The Heritage.

The rich man's son inherits lands.
And piles of brick and stone and gold;
And he inherits soft, white hands,
And tender flesh that fears the cold.
Nor dares to wear a garment old;
Anticipies of the store of the st heritage, it seems to me, me scarce would wish to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits cares;
The bank may break, the factory burn;
A breath may burst his bubble shares,
And soft, white hands could hardly earn
A living that would serve his turn;
A beritage, it seems to me,
One scarce would wish to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits wants,

His stomach craves for dainty fare;

With sated heart he hears the pants

Of toiling hands with brown arms bare,

And wearies in his easy chair; A heritage, it seems to me, One scarce would wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?
Stout muscles and a sinewy heart,
A bardy frame, and hardier spirit.
King of two hands, he does his part
In every useful toil and art;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?
Wishes o'erjoyed with humble things.
A rank adjudged with toil-won merit.
Content that from employment springs
A heart that in his labor sings; A beritage, it seems to me, A king might wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?
A patience learn'd of being poor;
Courage if sorrow come to bear it;
A fellow-feeling that is sure.
To make the outcast bless his door;
A beritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

O rich man's son! there is a toil
That with all others level stands;
Large charity doth never soil,
But only whiten, soft white hands—
This is the best crop from thy lands;
A heritage, it seems to me,
Werth being rich to hold in fee.

O poor man's son! scorn not thy state There is worse weariness than thine in merely being rich and great; Toil only gives the soul to shine, And makes rest fragrant and benign A heritage, it seems to me, Worth being poor to hold in fee.

Beth, heirs to some six feet of sod,
Are equal in the earth at last;
Beth, children of the same dear God,
Prove title to your heirship vast
By record of a well-fill'd past; A heritage, it seems to me, Well worth a life to hold in fee.

-James Russell Lowell.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Ave Maria.

Some idea of the magnitude of the evil threatening the youth of this country from evil literature may be gained from the consideration of the fact that the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice has gathered up over fifty-eight tons weight of immoral books, pictures, etc. Think of the hundreds of tons weight that has not been gathered up, but has been disseminated throughout the cities and towns of the land; and then calculate the enormous harvest of crime which must surely follow such a seed sowing! At the meeting of the Prison Association of New York held last week the subject discussed was "The Child Criminal." No one could be better qualified to speak on it than Mr. Anthony Comstock, who declared that the chief cause of crime among children was vicious literature. Incidentally he said that the daily newspaper did not realize the harm they were doing by publishing accounts of "revolting crimes, detailing every circum ignorant denizens of the back towns, stance in the most minute manner." Nor do parents seem to realize the danger to their children by receiving such journals into their homes.

Catholic Herald. The filth that flows from the sen sational press would seem to prove that Carlyle was right when he called 'a scavenger age;" and even John Stuart Mill was not astray when he lamented "the decay of individual energy, and the weakening of the influence of superior minds over the And Goethe, looking below the surface of the affairs. warned men that "the world was going to pieces like a rotten fish.'

Baltimore Mirror

The monarchs of Europe, once so proud and arrogant, now present a carious spectacle in their eagerness to conciliate the poor. Times are, in-deed, changing, as we realize when we read of the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the new glass ban queting hall at Lasken on Christmas Day. The King of the Belgians in-vited the five hundred workingmen employed in the restoration of palace to a supper, and afterward had them conducted through the splendid gardens and regaled with wine When they went away he gave each man a purse of money. The time was —and not so long ago—when these canaille would have been disdained. Louisville Record.

When you hear of the death of a priest, do you think of pouring forth a prayer to the throne of God for the repose of his soul? He had charge of your souls and for them he is responsible before God. He was to lead you in the pastures prepared by our Lord, or, to drop the figure of speech, he was teach you your duties to God, to your neighbors, and to yourselves, and, by this means, to guard you and strengthen you against temptation; he was to offer for you that great Sacrifice which is the source of all God's blessings; he was to heal your souls when wounded by sin. In the tribunal of penance he was your judge and phy bigot so frequently grates, to realize any, till it has covered the whole earth. sacred person, but it is conspicuously sician, and when he pronounced the that there is in human nature chords. It is held together not by frowning experienced also in the Christian civil-

words of pardon, he took your sins upon himself, for he became responsible for your dispositions, of which he was the judge. What awful responsiwas the judge. If he committed faults in the discharge of these duties it was on your account. Pray for him.

Baltimore Mirror Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll has dropped out of popular notice to a considerable extent of recent years—a circumstance that he has himself as well as others not been unmindful of. Notoriety like his is naturally short lived. For a time his blasphemous theories, stolen boldly from Voltaire, Diderot, Paine and other writers of the same school, startled the country and made him talked of. The public is unthinking and not very crudite, and these pilferings of the shrewd colonel were supposed by many to be ideas of his own. As soon, however, as it was shown that his smart sayings were appropriated from brighter wish before him, and that his argu-ments against Christianity had been answered a thousand times before he

was born, the excitement subsided. Boston Republic The mysterious Jesuit who was "discovered" as a butler in Lord Salis-bury's house, and whom Lord Salisbury promply pronounced a myth, has been discussed seriously by Protestant journals in England of late. The inven-tive faculties of the cranks have been exercised to give color to the foolish yarn by citing other cases of Jesuit intrigue. A writer in one of the organs of the fanatics gives this story publicity: "A personal friend when visiting Palestine met with a serious accident, which laid him aside for A writer in one of the many weeks. During that period a gentleman residing in the locality was unremitting in his attention, showing him the greatest possible kindness, which materially promoted recovery and enabled the convalescent to return to England, and to resume his arduous duties for education and religion. Subsequently, walking through a lead ing London thoroughfare, and passing a large public building in course of erection, at which some hundreds of workmen were employed, he observed, on a ladder, in the garb of a mason, the very gentleman who had so greatly contributed to his recovery in the Holy Land. On asking what brought him there, my friend was met with a stout denial of identity; but ultimately was told that he was there by order of the Jesuits." There is an atmosphere of romance about this lurid tale which makes it highly and absorbingly attractive. Of course there is no truth in it. There is nothing mysterious about the Jesuit. Any-body can find him who desires to find him. He will not be discovered in disguise, but in his regular garb as a priest doing good-teaching, preach ing, ministering to the wants of the sick and distressed. All these foolish

yarns are concocted to create a prejudice

against the order and against the religion which it preaches and teaches

Only the ignorant and besotted take any stock in them. And with these it is useless to argue. The two stories

that have so recently gained circula-

tion in England are fair samples of the

slanderous assertions that find believ-ers at Music Hall and among the

that a Jesuit is essentially a danger

ous conspirator. That such rot should

receive serious consideration near the

close of the nineteenth century is pass

ing strange. But such is the case. Catholic America. In a lecture recently delivered by day the rendezvous Hon. Daniel Dougherty, the following reference was made to the discovery of this continent: proclaim it to the four winds of heaven, sound it to the remotest corners of earth, shape it in epigram, embalm it in song, engrave it on mon ument and blazon it everywhere—a monk first inspired Columbus with hope; Catholic sovereigns sent the first ships across the trackless main; the Catholic Columbus, with his Catholic crew, discovered the continent; a Catholic gave it the name of America the new-found land was dedicated to the patronage of the Blessed Mother the first strains of song ever heard along the western wave was the hymn to the Holy Virgin; the earliest worship of the true God was the holy sacrifice of the Mass; the first standard planted was the standard of the cross the first, the only, martyr that ever here upon the soil of New York rose from the fires of sacrifice to heaven, was a Catholic; the first institution of learning and the first institution of charity were Catholic. Catholic Mary land alone established religious liberty Catholic France aided with an army our revolutionary struggle; and Cath olic powers were the first to acknowledge the independence of the United States.

Buffalo Union and Times. It is pleasant and gratifying for us here in Denver, who have so recently and so often been belied by the Rev. Dr Tupper, Baptist minister, to read the sweet, amiable and Christian letter of Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Episcopal Bishop of Missouri, to Archbishop Kenrick, on his recent jubilee. Thanks to God! It sounds like the ages of faith! It is sweet and refreshing for us, on whose ears the sound of the bigot so frequently grates, to realize

so responsive to every best impulse as to rise superior, in their heavenly acclaim, to the narrow-mindedness of ecclesiastical prejudice. The aspersions of religious bitterness are ened and lose their sting in a land where an Episcopal Bishop writes as follows to a Roman Catholic Archbishop:

bishop:
Let me not be intruding if I say, God be thanked for the long life of consecrated fidelity He has given you. And as the shadows lengthen and the evening comes, and when the busy world is hushed, and the fever of life is over and your work is done, may He lovingly minister to you a safe lodging place and a holy rest, a Deversonium viatoris Hierosolymam proficiscentis" and sweet peace at the last Is o prays, with cordial salutation and affectionate congratulation, your servant and son and brother DANL S. TUTTLE.

Errom Bishop Tuttle's kind and love.

From Bishop Tuttle's kind and lovpulpits that might learn a salutary lesson, but their minds are so warped and their souls so small that in them such soul thoughts as those of Bishop Tuttle can find no home.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Sermon by His Eminence on his Return Home.

Baltimore Mirror, Jan. 9 The attendance at the Cathedral last Sunday was unusually large, as it was known that His Eminence, the Cardi-nal, would preach at High Mass, and afterwards hold his annual reception.

The Cardinal's sermon was as follows:

"Jesus Christ is the only enduring name in history. He is a vital power. He exercise an all-pervading influence throughout the world. In contrast with Him, it may be truly said of all other great men, in the language all other great men, in the language of the Apostle: 'They shall perish but Thou shalt continue; and they shalt grow old as a garment. And as a vesture shall Thou change them, and they shall be changed; but Thou, O Christ, art the self-same, and Thy years shall not fail.' Kings and Emperors have sought in various ways to perpetuate their name and fame. But their deeds and their very name have faded away in the lapse of ages; or they have left after them the shadow of a once mighty name, which now evokes no enthusiasm and inspires no lofty sentiments. The kings of Egypt erected for themselves those mighty pyramids which were to serve as a tomb to preserve their mortal remains, and as a monument to immortalize their glorious deeds. The pyramids exist unto this day amid the sands of Egypt, after a lapse of five thousand years, and they seem destined to be as enduring as the mountains. But who are the kings that built them? What did they accomplish in their day? The diligent researches of the historians and antiquarians have left us to more or less conjecture as to the names

of the monarchs who erected them. Christ our Lord built for Himself no tomb. He left to His disciples no order to build one for Him. He who could say of Himself while living: "The foxes have holes, the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not whereon to lay His head," had no tomb when dead which could be claimed His own. He was buried in the tomb of a stranger—of Joseph of Arimathea. There was no inscription on His tomb, pages of history, and is indelibly imprinted on the hearts of humanity. And even His tomb is honored as no tomb was ever honored before or since His time. The Prophet Isaiah had predicted: "His tomb shall be glorious, The Prophet Isaiah had preand the prophecy is fulfilled. It is to-

OF THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH. Christians and Mohammedans Greeks and Latins are contending among themselves as to which of them shall have the honor of guarding and adorn-

ing the tomb of Christ. Other men have sought to immortal ize themselves by military exploits and conquests. Alexander the Great extended his dominion over the continent of Asia. Kingdom after kingdom yielded to his sway. He longed for new worlds that he might conquer By the sword be conquered, and by the sword he kept his subjects in bondage. But scarcely was he laid to rest in his tomb when his vast empire was dismembered and parceled out among his lieutenants. Who cares for Alexander? What enthusiasm does his name evoke? Where is the monu ment erected to him? His history is known to a few scholars. But great mass of humanity know as little and care as little for Alexander the Great as they know, and care for Alexander, the coppersmith, mentioned by

Two thousand years ago Jesus Christ founded a spiritual republic. He con-quered not by the material sword, but by the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God. He conquered not by brute force, but by an appeal to the conscience and intellect of man. He conquered not by enslaving the bodies of men, but by rescuing their souls from the bondage of sin, and by elevating them to the glorious liberty of the children of God. He conquered not by shedding the blood of others. but by the shedding of His own blood The spiritual empire which He estab lished exists unto this day and it has been continually extending its bound ary, till it has covered the whole earth.

by the overwhelming influence of moral and religious impressions. Jesus ings.

Christ hanging from the cross has drawn to Himself a mightier host than ever followed the standard of Cæsar or on the stage of life the world was Alexander. "When I am lifted up from the earth," He said, "I will draw all things to Myself. I will draw them by the cords of love." Other leaders have captured cities; Jesus has cap-

tured the citadel of the heart.

In contemplating those great men who have been conspicuous in history, the strongest sentiment we feel regard ing them is one of admiration. And our admiration increases in proportion as we see them ascending to the pinnacle of fame. But we can hardly be said to love them. They are too far removed from us to be loved. They dazzle us by their splendor, but they do not warm our heart. A man to be loved must come down to our level.
we must be on familiar terms with him. Christ in this respect differs from all great men. We not only admire and worship Him, but we love Him. He has come down among us. He has become one of us. He has lowered Himself to our estate.

HE HAS SHARED IN OUR SORROWS and infirmities. He has been our Friend, our Brother, our Consoler. The great Christian world loves Him. Millions in every age have enrolled themselves under His banner, and are

ready to die for Him.
Other sovereigns have signalized their reign by framing laws for the government of their respective coun-Numa Pompilius and Justinian. long after Him, made laws for Rome Solon and Lycurgus framed laws for ancient Greece; Alfred the Great and Edward the Confessor established laws for England; Napoleon compiled laws for France, which are well-known by the title of the Code Napoleon. And these laws were most useful in their day and generation. They were justly admired for their wisdom. But these laws were national in their character. They were framed for one particular people and for one particular form of government. They grew more or less obsolete in the course of time. The people outgrew them, and a change in the form of government involved a change in the fundamental laws of those countries.

Jesus Christ has left us a code of laws in the Gospels. These moral precepts are founded on the eternal principles of truth and justice; therefore, they are immutable. They have already stood the test of two thousand years; yet they are as vigorous and as much in force to-day as when they came from the lips of their Divine Founder. They will be binding on the conscience of men as long as human society itself will last. They are adapted to all times, to all places, to all circumstances and conditions of life. They are in force in every form of government, in absolute governments, in constitutional mon-archies and in republics. They appeal to the intellect and conscience of the citizens of the United States, as well as to the savage tribes of Australasia and North America. The sermon on their great sorrow. ment of charity: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart and soul, and they shalt love the fallon in the death." the mount and the great commandand soul, and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," are as binding on us to-day as they were on the

primitive Christians. Christ, then, is not merely a man of history like the great men that have run their course and disappeared from view. He is not a meteor that flashed across the firmament of the world, and was suddenly extinguished. No,

HE IS THE SUN OF JUSTICE, shining on men down the ages, lightening their mind, warming their heart, and causing the flowers of joy and gladness to spring up in their He is walking to day on the soul. troubled waters of life as He walked on the lake of Genesareth. Doubting men say it is all delusion, as Peter fancied he saw only an apparition. But He is there all the same, lifting up many a sinking soul from the sea of sorrow and tribulation. Countless multitudes of hungering souls are following our Saviour into the desert, as He followed of old, and are receiving from Him the bread of divine consola-

Jesus Christ confronts us at every We see Him. We hear His the loss of two s v voice. We feel the warm tinguished men." friendly voice. We feel the warm pressure of His hand. His name is on every lip. Lives innumerable are written of Him. Volumes are published commenting on every word that fell from His sacred lips. During these days through which we are passing the Christian world is celebrating with joy the anniversary of His birth Both houses of Congress are prorogued; the courts of justice have adjourned the schools and academies have closed for the season, that all may take part in its festivities. Even those that be-lieve not in Christ's divinity share in the common joy, like those caves that admit only the oblique rays of the sun.

Christ's influence is felt not only the Church - that spiritual republic which He founded and which He guides and governs-it is felt not only in the divine legislation He has left us in the Gospels, which reflect His sacred person, but it is conspicuously

the outgrowth of His beneficent teach-

buried in the darkness of idolatry.
The human race, with the exception of Palestine, worshipped the sun and moon and stars in heaven. They worshiped every striking object in nature; they worshiped all things, except God alone, to whom alone divine homage is due. They knew not whence they came nor whither they were going. Their vision of life was were going. Their vision of life was bounded by the horizon of the tomb. Christ banished idolatry. He pro-claimed one true and living God to the He pro-He taught them their origin, their destiny and the means of attain-

When Christ appeared on earth the condition of woman was most deplor-able and degraded. She was the slave of man and the victim of his unbridled passions. The wife had no right which the husband was bound to respect. But, thanks to the blessed influence of Christ's teaching, she is no longer the slave of man, but his peer and equal. She is no longer a tenant at will, but the mistress of her household. She is no longer like Agar—liable to be a castaway and a wanderer on the face of the earth-but the queen of the domestic kingdom.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Influenza Outbreak.

Toronto World, Jan. 18, 1892 Archbishop Walsh has issued the fol-lowing circular to the clergy of the

Archdiocese:

REV. AND DEAR FATHERS,—In view of the ravages of influenza now become epidemic amongst us it is our duty to turn to God in deep humility and penitence of heart and to beseech Him in His infinite mercy and through the merits of our blessed Saviour, who hath borne cur infirmities and carried our sorrows, to spare His suffering people, and to turn away this scourge of His anger, which we have deserved by our sins. In accordance with the exhortation of St. Paul, "Let us go with confidence to the throne of grace that we may obtain mercy and find grace in seasonable aid," To this end we request of you to say daily in the holy Mass, whenever the Rubrics permit, the collect, Pro tempore pestilentia," and to continue to say it for one month from date. We also enjoin for the same period the daily recitation of the Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus immediately after Mass, together with the ejaculation thrice repeated; "Spare, O Lord, spare thy people and be not angry with us forever."

I am, Rev. and dear Fathers, Your faithful servant in Christ, + John WALSH, Archbishop of Toronto.

St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus, 1892. Archdiocese:

t. Michael's Palace, Toronto, Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus, 1892. The following announcements were made in the various Catholic churches of the city yesterday by order of His Grace the Archbishop:

SYMPATHY FOR THE ROYAL FAMILY. "We are sure we but express the sentiments of His Grace the Arch-bishop, the clergy and the Catholics of this city and the diocese at large when to the intellect and conscience of the we give vent to our heartfelt sympathy polished Greek and Roman, to the with the Royal Family in the sore subjects of Great Britain, and to the affliction that has befallen it. We earnestly implore God to comfort and uphold them in this the dark hour of

"A great pillar of the Church has fallen in the death of His Eminence Cardinal Manning. His writings, his virtues, his works and the splendor of his bright example have hardly been surpassed by those of the Fathers of the early Church, and have been and will long continue to be the comfort, the strength and the encouragement of thousands; moulding and directing their thoughts and shaping their lives to great and holy ends. May the divine head of the Church raise up a successor who will take up and contime the Cardinal's noble work for the greater glory of God and the salvation

CARDINAL SIMEONI'S DEATH.

After the above well-deserved eulogy of the late lamented divine referred to had been read, the following reference was made to the death of Cardinal Simeoni :

The Church has also suffered a great loss by the death of Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda. His Emi nence rendered immense service to Catholic missions, and his loss will be severely felt. It is no wonder the Holy Father should have keenly felt the loss of two such great and dis-

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Paulists of New York city now number twenty-four priests with eighteen novices and students. Onewith half of these are converted Protestants.

One of the sons of the Rev. J. B. Camm, whose conversion was recently announced, had preceded his father the Church. Another son, an Oxford under graduate, has now taken the same step.

The Catholic men of letters and science in Austria have founded a "Society of Leo XIII.," on the lines of the German "Gorres Society," which have already done so much for Catho lic interests in the German Empire.

In Rome Prince Ippolito Aldobrandini, nephew of the Prince Borghese, entered the Jesuit Order several weeks ago, taking the oath of poverty and

fortifications and standing armies, but ization which we enjoy, and which is humility. He was then just eighteen years old and a millionaire. money will go to the Order.

Father J. G. Hagen, S. J., Director of the Georgetown Observatory, Washington, D. C., has been engaged for the last twenty years on a special mathematical and astronomical work. which he is about to publish in Berlin under the name of "Synopsis der hohern Mathematik."

The late Prince Lucien Bonaparte was a practical Catholic. During the inter years of his life he obtained permission who have a private chapel in his house, where Mass was said

M. Alain Gonzean, who was one of the most active members in the Anarchist party in France, has entered the Church and has applied for admission into the Society of African Mis-His conversion has made a deep impression.

The German workmen, who, like the French, were coming on a pilgrimage to Rome, finding that it would be better for the present not to do so, have sent instead a beautiful address to the Holy Father through the German ambassador, in which they thank him for the Encyclical on the social question. A large sum of Peter Pence accompanied the address.

E. B. A.

Resolution of Condelence

Resolution of Condelence
Passed at a regular meeting of this St.
Patrick's Branch No. 7, held on Thursday, Jan.
7th inst.
Resolved, that we, the members of Branch No. 7, desire to place on record our respectful feelings of sorrow and regret at the demise of our highly esteemed Bro. John Fraveis O'Neill.
By his death this Branch has lost a member who had endeared limself to us alby his kindly manner and the estimable qualities that governed his conduct through life.
Resolved, the theory of the Brother and William O'Neill our deep, sincere, and heartfelt sympathy at the loss they have sustained by the death of a considerate and affectionate Brother. Be it further
Resolved, that the charter of this Branch be draped for the space of one month as a mark of respect for the memory of one whose loss to life here we mourn, but to meet whom hereafter is our Catholic hope.
Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions, with; the seal of the Branch affixed, be sent Bro. M. C. O'Neill and Wm. O'Neill, and that copies be forwarded the Grand Secretary for publication in official journals of the E. B. A.
(Signed), M. J. Hayes, John McGarry, Mathew Madden, Michael C. Lee, committee on resolutions.

