a mile from the nearest house, it was people are urged to frequent Sacrawith no hesitation that he started out ments at all. He would stay away after eating. A bright moon lit up every thing and made the snow from confession, for his part, till he "did something,"-that is, fell into some mortal sin. For such a one, if sparkle as if strewn with diamonds. Arriving at the church, he pulled when the time came for his Easter the big key out of his pocket, unlocked duty, he had by good luck fallen into the door and walked in. The tody of no mortal sin, the only course would be, one would think, to "do somethe church, which was not large, was dimly lit by a dozen lamps which

thing " on purpose, so as to have some-thing to tell. He does not understand Ralph speedily turned up so that the building was cheerful in a glow of light. Then he walked to the vestry, that these people who go to confession often are not supposed to have any and opening a small door at one side, glanced at the nickel clock which was Of course they will be likely to have suspended on the wall. venial taults, which, though the Easter

"'Five minutes to six !" he ex-claimed to himself. "Time I was penitent might not think them matters for absolution, really are so. And by ringing !

the help of the sacraments they may be The bell at the church was always overcoming these faults. But a good rung twice, with a period between of ten minutes. Most of the congrega-tion lived at a distance—from a quarenough reason for their going to conter of a mile to a mile or more away. So a "warning bell," as it was called, was rung at five minutes

of six, in the early winter morning, when Mass began at half past six and a second bell at ten minutes after six. Thus everyone within hearing distance of the church had ample time to get ready.

Ralph closed the door of the tower room and took off his coat. By lamp light the bell rope seemed like some great snake stretching down from above, where the darkness hid everything. But Ralph was too accustomed to the interior of the place to think of this. He reached up and took a firm grasp on the rope, threw his weight upon it and slowly sank to the floor. The bell, which was a big one, hung

again. in a cradle, and the bell rope, passing up into the belfry, was fastened in the groove of a large wheel, which when books. It is good to have a guide sometimes, who has more thorough the bell and threw the iron tongue with our table from the floor. Then with one tremendous kick, he shook off

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

cover where the break had occurred when a draft of air stirred the rope, and as it moved he saw that it did not go through the hole at all. It came to an end just where it reached the floor, Ralph placed the lantern beside him and bent down to examine the rope. It seemed to have been severed by some jagged edge, for it was torn and frayed, and bits of hemp strewed the floor near by. He concluded that it must have been worn through by rubbing against the sides of the hole through which it had originally passed While he was looking at it he was startled by a sharp squeak at his very elbow. He glanced quickly about and a bright spark in a dark corner of the belfry caught his eye. He picked up

the lantern and swung it in front of him, and a small gray animal darted under a beam. It was a rat. All at once Ralph recollected that the old belfry was said to be infested with these animals, and raising himself he turned to go. As he did so, his foot struck the edge of a floor boar and he fell knocking over the lantern and in-stantly extinguished the light. Somewhat startled now for the first

time, he groped about for the trap door. but could not find it. The moonlight which came from above, lost itself in the narrow tower, and where he lay it was almost entirely dark. At last, however, his hand came in contact with something which he knew was the trap door, but even as he touched it, it fell with a bang. He nervously tried to raise it again but in vain. The door was flush with the floor about it, and there was no ring bolt or projection by which to secure a hold on it.

While Ralph was struggling to get a finger beneath the trap door, the same sharp squeal which had startled him before sounded again and this time it was almost immediately echoed from half a dozen other places.

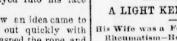
As he turned about, in every direc-tion there shone in the darkness tiny specks of light. Ralph knew that these were the eyes of rats. One, or even a couple of these animals, he would not have feared. But a dozen of them. boldly surrounding him in the dark ness, sent a shiver down his back. He noted, too, that they did not seem afraid of him, though he banged on the floor and yelled at them. Instead, they grew bolder as their numbers increased, and one of them

presently darted across his foot. Ralph now sprang to his feet and rushed at the enemy. Those in front of him at once retreated, as he could ell by the disappearance of their eyes. But as he moved reveral jumped at him from behind, and one fastered its teeth in his leg. He kicked wildly at this and the rat was flung to one side. Another instantly sprang at him, and then half a dozen at once, a couple of he vicious little animals fastening themselves in his clothes.

Ralph whirled about, dashing his assailants off for a moment. It was only for a moment, however, for he was attacked again immediate-

ly, and this time more fiercely than before. Thoroughly terrified 10w, he yelled loudly and kicked and struck out with fists and feet indiscriminately; but no answer came to his cries. The walls of the tower echoed his voice and the squeaks and squeals of the rats, but that was all. Something struck him in the face. Instinctively he nade a pass at it with his hand, thinking it was a rat. But his fingers came in contact with the bell rope, which shook with the blow, then swayed into his face

At the second blow an idea came to him. He reached out quickly with





Constantial of the ford

the cross beams, and though the rope rose and fell gently for a few minutes, as the cradle above slightly rocked with his motions, no sound came from the bell. There were no sudden pulls on the rope, and consequently the tongue of the bell remained motionless the against the bell's edge. Ralph was content to rest in this

way for several minutes. Then a blast of icy wind sweeping down upon his shoulders warned him that he could not remain long where he was. Swung in mid-air, without a coat, he would shortly freeze ! But would any help come?

It seemed unlikely, since only his own family knew that he was at the church, and they would not think it strange if he did not return for a

couple of hours. Neither was it likely that any one would think of coming up into the belfry, unless they should happen to go

swaying on the rope. He had an in-secure hold, but within a few minutes his heart leaped as a deep boom rang out from the bell. Harder and harder he worked, and notes of alarm followed close upon each Soon the old bell was ringing other. out a wild peal and the timbers under his hands vibrated with its movement. Suddenly through the clangor of the bell he heard the sound of voices. Then a light shot up from the opened trapdoor and a voice called out to know what was the matter. There was a note of alarm in the question for this bell ringing, apparently without

hands, was enough to make any one a bit fearful. Ralph quickly told then how matters stood. He added in warning "Look

out for the rats." The man below held the lantern high above his head and then crawled up on the floor, immediately followed by a ompanion. Ralph recognized the men as neighbors, and soon descended stiff and cold from his awkward perch. a rats were to be seen. Frightened the light and presence of so many

persons the vicious little beasts had retreated.-C. L. Williams. A LIGHT KEEPER'S STORY.

His Wife was a Fearful Sufferer from Rheumatism—Her Joints were Swol-len and Distorted, Her Nights Almost Sleepless and Her Appetite Gone





(WITHOUT CLASP.)

