UARY 6, 1867.

r cattle was a shade hing really good, but , at 2 to 21c. per lb., Sc. and occasio cattle fetched fre

were in good demand ands for feeders, most alo. Stockers were ther 100 pounds. FALO. Eb. 4.—Cattle, 140 cars teady. Hogs—15 cars ; market fairly active; 5; mediums, 83.08; 5; mediums, eep and lambs-sale; market s, \$5.10 to \$5.15 ; best sheep, \$4 ;

F DISEASE.

r Repaid in Sufase — For Over r. John Sherman rom the Fortues of eumatism.

Journal. in the township of is better known man. He is one of as who at the outthe North, and to hardships which he t trying and peril-we to long years of e has since underremembers seeing years ago when he th rheumatism that or him to walk, and t a cure had been d to investigate the When the reporter nan's home he found undling an axe and e a young man, and quite willing to perience. "I have umatism for twenty · I have Sherman, "and I ith four different kept getting worse s bent double with back, and both legs that I was unable em, and for anted to move about my hands and knees. dicines, but got no given up all hope of k again. One of my ursuade me to use k Pills, but I refused e medicine. At last brought home three and after they had for over two weeks d to take them, but ought they would do efore they were gone, i feel that my back ronger and I could It required no further t me to take the pills, me on I began to get w, with the aid of a an walk all over the out of a buggy, and hores round the house feel twenty year consider Dr. Williams most wonderful medinatism in the whole was a most agreeable when I found my legs

y back gaining new an cheerfully recomiams' Pink Pills to the natics of the world. shows that Dr. Willls contain in a conthe elements necessary ife and richness to the

tore shattered nerves. unfailing specific for s locomotor ataxia, par-. Vitus' dance, sciatirheumatism, nervous

VOLUME XIX.

Oh, soggarth aroon, I have kept through all The thrice blessed shamrock, to lay o'er my clay: clay: And sure it has 'minded me often and often of that bright smilling valley, so far, far away. But, soggarth aroon, will I never again see The place where it grew on my own native sod ? ny body lies cold in the land of the

When when my buy new cont in stranger, Will my soul pass through on the way to our God ?

CHATS BY THE FIRESIDE.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD,

A friend has asked me to give a list recommended. Here are some : "The American Catholic Quarterly Review," "The Catholic World," "The Rosary," "Donaboe's," "The Angelus," and "The Messenger of the Sacred Heart." Catholic fathers and mothers would do well to put the "Weekly Bouquet" in the hands of their boys and girls. It is full of good, wholesome literature, thoroughly Cath olic in tone. " The Bouquet " is pub lished in Boston. There are also not a few College and

Convent publications which might be read by our Catholic boys and girls with great advantage. Chief among is the "Niagara Rainbow, edited by the young ladies of Loretto Academy, Niagara Falls, Ontario. The January number of this beautiful and artistic little quarterly quite surpasses all former issues. Its Christmas poems bearing the title of "Yule tide with our Friends," are gems-especi ally the one by Eleanor C. Donnelly. From the Dominican Convent, New

Orleans, is issued monthly "The Salva Regina," edited by the young ladies of that institution. This periodical is also marked by much literary meritparticularly in its estimate of books The Dominican Sisters have high ideals and their educational exhibit at the World's Columbian Fair won well merited encomiums.

The Ladies of the Sacred Heart are known the world over for the substantial character of their work. A feat ure which characterizes the closing scenes in some of their academies might be well copied by other convents. In the literary department they select for recital poems from the great master poets. For instance, great master poets. when I visited one of the Sacred Heart Convents in New Orleans last spring the young ladies had in hand the pre paration of Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior " and Browning's " Death in the Desert." The interpretation of such strong and vital poems will surely give literary power and culture.

Up to the present very little has been done to encourage Catholic writers in Canada. It is no wonder any genius they possess withers and dies. A kind word of appreciation is to the young writer what dew and sunshine are to the young nestling flower.

Notwithstanding the frosty air of

Gorman, L. L. B.

the sum of our lives.

pay

line

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

The Catholic Record.

. Will My Soul Pass Through Ire- Brother Azarias. His theme is a noble greater indeed than the Commission-Brother Azarias. His theme is a noble greater indeed than the Commission-one, and he has the ability to do it justice. Touching the question of reading I use him—of the extreme bigots of The structure of the extreme bigots of The structure of

"Oh, soggarth, aroon sure I know life is soon, soon in this strange earth my poor bones shall lessing. And if the Lord's willing. I'm ready to die that, soggarth aroon, will inexer acain see world of sorrow world sorrow world sorrow wo

and heart of the New World dream may have been levying a little black-their spare hours away upon a pillow mail; and there are such! Is this the of fiction. To many the novel is their result of mere oversight, or sympathy, lies are the largest religious denominonly theology—and its ethics of course shape their lives. It can be hardly possible that the Minister of Justice—if cogniz

shape their lives that the Minister of Justice—if cogniz that for over six millions of people speaking of Catholic journals 1 ant of the mode of acting carried out they have 6.012 priests, or one priest, must say that they do not receive the support which they should. It should would or could approve of such ex- 1,027 Catholic people in the United net be forgotten that they defend our rights, and, next to the voice of our pastors, are our moral guides. A being smirched and injured by more than the mathematical states and interval by more than the states and interval by the states and interval rights, and, next to the voice of our however pure and encar, count escape two mittion minority and 10, 400 mittion and the start of a catholic paper which forgets its high of the dark, underhand and starcham every 139 members. The Methodist office should not be tolerated. I would like to see the Catholic have, thus far, characterized the in-Reading Circles introduced into Can- quiry. By the way, the Commisof Catholic magazines worthy of being recommended. Here are some: circle known as the "Chaucer Reading of their opportunity to do a little quiet