Sarsfield Branch, No. 1, Hamilton.

Sarsfield Branch, No. 1, Hamilton.
Chaplain, Rev. Father Brady; President, M. I. Jamieson; Vice-Pres., T. I. Coughlin; Rec. Sec., John Burns, 96 Cathcart St.; Fin. Sec., D. Galvin; Treas, John Flahaven; Stewards, N. J. Curran and John Keating; Mar. James Cheeseman; Asst M. Neill; Messenger, R. Ball; Executive Committee, D. Galvin, N. J. Curran, Jos. Ball, John Keating, W. H. Jamieson and J. Burns; Delegates to Convention, Bartley Neiligan and John Burns.
O'Connell Branch, No. 2, Toronto.
Chaplain, Very Rev. J. McCann, V. G.; Pres. P. Crotty; Vice-Pres. A. McMullen; Rec Sec., John Crontn, St. Michael's Palace, Church St.; Fin. Sec., P. Vicenan; Trass, T. Doyle; Steward, P. Kelly; Mar., W. Kerr; Ass't., John McNulty; Librarian, James Judge; Ass't, James McBride; Executive Committee, P. Crotty, J. Cronin, P. Kelly; and J. H. Doyle, T. Doyle; Delegate to Convention, P. Crotty.
Dayit Branch, No. 11, Toronto.
Chaplain, Very Rev. Dean Cassidy; Pres., J. Wester, Vice. Pres. 1

Davitt Branch, No. 11, Toronto.
Chaplain, Very Rev. Dean Cassidy: Pres., J.
L. Woods; Vice-Pres., J. Delory: Rec. Sec. T.
Mahoney, 5: Brant St.; Fin. Sec., P. Walsh;
Trens., J. L. Woods: Mar., G. Marlborouch;
Asst., P. Slattery; Stewards, E. Strickland
and J. O'Connor; Executive Committee, J. L.
Woods, T. Mahoney, Jno. Gore, E. Strickland
and D. Slaviery.
St. Patrick's Branch, No. 12, Toronto.
Chaplain, Rev. J. L. Grogran, C. S. S. R.

St. Patrick's Branch, No. 12, Toronto.
Chaplain, Rev. J. L. Grogan, C. S. S. R.;
Pres. F. B. Downey; Vice-Pres. P. J. O'Connov. Rec. Sec. John Bennessey, 12 Brant
Place; Fin. Sec. A. McGinn; Treas. J. J.
Malloney; Stewards, T. Ketly and A. Mevill;
Mar. J. Fohey; Asset, T. Carroll; Messenger,
A. McDonald; Executive Committee, F. B.
Downey, J. Hennessy, J. J. Malloney, T. Carroll and A. McDonald; Delegate to Convention,
J. J. Nightingale.

St. Paul's Branch, No. 8, Toronto. St. Paul's Branch, No. 8, Toronto. held a concert recently which was a very great success, the talent being first class, under the direction of Prof. Bonner, and gave great satisfaction to the large assemblage present. Between the parts the Grand President D. C. Carey gave a very elo usent address upon the aims and object of the organization. Great credit is due to the very efficient manner in which the committee carried out the arrangements for the evening, and they were repaid by having a good surplus to place in the hands of their Treasurer.

Parnell Branch, No. 4,

Parnell Branch, No. 4, Parnell Branch, No. 4, have also held a very successful social for the purpose of spending a few pleasant hours with their Brother members and their friends, not forgetting their wives, sisters, cousins and other relatives; and they certainly succeeded in having a good time. Every one who had the pleasure of being present, was perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made for their comfort and pleasure, each expressing a wish that they may soon receive another invitation from the very obliging committee of management. W. LANE.

Branch 21, Peterborough. following officers were installed on

Branch 23, Peterborough.

The following officers were installed on January 14:
Pres., Ed. O'Neil; Vice Pres., G. H. Giroux; Rec. Sec., W. Hogan; Fin. Sec., Jas. Drain; Treas., W. J. Deviln; Mar., Geo. Ahern; Aas't Mar., M. Hayes; Messanger, Jas. Laundragan; Stewarts, W. Hogan, M. Giroux, C. Dunn, M. Hayes. Jos. Begley; Delegates to Grand Branch, W. Hogan, T. Dunn.

At the time of installation the President elect, Ed. O'Neil, stated that he was sorry that he could not accept the office of President as he was about to leave town. It was decided to leave the election of another President over until the next meeting. The officers were then duly installed. After the business of the Branch was over the following address and presentation was made to Bro. Ed. O'Neill by Bros. J. J. Sheehy and M. Giroux:

Mr. Ed. O'Neil, President Branch 21, E. B. A.:
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your Brethren in this Branch have learned with deep regret that your removal to another country will deprive the elevated the pleasant associations which they have deprive this Branch of the valuable service of the pleasant associations which they have elevated the Order both in your capacity as a private member and as its honored President. In this office you have discharged the duries with idelity to the interests it represented and with a thoughtful courtesy towards those with whom you were associated in a manner to with our warmest commendation, and therefore we shall so much the more miss your genial companionship. Be assured that you carry with you the genuine respect and esteen of your friends and the public generally and the best wishes of all for your success in the new scenes upon which you are entering. In token of our esteem and good wishes kindly accept this cane. Again wishing you health, wealth and prosperity, we remain your faithful friends and brethren.

Signed, Rev. Father Scollard, W. J. Devlin, Vice-Pres.; Wm. Hogan, R. S.; H. Oraveth, Treas; Jas. Drain, F. S.; T. B. McCrath, M. Giroux, G. H. Giroux and J. J. Sheehy.

King of Medicines

Scrofulous Humor-A Cure Almost Miraculous.

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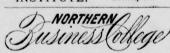
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blithely must her childish feet hav How bitney muse and corosses in their eagerness to win A refuge from the wicked world of sin. Tho' all the tempter's wiles on her were lost: Encircling her about, a white winged host Of guardian angels hovered; and her kin Was he, the priest, who bade her enter in; Herself the dwelling of the Holy Ghost.

And where can lips find language to portray
The wondroas works of grace within her
wrought,
Or words to speak the happiness she felt,
As gliding thus her malden years away,
Within the sanctuary she had sought,
In blest communion with her God she dwelt

LILY LASS.

By JUSTIN HUNTLEY McCARTHY, M. P.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE FLAG FLIES. MacMurchad had seen from Brian's manner on the occasion of their meet-ing at the ferry that the danger of which Luttrell had given warning was

If the Government really did intend o make a descent upon any of the

National leaders there was no time to Friends had to be seen at once, and the preparations which had been going on so quietly for the last few weeks

perfected into readiness for immediate MacMurchad hurriedly wrote off a line to Mis Geraldine apologizing for being unable to keep his appointment This message he for that evening. This message he sent by a sure hand to the Crown. Then he and Brian devoted themselves to a series of rapid visits to those friends who were most involved in the

movement. It was late when the round was com pleted, and MacMurchad parted from

Brian at Brian's door. Fermanagh and some others among the Young Irelanders had wished Murrough not to return to his own home They were anxious that he should secure his safety by seeking shelter in

the house of some one of his friends.

But MacMurchad rejected all such clared, was only threatened ; the war rant, if it really were to be issued, had probably not yet arrived in the city. In any case the authorities would act so soon

Accordingly MacMurchad, as have seen, walked home as usual, and alone, to the Red Tower.

The door was opened for him by Cormac. The retainer saw at once by the expression of the young chieftain's face that something exceptional had happened, and with a directness which his peculiar familiarity with his master sanctioned, he inquired the cause MacMurchad's preoccupied air.

There were no secrets as to the novement between Murrough and Cormac, and the Young Irelander at once satisfied his follower's curiosity. "The hour has come, Cormac," he

He was standing as he spoke in front of the small fire which gleamed on the hearth of the room in which Cormac had prepared some supper for

Through it was summer the Red Tower appeared a somewhat chill abode, and the warmth was welcome. At MacMurchad's words the face of Cormac brightened.

"The hour has come," he echoed, with his eyes fixed upon his master's Glory be to God, the hour has

A faint smile crossed MacMurchad's lower.

"Yes," he answered, with something like a sigh. "The hour has come. Pray heaven that it may end according to our hopes. Well, we shall have the green flag flying at all events, and the rest must be left to fate.

He turned and gazed upon the hearth as if he sought to read in the waning embers some answer to his dreams and doubts

Cormac fell on his knees, and with kindling eyes and trembling lips prayed softly to himself for the succes

of the cause. They sat silently for some time

Suddenly upon their silence came a crashing noise, a loud knocking at the outer door.

Murrough turned sharply round, and Cormac sprang to his feet

For a moment the two men looked at each other in silence. Then Cormac, placing his finger on his lips, stole softly from the room. In a moment he was back again, and, creeping close to MacMurchad's side, he whispered,

"Tis the police, master darling; the police! The murdering villains are all round the tower at this moment. "The police?" said MacMurchad

more to himself than to Cormac n Luttrell was right after all. and Mountmarvel has struck soone than I though. Well, the warning was

timely none the less. At this moment the knocking was resumed more loudly than before, and the strained attention of the two men could catch the words "in the name of the law" shouted hoarsely outside.

"In the name of the law," muttered acMurchad, bitterly. "How long MacMurchad, bitterly. shall the name of that law parody justice and menace freedom in Ireland. As he spoke the noise outside redoubled, and a rain of blows fell upor

"Better be off, master dear, while there's time," urged Cormac. "Shall I give the blackguards a taste of this through the window just to give them mething to think about?

And the intrepid dwarf produced a gigantic revolver, whose well-loaded chambers he surveyed with a loving satisfaction. MacMurchad shook his

enemy, and at the first assault, too; but we must perforce be prudent. Come, let us be gone before our unexpected visitors grow too impatient and orce themselves upon our tardy hospitality.

ook up the cloak which he had cast off and flung it upon his shoulders. From a case which stood in a niche he trom a case which stood in a niche he took a pair of revolvers, examined them to see that they were loaded and capped, and placed them in his pocket.

'Now," he said to Cormac, who was watching him eagerly, "Now I am

ready. Have you got the lantern?"
"Tis here, master," said Cormac,
producing a small lantern, which he
lighted and handed to MacMurchad. Wait just a minute," he added, hurriedly, and stooping down he drew from a cupboard some folded green cloth,

and rapidly left the room.

MacMurchad heard his heavy foot steps ascending the winding stone stairs that led to the roof of the Red They died away as the dwarf reached the summit, and after a few minutes MacMurchad heard them again as Cormac began to ascend.

A moment more and Cormac entered the room with a look of triumph on his

"Wait a bit till the dawn comes, he muttered to himself, as he took the from his master's hands. 'Maybe the murdering peelers will see omething then that won't be much of a joy to their eyes, anyhow. Come

along, master darling."

And Cormac shuffled out of the room pearing the lantern, and followed by even among the legend-loving peas antry of the district, had any explana MacMurchad, who was too much en grossed with his own thoughts to heed he muttered comments of his eccentric

retainer. Outside the crash of blows upon the door continued sounding horridly hunderous as the Young Irelander and Cormac entered the hall. was of ancient oak, stanchioned and stapled with iron, well barred and bolted. It would stand such assaults as men outside were able to make upon

it in the darkness for hours. As MacMurchad and Cormac paused and looked at the door, which scarcely trembled under the meaningless fury of the blows that fell upon it, they could hear how the whole quarter of town was waking into life, startled from sleep and silence by the unwonted

clamour Outside they could hear window lifted, doors opening, surprised voices shouted out hoarsely bewildered queries. Trampling feet resounded, hurrying from all points of the com pass to the scene of disturbance Heaven blended its tumult with th voice of earth, for the ancient and populous colony of rooks, shaken from their sleep by the universal agitation, and fluttered by theirruption of Cormac into their high places, had flown out of their sleeping-places, and were flapping, in a black, angry cawing cloud, about the battlements of the venerable building.

in the dim hall, and listening to the mingled riot of earth and air, looked at each other and smiled. Cormac shook his clenched fist at the door, and whispered an imprecation beneath his breath. MacMurchad shrugged his shoulders, and motioned to Cormac to proceed. The dwarf, carrying the lantern, led the way from the hall into a room at the back, which appeared to

Stooping down, Cormac caught hold A faint smile crossed MacMurchad's face at the passionate joy of his followar.

of the bars of the empty fire-grate, and drew them towards him. The of the front of the fireplace immediately yielded, and, swinging slowly out, disclosed an aperture from which a number of stone steps de-

scended into darkness. Cormac held up the lantern, and by its light MacMurchad, stooping down, passed under the arch of the fireplace. and, putting his foot on the first of the steps, slowly disappeared from view into, as it seemed, the bowels of the earth.

Cormac followed his master, and when the dwarf's head was on the level with the floor he drew the front of the fireplace to after him. It closed with click, and left no trace whatever of the way in which the Young Irelander and his follower had so strangely dis-

appeared.

Meanwhile, those outside the Red Tower who were so eager to get inside had begun to find that their efforts were making no impression upon the stubborn surface of the door. There was nothing for it but to wait till morning, with light, reinforcements, and forcing appliances allowed them to bring greater strength and skill to bear upon the building.

When the dawn did come an oath broke from the lips of the leader of the police, which was followed by a shrill cry of surprise from the crowd that had gathered to witness the siege of the Red Tower. For there, high in air. from the parapet of the tower, flapping in the fresh morning wind, floated a great green flag, on whose folds the incrowned golden harp of Ireland was blazoned.

Goaded to fury by the rebellious standard, the police at last broke down the defiant door and rushed in wild anger through every chamber of the ower. Their anger was changed to dismay when they discovered that the building was desolate, that the birds were flown, and that the means of their

flight were wholly inexplicable. CHAPTER XXII.

BLACK CARE BEHIND THE HORSEMAN Lord Mountmarvel was in a particularly good humour with hims with the world at large. The little plans he had laid out were prospering

"Not yet, Cormac," he said. "Tis hard to beat a retreat in the face of the thin thread of intrigue which he had thin thread of intrigue which he had been spinning was completing itself to

> Miss Geraldine and her father were visitors at Mountmarvel Castle, and had already spent one night under its roof. That was one part of his scheme perfected. As for the other part, he knew that an order had gone forth for the arrest of MacMurchad, and he was expecting momentarily information that the warrant had been put in force, and that the Young Irelander was in

So Mountmarvel's reflections were pleasant enough as he walked up and down the terrace which stretched in front of Mountmarvel Castle on the July morning which immediately followed the events that have just been

described. Mountmarvel Castle, or Mountmarvel, as it was more habitually and familiarly called in the neighborhood, was a handsome building of modern construction standing on the summi of a gently rising hill. The hill had been called Mountmarvel for genera tions, even for centuries back Records of "Le Mont Merveilleux are to be found in any number of dusty old Norman-French records. But why this particular elevation, which

differed in no wise from many others that surrounded the city, should have been called "Le Mont Merveilleux, and so "Mount Marvel," no one was wise enough to explain. If ever there was a legend connected with Mountmarvel the legend had perished irrecoverably; for no one,

tion forthcoming for the name of the hill which gave its name to the castle There had always been a castle standing on the summit of the Mount Marvellous: but the present castle had nothing whatever in common with its

The old Norman keep which Hugo de Bohun, created Lord Mountmarve by King John, had erected had wholly vanished away, and on its site there stood the smart, solid, sham-mediæva which the taste of the late Lord Mount-

marvel had set up in its stead. Mountmarvel Castle was built in al that elaborate imitation of the architec ture of the middle ages which was s fashionable, and which was so vilel

done, more than a generation ago. It was a ludicrous parody enough of the ages it aped and insulted, and it would have made any of the great master masons whose skilled hands and subtle brains had created so man masterpieces of stone turn in their graves with fury if they could have beheld it.

But it suited the fashion of the time well enough, and to people who knew nothing about the subject, it looked exceedingly attractive; and Lord Mountmarvel was much praised for his good aste, and much envied by the less fortunate neighbors to whom the idea of constructing a brand-new mediæval castle had not occurred.

On this particular morning in July. owever, even the sham mediævalism of Mountmarvel Castle looked attrac The warm morning sunlight, tive. whose subtle alchemy can make stuccoed wall seem as attractive as the pillars of a Grecian temple, softened the harsh angles, and toned down the ing, and made its ugliness contrast ess offensively with the natural beauty of the scene, and the softness of the woods and waters that lay about the base of the hill.

his terrace before breakfast, was in no way concerned either with the ugliness of his dwelling-place or with the fictitious attractiveness which sunlight and summer lent to it. He was wait ing somewhat impatiently for the ap earance of his guests, and was revolved ng in his mind various plans for naking himself agreeable to Miss Geraldine and her father, all of which plans were to end up in the one happy esult of making Miss Geraldine the

mistress of Mountmarvel Castle. He had completed, perhaps, hi wentieth turn on the terrace when he eard the sounds of steps and voices behind him, and, promptly wheeling about, he faced Miss Geraldine and her father, who had just stepped on to the terrace from one of the large windows of the Castle. Mountmarvel greeted them enthusiastically, and was delighted to find that both guests were very ready to express admiration for the beauty of the scene

that lav before them. Indeed, the man or woman would be difficult to please whose eyes were not charmed with the prospect which the group on the terrace of Mountmarvel now behold. Below in the valley the fair river wound its silvery way, all round the hills lifted their wooded slopes o heaven; in the distance, more than three miles away, the spires and roofs of the city gleamed and glittered in

the morning sun. Lilias was especially loud in her exressions of delight at the beauty of the landscape. Mr. Geraldine, whose architectural knowledge had been at once shocked and irritated by the incongruous ignorance of the building, was glad to forget the horrors that the hand of man had accomplished in surveying the soft grace and loveliness of nature's craft.

So for awhile the three stood and looked at the fair scene, and Mount-marvel explained to his guests who occupied the various country houses that rose here and there amidst the embowering woods; and Mr. Geraldine asked explanations of the various local names, which Mountmarvel was wholly unable to answer, and Lilias was curi ous about legendary lore, about which

Mountmarvel knew nothing, and cared

When he thought they had suffic iently admired the landscape, in which, for the first time, he found satisfaction, because it had afforded him the means of being agreeable to his guests, he proposed an adjourn-

ment for breakfast. Mr. Geraldine seconded the proposi tion with sufficient cordiality. It was one of his theories, and, like most scholars, he was a man of many theories, that breakfast should never be kept waiting. Lilias alone expressed any indifference to the proffered meal.
"It seems almost a shame," she said, "to leave so fair a sight for the mere

prosaic duty of eating. Mountmarvel explained that they could return and survey the scene after breakfast; and Lilias, accepting the suggestion, was about to take Mountmarvel's arm to return to the house when her quick eye suddenly caught sight of an object of interest in the

That object was a horseman galloping at full speed along the white road which stretched from the base of the hill towards the city, and which, a noment before, had stretched its dusty length in undisturbed solitude.

she said, "there is some one else as indifferent to this sylvan loveliness as you are. I pity the man who has to spur his beast at a pace like that through so fair a country. I did not think people were ever in a hurry in Ireland, but yonder rider seems impatient enough. Is he coming to Mountmarvel?" for the horseman ad turned his steed at the point where the roads branched off up th road which led directly to the Castle.

"He must be coming here," Mountmarvel answered, "for the road leads nowhere else. Some news from the city, I suppose; but I can scarcely think of any news which warrants such

haste as that.' "Do let us wait to see," Lilias suggested: "it must be something impor out of her mouth when the rider came clattering at headlong speed up the pathway which led directly to the ter-

As soon as he perceived the company upon the terrace the rider waved his whip vigorously, and shouted out "My lord! my lord!"

Mountmarvel frowned. He recognized the rider as a man in the service of the Government, whose official posi ion was somewhat uncertain, but blended in his proper personality something of the policeman and some-

thing of the spy.

Clearly the news was important when the bearer of it permitted himself the liberty of riding at such a speed to Mountmarvel's gate, and hailng Mountmarvel himself in so uncere monious a manner. "Excuse me for a moment," he said

the end of the terrace, where, by this time, the rider had dismounted and waiting for him.

'What is the matter?" Mountmar vel asked, somewhat angrily.
"My lord!" the man replied, almos gasping for breath - for the speed at

which he had ridden was fierce, and both he and his horse were trembling fatigue - "my lord! MacMur-

chad "Well?" Mountmarvel interrupted. 'Is he in prison?" 'No, my lord," was the answer : "he has escaped. He is hiding, and no one knows where to find him!"

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE HAZARD OF THE DIE. When MacMurchad and Cormac dis-

appeared from their pursuers down the mysterious exit from the Red Tower they were merely availing them selves of a retreat which had long been held in readiness in case of some such event as that which had now actually come to pass.

Both Cormac and MacMurchad had used it occasionally ere this, though not often, for up to the present there had been little or no reason for the Young Irelander or his follower to keep their comings and goings from

the Red Tower secret. Now, however, the advantage of such a back door to the old tower was ob-

When Cormac and his master heard the spring of the secret opening shut behind them they found themselves in a long, narrow, and intensely dark which seemed to run out into measureless obscurity.