Containing the entire Canonical Scriptures, according to the decree of the Council of Trent, translated from the Latin vulgate. Diligently con-pared with the Hebrew, Greek, and other editions in divers languages. The Old Testament, first published by the English College at Douay, A. D. 1669. The New Testament, by the English College at Rheims, A. D., 1582. Revised and corrected accord-mentions by the Rev. Dr

Iry, unless they should happen to go into the room below and see the fallen rope. Of course there would be curiosity doubtless as to why the bell had failed to ring as usual. Ralph determined that something must be done to attract attention to his place of imprisonment at once. He knew it was useless to call. His voice, cooped up between the narrow walls of the belfry, wouldn't be heard out-side, yell as he might. He looked about wildly, and just then a shaft of moonlight gleamed on the curved side of the bell. The bell ! Why had he not thought of it before? He reached up quickly and after a little effort, succeeded in grasping one of the beams over head. Then he began swaying on the rope. He had an in-

THE HOLY BIBLE.

A SMALLER EDITION

Translated from the Latin vulgate. Neatly bound in cloth. Size 10x7x2, and weighs 3 pounds 6 oances. This book will be sent to any address on same conditions as the larger edition, for Four Dollars, and a year's credit given on subscription to The CATHOLE RECORD. It is always better to send remittances by money order, but when cash is sent

the letter should in every case be registered.

Address THOMAS COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.



Eight Weeks' Trip Specially Conducted from Montreal March 9th back to Montreal, \$500, all Expenses Included.

March 25th and four days at Lourdes; ten days, including Holy Week; in Rome, where Pilgrimage ends.

Visiting the different places of interest in Northern Italy, Switzerland and France.

Three days in Paris, three days in London, thence via the Cathedral Route to Edinburgh and Glasgow, where Anchor or Allan Line steamer will be taken for New York or Montreal, at option of passenger.

Those wishing to prolong their stay in England, Ireland or Scotland may do so, as return tickets will be good for one year.

Berths may be reserved until 1st January, 1896, on payment of \$10 deposit. For further particulars address,

JER. COFFEY,

. of Toronto, Ltd.

IES : arian Hopped Aleri

le reputation. , J. G. GIBSON, res. Sec-Tres



T MANUFACTURING LS & PEALS ID the World. OFFICE AND TIM.) Catalogua. BALTIMORE. MD.

WORK Temple.

BROS. eating Engineers, phone 538. Water Hesters.

EET. & Sons, s and Embalm-and day. Factory, 542.

LLE, TAILORI Street. 15 upwards. The workmanship.



vledge than you, gainst the sides. The bell was very way ; to point the road up the moun tain which you have to climb. You consult a lawyer, or a doctor.

about your temporal matter ; why not consult a priest about spiritual mat-ters; in the place where he waits to you so far as he can, and where the Holy Ghost also will help him to help you? For Almighty God has commissioned the priest specially to guide the faithful in spiritual matters as you know ; and he can often show others the way where he cannot well find it for himself.

But even if the priest does not help you much, our Lord Himself will, in the Sacraments which He has provided. He will guide and direct you by means of them, if you will only come to Him in them. That is one great reason why He is there. I hope I have now said enough, my

dear brethren, to give you some idea of the necessity of approaching the sacraments frequently, if you really have a purpose of amendment, and a desire to save your soul. Too much could not be said. Think of the matter seriously, and you will see this neces sity more and more, and will seriously lights. purpose to go often and regularly to

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

confession and Holy Communion.

A Dinner Pill. - Many persons suffer

the last of the rats which clung to him, heavy, and it took two vigorous pulls and hand over hand raised himself a half a dozen feet into the air. even when Mr. Kline himself had hold of the rope, to bring any sound forth. Twice Ralph pulled and hung upon the rope before the cradle began t

move perceptibly. Even then the bell did not ring, and the boy threw all his strength and weight into a third effort. mufiled note, as the tongue fell against its edge. Then it was silent, remaining tilted in the air, and he rested. As he did so it seemed to him that the rope came toward him much more him that he could not stand lon r in his present position, even with his feet quickly than it should, and then, be fore he could let go, it studdenly loos-ened up above and fell in great spirals to the floor. Fortunately, none of the twisted about the rope as they were.

neavy coils struck him, but it gave him a big start, notwithstanding, and ne jumped quickly to one side. There he stood, staring up into the darkness, and wondering what could have hap pened. Then realizing that the only way to learn was to go up into the bel frey and investigate, he picked up a

belfry and have support to the frame lantern which stood in a corner and in which hung the bell. Ralph twisted himself about and tried lighting it at the lamp, started up the ladder which led to the tower above. to force himself between the two beams It was a long ladder, and climbing it was no easy task. The lantern as hanging from his arm, banged against

to force himself between the two beams, but the intervening space would only admit his head and shoulders, and having worked himself that far upward, he found his legs so conhim, and cast shifting and uncertain The rungs of the ladder were fined that he clutched the rope with overed with a thick coating of dust. one hand and the most convenient beam Yet he toiled slowly on. It seemed as if the ladder would never end. It grew with the other, and for a full minute remained motionless, resting. Below cold too, for it was freezing out, and a him he could hear the rats squeaking, keen wind blew through the openings and occasionally he felt the rope shake as some particularly active animal

beam

in the belfry above. as some part Presently Ralph struck his head sprang at it. against something, and he knew he had reached the end of his journey. Holding on with one hand, with the The movement of the rope suggested a plan to him which promised tempor ary rest to his arms, and he at onc other he unfastened the hook which put it into execution. First he lowered himself so his head was clear of the A Dinner Pill. — Many persons suffer exeruciating agony after partaken of is headt down that shead or. Pushing this back, he drew himself up through the bisck, he drew himself up through the bisck, he drew himself up through the pertaken of into headthy nutriment. They comes a poison to the system. Dr. Parme-lee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correct ives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the scenetions and convert the food partaken of into headthy nutriment. They the ladder again to dis-Where can 1 get some of Holloway's Corn this remedy and 1 wish some more of it for this remedy and 1. Wish some more of it for this get some of Holloway's Corn cure? I was enlirely cured of my corns by this remedy and rust Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago. held down the trap door. Pushing this back, he drew himself up through the

uffered for Several Vears Before Relief was Found.