> ginning. As old "Daa Chaucer" about three months oscenaries nests " was the "Morning Star" of English Poetry so may the "Chaucer Catholic Poetry so may the "Chaucer Catholic rate of \$10 a day each, and expenses. Poetry so may the "Chatteer Catholic at Kingston, being paid at the Reading Circle" of Montreal prove the morning star to usher in the full day. This is a nice little bon-bon to dally with and hold in grasp. Our octogen arian friend "E. A." is fond of such Catholics will be pleased to learn that precious windfalls and will not soon or have to carry about ten times more

> Dr. J. K. Foran, of Montreal has in preparation a history of Canada supplied with golden pap. It is quite One of the boys, who evidently en-Such an imporant work is much likely Mr. Noxon has no squeamish joyed the chagrin of the A. P. A. disneeded. When the work is issued from qualms about following the example of putant, suggested to him that possibly the press of Messrs. Sadlier of Montreal let no Catholic college, convent or school fail to secure a copy. Catholic Two things may be safely said of the ITALIAN AND AMERI authors and publishers want more than commissioners : First, that they have praise for their works - they want not performed a fair month's work money to secure for them their panem since the inquiry opened ; secondly, that the result of their very trying and quotidianum Thomas O Hagan. pecooliar " task will go a short way

in reimbursing the treasury for their "THE KINGSTON ENQUIRY." pay and pickings.

To the Editor : Under the above heading, the Huron Expositor of 29th ult. quoted from the Expositor it were published a letter "from our own cor- difficult to determine whether it respondent," at Ottawa, from which I make the following extract: "The investigation at Kingston The former feature of the writer's

penitentiary is still in progress. Mr. Fraser, of Brockville, brother of the sale extravagant accusations made late Hon. C. F. Fraser, has been added against the "officials" of the penitento the commission. The rascality that tary, without any vestige of proof to is coming to light is amazing. It will support his charges. Has the Expos be shown that hundreds of thousands *itor's* "Own Correspondent" heard the of dollars-that is within the mark- evidence taken upon the enquiry, or have been wasted since 1878 by paying excessive prices to favored supply-furnished a copy of the minutes to him? houses at Kingston and Montreal; not This is not likely, as the report of the by accident but deliberately and proceedings of the Commission must, according to a regular plan. Some of the money found its way back to the penitentiary—to the pockets of officials made known to any one else, and - but most of it went to the favorites then, only, when the investigation outside, who, no doubt, contributed to shall have been finished. Where and the Reptile fund. The officials plead how did the Expositor man get his that the "presents" and "commis figures and facts? It were not too sions " they got had to be turned over much to say they have been " manu-to the fund." much to say they have been " manu-factured out of whole cloth." It was manifestly wrong and unjust, on the

The appointment of Mr. O. K raser was not made an hour too soon. part of the Expositor, to publish such the RECORD the Ottawa Free Press and of the inquiry—which may be proper Cilizen, the Canadian Freeman and other journals advised, from the out. The curvit the contrary be shown. The curvit the contrary be shown. The curvit th set, that a Catholic be placed on the

Cognomen."--(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

ation in the country. It is shown that for over six millions of people 181 members. The Presbyterians have a minister to care for each 117 mem-bers. Every 107 Congregationalists circle known as the "Chaucer Reading of their opportunity to do a first beyond bers. Every 107 Congregationalists business on their own behalf. They are bers. Every 107 Congregationalists business on their own behalf. They are bave a minister to keep them in the ginning. As old "Day Chaucer" about three months ostensibly engaged bave a minister to keep them in the straight and narrow path."

"Will you let me see those statistics? "Certainly. 'Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung.' When it comes to being priest ridden it would seem that plain Protestants

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN FREE MASONS.

The Masonic Chain of Sympathy Between the Grand Orient and Arkan sas.

MASONIC REVELATIONS ; AMERICA IN IT

Masonry, with all its binding oaths With reference to the paragraph and secret rituals, and notwithstand ing the "hanging, drawing and quartering " of bodies (unfaithful), and of the terror of being " cast into the water at low tide," etc., still lets out ostensible design is not that of benevolence alone, but one far more reaching and more terrible in its conse-There is an estimable quences. There is an estimable brother in Canada somewhere - perhaps Quebec would about locate himand he is a brother in the 18th degree of Masonry, designated by a "Rose Cross." This is worthy M. E. T. Rose Chambers, who is also Assistant Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and president of the Com mittee of Foreign Relations and Correspondence. It is in this last quality that Brother Chambers has ome before the public. He has made Drient of Italy, who are elated over its contents, in so far as it refers to them

strong links of sympathy between the

"Do you seriously think what your hesitate to sympathize with the Grand THE GROWING INFLUENCE OF

and France-a Mason in Italy, a Mason in America, and certainly in Arkansas.-Roman Letter of N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' NEW BOOK.

One of the evil effects of the so-

of England and its colonies for nearly three centuries, Catholic pens were chronicling of persecutions and editing of the acts of the martyrs.

Great libraries of religious and ascetical literature were meanwhile, however, growing up in France, Germany, Italy and Spain. With the relaxation of the penal laws in Great Britain and Ireland, and the achieving these lands began to reassert itself, translations from the religious literatures of the countries above named.

This was natural. For centuries, they labored, had, with sore difficulty, and often at the peril of their lives, dispensed the bare essentials of religious instruction to their flocks. Catho lic doctrine and morals are alike for all peoples. There had been no sufficient to show the world that its chance for the development of scholar ship, Catholic, yet racy of the soil.

