warmth of the patient was concerned. As a last resort a pair of heavy German felt socks were procured and pulled over the cold feet, but the artificial warmth failed to do what nature could not for some reasons accomplish. At last the doctors decided that nothing more could be done, and soothing draughts were administered to ease the pain. Friends brought the electric battery, and this treatment though relieving served only to make the pain more intense when discontinued. It happened during this treatment, however, that one of the visitors brought inwrapped around a parcel, a paper giving an account of a cure effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After reading the article the sick man determined to give them a trial. Before a box was gone the good effects were noticed: the second box brought still further improvement. A third, fourth, fifth and sixth were taken, the end of each proving a milastone on the sure road to complete recovery. Twenty boxes were taken in all, but the end fully justified the expenditure, for, as Mr. Belrose putit, "I feel better and younger than I have felt for years. I eat heartity, I sleep sound and I can do a day's work alongside of anybody. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills under Providence, did it all, Pink Pills should be kept in every house. Since they cured me I have recommended them to my friends everywhere, and I shall continue to recommend them."

An analysis should be kept in every house, Since they cured me I have recommended them to my friends everywhere, and I shall continue to recommend them."

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus, dance, sciatica, neuralgia rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending on vitiated humors in the blood, such as scroful

MARKET REPORTS.

to 4ve adoz. Apples \$2.25 to \$3 per barrel. Hay \$8 to \$8.50 per ton.

Toronto, Jan. 25. — Flour — Straight roller, \$2.70 to \$2.75; extra, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Wheat — white, 57c; spring No. 2, 58; red winter, 57; goose, 5te; No. 1 Man. hard, 75c; Nc. 2, 73c; peas, No. 2, 52§ to 58c; barley, No. 1, 4½ to 44; feed, 35 to 58c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 31½.

Montreal, Jan. 25. — Wheat — No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, 72 to 74c; No. 3, do. 70 to 72c; corn, duty paid, 62 to 64c; No. 2 oats, in store, 37 to 38c; peas, in store, 68 to 69c; rye, 56 to 57c; corn, duty paid, 62 to 64c; No. 2 oats, in store, 37 to 38c; peas, in store, 68 to 69c; rye, 56 to 57c; barley, feed, 42 to 43c; do. malting, 52 to 54c; barley, feed, 42 to 43c; do. malting, 52 to 54c; barley, feed, 42 to 43c; do. malting, 52 to 54c; barley, feed, 42 to 43c; do. malting, 52 to 54c; barley, feed, 42 to 43c; do. malting, 62 to 54c; barley, feed, 42 to 43c; do. malting, 62 to 54c; barley, feed, 42 to 43c; do. 75.50 to 83.75 to 48 tandard hard, 50 to 58.50 to 83.55 to 48 tandard hars, 51.90 to 22. Feed—Bran, 816 to 516.50; shorts, sil to 818; monilie, 822. Hog products Dressed hogs are lower, prices range from \$6.50 to 83.65 by the car lot and \$8.75 to 87 to 816 to 516.50; shorts, sil to 818; monilie, 822. Hog products Dressed hogs are lower, prices range from \$6.50 to 83.65 by the car lot and \$8.75 to 87 to 818; Chicago new mess pork, 81.60 to 817; hams, city cured, per lb, 12 to 13c; lard, compound, 81 to 83c; lard pure, 10½ to 11c; baccon, per lb, 11½ to 126c, western dary, 19½ to 20c, cheese—We quote at 11½ to 11c. Eggs—Bolling stock, 25c; candled, 17 to 18c; limed 16 to 17c.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan, 20.—Cattle — Good ight steers brought 83,25 to 85,55; fair to good at cows, 82,15 to 85,55, and several small lots of tockers at 82,25 and 82.70. Good to prime yeals very rather scarce to day, and 81d strong, thoice lots bringing 81,50 to 87,75, with light to fair at 83,50 to 25 nm to 26, as to quelity.

tism.
Thos. Wasson, Sheffield, N. B., Lockjaw.
By. McMullen, Chatham, Ont., Goitre.
Mrs. W. W. Johnson, Walsh, Ont., Inflammation.

James H. Baily, Parkdale, Ont., Neural-

gia.
C. I. Lague, Sydney, C. B., La Grippe.
In every case unsolicited and authenticated. They attest to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

TRYTHAT MOST DELICIOUS

TEA & COFFEE

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ARCHITECTS.
Offices - Rooms 28 and 28, Manning House
King st. west, T. ronto. Also in the
Gerrie Block, Whitby.
A. A. Post, R. A. A. W. HOLMES.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH

Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XVI.

LONDON. ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1894.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Toronto Mail of the 26th, in dealing with our article concerning ially at this day, the Protestant in- inal tramp and house-breaker. the threatened action against that variably has a very good start. paper, for criminal libel, by Arch. The P. P. A. ritual is proof course by claiming that the press years Rev Dr. Donglas and others should be free to discuss the relations existing between the clergy and laity of the Catholic Church. We may remind our contemporary that it has exists. At least 99 per cent. of the tebello discovered the beauties of Catholics of this country see no cause whatever for unfriendliness or opposition to their spiritual guides, and Catholics experience no hardships of all high-minded men. The Mail whatever at their hands in the exercise of either their spiritual or temporal affairs.

Ir WERE unfair for our contemporary to put forward such men as the editor of the Canada Revue as exponents of Catholic opinion. That been engaged in attacking the clergy belong to the revolutionary school, which has very little regard for Christianity It has created amongst many Protesin any form. It will be remembered of the Revue were brought about conduct of a priest in Montreal, he in general. Our contemporary will yet he seems to think that the Archthe press.

LET us turn the tables for the purpose of illustration. We will say that a Methodist minister in Ontario had been guilty of a crime against morals and that a man professedly a Methodist published a newspaper which circulated largely amongst fate of such a man and his paper at the hands of the Methodist denomination, from its general conference all the way

posing as the friend of equal rights, is particularly anti-clerical, literature brands. Our old acquaintance of the same relish as salt on a pasturefield, that class of matter is supplied in abundance from week to week by a staff of anonymous writers, while its regular correspondents, in Montreal and at the capital, send over the wires messages tinctured can be known of the proceedings, as with bitterness against everything

From time to time there arise little unpleasantnesses in all Protestant denominations. They are family affairs and are settled according to the laws governing the different churches. Once in a great while, too, there may happen some little differences between Catholic people and their priests, and between the priests and their Bishops. These, too, are family affairs which can be straightened out under the laws governing the Church; and is it not unseemly and injudicious on the part of our contemporary, whenever a little ripple of dis affection appears amongst a few Cathoolics towards their spiritual guides, or on the part of a priest against his Bishop, to endeavor to give it sensational importance and thus encourage a spirit of unrest amongst the people? This is the work of the scandal-monger, and we must in all candor say that our contemporary has long been engaged in it.

The Catholic Record. wards the "Kindly Light" if it did medical gentlemen to examine into their Shepherd, and witnessing her success London, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1894. change of faith took place at a time when it could have brought him no temporal advantage; and we all know that in the race for preferment, especbishop Cleary, endeavors to justify its abundant of this. During the last few have written letters concerning Sir John Thompson that may fairly be called savage in their nature, because he saw fit to travel in the path outstripped all legitimate bounds and directed by his conscience. A short seeks to sow strife where harmony now time since Mr. Lu Papineau of Mon-Presbyterianism when the tax collector rang his door-bell. For this he received and deserved the condemnation has not one word to say in condemnation of those who have been abusing Sir John Thompson; but those who severely criticised Mr. Papineau's action are held up to scorn as the enemies of civil and religious liberty.

OUR Toronto contemporary, since it unfairness towards the Catholic Church done much mischief in the community. tants the impression that we are plotgaining undue advantage over our figures it has not and cannot give in on their guard against the priesthood the form of insinuations. If, as our contemporary has so often asserted, surely not say that this was justifiable; Bishops and priests meddle too much in politics, what have they gained there bishop of Montreal was wrong in his by? We ask for nothing but fair condemnation of the editor, and is treatment; we look for no ascendancy therefore an enemy of the freedom of over our Protestant fellow-citizens; and were we so inclined, how could we entertain any hope of success when we form but a small minority of the population?

It is quite true that the Catholics of of the Mowat Government, but why need there be surprise expressed at we have been rounded up, as it were, shouting in favor of his persecutors?

Methodist, was there in all his borrowed glory-for it will be remembered that he has committed to occasionally sends one to the papers with his own name at the end. Little reporters were not of course admitted. It has become known, however, that a warm discussion took place on the proposition to expunge from the ritual the clause which obliges members to swear that they will not employ a Catholic in any capacity. The motion was voted down, and therefore the ritual remains in its original shape. Our Catholic people need not, however, feel any great degree of uneasiness on this account, as the membership comprises almost entirely persons who are not employers-out-at-elbows politicians, veritable Wilkens Micawbers, who are themselves looking for some-

thing to do. spection of convents, monasteries, etc. "escape" from these institutions, it persons that such a thing as an Amongst the public men of Can- "ex's" and "escapes" were ignomin-

call in the services of an able-bodied mastiff, and have them attended to in

MARGARET SHEPHERD was there, lessness. The Times of the 24th says 'ladies." This reminds us of the sayment voted against its allowance ; but as we are now dealing with "ladies," to the Catholics of all Canada a knowledge of their form of Christianity, and, bread, for the love of God.

OUR fellow-citizen, E. J. McRoberts, school trustee, insurance agent and gentleman and a few others who have left the Conservative ranks, has by its spiritualist, was on hand, thirsting for the freasurership. He may be excused on the ground that he has a weakness for "seances," and the P. P. A. convention was a grand one. that the strictures passed on the editor ting with politicians for the purpose of What a glorious thing it would have been, to be sure, had he produced the because, in referring to the criminal Protestant fellow-citizens. Facts and spirits of King William, Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell, insinuated that the people should be proof of this, and all the charges take Lord George Gordon, Maria Monk and all the other calendered saints of that "in the afternoon there were Orangeism and P. P. Aism.

gates have returned to their homes Ontario vote almost to a man in favor in the land. Her Bishops, priests and to carry out the work he has on hand Were any other denomination in that more energetic work is not done not successful in that manner, he could Ontario villified as the Catholics have by its leading ministers to stamp out try a bomb. been would any member of it be found this plague spot on our social life. A CONVENTION of P. P. A. delegates tore into Hamilton last week. Things sledge-hammer blows they have dealt number of their book depositories, hav as violently anti-Catholic as the Mon- have come to a queer pass when hun- the nasty production, but we regret to treal Witness, Orange Sentinel or dreds of men will enter a city in fear say the clergy of the Church of Eng-Lindsay Warder. When it left the and trembling lest they be recognized, land, and those of the Methodist, though nearly a million dollars have ranks of the Conservative party it be- and place assumed names on the hotel Baptist and Congregational denom- been squandered in the effort to spread came the organ of the extreme Protes | registers. Worse than all, we find | inations are, almost without exception, | Protestantism. Italians who abandon well that anti-Catholic, and more clerical misfits and irrepressible fire- in promoting its spread amongst their Protestants, but Freethinkers, and at is taken by its constituency with London, Rev. Junius McDonough, doing the work of the Evil one while than 35,000 Protestants in Italy, includwearing the livery of the Master.

memory the letters of "Junius," and T. Passmore of London, lectured in Luther raised his standard of religious quarters was what did it. There was

did considerable work on the P. P. A. paper in this city, of which Thomas was at one time owner. Parenthetiville is a very energetic anti Catholic son referred to in the Dublin ballad :

We may rob, blaspheme, and be wicked; Sure they'll send us to Heaven, and pay our And give us a first-class ticket.

MRS. BASKERVILLE'S mode of working, however, is somewhat different from that adopted by Mrs. Smyley. This good lady thinks she can bring about the "conversion" of Catholics by distributing amongst Protestants bundles of literature concerning the Catholic faith. So preposterous are the statements made in these tracts that we will not be uncharitable enough to say that Mrs. Baskerville is the writer. We will merely venture the assertion that the father of lies himself wrote them and that Mrs. Baskerville read the proofs.

But we are forgetting the "professor." The Hamilton Times says present at his lecture about thirty people, and in the evening the paid THE meeting is over, and the deleadmissions were thirty-four. Some of It is more than probable that every one these were disgusted with themselves zens, bearing malice to none, and and commence demolishing the

THE Protestant Alliance of London. alone in opposition to it. Many of England, have withdrawn most of their them deserve much praise for the agents from Italy and closed a large ing discovered that their labors on the peninsula have been without result. people. Shame on them! They are the present moment there are not more ing the Waldenses, who have retained A. circulars in his favor. He says: their peculiarities handed down from THE Hamilton Times says that Prof. their forefathers since long before

THE Carmelite Review, a monthly attacking Romanism?" Just here we published by the Carmelite Fathers, at might say to the "professor" that Falls View, Ont., comes to us in an there would be something manly in enlarged form, and otherwise very such a course on his part had it been much improved. Since beginning, impressed upon his mind when he was this periodical has shown signs of a little fellow that it is naughty to tell enterprise truly remarkable, and its lies. Why should the "professor" appearance now gives us the assurance speak of attacking "Romanism" pub- that its rare merits have been appreci-

> AN A.P. A. editor in Fort Wayne, by making sensational accusations

scent for troubles in the Separate An Admirable Address on Home Rule. schools, and if at any time there happens to be a dispute of any kind be-

THE Toronto Mail has a very keen

tween trustees, it is sure to be aired

in the columns of that journal for days,

There has been a dispute in Ottawa be-

by a majority of one, and the unsuc

tinues to publish, day after day, long

in a teapot. It so seldom occurs that

there are even such small troubles on

Separate School Boards, it would be a

pity to deprive the Mail and its readers

of the gratification derived from the

contemplation of one such when it does

It may give an opportunity for another

month of sensational headlines to the

Mail's columns. It has already made

which have thus far been developed.

Great Britain stand nearly as they

were at the time of the last general

election. There have been twenty-

nine contests for vacent seats, out of

which four were gained by the Liber-

als, which had been held by the Con-

servatives, and four by the Unionists

from the Liberals. Eight were re-

tained without a contest by the parties

which had won them at the general

MR. GEO. B. SWIFT, the Republican

candidate for the Mayoralty of Chicago,

has explained publicly that the cause

"The A. P. A. circular purporting

to have come from Republican head-

no convincing many hundreds of

voters that that circular did not come

from the Republicans, and my name

might as well have been signed to it

Thus it appears that A. P. A.ism is

not a success in Chicago. It is cer-

tain, however, that Mr. Swift's com-

mittee issued the circulars, and thus

made sure the defeat of their candi

date. The circulars were traced to the

proper quarter from which they eman-

ated, and credited to the party respon-

THE A. P. A. south of the border,

Jews as "non Catholics," who will

so far as the effect was concerned.

of his defeat was the issuing of A. P.

retained its own.

sible for them

From the Ottawa Free Press of the 26th we learn that on the previous evening an audience that filled the Opera House in every part greeted Hon. Edward Blake when he rose to deliver his lecture on Home Rule. or weeks, or even months together. tween two French candidates for the The stage was prettily decorated with British, American, Irish and Canadian trusteeship, one of whom was elected flags, as well as the banners of St. Andrew's and St Patrick's societies in cessful candidate entered a protest, the background and palms lined the basing his claim to the seat on a charge front of the stage. Those on the plat-of clerical intimidation. The case was of clerical intimidation. The case was man for the evening opened the prosettled by the resignation of the unsucceedings were: Archbishop Duhamel cessful candidate, who, perhaps, did Father Whelan, Canon McCarthy, Hon. not wish the turmoil of a law suit on R. W. Scott, A. F. McIntyre, Q. C., P. Baskerville, Hon. E. H. Bronson, M. election. The Mail, however, con-McDougal, Mr. Riley, United States tinues to publish, day after day. long consul; Col. Panet, Dr. MacCabe, J. and uninteresting details of the case, Harvey, C. Mohr, F. B. Hayes, W. Mr. Costigan made a few assuming always what has not been Cowan. proved at all, that there was gross inopening remarks, stating that the bject of the meeting was not alone to timidation by the Very Rev. Vicarlisten to an exposition of Home Rule, General of Ottawa. Such election dis- but it had a more practical side, which putes are of common occurrence in all would be the opening of the subscrip-tion list at the close of the address. sections of the Province, and very Ottawa adherents of the cause of Irish Home Rule had given many proofs of little attention is paid to them by the public. The only reason for the extheir sympathy, and to show that they traordinary prominence given to this still had the cause at heart, he need simply state that \$1,260 had already case by the Mail is that it occurs in been subscribed before the opening of connection with a Separate School the meeting. He then read an ad-Board. The Mail is welcome to all the dress to the lecturer of the evening. capital it can make out of this tempest

NO. 798.

BLAKE IN OTTAWA.

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Blake after thanking them warmly for the reception, said: It is with varying emotions that I find my self addressing a meeting in Ottawa where the greatest portion of my publie work has been done. I rejoice here to-night to resume even for a few hours happen. It is only to be regretted my relations with the people of this that the gratification will be short. city in a cause which has commanded lived, as the difficulty will soon settle itself. There is another small diffi-far as I am concerned the subject of culty at Hintonburg, a suburb of Home Rule has been kept far removed Ottawa. This also is being investi- from the pale of party politics. plause.) The honorable gentleman gated by the Mail. It is a godsend to plause.) that journal that it has arisen just as Mr. Parnell, whose claim to the gratitude the city dispute is coming to an end. and admiration of the Irish people he had always admitted freely and from his heart. He gave Mr. Parnell credit for establishing the Irish parliaall the use it could of the circumstances decision has been reached, acts as a unit in carrying that decision into effect. It was only by acting as a unit that they THE indications are that parties in could hope to succeed. This was a sacred principle of their cause, never to be violated by any man without danger to the cause. Another principle of the party was its absolute in-dependence of all other parties. It exists as an Irish national party acting for Irish national objects. position deprived the members of office and emoluments but it enabled them to act as allies of the Liberal party without being subordinates and to act solely in the interest of Ireland without any entanglements. election, namely, two Unionist seats things were essential to the triumph in England, four Liberal seats in of their cause. Mr. Blake then destribed Mr. Parnell's foresight in recognizing as far back as 1881, a force by in England, four Liberal seats in which he hoped to succeed in a constitutional movement, namely, the enlist Great Britain, and when ultimately in 1886 he was able to secure the arrangement of a reasonable plan for settlement of this great question by the assistance of the Liberal Democratic party of Great Britain. It was upon these broad general lines upon which Mr. Parnell lead the Party, that he, Mr. Blake, had largely moulded his views of this question and upon which he had acted ever since.

After alluding to the enormous change which had taken place in public opinion during the last ten years upon the Irish question, by which Home Rule had so rapidly advanced. he spoke of the majority given for it in the last general elections and the consequent passage of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Commons. was true the bill had been rejected by the irresponsible chamber, the House of Lords did not pretend that it had any right to do more than secure a second determination of the question by the people. equally with the P. P. A. on our own body was becoming more popular and side of the line, pretend to count more powerful, and all they had to do largely on Jewish assistance in their was to look forward to the next election for the success of their anti-Catholic crusade. Whenever they count up the numbers against which aims. Although in tions of 1892 the Liberals placed they have to contend, they estimate the the question of Home Rule forefront of their programme, that protherefore be enlisted on the side of the persecutors. They forget for the time particular interest to the Democracy of Great Britain and the Irish Parlia being that the Jews are as truly nonmentary party in aiding, as they were Protestant as non-Catholic, and cannot now aiding, the Government to carry in an anti Catholic crusade. In New gramme, were at the same time ad vancing the cause of Home Rule, be cause that legislation was the elucidathe most influential man of his order, tion of the principle of Home Rule with the interest of the masses in Ireland. He also pointed out with great force

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

was paid to day for a bunch of 10 choice fat sheep, averaging 180 lbs.
Hogs—The sale of heavy, thick, fat hogs was slow, and prices rather easier at \$4,55 to \$5 weighed off car. Stores and mixed lots sold at \$4.75 to \$5 off car.
Calves—To-day sales were made all the way from \$5 to \$8 a head; a bunch of 17, averaging 140 lbs, sold at \$7.
Milch Cows and Springers—Good springers were bought to day at \$30 to \$40 each. Milkers sold from \$30 to \$47, the latter price being paid for a choice anima 1. Catholic. CULLED FROM THE OLD YEAR. Lewis S. Butler, Burin, Nfld., Rheun

Hogs—Good to best Yorkers sold at \$5.60 to \$5.70. principally at \$5.60 to \$5.70. principally at \$5.60 to \$7.00 for good to choice lots, with a few decks of fancy white at \$5.75: good mixed packers, \$5.60 to \$5.65; mediums and heavy, \$5.55 to \$5.65, and fair to prime heavy at \$5.1 to \$5.65; pigs were rather dall, at \$5.50 to \$5.60 mostly at \$5.0. Sheep and Lambs — Good to choice 78 to 89 pound lambs sold at \$4.50 to \$4.55, and fair to good \$8 to 78 pounds lambs sold at \$4.10 to \$4.53. Canadians selling at \$1.90 to \$5; good 94 pound (nearly all wetner) sheep sold at \$3.60, and fat \$50 pound mixed sheep, \$5.25, with fair sheep at mixed sheep, \$3.25, with fair sheep at TORONTO. Butchers' Cattle—Good useful cattle brought from \$2.80 \$3; good to choice sold at from \$\{\psi}\) to and the best cattle in the market could be rought at \$20.000. ought at 33c.

Sheep and Lambs — A bunch of 190 lambs, veraging 79 lbs, at \$3.75 a cwt; a bunch of 31

that denomination, and that that man this? By the Mail and the extremists warned his readers to be on their guard against Methodist preachers in and astonishment is now expressed begeneral. What, we ask, would be the cause we are found all together. It is not to the credit of Protestantism might settle the whole trouble; and, if down to its lowliest member? Our Toronto contemporary, while

not direct Sir John Thompson. His mental condition, and, if found sane, so far as nickels are concerned, gave then it might be deemed prudent to him a considerable load of assurance. No poubt he was also sand-papered the same fashion as the ordinary crimcomfortably wrapped in all her shame- cally we may say that Mrs. Baskerthat she held a secret session in one propagandist and it would seem indeed of the hotel parlors with thirteen as though she were a pupil of that pering of Sir John Macdonald on the occasion of the vote on the Jesuit Estates
Act, when thirteen members of Parlia
Arrah, Mrs. Magrath, did you hear the news?
But, of course, my jewel, you knew it;
The quality's going to save our sowls,
An't pay us for lettin' them do it.
We may curse and swear—the devil may

we will not enter into full particulars. Margaret's troupe of thirteen "ladies"
have undertaken the task of bringing
to the Catholics of all Canada a knowl.