From the Kingston News

The rope slowly descended with his cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Mr. Hugh McLaren, lighthouse eeper on Wolfe Island, is one of the weight, as the wheel slowly revolved Pills, and this at last determined us to give them a trial. She had used some The bell at last struck a solitary known men in this section, and to three boxes before any improvement is vigilance in the performance of his was noticed ; and then we began luties is due the safely of the many erafts sailing in that part of the St. But the strain on his arms so warned awrence. Mrs. McLaren, his wife, as been an invalid for a number of ears, and in conversation with a re-orter recently, Mr. McLaren stated To hat she was rapidly regaining her go down he did not dare. To go un d-time health under the treatment of was the alternative; so slowly he pulled that most marvellous of modern medi himself higher, until his head struck cines - Dr. Williams' Pink Pills something hard. He quickly put out Asked if he had any objections to giva hand and felt for the obstacle. A ing the particulars, Mr. McLaren re-plied that emphatically he had not if short examination told him it was a Then he remembered that a such publication was likely to benefit couple of stout timbers ran across the any other sufferer. He said :

number of years ago my wife con-

and and a The state of the second

acted rheumatism, and for a consid rable time was a helpless invalid

11 Mullins Street MONTREAL

blood purifier prominently in the public eye. HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and effectively, on the liver and bowels.

Ecclesiastical Arbitrators.

note that she slept better and that her appetite was improved. Then the The differences between the Union pains gradually began to subside, and Traction Company of Philadelphia and after using about a dozen boxes she was able to get up and walk about. She its employes are about to be submitted to arbitration. A conference was held continued the use of the pills for a while longer, and although occasionlast week between a citizens committee, headed by Archbishop Ryan, and the officers of the Traction company. It was agreed by them that the differences ally she feels twinges of the trouble in changeable weather, she now enjoys should be submitted to a committee consisting of Archbishop Ryan of the Catholic Church, Bishop Whitaker of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Bishop better health than she has done for years, and can sleep as soundly as ever she did in her life, while her appetite never was better. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a wonder-Fose of the Methodist Episcopal Church ful medicine, for I know they have and representatives of the Traction

done wonders in my wife's case, and feel certain that if any who are afflicted as she was will give them a good trial, I therefore give this testimony freely, hoping that it will benefit some other

sufferer." Mr. McLaren's strong testimony proves the claim made that Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail, and that they deserve to rank as the greatest discovery of should always be on their guard Emulsion of cod-liver oil, against imitations and substitutes, which some unscrupulous dealers, for the sake of extra profit, urge upon purchasers. There is no other remedy

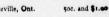
'just the same as "or " just as good s " Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the as Dr. Williams have the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the digestion is weak it is

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

company and their employes. self=help

You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anæmia-there is a fat-famine in your blood. Scott's with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back-your doctor will tell you that.

He knows also that when Pale People " on the wrapper around better to break up cod-liver oil out of the body than to burden your tired digestion with it. Scott's Emulsion does that.



C. M. B. A.

From Branch 36.

Brow Branch 36. The social event of the season was the annual ball given by Branch No. 20, C. M. B. A., of Fort Lambton Tuesday evening. Jan. 28, at the residence of their worthy Pretident, John F., Gondon, and bis estimable wife, where members and their friends, to the number of two hurs occasion was Mr. Glass stand bis five daughters who during the internilsion after support, a was appreciated by the guessed with the kind themselve as more them by Branch 28. To much appreciated by the guessed with the kind themselve as more them by Branch 28. To much appreciated by the guessed with the kind themselve as more them by Branch 28. To much appreciated by the guessed with the kind themselve as more them by Branch 28. To much appreciated by the guessed with the kind themselve as more them by Branch 28. To much appreciated by the guessed with the kind themselve as more them by Branch 28. To much appreciated by the guessed with the kind themselve as more them by Branch 28. To much appreciated by the guessed with the kind themselve as more them by the solid (food and hosters).

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the last regular meeting of the Paris Branch, the following resolution was adopt-

ed: ed: Whereas, with deep regret the Brothers of the Paris Branch, have learned of the loss sustained by Jos. Cahill, in the death of his beloved child, be it Resolved that we tender unto him our deepest sympathy in the sad hour of his affliction, and pray God to give him the grace to bear his trouble with Christian fortitude and resignation to the will of Him who doeth all things well. Be it further Resolved that this resolution be spread on the minutes of our next meeting, a copy sent to Brother Cahill, also to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

to Brother Cann. RECORD for publication.

Thos. Murray, Wm. Lavoie. E. I. Stapleton.

E. B. A.

St. Joseph's Juvenile Branch, No. 1, St. Joseph's Juvenile Branch, No. 1, had a very successful meeting on Thursday, Jan, 23, the members attending in large num-bers for the installation of officers for 18%. Bro. James McCabe, acting as installing officer, assisted by Bro. Henry Smith, installed the following officers: Pres. N. J. Curran ; Vice-Pres., Peter Cheeseman; Rec. Sec., W. H. Jamieson, jr.; Fin. Sec., J. P. Ball; treas, W. H. Jamieson, sr.; Stewards, Geo, Farr and Peter McCabe; Mar., F. Hofford; Asst. Mar., Jas. O'Connor; Guard. Philip Doyle; Medical Adviser, Thos. H. Balfe, M. D.; Auditors, P. Cheeseman, N. J. Curran and Jas. O'Connor. The Treasurer's report showed the branch to be in a good financial condition. W. Lane, S.T.

I. C. B. U.

At a regular meeting of the Catholic Celtic League Branch No. 2 of the I. C. B. U., the fol-lowing officers were installed in their respect-ve places by Mr. J. J. Rogers. Past President : Chap., Rev. Father McCann, V. G.; Pres, J. A. Gronin; First Vice Press., P. Patton; Second Vice Press., P. Cummings; M. of Cer., R. Grant; Rec. Sec., J. Flannigan; Fin. Sec., W. Hanton; Asst. Fin. Sec., H. McAlynn; Treas., D. Flannigan; S. of Arms, R. Brittion; Trus., D. Flannigan; S. of Arms, R. Brittion, M. Lavin, R. McCarthy and J. Brittion.