More than a dozen solid stone steps

led from the level of the room they had quitted to the floor of this passage, which was only just enough to allow a man of middle height to hold himself To Cormac, indeed, the lowness of

the passage presented no inconvenience, but the stately form of MacMur chad had to bend not a little in order to accommodate itself to the cramping conditions of the subterranean way. Holding up his lantern so that it easts its gleam ahead, and illuminated feebly some foot or two of the murky

space beyond, Cormac cautiously led the way, while the Young Irelander kept close behind him.

The darkness seemed to extend before them into immeasurable infinitude of space. But they had not pro-ceeded many yards before the light shone on the lowest of a flight of stone steps similar to those by which the fugitives had descended from the Red

Tower. Cautiously ascending the steps Cormac felt about in the semi-darkness for a few moments for the spring. It yielded promptly to his touch, and an operture disclosed itself above their heads.

mac turned, and, stooping, held the lantern for MacMurchad to follow.

Another second Murrough was by the dwarf's side, and by the land per-genious machinery which had per-genious their escape from the Red ower, an empty fire-grate had swung back into its place and effectually con-

cealed the method of their entry The spot in which the pair now found themselves was the principal room of a small, tumble-down, unoccupied house the rear of which stood in a dingy land running off a narrow street in the rear of the quadrangle of squalid houses which surrounded the

Red Tower.

It had been unoccupied for long enough, and would, like most other unoccupied houses in that part of the city, have become a sort of rookery for the floating population of tramps and beggars but for two reasons, a substan-

tial and an unsubstantial reason. To take the unsubstantial reason first, it was popularly assumed in the vicinity that the house was haunted and the supernatural terrors with which the ramshackle edifice was thus invested were formidable enough to protect it from all but the most daring of tramps and the most sceptical of

mendicants. Against any such, however, the building was endowed with solider defences than a reputation for phantoms. Shaky though the building seemed to be, it boasted a door of no ordinary solidity, which was apparently always securely fastened, as who had the temerity to test its strength, in order to secure himself a night's shelter in defiance of hobgob-

lins, could easily assure himself. There was not, it is true, a single unbroken pane of glass left in the shattered windows, but behind the ruined frame-work of the sashes forbidding wooden shutters strongly barred and bolted frowned grimly on the world.

Such was the outer appearance of the building which served as the back entrance to the Red Tower. Inside it was as deserted and dreary as possible The room in which MacMurchad and Cormac now stood was a gaunt, disma place, empty of all furniture, festooned with cobwebs, and populous with rats, whose claws, as they scuttled wildly across the bare floor in fear of the new arrivals, gave a kind of creepy animation to the old house which sounded repulsive enough to make even Cormac

The two fugitives looked at each other with something like a shudder place was as dismal as a tomb MacMurchad shrugged his shoulders. 'Suppose our secret were known," he whispered, with a smile. "Suppose when we opened that door that found a little party of police quietly waiting for us. This rat-hole would make an excellent rat-trap.

Cormac shook his head. "Nobody knows of this place but we

two," he answered decisively.
"Well, let us be off," MacMurchad o Lilias; and he hurriedly walked to responded. "Tis not a spot to linger

> Cormac lifted out of its place the huge bar that secured the door, drew the bolts, which, in spite of the ancient and abandoned appearances of the building, glided back noiselessly, turned a silent key in the lock, and, opening the door cautiously, wide enough to let his head pass through, peered into the street.

All was still outside. It was yet night, and a few melancholy lamps were burning, but far away in the east faint lines of wan light gave the first hint of coming dawn.

Cormac stepped out into the street. and MacMurchad followed him. While the dwarf carefully locked the door behind them, the Young Irelander looked up at the broken windows of the house he had just left. "And so I am flying from the Red

Tower," he said to himself, softly. "1 wonder when and under what conditions I shall return to it.' He had spoken to himself, but Cormac

overhead him. "Please God, you'll come back to the old place in triumph, as a MacMurchad ought," the dwarf answered. "Ay and bring a fair wife beneath its roo too, that the old race may endure, and that you may tell your children and your grandchildren how the master and the man left the old place to fight for

the old flag. MacMurchad rested his hand for a moment affectionately on Cormac shoul

"I hope you may prove a true prophet," he said, "and, in any case, we shall do our best."

Then, turning, he walked firmly in the direction of the river. while Cormac followed close behind him, keeping a watchful look-out in all directions They made their way through the

quiet streets and out beyond the town, till they came to an outlying farm. Here MacMurchad knocked at the door, two sharp knocks, and then, after a pause, a third. A window opened immediately, above

the door, and a man's head appeared.
"What is the news with you?" the head inquired. "The summer is come," MacMurchad

answered.
"What follows?" asked the head. "The grass is green," answered the

Young Irelander. The window was closed, and in a few noments the door opened and a man appeared. After a whispered colloquy with MacMurchad, he went round to some stables at the back, and led out

two horses, saddled and bridled. MacMurchad and Cormac mounted, and in another minute they were riding rapidly off into the country.

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The Old Sod.

ver the seas and far away, O swallow, do you remember at all, The nest in the lichened garden wall here the sun looked through an ivy screen, nd the leaves of illac were large and green?

Here's many a mosque with its ring of tower And pillared temple and stately town, And the Holy River goes slowly down, The sun is seeking his saffron bowers. But my heart files far to an abbey gray Where the dead sleep and the living pray.

Here's yellow champak that Buddah loves, And lotus shedding her odorous breath But the orange evening is as lonely as death With no sound, save the croon of the morning doves; In lovely Ireland this morning I know How merrily homeward the mowers go.

The daisied grass with the dew is pearled,
And the cattle stand where the shades The cuckoo's calling his measured song, The angelus rings o'er a hawthorn world; And eyes I know where the lovelights have Are growing misty with thoughts of me.

O swallow, swallow, that land is far,
And a human body's a prisoned thing,
But you will fly away in the spring,
To our home where riseth the evening star,
The blackbird's singing in some green brake,
And my heart is breaking for that song's sake.
—Catherine Tynan.

VERY REV. E. McD. DAWSON, LL.D., ETC.

When the writer went to Edinburgh he found that the ploughman Bard was as often the subject of conversation there as at Dumfrles; and no wonder, for his arrival in that city was the event of the time. This is to say a great deal considering the reputation of the Scottish metropolis; but not more than history warrants. It was the fortune of Burns to appear at once as a successful author among the celebrities of the northern capital. A new era, one would say, had dawned on the illustrious city. Its men of letters and of science inaugurated an age of progress. If there is much to be admired in our laws, constitution and statesmanship, it is only justice to acknowledge that the light that shone and still shines with undiminished brightness, preceded from the North. There the sublime principle of toleration, so fruitful in beneficial results, was first recognized. There also arose more sound philosophy and beneficient statesmanship which was destined to permeate and exalt the Empire. Principal Robertson, Judge Dalrymple and other eminent scholars discountenanced the narrow views that had so long dominated society; and Professor Dugald Stewart, from his chair in Edinburgh's University, gave lessons in philosophy and statesmanship which were learned and put in practice by the statesmen of the succeeding epoch. Among these may be mentioned Earl Russell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Lansdowne, Baron MacCaulay and Lord Brougham. He kindred science of archaeology was in general repute and the leading characters of the day formed the Antiquarian Society of Scotland. Famous in literature and philosophy were the poet of Scotland. Famous in literature and philosophy were the poet and philosophy were the poet and philosophy were the poet o REMINISCENCES OF THE POET BURNS. VERY REV. E. MCD. DAWSON, LL.D., ETC.

**Hishop John Geddes. By some writers this illustrious prelate is confounded with the Rev. Alexander Geddes, LL.D., a learned priest of Scotland who spent the last years of his life in Leaion, devoting himself to literary pursuits. He was materially assisted in his labors by a generous Catholic nobleman, Lord Petre, who lestowed on him an annual income of 2339. This Dr. Geddes was quite a voluminous writer. He was the author, among other things, of the well-remembered song. "There was a wee bit offickie." The University of Aberdeen conferred on Rev. Alexander Geddes the decree of LL.D. in recognition of his distinguished literary merits.

ILD. In recognition of his distinguisted neary merits.

The writer remembers having seen a complete cellection of letters which passed between the Bard and the Bishop. He regrets that it cannet now he found, as it shows how much Burns respected the minister of religion, and how well acquainted he was with the questions treated by theologians, A letter of Burns to the Bishop is all that can at present be found.

active interest in the young poet. In the subscription list prefixed to the Edinburgh edition of Burns' poems, published in 1787, are to be found the Scotch colleges and monasteries abroad, beginning with Valladolid, of which Bishop feddes had been so long Principal. No other than the kindly Bishop could have caused them to be inserted. The poet was not ungrateful. He addressed a very interesting letter to the Bishop, in which is preserved the memory of this obliging act, as well as of the friendship that had arisen between the Bishop and the bard. We learn, also, from the same letter that at the time it was written, the Bishop's copy of the poems was in Burns' possession for the purpose of having inserted some additional poems in the poet's own hand. It is also stated that Burns looked forward to the pleasure of meeting the Bishop at Edinburgh in the course of the following month. Burns was always deeply grateful for such friendly recognition. His gratitude found expression sometimes in poetical addresses to individuals, as in the case of the Earl of Glencairn and also in that of Lord Daer (afterward Earl of Selkirk); sometimes in poems expressive of gratitude to them collectively as in the beautiful lines: "Edina, Scotia's darling seat." In these lines the material glories of their city first claim his attention.

"Here weath still swells the golden tide As busy Trade his labor plies:

laim his attention.

"Here wealth still swells the golden tide
As busy Trade his labor pites;
There architecture's noble pride
Bids elegance and splendor rise;
Here Justice from her native skies
High wields her balance and her rod:
There Learning with his eagle eyes,
Seeks science in her coy abode.

Then addressing himself to the citizens, he

"Thy sons, Edina! social, kind.
With open arms the stranger hall;
Their views enlarged, their liberal mind
Above the narrow rural vale,
Attentive still to sorrow's wail,
Or modest merit's zilent claim;
And never may their sources fail,
And never envy blot their name!"

The theme is now Edina's ancient strong hold.

"There watching high the least alarms,
Thy rough, rude fortress gleams afar;
Like some bold vet'ran grey in arms,
And marked with many a seamy scar;
The ponderous wall and massy bar,
Grin rising o'er the rugged rock,
Have oft withstood assailing war,
And oft repelled the invader's shock.

Finally ancestral glories claim their meed

"Wild beasts my heart to trace your steps
Whose ancestors in days of yore,
Through hostile ranks and ruined gap
Old Scotia's bloody lion bore.
E'en I who sing in rustic lore,
Haply my sires have left their shed
And faced grim danger's loudest roar,
Bold following where your fathers led."

Bold following where your fathers led."

Allan Ramsay and Robert Fergusson preceded Burns as the lyric poets of Edinburgh and Scotland. In visiting the Canongate Kirkyard in order to drop a tear over the grave of Fergusson, our poet observed that there was no monument or stone over the green sod which covered the remains of Fergusson. He wrote immediately to the managers of the Kirk and Kirkyard asking leave to place a plain memorial stone over the revered ashes of his brother bard. The request was at once granted, and a stone creeted which to this day bears the inscription:

Here lies Robert Fergusson, Poet; Here lies Robert Fergusson, 1764.

Born Sept. 5, 1751; Died 16th Oct., 1774.

No sculptured marble here nor pompous lay;
No storied urn nor animated bust;
This simple stone directs pale Scotia's way
To pour her sorrows o'er her Poet's dust.

On the reverse side is read: "By special grant of the managers to Robert Burns, who erected this stone in a burial place, to remain forever sacred to the memory of Robert Ferrusson."

Gave the sad presage of his future years, The child of misery baptized in tears."

"Burns seemed much affected by the print, or rather the idea which it suggested to his mind. He actually shed tears. He asked whose the lines were." Sir Walter replied that they occur in a half forgotten poem of Langhorne. The future novelist goes on to say that the person of Burns "was strong and robust, his manner rustic, but not clownish—a sort of dignified plainness and simplicity which received part of its effect, perhaps, from one's knowledge of his extraordinary talents. There was a strong expression of sense and shrewdness in all his lineaments. The eye alone, I think, indicated the poetical character and temperament. It was large and of a cast which glowed (I say literally glowed) when he spoke with feeling or interest. I never saw such another eye in a human head, although I have seen the most distinguished men of my time. His conversation expressed perfect self-confidence without the slightest presumption. Among the men who were the most learned of their time and country, he expressed himself with perfect firmness; but without the least intrusive forwardness; and when he differed in opinion he did not hesitate to express it firmly, yet at the same time with modesty.

Other sufferers from cold in the head and ceaterth have hear promuthy curred.

the Bishop is all that can at present be found.

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A never saw a man in company with his Other sufferers from cold in the head and eatarrh have been promptly cured, why not your 2 Capt. D. H. Lyon, manager and proprietor of the C. P. R. and R. W. & O. car ferry, Prescott, Ont., says: I used Nasal Balm for a prolonged case of cold in the head. Two applications effected a complete cure in less than 24 hours. I would not take \$100 for my bottle of Nasal Balm if I could not replace it.

superiors in station and information more perfectly free from either the reality or the affectation of embarrassment."

Five months after his arrival in Edinburgh Burns had the satisfaction to see issued from the press a new edition of his works, under the most promising auspices, and with the certainty of success. This is the edition of which Mr. Creech was the publisher.

Now that abundant means were at his command the poet resolved to travel through the country which he loved so well, and become acquainted with the chief places of interest throughout the land. This tour may possibly be the subject of a separate paper. In the meantime a few lines may be devoted to a consideration of his position in regard to the Kirk, of which he was a member. It would be no reprond to him to have been its enemy; and that he was so some have concluded from the bitterness with which he denounced certain absurd and anti-Christian tenets which the Kirk of Burns' time, following in the wake of Calvin, pertinaciously adhered to. In this more enlightened age we are at a loss to account for the adherence of so many of the Kirk's ministers to the Calvinistic doctrine of election and its appalling consequences. That Burns opposed it, and with all the was irreligious, but that his powerful intellect, notwithstanding the narrow traditions in which he was educated, carried him far beyond the age in which he lived. This example has not been thrown away. The ministers themselves have learned a lesson. The great minority of them who would have the objectionable tenets expunged from their Confession of Faith, which is nothing less than the corner-stone of the long-established Kirk. Time, which works wonders, will yet see this wonder accomplished; and they such a material change in the Westminster Confession of Faith, which is nothing less than the corner-stone of the long-established Kirk. Time, which works wonders, will yet see this wonder accomplished; and the still, small voice of reason, more powerful than satirical denunciations, will h

Blackie.)
The prayers which the poet uttered in the language of poetry, which was so familiar to him, on occasion of a severe illness abundantly show how firmly he believed in the judgment to come, the odiousness of sin, the efficacy of sincere repentance, the mercy and grace of God. Addressing reverently the Author of all things, the poet proceeds:

Thou know'st that thou hast formed me

Thou know'st that thou hast formed me With passions wild and strong; And listening to their witching voice Has often led me wrong.

Where human weakness has come short, Or frailty stept aside, Or Thou, all Good! for such Thou art, In shades of darkness hide.

Where with intention I have erred, No other plea I have, But *Thou art good!* and goodness still Delighteth to forgive.

In another and still more beautiful poem he thus accounts for the fear that came over him in his illness:

For guilt, for guilt! my terrors are in arms!
I tremble to approach an angry God,
And justly smart beneath His sin-avenging rod Fain would I say, "Forgive my foul offence!" Fain promise never more to disobey: But should my Author health again dispense, Again I might desert fair virtue's way:

Then how should I for heavenly mercy's pray,
Who act so counter heavenly mercy's plan
Who sin so oft have mourned, yet to temptation
ran?

O Thou, great Governor of all below,
If I may dare a lifted eye to thee.
Thy nod can make the tempest cease to blow,
Or still the tunnult of the raging sea;
With that controlling pow'r assist ev'n me
Those headlong furious passions to confine
For all unit I feel my pow'rs to be,
To rule their torrent in th' allowed line;
O aid me with thy help, Omnipotence divine!

O aid me with thy help, Omnipotence divine!

Although Burns bitterly satirised certain ministers of the Kirk and held in abhorance the narrow Calvinistic doctrines which at the time so many were pleased to hold, he was a warm admirer of the simple piety of the less pretentious people. This is admirably shown in his beautiful poem,

THE COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT.

At the close of the week's labors the family gather around the paternal hearth. The frugal meal disposed of, the patriarchal father opens the big ha' Bible and reads from the Old Testament,

"How Abram was the friend of God on high, Or how the Royal Bard did groaning lie Beneath the stroke of heaven's avenging ire; Or Job's pathetic plaint and wailing cry; Or rapt Isaiah's wild scraphic fire, Or other holy seers that tune the sacred lyre. Perhaps the Christian volume is the theme,

Perhaps the Christian volume is the theme. How guiltless blood for guilty man was shed; How He who bore in Heaven the second name, Had not on earth whereon to lay his Head! How His first followers and servants sped The precepts sage they wrote to many a land.

How His first followers and servants sped The precepts sage they wrote to many a land. The poet is, in some measure, like the prophets of old—vir desideriorum, a man of great desires and lofty aspirations. With an eye more penetrating than that of ordinary mortals, he reads the signs of his times and beholds in them indications of desirable good things to come. But we must even look to prophetic inspiration in order to find the secret of that fore-knewledge in an age of unheard-of trouble and disorder, of the better days that were to come. What ordinary mortal could have imagined that after the great social convulsions that terrified mankind towards the end of last century, there would come, and so soon, a period of unexampled peace. In nature calm succeeds the storm. But in the moral world what appearance was there or what indication, more or less distinct, that hate-begetting war, with all its dire accompaniments, would cease, each nation remaining content within its bounds, and only vying with other nations in the effort to make peace prevail. The recognition of man's universal brotherhood is not yet reached. But how much nearer is it not than in the age of Burns! At that time, even, there were some glimpses of the coming sun-

To the Point.

To the Point.

We say our remedly is a permanent cure and then prove it thus: Toronto, Ont., April 17, 1887. "I would state that St. Jacobs Oil cured me effectually of rheumatism, with which I suffered in 1880. I have never had any return since of the pain which I endured for months previous. It affords me great pleasure to say I have recommended it to a number of friends. Too much praise cannot be devoted to its healing qualities." J. ABRAHAMS, Passenger Agent, 51 Rork St. A seven years' test.

shine. But out of the dark and dismal chaos who could have hoped to see arise the bright world of to-day? Nevertheless, it has come to bless our time. One of its grandest and most glorious features is the care bestowed by the powerful of the earth to extend the blessings of liberty and civilization to the most abandoned of the human family. It is no longer left to the zealous missionary, actuated by Christian love, to labor for the happiness of his brother-man in the darkest lands; the rulers of mankind must share his task—his labor of love; and the arm of power is made to reach the oppression of his brethren in every clime. Was not this great and really magnificent effort of benevolence and charity the better state of things our poet aimed at—may we say foretold—when he said:

"Then let us pray that come it may, As come it will for a 'that, That sense and worth o'er a' the earth, May bear the gree+ and a' that;
For a that and a that,
It's coming yet for 'a that,
That man to man the world o'er Shall brothers be for a' that."

+To be decidedly victorious.

+To be decidedly victorious. Tom's Dinner.

It was New Year's Day in Chicago. Tom Treat, bootblack — very ragged and very dirty, but in uncommonly good spirits — was debating in his mind whether he should take his dinner at Hodson's, where he could get pork and beans for seven cents, or at the Golden Goose, where one could find a slice of roast beef with gravy, and plenty of mashed potato, for a dime. Just then a benevolentfor a dime. Just then a looking man accosted him.

"Have you a home, boy?"
"Nary home," was Tom's answer "ain't never had none."

"Ain't never had none."
"Right this way, then," said the man. "There's a waifs' dinner at No. 220, and they lack one waif." And before Tom knew it he was ushered into a long room, where people were hurrying to and fro with smoking turkeys and cranberry sauce. He took a seat, thinking that he really had some reason to feel like an American citizen, when he saw friend going toward the door with a very solemn look on his face. "Hello, Joe! What's up?" he

called.

"I'm a hundred and one," said Joe, "and the rules is agin more than hundred."

Tom gave a look at his plate. There was a second joint on it, and some white meat and some dressing;

then he said, hurriedly:
"Here, take my place, Joe. I
don't feel so very well." And Joe
was lifted into the vacated chair
before he could say a word.

"Guess I'll go to Hodson's, after all," remarked Tom to himself as he went out, "Pork and beans is pretty fair eating, and Joe is such a puny little fellow.

There is no known ending to this little story, but it is strictly true, and is only one out of many similar incidents which serve to show how the poor help one another. "What the poor are to the poor," says a writer, "only God and themselves know."

Flatter not thyself in thy faith to God, if thou wantest charity for thy neighbor; and think not that thou hast charity for thy neighbor, if thou wantest faith to God; where they are both together, they are both wanting; they are both dead, if once divided.— Quarles.

I have no respect for that self-boasting charity which neglects all objects of commiscration near and around it, but goes to the end of the earth in search of misery, for the purpose of talking about it.—George Mason.