If he prays with Mrs. Smyley. to prove its excellence, have taken an oath to deprive them of their daily

of them is fully convinced that a lucra- for attending, as the so-called lecture tive office of some sort will fall into his was a miserable affair and the speak lap as soon as Sir Oliver Mowat is er's style simply execrable." deposed. It is safe to say that such would advise Thomas to take a longer a gathering of hungry office seekers course of training. We fear, hownever before took place in Canada, ever, that he will never succeed Meantime the Catholic Church is still as a lecturer; but if he is determined people are endeavoring to do their in that way, would it not be more efpart as good Christians and good citi- fective were he to go to Rome at once dealing out to all the same measure of Papacy at the fountain head. A course justice they demand for themselves, of lectures before the Propaganda The Presbyterian clergy are almost either silent on the subject, or engaged the Catholic Church do not become

that city last week. His subjects were revolution. very warmly anti Catholic, one of which was "Are we justified in publicly licly when the approved method of the ated to the fullest by its readers. P. P. A., of which he is a member, is to attack it after the fashion of the

safe-blower and the masked burglar? Indiana, has got himself into trouble Bur who is this "professor?" And against the religious ladies who conhow did he come by the title? A few duct the St. John's Orphan Asylum in months ago he was known in that city. The editor in question, this city as plain "Thomas Pass- William P. Bidwell, manages an A. P. more." He came here as an ama- A. organ after the usual style in Ir has become known also that a teur printer from a neighbor- which such organs are conducted, by resolution was passed favoring the in- ing hamlet, and we verily believe that calumny and abusive language, and even now were a three em quad and a he stated recently that a girl in the Because of the number of persons who hair space placed before him, he could institution was confined in a dungeon not for the life of him tell which in order to cover up some outrageous be induced by a Protestant cry to join into effect other features of that pro was considered a very advisable pro- is the quad and which is the conduct toward her. There is no ceeding. We may say to these ignorant space. The late Dr. Cahill said that dungeon in the institution, so that the York, at least, the Rabbi Silverman, while getting shaved in a barber shop charge carries absurdity on its face; "escape" from convents or monaster- in Washington the tonsorial artist told nevertheless he asserts that he will has pronounced against the A. P. A., ies was never known. Those few who him he intended shortly to leave that prove the charges he has made. A declaring, further, that "the Catholic interests of the Radical and Democratic are in the lecturing field posing as business as he thought it would be suit against him has been initiated in religion is the greatest power in the party of Great Britain were identical more profitable to become a lecturer; the civil courts by Bishop Rademacher | world for good, and the greatest power ada, Sir John Thompson holds lously ejected for bad conduct. Were and in like manner we may reason to recover \$100,000 damages, the for peace-greater than all the standa very high place. In his early a committee of the P. P. A. to set out ably suppose Thomas Passmore has object being chiefly to learn the ed ing armies of the world." A. P. Aism how the Irish party, by strengthening the hands of the English Radicals, years he was a Methodist, and upon a work of the kind alluded to it become a "professor." It is more than itor's informant and to bring him to will find no encouragement from that were strengthening the hands of those conscience never directed a man to- would be in order to get a board of probable that association with Margaret justice.



Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can give.

They need to be started right. The "Prescription" aids and promotes the proper functions, corrects the delicate weaknesses and derangements that might become chronic, establishes regularity and health, lessens pain.

They want a nourishing, supporting, strengthening tonic, such as an experienced physician has especially prepared for the female system, in the "Prescription."

In every "female complaint"

In every "female complaint" and weakness, and in all nervous conditions, if it doesn't benefit or noney will be returned.

cure, the money will be returned.

Miss MaGue Jackson, of Barbreck, St. Landry Purish, Lat., says: "I was lying sick for some time with female complaints, and all the medicine my friends gave me did me no good. Death was approaching; all my friends had plan me up to die. I heard of your wonderful medicine, and I bought two bottles of it, and before I had taken the last, I got entirely well. I am still enjoying good health, and expect to praise your medicine every where I go,"

FOR THE SICK ROOM!

JEYES' FLUID

The Great English Non - Poisonous Disinfectant

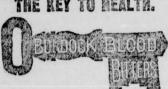
As used in Her Majesty's Household, and by Prof. Koch of Berlin. Used in Hospitals, Prisons and Colleges for Diptheria, Scarlet Fever and for other infectious diseases. I gallon makes 4 barrels strong Disinfectant.

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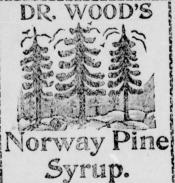


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LINKED LIVES.

By Lady Gertrude Douglas.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BACK TO GLASGOW. "Life is real, life is earnest, And the grave is not its goal -LONGFELLOW.

On a gloomy December afternoon. four years after the events described in the foregoing chapter, and exactly fourteen years from the commence-ment of this story, Mabel Forrester

finds herself again in Glasgow.

It is the same sort of weather as it was on the former occasion. Not a whit more cheerful is the aspect outside the window, and within the same oom, in the same hotel, everything looks pretty much as it did fourteen years ago — that is to say, everything except the occupants of the room. There were two then — now there is only one, and she is no longer a bright, careless child, but a sober, grave

woman of six-and-twenty.

Mabel is much altered. At a first glance you would scarcely recognize her. All the fresh roundness of her girlhood is gone forever; she looks worn and thin, and her brow is deeply lined for one still so young. Her eyes, however, are unchanged; though their usual expression is melancholy, they have lost none of their brilliancy. Her hair, too, is of the same beautiful auburn tint as formerly, and she does

not look unhappy.

Mabel is only one of those to whom spring time was so very bright and long that it left no place for summer. Autumn came upon her just when her summer was beginning, and she knows that autumn, though it bears no re semblance to glad spring, may often bring with it a peculiar charm of its

I have passed over the four years which immediately followed the breaking off of her engagement to Hugh, first, because my story is already too long; secondly, because the sorrow I should have to describe is a sorrow not to be lightly treated, and I would rather say of the events of those four years only that which is absolutely necessary. Neven for one single moment has Mabel regretted the step she took when she became a Catholic. Bitter, in-Neven for one single momen leed, beyond all words was the sacrifice that step entailed, but Mabel, thanks to Hugh's noble behavior, was not tried beyond her strength. She had had wonderful help to support her through the first season of her trial, such help as to converts especially is immeasur-

An! who can tell what are those early days of a convert's life? It is not that with the novelty wears away also the charm of the new religion. that with additional experience comes the blight of disappointment; nor is it, again, because all was bathed in a radiance of enchanted light, that the convert looks back to the first days of his admission into the Church with such you wanted some north-country air. unutterable fondness; for those who have been many years in the bosom of the Church will not refuse this tribute to their Alma Mater, that after any number of years, they are daily learning fresh lessons of her glorious beauty. They will tell you how by experience they have found out that the well of living water with which the Catholic Church refreshes her thirsty children is fathomless. Let no one be deluded by the prophecies of disapwhich borderers on Rome are so often arrested on the threshold of the Church. Nothing can e more false than such warnings. Show me but a true son of Holy gow?" Church, and he will indignantly deny that his Mother has grown less beautiful because he knows her better. The religion of Catholics never loses its charm, but there rests undoubtedly over the early days of conversion a peculiar golden sunshine; the first smile of God's welcome to the wanderer come home. This was the sunshine which made Mabel's cross a possible one to endure. All through the agony of the long struggle that smile was upon her, comforting when all earthly comfort would have been unavailing, strengthening her, and making happi ness, even along the "Via Crucis," a

reality. The first year after her conversion was spent at Vrananches. Jessie, to whom Elvanlee was no less full than to Mabel of painful associations, gladly availed herself of any excuse for remaining abroad. She had been greatly distressed, not by Mabel's change of religion, but by the consequences it entailed-all the more so because the matter was totally incomprehensible so her, and she felt herself n a measure guilty and responsible for the sorrow which had come upon Hugh and her sister-in-law. When, therefore, she became convinced that all her attempts to put matters straight between them were quite useless, she easily abandoned the idea of returning to Elvanlee, and took the Chateau St Anne for another whole year. following Winter was passed in Italy, the Summer in Switzerland, and then, in order that her children might ac quire the German language, Jessie ook up her abode in Dresden.

The longer she put off her return to England, the less inclined she felt to go back; nor was it until the Summer immediately preced period I have now reached in my tory, that, after four years' absence, Elvanlee Castle became once more her home. Mabel had been her constant ompanion, and, of course, went back

with her to Elvanlee. Very painful, even after years of the rest, bravely. She was changed - | not?"

very much changed - no one could deny it. The girl was all gone out of her. A grave, yet not altogether saddened woman who answered to the name of Mabel Forrester—a women in experience several years older than she really was—a women who, having known what it meant to love passion— ately, and yet, at the call of duty, to forego that love, could never be the

joyous, light-hearted creature she had once been, but who, nevertheless, having learned the secret of true peace, could endure with a spirit of gravely.
"Because I choose to have a home of calm hopefulness which shed a softened glow over her own life and other

She still corresponded with Hugh — she still wore his betrothal ring. There had been no renunciation of the love vowed between them. Though, by the will of God, separated probably for ever on earth, both had realized that the promise binding their two hearts inextricably together, had been to endure beyond that moral life of which the grave is the goal. Life was real-life to Mabel was earnest; and though physically she had suffered much, the tone of her mind was as brave, as hopeful, as enterprising as it had ever been, oher ardent youth.

lives around her.

She had stood for some minutes looking out into the dreary street, lost in a dreamy retrospect of the far past, when there came a knock at the door. Mabel, having carelessly answered, "Come in," a watter announced "Dr Græme."

Mabel came forward with outstretched hands.

"I had almost given you up Geordie – this is kind!" "Given me up, eh !-why ?-didn't

you know well enough I would come? Geordie, but my telegram must have taken you by surprise. I was afraid you might have been out.'

"So I was, but that good creature. MacLeod, came riding after me. Mary opened the telegram, and sent him off instantly. Well, Mabel, him off instantly. Well, Mabe welcome home to Scotland once more

"Do you know, Geordie, this is the very same room that auntie and I were in the night you and I first made acquaintance?'

Nonsense !- you don't mean it !" Why, it must have been just about this time ten, twelve — no, fourteen years ago, Mabel. Heigh ho! but times are changed! You are changed -too much changed," added the Doctor looking attentively at Mabel. "Why, bless my soul, what have those foreigners been doing with you?

"Yes, I have ; but just let her be a bit. I have a deal more to hear about yourself first, Mabel. I'll tell you bout that young vagabond presently. How are you, Mabel? You look as it "I am well, Geordie - quite well.

Do you know why I asked you to meet me here to-night?' "I have not the slightest idea; you should have come to Edinburgh.

Mary would have been so pleased. "Thanks, Geordie, I know. How are Mary and the children? and how do you get on with your brother in

"Mary is aye flourishing, the bairns are fine, and my respected brother in-law and myself get on well together; you know they live with me. I could not spare Mary. But now then, Mabel, what brought you to Glas-

"I am on my way to Glendower with Jessie. Glasgow is en route, so I let her go on, and I stayed here a night just to see you, Geordie. Jessie has told me some news that I have been expecting for a long while; it has set me thinking of my own plans, and I want your advice."

" Is Lady Forrester going to marry again?" asked the doctor.
"Yes," said Mabel briefly, the tears

glistening in her eyes.

"Hm!" was the doctor's response, after which he fell a thinking Preshe looked up. "Who is it?" 'A man of whom we saw a good deal at Dresden — a Sir James Tay-leure," said Mabel slowly, as though the subject were distasteful to her.

"Do you like him?" Mabel shook her head.

"Not much, Geordie. Perhaps it is foolish prejudice on my part, but oh! when I think of my darling brother, of Guy, I — I can't help it," she said, the tears coming quick and fast.

"When is it to be?" "Almost immediately; they are to be married from Glendower three weeks hence, and then they are going abroad again for the rest of the Win

"And the children?" Wilfred goes to school, and Jessie will take the two younger ones with

"And you, Mabel?"

"I, Geordie !- I am coming home, aid Mabel, with a quiet smile. They were both most kind; Jessie said wished me to join them abroad at the end of a month, and Sir James wrote to me twice urging me to do so; but I would rather not-I would rather be at

home. at do you call home, Mabel? Surely you will not live alone at Elvanlee or the Hermitage?"

"No. Geordie, I could not do that, even if I wished it, which I do not Elvanlee Castle will be let until Wilfrid comes of age, and The Hermitage, of course, goes with it. By home I mean preparation, was that return; but my own house in Carlton Terrace; the Mabel bore it, as she had borne all lease falls in this Lady-day, does it

"Yes, I can, and what is more, I will!" answered Mabel, with quiet decision. "It is not that I came to consult you about, Geordie. I want to know from you all about the and whether I can have it in March.

"Yes, you can; the people had applied for a renewal of the lease, but you need not grant it. Why don't you come and live with us, Mabel?—it would be much better," said the doctor,

my own, Geordie. You need not distress vourself : I am not going to do any thing extraordinary. You remember poor old 'Rawley,' as we used to call her in our school-days?'

"Don't I?" laughed the doctor,

some particular recollection connected with Rawley just then tickling his

fancy.
"She wrote to me only a few days ago in great distresss; her pupil, to whom she went when she left me, is now grown up, and Rawley feels her-self too old to recommence another peful, as enterprising as education, poor old lady. I am going sen, even in the days of to have her to live with me. It will be a kindness to her, and, at the same time, I shall secure the services of a that I do," said Doctor Græme, standrespectable chaperon," said Mabel, smiling. "She won't interfere with me, and we shall pull very well together."
"Not a bad arrangement,"

marked Doctor Græme. "I hope she will be amiable, though; the old lady never liked me, I fancy. Do you remember how, whenever she found us talking in the library, she used to come with her eternal, 'Now, Mabel, my ou know well enough I would come?" love, haven't you got your music to "I knew you would if you could, practise, or your Italian exercises to prepare?' and she used to look daggers at me meanwhile."

at me meanwhile."
"Poor dear Rawley!" laughed
Mabel again; "she used to think I
was in love with you, Geordie."
"Were you, Mabel?" asked Doctor Græme, leaning forward, and gazing with a curious, wistful gaze into the sweet, grave eyes, that met his without the smallest confusion, as Mabel

answered simply: "As children often are, I suppose was. Geordie : you were so kind to me. could not help it. But don't let's talk of all that now-it's gone by for ever. Will you see about this busi

ness for me? 'Yes, gladly-thank you, Mabel, returned Doctor Græme earnestly; it was the only acknowledgment of love he had ever either asked or received from any woman. "And in the meanwhile, until your own house is ready, may I tell Mary you will pay us your long-promised visit?" he re-

sumed, after a short pause. "Yes, I should like it very much, Geordie. Now tell me what you know of poor Katie. She is at present in the Bridewell

in this town; she is what they call nere 'up for the Lords'-that is, she will take her trial at the next assizes for a very grave crime."
"Oh! Georgie, what for? — for

stealing again?" "Much worse, Mabel; she has been drowning her child and attempting

"How very dreadful! Can't I see her, Geordie?"
"I don't know but you might, per-

haps. I know the governor of the Bridewell," said Doctor Græme re-flectively. "How late can you stay to-morrow? Till 2 o'clock. Oh, do try, Geordie!

How did you happen to dear she was in prison? Do you know anything of vears?"

"Not a word. I happened to be in the Court the day she was brought before the magistrates. This is how it came about : Mary, you must know, has lately developed a strange fancy she picks up all the ragamuffin lads she can lay her hand upon, and tries to train them to domestic service They repay her attentions much as might be expected, by breaking all the crockery in the establishment, lying, thieving, and committing every enormity, until either my patience o Gordon's becomes exhausted, and one or the other of us sends the young wretches about their business. the boys lately absconded; we heard no more of him until a fortnight later. when he was taken up in Glasgow for shop lifting. The rascal had the im pudence to give himself out as a servant of mine, so I was called up to the Court in consequence. I had to wait some time before his case came on, and it was there I saw our old friend Katie She pleaded 'Not Guilty 'to the charge, so was committed for trial. As far as I could make out, the case against her is this: The villain who is the child's father has been convicted of some very neavy misdemeanor, and at the former assizes was sentenced to twenty-one years of penal servitude. It appears that he was arrested at last through the treachery of one of his own set, a girl, an elder sister of this Katie's.' "Maggie," interrupted Mabel-"it

must have been Maggie. Katie always hated her.

"Yes, Maggie - it was Maggieyou are right. I remembered her again when I saw her, though I had seen her only once-the night I went hunting after your protegee, Mabel.

"Well, but go on, Geordie-tell me all," exclaimed Mabel eagerly. "It seems that jealousy existed

between the sisters. Apropos of this man Cameron, there was a quarrel, in which Katie very nearly killed Maggie; and then, in a fit of insanity or intoxication, threw both herself and her child into the Clyde. It was still day light when she committed the act; two sailors on the Broomielaw Bridge, who

"But, Mabel—impossible! you can't live by yourself," began the doctor, looking bewildered. were passing at the time, saw her, and jumped into the river after her. They succeeded in saving her, but the child jumped into the river after her. They succeeded in saving her, but the child was dead before its body could be recovered. She says it was dead before she threw herself into the water, and that she did so in despair, because she had nothing left to her on earth to care for. However, as her sister swears to having seen the child alive, and in perfect health, only half an hour previously, Katie's story is not believed and she is committed for trial."

"How very dreadful! Oh! Geordie, will she be tried for murder?" "I don't know-scarcely, I should think. She seems to have been in a state in which she could not have been quite accountable for her actions; but if you want to see her, Mabel, I will

go and look up the Governor. do you dine? "At six. You will come back,

won't you, Geordie?"
"Yes; but, Mabel, you are not cry-

ing. are you?"
"I can't help it, Geordie. Poorpoor little Katie! everything here reminds me so of that starved, shivering child, whose look of joy when gave her the shilling I shall never forget. Don't you remember her?'

"Poor thing !- poor wee lassie !ing still for a moment, hat in hand, and gazing fixedly into the glowing firelight while his mind travelled back through the fourteen years to that wintry even ing, when, under the gates of the gloomy Bridewell, he had listened to the little wailing voice crying so piti-

"STURDY BEGGARS."

Within a short time after Henry VIII., in the interest of "Reform, had confiscated the monasteries and their estates and had divided what h did not keep for himself among his favorites, thus really founding the great landed aristocracy of England, English towns and villages, and the highways, began to swarm with healthy men begging for money, clothing, or food. Until the era of Reform such a thing had not been known in England. And hence arose the laws against "sturdy beggars, which first appeared when England had broken with the religion that had been from the first the inspiring prin-

ciple of its civilization.

A generation ago beggars in any numbers were practically unknown in the United States. The Public school geographies of that day nearly all inormed American children that beggars were plentiful in Italy and Spain, and American travellers on their return nome were accustomed to speak of these beggars as a "picturesque" fea-ture of those lands. Indeed one American of that day, happily still live and an honor to his native land for his versatile abilities, in a book which he entitled "Roba di Roma," devotes a whole chapter to an almost loving description of the beggars of Rome, forty

York? There must be thousands of them. They resort principally in the well-to-do parts of the town and in the approaches of the elevated railroads and the ferries. They are most decidedly not picturesque. They have none of the amiable traits or winning ways that Mr. Story found in his Roman beggars, who bestowed their prayers and blessings alike on those who gave and those who refused These New York beggars of to day almost demand the alms they seek; not history during these last few in words, perhaps, but in tone of voice Their manner of appearance is almost timid man or woman, the the effect is probably the same. sad state of affairs. It is another evidence of the decay of religion among the great mass of the people whom Protestantism first and then Agnosticism, in its many phases have affected. The idea of God has apparently disappeared from their minds. The visible world is all that they live for or believe in, and when this affords them nothing but discomfort or even positive distress they naturally become filled with envy and hatred for those

whom fortune has not treated so ill. The Catholic Church has a great ask before it in the United States. The missionary field under these new onditions is quite as important, and, n its own way, just as arduous as was hat of converting the Roman world when the old paganism had died out and mens' minds had become indisposed to think of religion. The new conditions of course calls for new Certain it is, however, that nethods. nothing else than the Catholic religion can provide the remedy that is required for the selfishness of the prosperous and the bitterness that are destined to be one of the greatest future dangers of the Republic .- N. Y. Cath

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THE CHRISTIAN HOME.

Vital Truths to be Gathered from a Study of the Childhood of Jesus

There is surely a vital truth for our own lives to be gathered from the in-terpretation of the childhood of Jesus. It gives us a deeper sense of the sacred

ness and the power of the home. The perfect manhood of Him whom all Christendom adores as the Son of God was matured and moulded in the tender shelter of the home. It was there that He felt the influences of truth and grace. To that source we may trace some of the noblest qualities of His human character. And yet, if there is anything which Christendom the possibility of such a home as that in which Jesus grew to the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.

Is it not true 'The world is too much with us, late and soon, Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers."

The false and cruel conditions of industrial competition, and the morbid overgrowth of great cities where human lives are crowded together to the point of physical and moral suffocation, have raised an enormous barrier between great masses of mankind and the home which their natural instincts desire and seek. The favored classes, on the other hand, are too much alienated by false standards of happiness, by the mania of publicity, by the in-sane rivalries of wealth, to keep their reverence for the pure and lovely ideals of domestic life. A new aristocracy is formed which lives in mammoth hotels, and a new democracy which exists in gigantic tenements. ments increase in spendor and frequency, but private joys grow rare and difficult, and even the capacity for them seems to be withering, at least in the two extremes of human society where the home wears a vanishing

And yet-so runs my simple and grateful creed - this appearance is only transient and superficial. Deep in the heart of humanity lies the domestic passion, which will survive the mistakes of a civilization not yet fully enlightened, and prove the truth of the saying: "Before the fall, Paradise was man's home; since the fall, home has been his Paradise." great silent classes of mankind who stand between the extremes, not yet spoiled by luxury and just beginning to awake to an active compassion for the sorrows of the homeless multitude, cherish the ideal of the home, the rest ing-place of love, the nursery of innocent childhood, the seed plot of the manly virtues, defended even in the lowliest cottage against all rude intrusions and desecrating powers,

and ruled by "Pure religion, breathing household laws." To be loval to this ideal, to realize it in their own lives and help to make it possible for others, is indeed the nobl est and the most useful service that men and women can render to the age. For, after all, it is only from such quiet and holy homes as that in which the Child Jesus lived at Nazareth that the children of the future can come, who shall feel, as manhood dawns, that they must be about their Father's business. and follow the Christ, the King, to the serene and bloodless triumph of His kingdom of childlike faith, and hope,

+[Extract from "The Christ-Child in Art." by Henry Van Dyke. Pablished by Harper & Bros., New York.]

and love for all mankind.