A. 0. H.

ED. CATHOLIC RECORD :

Eo, CATHOLIC RECORD: Thursday evening, January 19, being the regular meeting of Division No. 3, was again made the occasion of a most pleasant event in the annals of the society. After considerable business had been deall with, the literary com-mittee handed to the President a long list of nonex, recitations and readings, which were much appreciated by the generous applause of al; builff might be permitted to make partic-ular mention of one number more than the others, it would be to give in full an eddress by a then respected member of Division No. 3, which as follows: which as follows: The source of the society of the society of the history for their want of knowledge of frish history have left a record calculated to simu-ter the society and frish. I do not the share the and Berther of the friedescendant of the society between ald in this direction than the society between the acknowledges of any between the society of the society of the society between the society of the society of the society are the acknowledges of the reading exponents of its principles - be-cause they betwee within their reach means by the they do as which here is a the society of the reading exponents of its principles - be-cause they chart which their reach means by the reading exponents of the principles - be-two the society between the society on the social they chart which their reach on the social they chart would be to reach be solved which the reading exponents of the principles - be-two the social best of the principles - be-twould be the social best of th

'Tis pleasant, sure, to see your name in print A book's a book albeit there's nothing in't.''

the Church of Iraland has been indebted for its riches, by the splendid liberality of the mon-arches, and of which it is almost stripped by the words of O'Neill, complaining to the Pope of robtery by Catholic England. "These are the by Catholic England of the Irish Church 56 years ago, and we have ample rea-on ever since to know of what they are capable in that direction. Iveragh.

Toronto, Jan. 27, 1896. Mr. Editor, -- I take the liberty of calling you attention to the Ancient Order of Hibernian with the purpose of interesting you in th spread of that organization, for the welfare an elevation of our Catholic brethren of Iris birth or descent. With your kind permission will submit some reasons why it ought to b encouraged and its membership largely in creased:

birth or descent. Wilh your kind permission + will submit some reasons why if ought to be encouraged and its membership largely in-creased: The A. O. H. has always been in close sym-pathy with the Catholic Church and her law-ful representatives, as may be seen from its history, its constitution, and its ritual. Only practical Catholics can belong to it. Its ob-jects are to bring together Catholics of Irish birth or descent. in friendship, unity and true Christian charity. The union of Catholics is always a desirable end, especially, where they are in a minority, and where their political and religious rights are so frequently in dancer, especially in this case where Catholics are singled out by a powerful and widespread association as enemies of the country, worthy only of heing outlawed and set beyond the pale of social and political life. Our Catholis young men are constantly solicited to enter secret societies which are either antagonistic to their religious belief, or utterly indifferent. There is no better asfe-guard against such societies than the encour-agement of others in which the Catholic faith is the basis of thought and action, and the part of all the members. I would respectfully call attention to the fact that the A. O. H. is well organized in all States in the Union and in Canada; that it numbers fully 10,000 mem-bers, and that it is growing very rapidly. This is owing in a great measure to the encourage-ment of the ecclesiastical authorities in many dioceses, who have examined the principles, procedure and practice of the order, and con-cluded that it was a great and landable power for good within and without the Church. They desire, therefore, to see it progress, con-scions that, with the religious elevation of its members will come also a higher degree of civil and social weifare.

Yours respectfully. Division No. 3, A. O. H.

Division No. 5, A. O. R. Stratford. Ont., Jan. 13, 1896. At the last recular meeting of Division No. 2, A. O. H., the following resolutions were unani-mously adopted : Whereas death has visited the home of two of cauley, and claimed for its victim one of the of cauley, and claimed for its victim one of their beloved sisters, be it therefore Resolved, while bowing with humble sub-mission to the divine will of Providence, Who does all things well, we hope that they will be consoled by the knowledge that they will be consoled by the knowledge that they appears to be their temporal loss, is their departed sis-ter's sternal gain. And be it further Resolved that we extend to our sorrowing Brothers and their family our heartfelt sym-pathy in this their hour of bereavement. W. P. Cloney, Rec. Sec.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

At the morning services in St. Mary's cathedral on Sunday, Jan. 26, inancial state-ments of revenue received during the past year were read. The rector, Rev. Mgr. Mc Evay, preached at High Mass, his text being a portion of the seventh commandment, which, he said, compels all to pay their law-ful debts. In the course of his remarks, Rev. Mgr. McEvay stated that the past year had been a prosperous one, both in regard to the cathedral and the three other Catholic par-ishes of the city. Many important improve-ments had been made to the church property and the charitable institutions under their direction.

and the charitable institutions under their direction. During the year \$6,186.90 had been sub-scribed towards the building fund of St. Mary's presbytery, on which still a consider-able amount remains to be paid. Of the con-tributors Bishop Dowling gave the largest sum, heading the list with \$800. Towards the furnishing \$7 the presbytery the Catholic ladies of the city generously contributed \$600.25. The semi-annual collection at Christmas for the support of the cathedral staff amounted to \$859.50. Of this sum the heads of families gave \$109.50, and friends \$108.50; single men, \$123.50, and friends \$125.50. Contributions for the support of young men studying for the priesthood amounted to \$100.75. Members of the cath deral parish assisted in the erection of \$1. Lawrence church by giving \$601 to the building fund. To the Holy Seoulchre cemetery fund St ailding fund. To the Holy Sepulchre cemetery fund St

To the Holy Sepulchre cemetery fund St Mary's parish gave, by special collectron \$142.00; St. Patrick's parish, \$111.08; St Lawrence's, \$30, and St. Joseph's, \$15.50 The recent, including the collection, amounted to \$1,015.65, and the expenditure to \$975.19, leaving a balance of \$70.46. This fund is for the maintenance and beautifying of the cemetery. The officers of the com-mittee are : Donald Smith, chairman; J. Morin, secretary, and Rev. F. P. McEvay, treasurer. treasurer.

Morin, secretary, and Rev. F. P. McEvay, treasurer. Among the many societies connected with the church there are none that they were more proud of than the St. Vincent de Paul society. It is truly fulfilling Christ's com-mand of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, caring for the widow and the orphan. The receipts of this society for the past year amounted to \$1,328.18, and of this \$191.80 was paid for wood and coal; \$191.47, for groceries and provisions; \$96.16, for bread and flour; \$68.25, for house rent; \$16.50, for boots and shoes; \$27, for funeral expenses; \$11.64, for stationery and printing; \$5, for railway fare for poor strangers The total expenditure amounted to \$907.82 leaving a balance of \$420.36, which is equally divided among St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, and St. Lawrence's branches of the society. The board of directors consists of the chaplain, pres-ident; Mr. Best, secretary, and P. J. Kelly, treasurer. In concluding his discourse, Rev. Mgr.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

couple tripped through the dance, "covering the buckle," chasseing and working in many reminiscent wrinkles of the days when they were young, concluding with bows to His Lordship that would have done credit to a drawing-room in the days of the directory. When the applause had died away the Bishop suggested that Father Brady's voice had no doubt been improved by his recent visit to the Emerald Isle, and he should con-tribute something to the enjoyment of the oc-casion.