Soon, however, religious and intel lectual needs arose which a foreign literature, however intrinsically excellent, could not supply. In America, especially, many of the counsels of delay Catholics, pre-supposed conditions of which the latter were happily ignorant; implied no knowledge of actual difficulties, and were often worse than unprofitable to their readers.

To realize this, one need only com-pare a few of the books which have come happily at last to meet the need --as Cardinal Manning's "Eternal Lodge of Quebec for 1896, and this re-port reached his brethren of the Grand published "Ambassador of Christ," with works on the same topic published within a few decades in various coun-tries of Southern Europe.

It is of the latter book that the Pilot wishes to speak here, premising, however, that in one brief article justice cannot be done to its merits. We have in an earlier issue given some extracts

NO. 956.

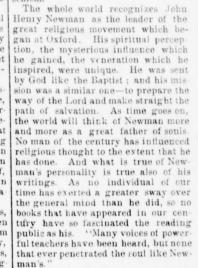
by the Pope's authoritative letter, will probably lead many persons to seek for light and guidance in the works of the great English convert. Papat infallibility is now recognized as the tes question by our separated brethren If the Pope be not the vicegerent of Christ on earth, entrusted with the

Under the political and educational Henry Newman as the leader of the disabilities weighing on the Catholics great religious movement which began at Oxford. His spiritual percep tion, the mysterious influence which naturally inactive, unless in secret he gained, the veneration which he inspired, were unique. He was sent by God like the Baptist ; and his mis sion was a similar one-to prepare the way of the Lord and make straight the path of salvation. As time goes on, the world will think of Newman more and more as a great father of souls No man of the century has influenced of their independence by the American Colonies, Catholic literary activity in has done. And what is true of Newreligious thought to the extent that he man's personality is true also of his but less in original production than in writings. As no individual of our time has exerted a greater sway over the general mind than he did, so no books that have appeared in our cen-Catholic priests, many of them alien tury have so fascinated the reading public as his. "Many voices of powerful teachers have been heard, but none that ever penetrated the soul like Newman's.

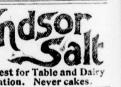
It has been well said of the great English Cardinal that it seems as if he had been destined to sound to its depths every reason for staying where he was ; that no one who came after him might be able to say that he had discovered a reason for remaining which was not at some time or other present to Newman's mind. It is a blessed thing that his mental struggles vout French, German or Italian have been so fully revealed. We authors to priests, religious and even know the trials of his mind, and can follow his steps better than those of any other convert, from the time when he began to study the history of the fourth and fifth centuries-by which the real character of the Church is especially to be determined-until, in 1844, he put these stern quostions to himself : "Can I be saved in the Eaglish Church ? Am I in safety were I to die to-night ?"

The chasm which had separated Cardinal Newman from the green pastures watered by the river of life, he bridged over for himself and for all who have the courage to follow his leadership. He has taught the great lesson that the way to God begins in humility and prayfulness; and that progress in it

called Reformation was to deprive right to teach in His name, then to English-speaking Catholics of a litera- whom shall we go for the words of ture, especially a religious literature eternal life? It was the unmistakable Episcopal Church numbers a little over a million and a half. They support 9 261 ordained ministers, or one to each antism captured the tree of Euglish that first opened the eyes of Newman literature after its earliest harvests, to see that the English Church was in and the fruit thereof to this day savors of the anti-Catholic grafting. Schism. The whole world recognizes John



fter effects of la grippe, he heart, nervous proseases depending s in the blood, such as onic erysipelas, etc a specific for troubles nales, such as suppresrities, and all forms of ney build up the blood, glow of health to pale heeks. In men they cure in all cases aris al worry, overwork, or atever nature.



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neglect in which Catholic writers in Catholic officers of the prison. Canada have been living, not a few

The presence of Mr. Fraser would, have budded and bloomed and shed very probably, have had the effect of preliterary fragrance abroad. Such venting one, at least, of the commiswriters in fiction as Mrs. Leprohon, Mrs. sioners from acting the role of a de Sadlier, Miss Sadlier, and Miss Barry tective and resorting to means which in poetry, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Lefevre, no man of houor or fine feeling would J. K. Foran and Mrs. Berlinguet stoop to, in order to gratify his own in history and biography, Joseph Pope anti-Catholic feeling and that of the Dean Harris and Father Dawson, and Kingston bigots by whom he is inin law Dr. D. A. O'Sullivan and M. J. luenced. Mr. Fraser would have, moreover, been a check upon Mr. It was John Boyle O'Reilly who Eilbeck, the Secretary of the Bob "

trained a nest of Catholic songsters in New England-Mrs. Blake, Miss Con-Commission, whose conduct, during the prolonged absence of Messrs. Noxon and Meredith, at Toronto, has way, Miss Guiney - all of them to day writers of repute and merit across the been as unprecedented as it was un border. Can we not in Canada evoke warrantable and illegal. This per the divine gift of song from the hearts son, from his bucket-shop experience. of our people? Surely wherever the Celtic heart is it beats to music and is an adept in all those low tricks and expedients so familiar to "smart minstrely. Material progress is very men of his type. Eilbeck played a mean part for his masters by collectwell, but it is no measure of civiliza-tion. Intellectual life and Christian ing, inside and outside the prison virtues-these are the true measure of walls, for their information, all ner of falsehoods, slanders and ex-A commendable feature in the Cathaggerations from the most ques olic entertainment of to-day is the absence of the Irish caricature song. tionable sources. His chief con-

fidant, companion and inform-This is as it should be. We should not ant was a convict named Matthew to have ourselves ridiculed. who has served at least well known Catholic society in son, three terms in Kingston, the Central Toronto recently passed a resolution prison and St. Vincent de Paul, and refusing to engage any talent for enwho was recently released from the tertainment that would ridicule Irish former place. Eilback violated the character in either song or recital. Bravo! Well resolved! We Irish law by taking this convict from his allotted work without the warden's

man

Catholics should realize that we have knowledge or consent, and by being the shaping of our own destiny in closeted with him, for hours together. this country in our hands. Let our aim be intellectual citizenship. Re-member the words of John Boyle itentiary in Canada, have proceedings O'Reilly-"Educate along the citizen's flagrantly disgraceful been tolerat.