An A. P. A. Opportunity.

Rabi Baba isa Nestorian from Persia, who is a man of unusual abilities, as that of the footpad and, with byterian Board of Foreign Missions. The employment was not sufficiently remunerative for him and he threw up the contract. From the Presby terians he appealed to the Episcopalians, expressing a desire to join that denomination. He was accordingly "confirmed" in New York city. Growing tired of his new associations, he applied to Archbishop Corrigan to be received into the Catholic Church and sent back as a priest to labor in his native country. pondence with Persia, instituted by the Archbishop, could be completed, Rabi Baba went to Chicago and was received into the Baptist donomination by Dr. Henson, of that city. done this he wrote back to the Arch-bishop that he had been received into

the Catholic Church in Chicago. Since this last performance Rabi Baba has not been heard of. What is the A. P. A. doing that they neglect to put this Oriental tramp in the lecture field? - Philadelphia Catholic

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DDAR SIRS.—Two years ago I had a bad attack of biliousness, and took one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and can truly re-commend it to any suffering from this complaint.

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Rabi Baba isa Nestorian from Persia, who is a man of unusual abilities, as his record in this country shows. He lmost was employed for a time by the Preswith byterian Board of Foreign Missions. The employment was not sufficiently remunerative for him and he threw From the Presby up the contract. other terians he appealed to the Episcopal ians, expressing a desire to join that denomination. He was accordingly "confirmed" in New York city. people have Growing tired of his new associations he applied to Archbishop Corrigan to ninds. be received into the Catholic Church y live and sent back as a priest to labor in Before correseven his native country. pondence with Persia, instituted by the Archbishop, could be completed, those Rabi Baba went to Chicago and was received into the Baptist donomination by Dr. Henson, of that city. Having great States. se new done this he wrote back to the Archbishop that he had been received into the Catholic Church in Chicago.

Since this last performance Rabi Baba has not been heard of. What is the A. P. A. doing that they neglect to put this Oriental tramp in lecture field? - Philadelphia Catholic Times.

TESTIMONIALS published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are as reliable and worthy of confidence as if from your most trusted neighbor.

Out of Sorts-Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general indisposition. These symptoms, it neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large a point of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

m succession, and a cure will be effected.

Toronto Testimony.

DDAR SIRS.—Two years ago I had a bad attack of biliousness, and took one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and can truly recommend it to any suffering from this complaint.

omplaint. Mrs. Charles Brown, Toronto, MRS. CHARLES BROWN, 1076010,
Thousands like her. — Tena McLeod,
Severn Bridge, writes: "I owe a debt of
gratitude to Dr. Thomas' ECLECTRIC OIL
for carring me of a severe cold that troubled
me nearly all last winter." In order to give
a quietus to a hacking cough, take a dose of
Dr. Thomas' ECLECTRIC OIL thrice a day,
or offerer if the compt spells render it necesfor cuts, Victoria or oftener if the cough spells render it nece

Minard's Liniment relieves Neural-

LIGHT OF HISTORY."

FEBRUARY 3, 1894.

(A paper read by Mr. Joseph Pope, before the tholic Truth Society of Ottawa, on the 12th eember, 1893, in reply to a lecture entitled Roman Methods of Controversy, "delivered by the Rey. W. J. Muckleston, M. A., on the 15th

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

He does not tear anything to tatters ; on the contrary, he is moderation itself. In an article of thirty-two pages on The Roman Catholics in England," page to the pamphlet in question. The hardest hit is as follows:

"It should be premised that whatever errors, accidental or otherwise, may be detected in these lists, they are entirely free from understatement. There are names inserted which have no business there, and some names of little children are set down as though they were adults; but no name has left out that could be got hold of, and the humblest claim to social position, such as kinship to an attorney, has been held sufficient for admission

to the honors of the list." We are not particularly concerned in the accuracy of this pamphlet, still, know how far it is to be depended on. Fortunately this question is capable of easy determination. I have often looked through "Rome's Recruits" and my impression, notwithstanding the omission. I need not go outside of this city to give one notable example of this, in the person of the Right Honor able gentleman who was the first President of this society. Of course some names have got in that should not be How many do you think? So there. far as I can ascertain, just 11, in a total of 3,541, exclusive of foreigners and children, or one in every 322; and these 11 are individually withdrawn and apologized for in the preface to the last edition.

These mistakes apparently have occurred chiefly in the cases of extreme High churchmen, who in externals, approach so nearly to Rome that it is no wonder the newspaper was occasionally deceived. It is surely not necessary to ascribe such natural error, particularly when committed by a secular newspaper in search of a sen-sation, to "Romish" malignity or love

of falsehood. To return to our local illustration. What would be thought of a man who would seek to hold up the Ottawa Journal to obloquy because it was shown that out of the seven hundred and fifty names published as having visited Chicago, three had got off at Datroit! Would not any reasonable being say that so far from the newspaper being blameworthy, the fact of only three names out of seven hundred and fifty being wrong was pretty good evidence of the correctness of the list as a whole? In like manner, though I object to the publication of these names, correctly or incorrectly, without the consent of the owners, I say that the fact of only eleven complaints being made out of three thousand five hundred and forty one names, is evidence of the trust worthy character of the pamphlet whatever one may think of the taste which prompted its compilation.

Our critic says that the pamphleteer went to Russia, Germany and America Why did he not say also France, Denmark, Sweden and Switz-The fact is, the book ap pears to be exactly what it purports, a list of prominent British converts. Following, as a sort of supplement, under the heading of "List of a few foreign Converts," which heading is printed in large type, are the names of a number of Americans, thirteen ch forty nine Germans sian, two Swedes, four Danes and six Surely that is legitimate. Could any one who had never seen th book, conjecture from our critic's de scription its true structure? I will add that there is nothing in the reverend gentleman's criticism to indicate that he ever even opened it. Nor does this surprise me. I can well understand that the imposing array of emi nent names there presented is not cal culated to promote an Anglican clergy

man's peace of mind. I cannot see that this list, apart alto gether from the question of its accuracy, has, any more than the dates of the gospels, a bearing upon the merits of the controversy in which our critic is But the reverend gentle interested. man no doubt knows best.

So much for our critic's general observations, underlying which, so far as there is any connection between them, I think I detect an apprehension disguised in the language of strenu ous assertion to the contrary, that the position of the Anglican Church in respect of its claims to antiquity and

ontinuity with the past, is not quite impregnable. As it is manifestly impossible to dis cuss the false decretals, and the Lol lards, and the Albigenses and Martin Luther, and a host of other controver sial subjects, in the brief space of half an hour. I think I should best fulfil the object we have in view, by devoting a few minutes to the claims advanced or behalf of the Anglican Church. first let me disabuse the minds of those who like our reverend critic, may consider that the Catholic Truth Society has any animus against that commun To one casually looking over our publications the impression is perhaps not an unnatural ore, but the explan ation is very simple. Almost all our books are imported from England, where the Established Church stands for the great body of non-Catholic Let me assure our Anglican friends that there is no antipathy to their Church on the part of the Catholic Truth Society. On the contrary, it seems to me that the notice we pay to rogatives of the Son of God.

"ANGLICAN CLAIMS IN THE it points the other way. It shows that at any rate we recognize in the Anglican Church certain forms in common with our own, which render comparison possible. How is a Catholic profitably to discuss ecclesiastical history, with those who do not believe in any visible Church, or in the Episcopal form of government, or in the idea of for a thousand years before the Reform sacramental grace, or who do tend to a corporate existence of tend to a corporate existence of tend to a corporate existence of sacramental grace, or who do not preare so wide apart that unless one enters this anonymous writer devotes one the purely theological arena there is no basis for controversy or discussion. Alone of all the bodies that surround us the Anglican communion sets up any claim to the prerogatives of the Church. A pale reflection though she be, still, in her form of government and liturgical observances, one can discern traces of Catholicity not wholly obliterated. While I do not believe that a single member of this society is animated by any ill-will towards the Established Church, I may be permitted to add that my own feelings lead me in quite a contrary direction. That it is in any sense a portion of the Catho lie Church I am, for reasons which I hope to show, unable to believe. At as it has been published, it is well to the same time it is undoubtedly one of the great institutions of our country, one of the pillars of the constitution often It is vastly better than its founders. It teaches much Catholic truth. It stands as a break water against greater evils reviewer's statement to the contrary, is It contains within its ranks numbers that the principal errors are those of of whose learning and piety there is no question, of men who would fain blot out its shameful past. I do not believe that it possesses the apostolical succession, but most heartily do I concur in opinion that if excellence o purpose and purity of life could make a man a priest, the Church of England would number many such. As a Cath-olic I should look forward to its disestablishment with dismay, and for very obvious reasons. Being purely a human institution, I greatly fear that the moment the strong arm of the State was removed, the Establishment would fall asunder, and there is nothing to

take its place. The number of converts to Rome in England is very considerable, and the fact that they are almost all drawn from the upper classes of society, gives to the movement an importance altogether out of propor tion to the actual count. At the same time we must remember that the great mass of the English people is Protestant, and Protestant it will remain, without a miracle, for years to come The process of conversion now going on is no doubt leavening the strata of society. I believe I am not wrong in saying that there is scarcely a noble family in England which has not furnished a member to the Catholic Church. But there are twenty seven millions of people in England, and in these days, when one man is as good as another, what are a few thou-sands among so many. If the Anglican Church were disestablished to morrow, it does not follow that her cathedrals and universities and revenues would revert to the use for which they were originally established. Far from it. All these things would simply become the spoil of contending factions, or be turned over to secular uses, and our prospects of some day regaining our own would be enormously lessened. It is sad, I admit, that the ancient Sees should be occupied by those whom we cannot but regard as intruders. It is equally painful to behold those glorious cathedrals erected by the piety of our forefathers for Catholic worship, diverted to their present use. But, on the other hand, it is surely better for their rightful owners that Westminster Abbey and Canterbury Cathedral should remain in the keeping of cultivated English gentlemen, who are not insensible to the sacred influences of

this, of course, I speak only for myself. Holding this view of the Anglican pody and its clergy, it will be readily believed that it is not an agreeab task to be compelled to deny its claim to be considered a portion of the Catholic Church, or to say of its ministers that their orders are more than doubt ful. Yet there are occasions when the truth demands the fulfilment of many duties from the performance of which we would willingly escape, and this is one of them. Fortunately in the pres ent case the disagreeable character of the task is largely modified by the fact that a majority of the Anglican body (as regards the laity I think I may say the great majority) entirely disavov the doctrine that union with a visible Church, by participation in material sacraments. is necessary to eternal On the contrary, the whole body of the Low Church party will tell you that the Christian Church is not necessarily an external organization at all, but is the body of all true believers, no matter to what communion they belong. Thus one of their most eminent Bishops (Hall) wrote: "Blessed be God! there is no difference in any essential matters betwixt the Church of Engand and her sisters of the Reformation." To the members of this school, nothing I am going to say possesses interest. So far from claiming for their clergy any sacerdotal powers or functions derived from the imposition of hands in a direct line from the apostles, they will tell you that such an assertion is an impious derogation from the pre- English writers, all of them Protestant, rogatives of the Son of God.

English writers, all of them Protestant, very celebrated author who did not always acknowledged the orders of scruple to apply to the Anglican Armenians, the Nestorians, the

poses of a socialistic propaganda.

There is, however, a body of men our critic's own Church. For the corwithin the Establishment-certainly not inferior in learning or piety to the rest who do, I believe, in all sincerity claim those attributes for their Church and for themselves. They affirm that: Their communion is one with the an cient Church as it existed in England That union with Rome is not ent:" ation. of essential to Catholicity. That there was an ancient British Church in existence before the days of St. Augus tine; that this Church was independ ent of Rome. That gradually the Popes imposed their power, until the sixteenth century, when the English Church threw off the Papal supremacy and resumed its original position in the Christian world. That the succession, though endangered by the excesses consequent upon the Reforma-

tion, was preserved in the person of Archbishop Parker, and that the Church of England is to day a living branch of the Holy Catholic Church. For many who hold and preach this doctrine I entertain the highest regard - for some of them an affection that will last with my life. I can only hope that what I feel called upon to say here may be received by them without offence, as I am sure it is uttered without malevolence.

I now propose to discuss the assertion of our critic which he says is disputed only by the ignorant or malicious -

that "The Church of England claims to be historically and continuously the Catholic Church, as settled in England before the mission of Augustine, not originally subject to the Pope, and not losing her identity when, with other novelties unknown (like the Papal supremacy) to the Church of the Apostles and of the primitive centuries,

hat supremacy was cast off." Now, first, as to the early British Church. That Christianity existed in England before the mission of St. Augustine is undoubtedly true, though how it came there no one can say with any It seems to have reached it certainty. greatest development during the early part of the fifth century, or just before the arrival of the Saxons in 449. This savage race, issuing from the forests of northern Europe, remote from all civilizing influences, was the fierces of the northern barbarians. Heathens who had never heard the name o Christ, they swept down upon the Britons, whom after many a desperate struggle, they drove before them into the fastnesses of Wales and Cornwall. In little more than a century Chris tianity, says Professor Emerton of Harvard, in his introduction to the Study of the Middle Ages, had almost disap peared from England proper, and was to be found only in Wales, Ireland and

Thus the greater part of England was again without knowledge of God, and so it remained until Pope Gregory attracted by the beauty of a group fair-haired Saxon slaves exposed for sale in the market place of Rome, sent St. Augustine to recover the land. We all know what happened: How the saint went forth on his mission how he landed on the Kentish coast and succeeded in winning over th rade Saxon king; how Christianity spread throughout the land; how again Mass was sung and the saints invoked on English ground; how Augustine founded the See of Canterbury and governed the Church, subject to the supreme authority of the Roman Pontiff. The few remaining British Bishops would not at first co-operate with him, not because he came from Rome, but for the expressed reason receive them with sufficient defer-ence. Within a comparatively short period, however, an understanding was effected. Together the British those hallowed spots, than that they should once again be over-run by men and Roman missionaries undertook the work of conversion in the north, and, without reverence for the past, respect for the present, or regard for the future. Better a thousand times that at the Council of Whitby, in the year 664, the supremacy of Rome was formally acknowledged. From St. they should continue to resound Augustine and his successors the Church of England derives whatever with what is after all the echo, faint it may be, but still an echo, of the olden worship, than that an she may possess. Indeed this is so well recognized that a favorite name they should be profaned with the uncouch distribes of an itinerant for their body, among many high Anglicans, is the "Church of St. Augustine." St. Augustine is recogpreacher, or given over to the purnized as the founder, and he, as is not disputed, received his authority direct rom Rome.

> had preserved its local identity-sup ose there had been no Saxon invasion and no visit from St. Augustine, and that the Anglicans of to-day could trace their succession in a direct line from the Bishops who met Augustine. would that justify their present attitude towards Rome? I answer no, because the British Church, in common with the churches of Gaul, Africa and else where, acknowledged the authority of the Holy See. I do not merely assert this after the fashion of our critic. I prove it. In two leaflets issued by the Catholic Truth Society, intituled re-spectively, "The English! Church always Roman Catholic," and "Was the British Church Roman Catholic," the Venerable Bede and other early Father Damen in saying this uttered British writers, which seem to me to place this fact beyond doubt. I observe, however, that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial of the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that our critical styled the most impartial or the place that ou some difficulty in accepting our quotations, all of which, he charitably says, are open to the sus-picion of not being genuine. To verify these patristic utterances would require more time, and call for

more learning, than, I fear, I possess. I

jection by supplying confirmatory evidence of what the Fathers say, from

think, however, I can remove the ob-

But supposing, for the sake of argu-

ment, that the ancient British Church

rectness of these quotations I hold myself personally responsible, and as they are all from well known writers, any attempt at fraud on my part can easily be detected and exposed.

1st. Bishop Goodwin, the late Anglican Bishop of Carlisle, says in his *Church of England, Past and Present:" "There is no evidence of any substantial difference between it (the British Church) and the Church which Augustine established." pretty straight and to the point.

2nd. Archbishop Trench, the late Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, says in his "English Past and Present:" The fact that we (the English people) received our Christianity from Rome, and that Latin was the constant language of the Church, etc.

Hume, in his "History of England," says in effect that the early British Church differed from the Roman only in the mode of computing the date of Easter, and in the shape of the tonsure

4th. Emerton, in his introduction to the Study of the Middle Ages, says the same thing. 5th. Hallam, in his Constitutional

History, admits that the clergy of England always acknowledged the Papal supremacy.
In addition to these authorities

might quote Montalambert, who de-clared that "If England is Christian at this hour she owes it to the monks and emissaries of the Holy See,' though, as Montalambert was not Protestant, I do not choose to rest any thing on his assertions.

But not only is it true that in matter of faith and doctrine the early British Church was subject to Rome, it is a fact, dispute it who may, that no country in the whole world exceeded England in the loving obedience which our fathers paid to the successors of St. Peter. "Not only did the doctrine (of the Papal Supremacy) take root in Germanic Britain," says Professor Ranke, "but with it a veneration for Rome and the Holy See, such as no other country had ever evinced."

In the face of witnesses such as these, what becomes of the theory of an independent British Church? ever may have happened afterwards, t seems to me impossible for any can did mind to withstand the testimony brought in support of the claim that, from the earliest times down to the Reformation, England was subject in spiritual matters to the Roman Pontiff. I do not for a moment seek to obscure the fact that there was a national spirit in English Catholicity which found expression in certain local "use" and customs, just as France had its Gallican rite; nor do I deny that the kings of England from time to time quarrelled with the Pope, as did the kings of Spain, but what I do maintain is that during all those years of which we have been speaking, there was but one religion in the kingdom-that of

Rome; but one faith—the Catholic. It was the supreme consciousness of this fact that wrung from Macaulay these memorable words (He is speaking of the Universities):

"When I think of the spacious and stately mansions of the heads of houses, of the commodious chambers of the fellows and scholars, of the refectories, the combination rooms, the bowling greens, the stabling; of the state and luxury of the great feast days, of the piles of old plate on the tables, of the avoury steam of the kitchens, of the multitude of geese and capons which turn at once on the spits, of the oceans of excellent ale in the butteries; and when I remember from whom all this splendour and plenty is derived; when I remember what was the faith of Edward the Third and of Henry the Sixth, of Margaret of Anjou and Margaret of Richmond, of William of Wykeham and William of Waynefleet, of Archbishop Chicheley and Cardinal Wolsey: when I remember what we have taken from the Roman Catholics -Kings College, New College, Christ Church, my own Trinity; and when look at the miserable Dotheboys Hall which we have given them in exchange (Maynooth), I feel, I must own, less proud than I could wish, of being a Protestant and a Cambridge man. Speeches, p. 682.) In process of time there came

change, and England, or rather its adulterous and bestial king, wearied of the restraints to which the Roman obedience held him. Inflamed with pride, avarice, and lust, he determined to sever the bond which had conpacted England with the centre of Christendom for a thousand years. What he failed to complete his savage daughter accomplished Church and ecclesiastical communities were pillaged, the altars were over thrown, the Sees were despoiled, the professors of the ancient faith were hung, drawn, quartered, racked and roasted, and finally driven out of the kingdom, or obliged to hide in the holes and corners of the earth. A new regime was inaugurated.

The reverend gentleman is very angry at Father Damen for saying that Henry VIII. was the founder of the Anglican Church. He calls the styled the most impartial of English and until she says so there is no abso-

"Cranmer and most of the original founders of the Anglican Church, so far from maintaining the divine and indispensible right of Episcopal government, held Bishops and priests to be the same order.

Hist. vol. 1, p. 328, note.)

When our

Nor is Hallam alone. reverend critic was writing his lecture

Church the self-same word in the self- Catholics and many other heretical p. 60, and he will find it so employed twice in two consecutive lines :-

the English Church wrote and acted,'

He will also find much more in the same chapter amplifying this view :-" But as the government needed the support of the Protestants, so the Prostants needed the protection of the Government. Much was, therefore, given up on both sides: a union was effected; and the fruit of that union was the Church of England."

And again: The man who took a chief part in settling the conditions of the alliance which produced the Anglican Church was Archbishop Cranmer." (p. 57)

And again: Church retain the visible marks of the compromise from which she sprang.' p. 53). And much more to the same

effect. Lecky's History of the eighteenth cen-tury ("The (Anglican) Charch was designed to be a State Church, in tury cluding the whole nation, governed b the national legislature and disposing of vast revenues for national purposes. It may reasonably therefore be concluded that those who interpret its formularies in the widest and most comprehensive sense compatible with nonesty, are acting most faithfully to the spirit of its founders.") (vol. 2, p. 541,) and Hume's History of England vol. iii. p. 138) for confirmation of the statement that the Anglican Church was the outcome of the Reformation and the result of compromise.

Now I submit, with such gravity of countenance as under the circumstances I can command, that when Hallam and Lecky and Macaulay and Hume agree upon an historical fact, one should be permitted to share their opinion without being exposed to the harge of ignorance or knavery.

Departing from his usual practice our critic favors us with a quotation from an historian in support of his view of the antiquity of the Anglican Church. It is not very precise, nor very apposite, and it has apparently got into the wrong place in the reverend gentleman's pamphlet, but here it

"Professor Freeman, speaking not as a theologian, but as a historian, says that, legally and historically, 'the Church of England after the Reformation is the same as the Church of Eng land before the Reformation. Of course we are not told where or

in what connection Professor Freeman uttered these words, but let that pass Speaking not from a theological but from an historical point of view, no one doubts Professor Freeman's state ment. We may be quite sure that Henry VIII., who made the laws, took good care to give a legal status to the work of his hands, and that so far as Acts of Parliament could preserve the continuity, it was legally, and therefore in a sense historically, the same Church after as before the Reformation. What we are interested in knowing is was it the same Church ecclesiastically and spiritually as before? Did it teach the same faith, administer the same sacraments, acknowledge the same head? That is what many anxious minds want to know, and the reverend gentleman may take my word for it they will not all be put off by quibbles on the word legally or rubbish about washing one's From mere motives of expediency,

and not from any belief in its divine appointment, Elizabeth determined that the new Church should retain the episcopal form. The Queen's choice of primate fell upon Matthew Parker, some time Dean of Lincoln, who she decreed should be Archbishop of Canterbury. On the accession of Elizabeth there were fourteen Bishops in England. All of them refused to have any part in the consecration of Parker, and in consequence thirteen of them were instantly deprived of their Sees. This unanimous refusal made it neces sary to look about for some of the Bishops who had resigned or been de prived at the beginning of Mary's reign. Of these William Barlow, who had been Bishop of Bath and Wells, was chosen to consecrate Parker, assisted by Coverdale, Scory and Hodgkin, three other deprived Bishops. The ceremeny was performed. Archbishop Parker ascended the chair of St. Augustine, and from him the Angli can episcopate of to-day derive their orders. The question which so deeply concerns our English Church friends is, was this consecration of Parker valid? To determine it we are obliged to ascend one step and pro pound the enquiry whether Barlow, the consecrator, was himself a Bishop. This is the crucial point. In examin ing it I do so from the position of an Anglican. As a Catholic I may say that the subject of Anglican orders has never been pronounced upon by the Church, lute certainty on the point. It is not material to the controversy between Rome and Canterbury, so far as Rome is concerned. For even supposing it could be demonstrated beyond all doubt that Anglican orders were valid, the fact would not make the English Church Catholic. The Greek orders are certainly valid. That many of the sects of antiquity possessed true he had at his hand, and queted from, a orders is beyond dispute. Rome has very celebrated author who did not always acknowledged the orders of the

same sense. Let him open Macaulay's bodies. The Catholic Church there-History of England, turn to chapter 1, fore has no possible object in denying the Angilean claim. But while rice in two consecutive lines:—

If for the purpose of ascertaining Roman Church is concerned, it is the sense of those laws we examine the absolutely vital to an Anglican, bebooks and lives of those who founded cause if his Church does not possess the English Church, our perplexity the succession, obviously she cannot will be increased; for the founders of form a part of the Catholic Church. The importance of the question is therefore apparent.