tribute something to the enjoyment of the oc-casion. Father Brady suggested that the Bishop had quite a sweet voice of his own, so His Lordship, who is one of the kindliest and most good-natured of prelates, took his place beside the piano and sang that beautiful song by Father Prout, "The Bells of Shandon." His Lordship was in excellent voice, and sang with much taste and expression. He was enthusiastically applauded. Father Brady then sang an Irish ballad, which met with equal appreciation. J. B. Nelligan gave a song and recitation, and then His Lordship addressed a few words of good advice to the inmates. He congratulated them on having such a kind matron as Mrs. Sturdy.

them on having such a sum index of God Sturdy. "She is that, ah' her childer too — God bless thim !" exclaimed an old Irishwoman, and the other old people chorused their en-dorsation of the remark. "I am not one of those who think religion I am not one of those who think religion

"I am hot one of those who think religion consists in having a long face," continued the Bishop. "God torbid ! I believe in innocent recreation and people enjoying themselves without giving offense." He told the inmates to show their appreciation of the matron's kindness by being obelient and giving as little trouble as peacible. the matron's kindness by being but giving as little trouble as possible. Chairman McKeown of the city counci Chairman in the starnoon in time to take

arrived during the afternoon in time to tak part in the conclusion of the entertainment His Lordship and Father Brady delivered short speeches at the close complimenting the staff at the House of Refuge.

the stain at the House of Keinge. On Sunday, the solemnity of the feast of the Purification, His Lordship Bishop Dowl-ing blessed the candles at St. Mary's cathed-ral and preached to a large congregation, taking for his subject the feast celebrated and the ceremony of blessing candles. Father Brady preached an eloquent sermon at St. Lawrence church Sunday evening. The subject of his sermon was a priest's first im-pressions on visiting Rome and his own visit to the Basilica of St. Lawrence at Rome. Next Sunday evening he will preach, taking for his subject his visit to St. Peter's and his audience with His Holiness Pope Leo. On Monday, the feast of St. Blase, the cere-mony of blessing the throats of the people took place in the four Catholic churches of the city. Large numbers presented themselves to receive the blessing of St. Blase.

LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON.

LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON. Sir—You published in your issue of Jany. Is a letter signed "Pollycarp," recommend-ing "Catholic Belief" and "Plain Facts for Fair Minds." Here is expreience from one place of about one thousand Catholic inhabit-ants, and in the neighboring country. Last year we sold about six hundred of the first and two hundred of the second. People in humble positions sold to their friends and acquaintances. One such person sold one hundred. Convents took some. Stores of various sorts sold a few. Priests allowed them to be sold at church doors, giving out from the altar that some one would be wait-ing with the books as the people went out. Then, copies were sold to people coming for inquiry or instruction. I reven hundred and fity copies of "Cath-olic Belief" (cheap, paper cover edition) are ordered (at eleven cents) they can be sold at twenty cents; leaving margin (atter duty and carriage) for giving copies away, or for send-ing them to backsidiers and separated breth-ren, " with nespectful compliments " marked. And so, with one hundred ropies of "Plain Facts," (at five cents, (cheap paper cover edition) sold for ten cents. These books-especially the latter—have meting in them to irritate. The order have a good index, and is most useful for reference. It appeals to the heart, by prayers, as well as to the heart. Markes: Columbus Press, or Catholic Book Exchange, 120 West 100th street, New York City. Yours, X.

The Irish Party

London, Feb. 2—The London Sån defin-itely announced that Mr. Justin McCarthy will refire this week from the leadership of the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish Parlia-mentary party, solely because of his declin-ing health. All the morning papers will to-morrow dis-cuss the approaching retirement of Mr. Mc-Carthy. The Daily News praises his tact, temper and dignity. It adds that if political capacity is the sole guide in selecting his successor Mr. Sexton ought to be chosen for the place. He is the first fa-vorite for the succession to Justin McCarthy, who, it is announced, will almost certainly retire from the leadership immediately upon the re-convening of Parlia-ment. The question of who will be appointed Mr. McCarthy's successor will be disposed at a meeting of the party to be held in Dublin, but it will finally be decided in London after the House of Commons resumes its sitting.

CHURCH UNITY COMING. The Hopeful View of Henry Austin Adams. a Convert.

Boston, Jan. 20. — On Thursday evening of last week Henry Austin Adams lectured before the John Boyle

O'Reilly Reading Circle in the hall of the Catholic Union in this city. His subject was "Church Unity : The Outlook in England and America." A large audience greeted Mr. Adams. He began by asking his audience to bear in mind the application to this subject of Church Unity, as well as to history, of the axiom which Professor Hertzog ever impressed upon him and his fellow-students of history, long ago in Germany : "Nothing ever hap "Nothing ever hap pens ; everything is brought about." Mr. Adams then investigated the causes that had brought about the present profound interest in the question of the Reunion of Christendom. He would have his hearers remember that he is an optimist, and, therefore, while the coldest might have no quarrel with his premises, he was willing that they should cut his conclusions in two. Led by his temperament and his hope, he

might infer too much Still, much as to the religious state of lesser men, might be fairly inferred from the movement of great personal-Take, for example, three great men of our own day, whose lives have nearly spanned the century-Dr. Dollinger, Cardinal Manning and William Ewart Gladstone. Borrowing a happy point of comparison from astronomy, as to what is indicated in its world by the transit of Venus across the sun, he spoke of the significance in the world of religious thought, of the transit of these great intellects across the face of truth; Dr. Dollinger, the erstwhile pillar of orthodoxy, ending his long life outside the pale of the Church

Cardinal Manning, beginning in an almost Calvinistic Protestantism, dying a Cardinal of the Catholic Church Gladstone, at the outset, the narrowes of Tories, ending his Parliamentary life in Democracy, verging on Radicalism.