A man should fear when he enjoys only what good he does publicly. Is it not the publicity, rather than the charity, that he loves?—H. W. Beecher.

Culloden Cullings.

Culloden Cullings.

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Jos Regndin M. D. Hull. P. O. writes:

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"A few years ago I took a severe cold

-- Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.
"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

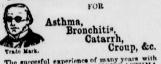
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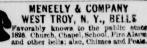
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Approved and recommended by the Arch-bishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Boniface, and the Bishops of London, Hamilton and Peterboro, and the clergy throughout the Dominion.

Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning.

Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

London, Saturday, January 23, 1892.

MESSIANIC PROPHECY.

recently resigned his position as a Professor of Victoria University, because the Board of Regents, while willing to permit him to teach in the Arts department of that institution, disapproved of his theological teachings and therefor deprived him of his theological Professorship, was interviewed by a Globe reporter on the subject of is to mistake their character." dispute between himself and the Regents.

The terms in w he Professor resigned are contained in the following letter addressed to the Regents:

"Inasmuch as your resolution without a due consideration or examin as I cannot conscientiously or consistently relinquish the exegetica work of my department, I must, under the circumstances, regretfully tende you my resignation as a Professor in Victoria University."

The resignation was accepted by a vote of ten to eight. The majority was composed of those Regents who had already passed a vote of censure on the professor's teaching.

In the course of the interview Dr. Workman explained to the reporter the nature of the teaching to which exception was taken by the governing Board. It was exactly as we already explained in the columns of the RECORD, that the prophecies of the Old Testament, which are universally interpreted by Christians as having reference to Christ, had in reality no such meaning when they were uttered by the prophets. The main business of the prophets was, according to the Doctor, "to declare what should be, rather than to announce what shall be." He explains that these prophecies were intended, indeed, by God, for the purpose of announcing His intention to restore or redeem mankind, but they had no special reference to Christ, and when the New Testament applies them to Christ personally, and states that they are fulfilled in Him, they were merely accommodated to Christ, though, actually, they had not Him in view.

The Doctor says he "has discovered as he believes, the principle on which our Lord and His Apostles quoted and applied the ancient Hebrew writings" and that his "principle of interpreting prophetic Scripture" is "entirely in harmony with the principle of interpreting Old Testament prophecy employed by Christ Himself.

The Doctor's method of interpreta tion was certainly not that of the Jew ish Rabbins who informed the wisemen from the East that Christ should be born "in Bethlehem of Juda: for so it is written by the prophet: And thou Bethlehem the land of Juda art not the least among the princes of Juda; for out of thee shall come forth the captain that shall rule my people Israel. (St. Matt. ii., 5, 6.)

It was not the interpretation of the Evangelist St. Matthew, who declared that Christ's birth by a virgin and its attendant circumstances took place "that it might be fulfilled which the Lord spoke by the prophet, saying: Behold a virgin shall be with child and bring forth a son, and they shall call His name Emmanuel, which, being interpreted, is God with us." It was not the interpretation of St. Peter. who in his first sermon said to the people "David saith concerning Him ! I foresaw the Lord before my face also shall rest in hope, because thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, nor

. . . the patriarch David was a foreseeing this he spoke of the resurleft in hell, neither did His flesh see

corruption." (Acts ii., 25-31.)

by stating that "other scholars" hold that Christ shared the historic and scientific beliefs of His own times, ant cantons of Switzerland. She But, at all events, it is not probable whereas he holds the different view which he has enunciated.

troduction, a work which Dr. Work- who persecuted her. man has undoubtedly studied, a view of prophecy very like this new discov ery. We will give from Chamber's Encyclopedia a synopsis of this view. (Art. Prophecy:)

"Such is the common view of prophecy. It has, indeed, been main-tained by certain writers that literal prediction has no place in prophecy that Isaiah did not foretell the Baby lonian captivity, or the fall of Tyre nor Jeremiah the seventy years' cap The Rev. Dr. Workman, who tivity, nor Nohum the ruin of Nineveh and that the Messianic prophecies wer merely ardent hopes and poetical de-scriptions of a glorious future, into which the prophetic mind naturally projected itself. Such delineations vere, in essence, nothing but forebod ings-efforts of the spiritual eve to bring up before itself the distinct form of the future : to make such presentiments into historical declarations

The Globe reporter tells us that Prof. Workman claims to have approached the investigation of the subject independently and untrammelled by previous conceptions of prophecy derived from New Testament study; and that he "believes that his is a new theory of prophecy arising from original investigation by him." It is added that nearly all evangelical scholars who have examined the new theory have accepted or approved of it.

To say the least, it is a singular coincidence that Dr. Workman should say that the reference of our Lord to the prophet Jonah is "an illustration for his special typical purpose, without giving, or intending to give, any opinion whatsoever as to whether the narrative in question was allegory or history, poetry or prose."

Another curious feature of the transaction is that while on account of his which the rival Protestant sects entererroneous theological views, the Regents consider him unfit to teach Christian doctrine to students in the university, he is deemed quite a suitable teacher of the public at large, since his ministerial position is to remain unaffected by the decision at which the Regents have arrived.

WHO ARE THE PERSECUTORS?

We frequently find it asserted by the anti-Catholic press that the Protestant sects are subjected to cruel persecution in Catholic countries, especially where the authority of the Church is most fully recognized, and Protestantism reigns supreme, there liberty, for is not religious liberty the very first principle of Protestantism? asserted by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, govern itself, the Protestants of the North would be subjected by the Catholic majority to bitter persecution.

So far is this from being true that ligious liberty in every Catholic country, while still in Sweden and Norway Catholics are persecuted, and even in Germany the penal laws, which were passed under the iron rule of Bismarck, are not yet entirely repealed. In justice to the present German govern- Church. ment, we must add that except in one instance these laws have been abrogated, and there is good reason to believe that even the statute by which the Jesuits have been banished from the Empire will be repealed at an early date, notwithstanding the fact that over a million and a half Protestants have petitioned the persecuting law be kept in force. as againt the petition of a slightly smaller number of Catholics who have petitioned for its repeal. And as a further evidence of the tolerance of Protestants, we have all the Protestant accord expressing the hope that the always moreover my flesh persecuting law may continue in oper ation.

ter of General Booth, who is styled by erer of his mode of interpreting from her, whereas, feeble as was her ceed against the Anglicans, even if comprophecy. He carries out this idea health, she was kept half the time in plaint were made, as the Anglican is

emphatically told her Protestant audience in Toronto that it was not the We have seen in Dr. Davidson's In- Catholics, but the Swiss Protestants Anglicanism as to demand its sup-

authorities and the mob at Eastbourne are at the present moment engaged in carrying on a relentless war on the After stating the ordinary Christian Salvation Army. The Salvationists, belief on the subject of prophecy the on the other hand, seem to be deter-Encyclopedia thus quotes Dr. Davidson: mined to assert their liberty to march in procession and to pray on the streets. On the 4th inst. many of the Salvation- England, and in Switzerland. ists who were thus engaged were struck, kicked, and otherwise maltreated, and their musical instruments were demolished and thrown into the river. The mounted police rode deliberately over them on horseback and inflicted serious injury on many, tearing off and destroying the skirts and jackets of the women and the coats and hats of the men.

In the face of such proceedings a these we are from time to time treated with cablegrams furnished to the Associated Press, telling of cases wherein Protestants are persecuted by "Romish priests "-always in distant lands from which it is difficult to get the true

An instance of this occurred recently when a despatch announced that the Romish" ecclesiastics had closed a Methodist church in Vienna, and there was in consequence a considerable amount of indignant comment in the anti-Catholic press about the persecuting spirit of Romanism.

It has now become known that the closing of the church did not take place in consequence of any representations from Rome, or from the 'Romish" clergy. It was simply the result of the persecuting spirit of the Vienna Lutherans, who, in hostility to the Methodists, took advantage of a law which exists in Austria, and which was transgressed by the Methodists. It is thus an example of the hatred tain for each other.

The circumstances, as related in a cablegram to the New York Tribune. were the following: There is in Vienna a Methodist con-

gregation which has been established for some years, and which is said to have grown in importance, until during the past year the Baroness Von Langenan, abandoning the Lutheran congregation of which she had hitherto been a member, joined the Methodist congregation in question. As she is the owner of great wealth, she made large donations for the purposes of the Methodists, and purchased a large we are as frequently told that wherever building, which was transformed into a chapel for their use. She also instiis to be found complete religious tuted a childrens' home and a home for servant girls.

The Lutherans were very angry at It is even pretended, as it was recently this new success achieved by the Methodists, and they set to work to that it is a sufficent reason for denying obstruct their missionary efforts. They Home Rule to Ireland, that if once that tried in many ways to impede the Catholic country were permitted to progress of the new Church, but with little success. They then bethought themselves to make use of a protective law which exists in Austria to prevent insulting language from being uttered at the present time there is full re- against any religion recognized by the State.

There is religious liberty in Austria, and this law is not intended specially to prevent insults to Catholics, inas much as its purpose is to protect Protestant sects equally with the Catholic

The Lutherans discovered that one of the Methodist articles of faith refers to the Masses which are celebrated in the Catholic Church as "blasphemous

fables and dangerous deceits.' They immediately laid a complaint before the Public Prosecutor against the Methodist Church of the Baroness von Langenan on account of the use of such language, representing that in a Catholic country like Austria, the Catholic Church should, above all others, be protected by the law, and the Public Prosecutor issued a peremptory order closing the church, and forbidreligious press on this continent in ding its pastor to preach anywhere in

Vienna. This language of the Methodist articles of faith is borrowed from the In a recent lecture delivered in Anglican thirty-nine articles, which suffer thy holy one to see corruption Toronts Mrs. Booth Clibborn, a daugh- are found in every Anglican Book of prophet, and knew that God had sworn the Salvation Army a Marshal, de freely circulated in Austria, and used to him with an oath that of the fruit of scribed the reception she met with in every Anglican Church. It is not his loins one should sit upon his throne : while she was preaching the Army considered likely that the Anglicaus gospel on the European continent. will be molested, though, if complaint rection of Christ, for neither was He The French Catholics did not interfere were made, the Anglican churches with her, and she even asserts that would perhaps be liable to similar they listened to her gladly. We may treatment with the Methodist Church a Catholic in 1851, giving up his pre-We are somewhat surprised at Dr. receive this statement dubiously, but which has been closed. Yet it is Workman's claim that he is the discov- at all events her liberty was not taken doubted that the Government would pro- among whose clergy he already occu-

that any complaint will be made, as no one entertains so much spite against pression. This fact puts in a stronger Similarly in England, the Protestant light the spite of the Lutherans against the Methodists

> The Tribune remarks that the case is "not one of Catholics persecuting Protestants, but it is one Protestant sect persecuting another." It is precisely similar to the persecution of the Salvationists at Eastbourne in



DEATH OF CARDINAL MAN-NING. ARCHBISHOP OF

The Catholic world, and especially that portion of it which speaks the English language, will deeply regret the sad intelligence which has come to this continent by cable despatch, that His Eminence Henry Edward Manning, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, and Archbishop of Westminster, died on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 8:20 o'clock a. m.

His Eminence had been for some time ill of bronchitis, complicated by an attack of inflammation or congestion of the lungs, and so serious was the development of the disease that for some time it was expected that death must soon ensue: but on the day pre vious to his decease, his physicians announced that they could not any onger hold out hope of his recovery

The Cardinal then, in the presence of the Canons of his diocese, made a grams were sent to the Holy Father. Cardinal Gibbons, and others occupy ing prominent positions in the Church making known his critical position, and apprising them of his expected

During the night he joined in the prayers which were recited for him, and at an early hour the Bishop of Salford was at his bedside to console him during his last moments. The Cardinal became weaker rapidly, but he was able to request that the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass should be offered up for him. The Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Salford in the private oratory adjoining the chamber where the Cardinal lay on his death-hed After Mass the Bishop repeated the prayers for the dying, during which ingly approves of the stand which the Cardinal manifested his attention to the well-known words, and moved his lips as if repeating the prayers. His death was as peaceful as if it had come from old age, instead of from a painful illness.

During the night he was informed of the serious illness of the Duke of Clarence, whereupon he expressed his sorrow and sympathy for the Prince and Princess of Wales, and when he was afterwards informed that there was some improvement in the Duke's condition, he exclaimed with great fervor, "Thank God."

Cardinal Manning was born at Tottenridge, in Herefordshire, 15th July, 1808. His father was William Manning, a merchant and member of Parliament. He graduated at Oxford University in 1830, and in 1834 he was appointed Rector of the Anglican parish of Lavington and Gaffam in Sussex. In 1840 he became Archdeacon of Chichester, and was regarded as one of the leading preachers and lights of the Anglican Church.

He took a prominent part in the celebrated Tractarian movement, which was marked by an earnest study of the teachings of the primitive Church by Anglican divines, chiefly of Oxford University; and this study resulted in Common Prayer, which is publicly and the conversion of hundreds of the most eminent Protestant clergy to the Catholic Church, amongst whom was one of Dr. Manning's intimate friends, Dr. Newman, afterwards Cardinal of the Church, who was baptized as a Catholicin 1845. Cardinal Manning became ferments in the English Church,

prison when she attempted to preach the State Church of a power with Cardinal Wiseman, on whose death, in gain a prize more or less valuable, are the Salvationist gospel in the Protest | which Austria has cordial relations. 1865, he was appointed by Pope Pius given with the primary object of help. IX. to the office of Archbishop of ing a work of charity, and the expec-Westminster.

> Catholic schools within the reach of all ing an iniquity. It is still a work the children of his diocese, declaring that until his efforts in this direction were crowned with success, he would not have a stone laid of the new cathedral which he determined to erect at does not make the means adopted the proper time.

On March 15, 1875, he was created Cardinal priest to the title of the Church of Sts. Andrew and Gregory of the Celian Hill, Rome. His zeal in the cause of temperance, his strong advocacy of the claims of the poor, and of the rights of workingmen, endeared him to the people of all England, and especially to the workingmen of London, by whom, both Catholic and Protestant, he was regarded as their best friend, and the most earnest champion of their cause.

His Eminence has been the author of numerous devotional and polemical works, among which are "The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost," "The Temporal Power of the Pope" and 'The True Story of the Vatican Council." These are and always will be regarded as standard works on the subjects of which they treat. May he rest in peace!

AN ANTI-LOTTERY LEAGUE.

It is very hard to satisfy some people. A story is told that during a year of short crops there was a general murmuring among the farmers at the sell, though prices were high. The next year there was an unusually prolific crop, and one veteran farmer was congratulated by a townsman on the improved prospect; but the farmer shook his head ominously as he reby the goodness of the crops.'

monthly in Quebec under the auspices of the Government, for the purpose of enouraging the work of colonization. There is another lottery carried ou ov the St. Jean Baptiste Society for he charitable purpose of assisting the poor. The Mail points out the high code of morality on which the Protestant clergy of Quebec operate, inas much as they condemn all lotteries as sinful and immoral, and it unbesitatthey have taken, quoting, among others, as decisive on the subject the opinion of "the representative of the Bank of Toronto" in Montreal, who is, of course, infallible on matters of Christian morality. This gentleman says:

"Lotteries are bad in every con-

"These are the deliberately expressed opinions of experts. Yet the Church (Catholic) is represented by her

not the least reason either in Scripture or natural morality for the universal condemnation of lotteries which the Mail and the Protestant clergy of sample of the Mail's usual methods.

We are not advocates of lotteries, and we have on several occasions condemned in the strongest terms the fraudulent Louisiana lottery, and which they are conducted.

Baptiste lottery is on a comparatively small scale, not calculated to induce people to make large and ruinous investments with the purpose of gain. The contributions given by ticket purchasers with the latent hope that while the Montreal Protestant clergy de-

He applied himself at once to place their share does not make their offer-

serious loss they endured, through the small quantity of grain they had to plied: "Well, the crops are good enough, but I am afraid that the prices will be low just on that account, and we farmers will profit very little The Toronto Mail is just as difficult

to be pleased with any course which may be followed by the priests, or the Church, in the Province of Quebec. It is constantly grumbling at the

formal profession of faith, and tele. | clergy on the pretence that they interfere with the government of that Province. This interference is purely the product of the Mail's fertile imagination, though if a great moral question were at issue, the clergy would undoubtedly speak their mind with no uncertain sound. There is a certain lottery held

ceivable way. They ought to be put down without the slightest hesitation." It then continues:

exponents as countenancing the schemes. Let us hope she is libelled.'

We must here remark that there is Quebec have pronounced.

others of the same kind which are Witness, that all the real efforts of the preying upon the public for the League are directed against the St. aggrandizement of its directors. We Jean Baptiste Lottery, while they are again advise our readers to have noth- leaving the Government lottery alone, ing to do with such concerns. Yet we which is on a much larger scale. do not hesitate to say that lotteries are There is something suspicious about not necessarily an evil. In themselves such conduct, that under the false they are neither a good nor an ini- pretence that they are zealous for quity, neither an act of virtue nor morality, their actual desire is to necessarily an evil. They must be cripple any movement which may judged by the circumstances under even indirectly benefit the material

tation or hope that a prize may fall to of charity; and though there may be other more expedient methods of raising money for charitable purposes than by means of lotteries, this either unlawful or sinful. There is in fact more Scriptural testimony in favor of lotteries than against them. By command of God, it was decided by lot how the promised land was to be divided among the Israelites when they took possession thereof. By lot, the cities and towns were selected where the Levites should dwell. It was arranged by lot from year to year, who should bring the wood to be used in offering up sacrifices in the temple of Jerusalem, and even when an Apostle was appointed to take the place of the traitor Judas, it was by lot that Matthias was selected in preference to Barsabas Justus. It may be very suitable for the Protestant clergy, who have no fixed principles of faith or morality, except their own whims, to condemn all lotteries as grossly immortal, but the Catholic priesthood do not manufacture sins at fancy. Hence, though it is quite within the province of the hierarchy to forbid, in their respective dioceses, the lottery method of raising money for church purposes. if they see evil results flowing there from, it is not always their duty to do so. Still less is it their duty to condemn the Government of Que

bec for encouraging colonization by lottery methods, if the lotteries be fairly conducted. The Mail has constantly abused the Catholic hierarchy on the false plea that they have busied themselves in interfering with the different Governments of the Dominion. Why should they be under obligation to interfere actively on the present occasion? It is clear that while the Mail desires to have them join in the crusade which the Protestant clergy have inaugurated, it would be in the van attacking them. for undue interference, if they were to act upon its suggestion.

An evidence of this is to be found in the unfairness of the very article of the Mail of the 11th inst., which treats of this subject. It is there stated that Rev. Father Drummond, S. J., on being asked his opinion on the matter, said

"My opinion is that though lotteries in themselves are not intrinsically wrong if properly conducted, and though there is nothing contrary to justice if a man is willing to run the risk, still they are liable to very great abuse, and should be utterly con-demned, unless all the transactions in their smallest details be open to public inspection. Practically, therefore, as they are in use now, they ought to be done away with, or at least only tolerated on a small scale-for charit able purposes, for instance

This is the rational and common sense view of the matter; and another priest, Father Callaghan, expressed himself very similarly when interviewed on the subject. But Father Callaghan states that he does not know precisely how the "outside lotteries" are conducted. We presume he means by this, the Government lottery, amongst others. Yet he adds: "From what I have heard the end does not justify the means."

It is a curious example of strained interpretation, that after Father Callaghan's statement that in these instances the end does not justify the means, the Mail says that Father Callaghan expresses the opinion that "they might be countenanced, provided the end justified the means:" and it suggests the further inference that the Church "countenances" the lottery schemes. All this is a fair The Montreal parsons have started a

"Citizens' League " against lotteries. on the plea that they are essentially immoral; but it is a curious fact revealed by a correspondent of the interests of the French-Canadians. As far as we are aware the St. Jean Past experience shows that these gentlemen are quite capable of such duplicity, and French-Canadians are quite justified in regarding with suspicion their Pecksniffian zeal.

We may here remark that though he was ordained to the priesthood by aiding the poor, they may possibly nounce the lotteries so decisively, Ger-

man and Scotch Protestants employ them as a means fo money. These sects ought some agreement among then to what Christian morality before undertaking to teach Catholic community.

DEATH OF THE DU CLARENCE.

Most profound regret has l sioned by the sad death of Highness, Prince Albert Vic of Clarence and Avondale, son of the Prince and P Wales, and who was there heir to the British throne father. Great sympathy is parents in their bereavement the more trying on account of rence while preparations w made for the Duke's marriag second cousin, the Princes Teck, the daughter of Fra Duke of Teck and the Prin Adelaide. The proposed was looked for with the gre by the public, as well as by the Royal family, and the n The deceased Prince wa

markable for ability, and h sidered to be rather effemir heir presumptive to the thr saved from many of the cnces to which another would have been subjected reason. But to his parents Queen his natural debility him the more, making him favorite son and the Queen grandchild. The Queen said to be completely prosti shock resulting from his de Much gossip is indulged

ing the succession to the

matters now stand. Of cou apparent is now Prince Wales, the only brother of Duke, but should Prince without issue, the right to would pass to their sister, the Duke of Fife, a possibil not viewed with favor by as they consider that all throne should be of full l whereas the children of t Fife would be descended moners on the father's sid it is believed that in th Duke would have such a over his wife that he practically the king. affairs which the aristocra endure with equanimity. fore thought that, to avo plications which such a st would produce haste will bring about the marriag George to one of the daugh Christian of Schleswig-Ho burg Augustenburg. T Christian is the third day Queen, and it is hoped that ment may remove the p

EDITORIAL NO

WE OFFER our most h pathy to Mr. and Mrs. L. of Toronto, in the loss of ing and most interes daughter.

the Fife succession.