The Catholic Winter School of Amerepted as an unsworn witness to corica opens its second session in Tulane University Hall, New Orleans, on oborate the evidence of an officer; out it has been a standing rule, observed by all concerned in penitentiary the demand ; that they have them not An able corps of lecturers March 4. have been secured. Rev. Dr. Mullany, administration, not to interview confounder of the school, will deliver the victs, in private, or receive their very monks; I mean that they are priestopening lecture — subject, "Some questionable and unsupported state-Phases of Modern Literary Thought and the Church." Dr. Mullany is a and the Church." Dr. Mullany is a In fact "Bob" has been exer- antism. You can not brother of the late lamented and gifted cising plenipotentiary powers far out meeting a priest."

The absurdity of this Munchausenism politics are beautifully mingled. Eviwill appear by simply mentioning the dence is also given in this communication of the Franco Italian collusion, as fact that, in order to carry on this stupendoussystem of robbery, it was neces against the Church, and especially in sary that the General Accountant of September, 1895, and which is characterized as the "twentythat fiasco which took Penitentiaries, the Warden, the Ac-countant, the Storekeeper and the fifth anniversary of the end of the temporal power of the Papacy." The Steward of the penitentiary should have been in collusion, as all vouchers for expenditure are certified by these officers for payment. Moreover, the penitentiaries, the clerks Inspector of in the Audit branch, who examine and check the penitentiary accounts, and even the Auditor General himself must have been participes criminis charged by the correspondent "Gatineau," because all supplies are furnished under tender and contract, and the prices are checked, accordingly, in the Audit branch. The letter of "Gatineau," extending over two and a half columns, is replete with statements of a similar character to those above noticed. The Expositor, I venture to suggest, would add much to its reliability and respectability by discountthat now notable circular of Lemmi coning largely what "Gatineau" communicates, and by dealing rather with An Oalooker. reality than romance. Hempstead of Arkansas some surpris February 6, 1897.

THE SHOE IS ON THE OTHER FCOT.

In one of the newspaper offices here, of the work and sentiment says The Washington Church News, just as all the "copy" was in and Never before, in the history or tradi-tions of the Kingston or any other pen-commenting on an item, began beratthings were slack, one of the men ing the Catholics as priest ridden. A woman writer was preparing for ed. A convict betimes has been ac home when she turned and asked: "What do you mean by priest ridden?

dits. Brother Chamber says of this "I mean that the Catholics support a body of lazy priests far in excess of only for use but for ornament, such as

whole thing was not a dream but a surprising reality-A lodge of Masons in an American State which did not Imitation.

ing statements are to be found.

ing of the temporal power of the Pap

more conversions to the Church will be a thousand years of Catholic ancestry who is Catholic in flesh and blood, s multiplied. It is a blessed thing to speak, as well as in spirit; by a indeed that an influence so precious priest whose heart has been in his as his should have suffered no diminu sacred vocation since he took his first We have good reasons for ion. step in it ; and by an American citi thinking that the power of his books on this side of the Atlantic was never zen who knows thoroughly the institugreater than at the present time .tions of his country and loves it next to his God. Ave Maria.

Of his patriotism it may indeed be nvitation to foreign Masons is also a said, in the words of John Boyle part of the report, and with respect to the O'Reilly : foreigners "Brother "Chamber gives

Love of thee holds in it hate of wrong, And shapes the hope that moulds humanity. everal countries the lash most unsparingly, but among them England

nd one or more of the Latin countries Out of this personality, and out of the varied experiences of life as a are not included, because of their " innocence" and non-combative situation missionary priest, a missionary Bishop, and the incumbent of the Ameri n so far as the temporal power is concerned. But imagine one's intense can Primatial See, at the doors of the surprise at seeing a communication from the Grand Lodge of Arkansas in American Capital, a most valuable and acceptable book has come. American priests of to day and of long this annual report to Canadian Masons, and sent to their brethren of the Grand days to come will bless the author for Drient of Italy. In this communica-

ion favorable response was made to It holds up the loftiest ideal. Nobil ity of soul, breadth of mind and ten-derness of heart speak from every he invitation of theGrandOrient and to erning the abominations of Sept. 1895. Cardinal Gibbons' ideal priest page. a disciple of the Cross, a life long In this communication from Secretary student, a man of his people and his time, a gentleman everywhere and The little Mass book has done good He expresses approbation of the "unifica-tion of Italy," and also at the "revers-

acy." He also assures Lemmi that his (the Arkansas) lodge approves primarily for priests, but it cannot but but be of value to the thoughtful lay. of the aforesaid Grand Orient of Italy, and congratulates them all round upon man.

the actual state of things they had so nobly brought about. This Arclearness, sweetness and strength. In a future article we shall touch on ansas communication was read in Rome before the Grand Lodge, and some special points which a close readwas received with enthusiastic plauing has suggested .- Boston Pilot.