Let us enumerate in a word the conditions necessary to constitute a valid ordination. The consecrator must himself be a Bishop. He must pro-nounce certain words and perform certain manual acts, with the intenon of imparting sacramental grace. Now. (1.) Was Barlow a Bishop? 2.) Did he consecrate Parker?

Taking up the latter point first. As to whether Barlow, supposing him o have been a true Bishop, fulfilled he requisite conditions in his consecra ion of Parker, I may say at once that we have in the register of Parker's "To this day the constitution, the consecration, which is among the doctrines and the services of the archives of Lambeth Palace. prima acie evidence in the affirmative. is true there are several suspicious circumstances in connection with this record. In the first place it was not Let me also refer the reader to produced or specifically alluded to until after the lapse of fifty years, when very participant in the ceremony had en dead. When during Park er's life time the consecration was challenged, the Archbishop replied, not by producing the register which would have settled the question, but by obtaining an Act of Parliament (8 Eliz. Cap. 1.) supplying whatever defeets might have occurred. Notwithstanding this, the register is there, and competent critics are of opinion that it is genuine, and consequently that Parker's consecration, apart from the question of Barlow, was in regular To come now to the point. Was Bar

> low a Bishop? In the first place, no record of his consecration can be found. That fact, though unusual, taken by itself, is by no means conclusive against him, for the omission might have been accidental, and in any case registra-tion has never been held to be essential, but as we enquire further, doubts multiply. He is said to have been consecrated by Cranmer, "the most infamous personage in English history," (letter to the Guardian, May 20, 1868,) to Dr. Littledale, an author ity for whom our critic professes high esteem. That again is not material, provided he complied with the formal conditions of the ceremony, and had the right intentions, for Cranmer was undoubtedly (we confess it with shame), a true Bishop. The fact, however, of his being an infamous person age or, as Littledale in the same letter calls him, "an utterly unre-deemed villain," renders it important to enquire what Cranmer's views on the necessity for episcopal ordination were. Fortunately they are on record, as are those of his colleague, Barlow. Cranmer avowed his convicion, says Macaulay in his history of England (vol. 1, p. 59), that there was no difference between Bishops and priests, and that the laying on of nands was altogether superfluous. According to the same authority, he stated that the king might, in virtue of his authority derived from God, make a priest, and that the priest so made needed no ordination whatever. He also held that his spiritual functions were determined by the demise of the Crown, and when Henry VIII. died he and his suffragans took out fresh commissions. (Macaulay Hist. England vol 1., p. 61.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES. THOMAS OFFET.

THOMAS COFFET.

THOMAS COFFET. agate measurement.

d and recommended by the ArchToronte, Kingston, Ottawa, and St.
and the Bishops of London, Hamilton
boro, 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 inter than Tuesday norming.

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

London, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1894.

The following are the Lenten regulations for the diocese of London: 1st. All days of Lent, Sundays ex

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

week and Holy Saturday.

3rd. The use of flesh and fish at the same time is not allowed in Lent. The following persons are exempted abstinence, viz., Children persons under twenty-one; and fro either or both, those who, on accounadvanced age, hard labor, or some other legitimate cause, cannot observe the law. In case of doubt the pastor should be consulted Lard may be used in preparing fast

except on Good Friday, as also on all abstinence, throughout the year by those who cannot easily procure butter.

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

M. J. Tiernan, Sec.

HOW TIGERS ARE TAMED.

In our last issue we announced that we had been credibly informed the Archbishop of Kingston had given in structions to a prominent firm of lawyers in his city to notify the editor of the Toronto Mail of his responsibility for criminal·libel on account of the the 18th inst., and the equally slanderous preface with which the editor. speaking for himself, introduced that the letter of His Grace's lawyers, as published in the editorial columns of the Mail:

Kingston, Jan. 20, 1894. The publisher of the Toronto Mail, Tor-

onto:
Sirk, - We have received instructions from the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Kingston, relative to your publication of a very scandalous libel against the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of the Province of Ontario in general, and against himself in particular, over the signature of "Ontario Priest." on the 18th inst. "Ontario Priest," on the 18th inst.

"Ontario Priest," on the 18th inst.
Although HisGrace takes no notice ordinarily of anonymous revilers, he deems it right to
call attention to this attack upon him as
being directed, not only against himself
personally, but against the character and

prestige of the episcopate.

The ex priest who figures as your corpespondent makes several charges which the Archbishop declares to be notoriously false, calumnious, and derogatory to his sacred office; and you appear almost to emulate him in the desire to injure the Archbishop when you head his letter with the extraordinary language which you have used, and him in the desire to injure the Arcadonwhen you head his letter with the extraordinary language which you have used, and
which certainly justifies the Archbishop in
regarding you as conspiring with the writer
to reflect upon his character, and the administration of his sacred office.

On behalf of the Archbishop, we warn you
that should you publish any more libels
against him, he will in his own time, and
in such manner as he may think fit, take
such legal action against you as he may be
advised.

WALKEM & WALKEM.

It is exceedingly interesting, and not alittleamusing, to observe the wriggling tige would be impaired. of the doughty champion of all anonymous slanderers of the Catholic Church, when brought face to face with Messrs. Walkem & Walkem in sight of the public. Nervous prostration, resulting from a guilty conscience, was never so fully displayed by a journalist. The significant hint at prosecution for criminal libel contained in the lawyer's letter, and the prospect of two or three years' convict labor in the quarries of terrorized the amiable editor's soul : whilst, on the other hand, the continued support of his paper by the secret societies, whose favorite organ it is, and

Cire Catablic Lecord, his own method of punishing his in- the libellous statements so published Swift, "The worthiest people are the ministering to the people and in edu- the world owes to the Papacy, and the libel of the 18th ult., gives him no nious, and derogatory to his sacred find that to be the best fruit which the they had been in Germany, and even Christianizing and civilizing manperemptory order to humble himself office?" We speak in the hearing birds have been pecking at." The in attending on the sick and wounded kind. day, should be presume "to publish bimself-gives the least credence to supreme necessity; and, furthermore, servile as it was to Bismarck's dictasea?

consideration, which, we suppose, would be substantially his pleadings REGULATIONS FOR from the dock before judge and jury: 1st. He avers, with dove-like simplic-

ity that the headlines (his prefatory

statement to his readers in presenting the ex-priest's letter) to which exception is taken, were simply a summary of the letter. Here is the editor's preface: "A ruthless despot in an Ontario diocese! Insults and degradations from an Imported Ruler! Accuser, judge and executioner! A mitred Czar! Catholic priests downtrodden, and abused." This lovely description of the Archbishop, who, by peremptory order of the under seven years; and from fasting, Holy See, and despite his repeated remonstrance, was indeed most happily "imported "from the Green Isle, which we all lovingly call our own, to rule and govern the flock of Christ in he Mother-diocese of Ontario, under the special conditions of the hour, is admitted by the editor of the Mail to be his own production, his key-note to all the secret societies for the orthodox appreciation of the anonymous libel. and the ante-prandial whetting of their no-Popery appetites in anticipation of the delicious feast provided for them. With piteous appeal to the public to surrender their mother-sense through commiseration for him in his asks old and young to believe that he meant nothing at all by this innocent preface : he did not mean to stamp the Archbishop with all those hideous intend to convey any opinion at all ; he would have written the same pre face in double-leaded capitals if he were His Grace's best friend; he panegyric upon the Archbishop of against Our Divine Lord Jesus Christ, shamefully slanderous letter published a distressed editor grasp at for sustain- calumniation of the highest and best by him in the name of an ex-priest on ment when his reason is perturbed by and most respected members of society, letter to his readers. We now print round the country, advertising week abound in it. Oftentimes. and vending some deleterious nos- indeed, he guards against the trum in all the towns and penalties of the law by the vulgar forward on every platform and profesheld responsible by judge and jury and by the common sense of mankind

> human life? 2nd. That first pleading of the editor drollery. Here it is;

"As the letter (the ex-priest's libel dealt with a matter of interest, it received publicity, without the slightest suspicion that His Grace could be re viled by it, or that Dr. Cleary's pres-

Truly a guileless, unsuspecting individual is this darling gentleman who fills the first chair in the Mail office ! He is so cloistered and so completely sequestered from all commerce with this mundane sphere of nature and natural feeling, and so wrapt up in the ecstacies of the third heavens, that, on reading the ex-priest's disgusting medley of blasphemy and calumny which he was asked to fling in the face of a most the Kingston Penitentiary, had plainly honored prelate of God's Church, he barely perceived that certain friends of his among the P. P. A. and other secret societies would read it with "interest," and therefore he gave it pubby whose patronage it lives, would most licity in his journal. By some sort of surely be forfeited, if he were to make supernatural influence it happened, an open, candid act of contrition for however, that "not the slightest sushis flagitious abuse of the liberty of picion" was awakened in his sublimthe press, as against the Hierarchs of ated soul anent the possibility of the the Church. Self-condemnation and Archbishop taking offence at the out-Christian self-humiliation were not, rage. Why should the Lord's anointed however, demanded of him by the ruler in Israel give way to the inconsiderate and tender-hearted Arch- stincts of flesh and blood and common bishop of Kingston; who, reserving humanity, and proceed to declare to the living restrain us here. We will showing the great services which the by Prince Francesco Massimo, Presimeet this new foe, somewhat with its

veterate maligner for his iniquitous are "notoriously false and calum most abused by slander, as we usually cational work for the twenty-five years important part which Rome has had in then and there, but only a formal of all Canadian citizens, and we make Archbishop of Kingston's legal admonduring the Franco-Prussian War : but notice of prosecution before the crimi- bold to assert that not one in the ition to the Mail man was not, there- all this could not at the time change nal courts of the Dominion at a future Dominion-not even the shifty editor fore, "unnecessary," but rather of the determination of a fierce majority, any more libels against him," what this cowardly excuse. It sounds too was, as we declared last week, most opwas the poor editor to do in such like the culprit's pleading of "not portune, and is sure to be effective. straitened circumstances, placed, as he guilty" from the dock, that is, not This is why all the Catholic of Ontario, the prelude to a series of hostile measwas, between the devil and the deep guilty before the court, until the crime from end to end of the Province, are so ures against the Church. But a short be established by legal evidence. We delighted at his action-just the right time elapsed before most of the relig-After forty-eight hours' consultation have sometimes seen a big school-boy thing at the right time. May His lous orders were treated similarly to with his legal adviser, he puts forth maltreat a little fellow and brag of Grace never fail to take a foremost the Jesuits, and even those which were the following pleadings for merciful his unmanly performance until a place in meeting the onslaughts of the policeman appeared on the scene and enemies of the Catholic people, and shut out from the Public schools, and collared the big bully. Then were bravely defending our civil and relig- harrassed on the most filmsy pretexts, heard cries of sorrow and loud suppli- lous liberties ! cations for pardon and promises of future good behavior. The editor of livered his three omnipotent pleadings, the Mail is the sole big bully we have bursts forth into a long and exceed- thrown into prison. ever heard pleading for mercy on the ingly stupid peroration on what? do ground that he thought his maltreat- you think - on the liberty of the Press ment would not give offence-that, in fact, the little fellow should have liked lic questions of state in newspapers. to be kicked and cuffed. Just think He does not intend his rhodomontade itself face to face with the Catholic glory unique throughe of the awfully wicked things written to have any weight with common-sense in the libel against His Grace the Archbishop of Kingston, and endorsed by the pious editor in his preface! How is it possible for any one to believe the Mail man's plea, that "the slightest suspicion " of giving offence never crossed his mind? Nothing less than an innate consciousness of guilt combined with a lively appreciation of the horrors of the Kingston Penitentiary could impel a man to fall back on so silly an excuse for his fear of God or of somebody else, by that of religion; and Bismarck was evil-doing.

3rd. The editor's third and last pleading is put in these extremely modest words: "The announcement by the Archbishop that he will take action against the Mail, should any more libels be issued against him in its columns, is an unnecessary warning." Oh! yes, wholly unnecessary. Doesn't the world know that the Mail's sad straits, the broken-hearted editor journalistic morality repudiates and abhors the use of the press for purposes of detraction or calumny? Far be it from the editor's honorable mind to is "not to be gagged" and he will die allow any desperate ex-priest or excharacteristics; in fact, he did not nun or secret society man to pour out the venom of a self-degraded and good man who differs from him. vindictive spirit upon the pages of his Liberty of the Press, free discussion immaculate journal. But, jokes apart, in newspapers, is not disputed by any to perpetuate the last law of the persewas there ever since the days when merely gave a summary of a sweet Voltaire used to publish his articles Kingston! Oh! all ye gods and little denouncing Him as an "infamous fishes! what weak cobwebs will not wretch," a more bare-faced system of fear, and the ways of escape are than has been practised by the Mail barred against him on every side! throughout the past eight years? One, If an unscrupulous pill-maker went two, or three of his daily issues every villages, and, for the purpose of artifice of slandering the Catholic cajoling the farmers, hired the ser. Church in general, or the Hierarchy in prisoner with defending the liberty vices of a licensed druggist, who came general, or the priesthood in general, these being, it is supposed, barred from sionally announced the all-curing prosecuting him, because they are by publishing malicious libels that are properties of the nostrum, albeit in neither individuals nor legalized corthe language of the pill-maker's porations. But very frequently he has gatory to the plaintiff's sacred office. advertisement, does any sane person forgotten to employ the stale artifice, imagine that, in case of loss of life and has filled his columns with most resulting from the use of those poisons, atrocious and revolting fabrications the professional druggist, who, with against the best and most useful memmighty appreciation, recommended bers of the community. It was enough them to the farmers, would not be to stimulate his malice, that they were Reichstag for the repeal of the law by consecrated dignitaries of the Church of God, honored and loved by all classes the country under the influence of as an accomplice in the destruction of of society for their sanctity and useful- Bismarck has raised quite a commotion ness of life. It was deemed quite safe to publish most evil things against is in Germany a body resembling the of the Mail was ludicrous enough; them, inasmuch as every one is P. P. A. of Canada, in its intense hate but the second is the very climax of aware of the extreme reluctance of towards Catholics. This organization sonal reputation, moreover, needed no Province of Ontario ever till their place in the near future. latest breath rid their minds and memories of the loathsome heaps of foulest reminiscence forced upon them by the Jesuit agitation, believe that the Fedrepeated slanders against the late last action of the Reichstag; but this tions Italy is seriously threatened. Archbishop Lynch? And are they is only speculation. The vote shows not edified by the tradition of the at least that there is a great change in late's patience and piety when, the day after the Mail's latest outrage many have a right to congratulate declaration of his thankfulness to God great victory achieved. The victory for having kept him innocent of those was gained only by the determined horrid charges of the Mail, and then stand taken by them against the peradded a profession of his whole-hearted itation of Jesus Christ on the cross and books. St. Stephen while being atoned to death

We might adduce other and more when the anti-Jesuit Bill was brought recent instances of equally base and before the Reichstag. The Catholics even more wicked defamation of those defended the Jesuits triumphantly whom Catholics revere and love the from the false charges which were most as pastors, fathers, friends. But brought up against them, and exposed our profound respect for the feelings of the iniquity of the proposed law by his right to choose his own time and the world through his lawyers that only say of them, in the language of order had rendered the country in dent of the Federation. to show what own weapons? We think not. We

and the right of free discussion of pub. Catholics more and more resolute, kingdom which will never have an people, but only with the P. P. A. and other secret societies, whom his frequent appeals to them plainly insinuate that he believes them utterly de- he would rule by blood and iron, and void of judgment and honesty in the that he should never retrace his plainest matters, and that he regards course by "going to Canossa," he them simply as his dupes and automatons, greedy to swallow the most of conciliation. The Socialists became disgusting literary food he can stronger every year, and there was no supply. But, in the midst of power which could restrain them with. all this vapoury stuff, he exhibits the in the bounds of moderation, except carefully withdrawing from his pro- glad enough to conciliate the Catholics cords, amid warlike factions, she, at gramme of future behaviour the hither- whom he had persecuted relentlessly to unlimited right of "slandering and for six years. From that time the calumniating "good men and honored Falk laws have been disappearing citizens. This remarkable exception from the statute book one by to his ordinary rule of action he very one, until the last one only is markedly enunciates twice in the course of his boisterous blustering. He shape of the anti-Jesuit law. This merely imitates in a feeble way the also is now bound to disappear. The role of Vaillant before the Supreme present Emperor is more amenable to Court of Paris, when, fully conscious reason than was his grand-father, and of the presence of the guillotine, he Chancellor Caprivi is also more modeboasted and roared out that his voice rate than his predecessor. Hence both a martyr to freedom of speech and Catholics as free as Protestants in the the right to assassinate every one, so long as it is legitimately conducted. The legitimate bounds are fixed by the law of nature, by the Divine law, by the manifest require ments of social life, by the constitutions of all civilized countries, and by the judical decisions of our courts of justice. And should the Mail man plead from the dock that he advocates the liberty of the press, he will be condemned to hear the presiding judge instructing the jury that this is wholly irrelevant to the issue, since the prosecution does not charge the of the press by any means, but with abusing it and try to overthrow it "notoriously false, calumnious and dero-

THE RECALL OF THE JESUITS TO GERMANY.

The vote of 173 to 135 in the German which the Jesuits were expelled from among the Evangelical League, which high ecclesiastical dignitaries to make is at present engaged in obtaining complaint in courts of law. Their per- signatures to a vast petition against the recall of the Jesuits; but though defence, and they did not want revenge. this recall is not yet accomplished, it Shall the citizens of Toronto and of the is morally certain that it will take

The National Liberals, the party which is chiefly engaged in this anti-Mail's unparalleled vituperation and eral Council will not approve of this saintly example of the venerable pre- public sentiment since the Bismarckian living there be rendered endurable. laws of 1872 and subsequent years before his death (about a week were passed. The Catholics of Gerupon him) he made public themselves on the recent vote as a secuting laws, and one by one they forgiveness of his calumniators, in im- have all disappeared from the statute

It was on the 15th of May, 1872,

The expulsion of the Jesuits was but allowed to remain in the country were their property also being confiscated. The Mail man, having thus nobly de- In 1873 and 1874, other laws followed under which Bishops and priests were

This state of affairs did not continue long, however. Persecution made the until the Government in 1878 found end, whence to her is given a title of party in the Reichstag under Herr Windthorst, the most powerful and compact party in the Chamber: and soon found that he must adopt a policy temporal and civil order, you know to be found there in the recognize that it is wise to make exercise of their religion. We have, therefore, every reason to believe that the efforts of the Evangelical League cuting code will end in failure.

ROME AND THE PAPACY.

The Italian anti-clerical press are, after all their abuse of the Pope and the clergy, much alarmed over certain which he is constantly subjected by the Italian Government. They are Holy Father that Rome is his proper its historical prestige. The Pidmontese Gazette thus moralizes on the world. subject :

"The Catholic Apostolic Roman Church was founded by St. Peter in forth new proofs of the antiquity and Rome. Tues Petrus et super hanc unity of the faith. The archives of Thus spake Christ to His great Apostle How is it possible that a Church which tion can renounce the place where she was born and whence she has taken her name and form, without interrupting a portion of her own tradition and relinquishing a part of to America for an asylum, as the Libher own dogmas? without tradition and without dogma derived therefrom?'

It is refreshing to find such sentiments uttered by journals which have for him to make such a selection. In hitherto made it their occupation to try to show that the Church is not a France, it may become necessary to divine but merely a human organization; and that the Pope is not St. Peter's successor. Other journals of the same class echo these sentiments, because they feel that the presence of the Pope is the greatest possible bulwark against anarchy and revolution, from both of which organiza-

There is no fear that the Holy Father will move from Rome if his No one is more conscious than himself of the importance of his remaining in this Province to respond to any in St. Peter's own See; and in a discourse delivered in St. Peter's church that in the present instance the appeals on the 17th of December, he made known his keen feeling of the import- by fanatical clerics and scheming poliance of Rome as the centre of Catholic ticians have had a certain amount of unity-Rome, where Sts. Peter and success; nevertheless, we have not Paul and millions of martyrs sealed in lost faith in the good sense and good their blood their testimony to the truth | will of the people of Ontario to such of the Catholic religion.

jubilee, the fiftieth year of his conse- getting control over the Government cration as Bishop, were ended, and he of Ontario, and much less over that of took occasion, in answer to an address | the Dominion. of congratulation presented to him by Is it necessary that Catholics should the Federation of Pius IX., and read establish a counter organization to

The reply was not read by the Pope himself, but by Mgr. Radini-Tedeschi. but it was nevertheless his own reply, and it was a most important deliverance. He praised the Federation for their tribute of filial piety freely accorded and bringing great consolation to his soul. He said:

"It is most just that Rome should be distinguished for manifestations of homage to Blessed Peter, who in Us and to his successors she owes it that she arose from her ruins to a new life, which as far surpasses the ancient life as eternity does time, and spirit matter. From being the metropolis of the Roman Empire she was elevated to be Queen of all the world, wheresoever there is a soul which believes and hopes in Christ the Redeemer. was the seat of a kingdom which dis appeared, and she became the seat of a world the name of the Eternal City

He explained that it was not the Rome of earthly warriors -the Scipios notwithstanding Bismarck's boast that and Cæsars, but the Rome of Christ which made shine from pole to pole the star of true civilization. He continued:

"And in regard to benefits of the also, beloved sons, that if Italy and Europe did not fall into irreparable ruin amidst the darkness and infinite miseries of barbarism, it was the work and the merits of the Rome of the Popes. Even in one time arbitrator, set herself to compose the differences between peoples and princes; at another, to prevail by her moral force in the raising of the oppressed and in restraining the not done to comfort suffering human. ity, and to the development of the arts and the sciences? She was the first to come efficaciously to the aid of those in poverty, to the sick, to the aged, to the abandoned, and to every class of nisfortune ; it was she alone the ages of ignorance maintained alight the torch of learning, who gave ruitful impulse to its revival, who founded renowned universities, and an infinite number of educational institutions. The title "Roman and Catholic" is

a proud distinction of the Church. though the enemies of the Church endeavor to make the title Roman one of ill repute. The Prince of the Apostles, divinely appointed to the office, fixed his See in Rome. By the blood of martyrs who suffered in Rome, in the Coliseum, and in the public places, the rumors now afloat that the Pope has Church was watered and nourished, some intention of leaving Rome on and from Rome set forth the zealous account of the petty persecutions to missionaries who bore the standard of the cross to the most distant countries. and brought them to the knowledge of now endeavoring to convince the their Saviour. Rome witnessed the trials and the triumphs of the Faith, place, and that by his removal there. and for nearly nineteen centuries the from the Church would lose much of Roman Pontiffs have watched over the interests of the Church throughout the

In Rome, too, the earth can scarcely be cut with a spade without giving the Church are also there preserved, so that the loss of Rome as the seat of the s so largely based on historic tradi- Pope would be almost irreparable. Yet should it so come to pass that it be necessary for him to depart for a time it will not be necessary for him to come What is a Church | eral press appear to imagine must be the case. There will be more than one noble residence offered him to choose from should it ever be needful the event of a war between Italy and make the choice.