THE following severe reference to no-Popery was recently made by Cambridge, Mass., rep reasons Dr. Spalding bracing the Catholic fait ne sympathy with the popular tirades agains Church which are mad cheap, so-called reformer muns. Their language their spirit is too un-C their understanding too s

to touch these questions. WONDERS will never were, indeed, not a litt on reading these lines in columns of the Montres paper which is neck a the Toronto Mail in the

nown as anti-Popish glad "Ex-priests, until th known, are people to be v as it stands to reason th be a good many men priests because they ha that standard of virtue t of a priest.'

Is our contemporary inconsistent in this cr particular person in que in regard to whom appe column from a minister Why such severity while honied phrases away for Chiniquy Montreal friend venture that the Catholic Church more cleanly when th wanderer to Illinois whi skirts from out her com man and Scotch Protestants regularly employ them as a means for raising money. These sects ought to have some agreement among themselves as to what Christian morality really is are oftentimes editorial tricks, perbefore undertaking to teach it to a Catholic community.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

Most profound regret has been occa sioned by the sad death of His Royal Highness, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and who was therefore next heir to the British throne after his dinal Manning, the Toronto Mail father. Great sympathy is felt for his parents in their bereavement, which is the more trying on account of its occurrence while preparations were being made for the Duke's marriage with his second cousin, the Princess Mary of Teck, the daughter of Francis Paul, Duke of Teck and the Princess Mary Adelaide. The proposed marriage was looked for with the greatest favor by the public, as well as by the Queen, that the ungracious statement is ranthe Royal family, and the nobility.

The deceased Prince was not remarkable for ability, and he was considered to be rather effeminate, but as heir presumptive to the throne he was saved from many of the inconvenicnces to which another nobleman would have been subjected for such a reason. But to his parents and to the Queen his natural debility endeared him the more, making him the Prince's favorite son and the Queen's favorite grandchild. The Queen is indeed said to be completely prostrated by the shock resulting from his death.

Much gossip is indulged in regarding the succession to the throne as matters now stand. Of course the heir apparent is now Prince George of Wales, the only brother of the deceased Duke, but should Prince George die without issue, the right to the Crown would pass to their sister, the wife of the Duke of Fife, a possibility which is not viewed with favor by the nobility, as they consider that all heirs to the throne should be of full blood royal; whereas the children of the Duke of Fife would be descended from commoners on the father's side. Besides. it is believed that in this event the Duke would have such an influence over his wife that he would be practically the king, a state of affairs which the aristocracy would not endure with equanimity. It is, therefore thought that, to avoid the complications which such a state of affairs would produce, haste will be made to bring about the marriage of Prince George to one of the daughters of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holsein-Sonderburg Augustenburg. The Princess Christian is the third daughter of the Queen, and it is hoped that this arrange- trina, Italy. He filled during his life ment may remove the possibility of the Fife succession.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WB OFFER our most heartfelt sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Cameron, of Toronto, in the loss of their promising and most interesting young daughter.

THE following severe but very just reference to no-Popery mountebanks was recently made by Dr. Perry, of Cambridge, Mass., replying to the reasons Dr. Spalding gave for embracing the Catholic faith: "I have no sympathy with the ignorant and popular tirades against the Roman Church which are made to-day by cheap, so-called reformers and escaped mins. Their language is too dirty their spirit is too un-Christian, and their understanding too small for them to touch these questions."

WONDERS will never cease. We were, indeed, not a little bewildered on reading these lines in the editorial columns of the Montreal Witness, a paper which is neck and neck with the Toronto Mail in the race for renown as anti-Popish gladiators :

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"Ex-priests, until they are well known, are people to be very careful of, as it stands to reason that there must be a good many men who are ex-priests because they have fallen from that standard of virtue that is required

Is our contemporary not a little inconsistent in this criticism of the particular person in question, a letter in regard to whom appears in another column from a minister of Montreal? Why such severity in this case while honied phrases are stored away for Chiniquy? Will our Montreal friend venture the assertion that the Catholic Church was not all the more cleanly when the untameable wanderer to Illinois whipped his soiled skirts from out her communion? We

hope our Montreal contemporary's conversion is sincere, but we have our misgivings. Experience teaches us that apparent impartiality and candor formed to win the unwary. Honesty of expression is frequently apparent in the columns of the Mail, Toronto's political waif. The Witness perceives the value of such strategy and follows suit; but both papers will nevertheless be quite frequently found thrusting the assassin's knife whenever a chance presents itself of wounding the Church of Christ.

IN REFERRING to the death of Carmakes the insinuation that disappoint-England. In all the allusions to the death of the great churchman, which have appeared in both English and American publications, Catholic as well as Protestant, no hint of this kind has been yet advanced, save in the Mail alone. May we not with justice claim cour's invention.



CARDINAL SIMEONIS DEATH.

Simultaneously with the announce ment of the death of Cardinal Manning comes the intelligence of the decease of another ecclesiastic of high position in the Church, namely, Cardinal Simeoni, formerly Papal Secretary of State, and afterwards, till his decease, Prefect-General of the Propaganda, having direct jurisdiction over foreign missions, including the Church in the United States and Canada.

This eminent ecclesiastic died of influenza on the 14th inst., after an illness of several days. He will be succeeded as Prefect of the Propaganda by Cardinal Scraphino von Nutelli.

Cardinal Simeoni was born on the 23rd July, 1816, in the diocese of Palesseveral offices which required great learning, having been Secretary of the Propaganda, Consultor of the Holy Inquisition, Consultor of the Propaganda the Council for the Revision of Proincial Councils. In 1875 he was elevated to the Cardinalate, and was sent to Madrid as the Pope's Nuncio. In I876 he became Secretary of State to Pius IX., and in 1878 he was appointed Prefect-General of the Propaganda by Pope Leo XIII. Requiescat in pace.

THE EX-PRIEST INDUSTRY

The following letter, which appeared in the Montreal Daily Witness (Protestant) on the 15th, exhibits the expriest business in all its villainy and deformity. We hope our Protestant friends will take thought and govern themselves accordingly whenever one of these humbugs comes around with his pack of lies and his collection plate : NOT AN EX-PRIEST.

To the Editor of the Witness:

NOT AN EX-PRIEST.

To the Editor of the Witness:

SIR—In your paper of Tuesday an advertisement appeared announcing that a lecture would be delivered in the Orange Hall, St. James street, that evening, by the Rev. Wm. Bluett, a Baptist minister from New Brunswick, an ex-priest, who would unfold his experiences when at the Jesuit College. Also, a letter appeared in the same paper signed "G.," inviting the Protestants and Orangemen of Montreal to attend the lecture to be delivered by this eloquent ex-priest.

As I knew Mr. Bluett about twenty years ago, it took me by surprise that he should assume this new role, which was a false one, Mr. Bluett never was a priest. I took two gentlemen with me on Tuesday night, and called on him before the lecture, and faced him with the falsehood. Mr. Bluett, in the presence of these gentlemen, acknowledged that he had never been a priest, and laid the blame on the article signed "G.," and upon the advertisement, and said he was not accountable for what the papers said.

I then remonstrated with him for deceiving those who introduced him to the audience in the Queen's Hall on Sabbath last as an expriest and told him that it was nothing short of fraud en the public. He begged of me not to interfere with the meeting. Since that time I have been informed that Mr. Bluett introduced himself as an ex-priest, and that circulars were issued announcing him as such. I informed the chairman of the meeting on Tuesday night of the false position of Mr. Bluett, so that he was at liberty to make the matter right before the people who were invited to hear an ex-priest. As I had an important engagement I could not remain to hear what he had to say. As no correction of

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

ment in obtaining a Bishopric was the their eternal repose. Among the many cause of his leaving the Church of noble traits of character in Cardinal

And with the control of Affairs of the Oriental Rite, and of the Council for the Revision of Pro-great Cardinal, able though he was intellectually, and successful as a more like those of family connec-tion, and a disposition of kind regard and special friendliness on the part of the Father of all the Faithful towards the Archbishop, priests and people of this Archdiocese, has been engendered and has actively worked in our favor during the past dozen years. Evidences of this favorable lisposition towards us have been made visible to you all in some of its results; out there are and have been valuable results of the same fatherly kindness of the Pope towards us which the general public do not know. Let us pray God that this link of loyalty and affection on our part towards the Holy See, and of corresponding paternal regard towards the Archbishop, priests and people, may continue forever; and let

as now kneel and pray God that the

deceased Cardinal, through whose

ministry of Episcopal consecration this

happy relation was first established,

either the letter or advertisement has yet appeared, to undeceive the public, I feel constrained to take this step of exposing what I know was false.

Pastor of Calvin Presbyterian Church. the blessed in heaven.

DEATH OF AN OLD PIONEER.

The death of one of Spokane county's oldest pioneers, in the person of James McLaughlin, occurred at his residence at Trent on New Year's eve, after an illness of only a few days.

Mr. McLaughlan had been acting as juryman in Spokane, and on returning home in opening his gate he slipped and fell receiving interal injuries from which he never recovered. Deceased was born in Ireland in the year 1817. Coming to America at the age of sixteen, he settled in Canada, where his relatives still reside. A few years later, hearing of the immeuse wealth of the western portion of the United States, he was one of the many who set out for the West to seek his fortune. His relatives never hearing from him from the day be took his departure, supposed him dead years ago, when, to the great surprise of those still living, on New Year's day, 1857, he arrived at the residence of the family he had taken leave of so many years previously, an old, white headed man. During the months he remained there many were the stories related to eager listeners of hardships endured, fortunes made and lost, and about the great and wealthy country west of the Rocky Mountains.

When spring opened up he could not be prevailed no to renam longer, saying he could not live in that cold climate, but expected to live for many years to come in the delightful climate of Washington, on the mighty Spokane river, where he has resided for the past twenty-nine years.

Mr. McLaughlin was unmarried, his only relatives in the West being some distant cousins, who were sent for but did not arrive until after his death. His funeral was the largest ever

attended on Spokane prairie, friends coming from miles around.

Deceased was a Roman Catholic, remarked by everyone for his many acts of charity and kindness. One of his last acts was to give sufficient ground for a church and cemetery, where a handsome little church has just been completed, and, strange to say, his own body was the first to be carried into it, and interred in the cemetery. Father Held of Spokane was the officiating priest, and delivered an eloquent sermon, touching on the many good qualities of the deceased.

The above is taken from the Spokane

CURES SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
Instant Relief, Permanent
Cure, Failure Impossible. Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as head-ache, partial deafness, losing sense of smull, foul breath, has declined as the company of the company of the bility, ste. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, your have Catarrh, and should doe not be company of the company of the

CATARRH

for winter and is raising funds to build them a hospital. She intends visiting other leper regions in Bokhara, then crossing the Cau-casus Mountains to Moscow and St. Peters-burg to plead the cause of the lepers and prisoners before the Empress.

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with

Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with
inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came
out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system
disordered in every way. I commenced
using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to
improve at once, gaining in strength
and soon recovering my usual health.
I cannot say too much in praise of this
well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A.
Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1: six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

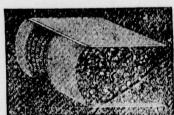


SEALED TENDERS addressed to the underSigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Stabling, &c., Infantry Barracks, London, Ont.," will be received at this office until Tuesday, 2nd Feb., 182; for the several works required in the erection of stabling, &c., Infantry Barracks, London, Ont.,
Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of J. M. Moore, Architect, London, Ont., on and after Tuesday, 12th January, and tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contractor fait to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works.



The CATHOLIC RECORD

Webster's - Dictionary

By special arrangement with the publishers, we are able to obtain a number of the above books, and propose to furnish a copy to each of our subscribers.

The dictionary is a necessity in every home, school and business house. It fills a

The dictionary is a necessity in every nome, school and business house. It fills a vacancy, and turnishes knowledge which no one hundred other volumes of the choleest books could supply. Young and old, Educated and Ignorant, Rich and Poor, should have it within reach, and refer to its contents every day in the year.

As some have asked if this is really the Original Wobster's Unabridged Dictionary, we are able to state that we have learned direct from the publishers the fact that this is the very work complete, on which about 40 of the best years of the author's life were se well employed in writing. It contains the entire vecabulary of about 100,000 words, including the correct spelling, derivation and definition of same, and is the regular standard size, containing about 300,000 square inches of printed surface, and is bound in cottle.

inches of printed surface, and is bound in A whole library in itself. The regular selling price of Webster's Dictionary has here-tofore been \$12.00.

N. B.—Dictionaries will be delivered free of cost in the Express Office in London. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. If the book is not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser it may be returned at our expense, if the distance is not more than 200 miles from London.

Address, THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

MASS WINE.

WILSON BROTHERS Have just received a direct importation of the Choicest and purest Mass Wine, which will be

SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES.

They hold a certificate, attesting its purity, from Rev. Emmanuel Olea, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Taragona. The rev. cle gy are respectfully invited to send for sample. ${f WILSON}$ & ${f RANAHAN}$

GROCERS. 265 Dundas St., near Wellington. NEW TEAS — Ceylons, Congous, Japans, Young Hysons, Gundowder and English Breakfast.

NEW COFFEES-Chase & Sanbourne and New CURRANTS, Raisins and Figs.

Finest and Cheapest Goods in London ALEX. WILSON, THOS. BANAHAR: Macarius, the Monk.

In the old days while yet the Church wa And men believed that praise of God was sung In curbing self as well as singing paalins. There lived a monk, Macarlus by name, A holy man, to whom the faithful came With hungry hearts to hear the wondrous Word. In sight of gushing springs and sheltering paalins.

psalms, He dwelt within the desert; from the marsh He drank the brackish water, and his food Was dates and roots—and all his rule was harsh, For pampered fiesh in those days warred with

From those who came in scores are the wave were
Who feared the devil more than fast or prayer,
And these remained and took the hermit's vow.
A dozen saints there grew to be; and now
Bácarius, happy, lived in larger care.
He taught his brethren all the lore he knew,
And as they learned, his plous rigors grew.
His whole intent was on the spirit's goal;
He taught them silence—words disturb the soul
He warned of joys, and bade them pray for sor

row,
And he prepared to-day for death to-morrow;
To know that human life alone was given
To prove the souls of those who merit heaven
He bade the twelve in all things be as brothers
And die to self, to live and work for others.
"For so," he said, "we save our love and labors
And each one gives his own and takes hi
neighbor's."

Thus long he taught, and while they sile Thus long he taught, and while they shem heard
He prayed for fruitful soil to hold the word.
One day, beside the marsh they labored long—
For worldly work makes sweeter sacred song,
And when the cruel sun made hot the sand,
And Afric's gnats the sweltering face and han
Tormenting stung, a passing traveller stood
And watched the workers by the recking flood
Macarius, nigh with heat and toll was faint;
The traveller saw, and to the suffering saint
A bunch of luscious grapes in pity threw.
A generous cluster, bursting rich with wine,
Macarius longed to taste. "The fruit'is mine,
Macarius longed to taste. "The fruit'is mine,
He said, and sighed; "But I, who daily teach
Feel now the bond to practice as I preach."
He gave the cluster to the mearest one,
And with his heavy toil went patient on.

As one athirst will greet a flowing brim, The tempting fruit made moist the mouth

The tempting fruit made meist the mouth of him who took the gift; but in the yearning eye Rose brighter light; to one whose lip was dry lie gave the grapes, and bent him to his spade And he who too shade the limit of his pade And he who too shade the limit of his pade And he who too shade the limit on any other. And so, from each to each, till round was mad "be circuit wholly—when the grapes at last "blouched and tempting, to Macarius passed." Now God he thanked!" he cried, and cease

his toll:
"The seed was good, but better was the soil.
My brothers join with me to bless the day."
But, ere they knelt, he threw the grapes away
But, ere they knelt, he was a but, ere they knelt, he threw the grapes away

OUR LADY OF JOUARRE.

A Missionary's Story.

I was surprised and delighted some menths ago to see in the Ave Marie an account of the old royal Abbey of Notre me de Jouarre. I was there a short while since for the fifth time, and to entry in my diary is: "How few are the places one really loves!" I had left my luggage at the railway station, to be sent up by the diligence, while I took the short cut up the hill-side on foot. I said my Rosary all the way, for it was a pilgrimage to me. The writer of the article alluded to said in effect: "Miracles are not wrought there now.'
Well-perhaps not. But just listen to

this story. At the end of Lent, 1875, an English lady in Paris was much impressed by the preaching of a Benedictine Father; and, being in need of advice, she went to consult him. He was out when she called. Next day she called again; atill out. This happened several days running. Each time she said she would go no more. "Why such persistence in seeing a stranger when any other priest would do as well!" However, each time she went again, and at length found him. He, seeing her to be in ill health as well as in trouble and having just returned from a visit to the Abbey of Jouarre, told her that what she wanted was rest and quiet, and that she would find a very ideal of this in the Abbey from which he had just come. Then, leaving the had just come. Then, leaving the subject, he asked her about her rela-tives; found she had a brother in London, a Protestant. Had this brother any children? Yes; a son and a daughter. "Very well," he said; interested in painting and saney work, "you go to Jouarre, and soon that little niece of yours will join you and become a Catholic." The lady smiled shader the woman across the way slander the woman across the way. become a Catholic." The lady smiled and replied: "That is not very likely, for she is already engaged to be mar rien; and, what is more, engaged to the son of a Protestant missionary. "Eh bien!" that son of a Protestan missionary will also go to Jouarre and ocome a Catholic." So they spoke,

laughing. a less than six months (for she went to Jouarre) she was surprised at a pro posal from her brother to place his daughter under her care for a while that she might have the advantage of a period of study in the Abbey school.

And in that home of grace it is not wondered that the young lady, sur rounded as she was by an atmo of piety never experienced before, soon began to show "Catholic lean-

ation to him.

Her finance, partly from alarm, wish ing to spy out the land, and partly, of course, eager to see her again after s long an absence, arranged to spend his Easter holiday at the aumonerie of the He took his Bible over, thinking that he should soon be able to knock "all the Catholic nonsense" out of her head. But everything took him by surprise. The constant, unforced life of prayer; the air of consecration that pervaded all things; the subtle influence of consummate purity; the absence of all sentimentality; the solemn reality of it all-it was a revel-

As soon as he found his feet in the French language, he ventured to ques tion the chaplain, who was the first priest, nay I believe even the first Catholic, he had ever spoken to. His first question was about Our Lady, and (laus Deo et Mariæ!) it was reverentially and not contentiously put. What he said was, allowing for the struggle with unfamiliar French: "I want to know what you mean by your devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and I will put it this way: I have a sister whom I believe to be in heaven; though she is with God, she is still my sister, and no amount of love for her or of talking to her (were it possible) on

my part could amount to idolatry Now is your love of the Virgin Mary and your prayer to her of that nature or not? Of course there is difference in degree, but is the principle the same?" On receiving the Catholic answer, the last suspicion of Catholic idolatry was immediately banished for-A very good piece of work for ever.

The next thing was the (to him) startling suggestion that the Sacra ment was, after all, a possibility. He had always looked upon it as a crude survival of unenlightened times, retained as an uncriticised and unopera all passages relating to the Blessed Eucharist, and immediately surren-dered at discretion. It was as plain as the daylight. Practice should follow hard on theory. He went straight out and knelt in adoration before the sed Sacrament. It was some little time before he became a Catholic, however, for there were other difficulties still, and there was much to learn. But never again did he pass a Catholic altar without bending the knee, and never again did he enter a Protestant church.

All this was in the Easter week of When it was over he returned to London. Ascension Day found him still undecided, but on that day he bethought himself of the ten days' prayer and fasting of the Apostles. Once more practice followed hard upon and though he had never heard of a novena before, and did not know how to fast (his idea was simply to drop dinner out of the day), he made such a preparation for Pentecost as he has never made since. The result was that his difficulties fell away from him like St. Peter's chains at the bidding of the angel-he could not tell how. One of these evenings, at night prayer, he tremulously ventured on his "Hail Mary." He hedged it round with many conditions, in case it might be wrong — good Heavens, wrong !—but he said it and went to sleep. Next morning, Pentecost Eve, he awoke, and could not find his former difficulties; they had vanished in the night, and never since has he been able to put himself back in the old position where difficulties could even seem probable. Afterward, when he told these things to Cardinal Manning, who confirmed him, the Car-dinal smiled his own peculiar grave, sweet smile and said: "It does not take long to learn the multiplication tables, when it is properly put before

It may be quite true that miracles are not worked at Notre Dame de Jouarre; but the young lady spoken of above is now a nun at that dear old Abbey, and her quondam bethrothed s now a priest in a far mission land. It is he that writes these lines; and he is of the opinion that, though miracles are not wrought there, there are some things better than miracles, and that what he has now told is one of them.

As a rule, the woman who makes it her practice to gossip about her neigh oors is a persons of low breeding, little education, and no refinement. was brought up where back-biting obtained, her mind is not full of ideas taken from standard books, and she has none of the instincts of a lady that would keep her above what is mean

She finds no sweetness in tittle-tattle She has no patience with gadabouts and whisperers, whose "I said" and " are tiresome to her. Says she is true to the maxim of good breeding that says: "Respect the absent. Say nothing about them behind their back that you would not say before their She has too many gentle con cerns to waste her life on the husks of idle and scandalous talk.