Never omit doing a good action for fear of vain glory. If this vain glory displeases you, it will not prevent you from becoming parfect, and the better part of each good act will always be yours.—Blessed Egidius of Assisi. communication that "he read it twice before he could convince himself that his eyes did not deceive him. And when he came to himself he had difficulty in assuring himself that the

Mass Book for Non-Catholics. In many churches it has now become the custom to place at the door, or with the sexton, copies of the "Mass Book for Non-Catholics" (10 The Catholic Book Exchange, cents. 120 West sixtieth street, New York This book was prepared by a distin guished convert, Judge Robinson, the Dean of the Faculty of Social Science at the Catholic University at Washing ton, in order to provide an intelligent

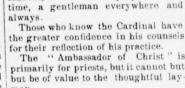
Very often does it happen that non-Catholics attend religious services-particularly funeral Masses of dead Catholic friends-and to an onlooker nothing is more unintelligible than the Mass, especially when the nonmissionary work .- The Missionary

Divorce.

The granting of divorce is a great evil. The granting of it on easy terms, as in South Dakota and Oklahoma, is a greater evil. But if, after divorces have been granted and the parties have been re-married, it is discovered that the supposed decrees are invalid, as is now declared to be the case in Oklahoma, because the costs have not been paid, the evil done is most appalling. The law in Oklahoma provides that no divorce granted there shall be valid, unless the costs are paid. Hundreds of decrees are about to be canceled. What a complication of family relations would follow Christ would suffer and be despised and bet thou dare to complain of any one?—The parties who have since married will be one to procesultion for biggany open to prosecution for bigamy.

In literary style it is a model of .

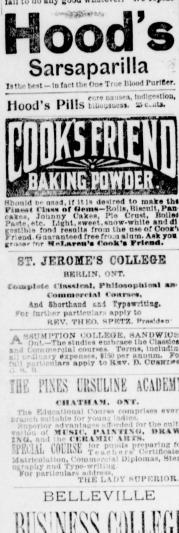
explanation of the Mass.



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A WOMAN OF FORTUNE

BY CHRISTIAN REID, of "Armine," "Philip's Resti ""The Child of Mary," "Heart Steel,""The Land of the Sun, " etc., etc., etc. Dostit of Steel.

CHAPTER XI.-CONTINUED.

Craven and Cecil found the village f Villemur a very pretty place-its scattered among orchards and houses, small fields, embowered in shade, and with an air of smiling peace and com-A bright stream ran through ort. he little hamlet, and turned a mill at the end. The flashing wheel and the

red gables of the house made a charmng picture, set in a frame of green The church stood at the end of the vil age nearest the chateau. It was old and not unpicturesque, but, like al most all parish churches in France, bore marks of neglect and decay-ad mirable results of the care of a pater

nal Government. When Craven and Cecil entered they found a gray interior in which there was very little light or color. What there was flowed in through the tall, narrow windows near the roof. A number of figures were kneeling on the stone floor ; for the Cure, just was about to begin Mass. vested, Craven led his companion to one of the wooden benches, expecting her to sit own as a spectator of the scene ; and he was not a little surprised when, instead of this, she knelt. "The thing must be certain !" he said to himself philosophically, as he sat down, and, while preserving something of a reverential attitude, observed Miss Lori mer out of the end of his eye. Her graceful, fashionably dressed figure formed a striking contrast to those around her, but it was one of which she was wholly unconscious. It needed but a glance at her face to show that no one of the worshippers near them was more absorbed in what was taking

place at the altar than this girl, with her noble profile, her clear, earnest eye. She watched every motion of the priest, as if intently studying it, and eeking an answer to some question ome need of her soul. The longer Craven observed her the more he felt ertain that she had not come here from mere curiosity, nor yet from any worldly motive such as he had at firs credited her with, but from a deep and ager interest, a desire for some great erity which she believed might be und here.

He was so absorbed in these thoughts and the study of her face that he did not notice when the Mass came to an end, until she rose and turned toward him. Then they went out, the bright warmth of the outer day seeming to meet them with a rush as they emerged from the gray old sanctuary

"That was very interesting," said ravea; "but, I confess, a little Traven : This is chilly and depressing to me more pleasant, do you not think so?" "This is delightful," she replied "but I liked that too. It was so pic-turesque and so full of devotional feel-ing. These old churches affect me peculiarly, quite apart from their beauty. There seems an atmosphere of faith in them. How devout the peo ple were! And how absorbed the priest was in the Sacrifice he was I seemed to realize this offering ! morning that it was a sacrifice. Oa elt it there.

She spoke as if thinking aloud rather than as if expecting an answer ; but Craven said : "One always feels in hese churches the reality of the faith which made and fills them. But to share it-that is another matter. One might be glad to do so if one could, but the power of the modern world is

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

tesse had fully explained to me the position of her nephew-whom he was to marry, and how and why. Therefore I am able to appreciate the exact

value of his devotion to me. "It is a very sincere devotion, I assure you," said Craven. "You do him injustice if you think otherwise. Of course he is in a manner bound by the customs of his country and the traditions of his class. But his feelings have ignored these things entire-

He is ardently in love with you. "What then ?" she asked. "Well "-the diplomatist found him elf hesitating a little-" he is naturally anxious to find some way of reconciling his attachment with what he conceives to be his duty to his family. Yeu know he is not rich. It is neces sary, if he is to maintain his position, that he shall improve his fortune by

marrying. And so--" "And so," she said, with the same composure, "he has made you his am-bassador to discover if he could improve his fortune by marrying me." "Not exactly," Craven answered. 'I will be perfectly frank with you, for I am sure you are too sensible to misunderstand matters. This young man is earnestly attached to you ; but, as you have said, you have been in France long enough to learn some thing of the customs of the country, and you know that in marriage much is considered beside the sentiments of the parties concerned. This is speci ally the case with him, because he is the head of his family, and, the estate having been much impoverished, he is naturally anxious to restore what has been lost. Marriage offers him a re-cognized and approved mode of doing Try to put yourself in sympathy with the position in order to compre

hend " I think that I am in sympathy and do comprehend it perfectly," she said. " Have no fear of my misunderstand-ing anything you wish to tell me."