A HUMPTY-DUMPTY SHOW.

Humpty-Dumpty on the wall, Humpty-Dumpty got a great fall : All the king's horses and all the king's men Couldn't raise up Humpty-Dumpty again.

The convention of the P. P. A., held recently at Hamilton, is described by the Mail as a powerful organization. We have no inclination to belittle the power of the P. P. A. We are fully aware that there is plenty of material

appeal to bigotry, and we do not deny which have been made so persistently an extent as to suppose that the organ-On that day the ceremonies of his ization we speak of will succeed in

shall not say the not claim genero and liberality of Province, we thi baffle the efforts society, and for we advise our c entertain any suc was farcical we a

In saving that as the mere state doings will show. The convention cular, which was Globe in the ord

This fact alone ap the fanatics, and of having done act. Was not the one? And how violate thats ecree survives the ange trated against i temerity afterwa into the inner ten to disclose the bus ing the few days But, horror of Toronto organ w cative during the convention and le important secrets A terrible com

the betraval of s some members of was supposed, h transactions to the the press. The called the meetin "We have a to give delegate

secrecy of our or as we will be enemies who wil word that may l We have nothing mar of the circu being of like ch the poor foreig drowned," and ingly, it indicate at least, the Ma organization is namely, in intell a word caught mission," we sha plain.

The circular g observing the al be able to cond the utmost secred

The convention

press representa

lucky enough to gates, accusing and one member a certificate from Hamilton exoner in this respect. ative, who by so member of the c difficulty free h imputation. W himself to see to publish little mo ing proceedings so carefully; fo day's doings wer upon in the Frid nal. With all disposal, we do sists the terribl secrets, as the its time in electi

ing frantically a And when The sun it And the n As they sobbed an The only toler

which occupied motion by a mer oath the obligati olics. It seem motion was defe was to be expec ber who made it its present form leagues, and it from the Ethiop pig-pig-pig-

nearly so large being only 376 stead of 439 1 existing in all these is outside the Northwest. Very many

The number

ashamed to acl bership, and t the hotels under men were from London men fr men from Norva Glencoe, etc. Mercier, Major John Thompson are said to have recorded by de isters.

Ex-Alderman refused admitts ves to the Papacy, and the art which Rome has had in ng and civilizing man. y was not read by the Pope

by Mgr. Radini-Tedeschi evertheless his own reply, most important deliverance. the Federation for their lial piety freely accorded ng great consolation to his aid:

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rio, and much less over that of

ninion.

shall not say the generosity, for we do really, it would seem, because he is a namely that the tone and temper of not claim generosity, but the justice Government employe, though the and liberality of the majority in our Province, we think, will suffice to from want of practice, to tell the truth, baffle the efforts of the dark lantern makes profession that he was excluded society, and for the present, at least, we advise our co-religionists not to entertain any such thought.

In saving that last week's meeting was farcical we are not depreciative, as the mere statement of some of its doings will show.

The convention was called by a circular, which was published by the Globe in the ordinary way of news. This fact alone appears to have crazed the fanatics, and the Globe was accused of having done thereby a malicious act. Was not the society a most secret one? And how dare a journalist violate thats ecrecy? Well, the Globe survives the anger which was concentrated against it; and it had the temerity afterwards even to penetrate into the inner temple of the cabal and to disclose the business transacted during the few days they were in session. But, horror of horrors! Their own Toronto organ was equally communicative during the first two days of the convention and let out some of its most important secrets.

A terrible commotion was caused by the betrayal of secrecy on the part of some members of the society, who, it was supposed, had communicated its to Ireland. The party in power had transactions to the representatives of sacrificed their time and labor in the inthe press. The circular itself which terest of Ireland, and it was to the incalled the meeting told the delegates:

"We have a few words of caution to give delegates . . . that the Turning to the character of the Home secrecy of our order may be observed. as we will be surrounded by many enemies who will be eager to catch a word that may lead to our mission." We have nothing to say of the grammar of the circular, more than that being of like character with that of the poor foreigner who "will be drowned," and was drowned accordingly, it indicates that in one respect, at least, the Mail could say that the organization is a "powerful one," namely, in intellectual culture. How a word caught would lead to "our mission," we shall not attempt o ex-

The circular goes on to say: "By observing the above caution we will be able to conduct our business with

the utmost secreev." The convention brought to task some press representatives who were unlucky enough to be among the delegates, accusing them of "treason." and one member was obliged to obtain a certificate from the Globe reporter in Hamilton exonerating him from guilt in this respect. The Mail's representative, who by some coincidence was a himself to see to it that the Mail should publish little more of the blood-curdlso carefully; for the third and last sists the terrible importance of these secrets, as the meeting simply spent ing frantically about trifles;

And when it was night. So sad was their plight. The sun it went down, And the moon gave no light! As they sobbed and sighed and bitterly lied, property should be taken without just The poor little things! They lay down and

The only tolerably important matter which occupied their attention was a and declared that even the most exmotion by a member to erase from their oath the obligation not to employ Catholics. It seems, however, that this motion was defeated. Of course this was to be expected. Even the member who made it had taken the oath in its present form, equally with his colleagues, and it takes time "to extract

association, which perhaps is unable, owing to some irregularity in his credentials.

The ex-Alderman is very indignant at the treatment he received. He was the spirit of the great alliance between one of the few who were honest enough the Irish and Liberal parties upon to register their real names. Dr. Ryerson, M. P. P., of Toronto, also admitted his identity. The doctor was well received by the delegates, but they were much incensed when they found he would only pay them a flying visit. Mr. P. D. McCallum, the P. P. A. member for East Lambton, was present; but the new Mayor of Hamilton, though supposed to have been elected as the P. P. A. candidate for the office. would not demean himself to attend, though it had been understood that he would deliver an address.

Ex-Mayor Fleming of Windsor was, it is said, a canvasser for the position of president of the society, but the presidency was given to Rev. J. C. Medill of Bellwood. He is a fair specimen of the material of which the asso ciation is composed.

BLAKE IN OTTAWA.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. ready and willing to grant Home Rule

terest of the Irish party to make some return for this sacrifice. PRINCIPLES OF THE BILL.

plained the main provisions. It was manage their own local affairs with allies. It was necessary to preserve their absolute independence of all loyalty to one central parliament for loyalty to one central parliament for common and national objects. (Cheers.) He enumerated what was proposed to be left to the central authority where Ireland was to be represented and have a voice. Ireland was to herself control all matters that were local — questions connected with her land, with the education of her people, with the administration of justice, property and civil rights, municipal institutions and municipal government and the like. These Irish questions are to be managed by the Irish themselves. Mr. Blake glanced at the restrictions prohibiting the legislature from establishing or endowing any religion, so that no man should be prefore a Canadian or American audience one did not need to defend this proposition. Religion ought to be a thing between the conscience of a man and his Maker. In public concerns all citizens, in so far as their religion was concerned, were entitled to equal conmember of the convention, could with fidence. He did not regard this clause difficulty free himself from the like as necessary in the bill, but at the imputation. We presume he bound it there, and before English audiences and even in the House of Compublish little more of the blood-curdling mons he had ventured to remark that ing proceedings which had to be veiled while willing to apply to Ireland this for mixed schools, and to this clause no objection has been taken by the Roman Catholic population. There was also a provision that no university should its time in electing officers and disput- be created which has any other tests than those which now apply to Trinity col-This satisfied the Roman Catholies and was precisely what the bigoted Protestants had been contending for. The bill also provided that no man's

> compensation. REFERENCE TO RUSSELL.

The honorable gentleman here made passive allusion to the land question total now reaches \$1,510. treme Unionists felt compelled to admit the necessity for compulsory purchase. He referred to the visit of Mr. T. W. Russell to Canada and to his declaration that the land laws of Ireland were the most liberal and gen-erous ever made. Something had to be done with reference to congested districts which was the worst part of the problem, and even Mr. Russell

the Irish at home or abroad shall con-tinue to be such as it has been, that they shall recognize the basis of this settlement as reasonable, and shall adopt it and work for it; that they shall not lose faith in the cause and shall give evidence of their support and sympathy for the parliamentary movement. They must also observe which they depended for the accom-plishment of their great object, the liberty of Ireland. (Applause.)

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

The Irish party, Mr. Blake continued, was not wealthy. Perhaps half the members were able to maintain themselves : the other half occupied a position of still greater sacrifice because their constant attendance in Parliament deprived them of the opportunity of earning a livelihood, and a modest assistance was required. Then there were election and other expenses. He had been asked why he was begging. He was not begging. The Irish people had always regarded the Irish cause as none the less dear to them because they were not living on, or even born, on Irish soil. (Cheers.) The cause had been carried on to the point now reached by the support of Ireland's sons abroad. There was a day when Irishmen abroad sent \$100,000 for every \$1,000 contributed now. That money was sent to enable the wretched people to have the exhorbitant rents exacted from them, but it was no longer regarded as patriotic that the landlord should be maintained by the Irish abroad. A mere fraction of those sums devoted now to the com-mon cause had achieved objects which could never eave been achieved to the end of time under the old rotten ashamed to appeal to his fellow-countrymen. The Irish party had been charged with being kept by wealthy Gladstonians, but they had Rule Bill which passed the house, Mr. Blake in the most lucid manner exnever taken money from the Liberal party. They were in a posifounded upon assertion of the right of local self-government, a right which was held to be of such great value in local foreders. Of localities to local foreders of localities to local foreders of localities to local foreders.

parties in order to complete the great struggle for the liberties of their coun-A SACRED AND HOLY CAUSE. Mr. Blake concluded as follows: "For my own part I was the leader of a party for a long time. I never made any appeals for money, but I have regarded this cause as beyond all party politics. I regard it as a sacred and holy cause (cheers), and the same feeling which induced me to leave my own country in order to lend what little aid I could towards its consummation are the feelings which make it, not a matter of humiliation but of pride, to assist it by these appeals I am now making.

Mr. Chairman, in the days to come judiced or preferred in consequence of religious belief. (Loud cheers.) Beended and the great result achieved, those will be rejoiced and proud who are able to look back and say we are of the men who did not lose faith and hope, who were not impatient but showed courage under obstacles and displayed a resolution which no difficulties could daunt and who with pen, voice and purse aided in restoring the liberties of Ireland."

HEARTY VOTE OF THANKS. Mr. R. W. Scott then moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Blake and said that "in future years with fundamental principle, he hoped they would some day have the courses and Parnell you will find inscribed on the day's doings were very lightly touched upon in the Friday issue of that jourweuld some day have the courage and wisdom to apply it to themselves. (Cheers.) With reference to education

Parnell you will find inscribed on the same scroll the name of Edward Blake." Mr. John Lorm McDougail, and the same scroll the name of Edward Blake will be same scroll the name of Edward Blake w nal. With all the microscopes at our there was a universal conscience clause auditor-general, then seconded the ing was brought to a close by Hon. John Costigan inviting all who wished to come up and sign the subscription

> After the auditor general's speech seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Blake, moved by Hon. R. W. Scott, you could have heard a pin drop when Mr. John Clarke from the gallery sang an apprepriate Irish song which touched a chord of memory apparently

in many of those present. Two hundred and fifty dollars was subscribed after the meeting, and the

THE "EX-PRIEST."

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. Dear Sir-For protection of the honor of the ever-faithful and devoted clergy of his diocese, the Archbishop of Kingston begs leave to inform the public through you that the ex-priest who has given the result of his twelve

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH. Address and Presentation to Rev.

The following address to the Rev. Father Casey, accompanied by the presentation of a purse containing \$100, was made, on behalf of the congregation of St. Mary's Church, Campbelltord, at 8 o'clock Mass on Sunday, 28th ult.

To the Venerable Archdeacon Casey, P. P. Campbeilford: Campbeilford:

Rev. and Dear Father—We, on behalf of the congregation of St. Mary's church, Campbellford, on this, the eve of your departure from this parish, desire to express our sincer ergret that you have been called from among us to another sphere of duty, but while it is a source of sorrow that you should leave us, it is a source of gratification to know that you are promoted to a higher position in the diocese and given a larger field for the exercise of those qualities which have brought you so much success in the past.

larger field for the exercise of those qualities which have brought you so much success in the past.

For the last fifteen years that you have exercised your priestly ministrations among us, you have endeared yourself to all by the faithful and zealous manner in which you have fulfilled the duties of your sacred office.

Whether offering up the Holy Sacrifice or ministering to the sick and dying, or performing the many other duties of your calling, you have always displayed the zeal and devotion characteristic of the faithful priest.

When first you came to us our parish was weak in numbers and material resources, but now, in great measure, on account of the prudent and fostering care exercised by you, in relation to all matters affecting our welfare, we are much stronger financially and numerically; and as evicences of this we can point with pardonable pride to the property secured to the church since your advent here, to the presby-tery built by you, and to the many improvements nade in the church.

In the Christian education of the children of the parish you have always evinced a laudable zeal, and in season and out of season have striven to inculcate the truths of our holy religion in the minds of the young. That a teeling of good will and harmony existency is a tokened in the community is the inner season and creeds in this connent of the season have striven to inculcate the truths of our holy religion in the minds of the young. That a teeling of good will and harmony existency is that we sincerely trust that he execute with a teel of the cases and creeds in this connent of the parish of Peterborouch.

Signed or behalf of the congregation of Survey. Campelliford, this 24th day of Market Church, Campelliford, this 24th day of Market Church, Campelliford, this 24th day of Market Church, Campelliford, this 24th day of

As a token of the love and esteem in which you are held by us all, we herewith present you the accompanying purse and trust that you will the accompanying purse and trust that you will be accompanying purse. The same of the fitted will be accompanying purse and the same shannon and others, Daniel Black, James Shannon and James Daley, Daniel Black, James Shannon, and others.

In reply Rev. Father Casey said that he thanked them from his heart for their kind address and the accompanying purse. It was but another expression of their increasing kindness and generosity towards him. It was true when he came here that the Catholics of Campbellford were few, and if to day they are numerically and financially stronger it is due to their own efforts. The property acquired, the presbytery and the improvements made, are the result of voluntary offerings of a generous people. His greatest pleasure was in the lambs of His flock—the children of the congregation. In their innocent and candid faces he always saw their love and respect for him. In seeking the Christian education of the children of this generation will be the men and women of the future generation; that the lessons of truth and piety which they received were a source of edification and sanctification to their parents and others. As a trustee of the school he must say that on all occasions his wishes were respected, and everything done to secure harmony and avoid contention. In speaking of the kindly feelings that has existed among all classes and creeds, he said that it was due to themselves that they

It is the practice of this precept that has preserved the harmony that has always existed in this community.

It was for him a consolation to know that their good whishes and prayers would follow him to his new mission. He would never forget the years spent in Campbellford, nor its good people. While asking their prayers he promised to always make a memeuto of them when offering up the Hoty Sacritice.

At the 10:30 Mass of the same day (28th ult.) the congregation of St. Jerome's church, Warkworth, presented the Rev. Father with a purse of \$45, and an address as follows:

unfeigned regret that circumstances call upon st his day to present you with this humble address, couched as it is in very humble language, but it is the language of the heart, the greatest of all languages.

We assure you, dear Father, that while highly pleased to hear of your well-merited promotion, it was a most sudden and unwelcome surprise to hear the announcement made us a short time ago wat you were so soon to be taken from us and assigned to another field of duty.

The fifteen years we have been together as priest and people have been marked by the most cordial and amicable relations that could possibly exist, not the slightest ripple of misunderstanding having ever occurred during that long period, and we will ever cherish in loving remembrance the happy years we have spent together as pastor and flock.

By your kindness of heart and liberal Christian spirit you have not only endeared yourself to your own people, but also to our Christian friends of other denominations, some of whom are present here to day to join with us in manfeeling how highly we all appreciate your nobleness of character in recognizing so fully the brotherhood of mankind, a trait of character which we should all try to emulate.

Rev. and dear Father, it grieves us sorely to know that this sour last meeting as pastor and wow that this is our last meeting as pastor and recognizing that it is the will of God, from whom proceeds all authority, like dutiful children of the Church, we hamble done-

Accept then, dear Father this humble dona-Accept then, dear Father this humble donation from your loving children here as a paring token of the love and esteem in which you
are held by them. We ask you to accept into tso
much for its worldly value, which is little, but
for the spirit in which it is offered, which cannot be measured by dollars and cents.
We assure you, dear Father, that you will
have our prayers and good wishes wherever
duty may call you in the future, and we humbly
sak to be remembered in your prayers, and now
most reductantly bid you a loving farewell.
Signed on behalf of St. Jerome's congregation of Warkworth.
Thos. "Reilly." Patrick Gallagher, John
Leonard, John Thernay, James Drance, Michael
Lonergan, James O'Connell, Wm. Stewart,
John Sullivan, Thos. Rounke and others.
In replaying Father Casey said that their

to-night a strange feeling of sadness, a something we cannot find words to express.

The League of the Sacred Heart, your charge, your hope, your staff for so many happy, by gone hours, must to night bid farewell to the pastor whose heart, burning with love from that radiant Heart on high, has kindled deep the fire of divine charity, and from this turnace has gone forth the flame throughout the length and breadth of this parish, uniting all as one in the lovely devotion it has been your aim to advance.

Circling years will pass; from youth's pursuits must we turn, but ever as we glance, the memory of your noble work will meet us and our fond hearts will see adown the files of time, where e'er it may be your chance to roam—hoping and trusting that God's work, so well begin in our midst, may be continued in fairer fields and more fruitful soil.

Then to night a staff we bring of gold! Nay!—brilliant the lustre and cheering its sheen; but more lasting support must yon have; so from nature's rugged wood have we carved our staff—strong as the bands of love and gratitude in your cherished League.

As the Sacred Heart sustains your soal, so may it support your steps into the portal of Heaven. Then "Godspead," our loving pastor and all his ways be graced, is the earnest prayer we wish you in the name of the associates, begging ever to have a share in your prayers and good works, for prayer makes friendship lasting.

Signed on behalf of the League of the Sacred Heart.

Mrs. J. O'Sullivan, Mrs. J. Conlon, Mrs. J. Gibson, Mrs. T. Blute, Miss A. Gannon, Miss E. Boland.

In response to the address from the ladies of the League of the Sacred Heart, Father Casey said he was indeed grateful to them for their flattering address, and the beautiful staff would no doubt be for him a support in many ways, for whenever he held it in his hand it would remind him that their prayers would be the greatest assistance in all the trials he may meet with in after life. He grayed them to continue the practice of this devotion, for it was the

LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART.

REV. FATHER RYAN DELIVERS A STIR-

Toronto Evening Star, Jan. 22.

tian world, gathering to itself a countless unlititude of the faithful in every land, but all bound together by the same thought, the same purpose, the self-same practices of devotion and of every Christian virtue.

NEEDS OF THE TIMES.
Having thus spoken of the spread and influence and power of this devotion, the Holy Father goes on to show how adapted it is to the needs of our time. He continues: "According to the revelation that our Lord was pleased to make to His servant, Margaret Mary, the worship of the Sacred Heart was preordained by Gol Himself for the healing of the great plague of modern society—selfishness, that egoism, which is really self-worship, the service offered to pride and sensuality.

Now what more fitting and efficacious means of overcoming this enemy than the infinite power of that fire of the love that sprang from the heart of Jesus and wrapped the whole world in one great flame, one blessed conflagration of charity's penetrating even into the corpselike body of pagan society to enkindle in it the spirit of a new moral and civil life.

But the principle of conservation and renewal of all things is no other than the very principle that gave them being; and the generative principal of Christian society was the love of that divine Heart; hence the same love must be also the principle of renewal.

SPREAD DEVOTION.

SPREAD DEVOTION.

Rev. Father Casey, of Campbellford, was appointed rector of St. Peter's Cathedral and archdeacon of the diocese; the Rev. Father Connolly, of Dunnville, goes to Campbellford, the Rev. Father Bretherton, Victoria Road, goes to Downeyville, the Rev. Father Sweeney, Burnley, to Victoria Road; the Rev. J. Nolan, of North Bay, to Burnley; the Rev. Father Keely, curate of the cathedral, goes as assistant to the Rev. Father Bloem, North Bay, and the Rev. Father McGuire, recently ordained, joins the cathedral clergy staff.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON. *

Rev. Father Craven Presented With a Set of Vestments.

About one hundred ladies, members of St. Patrick's parish, who took such an active part in the recent fancy fair, assembled at the residence of their pastor, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, and presented Father Craven with a set of vestments.