Less than a hundred years ago England was as Protestant as Protest ant could be. Her statute books bristled with penal laws against Catho-lics. No Catholic could be a member of Parliament, nor the governor of olony, nor the mayor of a city. No Catholic had the most ordinary citizen rights. The churches were devoid of a single sign of the old religion." The old lady of the Anglican establishment mumbled her formal litanies; and John Bull, contentedly a Protestant, remembered the Gordon riots without

shame, and ate his roast beef and plum pudding with hearty appetite. But the old leaven was at work. nevertheless. Already, in the first quarter of the century there were signs

of a change. The plaster with which the alleged reformers had covered the walls of the interior of the churches, was scraped off, and the saints smile out again ; the cross - yea, the erstwhile hated cross, trampled and spat upon !- was taken out from its hiding. place in the organ lofts, and set in nonor again above the churches The altars, broken by Cromwell and his followers, were brought up from the cellars, and reverently put together again in their old places. The citizen

ights of Catholics were restored. To-day, in the city of London alone there are 800 Anglican churches wherein almost all the outside appearances of Catholicity prevail - even to Stations of the cross, confessionals, in-Meantime, cense and holy water. wonderfully accelerating this progress towards Catholic thoughts and ways, outside the Church, came that tremendous religious upheaval, the Oxford

party of the second part desiring to In this spiritual question, the Catho-

lic Church possesses the edifice of Chris tian unity. Let us call her the party of the first part; the party of the second part, as we shall call the Epis-copalians, and the party of the third part, under which head we shall group all other Protestants, who certainly desire to own this house and abide in it. But the terms? The Episcopalians, in

great part, stand out against nothing but the supremacy and authority of the Pope. You remember the Pope's En-cyclical to the people of England. Hardly was it well in their minds when the Archbishop of Canterbury, speak-ing for the Anglican Establishment, was out in an answer in the public press declaring that Episcopalians could never recognize the headship of the Pope. But scarcely had he spoken when

other Anglican divines began to question if it were necessary to be so un compromising as all that. The Arch bishop's word wasn't really an ultimatum-could not the primacy of the Bishop of Rome be granted ? and so on. (Just as the party of the second talks, after awhile, in the real estate transaction already suggested.) Then you remember as another step forward, the mission of Lord Halifax to Romehis audience with the Holy Father What has it made plainer than that the advance guard of the movement will ask no sacrifice of the essentials of Catholicity as a condition of reunion. Oh, no ! they came to the Pope, out of their confidence in him, that he, Peter is the changeless rock of the Church's foundation. (Here my conclusions ad mit of no division, said the lecturer. If he could change, they would not wan treunion. But what is there that can be yielded, not essential to faith ?

Here we can leave the party of the second part. But many Episcopalians, tired of the slowness of the negoti ations, have as individuals entered the house of Christian unity. As to party of the third part, despite the multipli-cation of sects, the old antagonisms dividing sect from sect are breaking down, and Protestantism is more and more becoming pure individualism. As the peculiar tenets of a sect fal from a man, much of his anti-Catholic prejudice falls, as well; and the Church gets a better chance for his soul. In this way, many earnest souls are coming in.

We have left little time to do more than suggest the attitude of the party of the first part to the other parties in his movement for Christianity unity Here the lecturer spoke most eloquent ly of Pope Leo XIII., and his work for this great end-uncompromising, it is true, as the head of Christ's Church, and the representative of His indivisible Truth must ever be, but so loving, so condescending, above all se prayerful. What can heaven refuse to his prayer? asked the lecturer, pictur ing the Holy Father at his Mass, with the body of Christ in his hands, and the prayer of Christ for His disciples, 'That they may be one," upon his lips

He spoke, too, of the incessant prayer of the League of the Sacred Heart, the world over, for the same end. Then he told of the Catholic mis sions to non-Catholics, and the good fruits they are bearing. By the in vitation of the Fathers conducting the mission, he had himself told the story of his own conversion to an audience of 3,000 Protestants, in the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Brooklyn, the previous Sunday night.

He mentioned incidentally that since his own conversion, less than three years ago, he had assisted at the reception into the Church of FEBRUARY 8. 1897.

Me: eggs. new laid, 20 to 21c.; onions, per bush. Spc.; turnings, per bag. by load. 15 or to the spc. turnings, per bag. 15 to 25c.; apples, per bush spc.; turnings, per bag. 16 to 25c.; apples, per bush spc.; tornings, per bag. 16 to 25c.; apples, per bush spc.; to 87.; bag. 7 into thy 81.60 to 815.00; to each spc. apples, per bag. 16 to 50; method, st to 50; beef, fores, 5 to 46; spring lamb, carcass, per b. 54 to 94c; vesl. per bl 4 to 56; mutton, b. 4 to 5c., dressed hour. Method, spc. 16 to 7 ed, 73c; to 50; to 46; spc. 18 to 19 per bush the to 5c, dressed hour. No. 2 white, 22 ler, rye, be ordinates, best Michigan, 11 to 119; bis-feggs, strictly fresh. 16 per doz, onions. Mich-ieggs, strictly fresh. 16 per doz, onions. Mich-ieggs, strictly fresh. 16 per doz, onions. Mich-ieges, strictly fresh. 16 per doz, onions. Mich-post is apples. new s2.30 to 54.50 per barrel bushel; apples. new s2.30 to 54.50 per barrel . PORT HURON.

P

li is

Port Huron. Mich., Feb. 6.-Grain-Wheat Port Huron. Mich., Feb. 6.-Grain-Wheat per bush.-White, 62 to 66c; No. 2 red. 62 to 55c; oats, per bush., white, 15 to 15c; ryc, Per bush.. 39 to 15 35c; peas, per bush.. 39 to 53c; buck.Meat, 25c per bush.; barley, 60 to 65 per 100 lbs.

bush. 30 to 33c : peas, per bush. 30 to 35c : per bush. 50 to 65 per 100 lbs.
 Produce.-Butter, 13 to 15c per b. : eggs, 14 to 16c per doz.; lard. 8 to 9c per pound : honey 10 to 18 per pound : cheese. 10 to 12 per pound : honey 10 to 18 per pound : cheese. 10 to 12 per pound : any sil.00 to 85.00 per ton : baled \$11 to \$15 in car lots; straw, \$7 to \$8 per ton.
 Vegetables and Fruits.-Potatoes. 15c per bush. : apples. 73c to \$12 per pound : box per bush. : apples. 73c to \$20 per bush. : apples. 73c to \$12 per pound : box per bush. : apples. 73c to \$12 per pound : box per bush. : apples. 73c to \$12 per pound : box per bush. : apples. 73c to \$12 per pound : box per bush. : apples. 73c to \$12 per pound : box per bush. : apples. To \$10 per pound : box per bush. : apples. 10 per pound : box per bush. : apples. 10 per pound : box per bush. : apples. 10 per pound : box per bush. : apples. 10 per pound : box per pound : box per bush. : apples. 10 per pound : box per bush. : apples. 10 per pound : box per pound : box per pound : sping damb. dressed. \$5.00 per cwt. : per box \$1.50 per cwt. : per bush. : apples. 10 per pound : turkeys. 9 to 100 per pound : turkeys. 9 to 100 per pound : turkeys. 0 to 8 per box \$1.50 per low. : 10 per pound : turkeys. 20 per bush. : 30 to 0.00 ac acb tallow. 3 to 4c. per lb. : box per box \$3.50 per cwt. : per b.: 10 per by the per by: 50 p