Then what I wish to tell you is that this young man is-to use his own form of expression-in despair over his inability to reconcile his attach ment to you with his duty to his family and his position. He has expressed his feelings very freely to me, and I rolunteered to ascertain if there were to way by which they could be recon I was very prudent, however iled. give me credit for that. I did not even hint to him that the whole solution lay in Miss Lorimer's own handthat I had heard she possessed a fortune which would make all things possible. Cecil turned upon him quickly

atching her breath with a slight gasp So you have heard it !" she said. He laughed slightly. "Yes, I heard He laughed slightly. some time ago," he answered ; " but I did not know whether or not to be

lieve that any heirass would so conceal her splendor. I am satisfied now." She colored with vexation. "You did not know then," she said. "You only suspected, and now you have made me betray myselt! Do you call

that fair? "I call it shamefully unfair," he re plied, cheerfully. "But what does it matter? I have gratified my curiosity -I confess that I was curious on the subject-and your secret is safe with ne, if you wish it kept a secret. She did not answer immediately, but

as she walked on at a quickened pace with heightened color, Craven saw sh was displeased. "I know what you are thinking,

he said presently. "You are saying to yourself that I am meddling with what does not concern me, and that am very impertinent beside. I grant that this would be so if I did not really have your interest at heart. But should I be your friend if I did not try erve you to the b You know it is proverbial that lookers on see most of the game, and I have been a looker on who has observed : good deal. Shall I tell you what think I have seen ?"

had any fear of a serious declaration from M de Vérac. If I wished to marry him, I would simply let the Vicomtesse know the amount of my fortune, and the affair would arrange itself.

Then you do not mean to carry him, said Craven, betrayed by his curiosity and interest into a direct questioning which astonished himself. But instead of rebuking, Cecil looked

at him with a half-appealing glance. "I have been asking myself that ques-tion," she said. "Will you help me to answer it? I think the time has come when I should like the benefit of the knowledge which you put long ago at my service. You cannot give it to me now, for here we are at the But we will take the first chateau. opportunity for a little quiet speech together. Here comes M. de Vérac. Not another word !"

CHAPTER XII.

" I HAVE BEEN TEMPTED." The grand salon at Villemur pre-

sented a scene in the evening which always delighted Cecil. Its splendid proportions, its great carved chimney piece, its polished floor reflecting the clustered waxlights, its mirrors and pictures, made a setting for the groups of graceful figures which rendered the whole picturesque in the extreme. The long windows opened on a terrace without, which at this time was flooded with moonlight, and below which lay the gardens and park, a vision of fairy like beauty.

It had never seemed more charming to her than on the evening after her morning walk and conversation with She realized now that the Craven. time had come when she must put out her hand and make all this her own, or else renounce it wholly. She had played with it, as it were—had felt a leasure in the sense that it might be hers by a word or gesture. It was like acting a part in a drama to fancy herself transported into this life But hatelaine of this noble place. now the hour had come when she was ound to decide whether the part was o become real or not; and, if not, i was only right that she should remove nerself out of the path of a man whom she did not mean to marry. The de-cision made her sad. Villemur had never seemed to attractive, so fascinat ng, as when the need to renounce

t was thus sharply felt; and yet no ven Villemur was worth the price he would have to pay for it. She felt uite sure of it now. In this mood Craven found her when e joined her after dinner near one o he great windows opening on the ter On one hand was the long, bril ace liant salon ; on the other, the silver, silent night, "Is it not beautiful?" she aid, indicating the last with a motion " I am tempted to forget of her fan. I am in France and to take a turn without.

"Come," said Craven, stepping out ide and holding back the curtain. 'Even in France we may be permitted to walk as far as the end of the ter-It is a divinely-beautiful night.

She followed him after an instant's hesitation, and together they paced the terrace, almost in silence for several Then Craven, glancing ninutes from the stately balustraded terrace the wide garden and sleeping park, to the great front of the chateau spark ling with lights, and the brilliant ene revealed through the salon window, said meditatively "And so you are in doubt whether

you will accept Villemur together with its lord. Do you know that if I were a woman in such a position I think I should be-tempted ?'

"Do you suppose I have not been tempted ?" asked Cecil. "More than

for the first time, an emotion almost of nger against the depth of impression which a stranger had made upon her.

"The mysterious always interests one more than the known," she said. "Therefore it is natural that a man whom I knew for a short time only might interest me more than M. de Vérac, whom I now know very well. There are no longer any mysteries about him to pique one's curiosity but he satisfies my taste-which is not easily satisfied - and he is a man who would not devote his life to ignoble ends." "Believing these things of him,

remarked Craven, who began to find this young lady as much of a puzzle as her family and friends had already found her, "why do you hesitate to marry him ?" "For many reasons," she answered.

" I wonder if I can hope to make you understand them."