Mrs. C. J. Bird, President of the parish work in the recent fair, addressed Chancellor Craven as follows:

Mrs. C. J. Bird, President of the parish work in the recent fair, addressed Chancellor Craven as follows:

Rev. Father—Our object in assembling here this evening is in connection with our success at the fancy fair and christmas tree entertainment recently held at the drill hall. The committee, considering the limited space for holding a large meeting, has arranged in sending out invitations to invite the most active workers, and in so doing has tried to have each family in the parish represented, by having one of its members present. The committee having with increasing labor won a handsome present, it will be our pleasure to present it to you, after inflicting an address on you later on. It affords me great pleasure, as president of St. Parick's parish in connection with the recent fair, and I take this opportunity, to offer my congratulations and to compliment and return thanks to the officers and ladies who so ably assisted, and persistently worked from the commencement to the winding up of the fancy fair, as it was by our united and unceasing efforts that we are placed in the envised position of being the most successful workers in the cause of charity. It is also my duity, on behalf of the committee, to return my sincere thank to the many friends who so kindly responded to our solicitations by assisting the causassers on behalf of the orphans with product in an especial manner the prize winners, the choicest plants and beauty of your flock. I refer to the young ladies here assembled, who by their efforts in no small degree contributed to our success. Their winning ways, modest demeanor and untiring energy, were certainly all that was required to attract patrons to the fair; and if they were not successful in capturing the hearts of the young men, they certainly captured the larger share of the contents of their purse, which was their man object, and in which they were not successful. In conclusion, Rev. Father, I might state, on behalf of the contents of their purse, which was their main object, and in whi

The following address to Rev. Father Craven was then read:

To the Rev. J. J. Craven, Chancellor of the Diocese and Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Hamilton, Ontario:

To the Rev. J. J. Craven, Chancellor of the Diocese and Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Hamilton, Ontario:

Rev. and Dear Father — It is the pleasing duty of the active and hard working members in charitable matters of your parish to assemble here to night for the purpose of presenting to your keeping the beautiful prize recently won by this parish by the almost superbunan exertions of those around you. As you are aware, Reverend Father, the good Susiers of St. Joseph's donated a set of vestments to the parish whose exertions, at the last fancy fair, were rewarded with the most successful results. To our beloved parish of St. Patrick's this high honor has been awarded, and we are now the possessors of the coveted prize. St. Patrick's parish has always been noted for its piety and good works in the cause of charity, and this has in no small degree been brought about by the Zealous care evinced by you, Rev. Father, for the spiritual welfare of the parish. It is the wish and earnest desire of those that you see around you that in the future we may be able to maintain that proud distinction, and on other occasions when a similar call is made you will always find us as ever ready and willing to respond. We, therefore, Rev. Father, take great pleasure in now handing over to your care this beautiful set of vestments, and ornsy the Almighty that you may be long spared to wear them, and to labor and earry on the good work for which you are so ably fitted is the humble prayer of your parishments, and ornsy the Almighty that you may be long spared to wear them, and to labor and earry on the good work for which you are so ably fitted is the humble prayer of your parishments.

Signed on behalf of the parish, Susan Bird, President; Nellie Bateman, Secretary; Lizzle Henery, Treasurer.

Rev. Chancellor Craven thanked the ladies of their kind remarks contained in the address, and also for the beautiful set of vestments given to St. Patrick's church. The reverend gentleman congratulated the ladies on their success in the charita

THE HOLY LAND.

Very Rev. Mgr. McEvay's Lectures In Aid of the Funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Ald of the Funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

St. Peter's Cathedral was thronged by an immense congregation last Sunday night, when Very Mgr. F. P. McEvay, rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, lectured on the "Holy Land." The city of Jaffa, as seen from the blue waters of the Mediterranean, presented a beautiful picture. It was built on a round hill, one side of which dipped into the sea, and far away beyond the city lay the beautiful fertile plains of Sharon. The first glimpse of the land made holy by our Lord's birth and teaching was one that filled the mind with awe, rapture and gratitude, but the landing by small boats in a tremendous confusion, manned by Arabs, who shout, sing and talk seemingly all at once, and the experience of the narrow, crooked and filthy streets is somewhat disentended in the world. Some good commentators argued that it was the place where Noah built his ark before the flood; of course it with every other human habitation was swept away by the waters, but immediately after the flood it was claimed that Japhet, Noah's third son, rebuilt the city and called it after himself. It was burned in the time of the Maccabees because some of the people lured about two hundred men out into the sea and rowned them, and for this act of treachery Judas burned the city. The road from Jaffa to Jerusalem was avery good carriageroad; there was also railroad connection. On account of the hilly nature of the road many people do the journey on horseback. Horseback riding being associated with donkey riding, the lecturer told the people that no matter how wide the road around the mountain, nor how steep the precipice, the little animals insisted on taking the outside edge of the path, and it was better to give them their own way till you got on the level. description of Ethiopian's skin the natural pip—pig—pig—ment.
The number of delegates was not the graph experiment of the graph of the

A MAY-DAY GIFT.

BY MARY CATHERINE CROWLEY.

"A bright May Day! A bright

clattered after her "There's no sun-shine; and the wind blows so hard I shine; and the wind blows so hard I
sha'n't be able to sail my new boat on
the pond in the park. It's mighty
hard lines! I don't see why it can't
be pleasant on a holiday. Think of
all the shiny days we've had when a
fellow had to be in school. Now,
when there's a house for some in when there's a chance for some fun, it looks as if it were going to rain great

Well, it won't," said Abby, pausing in the hall to glance back at him, as he perched upon the baluster above her. "It won't rain great guns, nor pitchforks, nor cats and dogs, nor even torrents. It's going to clear up. Don't you know that some people say the sun generally shines, for a few minutes anyhow, on Saturdays in honor of the Blessed Virgin?" "This isn't Saturday," objected

Larry, somewhat indignantly.
"Yes, but is it the 1st of May; and if that is not our Blessed Mother's day too, I'd like to know what is !" said his

"I don't believe that about the sun shining," continued Larry. "If you are ten-only two years older than I am-you don't know everything. I'm going to ask mother.'

The children entered the breakfast room, greeted their father and mother, and then slipped into their places.

began Larry, as h slowly poured the maple syrup over the crisp, hot pancakes upon his plate, "is it true that the sun always shines on Saturday in honor of the Blessed Vir-

"It is a pious and poetic saying,"
plied Mrs. Clayton. "But a legendreplied Mrs. Clayton. "But a legend-ary sentiment of this kind often hides a deeper meaning. For those who are devoted to the Blessed Virgin, there is never a day so dark but that the love of Our Lady shines through the gloom like a sunbeam, changing to the rosy and golden tints of hope the leaden clouds that shadowed their happiness and blessing the closing day of life, which, to look back upon, seems but as the ending of a week

Mrs. Clayton had hardly finished speaking, when a long ray of yellow light fell upon the tablecloth. There! the sun's out now, anyway

Crickey, I'm so glad!" exclaimed

Larry.
"The clouds were only blown up by the wind," said his father. "I do not think we shall have rain to-day." "Mother, may I put on a white dress and go to buy my May wreath?" asked

Abby seemed to think it was now her turn to grumble.
"Oh, dear!" she murmured. "All

the girls wear white dresses, and go without hats on May Day. I don't see why I can't !

Her complaint made no impression, however; so she flounced out of the

ing person!" exclaimed the little girl, as she prepared for her shopping ex-She meant aggravating; cursion. but, like most people who attempt to use large words the meaning of which they do not understand, she made droll mistakes sometimes.

Abby had 15 cents, which ber grandma had given her the day before. 'I'll hurry down to the Little Women's before the best wreaths are gone," she said to herself.

The place was a fancy store, kept by two prim but pleasant spinster sisters. Besides newspapers, stationery, thread and needles, and so forth, they kept a stock of toys, candies and pickled limes, which insured them a run of custom among the young folk, who always spoke of them as the Little Women. Not to disappoint the confidence placed in them by their youthful patrons, they had secured an excellent assortment of the crowns of tissue-paper flowers which, in those days, every little girl considered essential to the proper observance of May Day.

Abby selected one which she and the Women made up their minds was the prettiest. It usually took both Little Women to sell a thing. If one showed it, the other descanted upon it merits, or wrapped it up in paper when the bargain was com Neither of them appeared to transact any business, even to the dis posal of "a pickle lime" (as the children say), quite on her own responsi

After Abby had fully discussed the matter with them, therefore, she bought her wreath. It was made of handsome white tissue paper roses, with green tissue-paper leaves, and had two long steamers. There was pink roses, another of thought would be just the thing for Larry to buy with the 15 cents which he had received also. But Larry had said: "Pshaw! I wouldn't wear a wreath!" Abby didn't see why, because some boys wore them.

On the way home she met a number of her playmates. Several of them shivered in white dresses, and all were bareheaded except for their paper wreaths. Not one of the wreaths was

so fine as Abby's, however. But, then, few little girls had 15 cents to expend upon one. Abby perceived at a glance that most of those worn by her companions were of the ten-cent variety. The Little Women had them for eight; Early on the morning of the 1st of and even five copper pennies would May, Abbey Clayton ran downstairs, buy a very good one, although the exclaiming by way of greeting to the nounced by those most interested to be

little bits of things. Abby talked to the girls a while, and May Day!"

"It isn't very bright, I'm sure!"
grumbled her little brother Larry, who
grumbled her "There's no sunprovingly upon it; and the little girl provingly upon it; and the little girl ran down to the kitchen to show it to Delia the cook, who had lived with the family ever since Larry was a baby.
Delia was loud in her admiration.

"Oh, on this day they do have great doings in Ireland," said she; "but nowadays, to be sure, it's nothing to what it was in old times. It was on May eve, I've heard tell, that St. Patrick lit the holy fire at Tara, in spite of the ancient pagan laws. And in the days when the country was known as the island of saints and of scholars, sure throughout the length and breadth of the land the monastery bells rang in the May with praises of the Holy Mother; and the canticles in her honor were as ceaseless as the song of the birds. And 'twas the fairies that were said to have great power at this

"Delia, you know very well there are no fairies," interrupted Abby.
"Well, some foolish folk thought there were, anyhow," answered Delia. "And in Maytide the children and cattle, the milk and the butter, were kept guarded from them. Many and many an evening I've listened to my mother that's dead and gone—God rest her soul !-telling of an old woman that, at the time of the blooming of the hawthorn, always put a spent coal under the churn, and another beneath the grandchild's cradle, because that was said to drive the fairies away and how primroses used to be scattered at the door of the house to prevent the fairies from stealing in, because they could not pass that flower. But you don't hear much of that any more; for the priest said 'twas superstition, and down from the heathenish times. So the old people came to see 'twas wrong to use such charms, and the young people laughed at the old women's tales. Now on May Day the shrines in

the churches are bright with flowers, of course. And as for the innocent merrymakings, instead of a dance round the May or hawthorn bush, as in the olden times, in some places there's just perhaps a frolic on the village green, when the boys and girls come home from the hills and dales with their garlands of spring blosson -not paper flowers like these," added Delia, with a contemptuous glance at Abby's wreath, forgetting how much she had admired it only a few moments

Somehow it did not now seem beautiful to Abby either. She took it off, and gazed at it with a sigh.

before.

"Here in New England the boys and "The air is too cold for you to change your warm gown for a summer one, dear," returned Mrs. Clayton. "Here in New England the boys and girls go a Maying," she said. "Last year, when we were in the country, Larry and I went with our cousins." "You may get the wreath, though; but be sure that you wear it over your hat."

We had such fun hanging May-bas-kets! I got nine. "But," she went on, regretfully, "I don't expect any this year; for city children do no have those plays.'

She went upstairs to the sitting-room where Larry was rigging his boat anew. He had been to the pond, but the wind wrought such havoc with the little craft that he had to put into port for repairs.

Half an hour passed. Abby was "My mother is the most exaggerat- dressing her beloved doll for an airing on the sidewalk-a promenade in carriage, as the French say. While thus occupied she half hummed, half sang, in a low voice, to herself, a popular May hymn. When she reached the refrain, Larry joined, and Delia appeared at the door just in time to swell the chorus with honest fervor:

See, sweet Mary on thy altars Bloom the fairest flowers of May. Oh, may we, earth's sons and daughters, Grow by grace as fair as they."

"If you please," said Delia at its "there's a man below stairs who says he has something for you both. "For us!" exclaimed the children starting up.

"Yes: your mother sent me to tell you. He says he was told to say as how he had a May-basket for you. "A May-basket, Delia! All lovely flowers like those I told you about?" cried the little girl.

"Sure, child, and how could I what was inside, and it so carefully done up," answered Delia evasively. They did not question further, but

rushed downstairs to see for themselves. In the kitchen waited a foreign looking man, with swarthy skin, and tnin gold rings in his ears. On the floor beside him was a large, rough packing-basket. 'That a May-basket!" exclaimed

Abby, hardly able to restrain the tears of disappointment which started to her

'Si signorita," replied the man. Her frown disappeared. It was cer-tainly very nice to be addressed by so high-sounding a title. She wished she could get Delia to call her signorita. But no: she felt sure that Delia never

"Pshaw! It's only a joke!" said which she Larry, after a moment. "Somebode thing for thinks this is April-Fool Day, I guess. "Somebody "Have patience for a leetle minute, please," said the man, as he cast away the packing bit by bit. The children watched him with eager interest. By and by he took out a little bunch of lilies of the valley, which he handed to Abby with a low bow. Next he came to something shrouded in fold after

fold of tissue paper. "And here is the fairest lily of them

the little girl, wonderingly.

Mrs. Clayton smiled. "It is from Santoris', the fine art store where you saw the beautiful pictures last week; that is all I know about it," she re

The man carefully placed the mysterious object on the table.
"It is some kind of a vase or an im

age," declared Larry.
"Why, so it is!" echoed Abby. In another moment the tissue veil was torn aside, and there stood revealed a beautiful statue of the Blessed

Virgin.
"Oh!" exclaimed Larry, in delight. "How lovely!" added his sister.
The image was about two feet high

and of spotless Parian, which well symbolized the angelic purity it was intended to portray. it might appear simply a specimen of modeling, but little better than the However, those who looked average. However, those who looked on it with the eyes of faith saw before them, not so much the work itself, as the ideal of the artist.

The graceful figure of Our Lady at once suggested the ethereal and celestial. The long mantle, which fell in folds to her feet, signified her modesty and motherly protection; the meekly folded hands were a silent exhortation to humility and prayer; the tender, spiritual face invited confidence and love; the crown upon her brow proclaimed her sovereignity above all creatures and her incomparable dignity as Mother of God.

"And is this beautiful statue really ours-just Larry's and mine?" asked Abby.

"So the messenger says," returned Mrs. Clayton. "Who could have sent it, I wonder?"

inquired Larry. The Italian pointed to the card attached to the basket. Abby took it off and read:

"To my little friends, Abby and Larry Clayton, with the hope that, especially during this month, they will try every day to do some little thing to honor our Blessed Mother. FATHER DOMINIC."

"From Father Dominic!" exclaimed the boy, in delight. "How very good of him!" added

Abby, gratefully.
Father Dominic—generally so-called because his musical Italian surname was a stumbling-block to our unwieldy English speech — was a particular friend of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, who appreciated his culture and refinement, and admired his noble character and devotion to his priestly duties. He was an occasional visitor at their house and took a great interest in the chil

dren.
"How nice of him to send us som thing we shall always have !" Abby ran on. "Now I can give the tiny image in my room to some one who hasn't any. "May we make an altar for our

statue, mother?" asked Larry.

Although as a rule a lively, rollicking boy, when it came to anything connected with his prayers, he was unaffectedly and almost comically

solemn about it. "Yes," responded Mrs. Clayton "And I think it would be a good plan also to frame the card and hang it or the front of the altar, so that you may not forget Father Dominic's words: "Try every day to do some little thing to honor our Blessed Mother.'

TO BE CONTINUED.

CHURCH AND THE BIBLE.

Repeated Calumnies.

In St. Patrick's Church, Bradford, Eng., Rev. Father Earnshaw recently concluded a series of sermons on Church in Its Relations with the Bible. Father Earnshaw said that, speaking in a Catholic church, to a Catholic congregation, it seemed almost ridiculous to discuss the question, Are Roman Catholics allowed to read the Bible? They all know perfectly well that, far from being forbidden, they were encouraged to read the Holy Scrip tures; that they were bound under pain of mortal sin, to believe that the Scriptures were the word of God, and that they treated the Bible with that reverence to which it was entitled.

How is it that in this age of light and learning people of education per-severed in their assertion that the Catholic Church withholds the Scriptures from her people? It is an in vention of the evil one, a concoction of the father of lies. Those who brought forward those charges said that in the year 1505 Martin Luther, a young ecclesiastical student at one of the German universities, when searching for some book in the library, accidently came across an old copy of the Bible, which he opened and read, saw the deception which had been practiced by Rome, and threw the Bible open to the LIES REPEATED AGAIN AND AGAIN.

These lies were told year after year, and believed by people who did not take the trouble to examine for themselves these baseless fabrications, these bare, unvarnished lies If the Church wished her children not to read the Word of God, it might have left the Scriptures buried in the old, forgotten congues in which they were originally written, but if she took the trouble to ranslate them into every modern lauguage it was plain that she wished

the multitude to read them. From the beginning the Church had provided her children with the Scriptures in their ewn language. In the Apostolic age several translations were made. In the second century were made.

corruption had not then set in; but when the Popes became Governors and rulers the Bible was condemned. In the fifth century, when this corruption had crept in—when the Church taught said that the Church was to stand idly said that the church was to stand idly the doctrines condemned by Protestants to day; when the Mass was believed in, as well as prayers for the dead, etc., Pope Damasius ordered St. to prevent her children from imbibing Jerome, a priest at Rome, to devote himself to the work of translating the Scriptures. St. Jerome was well qualified for the task. He had a thorough knowledge of Hebrew, Chaldaic and Greek, and had studied the great masters who wrote in these, their native tongue. He was eminent for his sanctity and the austerity of his life. In order to reach the original documents St. Jerome went to Palestine, the land of the Scriptures, know ing the customs of the people, and there collected the Sacred Scriptures and translated them into Latin, which was the language of the Western peoples in those days, just as universally as English is spoken here to day

so that the Bible was placed within the reach of all who could read. This Latin translation, known the Vulgate, has never since been equalled. The greatest scholars have admitted there was no better transla-tion of the Word of God. Protestants spoke with pride of their English translation, its exquisite style and the beauty of its language, but it could bear no comparison with St Jerome's translation.

TRANSLATED 1,500 YEARS AGO. Protestants say their translation was but the oldest of these only dates back to the ninth century, whereas St. Jerome's translation was made from documents kept in the synagogues hundreds of years previously. Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in his preface to the Epistles, acknowledges that there are many mistakes in the Protestant version, and the revised edition comes nearer to the Vulgate, which still remains the most accurate Later when the barbarians overran Europe, and by mingling their dialects with the Latin, formed the modern languages, the Vulgate became unintelligible to these nations. Hallam, a Protestant writer, in his 'History of the Middle Ages," that when the Vulgate became unintelligible in this way it was translated into the language of the people in the

different countries. The Church multiplied the Bible, setting monks to spend their lives making translations.

St. Bede, who was the father of English history, lived in the eight century. He knew Hebrew, Greek and Latin, as well as his native Anglo Saxon. He loved to read and to ex-pound the Scriptures, and he died with the pen in his hand writing the Gospel of St. John. When King Alfred, the great Anglo Saxon monarch, went to Rome the Pope confirmed him and oecame his godfather, aud when the King returned to England he set himself to translate the Scriptures. The last work he wrote was a translation of the Psalms, which is still preserved. In the tenth century the whole Bible was translated into Anglo - Saxon, chiefly by the Bishops and priests, who would be the last person in the world to assist in spreading the Word of God if, as was alleged, the Church was opposed to such action. After the Norman Conquest in the eleventh century the Church set to work to produce copies of the Scriptures in modern English, and in the thirteenth century Bible was translated into There would have been no English. need to do this if the Church desired to hide the Scriptures. On the contrary, she did her utmost to multiply them in order that her children migh drink of the waters of eternal truth. The same remark applied to Germany. France, Italy and Ireland. In Ireland St. Columbkille himself wrote three hundred copies of the Psalter. With regard to Germany, printing was invented in 1441, and the Popes, then as ever, the patrons of learning, made use of the invention fer the purpose o spreading knowledge of the Scriptures.

The first book printed was the Vul gate, and forty two years before Luther was born there were 29 presse working and 1,000 printers employed. Previous to the supposed discovery of the old Bible by Luther, 100,000 copies of the Bible had been printed, and there were 14 editions in high German and 5 in low. It was the same all countries and in The following occurs in the ages. lmitation of Christ, written in the thirteenth century by Thomas A Kempis: "Whilst I am in the prison of this body I acknowledge myself to need two things, viz., food and light. Thou hast therefore given to me, weak as I am, Thy sacred body for the nourishment of my soul and body, and thou people for the first time. This was the beginning of the glorious Reformation. feet. Without these two I could not well live, for the word of God is the light of my soul, and Thy Sacrament is the bread of life." Then the ques tion arises: Has the Church ever placed any restrictions on the reading of the On two occasions in 1,800 Bible? years the Church has thought it neces sary to place some restrictions on the reading of the Bible, of which the Church alone is the custodian. 1229 the Council of Toulouse passed a decree to the effect that laymen were only to read the Bible with the sanction of a Bishop. This was during the heresy of the Albigenses, who, in the words of Hallam, aimed at the destruction of the Christian religion.

A LOCAL RESTRICTION. The Albigenses said there were two

all," he said, in his poetic Italian fashion.

"What can it be, mother?" asked the little girl, wonderingly.

Mrs. Clayton spelled the from the Church had nothing to fear—

"What can it be, mother?" asked the little girl, wonderingly.

Mrs. Clayton spelled the from the Rible the church had nothing to fear—

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Clayton spelled the first the form the Rible the first doctrines by quotations from the Bible, which they wrested to their own de-struction. They insisted on the right by while these heretics were trying to destroy Christianity? The Church, actfalse doctrines, but even this necessary restriction was local in its effects, and temporary also. It only applied to the south of France, where the heresy flourished, and as soon as the Albigenses were converted the decree was o longer enforced. Again, in the sixteenth century,

when Luther rebelled against all authority, when there was a Bible mania and when it was taught that anyone might interpret the Holy Scripture for himself, when the heretics condemned portions of the Bible, incondemned portions of the Bible, in-cluding Tobias, Machabees, etc., the Epistles of St. James, which were called "a book of straw," and the Lamentations of Jeremias, whom Luther called "a weeping ape." Then, again, the Church having ker the Holy Scriptures inviolate for mor than one thousand five hundred years, found it necessary to step in to prevent their utter destruction. Henry VIII. their utter destruction. Henry VIII. himself, the head of the English Church, passed a law inflicting one month's im-prisonment on all who read the Scriptures and exercised their private judgment; because he wished to be the sole interpreter of the Bible, according to his own judgment. The Church did not go to such extremes, even in this emergency, but merely ordained that no layman should read the Bible without the permission and guidance of his confessor or parish priest; because there were so many spurious editions that there was no guarantee that the Bible could be had in its integrity some might be left out; it might be

READ AS AN ANTIDOTE.