But the woman that gossips has no thoughts worth having. Her mind is empty. It is starving for ideas, and in place of thinking of beautiful things she turns to the faults and the peculi-arities and the fortunes of persons and feeds it with carrion. And she gives what she has, she tells what she nows; and, in trying to expose the shortcomings of her neighbor, she uncovers her own despicable character, her own lack of breeding, her own poverty of ideas, and the downward

turn of her own mind. The woman that gossips is next to the woman that drinks. Indeed, in some respects, she is worse - for a drunkard may injure only herself, but the back-biter and tale-bearer injures every one she knows. - Catholic Co lumbian.

Don't experiment with your health. You may be sure of the quality of your medicine, even if you have to take much of your food upon trust. your druggist for Aver's Sarsaparilla and no other. It is the standard blood purifier, the most effective and

economical. Inflammation of the Eyes Cured. Mr. Jacob D. Miller, Newbury, writes: "I was troubled with Inflammation of the Eyes, so that during nearly the whole of the summer of 1882 I could not work; I took several bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and it gives me great pleasure to inform you that it cured me of my affliction. It is an excellent medicine for Costiveness."

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced. Minard's Liniment for sale every-

CUSTER'S LAST BATTLE. Thrilling Article which Attempts to Settle the Controversy.

persisted in by some writers, was that Custer's column had turned the high bluffs near the river, moved down the dry (Reno's) creek, and attempted to ford the river near the lowest point of the whole life of the place. He shut himself up with his Bible, put together all passages relating to the Blown ion, moved down the river with the view of attacking the village, but met with such resistance from the enemy posted along the river bank and ravines that he was compelled to fall back, fighting, to the position on the ridge. The numerous bodies found scattered between the river and ridge were supposed to be the first victims of the fight. I am now satisfied that these were men who either survived hose on the ridge or attempted to escape the massacre.

Custer's route was as indicated on the map, and his column was never nearer the river or village than his final position on the ridge. The wife of Spotted Horn Bull, when giving me her account of the battle, persisted in saying that Custer's column did not attempt to cross at the ford, and appealed to her husband, who supported her statement. On the battlefield, in 1886, Chief Gall indicated Custer's route to me, and it then flashed upon me that I myself had seen Custer' trail. On June 28, while we were burying the dead, I asked Major Reno's permission to go on the high ridge east or back of the field to look for tracks of shod horses to ascertain if some of the command might not have escaped. When I reached the ridge I saw this trail, and wondered who could have made it, but dismissed the thought that it had been made by Custer's column, because it did not accord with the theory with which we were then filled, that Custer had attempted to cross at the ford; and this trail was too far back, and showed no indication of leading to the ford. Trumpeter Penwell was my Orderly, and accompanied me. It was a singular coincidence that in 1886 Penwell was stationed at Fort Custer, and was my Orderly when visiting the battlefield. Penwell corroborated my recollection of the trail.

"The ford theory arose from the fact that we found there numerous tracks of shod horses, but they evidently had been made after the Indians had possessed themselves of the cavalry horses, for they rode them after cap-turing them. No bodies of men or were found anywhere near th ford, and these facts are conclusive to my mind that Custer did not go to the ford with any body of men. As soon as Gall had personally confirmed
IRON CEDAR'S REPORT

he sent word to the warriors battling against Reno, and to the people in the village. The greatest consternation prevailed among the families, and orders were given for them to leave at Before they could do so the great body of warriors had left Reno, and hastened to attack Custer. This explains why Reno was not pushed when so much confusion at the river crossing gave the Indians every opportunity of annihilating his comit, and dismounted two troops-Keogh's and Calhoun's-to fight on foot. These two troops advanced at double-time to a knoll, now marked by Crittenden's monument. The other three troops, mounted, followed them a short distance in their rear. The led horses remained where the troops dismounted. When Keogh and Calhoun got to the knoll the other troops marched rapidly o the right; Smith's troop deployed as skirmishers, mounted, and took position on a ridge, which, on Smith's left, ended in Keogh's position (now marked by Crittenden's monument), and, on Smith's right, ended at the hill on which Custer took position with Yates and Tom Custer's troops, now known as Custer's Hill, and marked by the monument erected to the command. norses, remained in groups of fours.

Smith's skirmishers, holding their gray "The line occupied by Custer's bat talion was the first considerable ridge back from the river, the nearest point being about half a mile from it. His front was extended about three-fourths of a mile. The whole village was in full view. A few hundred years from his line was another but lower ridge the further slope of which was not commanded by his line. It was here that the Indians, under Crazy Horse, from the lower part of the village among whom were the Cheyennes ormed for the charge on Custer's Hill. All Indians had now left Reno. Gall collected his warriors, and moved up ravine south of Keogh and Calhoun. As they were turning this flank they discovered they led horses without any other guard than the horse-holders They opened fire upon the horse-holders, and used the usual devices to stam pede the horses—that is, yelling, waving blankets, etc.; in this they succeeded very soon, and the horses were caught up by the squaws. In this disaster Keogh and Calhoun probably lost their reserve ammunition, which was carried in the saddle bags. Gall's warriors now moved to the foot of the Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

knoll held by Calhoun. A large force DOG SUBSTITUTES FOR BABIES dismounted and

ADVANCED UP THE SLOPE far enough to be able to see the sol-The January Century contains a profusely illustrated description of "Custer's Last Battle," by Captain Godfrey, the commander of a troop under Custer. From it we quote the following: "The accepted theory for many years after the battle, and still persisted in by some writers, was that diers when standing erect, but were soldiers, causing a waste of ammuni-tion. In the meantime Gall was mass-ing his mounted warriors under the protection of the slope. When every-thing was in readiness, at a signal from Gall the dismounted warriors rose, fired, and every Indian gave voice to the war whoop; the mounted Indians put whip to their ponies, and the whole mass rushed upon and crushed Calhoun. The maddened mass of Indians was carried forward by its own momentum over Calhoun and Crittenden down into the depression where Keogh was, with over thirty men, and all was over on that

part of the field.
"In the meantime the same tactics were being pursued and executed around Custer's Hill. The warriors, under the leadership of Crow King, Crazy Horse, White Bull, 'Hump,' and others, moved up the ravine west of Custer's Hill, and concentrated under the shelter of the ridges on his right flank and back of his position. Gall's bloody work was finished before the annihilation of Custer was accom-plished, and his victorious warriors nurried forward to the hot encounter then going on, and the frightful mas-

sacre was completed. "Smith's men had disappeared from the ridge, but not without leaving enough dead bodies to mark their line. About twenty-eight bodies of men belonging to this troop and other organ-izations were found in one ravine nearer the river. Many corpses were found scattered over the field between Custer's line of defence, the river, and in the direction of Reno's Hill. These, doubtless, were of men who had at-tempted to escape; some of them may have been sent as couriers by Custer One of the first bodies I recognized and one of the nearest to the ford wa that of Sergeant Butler of Tom Custhat of Sergeant Butler of Tom Cus-ter's troop. Sergeant Butler was a soldier of many years' experience and of known courage. The indications were that he had sold his life dearly, for near and under him were found many empty cartridge shells.

"All the Indian accounts that know of agree that there was no organized close quarters fighting, except on the two flanks; that with the annihilation at Custer's Hill the battle was virtually over. It does not appear that the Indians made any advance to the attack from the direction of the river; they did have a defensive force along the river and in the ravines which destroyed those who left Custer's

"There was a great deal of firing going on over the field after the battle by the young men and boys riding about and shooting into the dead bodies.

The Priest Was There.

This tribute to the Church is from an nteresting article in the Washington Evening Stat of the 26th ult., describing the ravanges of the cholera in

Georgia in 1866:
"With the first news of the epidemic on Tybee, a Roman Catholic priest was immediately dispatched to the scene. Father Ryan's arrival was most opportune, and during the entire time hose intimate relations which subsist No clergyman bent over the dying Protestant soldier and whispered in his ear the hope of a better life beyond the tide. The writer of this paper is a Protestant, and quite familiar with the arguments for and against the celibacy of the priesthood, but he bears willing testimony to this striking instance on the side of the claims of the Church. Family ties undoubtedly prevented clergymen of other denominations from exposing themselves among these pestilence-stricken troops, while this devoted priest, wedded only to his Church, heard but the cry of her children, and to them

"His tears were as sweet as the dewdrops
That fall on the roses in May;
And his prayers were like a perfume from
censers
That ascendeth to God night and day."

There is a curious diversity of taste among smokers to as the kind of pipe they prefer. Some like the clay pipe best, others prefer the brair root, others again the meerschaum, some must have their pipe well seasoned before they can enjoy it others again must have a new pipe and throw it away whenever it becomes a little old. But though this diversity of taste among them is curious, it is not at all curious that there is substantial unanimity among them about the kind of tocacco to be used. Experience has proved to them that the "Myrtle Navy" brand of Messrs. Tuckett & Son is the genuine article. Good Deeds Done.

The good deeds done by that unequalled family liniment, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, during the thirty years it has been held in ever-increasing esteem by the public, would fill yolumes. We cannot here enumerate all its good qualities, but that it can be relied on as a cure for croup, coughs, colds, sore throat and all pains, goes without saying.

and all pains, goes without saying.
The people of this country have spoken.
They declare by their patronage of Dr.
Thomas' Eelectric Oil, that they believe it to
be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the
cure of rheumatism, as well as relieves the
pains of fractures and dislocations, external
injuries, corns, bunions, piles, and other
maladies.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

This great internal and external remedy always allays all pain. It is a specific for croup, and promptly cures coughs, colds, sore throat, sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, cuts, wounds, etc. Good for man or beast. Stands all tests. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

Buffalo Union and Times. Monday's New York despatches con tained an instance of the disgusting devotion which some women display towards dogs. A fire broke out in the boarding house where Miss Estelle Dorney, daughter of Richard Dorney of Daly's theatre boarded, and while the firemen were engaged in extin guishing the spreading flames, that young woman wildly threw up her hands and exclaimed "My baby! O

save my baby!"
Edward Owens, who heard her cry, rushed into the burning building through choking smoke and singeing fire, and sought in vain as he suppose for the endangered child. His search was unrewarded and with difficulty he emerged from the building only to be taken to the hospital with swollen face and eyes and badly burned hands. The "baby," which was none other than Miss Dorney's imported pug dog, was found in another part of the house asleep under a lounge and totally un-Commentary on Miss Dorney's per-

formance is quite unnecessary. She is simply a type of that sickening female who is always kissing and caressing some nasty little beast of a dog. There is a certain class of American women who take naturally to this of thing. They bestow upon their pet curs all the devotion and affection which an ordinary mother gives to her child. Indeed some of these doggy women, who also happen incidentally to be mothers, not infrequently neglect their child to lavish caresses on their pugs. The male relatives of such females—they are not women-are as much to blame as the feminine offenders. That they permit the creatures to make such fools and spectacles of themselves is a disgrace to both sexes. If the fathers, husbands or brothers of such silly persons "baby" dog to the happy hunting grounds, humanity and social decency

When one reflects how much good could be done in the world if some of these females with unoccupied affections, would choose as the object of their zeal and care one of the little orphan waifs, whose wailing cry so touches the pity of the Saviour of the World, it seems almost incredible that a brute beast should so be substituted in any normal woman's heart for a child of the Creator and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven. There is no use mincing words about it. person who is capable of thus coddling a dog to the exclusion of a child, is not a women but a monstrosity. Moreover the individual that could risk a heroic man's life in a burning building in order to save "baby"—her pug—is little less than a criminal.

In old pagan times, a Roman Emperor made his horse a Consul, but the apotheosis of the pet dog was re-served for the enlightened females of this century. And men who tolerate these "doggy" women are equally culpable. The Buffalo young man who broke his engagement with his girl because he saw her kissing her dog was not only justified in his course but also worthy of general imitation The man who permits a cur to crowd him in such a contest is very likely to be of the same breed, and, as for the girl - why, her affection is not worth having. But when it comes to married women-and mothers at that-exhibit ing such devotion to measly canines one almost loses faith in femininity.

A HAPPY HINT—We don't believe in keeping a good thing when we hear of it, and for this reason take special pleasure in recommending those suffering with Piles in any form, blind, bleeding, protruding, etc., to Betton's Pile Salve, the best and safest remedy in the world, the use of which cuts short a vast deal of suffering and inconvenience. Send 50 cts to the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co., Baltimore, Md., or ask your druggist to order for you.

Six Year's Suffering.

your druggist to dreer in you.

Six Year's Suffering.!

DEAR SIRS.—I was troubled for six yes
with erysipelas, and two bottles of Burde
Blood Bitters entirely cured me. I keep
B. B. constantly in the house and think it
effectual cure for all diseases caused by I

blood.
MRS. M. DOWSETT, Portland, Ont.
Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who they would endure them with such a cheap an effectual remedy within reach? Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc

"August Flower"

"I have been afflict-Billousness, "ed with billousness "and constipation Constipation, for fifteen years; "first one and then Stomach "another prepara-"tion was suggested tome and tried but Pains.

'to no purpose. At last a friend recommended August Flower. I took it according to directions and its effects were wonderful, relieving me of those disagreeable stomach pains which I had been 'troubled with so long. 'cannot describe the admiration 'in which I hold your August "Flower—it has given me a new "lease of life, which before was a "burden. Such a medicine is a ben-'efaction to humanity, and its good qualities and

"wonderful mer- Jesse Barker, 'its should be Printer. "made known to 'everyone suffer-Humboldt, 'ing with dyspep-Kansas. @ G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

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That never rages, but so calmly
Runs on, that all who read ther
Its pages, ev'n as some dear fri
Cross mood upon his face will e
But always looks at you with le
A face on which you gaze, whe
Enters the breast of some appr
To feel its gladness passing to
My little book surpasseth even
For while one waiteth till h
nigh. nigh, Lo! this is speedy opened at a And runneth wisely on, till, al With God my griefs have left:

JANUARY 23, 18

FIVE-MINUTE SE Third Sunday After

PRACTICAL FA Many shall come from the and shall sit down with Abra Jacob in the kingdom of headen of the kingdom shall be terior darkness. (Gospel of the These words, my di were spoken by our E the Jews on the occasion the servant of the cer

centurion was an officer

would call a captain, i army; he was not a Jew belong to God's chosen Church of the Old Law. up in error, ignorance of he had not the prophe Jews had to tell him Saviour was to come He was indeed in dark with this favored Hebre whom his lot was cast; Lord, and that was en He saw the power of C lieved. He knew tha whom the Pharisees was the Master of I that thou shouldst co roof; but only say the servant shall be heale words these, which the has treasured up, and sands of lips every of were rewarded by the edgment, "Amen I sa not found so great And I say to you that I from the east and the sit down with Abrah Jacob in the kingdom the children of the ki

cast into the exterior d Now, my brethren, we to learn from th heathen centurion, as to God's own people, co the mouth of God H this: that our salvatio use which we make of He gives us ; that the if we will but avail or but that the greatest if we slight them and A simple and ev surely, and yet how

get and neglect it ! from our infancy, we to families which ha the faith. We are in to whom the kingde promised. And if w always so, but bee darkness into light, the divine favor to u He, then, who has do not complete His wo His word, we are in saeraments; how, the be saved? Are we use of whom He said, " voice, and I know th ing, and they shall r and noman shall plu

Yes, my dear br

hand?'

that we shall be say Catholics. But the being Catholics onl means of salvation greater means and them! And when y see many good and lar, as far as we can Roman centurion, light that we have fault, but by that best with the little few helps that they fear that God will the graces that we the children of the cast into the exterio others shall come fr west and take the p

but do not deserve Let us, then, eac we have been unf graces which we and which of us h having the faith at a great privilege, we must give a when we stand be God.

Monthly Prizes for The "Sunlight" Soa following prizes every to boys and girls under time of Ontario, who of "Sunlight" wrappe \$3; 4th, \$1; 5th to lith a pretty picture to than 12 wrappers. Stan 25th an 25th of each mopetition; "also give further of the provided in The Tordey in each month.

Do you feel as thou deserted you, bus whelmed you, your be to duties, and even the duties, and even the duties, and even the H. Baker, Ingoldsh pletely cured of Dygreat suffering for thyman's Vegetable cine that effected the other medicines."

D. H. CUNNING Monthly Prizes fo

D. H. CUNNING mends, Watches and ing and Fine Watch Street, second door

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Third Sunday After Epiphany.

PRACTICAL FAITH. Many shall come from the east and the west, and shall sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven; but the chil-dren of the kingdom shall be cast into the ex-terior darkness. (Gospel of the Day.)

These words, my dear brethren, were spoken by our Blessed Lord to the Jews on the occasion of the cure of the servant of the centurion. This centurion was an officer, like what we would call a captain, in the Roman army; he was not a Jew, so he did not belong to God's chosen people, His Church of the Old Law. No, he was a heathen by birth; he had been brought up in error, ignorance of the religion; he had not the prophecies which the Jews had to tell him clearly that a Saviour was to come into the world. He was indeed in darkness compared with this favored Hebrew people among whom his lot was cast; but he saw our Lord, and that was enough for him. He saw the power of God, and he believed. He knew that this Messias, whom the Pharisees were rejecting, was the Master of life and death. "Lord," said he, "I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof; but only say the word, and my servant shall be healed." Immortal servant shall be healed." Immortal words these, which the Catholic Church has treasured up, and puts on thou-sands of lips every day, and which were rewarded by the divine acknowledgment, "Amen I say to you, I have not found so great faith in Israel. And I say to you that many shall come from the east and the west, and shall sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven; but the children of the kingdom shall be

Now, my brethren, what lesson have we to learn from this praise of the heathen centurion, and this warning to God's own people, coming to us from the mouth of God Himself? Simply this: that our salvation depends on the use which we make of the graces which He gives us; that the least will suffice, if we will but avail ourselves of them; but that the greatest will only serve for our eternal condemnation and ruin

if we slight them and pass them by. A simple and evident truth this surely, and yet how apt we are to forget and neglect it! We are Catholics from our infancy, we say; we belong to families which have always kept the faith. We are indeed the faithful, to whom the kingdom of heaven is promised. And if we have not been always so, but been brought from darkness into light, then still more is the divine favor to us manifest. Will He, then, who has done so much for us, not complete His work? We believe His word, we are in His true Church, we receive His saving and life-giving sacraments; how, then, shall we not be saved? Are we not indeed those of of whom He said, "My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me; and I give them life everlasting, and they shall not perish forever, and no man shall pluck them out of My

means of salvation; it is far from making our salvation sure. We have greater means and helps to save our souls; but woe be us if we abuse them! And when we look around, and see many good and earnest souls, simitar, as far as we can see, to that of the Roman centurion, deprived of the light that we have, not by their own fault, but by that of their fathers; fault, but by that of their fathers; when we see them trying to do their best with the little knowledge and the few helps that they have, must we not fear that God will take away from us the graces that we despise; that we, the children of the kingdom, will be cast into the exterior darkness, while others shall come from the east and the west and take the place which we have

but do not deserve?

Let us, then, each and every one, if we have been unfaithful to the great.

Catholics graces which we have as Catholics—and which of us has not been so? rouse ourselves to our danger. Yes, having the faith and the sacraments is a great privilege, but is one for which we must give a most strict account when we stand before the throne of

Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls.

Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls. The "Sunlight" Soap Co., Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 18, residing in the Provide State of the provide the provide of the provide state of the prize of the prin reat suffering for three years. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is the medicine that effected the cure after trying many other medicines."

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Child's Prayer. Dear Infant Jesus! come to me And make a docile child of me; My heart with glee, Though small it be Dear little One! I give to Thec.

Obedience is Thy own decree, What parents, teachers, order me; Most cheerfully And loyingly, Dear little One! I'll do for Thee.

But when sly Satan says to me:
"Come, darling child! and follow me,"
I'll spurn his plea,
Away I'll flee,
Dear little One! for help to Thee.

And when at death my Judge I'll see, O Guardian Angel! stand by me; Then pray for me, That I may see My Infant God eternally.

How great the joy that waits for me In Heaven's bright eternity. When all with me In endless glee, Dear little One! we'll sing with Thee.

A Japanese doctor never dreams of asking a poor patient for a fee. There is a proverb among the medical fraternity of Japan: "When the twin enemies, poverty and disease, invade a nemies, poverty and disease, invade a new type takes another frame." home, then he who takes aught from that home, even though it be given him, is a robber."

The heart grows so large and so rich, and so variously endowed, when it has a great sense of bliss, that it can give smiles to some, and tears to others, with equal sincerity, and enjoy its own peace throughout all. — Hawthorne, Marble Faun.

The grave buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. Who can look upon the last resting place, even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb that he should ever have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him.

Good Hands.

That is a good hand that is put out to help some one that has fallen by the wayside. That is a good hand which knows

how to make pain easier and headaches vanish.

That is a good hand which knows how to give heartily and freely.

That is a good hand which is put out to help you or me as we walk along in life; when we feel we need some one

to protect us. That is a good hand which never

less and the poor.

That is a good hand which does its work well; whatever it may be, where ever it may lie, it doth not grow weary, and it doeth its work so it is worth its wage. - Atlanta Constitution.