"I can venture to say for myself that I am not, as a rule, very obtuse, Craven observed. She did not reply at once, but stood leaning against the massive balus-trade, herself a picture in her dress of creamy lace, the folds of which seemed of ethereal softness in the moonlight, while her beautiful head rose above them with statue like grace. She did not look toward the brilliant salon, but

out over the silver flooded gardens, as she said, slowly : A little, while ago I told you that the things which M. de Vérac offersor would offer if he knew the amount of my fortune - tempted the worldly side of my nature, for they are all things which I like extremely. I need scarcely say that it is not the mere Villemur which fascinates splendor of me-I could build a more splendid house myself if I wished to do so-but the spell of the past, the associations and traditions which throw a charm over it. I have always dreamed of doing something great with the power which my money gives me. Unless I can do that, I confess that it is of small value to me and can buy little for which I care. Now since I have been here I have seemed to see an opportun ity where it could accomplish much but when I put it all before myself I think, 'Granted all that appears pos sible to be accomplished, what then Who will really be the better for it in any enduring sense?' I am afraid it is a case of anticipated vanitas vani atem," she said, looking at him with a smile

I believe I understand you," he said, thinking that she was quite the most interesting study in the form of young woman that had ever crossed "You would restore Villehis path. mur, you would render the house of De Vérac again one of the foremost in France, you would enable the young Comte to become probably a noted if not a great man. But having done his, you would not feel as if you had really served any very lofty end.

"No," she said ; "for it would all be more or less selfish, and would reflect back upon myself. I should share in it all, benefit from it all. And I fear that, except M. de Vérac, scarcely any one else would be bene fited by it, save very indirectly. Now this is not the sort of object that I have always had in view. What I should like to do is something that benefit a great number-something in which I would have no share excer the pleasure of knowing that I had done it. Does all this seem to you very foolish ?"

"No," Craven answered, "it seems to me just the opposite of foolish wish all heiresses had such thoughts. But worldly prudence bids me warn you that unless you are very cautious

"I certainly comprehend, and I hope

that I sympathize with [you," he re sponded. "More than that : 1 am deeply interested in all that you care to tell me of your feeling in this matter.

"Briefly, then, you know what Catholics believe-that God Himself is present upon their altars. Well, my doubt, my uncertainty, I said to myself: 'Surely, if I go and address Him directly, there where so many pious souls believe Him to dwell, He will enlighten and direct me.' I went, as you know, and while I was there some strong influence seemed upon me -I could not doubt ; I could not say to myself as I say now to you, 'If this is true.' I felt that it was true. And i I never have another such hour of faith again, it is something to have had it once — something to have realized that I was in the immediate presence of God, that I could speak to Him with the certainity of being heard. I did speak with all the energy of my soul, and I believe that I have had my answer. At least since then my doubts are at an end. All this "she waved her hand toward the stately chateau and noble park-"is but brilliant temptation, which I must put away and go.

"I am sorry for M. de Vérac," said Craven ; "but I believe that, whatever power has inspired your resolu

tion, you are right." "I have no doubt of it," she said 'And now what I have to ask of your kindness is that you will if pos-sible spare M. de Vérac the knowledge of what he has lost-of course I allud to my fortune. I hope that he will never hear of it. And, in sparing him, you will also spare me one of the most painful things which can be laid on a woman-the necessity of rejecting a man whom she really likes

"I will hold your confidence sacred as far as the fortune is concerned, said Craven, "and will endeavor to restrain M. de Vérac's ardor ; after all, there is a great deal of hu man nature even in French nature. and the human nature may triumph over the French nature in his case i vou do not take your dangerous at tractions out of his way

"I am going to do that as soon a possible," she answered. "My friend Miss Marriott, with whom I came over is at one of the German spas. written saying that I would like to join her. As soon as I hear from her I shall bid adieu to the Vicomtesse as gracefully as I can; and, unless she should hear of my fortune meantime he will be glad to let me go, for think she begins to consider me dan gero

"There is no doubt of it," said Cra "She is trembling - poor ven. woman !- lest the very best that could befall her nephew should befall him What a lesson on our blindness in this life! I am sufficiently sorry for her t hope that she may never learn the truth.

"So do I hope so," replied Cecil 'One thing at least is certain : she will never learn it from me. And now that all is clear and settled we must remember les convenances and return to the salon.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Tribute to the Church.

Volumes have been compiled that are made up exclusively of the choices ributes from Protestant writers to the Catholic Church ; and if all of such estimonies, and those from other non Catholics, were collected they would form quite a library. Nor are these encomiums things of the past; for many additions have been made by living. now

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too strong with most of us." "I forget the modern world entirely when I enter such a place," she said. "I cannot say, either, that I step back into the Middle Ages, because I simply feel as if time did not matter there-as if it were for all time, as the needs of human nature are for all

time. "With those sentiments it is likely that some day you will become a Cath olic," Craven remarked.

"I don't know," she answered The religion attracts me very much, from its passionate reality, from the meaning that it gives to human life, and the incentive to great deeds. But I must learn more of its intellectual side before I could think of embracing it. I am not very emotional ; my mind must lead my heart.

He looked at her with a smile. "In all things?" he asked.

"In most things, at least," she an-swered ; "and I am not sure that I might not say in all."

There was a minute's silence, as, eaving the pretty village street be hind them, they walked toward the great gates of the park. Then, nerving himself, Craven said : "Will you forgive me if I venture to ask what your mind says to your heart about be oming Comtesse de Vérac?

She regarded him with astonishment for an instant, then a faint smile appeared around the corners of her mouth. "It strikes me that the best reply to

rour question is by another," she said. Why should my mind, or my heart either, say anything to me about be coming Comtesse de Vérac?" "Because you certainly cannot b

unaware of what is evident to every one else-the devotion of the Comte de Vérac.