In 1770 Pope Benedict XIV. issued instructions that all might read the Bible, and in 1779, when the infidelity which afterwards led to the French revolution was at ite height, the Pope proposed that the Scriptures should be read as an antidote to the pernicious Pius VI doctrines of infidels. Pope writing to the Archbishop of Florence who was preparing an edition of the Scriptures, said, "At a time when a vast number of bad books which grossly attack the Catholic religion are circulated, even among the unlearned, to the great destruction of souls, you judge exceedingly well that the faithful should be excited to the reading of the Holy Scriptures, for these are the most abundant sources which ought to be kept open to every one, to draw from them purity of morals and of doctrines, to the evils which are so widely dissem-

inated in these corrupt times. To come down to the present, just at the time when the correspondence was going on in the Bradford Observer on this subject. a letter appeared in the Times, stating that in was being issued in halfpenny num-bers, and that in this way 50,000 copies, costing £20,000, had been circulated. This was in Rome, the Pope's headquarters, which scarcely looked like condemnation of the Bible. When Catholic emancipation was before the public, M. P.'s brought forward this charge, and Dr. Doyle, the great Irish Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, said that if any one wanted to know the extent to which the Bible circulated, they need only count the number of editions which had recently

The Protestant Irish Church Mission were in the habit of saying that in Ireland you would see the cross, th holy well and the beads, but the Word of God was hidden, and yet they migh hear the epistles and gospels read at Mass, just as publicly as they were in Protestant churches. People who beieved those charges were fooled by those who made them for their own purposes, but the truth would prevail a spite of the most persistent calumny As to the veneration in which the Bible was held, they would not see Catholic lads pelting each other with the Bible, they would not get their

SOAP TO THE QUEEN

HOME: SWEET HOME!

CLEAN AS A WHISTLE,

BRIGHT AS A PIN,

THIS IS THE STATE

YOUR HOUSE WILL BE IN.

If you use **SUMLIGHT** SO AP IN every department - Kritchen Laundry and Household

EASY THE WASHING.

LOVELY THE CLOTHES.

FLOORS NICE AND CLEAN.

SWEET AS THE ROSE.

SHILOH'S

THE GREAT

TAKE

COUGH CUR

though refuted, would be made again only to be once more refuted. Catholics would always love and venerate the Word of God; they had always treasured it and would always do so, knowing that it will strengthen their faith, support their hope and increase their charity

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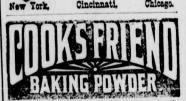


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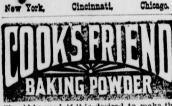
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"Of Whom I am Chief." I see the crowd in Pilate's hall, I mark their wra hful mien; Their shouts of "Crucify" appal With blasphemy between.

And of that shouting multitude I feel that I am one; And in that din of voices rude, I recognize my own.

FEBRUARY 8, 1894

I see the scourges tear His back, I see the piercing crown, And of that crowd who smite and mock I feel that I am one.

Around you, the throng I see, Mocking the Sufferer's groan; Yet still my voice it seems to be As I mocked alone.

"Twas I that shed the sacred blood; I nailed Him to the tree; I crucified the Christ of God. I joined the mockery!

Yet not the less that blood avails
To cleanse away my sin!
And not the less that cross prevails
To give me peace within!

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Quinquagesima Sunday LENTEN OBLIGATIONS.

Next Wednesday, my brethren, we enter, as of course you know, on the great and holy season of Lent. On that day, no doubt, as many of you as can will come to the church and re-ceive on your foreheads the ashes which remind us of the penance to which these coming weeks are speci-

The church is generally full on Ash-Wednesday, and one would think, on seeing the crowds pressing forward to receive the ashes, that they were all determined to enter into the spirit of the Church, and to keep Lent as it should be kept. Yet how many there are who go through this outward form, and make a great deal of it, and yet neglect all that is signified by it; who give a show indeed of penance, but bring forth none of its fruits! Some, perhaps, of the Ash-Wednesday peni-tents will not be seen again in the church till they come forward again on Good Friday to kiss the cross.

on Good Friday to kiss the cross.

Yet is it better to come to church, if
only on Ash-Wednesday and Good
Friday, than not at all; better to do
some penance and show some love of God than to neglect these virtues altogether. But how much better would be to now thoroughly understand and seriously take to heart what God requires of us, especially in this holy time, and to make it the means, as it may be more than

anything else, of our final salvation First, then, to thoroughly understand what we are now to do. Everything must be well understood before it can be well done, and the keeping of Lent is no exception to this general rule. Many people break the rules of Lent because they do not clearly understand them.

Lent, then, my brethren, is not a time to be spent in penance altogether according to one's own devotion. Far from it; the duties to be performed in it are clearly and precisely laid down, and should be attended to very strictly. They are not many; they make no great demand on our time or strength; out the Christian who discharges them properly will make his Lent far better than one would who should neglect them and take any other practices, no matter how hard, in their place. It is better to keep the real rules or laws of Lent faithfully than to hear three Masses every day, and come to all the extra services, and give half one's goods to the poor, and yet neglect our regular duties.

What, then, are these laws? The

first is the Easter duty, which should be made before Easter, if possible, though the Church indulgently extends the time several weeks after that festival. Make, then, this great duty, Christian, at once.

Lent is that relating to fasting and If you attend carefully to the rules that have been read you will understand this well enough. But do not confuse fasting with abstinence; that is the most common mistake. People often say: "Oh! I have to work hard; I can eat meat if I like." That is a great error, and a very fool ish one. Many are excused from fasting on one meal and a collation; few from abstinence on the days appointed. If you want to have a safe conscience in eating meat you should consult a contessor, unless seriously ill.

Attend to these two things, then, and you will make your Lent as a Christian should. But, of course, you will also try to follow, to the best of your ability, the other devotional practices recommended by the Church at this time. Come to the daily Mass, and to the occasional services, and give alms according to your means. These practices, especially now, are of the greatest spiritual profit, and can-not generally be neglected without spiritual danger. But remember that Easter duty and fasting, with abstinence, are the real laws. Obey these, at any rate, and then, so far as you are able, add the others beside.

Ask Your Friends

Ask Your Friends
Who, have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what
they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its
merit. One has been cured of indigestion
or dyspepsia, another finds its indispensable
for sick headache or biliousness, while others
report remarkable cures of scrofula, catarrh,
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IN STRENGTH-GIVING and healing power Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion excels all

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A HOLY LENT.

"As if little girls like we are could be holy," scornfully said twelve-year-old Mary Monford to her companion, Alice Randall, as they walked home from school one blustering March day. "Sister Sebastian has nothing else to do but pray and be good—the nuns love to fast, too, and it is easy for

"I do not think it is so easy," replied Alice, who was two years older and very thoughtful. "They have so many dispositions to deal with and so sometimes. And no one can find fast-ing easy, Mary—but we do not have to

fast."
"Sister said, 'fast from sin and "Sister said, 'fast from sin and mortify yourselves, children; deprive yourselves of little delicacies and Paul, her pastor, who had entered candies, and that will be holiness for

way."
"You are just like a nun, Alice

Randall. You'll be a real nun some day, I know," said Mary, as she skipped away. Although it was Ash Wednesday she

ran directly to the pantry when she got home and ate a large piece of mince pie. At the supper table she repeated in substance the remarks of the after—that he noon, thereby giving considerable pain to her grandmother, with whom she lived, her father and mother being

"Mary, my dear child," said her grandmother, "your darling mother was the liveliest girl in the village, but there was none more pious. How it must make her heart bleed in heaven, if it is possible hearts can suffer there, to see her little Mary so flippant and careless of holy things. You are wrong, my child, when you say that children are not expected to keep a holy Lent." Mary was silent; her grandmother's

words had touched her deeply, for the memory of the mother she had hardly, known was the brightest star in her existence. When her grandmother was preparing to go to church that evening, she

said, "Grandmamma, let me go with you to-night. I hate to see you start ing out alone, and my lessons can wait till morning."
Her grandmother readily gave her

permission and they set forth.
"Will there be preaching to night." Mary asked as they came near the church. "No, my dear," was the reply.

'Father Hutton announced the Way of the Cross for to-night." "O dear," sighed Mary, "the Way of the Cross is so tiresome.'

"It was a tiresome, cruel way for our Lord," answered her grandmother, and Mary felt rebuked. She knelt as one in a dream until she heard the voice of the priest saying, "Thou who wert bruised for our sins." The words gave her a little pang. She looked up; he had reached the Fourth Station. During the rest of the service she was attentive. The words seemed to linger in her mind. That night after she had lain down in her little white bed beside her grandmother's, she could not forget them, they kept her awake. "Bruised for our sins," she softly repeated under her breath. "Who was bruised? God. Why? For my sins." Then she went over the details of the Passion from the Garden to Calvary, for Mary had been well instructed in the truths of religion. Tears came to her eyes. It was like a conversion-her heart seemed changed -she could not understand it.

She awoke the following morning in the same frame of mind, carefully The second and only other real law of studying her lessons and performing her little household duties until school

time. She was walking quietly to school, her mind full of good resolutions, when she heard a shout, the tramp of hoofs, and she lay under the feet of an angry, ferocious steer. In a momer it was all over and some one was pick ing her up. She knew nothing more until lying in her own bed she heard a well-known voice saying:

"Not seriously hurt, I think, but dreadfully scratched and bruised." It was the doctor; was he speaking of her? Once more the words sounded in her ears, "He was bruised for our sins," and she sank into a state of un-

Gradually her senses returned and she understood it all. Though suffering great pain she felt cheerful and brave to endure it, for the though that had been dominant at the time of the accident still remained and became

her comfort and strength. Through long weeks of suffering sh lay there, patient for the most part, so little like her old impulsive self that her grandmother thought it a bad sign, and felt solicitous lest some internal injury should supervene and bring the case to a fatal termination. Her little companions, too, were amazed at her sweet cheerfulness and the frequency with which she asked them to pray for her, and Sister Sebastian was delighted with her

spirit of piety and fortitude. As the days of her convalescence progressed Lent drew to a close. On Good Friday she asked her grand-mother to bring the ivory crucifix from the oratory and leave it where

she could see it. sne could see it.

"I want to make the Way of the
Cross," she said. "I think I shall
always love it now."

After she had finished she called her

grandmother, who came and sat by her "Dear grandmamma," she said smiling, "I think that runaway steer, though he gave me a terrible shock

and hurt me considerably, has been to me the way of salvation, that is, if I

persevere."
"What do you mean, child? I do not understand you," said the old

lady.

Then she told her how the thought of the dear dead mother had ushered her into the wish to go to Church Ash Wednesday night, and the subsequent episode that had made her so thought-

"It has never left my mind since," she continued. "I have thought it over and over a hundred times, of all various things to try them. I should think they must find it hard to be holy I had done, how careless I was of holy things, and I resolved to try and do better."
"So your illness has been a medita-

unperceived.

Mary blushed and turned away, but

you.'"

"And so it will," said Alice. "I the good priest placed his hand on her think children ought to fast in that head, saying:

"I think that your own mother way."

must have besought the dear blessed Mother for her child, and if the accident that seemed so terrible has made a saint of our little, proud, saucy Mary, it will have been a blessing in dis

Tears stood in the eyes of the child, as he spoke, but the sweet humility that had lately come to her kept her silent.

Easter morning knew no happier heart than that of the once careless and indifferent Mary, who, brought face to face with suffering and illness, had welcomed the graces proffered her and kept a "holy Lent."—Mary E. Mannix, in Young Catholic Messenger.

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gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

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the ends open. Write your address carefuly.

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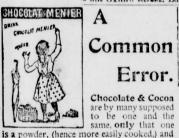
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Eichmond Street. O. LABELLE, Pres., WM.
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C. M. B. A.

At Meetings.

It would be most profitable to all members of our association were a greater ambition developed to approach as nearly as possible, business, the developed to approach as nearly as possible, in the mode of conducting business, the system observed in the highest debating arena in the land — the House of Commons. We have in our ranks some men who could most fittingly take a place and make a fame in that assembly, and we have very many more who by a little study, industry and care, need not be ashamed to present themcare, need not be annumed to present them, selves as speakers before the average meeting of our fellow-citizens. One of the first requisites, if we intend to direct our aspirations in this direction, is a careful observance of all the rules of the association—more especially that portion devoted to the maintenance of order. A member who attends a meeting and is utterly regardless of the rul-ings of the chair, allows his temper to get the upper hand, and interrupts brother memers who are addressing the President, is a very poor sample of a C. M. B. A. brother. His fellow-members would be greatly benefitted, and much scandal avoided, had he sense enough to be classed amongs the absentees. We have belonged to societies (we hope none of our Brothers in the C. M. B. A. have had the same experience) where once in a while a member would jump to his feet in a towering passion, and assume a combative attitude. His words would be steeped in vinegar, and delivered like the blows of a sledge hammer. And what, in most cases, is the cause of this unrestrained and unreasoning ex hibition of passion? Because another brother happened to entertain views diametri cally opposite on some given question. His darling ideas of how things should be done have been rudely shocked, and he cannot put a bridle on his indignation thereat. He knows everything. He has given the matter much thought, and has arrived at a definite conclusion, therefore he thinks it is the most gross presumption on the part of any one ance an opposite opinion. We have seen such men often and often. We hope none of them are in the ranks of the C. M. B. A When attending meetings it would be well i all the members would pay attention to a few simple first principles: One member has as good a right to be there as another. Every member has a perfect right to address the chair if he is in order, and give his views regarding the subject under discussion. We may differ very much from him, but he has a right to express his opinion—just as good a right as any one else, so long as he observes the laws governing the association. To any one or a dozen us is not given all wisdom, and we should at all times have due regard for the opinions of others. One important feature of our body is self improvement. Attendance at meetings, it the meetings are properly conducted, will benefit every one of us. We can always learn something from our neighbors. We may be welleducated, quite smart in debate, and all that, but we do not know everything, and many a time an idea, jewel like, which it were profitable to us to pick up and treasure away, will fall from the lips of the most unpretentious member seated in a back corner, who has

member seated in a back corner, who has never been spoiled by an over-abundance of conceit and pomposity.

We call our fellow members "Brothers."

Do we at all times consider what this means when addressing them personally, or when speaking about them to others. It is not to be expected that we should give praise where blame is due—it is not required of us to cover up faults when the time comes for revealing them—but at all times and in all places it is our duty to observe towards them the rules of Christian charity laid down by the Church. In our families we may have brothers and sisters, and we entertain towards them a peculiar regard that nature has given us. We reprove, we admonish, and the standard of the control of the charman sate of the charman sat has given us. We reprove, we admonish we advise, we encourage, and their good repute is very dear to us. Were all members of the association to cultivate a like feeling toward one another, what a grand and beautiful power for good we would become what a strong ally of our holy faith in the work it has on hand-bringing us nearer and

nearer, day by day, to the Divine Ideal! The Work of Deputies.

In making a hurried reference last week to the work performed by Grand Deputies we should have included in the roll of honor the name of Brother P. McCool, of North Bay. Since the last convention he has organized Branches 187, Sturgeon Falls; 197, Trout Creek: 219, White River; and 220, Schreiber and, we are informed, has two other branche nearly ready for organization - at Port Arthur and Fort William. Brother McCool deserves every credit for the energy he has

"Henor to Whom Honor is Due."

"Henor to Whom Honor is Due."

St. John, N. B., Jan. 26, 1891.

Editor Catholic Record, London, Ont.—
Dear Sir and Brother— Several times in your widely circulated paper you have been kind enough to refer in terms of praise regarding my efforts to spread the C. M. S. A. In the Maritime Provinces.

One would think old the praise for the same was due to furthe prominent C. M. B. A. column in the control of the prominent C. M. B. A. column in own the control of the prominent C. M. B. A. column in own had great good done by the association for widows and orphans, being read by our good, zealous priests, who took care and time to study our plan and finding it based upon a good financial footing, giving me afterwards their kind assistance, any efforts on my part would not have made much headway.

As far as the Lower Provinces have been concerned, all honor and thanks should be given His Grace the Archishop of Halifax, and their Lordships the Bishops and their good priests who so kindly aided us by strong letters of approval and personal help. It is one of the very best signs that our grand association will make even more rapid strides during the coming syring and summer, when we see such articles as appear this week in that finely edited and widely-circulated paper, the Antigonish Cas kee, and of the action of the members of the local branch in the Bishop's parish, (as well as your own article in this week's RECORD).

It is my privilege to know all the Brothers in that branch, and I can safely say that as they have taken up the task of placing a branch in every parish, they are the class of men to do it, and among all the task of placing a branch in every parish, they are the class of men to do it, and among all the solution there is not one more willing or more capable of doing the duty of organizing than Rev. D. J. Meintosh, the good parish priest of North Sydney. Add to this the fact that such a wise and safe counseilor as Bishop Cameron is with us in the good cause should be a sufficient guarantee that the dioces As far as the Lower Provinces have been concerned, all honor and thanks should be given His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, and their Lordships the Bishops and their good priests who so kindly aided us by strong letters of approval and personal help. It is one of the very best signs that our grand association will make even more rapid strides during the coming spring and summer, when we see such articles as appear this week in that finely-edited and widely-circulated paper, the Antigonish Casker, and of the action of the members of the load branch in the Bishop's parish, (as well as your own article in this week's Recomb.

At is my privileze to know all the Brothers in that branch, and I can safely say that as, they have taken up the task of placing a branch in every parish, they are the class of men to do it, and among all the Deputtes in the Dominion there is not one more willing or more capable or doing the duty of organizing than Rev. D. J. McIntesh, the good parish priest of North Sydney. Add to this the fact that such a wise and safe counselfor as lishop Cameron is with us in the good cause should be a sufficient guarantee that the diocess of Antigonish will show up well in the next convention.

Prince Edward Island, will, with good Bishop Ear Donald's assistance and the co-operation be sent to Brother Peltier and family our sincere sympathies and crosses of this life with patience and resignation to His holy will.

Resolutions of Condolence, At a regular meeting of Branch No. 80, Tilbury Centre, held in their hall on the 2nd Plury level, the in their hall on the 2nd Plury level, held in their hall on the 2nd Plury level, held in their hall on the 2nd Plury level, held in their hall on the 2nd Plury level, held in their hall on the 2nd Plury level, held in their hall on the 2nd Plury level, held in their hall on the 2nd Plury level, held in their hall on the 2nd Plury level, held in their hall on the 2nd Plury level, held in their hall on the 2nd Plury level of Order Almights of Order Powerly and the 30t

of the priests there. I am sure show a contingent that will surprise everybody. Halifax has a host in itself of workers and C. M. B. A. men in every sense of the word, and judging from the report of those three branches and the great assistance rendered by His Grace, Rev. Father Murphy, Father Foley and Rev. Father Underwood, Brothers O'Mullin, Delaney and others, will show a progress in the near future to surprise and please all.

Rest assured, the Halifax Brothers are C. M. B. A. men whom it is a pleasure to meet, and as they are all so nearly alike, I could not mention any particular one, better or more willing to aid a brother than another.

Our own Province will surely be heard from, and Bro J. J. Power, District Deputy of Bathurst Branch, deserves special mention, for the members may rest assured the has done his level best in doing his duty; also, Bro. Cooke of Amherst another hussler. Bro. John Morrissey has made his maiden effort, and, will no doubt, present a good from when the convention time comes around. Bro. Comeau, has worked very hard and will show well. Last, but not least, Bros. Carlston, Bourque, Belleveau, Landry and your humble servant will make some more efforts as time permits.

All the branches are showing a good steady growth; it is somewhat slow, because the members in these parts insist upon applicants being soundrisks, and, although not insisting on them anot to use ardent spirits to become intoxicated and give cause of scandal.

As your paper reaches early all of our rev. clerky, and as there exches a carry all of our rev. clerky, and as there exches a carry all of our rev. clerky, and as there exches a carry all of our rev. clerky, and as there exches a carry all of our rev. clerky, and as there exches a carry all of our rev. clerky, and as there exches a carry all of our rev. clerky, and as there exches a carry all of our rev. clerky, and as there exches a carry all of our rev. clerky, and as there exches a carry all of our rev. clerky, and as there exches a carry all of our rev.

Or, in plain words, for a man of forty five to fifty years of age to secure \$200 for his wife and family, less than 7; cents per day.

Trusting our good priests in parishes where they have not yet a branch will give us at once their kind assistance, and there will then be no need of paid organizers, as the good work accomplished by a branch should be sufficient pay for the Deputy, and thanking you for kind words, I am. sir, yours fraternally.

P. J. O'KEEFE, Grand Deputy.

Montreal Advisory Council.

Montreal Advisory Council.

The regular meeting of the advisory council of the district of Montreal was held at the Seminary hall on the 26th. District 'epu'y A. H. Spedding, of Branch 140, o cu ned the chair, and amongst those pes int were: President M. Murphy, of Branch 74: President C. O'Brien, of Branch 19: President P. C. Shannon, of Branch 19: President P. Reynolds, of Branch 26: Treasurer P. McCoy, of Branch 19: Chancellor Joseph E Morrisson, Grand Deputy T. J. Finn, District Reputy Daudelin, Brothers Wim. Smith, P. McGoldrick, Robert Warren and W. Palmer. The various reports were submitted by Assistant Grand Secretary J. E. H. Howison. Considerable business of importance was transacted, after which the election of office bearers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, and resulted as follows: President, A. H. Spedding; first vice president, Joseph E. Morrisson; second vice-president Joseph Beland; secretary, J. E. H. Howison; treasurer, Wim. Smith: marshall M. Murphy: guard, N. Chamberlain. The newly elected officers were installed, after which the question of holding an entertainment at an early date, under the auspices of the council, was discussed and approved. The following committee was appointed to take charge of the affair: Brothers P. McGoldrick, C. O'Brien, P. McCoy, J. 2. Morrison, C. Daudelin, T. J. Finn and Joseph Beland, It was unanimously decided that the various branches in the city be invited to attend the funeral of Brother James McIntyre, of Branch 28, which took place on the 28th. A resolution of condolence with the family of the deceased was adopted. Remarks in the interest of the association and on its progress during the past year were made by Grand Deputy Finn, P. Reynolds and others. A vote of thanks to the officers of the past year was moved by Grand Deputy Finn, seconded by C. Daudelin, and carried unanimously. Past President Shannon and Past Secretary P. McGoldrick made suitable replies.

Reunion of Branch 57, Orillia.

and District Deputy R. A. Lynch.
Rev. Dean Egan invoked the blessing, after
which ample justice was done the grand spread
provided. It would be impossible in this short
account to mention in detail the ful
number of toasts and the different response
consequently those most deserving will be
noted.

consequently those most deserving will be noted:

"His Holiness the Pope and Hierarchy of Canada" was ably responded to by the Very Rev. Dean Egan, whose remarks were earily and respectfully received.