Sanctity the Perfection of Virtue. The saints were very plain people. In one sense they became the more so the more saintly they were. Their lives were not spent in a halo, except before God. There is a good reason

for this. A sound judgment and com-mon sense are the only just and adequate basis of a supernatural life. Sanctity is the perfection of good judgment, of prudence, of uprightness, of integrity, and of every other virtue which is conceived of the making of a steady, plain mind. To the carnal Yes, my dear brethren, we think that we shall be saved because we are Catholics. But the truth is, that our being Catholics only gives us greater means of salvation: it is far from

A Drankard's Curse. A poor woman died in Charlotte, S. C., on last Monday, and was buried or Tuesday. One year ago she followed her husband to a drunkard's grave. Already her life had been blighted by the rum curse, but her trials did not end till last Monday. She had two sons who followed in the footsteps of fear that God will take away from us and cursed her for everything that was bad, fairly exhausting the vocabulary of the bar-room in imprecations upon the head of the mother that gave him being—the mother that cared for him in infancy, and loved him in childhood as only a mother can. And she died with the curses of this frenzied son ringing in her cars. On the day of her funeral he was too drunk even to stagger along in the drunk even to stagger along in the little procession that followed her to the grave. There was a time when that boy prattled on that mother's knee, and was the joy of her heart. The bar-room stole away the reason and the heart of his father, and broke the heart of his mether. the heart of his mother.

The Cross Her Hope.

A young girl once went to a convent and asked to be received as a novice. She was the child of rich parents, and though she had been virtuously reared and well educated the Reverend Mother feared that she would not be content to be always deprived of the luxuries to which she had been accustomed in the world. So she spoke to her very earnestly of the plain and laborioas iife which nuns lead, and conducted her through the unpretending rooms, the poor refec-tory, and the other parts of the con-vent, to show her what a solid spirit of

Mother, in the various places you have taken me to?" asked the girl.

"Yes, you will find the crucifix everywhere." "Then I am prepared to lead the life you describe. If I feel pain at any time one look at the Lord who died for me, at His pierced side and heart, will give me courage and perseverance." This reply, which was dictated by a true and fervent love for God, won for her the favor she so earnestly sought.

The Messenger's Friend.
A very small boy was crossing Lafayette square, the most beautiful of Washington's parks, one Sunday morning. He wore the blue uniform of the district messenger boys and was lugging with both hands a basket containing some potted palms and roses which doubtless were to decorate a rich dinner-table.

Dear little One! we'll sing with Thee.

Life is a succession of lessons which must be lived to be understand. All is riddle, and the key to a redale is another riddle. There are as many pillows of illusions as flakes in a snowstorm.—Emerson, Illusions

A Japanese doctor never dreams of asking a pear patient for a fee. There leads to the big basket down and looked at it helplessly.

helplessly.

"Tired out, are you my boy?"
came a friendly voice from behind
him, and the messenger glanced up at

a distinguished looking man.
"Tired out?" the question was repeated.

"Yes, sir." "Have you to go far?"

"Yes, sir."
"Well, I am going your way, I can help you a bis," and the gentleman picked up the basket and carried it for some distance, the little chap trudging at his side. As they walked along, the small boy grew confidential, told who he was and where he lived and finally, in a burst of good comradeship,

asked his companion where he lived.
"Just across the street from where I met you," was the answer, as the gen-tleman slipped a coin in the boy's hand, "in the white house opposite Lafayette

For it was the occupant of the white house, the president of the United States, who was carrying the flowerboy's basket.

The Best Authorities.
Such as Dr. Dio Lewis, Prof. Gross, and others, agree that catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It therefore requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which effectually and permanently cures catarrh. Thousands praise it.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation, and all troubles of the digestive organs.

That is a good hand which never wrote anything of which it was ashamed, and which never puts its hand to fraud and dishonesty.

That is a good hand which helps along the sick and the weak, the helpless and the poor.

The prompt Result.

DEAR SIRS,—Two years ago I was very ill with jaundice and tried many medicines which did me no good until I was advised to try B. B. B., when, after using half a bottle, I was effectually cured.

CHARLOTTE MORTON,
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Elphinstone, Man.
Coming Events.
Coming consumption is forshadowed by a hacking cough, night sweats, pain in the chest, etc. Arrest its progress at once by taking Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which never fails to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., and even in contirmed consumption affords great relief.

give your money back, as they do, if they do not benefit or cure you.
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To invigorate both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

Dr. Spalding's Church.

The trustees of Christ Church, Cambridge, from which Rev. J. F. Spalding resigned to enter the Roman Catholic fold, passed a series of resolutions which effectually dispose of the story that a bitter feeling towards their former pastor was entertained by the parishioners. The resolutions were as

follows:
"Resolved, that in parting with our late rector we desire to express to him our sincere regrets that such 'imperative reasons have obliged him to sever his relations with us.

"That we thank him most warmly for his twelve years of conscientious and untiring work among us, in sea-son and out of season, as well as for his honest and earnest efforts to unite

gentleman possessed the confidence and esteem of the flock to the very last, and that they wish him happiness and contentment, not only in his new field of endeavor, but in his new religious associations. Dr. Spalding is to be congratulated on his success as a pastor, and those who have met and conversed with him believe that he is a devout and earnest Catholic. He is a man of convictions, and he possesses the courage to give them expression. He has decided to enter the true Church after years of study and prayerful examination of its doctrines; he has sacrificed a home and a comfortable living and the personal and spiritual friendship of a devoted congregation to do this. His sincerity is above question, and this fact is recognized by those from whom he has separated. Boston Republic.

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Think of this in health. Think of it in sickness. And think whether you can afford to make the trial if the makers can afford to take the risk to



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and interest us in the worship of our Church, and—since he feels it his duty to leave us—we trust that he will in other walks find the peace and happiness he seeks and so fully merits."

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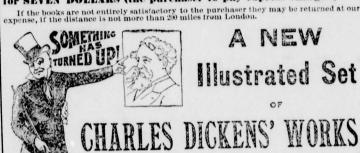
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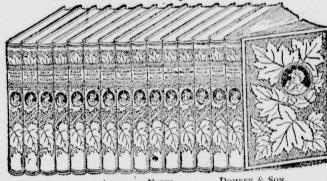


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Grand Ceuncil of Canada.

Financial statement for the six months, from 1st July, 1891, to 1st Jonuary, 1892.

By amount remitted Supreme Recorder from 1st July, 1891, to 1st Jan 1892. By amount on hand not yet remitted.

2,957.05 \$59,053.53 \$59,053.53

RESERVE FUND.

818,510.16 818,510.16 NOTE.—The Reserve Fund is bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Interest since 1st July not yet reported.

July 29, By P J O'Keefe, Dis. Aug. 4, "Benty's expenses.

Deputy's expenses.

Benty's expenses.

Deputy's expenses.

Benty's expenses.

Be expenses.

"J H G Horey, Dis.
Deouty's expenses.

"T P Tansey, Grand
Deputy's expenses.

"John Rowan, Fin.
Com. meeting.
"Thos. O'Neall, Fin.
Com. meeting.
"Jas. Quilinan, Fin.
Com. meeting...
"S R Brown, salary. Com. meeting S R Brown, salary to 1st July 300,00

French Constitutions Traser, Trus.

22. OK Fraser, Trus.

Rect M J Tiernan,
Truste meeting,
Ottawa.

4. "Grand Secretary's
official expenses,
postage, telegrams,
exchange, etc...

24. "A Kern, District
Deputy's expenses.
Deputy's expenses,
Trustee meeting,
Ottawa.

Trustee meeting Ottawa, Rev. J P Molphy Trustee meeting

Ottawa.

15, "D H Lehane, for the three auditors in re Branch 15...

26, "S R Brown, salary to 1st October.

31, "Balance in Treas. hands....

\$1,672.14 \$1,672.1

The North-West (Winnipeg) Review says:
It is with feelings of the deepest regret that
we have to chronicle the death of Thomas Jas.
Barrett, brother of Mr. J. K. Barrett, managing director and editor of the Review. The
deceased was born in Hamilton, Ontario, on
the 8th of October, 1853. His father having
removed to the township of Puslinch, county
Wellington, shortly after his birth, he received
his primary education in the country School
of the neighborhood. He received his higher
education in the Collegiate Institute of Hamilton and the High School of Belleville. He
subsequently occupied the position of Principal of the Perth and Almonte Separate schools.
In 1881 he was appointed to a position in
the outside service of the Department of Inland Revenue and at the time of his death
econpied the position of Accountant in the
London, Ontario office of the Department.
He was a member of Branch No. 4, C. M. B.
A., London Ont. The Review extends to Mr.
Barrett and his family our deepest sympathy
in the sad bereavement which the early
demise of his brother causes. R. I. P. Beath of Brother Barrett, Winnipeg

Installation and Supper.

Fergus News Record, Jan. 11.
On Tuesday evening the following officers were installed in Fergus Branch of Catholic Mutual Benefit Association for the current

Mutual Benefit Association for the carrierim:

Spiritual adv. Rev. P Cosgrove, chan. Wm.
McDernott, pres. J J Kirby, first vice-pres. T
Malley, second vice-pres. F Fischer, treas.
Wm. Murphy, rec. and cor. sec. E J Downey,
In. sec. S Hadfield, asst. rec. sec. Wm. Fitzpatrick. mar. J Connolly, guard J Morrison,
trus. E J Downey, Wm. Murphy, S Hadfield, J
Connolly and J Morrison, rep to grand council
Wm. McDermott, alt. to grand council E J
Downey.

Connolly and J Morrison, rep to grand council Wm. McDermott, alt. to grand council E J Downey.

After the installation and other business was failshed in the branch room the Brethren and a few invited friends sat down to a magnificent supper in the Murphy House. The spread was simply immense, as is invariably the case when anything of that kind is undertaken at the Murphy House. The chair was occupied by Brother J Kirby and the vice chair by Brother J Kirby and the vice chair by Brother H J Downey. The first toast, "Canada Our Home," elicited a well put, pointed and patriotic response from Dr. Coughlin of Arthur, and also some good practical remarks from Mr. Wm. McDermott. "Success to the C. M. B. A.," was responded to in good style by Mr. Joseph Halley of Arthur, and Mr. Downey and Mr. J McDermott sang "The English, Irish, Scotchman," "The Agricultural Interests," was coupled with the names of Messrs. McDermott, Lynes, McGregor, and McCann, and Patrick Haley and M Cooney sang a song each. "The Mercantile Interests," was coupled with the names of Jos. Haley of Arthur, J J Kirby and A Griffin of Elora. J J Crottie, Wm. Fitzpatrick and Chas, Stephens of Eergus. Other toasts and songs followed, and the jollity was continued till a late hour. It was a noticeably gratifying feature, that while liquor of all kinds was on the table, the entire company were very moderate in the use of it, and consequently there was not on any one present at the support the sightest indication of anything in the direction of intoxication. The party was a jolly social one, and all who had the good luck to be there spent a very line example of well judged moderation and abstinence from excess.

Brother P. J. O'Keefe, District Deputy for Now Brauswick and parts of Nova.

On retiring from his second term of office as President Dr. Phelan was made the recipient of a very handsomely engraved locket by the members. The presentation was made on their behalf by Rev. Spiritual Adviser Cure Bernard in a few well-chosen and highly complianent ary remarks, to which Dr. Phelan very elequently and feelingly replied. The members afterwards entertained the doctor at a recherche supper at the Canada Hotel. Branch 113 is in a most flourishing condition.

In Memoriam.
Hall of Branch 43, C. M. B. A.,
Brockville, Jan. 19, 1892.
To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR—At a special meeting of Branch
43, held to-day, it was moved by Brother D. W.
Downey and seconded by Brother O. K. Fraser,
that this Branch desires on the solemn occasion of the death of its beloved spiritual adviser and first charter member, Rev. I. J. McCartney, to place on record its high appreciation of his great worth, and the manifold
priestly qualities which have endeared him to
his brother members and former parishioners,
and to express their deep sorrow for the loss
sustained not only by this Branch but by the
Catholic people and priesthood of eastern Ontario.

tario
Resolved, that this Branch send a delegation
to attend the tuneral of our late Brother, and
that his portrait and the charter of this Branch
be draped in mourning for the period of sixty
days in sad remembrance,
JAS. T. NOONAN, Sec.

JAS. T. NOONAN, Sec.

At a regular meeting of Branch 13, C. M. B. A. Stratford, held January 13, 1862, it was moved by Brother D. J. O'Connor, seconded by Brother Edward O'Flaherty.

Whereas, by reason of the lamented death of our respected Brother, Michael Dillon, sr., this Branch has suffered the loss of an energetic and faithful member, the community an honorable citizen, and his family a fond and devoted husband and father;

Resolved, that as members of Branch 13, we tender our sympathy to our worthy Brothers, Maurice and Michael Dillon, ir, also to the other members of the bereaved family, and as a mark of respect our charter be draped for the period of three months.

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and published in the official organ of the C. M. B. A., and a copy transmitted to his family.

F. E. GOODWIN, Rec. Sec.

F. E. GOODWIN, Rec. Sec.

St. Mary's Branch 132, Halifax, N. S.
At a regular meeting of this Branch held, on
Tuesday evening. January 5, the following
resolution of condolence was moved by Bro.
Jas. R. Cragg and seconded by Bro. Jas. J.
O'Brien:
Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty in His
infulie wisdom, to call to Hinself the mother
and father of our esteemed Brother, R. N. McDonald.
Resolved, that we hereby tender to Brother
McDonald and his family our sincere and
heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement,
made touchingly so in that the death of one be
loved one followed so quickly on that of the
other; and further
Resolvel, that this resolution be inscribed on
the minutes of the Branch and a copy trans
mitted to Bro McDonald, and also to the official
journals of the C. M. B. A. for publication.

The following resolution was unanimonsly

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by Branch 85, Toronto, at their last regular meeting on 12 inst.:

Moved by Chanceller Jas. Ryan, seconded by Brother D. J. O'Donoghue,
Moved by Chanceller Jas. Ryan, seconded by Brother D. J. O'Donoghue,
In the reast to the property of the second by Brother D. J. O'Donoghue,
In the reast to the property of the second Brother,
Richard Dissette, father of our esteemed Brother,
Richard Dissette, father of the second Brother,
Resolved, that this branch tender their heartfelt sympathy and condolence to said Brother
and the other members of the family on the
death of one who always discharged faithfully
all the duties of a good Christian father, and to
whom was given the great blessing of a peace
ful and happy death, fortified by the sacraments
of his Church.
Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be
forwarded to the said Brother and spread upon
the minutes of the branch and published in the
official organs of the C. M. B. A.

M. J. O'CONNOR, Rec. Sec.

Election of Officers.

Election of Officers.

Branch 13t, St. John, N. B.

Pres. John L Carleton, first vice-pries. Thos Gorman, second vice-pres. John Connor, treas. Patrick Tole, fin. see. Richard J Walsh, rec. sec. Timo hy O'Brien, asst. sec. John D Burns, mar. Thos. Lickham, guard Jas. E. O'Brien, trus. Michael Ryan, Michael Tole, Thomas P Connor, John Ring and John E Fitzgerald, del. John L Carleton, ait. John Connor.

Branch 5t, Hamilton.

Spiritual adv. Rev. J J Hinchey, pres. B Cauley, first vice-pres. John Burns, second vice pres. Jas. Gafiney, rec. sec. M. T. Fitzpatrick, asst. rec. sec. John J Bucke, treas. A. T. Fitgiano, fin. sec. John J Seitz, mar. B Cox, guard Jas. Harman, trus. for two years Brothers Burdett and O'Neil, del. Chancellor Freel, alt. B Cauley.

Branch 132, Halifax, N. S.

Branch 132, Halifax, N. S.

Spiritual adv. Rev. E F Murphy, district deputy; chan. Jno C O'Mullin, pres. James R Cragg, first vice-pres. Patrick Tompkins, second vice-pres. James J. O'Brien, rec. sec. Jas. D O'Connor, fin. sec. Daniel P Lynaph (re-elected), treas. Win R Powell, mar. Jeffry Ferris (re-elected), guard James Dee, board of trustees John T Devine, Win B Wallace, P Frank Hamilton, Thos J Egan and W Joseph Power, delegate to convention John C O'Mul lin, alt. Jas R Cragg.

Branch 10, St. Catharines.

Branch 10, St. Catharines.

Pres. M J McCarrow, first vice-pres. John McGinnis, second vice-pres. Edmund Hartnett, rec. sec. A McDonaid, ass't sec. M Sullivan, fin. sec. J M Bullen, treas. W J Flynn, mar. Richard Kearney, guard J W Rosa, trustees Anthony Meyers, J O'Brien, F Coyle.

Anthony Meyers, J O'Brien, F Coyle.

Branch 72, Formosa.

Spiritual adv. Rev. Geo. Brohman, chan.
Bernard Beingessner, pres. Julius Noll, first vice-pres. Peter Kuniz. second vice-pres. Gotfrid Arnold, rec. sec. Theobald Kraemer, ass't sec. Andrew Schwartz, fin. sec. Jos Anstett, treas. John Schuurr, mar. Nick Ohlheiser, guard Ignatz Ulrich.

Branch 27, Patrolon

Branch 27, Petrolea. Branch 27, Petrolea.

Pres. Arthur Kavanagh, first vice-pres Maurice Kelly, second vice-pres. J H Kelly trens. Charles McManus, rec. sec. G A Bayard sast sec. Wm Roehe, fin. sec. Wm Gleeson mar. Timothy dally an guard Nicholas, Phelan chan. P H McCall, sprittaal adv. Rev. P. Gnam, trustees P H McCall, J H Kelly an Wm Joy, repres. to grand council Wm Gleeson alt. Wm Anderson.

Branch 48, New Germany. Branch 48, New Germany.

Pres, and chan. Lewis L Kramer, first vicepres. Martin Seitz, second vice pres. John
Bruder, rec. sec. Rev. S Foerster, ass't rec. sec.
Jno Bruder sec. and treas. Chas Halen, guard
Lewis Zinger, mar. Bernard Schmuck, trustees
M Brohman and L Kramer, repres. to grand
council L Kramer, alt. L Spitzig.

Branch 75, Penetanguishene.

Branch & Fenetanguishene.
Spiritual adv. Rev. J F Lalomean, chan. L
Dussime, pres. A M Lemoyne, first vice pres.
J C Dassime, second vice pres. M Gendun, rec.
sec. D J Shananan, treas. H Maloney, fin, sec.
Jas Aynne, mar. J Emery, guard F J Divine,
repres. to grand council D J Shanahan.

Branch 13, Stratford. Branch 13, Stratford.

Chan. Wm Quilter, pres. John Hoy, first vice pres. Richard Fewer, second vice pres. M F Sullivan, rec. sec. F E Goodwin, ass't sec. James o'Connor, fin. sec. M J Dillon, mar. Jos. R J Levy, guard Patrick Dwyer, trustees E Fitzeerald, M Gleason, repres. to graud council E O'Flaherty, alt. Wm Quilter.

Spiritual adviser Rev. John Keough president Jas. Ryan, chan. John O'Neil, first wice pres. Martin O'Brien, second vi e-pres Wm. Hutton, treas. John J Moore, rec. sec Wm. M Lavoie, fin. sec. John C O'Neil, and Michael Collins, guard John Maurer, rep. to grand council Timothy O'Brien, alt. John O'Neil.

moderate in the use of it, and consequently there was not on any one present at the superthe stightest indication of anything in the direction of intoxication. The party was a jolly social one, and all who had the good luck to be there spent a very lice time indeed. The C.M. B. A have therefore made a good start here, and set an excellent example of well judged moderation and abstinence from excess.

Brother P. J. O'Keefe, District Deputy for New Branswick and parts of Nova Scotia, and the most energetic worker for the C. M. B. A. in the Maritime Provinces, was in Halifax recently, infusing enthusiasm into the Brothers of that city. There are few apostles in our ranks with deeper love of the C. M. B. A. and who can show better practical results.

Waterloo, P. Q., January 12, 1892.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record, London:
The following officers were last evening, Jan. II, Installed by Chanceller Dr. Phelan:
Spiritual adv. Rev., J. C. Bernard, pres. Jos. H. Lefelwre, first vice pres. J. A. Simard. second vice pres. Dr. J. D Page, cor. sec. J. R. Tarre, mar. D. Fontaine, ward L. R. Gingras, trus. L. Bouchard and G. Palriar, rep. to grand council Timothy OBrien, alt. John C. O'Neil.

Michael Collins, guard John Maurer, rep. to grand council Timothy OBrien, alt. John C. O'Neil.

FURERIA.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Theephile Baillairge Cook place from her late with the cast and excelled port of the C. M. B. A. and who can show better practical results.

Waterloo, P. Q., January 12, 1892.

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Spiritual adv. Rev., J. C. Bernard, pres. Jos. H. Lefelwre, first vice pres. J. A. Changnon, vice pres. Dr. J. D. Page, cor. sec. J. W. P. Nelson, treas. P. Murphy, fin. sec. J. R. Tarre, mar. D. Fontaine, and the Holy Land, which appears in this issue.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Lawrence Coffee, Rosedale.

The death of Mrs. Lawrence Coffee, which had been for some time expected, occurs a her husband's residence, Rosedale, on Friday last. The sad announcement caused heartielt sorrow amongst a large number of friends and acquaintances, some of whom had known her from girlhood, and all of whom appreciated her fine womanly qualities, her amiability, her charity and benevolence. Deceased was sister to Mr. William O'Comor, of the Railway Mail Service, and of Mrs. N. Melady, Parliament street. She leaves to mourn her loss, besides her bereaved husband, several sons and daughters, for whom there is widespread sympathy in this community and elsewhere. At the time of her death Mrs. Coffee was in the sixty-first year of her age. May her soul rest in peace!—Toronto Irish Canadian.