Latest Live Stock Markets. TORONTO. Toronio, Feb. 6. -Catile - Some choice lots sold up to 3¢ per pound, and a few loads sold at from 3 to 3¢. Proves and a few loads sold twer occasion. Play a few line steers sold at 3¢ per pound. The base of the basis sold off at from 2; to 3c per pound. Sheep pound. Sheep pound. The base of the basis sold with an occasional to for a transfer as based with an occasional to for a transfer and sold based of the pound. Pound from 3 to 3¢ per pound. Pound from 3 to 3¢ per pound. Pound from 3 to 3¢ per pound. Hous + Hoss were in small supply, and sold about 3 better. For the best off-car bage still was paid; for the best light and heavy hogs so per were were worth \$2.50 per were. Chipsen & the 5.4 Moss - Based to 15.5 per pound.

per cwt. was realized; and stores were worth \$3.75 per cwt. Chicago, Feb. 6. - Hogs-Receipts, 17,000; left, over, 5,000; market strong to 6e higher; light, \$4 to \$4.25; mixed, \$4 to \$4.25; heavy, \$3.96 to \$4.75]e; rough, \$3.55 to \$4. Cathe - Receipts, \$4,000; market quiet but steady; beeves, \$3.10 to \$4.70; cows and helfers, \$1.50 to \$8.80; Texas steers, \$2.75 to \$3.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$5.70. Sheep-Receipts, 7,000; market dal and weak at yesterday's decline.

THE MOST remarkable cures on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sar-saparilla. It is unequalled for all Blood Diseases.



A Cheap Life Saver.

FOSTER'S MEADOW, N. Y., July, 1893. I was afflicted with nervousness for years, so that I trembled all over, could and had severe pains in the back and he day, even my eyesight was so affecte and had severe pains in the back and head every day, even my eyesight was so affected that 1 could neither read nor sew, but two bottles of Pastor Koonig's Nerve Tonic relieved me of all these troubles. It is not worth §1, 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.

May God Bless It.

STREATOR, ILL., July, 1893. BTREATOR, HELP, OLDY, and suffered eighteen years from epilepsy, and s cured of it by Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, ook twelve bottles of it. May God bless the dicine so that others will be cured by it as I M. WERNER. I suffered eight

REE A Valuable Book on Nervons Dis-cases and a sample bottle to any ad dress. Poor patients alsoget the med-icine free. This reimedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father toonig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is new under hisdirection by the

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III.

49 S. Franklin Street Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5 Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. In London by W. E Saunders & Co.

THE LONDON MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAN-

ities.

⁴⁴ Tis pleasant, sure, to see your name in print. A book's a book albeit there is nothing int." A book's a book albeit there is nothing int." A book's a book albeit there is nothing int." In notice that in our Hibernian papers a good deal of attention has been given to the resurrected monster Knownothingism which has been given to the resurrected monster knownothingism which has been given to the resurrect of to day, a foul stain on American liberty, justice and progressiveness. But, Mr. President, I am inclined to think that it is hardly worth our while to take much notice of the creature, especially as there are other Catholic resurres. But we have the state much notice of the creature, especially as there are other Catholic researce, and if they all of the virus generated in the area. If they all is a Protestant exceedent all they are the oblication and the set of the train the national if of the great republic of the institution of the country—which the A. D. H. The all of the creating the set of the average and onder all circummanes. If they all on the first the A. D. H. The set of the researce, and if they are republic of the institution of the country—which the A. D. H. The all of the researce is the another the all of the great republic of the set of the train the first of the train the train the first of the train the train the the first of the train the

The inevitable conclusion to be arrived at is that this union has been most disastrous to the latter naturable conclusion to be arrived at is that this union has been most disastrous to the latter naturable conclusion to be arrived at is the new state of the state of the state of the latter naturable conclusion and rapine, of british usurpation, spollation and rapine, which has hung like a pail over our beautiful batanding all heir misrepresentations, have we want a right to be proud of our grand old race? And in this connection it may not be out of place to take a burried game back through the centures at its orige. The famous letter of Donald O'Nell, king which has defined by the state of the state of the state to take a burried game back through the centures at its orige. The famous letter of Donald O'Nell, king which that I reland was not inhabited until the three some of a Spanish prince, un-named, hitestans, about forty centuries ago landed in the state. They arrived there from Cantabra, and the state is upplied by which a nall wise providence guided them, Ibernia. Their de wendaties supplied by king which are still, and the best function on the state of the state

"The pillar towers of Ireland How wondrously they stand By the reeds and rushing rivers Through the valleys of our land.

Through the valleys of our land." Tes, to day they stand as they did centuries ago, pointing to heave as they did centuries the standard standard standard standards the standard standards and standards and standards as the apologists of Eng. and the standards as the apologists of Eng. and the standards as the apologists of Eng. the standards are standards as the standards and the standards as the standards as the and the standards as the standards and the standards as the standards the standards as the standards as the standards as the standards by the standards as the standards the standards as the standards and not the English or any other foreigner that

ident; Mr. Best, secretary, and P. J. Kelly, treasurer. In concluding his discourse, Rev. Mgr. McEvay thanked all who had contributed to the various collections. He hoped that dur-ing the present year the debt on the cathe-dral and the presbytery would be wiped out As a means of accomplishing this he sug-gasted that each member of the congrega uon give at least one day's pay out of every month's wages he earns during the year.

tong ive at least one day's pay out of every month's wages he earns during the year.
 SERMON BY BISHOP DOWLING IN ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.
 Este's grand musical Vespers was sung on Sonday, Jan. 26, in St. Joseph's church by the choir, assisted by an orchestra of nine pieces. His Lordship Bishop Dowling preached, his subject being prayer. After the sermon there was Benediction of the Holy Sacrament. The choir sang Mozart's "Magnificat," Mertian's "O Salutaris," and Lambilotte's "Tatum Frgo." Miss Cleary sang "Alma Redemptoris." The collection was in aid of the choir fund. The choir sang Mozart's day afternoon Bishop Dowling and Father Brady paid a visit to the House of Refuge, and the old people are indebted to them for a few hours of enjoyment, the memory of which will help to brighten the sad monotony of life for many a day. It was the occasion of the Bishop's annual visit. Nelligan's orchestra was present, and after the immates had been entertained with refreshments in the lower hall, there was an impromptu programme of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and dancing, from which visitors and inmates derived great pleasure.

mental music, recreations and discuss, from which visitors and inmates derived great pleasure. The orchestra, under J. B. Nelligan, played a number of suitable selections, including national airs which appealed especially to the sympathies of the old people. When "St Patrick's Day in the Morning" was struck up, two frisky old dames were so structed by the melody that they exhibited a desire to dance, so a space was made for them on the floor, and amid much hand-clapping and en-couragement they danced a measure with wondertal agility and sprightliness. The Bishop them good-humoredly rallied the men, exhorting them not to be outdone by the old ladies. A stout old follow, with a hint of the "rheumits" in his gait, then stepped for. "rheaties" in his gait, then stepped for.