The Grand Bowley Canada and District Denuty Lynch, who related with effect the rapid progress of the association and its good work in Canada, paying special tribute to the administration of the affairs of the association.

othe administration of the alarts of the asso-ciation.

"The Visiting Brethren" was replied to by President Gaughan, of Branch 151, who ex-pressed on behalf of his branch sincre grati-tude for the enjoyable treatment extended to himself and his brother members.

"Our Guests" brought an able reply from Dra-Slaven, who expressed his entire approval of the association and its aims and objects.

"Canada, Our Home." Brother Fox, of Branch 151, innunsually well chosen sentences, feelingly responded to this toast, and his re-marks were highly pleasing, instructive and interesting.

'Rs were highly proceed an excellent address The Ladies' evinced an excellent address in Brother R. R. Slaven, of Branch 57. His Janachter from

interesting.

"The Ladies" evinced an excellent address from Brother R. R. Slaven, of Branch 57. His reply to this toast was a total departure from the ordinary remarks usually heard in reply thereto, to the high character of the gentler sex, and the important social position they have always held. He paid them a glowing tribute.

"The Host and Hostess" brought the genial proprietor of the Grand Central to his feet, who expressed the pleasure it had given him and his helpmate to entertain the members of the C. M. B. A. on this of cision.

Brother J. H. Devaney rendered the occasion the more enjoyable by his rendering of several choice vocal selections. It may be well to remark that the toasts were all pledged in pure cold water. Many letters of regret were read by Secretary of Committee from prominent members and invited guests. The evening's enjoyment terminated at an early hour, all highly delighted with the great success attending the efforts of the committee having the matter in charge.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Moved by Brother P. J. Finegan, seconded by Brother Jeremiah Crowley, Whereas it pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Miss Gertrude Stock, dearly beloved daughter of our esteemed brother, James Stock, Recording Secretary, And resolved that the sincers sympathy of this Branch be extended to Brother Stock and family in their affliction and pray God to give them strength to bear their sad loss. Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Brother Stock, also entered on the minutes of our meeting and published in CATHOLIC RECORD.

Sigued on behalf of Branch 175,

JOHN KELLY, President.

Election of Officers.

Branch 113, Montreal.

Pres. and spir. dir. Rev. Chas. Laroque, first vice pres. F. N. Fournier, second vice pres. Joseph Kieffer, rec. sec. Henri Kieffer, asvit sec. N. Theoret, fin. sec. A. Lambert, treas. H. Lamy, mar. J. B. Aubry, guard F. X. Trappier, trus. J. L. E. Daray, N. Theoret, J. Kieffer, O. Vinette, F. X. Desrosiers.

Branch 87, Montreal.

Spir. adv. Rev. Robillard, chan. J. E. H. Howison, pres. Jos. Beland, first vice-pres. Aug. Depatie second vice-pres. Joseph Therien, rec. sec. J. A. Deniper, treas. Alph. Deslardins, mar. J. Saulniers, guard Oct. Lanoix, trus. P. Gauthier, M. A. Campeau, G. B. J. M. Kercher, J. E. Morin, J. R. de Cotret, rep. to grand coun. J. E. H. Howison, alt. Jos. Beland

The regular meeting of St. Paul's Branch, No. 8, Toronto, was weil attended by members and visitors for their installation of officers. P. Hurley, the retiring President, was presented with a Chancellor's badge, and it was a mark of respect well deserved. He having held the office for two years, and various offices for two years, and various offices for the past ten years. Grand President D. A Carey was installing officer and Grand Organzer J. J. Nightlungale assistant: President, A. McDonald; Vice-President, P. Smith; Rec. B. Cleary; Financial and Insurance Sec. H. P. Skölton; Treasurer, C. Burns; Stewards, J. Neill and E. Hurley; Marshal, J. McNamara; Assistant Marshal, A. McGurgan, Insideguard, J. Daley; Outside Guard, J. Taylor, Librarian, T. Hodgson; Assistant Librarian, J. Liston. INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

SACRED HEART COURT, NO 201, CATHO-LIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

The above court held its first oyster supper on Thursday evening, the 18th ult. About fifty of the members and their friends sat down to a table leaden with dainties provided by caterer Marshall, and did full justice to his wares. Many men prominent in Catholic ranks were present, and the speeches, which were above the average, teemed with strong Canadian spirit, breathing loyalty and true patriotism throughout. Well it would have been if a few of those who make loyalty a byword by their obnoxious and fulsome use of it had been present. They would have seen that patriotism was not confined to any one class, and that true patriotism and love of country did not necessitate the abuse of any class or creed. Mr. Ph. DeGruedy ably filled the chair. At his right were seated L. V. Bachand, D. H. C. R., Chief Ranger of the Court; Rev. Father Lamarche, and Barristers Jas. Day, Jas. W. Mallon, B. A., and W. T. J. Lee. At the left, Jas. Cadaret, Chief Ranger, St. Joseph's Court; Dr. Wallace, Dr. McKeown, Jos. Howorth and W. O'Brien.

After they had "all eaten and were well filled" the following toast list was then proceeded with:

"The Queen." Song: "God save the Queen."

"Our Holy Father the Pope" called firth.

ceeded with:

"The Queen." Song: "God save the Queen."

"Our Holy Father the Pope" called forth an eloquent and instructive reply from Rev. Father Lamarche.

"The High Court of the C. O. F." was responded to by Brother Bachand in such a manner as to show the good work the order has done and is doing, instancing the phenomenal growth of the past few years. Brother Jos. Cadaret also suitably responded for St. Joseph's Court.

"Canada, the Land in which we Live," proposed in well-chosen words by W. T. J. Lee, was responded to in an able and patriotic speech by Mr. Ph. DeGruchy, the chairman.

"Catholic Institutions" called forth excellent speeches from Brother W. T. J. Lee (St. Alphonsus Society) and W. O'Brien (St. Paul's Literary Association).

"Our Guests and the Professions," drew worthy speeches from Drs. McKeown and Wallace, and from Messrs. Mallon, Day and Howorth.

"The Ladies" gave Brother W. Vogel an opportunity to let the flood ga'es of his eloquence down, which he accepted.

After toasts to Sacred Heart Court, and to

quence down, which he accepted.

After toasts to Sacred Heart Court, and to the chairman one of the most enjoyable evening's came to a close in the "wee sma' hours." The musical trio who did much to further the evening's enjoyment were Brothers Lee, Fletcher and Malloy,

FUNERAL OBSEQUIE'S OF REV.

It becomes my painful task to report the death of Rev. Father Morgan C. O'Brien, late pastor the R. C. Church here and also spiritual advisor to the C. M. B. A. We indeed teel that in his death this community has lost a citizen of sterling worth and irreproachable integrity; his parishioners, an affectionate pastor; and the Church one of her brightest jewels—always brilli ant, faithful and efficient, never allowing a duty to remain unfulfilled, not even with death staring him in the face. In fact, after the angel of death had placed his inevitable seal upon him, and contrary to the particular instructions of his medical advisor, deeming it a special duty develving upon him, he arose from his own sick bed and proceeded to the bedside of one of his dying parishioners to whom he successfully administered the last sad rites of his beloved Church. He at once returned home and within the next twenty four hours partook of his own last sacrament, and was prepared by loving hands to enter the presence of His Heavenly Father, Whom he served so long and well. He had been a patient and silent sufferer for weeks resulting, we understand, in pneumonia, and rapidly and gradually grew worse until the end came a quarter before 6 o'clock Saturday morning, Jan. 13, He was a true Christian gentleman, liberal in his views, aniable and charitable to all with whom he came in contact. Being possessed of a remarkable magnetic disposition he drew to himself hosts of warm personal friends from all denominations by whom he was universally loved and respected. Born at Douro, near Peterborough, he was ordained by His Grace Archbishop Lynch about fourteen years ago, and officiated at Kingston, Trenton, Frankford, Morrisburg and lately at Merrickville. The obsequies were conducted by the Very Rev. Vicar General Gauthier of Brockville, assisted by the Very Rev. Deans O'Connor of Chesterville, Murray of Trenton, and Masterson of Prescott, also the Rev. Fathers McDonald of Kemptville, Daffus of Perih, Stanton of Napanee, Walsh of Spencerville, C FATHER O'BRIEN.

also a copy be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

HENRY BENOIT, President.
JOHN O'NEILL, Rec. Sec.

Kinkora, 24th Jan., 1894.

At a regular meeting of St Patrick's Branch No. 175, C. M. B. A., Kinkora, the following resolutions of condolence were adopted unanimously:
Moved by Brother P. J. Finegan, seconded by Brother Jeremiah Crowley, Whereas it pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Miss Gertrude Stock, dearly beloved daughter of our esteemed brother, James Stock, Recording Secretary,

The marriage of Dr. J. McGinnis of this villar to Miss Eille O'Mahoney of Simene, took place in the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, on Wednesday, the 24th ull., the pastor officiating and assisted by the Rev. Fathers McRae and Forster. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Annie O'Mahoney, the groom being supported by Mr. Jas. W. Doyle.

Throughout the past year the br de had acted as teacher of the parochial school and as organist. The wedding ceremony had, consequently, a special interest for the members of the choir, whose efforts resulted in a very pleasing rendition of Gauss' Mass in C. The offertory and Communion sol as were charmingly rende ed by the Misses Minnie and Bessie Murphy of Woodstook.

The wedding breakfastended, a deputate and Mrs. McGinnis to visit the school. Her and Mrs. McGinnis to visit the school. The offellows the text:

To Miss Eille O'Mahoney:

Permit us once more the use of the old familiar name.

To Miss Ellie O'Mahoney:
Permit us once more the use of the old familiar name.
On the first school day of the past year we hurried here—children eager and curious—to meet you as our teacher. More eagerly have we gathered to day—children affectionate and grateful—to greet you as a bride.
The old year has ended, a new year has begun. Another fills your place and guides our studies by whose kind encouragement we have been led, in proof of our affection to offer you "something real."
The "something real." as you see, is a "reading lamp," and may we not hope that the light it will be to you may now and then remind you of our gratitude for the light you have been to us.
The faults of children have been ours; but you have always taught us to "forgive and forget." And with our faults forgiven and forgeten, we ask you to accept our gift and with it our united good wishes for your future and for the future of him whose name you now bear.
In return we ask that you will hold in ever pleasant memory your children or '93."
On behalf of the school, Joseph Doyle, Michael Ryan, Angela McIlhargy, Mary Ryan. Permit us once more the use of the old

MR. HARRY CASSIDY, CHICAGO.

The many old-time friends of Mrs. H. Cassidy, of Chicago, for many years a resident of London, will hear with regret of the death of her youngest son, Harry, which occurred suddenly at his mother's residence on the 23rd ultimo. Deceased had been ailing for some time past, but his illness was not considered of a serious nature. He had occupied many important positions on different railway lines in the Western States, and was very highly thought of by the General Managers of the Chicago & North Western and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri River Railways, on both of which he filled the position of Assistant General Freight Agent some six years ago. His brother Francis is at present a trusted employe of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railway at Chicago. The subject of this notice was an exceedingly popular official, and in private life was a genial, whole souled gentleman, whose triends were legion and enemies few. His death at the age of thirty-two will be generally regretted by those who had the pleasu, of his acquaintance, and the sympathy of all will be extended to his widowed mother in her bereavement. Mrs. Cassidy was a daughter of the late Capt. John Mahon of H. M. 63rd Infantry and a sister of the late Adolphus Mahon, of London.

Mr. John Joseph Poccok, London. MR HARRY CASSIDY CHICAGO.

MR. JOHN JOSEPH POCOCK, LONDON.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., at his residence, Maple street, London West, there died one of the early settlers of this locality, Mr. John Joseph Pocock, at the ripe old age of seventy four years. Mr. Pocock was born in London, England, coming to this country in the year 1812, where he first went into business at Niagara; there he remained but a short time, before removing to London; and he has resided here ever since. He married Margaret Cook, sister of Philip Cook, of this city, in 1815. By this marriage there were seven children. The well-known firm of "Pocock Bros" consists of Philip, John and Joseph, all sons of the deceased. S. B. Pocock, of St. Thomas, is another son; and Sisters Alphonse and Herman of St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, are two of the daughters of Mr. Pocock, the other daughter dying at an early age. His wife died in 1862. Nine years afterwards he married Miss Catherine Casey, who still survives him. By this marriage he leaves five children. His wife and family he left well provided for. MR. JOHN JOSEPH POCOCK, LONDON. By this marriage he leaves five children. His wife and family he left well provided for. Mr. Pocock became a convert to the Catholic faith some time after his first marriage, and has always lived inithful to the teachings of the Church. He has been an exemplary man in every sense of the word and dies respected and revered by all his friends and acquaintances. A grand Requiem High Mass was celebrated at St. Peter's cathedral, by Rev. Father Tiernan, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Flannery, St. Thomas, and Father Tobin of London. A large concourse of sorrowing triends followed the renains to their last resting place. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. D. Regan, D. Daly, F. McNeil, John Forrestal, John Dromgole and H. Beaton.

Assessment System. Mutual Principle.

QUALITY BEFORE QUANTITY.

Assessment System. Mutual Principle.

QUALITY BEFORE QUANTITY.

Provincial Provident Institution,
St. Thomas, Ont.

These columns have frequently contained complimentary references of the work of this company, and so far from having occasion to regret any good word spoken, we rather have occasion to add to what we have already said, by reason of the company's continued progress and upbuilding along the safe and sure lines it has mapped out. Now, as in the past, the "Provincial" adheres tenaciously to its motto of "Quality before Quantity," and the fruits of the wisdom of this principle are apparent in manifold directions. It is the cause for the clean condition of the books. Business of a flictions or temporary nature is not tolerated, and the statements of the company are free from the "padding" that certain companies resort to, when they almost give away policies just previous to the statement making time. The care exercised in medical selection is such as to enable the company to report the lowest death rate ever made to the Canadian Insurance. Department, and enjoy the distinction of turnishing sound insurance at as low a price as is consistent with safety. The wide popularity of this company is well merited. It approaches the uninsured with a Policy free from all troublesome restrictions and so imple, trank and honest that a boy would be dull who could not understand it. This policy is backed by a company whose record is one of progress and square dealing, and that has won by its own merits the position of largest and best of Canadian mutual-premium life insurance companies. To the honorable gentlemen in whose able hands the affairs of this splendid company has so abundantly prospered, the gratitude of the widows and the fatherless who have warm places in their hearts for the company and its managers, and join in the general wish for its tuture prosperity that seems now to be assured.—The Guardian (Boston).

Sadness is a sort of spiritual disability.—Faber.

Sadness is a sort of spiritual disability.-

CONCERT AT BARRIE

Barrie Gazette, Jan. 24.

Barrie Gazette, Jan. 24.

The concert held at the Music Hall on Tuesday evening, 15th inst., in aid of St. Mary's church, was largely attended, and the various numbers on the programme were well rendered. The vocal part of the programme was given by Messrs. Warrington, D. E. Cameron, Anglin and Kirk, Mrs. D'Ervieux Smith and others. Mr. Warrington sustained his high reputation as a first-class vocalist, and each of the artists named were well received and rendered their selections very acceptably. The honors of the evening were carried off by Miss Mary Thompson, a young lady elocutionist, formerly of Barrie, whose numbers were given in first class style, and who evidently has received careful training in the Philadelphia School of Oratory, where she graduated. It is safe to say no elocutionist has yet appeared before a Barrie audience to better advantage, her humorous selections being capitally rendered, and brought down the house. We understand she is making arrangements to appear in Barrie again with some first-class concert people, and we can confidently say, should she do so, she will be greeted by a bumper house. The receipts of the evening were large, and, no doubt, gratifying to the genial promoter of the concert, Dean Egan.

NEW BOOKS.

"The Priest in the Pulpit: a Manual of Homiletics and Catechetics." Adapted from the German of Rev. Ignaz Schuech, O. S. B., by Rev. B Luebbermann, Professor at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, O. With a preface by Most Rev. William H. Elder, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. 8vo., cloth, \$1.50. The above is the tirst of three volumes on Pastoral Theology which the Benziger Bros., New York, have now in the course of publication.

Parish of Dunnville.

A grand literary and musical entertainment will be given in the Opera House, Dunnville, on Saturday evening, February 3, in aid of St. Michael's church, by Rosa D'Erina, Ireland's Prima Donna, assisted by Mr. G. R. Vontom, tenor and humorist. Tickets, 25 cents. The Vesper service on Sunday evening will also be most interesting in view of the fact that this most accomplished lady will lend her assistance.

From the Peterborough Examiner.

Brought Back From the Brink of the Grave

—A Young Girl's Wonderful Experience—
Sickly From Four Months of Age—Her
Parents Did Net Think She Would Live
A Month—Now a Picture of Health—A
Marvellous Case.

To be dragged to the edge of the grave in the grasp of dread disease is an experience that comes once to all, but to contemplate entering the grave and mingling with its dust, to have, even in hope, bidden goodbye to life and all its sweetness, and then to be snatched from the brink of the grave and to be restored to health, strength and happiness, is an experience that few enjoy. We hear and read of such cases so well attested, that dcubt inds small space for its exercise, but heretofore no case has, until now, come under our notice in Peterborough with such directness as to "make assurance doubly sure." Such as to "make assurance of the sure of the s

nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. or Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Feb. 1. — There was no change in wheat, reif running from 97c to 81 per cental, and choice white at \$10 84.0° per cental; oats \$10 84.0° per cental; oats \$10 84.0° per cental; oats \$10 86.0° per cental; oats \$10 87 per cental; oats \$10 87

TORONTO. TORONTO.

Feb. 1.—Butchers' Cattle—Inferier to medium attle sold from 24 to 3e; medium to good, from to 34e; good to choice, 34 to 34e, and extra choice picked lots at 34e, with an occasional lot believe in 10.4e.

Choice picked lots at 32c, with an occasional lot selling up to 4c.
Hogs — Prices were easier at \$4.75 for choice heavy fats off car; \$4.99 to 35 for infxed lots, and \$5.10 to \$5.25 for choice medium weights. Rough hogs were lower, selling down to \$5.25 off car. Stags sold at \$5.59 to \$3; offerings were all taken.

Stags soid at \$2.59 to \$3; offerings were all taken.

Sheep and Lambs — Receipts fair; 370 here. Sheep were in poor demand and about 25c per head iower. Lambs were also in rather less demand at easier prices.

Calves — Prices ranged from \$2 to \$8 a head, according to quality. A bunch of 19, averaging 135 lbs, sold at \$6.25.

Milch Cows and Springers — Several good milkers soid from \$2 to \$35 each. The top prices for choice to extra choice were from \$40 st5. Common cows sold down as low as \$25, Springers sold from \$25 to \$40. EAST BUFFALO.
East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Cattle—Nothing

East Surfaio, N. Y., Feb, 1.—Cattle—Nothing doing.
Sheep and Lambs.—One load sold at 34.50 and from that price up to \$4.85, which was the top figure paid, good fat natives sold at \$4.15 to \$4.25 and fair butchers at \$5.75 to \$4.
Hogs.—Thirty-one cars; opened easy; closed firm. Yorkers sold mostly at \$5.70 to \$5.75; mixed packers, \$5.50 to \$5.55; choice, at close, \$5.75; pigs, mostly at \$5.65, some at \$5.70 to \$5.75.

C. C. RICHARD & CO.

Gents—I have used your MINARD'S LIN-MEN'T in my family for a number of years for various cases of sickness, and more par-ticularly in a severe attack of la grippe which I contracted last winter, and firmly believe that it was the means of saving my life. Sydney C. R.

Sydney, C. B.

Blood

should be rich to insure health. Poor blood means Anæmia; diseased blood

means Scrofula. Scott's

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. enriches the blood; cures Anæmia, Scrofula, Coughs, Colds. Weak Lungs, and Wasting Diseases. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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> USE THOROLD CEMENT.

MANUFACTURED BY ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE.

Thorold, Ont.

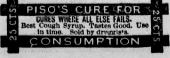
EDUCATIONAL. ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE.

BERLIN, ONT. omplete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial Courses. And Shorthand and Typewriting.

For further particulars apply to

REV. THEO. SPETZ, Prosident A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH Ont.—The studies embrace the Classical and Commercial courses. Terms, including all ordinary expenses, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to Rev. D. Cushing, C. S. B.

WANTED A QUALIFIED TEACHER, having an equal knowledge of the English and French languages, to take charge immediately of the R. C. S. School No. 3 (B), Malden, Address Jamks Bonny, Sec. R. C. S. No. 3 B, Malden, Vereker, P. O. 798 tf



VOLUME Y

BY THE REV. A. B. What doth it profit to g Or madly to seek as ou ts honor and glory, wea If we lose, in the seek Whether men my life an racclain me a hero br What shall I reck when Their jewelled shroud

What doth it profit to gas A rank which the worl A permanent niche in the Or the fleeting applaus Not the censure or praise But of Him who my lift Will matter to me when Their crystal gems o'er

Oh, the heart cries aloud A cry which the world And there's one thing ale The doing of God's hol If only the years that ar In an effort my soul to The rest will be nought weave Their jewelled shroud o

CIRCULAR

His Grace the Arch CLERGY OF TH

Rev. and Dear F once more appeals happy land for mora in this crisis of he appeal is not only s urged as a matter of ance, by the Hon. Ed with all the earn enthusiasm of a k devoted his time a cause of Home Rule f

The services of tin

of personal ease and this distinguished g liberty, prosperity Ireland are certainly encouraging, and alone for our admirat and specially for ou cause of Irish Home the Irish people ha and struggled and their poets have orators pleaded; the so many sacrifices. unbloody, have been which the Irish rac has lavishly given money and offered prayers, is now me wards success than may be said to be complete and gloriou The Home Rule B

third reading in the

seal and sanction of

lative body. Howe becomes law and sec ment for Ireland, it h

ies to meet and to

been summarily reje of Lords, and it mu back to and pressed Government. But the support of the members, and these i their existence as power on given them by t the Irish w rich; and as thei duties at Westminste for several months. many as nine mont from their homes ar lows that they wou ruined if they did no support from their

the hard times, if th most urgent and pre fail now in reaching ing hand to the sacr would be to throw up eve of victory, to r sacrifices and strugg abandon poor Irela misery and suffering her the mater dolore and to condemn her failure and the agon

their sympathize

Hence the necessit

which would not be

said of us. Already en made in thi men having given the same gentlemen others had last year same munificent ma with confidence to city and diocese to c motherland in this m

In order to give opportunity of aiding request of you to ta or this purpose in luinquagesima Sun February next, havi caution of announ mending it on the Of course every pers himself free to give he occasion, as to hi for this is to be rega tary offering and kindly sympathy.
You will please