We offer our heartfelt condolence to Mr. Mrs. Lawrence Coffee, Rosedale.

We offer our heartfelt condolence to Mr Coffee because of the sad misfortune that has befallen his home.—Ed. Record.

Miss Helen Agnes Norris, London

befallen his home.—ED. RECORD.

Miss Helen Agnes Norris, London.

Very many will regret to hear of the death of this good lady, which occurred at her residence in this city on Sunday, 17th inst., in the tifty-first year of her age. She had been sick only a very short time, but was accorded the privilege of receiving all the rites of the Church before her death.

Miss Norris was well known in this city and respected most highly by a numerous circle of friends. Thrown upon her own resources at an early age she bravely faced the world and earned a comfortable living for herself by teaching a private school. Many of our prominent men of business and ladies walking in the best circles of life have cause to look back with gratitude to the careful and conscientious training they received at the hands of Miss Norris in their tender years. Her mind was cast in a noble mold, and God alone knows the extent of her goodness, her kindness, her charity, worked out quietly and unostentatiously as the years passed on. She was ever firm and devoted in her faith; her piety sincere and profound. May heaven be her home will be the prayer of all who knew her.—High Mass of Requiem was celebrated in the cathedral for the repose of her soul on Tuesday morning last, after which the funeral proceeded to St. Peter's cemetery.

Mrs. Crowder. Fingal.

One of the oldest and most venerable ladies

the cathedral for the repose of her soul on Taesday morning last, after which the funeral proceeded to St. Peter's cemetery.

Mrs. Crowder, Fingal.

One of the oldest and most venerable ladies of this western country died on last Thursday and was interred in the Catholic cemetery of St. Thomas on Saturday, the 16th inst. Her maiden name was Mary A. Penrose, daughter of Christopher Penrose, J. P., born in the parish of Killieran, in the county Wexford, Ireland, in 1806. She was married to Mr. William Crowder of the same parish, but not of the same faith, and with him arrived in this Province in the year 1836. They first settled in Eastern Canada, near Port Hope, and afterwards came to the county of Elgin, near Fingal, where the oldest of the family was married to Mr. Patrick Kilday, of that village. Another daughter is married to Mr. Dean, chief Insurance agent, residing on Gerard street, Toronto. Two sons are owners of extensive farms in the vicinity of Morpeth, county Kent. The daughter in whose house the aged lady died is the widow of the late Mr. J. Gillies, of Fingal.

Mrs. Crowder, in spite of many trials, and some persecution on account of her Catholic faith, remained true to the end in the beliet and practice of our holy religion. She died from a stroke of paralysis, which prostrated her about five years ago. During her illness she received the holy Sacrament and all the consolations of the Catholic religion on several occasions. On Saturday last her remains were conveyed to the Church of the Holy Angels, where, after High Mass de Requiem was sung and an appropriate sermon preached by Rev. Father Flannery, they were borne to the Catholic cemetery.

Mrs. Crowder will be long remembered by the Sisters of St. Joseph who collect for the Orphan Asylum at Mount Hope. They always received a hearty welcome and generous donation from her when enjoying the hospitality of her daughter, Mrs. P. K. Kilday, of Fingal, with whom she for many years resided. The daughter, Mrs. P. K. Kilday, of Fingal, with whom she for m

Address and Presentation.

The following address and presentation was a few weeks ago made to Miss Quirk, teacher, of Dornoch:

To Miss Quirk—Dear Teacher—We come together this evening as scholars to express our well wishes and gratitude to you for your kind attention and the deep interest which you have taken with us in the past year. The esteem in which you have been held among us in the past wen ow show bycoming together as social beings and presenting you with this plush toilet work box, which is the willing contributionof a few of your many friends and well wishers in this locality. It is with heartfelt regret that your stay among us cannot be prolonged. It is not always sunshine nor is everything that glitters gold. We would at this time remember that we are atoms in the pile of humanity, of which the

always sunshine nor is everything that glitters a gold. We would at this time remember that we are atoms in the plot of humanity, of which the best are of the pop and outer surface and we look upon you as occupying one of those best positions, which is the wish of your many scholars.

Martin Brennen, Nicholas Malosh, George Vaisey and John Murdock.

Berly,

Dear children I am very thankful to you for the present you have given me to-day. I did not think that I merited such a reward, and I hope that the next teacher will do even more to gain your favor. However as we part to-day I all shown to me sluce I came to this school, and wherever it is my lot to go I will never forget two, and I hope God will bless you all, and as it is Christmas eve the least I can do is to give you a Christmas box, and I wish you all goodbye.

F. M. T. A., Almonte.

At the last regular meeting of the Father Mathew's Temperance Association of the town of Almonte, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:
Spiritual Director, Rev. Canon Foley President, John J O'Neil First Vice-President (acc.), Ralph J Slattery Second Vice-President, A Kane Secretary, P J Slattery Assistant Secretary, E J Smith Treasurer (acc.), P Daly Committee of Manage nent, J O'Reilly, J O'Reare, F LaClaire, Geo. Hourigan, B Bolton, A Malone, E J Daly, E Letang and D O'Connot.

P. J. SLATTERY, Sec.

Left The Army to Become A Jesuit.

There is much excitement in Paris over the decision of Lieutenant de Bauge to sacrifice a brilliant military career for the life of a priest. Some months ago the young officer was in the hospital at Tours, and there he re ceived the kindest attentions from the Sisters of Charity. These exhorted M. de Bauge to fulfill his duty as a Chris-

TOWN OF DUNNVILLE.

ITS ENTERPRISE — ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEM—NATURAL GAS WELLS—WATERWORKS—THEIR COST—HÖSE AND FIRE COMPANIES—WATER-WORKS CONTRACTORS—THE BANQUET—THE FUTURE OF DUNNVILLE—ITS SUMMER RESORT, ETC.

The town of Dunville, the principal commercial centre of the county of Haldimand, has long been well known to commercial men as one of the best business points in the Province of Ontario. During the past few years it has not only increased its importance in a business way, but has made rapid strides towards securing conveniences and advantages which are not to be found in many places of much greater pretensions. The town itself is well situated at the head of the Welland Canal feeder—a situation which gives it excellent water power, which is utilized quite extensively for milling and manufacturing purposes.

gives it excellent water power, which is utilized quite extensively for milling and manufacturing purposes.

ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEM.

A few years ago a local company, of which Mr. W. F. Haskins, banker, is President, put in an excellent electric light system, by which the streets, business places and residences are lighted. The light is probably one of the best in the Province and is supplied, it is believed, cheaper than at any other point. For instance, the arc lights, of 2,000 candle power, are given for street lighting at \$1 per week during one half of the year and at 50c, per week for the other half.

THE GAS COMPANY.

The Dunnville Natural Gas Company, of which Mr. F. J. Ramsny, merchant, is Fresident, was formed in February, 1891, with a capital of \$5,000, which has since been increased to \$20,000. Two wells were drilled by the Carmody brothers, and a good supply of gas obtained. The Company have placed about eight miles of pipe and are at present turnishing about one hundred and fifty consumers with gas of a very good quality. It is expected that another well will be put down in the spring, as the demand for it is steadily increasing. Those who have this winter used the gas for fuel or lighting are loud in its praise, claiming that it gives entirely satisfactory results for cooking, heating, or lighting purposes. For manufacturing or domestic requirements natural gas is much cheaper than coal or wood, and is very popular with all who have tried it. Before another year its use in this town will be universal.

rorsal.

THE WATER-WORKS.

Probably, however, the greatest step which the town has taken in the direction of progress was made on the 30th ult., when the new system of water-works was completed and tested in the presence of thousands of people. This step had its origin with Mr. F. R. Lalor, the present efficient and excellent head of the municipality, who, some tour years ago, began to make a study of the subject and at last his perseverance has been crowned with success. Several experts were present at the inauguration, including Chief Calder, of the Brantford Fire Department; Mr. Hunting, the Contractor: Mr. Henderson, the overseer; Mr. Burns, boiler Manufacturer, of London; Mr. Haggart, mechanical engineer, of Walkerville, and others. These gentlemen one and all pronounced the new system a success. The ratepayers, who carried the water-works by-law by an almost unanimous vote, must be pleased to find that those who are experts in such matters say that the town has to-day one of the best systems in the Dominion, and certainly one of the cheapest.

It is but proper that credit should be given to the THE WATER-WORKS.

to the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,
which has aided and encouraged the town
very much in the carrying out of the project.
They leased their fine pumping house and
appliances—the best upon the line of the G.
T. R.—at a dollar a year to the town and
entered into contract to pay the town annually for their water supply, a sum more than
sufficient to pay the yearly running expenses
of the whole system. The townsneople are
much gratified at this very generous conduct
upon the part of the company.

of the whole system. The townspeople are much gratified at this very generous conduct upon the part of the company.

There are in all about three miles of mains, sized 8 inches, 6 inches and 4 inches, at different points, and thirty-five hydrants, situated in all the different principal parts of the town. The severe trial to which the new system has been submitted shows that the pressure is ample for all purposes—in fact is greater than in Hamilton or Toronto. In proof of this it may be stated that at three extreme points, east, west and north, the hydrants were opened at the same time and so great was the force that through 750 feet of hose, attached to each hydrant, streams were projected fully 150 feet high. Such powerful volumes of water thrown far above the loftiest buildings should be enough to convince the ratepayers of the perfect efficiency of the system and make the citizens feel that in the event of a fire their property and lives would be protected from the ravages of the devouring element. The town is much pleased with its system of waterworks and it has a right to be so, particularly when it is considered that so far as known.

THE COST IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF of what it costs other towns for a similar service. The whole outlay for mains.

works and it has a right to be so, particularly when it is considered that so far as known THE COST IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF of what it costs other towns for a similar service. The whole outlay for mains, pump, etc., including the interest on the expenditure—indeed the system as it stands complete—is covered by an annual payment of \$523.11 for twenty years, while the estimated rental per annum for domestic and manufacturing purposes is upwards of \$1,000. Such being the case it can be well understood that the Reeve, Mr. F. R. Lalor, who is a most popular and painstaking officer, together with the efficient Council, composed this year of Messrs. Cooley, Bennett, Robbins and Lattimore, feel very much gratified over the success of the scheme. They are now arranging for the placing of electric fire alarms, and it is hoped that the town, with all these appliances and its splendid class of buildings, will be rated by the underwriters in classification B. for insurance purposes.

HOSE AND FIRE COMPANIES.
It should be mentioned here that the town has as hose and fire companies, those which have for years past carried off the best troblies in tournaments upon this and the other side of the international boundary line. These companies will now be stimulated and supported even better than before and will do even greater service than heretofore.

The contractor for the work was Mr. Miles Hunting, of Hamilton, and he has done his work in a most excellent manner, not a little of the credit being due, however, to Mr. Henderson, who has had the superintendance of construction and has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. The engine and hydrants are the work of Stevens and Burns, of London, and they are to be congratulated upon the class of article supplied. Messrs. Kerr and Co., of Walkerville, built the pump, and it works most admirably. All the appointments are complete and the contractors have carried out their part of the work in a way which commands the hearty approval of the council and the ratepayers o

de Bauge to fulfill his duty as a Christian, and many were the conversations he had with the hospital priest. At last he decided to leave the army, and consecrate his life to religion as a Jesuit priest. The father of the new candidate for holy orders is Colonel de Bauge, who invented the cannon that bears his name.

Fortitude has three signs by which it may be known. The first is silence under pain: "Jesus held His peace." The second is meekness: "He opened not His mouth." The third is gladness under wrongs: Peter and John rejoiced that they were counted worthy to suffer for the Name of Christ.—Cardinal Manning.

approval of the council and the ratepayers of the town.

THE BANQUET.

In the evening the event was celebrated at the Queen's Hotel by a banquet, given under the auspices of the Live Oak Hose Company, of which Messrs. John A. Scholdfield and C. H. McRae are the chief officers. The spread was in mine host Roots' best style, and was in mine hos

separated with cheers for the Queen, the Reeve and Councillors, the Hose Company, and the chairman, who presided in his usual very able and happy manner.

LOOKING FORWARD.

What with its natural advantages, its almost unlimited hydraulic power, its shipping facilities by water and rail, its light taxation, being only fifteen mills in the dollar, its sytems of waterworks, natural gas, and street lighting, its admirable High and Public schools, its commodious churches of all denominations, among which St. Michael's church (its popular pastor being Rev. J. E. Crimion) is not the least conspicuous, and its delightful summer resort.

DUNNVILLE-ON-THE-LAKE, within easy distance of the town, where its leading citizens find cool breezes, health and restfulness during the hot season, and a few others too, not residents of Dunnville, who have found welcome admission within its charmed circles, Dunnville must, in the not distant future, become one of Ontario's most thriving and fashionable towns—the happy abode of a prosperous, contented and populous community.

A GOOD SELECTION.

James Barry, a stanuch Catholic, and one of the most generous benefactors and stoutest pillars of St. Michael's Church, Dunnville, was elected on the 4th Jan., as one of the councillors for 1892 of the Township of Dunn. Mr. Barry is the first Catholic ever elected in Dunnville or vicinity, to any public office within the free gift of the people; and his election may be hailed as an evidence that the intolerance and bigotry, arising out of misrepresentations and misunderstandings, Mr. Barry is an intelligent farmer, a straightforward business man, and will make an impartial councillor.

RESURGAM.

MARKET REPORTS.

MAKKET KEPVK15.

London, Jan. 21. — GRA1N (per cental) — Red winter, 1,40; white, 1,40; spring 1,40; rye, 90 to 1,10; barley, malt. 90 to 1,00; barley, feed, 85; oats, 90; peas, 95 to 96; beans, bush., 40 to 1,00.

MEAT—Beef, by carcass, 4,50 to 6,00; mutton, per lb., 64 to 6; lamb, per lb., 7; lamb, lb., (per quarter) 8 to 9; veal, per carcass, 7; pork, per quarter, 6 to 7.

POULTRY (dressed)—Fowls, per lb., 6 to 7; rowls, pr., 40 to 70; ducks, pr., 35 to 90; ducks, lb., 5 to 6; geese, each, 50 to 65; geese, lb., 6 to 7; turkeys, each, 1,00 to 2,00; peafowls, each, 65 to 75.

Live Stock—Horses, 95,00 to 200,00; milch cows, 35,00 to 45,00; live hogs, cwt., 4,60; pigs, r. 2,50 to 5,00; fat bevees, 4,00 to 4,50; spring lambs, 3,59 to 4,00.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per bag, 40 to 50;

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, per bag, 40 to 50; cabbages, per doz., 15 do 40; betes, per bag, 35 to 42; ontones, per bag, 1.00; turnips, per bag, 35 to 42; ontones, per bag, 1.50; turnips, per bag, 35 to 42; ontones, per bag, 25 to 35; parsnips, per bag, 55.

PRODUCE—Eggs, fresh, dozen, 19 to 20; eggs, packed, 15 to 17; butter, best roll, 18 to 22; butter, large roll, 16 to 17; butter, creamery, vertail, 20 to 25; creamery, wholesaie, 23 to 21; hay, ton, 9.00 to 105; flax seed, bush, 1.10 to 1.50; cheese, b., wholesaie, 104 to 104; dry wood, 4.50 to 5.00; green wood, 4.50 to 5.50; soft wood, 2.75 to 3.00; honey, 1b., 19 to 12; tallow, rough, 2 to 3; tallow, cake, 4 to 5; lard, 10 to 11; straw, load, 2.75 to 4.00; clover seed, bush, 5.00 to 5.50; atsike seed, bush, 6.00 to 7.00; Timothy, bush, 1.25 to 1.50.

Toronto, Jan, 21.—WHEAT—No. 2, red, 92c to 93c; No. 1, hard, 48a., 105; No. 2, hard, 99c to 1.00; No. 3, hard, 93c to 91c; spring, No. 2, 92t to 93c; No. 1, 5c to 63c; No. 2, 62t to 63c; corn, 70c to 71c; flour, extra, 4.00; straight roller, 4.10 t. 4.15; hogs, dressed, 5.00 to 5.50; hay (Timothy), ton, 12.00; rye, 97c to 98c.

Montreal, Jan, 21.—Grain quiet. We quote: No. 2 hand Manitoba, 1.03 to 1.04; No. 3 do, 97c; No. 2 hard when the series of the straight roller, 4.10 t. 4.15; hogs, dressed, 5.00 to 5.60; hay (Timothy), ton, 12.00; rye, 97c to 98c.

Montreal, Jan, 21.—Grain quiet. We quote: No. 2 hand Manitoba, 1.03 to 1.04; No. 3 do, 97c; No. 2 hard series for ordinary jobbing sales. Patent spring, 5.00 to 5.55; patent winter, 5.00 to 5.50; straight roller, 4.8 to 6.75; extra, 4.30 to 4.55; susperfine, 4.00 to 4.79; city strong bakers' straight roller, 4.65 to 4.75; extra, 4.30 to 4.55; susperfine, 4.00 to 4.79; city strong bakers' straight roller, 4.65 to 4.75; extra, 4.30 to 4.55; susperfine, 4.00 to 4.10; city strong bakers' straight roller, 4.65 to 4.75; extra, 4.30 to 4.50; straight seller, 4.65 to 4.75; extra, 4.30 to 1.50; to 1.60; shorts, 19.00 to 2.00; moullie, 25.00. The provision market is extremely

Jan. 21.—Business was decidedly active at the Western Cattle Market. Receipts were 25 loads.

Jan. 21.—Business was decidedly active at the Western Cattle Market. Receipts were 25 loads, including 259 sheep and lambs, 539 hogs and a dozen calves. Eight carloads were taken through to the East, most of which contained hogs. Some sheep and lambs are going across the line, chiefly to Buffalo.

CATTLE—Trade was active, and was done mainly in burchers' cattle. Eight loads were taken through to Montreal for export. Prices ranged at from 3.25 to 3.50 up to 3.75 per cwt., the latter for choice animals. Everything was well sold before the close, and there is a fair demand for choice butchers'. The local demand for fat butchers' was fairly active. Trans. actions/were:—Twelve steers (choice butchers', 1.99 lbs, average, 3.75 per cwt; 22 butchers', 1.99 lbs, average, 3.75 per lbs; 1.99 lbs, average, 3.75 per cwt; 22 butchers', 1.99 lbs, average, 3.75 per cwt; 22 butchers', 1.99 lbs, average, 3.75 per lbs; 1.99 lbs, average, 3.75 per cwt; 22 butchers', 1.99 lbs, average, 3.75 per lbs; 1.99 lbs, average, 3.75 pe



A Missionary Recommends It. V

Choteau Co., Mont., Dec. 12, '90. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is wonderful i checking asthma or any nervous diseases caused by nervous deality or overexertion. Three children of my school had falling sickness; the use of the tonic stopped the paroxysms at once and cured them. In all cases of weekness it strengthens the system without fail. I recommend it most heartily. REV. FATHER EDERSWELLER.

St. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, \
TOLEDO, Ohio, June 9, 1890. \
We used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for epileptic fits in the case of a Mrs. Gorman, and it stopped the fits from the time she commenced taking it. Wishing you an extensive sale for this beneficent remedy, SISTER BRADY, Secretary.

A Valuable Book on Nerrous Diseases sent froe to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been propared by the Reverend Pastor Keenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since LNR, and isnow prepared under his direction by the

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for 33 Larre Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

Agent, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggist,
London, Ontario.

CONNOLLY.—In Quebec on the sat the age of eighty-two years, dur of which she had been a resident of Mary De la Hunt, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, widow John Connolly and mother-in-law Waish, of the Department of Inlan Ottawa.

CULLED FROM THE OLD YEAR ewis S. Butler, Burin, Nfld., Rheumatism. Phos Wasson, Sheffield, N. B., Lockjaw. By. McMullin, Chatham, Ont., Goitre. Mrs. W. W. Johnson, Walsh, Ont., Inflamma

James H. Bailey, Parkdale, Ont., Neuralgia, C. I. League, Sydney, C. B., La Grippe. In every case unsolicited and authenticated. They attest to the merits of MIN. ARD'S LINIMENT.

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A TEACHER WITH A THIRD CLASS certificate, for Separate school. Apply stating terms to EDMUND J. MCMAHON. Throoptown P. O., Grenville Co., Ont. 692-2w TOUR to THE HOLY LAND, \$475 Select party sails Feb. 6 and March 9, 1892. Monthly excursions to Italy, \$380. Choicest ocean berths by all lines secured without

Gaze's Excursions to Europe Programmes of Spring and Summer Ex-cursions to Europe now ready. Send for the "Tourist Gazette." H. GAZE & SONS, 949 Broadway, N. Y. (Estab. 1841.) Sole agents for New Thewfikiel Nile Steamship Co.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Southampton Work," will be received until Friday, the 5th day of February next, inclusively, for Works in the Harbor of Southampton, Bruce County, Ontario, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Village Clerk, Southampton, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

and at the Department of Public Works. Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract of fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to secept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E. F. E. ROY,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works. 692-2w ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS.

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS Furnished in the best style and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all. WORKS: 484 RICHMOND STREET.



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