The Remedial Bill.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—The Cabinet met to-da at 11 o'clock with the intention of sitting a day. For the first time since Parliament me the Parendial Bill day. For the first time since rathen the Remedial Bill was taken up by The intention, so it is said, is to have the intention by the end ready for introduction by the end of the

ready for introduction by the end of the week. John S. Ewart, Q. C., Winnipeg, who represents the Manitoba Catholics, had a long conference with Sir Hibbert Inpper this forenoon regarding the measure. Al-though Sir Hibbert is not in the Government, the preparation of the Remedial Bill will greatly devolve upon him. Mr. Ewart had also a conference with Hon. Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice.

MARBIAGE.

ROWLAND-DOYLE. A very interesting ceremony took place in the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, on Tuesday, January 25, when Miss Nellie B. Doyle, daughter of Michael Doyle, Esq., of McGillivray, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Louis Rowland, of Mount Carmel. nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Father

The nuptial knot was tied by Nev. Fatner Traher, in the presence of a large number of friends and acquaintances. The bride was charmingly attired in cream crepon with lace and flowers, and wore a veil decked with orange blossoms. The bride, maid, Miss Nora Doyl sister of the bride, wore a suit of Nile green with hat to match. The groom was supported by his brother John.

The groom was supported by his brother John. As the organ pealed forth the Wedding March, the bride entered, leaning upon her father's arm, and was met at the aitar by the groom. The choir, assisted by Miss E. Mc-lihargey of Lucan, rendered choice and ap-propriate music during the ceremony. The altar was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the large gathering of admir-ing friends present, spoke in high terms of the esteem and respect in which the bride and groom are held. After the ceremony the guests, to the num-ber of thirty-five, repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where they partock of a sumptuous repast. The presents were both numerons and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Row-hand left on the evening train for a trip to the west. May the sunshine of love and pros-perity ever attend them !.

Work for Linemen.

The Fell Telephone Company would be glad of all the experienced telegraph or telephone Innemen they can get hold of just now to work in Toron for a few weeks. Application should be made at once at 37 Temperance St., Toronto.

There is always room for a man of force, nd he makes room for many.

. 23 22.

landing within the Church John Henry Manning, Newman, Faber, Ward, and a host of men here tofore regarded as pillars of the Estab lishment. All this had its reflex action on the Episcopal body in America. The speaker was still young, but he could remember the intense and allpervading Protestantism of the Episco

pal Church in his own boyhood. " If I had called our dear old minis

ter a priest," he said, "he would almost have died of the shock. If I had called him a 'Father,' I'd have died. He remembered the sensation died. He remembered the sensation caused by the first surpliced choir in an Episcopal church, in Brooklyn. "Count now, if you can," he said, "the American Episcopal churches with surpliced choirs, stained glass windows, the altars, and all the other outward signs and symbols of Catholic What does this mean, if not that itv.' mong the Episcopalians, that body of Protestants most resembling the Catholic Church, there is a great drawing towards Catholicity-a great yearning for religious unity. (Of course, inter ected the lecturer here, don't forget that I am an optimist.)

As to the other forms of Protestant ism - in the divided and subdivided sects even though at first glance the movement towards reunion does not show itself so plainly, still it is there. and the approaches to Catholic symbol ism and expression are noticeable These Protestants, asserting their Protestantism now chiefly by their inabil

All goes

well btween the negotiators while there is a question only of the party of the first part desiring to sell, and of the

even clergymen, friends of his, and that one hundred and eighty of his former flock had followed him into the Church. In

he emphazied conclusion, the importance of the zeal and good example of individual Catholics, in promoting Christian unity, and the work that the Catholic Reading Circles are doing for the same end.

The Proper Time

The Proper Time When the most benefit is to be derived from a good medicine, is early in the year. This is the season when the tired body, weakened organs and nervous system yearn for a build-ing-up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many wait for the open spring weather and, in fact, delay giving attention to their physi-cal condition so long that a long siege of sick-ness is inevitable. To rid the system of the impurities accumulated during the winter season, to purify the blood and to invigorate the whole system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from re-liable, grateful people. They tell the story. You need not cough all night and disturb

hable, grateful people. They tell the story. You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bi-kle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm. Parents buy Mother Graves' Worm Ex-

Parents buy Mother Graves' Worm Ex terminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effectual expeller of worms.

MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON. LON

Toronto, Feb. 6.— Wheat, white, Soc.! wheat, red. Soc.; wheat, goose, 62c.; peas, common. 50 to 50 c; oats. 27 to 27 c; barley, 38 to 45c.; buckwheat, 30 c; ducks, spring, per pair, 40 to 75c; chickens, per pair, 25 to 40c; geese, per lb. 6 to 6c.; batter, in 1 lb. rolls, 20 to

Pinke insolutaNDE COMPANY OF CAN-rada. London, Ont. Jan. 16, 18961. The an-nual general meeting of the members of this company will be held at their offices, 478 Rich-mond street, in the city of London. Ontario, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896. At the hour of z o'clock p. m., when a statement of the affairs of the company will be submitted and directors elected in the place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election. By order. D.C. Macdonald, Seretary-Manager.

THE CAPITAL CITY LEADS.

BOOK-KEEPING, OFFICE TRAINING, Shorthand, Penmanship, Type writing, 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 see us or write for particulars. A. M. GRIMES. Capital City Business College. 963-2m 75 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

WANTED Farmers' Sons or other industrious persons of fair educations 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 VINEYARDS

EBNEST GIRADOT & CO: Altar Wine a Specialty. Our Altar Wine is extensively used and recommended by the Clergy, and our Claret will compare favorably with the best im-ported Bordeaux. For prices and information address,

E. GIRADOT & CO. Sandwich, Ont

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

EPPS'S CRATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA BOILING WATER OR MILK.

LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC

DEfective vision, impaired hearing, nasal catarrh and troublesome throats. Even tested, glasses adjusted. Hours, 12 to 4.

Branch No. 4, London,

Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every nonth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall. Albion Block Bichmond Street. John Roddy. President; G. Barry, 1st Vice-President; P. F. BoyLE, Recording Secretary.

to the sea and a sea

ndi