She lifted her shoulders with a Gallic "The devotion of the Comte gesture de Vérac is as evident to me as to others," she said carelessly ; " but do you imagine that I need to be told that it means-just nothing? I have not been three months in France without learning something of the customs o the country. And indeed before I had am too well aware of the French cus-been with her three days the Vicom- toms of which you have spoken to have qualified her denial; for she felt, not me.

AlreadyCecil's vexation was passing She looked at him with her frank smile and said: "Yes, you may tell me, in order that I may see exactly how great your mistakes have been.

"On, my mistakes! I have no doubt made any amount of them," he answered. "Still, I think I have perceived some things which are factsfor instance, 1 have perceived on on hand a lover held back from declaring his passion by the circumstances in which he stands, and a lady possessing the power to make all things smooth but concealing this fact, and waitingforgive me if I vex you again !- for romantic declaration, which under these circumstances could not come."

The bright blood sprang now in a tide to Cecil's face. She threw her head back haughtily. "I am glad," she cried, "that you have proved how you really know about me. I little waiting for a declaration, romantic or otherwise ! I could laugh at the absurdity of such a mistake, if I were not too angry

"I am glad that you confess to being angry," he said, smiling. "When people are angry they are not always the best judges of things. But, really, what is there to be angry at? I am only crediting you with a little romance, and that is not a crime, although there are people in the world who think it so.

"You are crediting me then with something of which I have not a fragment. Surely I had a right to be silent about my fortune, which concerns only myself. One need not be romantic to desire to spare one's self annoyance ; and I knew that if it were known how rich I am, I should be annoyed. This is the beginning and the end of the matter. As for wishing

I like to consider. Everything that the worldly side of me likes best is here-great position, high rank, picturesque splendor, and the opportun ity to use my wealth in the most effective manner to augment all these

Why, this very scene, with things. all it suggests, is a fascination and a temptation! Then I like M de Vérac very well — as much, I suppose, as I shall ever like any man-why do you laugh ?" she asked suddenly and rather haughtily of Craven.

"Did I laugh?" he asked. " Par don me, but I was thinking how far from flattering to M. de Verac your sentiments toward him were.

plied.

"If you knew me better," she re-"you would know that, on the contrary, they are very flattering. He is the only man of whom I have ever said so much, or concerning whom I have ever taken into consideration what I have considered with regard to

him. "Well," said Craven, "the last fact is certainly flattering to him ; but I am very sure he would hope to inspire a little more warmth of sentiment. How ever, forgive me if I am impertinent You think him, then, the most interest ing man you have ever known?"

"No," said Cecil. The word came from her distinct and clear-cut in its denial before she even stopped to think. It was a sudden, leaping memory which rose before her like a vivid picture. She saw the deck of a ship, she looked at the long track of silver foam stretching across illimitable water, and she heard a voice saying : "Your kindness has made the voyage like that track of foam across the ocean

again, but which will remain always in my memory as lumincus and as en-chanted as it looks now." The baunt-sure of this?" Craven said. ing melody of the voice which uttered these words seemed sounding in her ears, rendering it impossible for her

they will lead you into quicksands of philanthropy. It is possible to make awful blunders, and do much harm, too, in trying to benefit one's fellow creatures.

"I know that," she replied, "and I have been cautious. I do not think that I am yet old enough or wise enough to decide what it is best to do. But I don't want to put it out of my power to do anything-I don't want to burden my soul with the lifelong regret of a lost opportunity. That, I suppose, is why I have never thought of marriage as other women think of it. I have felt that I wanted free hands when I saw at last the opportunity which I have been looking for. claim no credit for these thoughts ; my father taught them to me. He never meant to leave so much money to me : he meant himself to do some great good with it. But he was cut off suddenly in the midst of a busy life, and he had only time to remind me that he

left me a great responsibility as well as a great fortune. 'Use it nobly for others, not selfishly for yourself,' he said ; and, God helping me, it is so that I will use it."

"Surely God will help you," said Craven, touched to unwonted rever-ence. "You told me this morning that I did not know you. I find now that you were right. How small and petty my idea of you seems beside the reality you show me! Villemur is a noble place, Miss Lorimer, but it is not noble enough for you.

"I have no such thought as that," she answered quietly ; "but in saying that Villemur tempted me, I think that I put the matter in the right light. It was a temptation from what I have always felt to be a duty, and so I must -a pathway which I shall never find put it behind me and go on, not look-

"Only since this morning," she replied. "Up to that time I was so doubtful that I said to myself-see how to test any one's disinterestedness—no to say that the Comte de Vérac was the freely I am talking to you, Mr. such idea ever entered my head. I most interesting man she had ever Craven! but I think you will compre-am too well aware of the French cus-known. But within a minute she had hend if you do not sympathize with

fact, being made almost every da But one has recently appeared in the Bookman that equals the best in beauty, terseness and enthusiasm. is from the pen of Mr. H. T. Peck, and occurs in a criticism of Huysman's French novel, "En Route," a translation of which has recently been published in London and New York. It is as follows: "To those of us who are Protestants the book is full of deep instruction in revealing with startling force the secret of the power of that wonderful religious organization which has made provision for the needs of every human soul, whether it requires for its comfort active service or the mystical life of contemplation. We see how every want is understood and how for every spiritual problem an answer is provided : how the experience of twenty centuries has been stored up and recorded, and how all that man has ever known is known to those who guide and perpetuate this mighty system. And in these days, when doctors of divinity devote their energies to nibbling away the foundations of historic faith, and when the sharpest weapons of agnosticism are forged on theological anvils, there is something reassuring in the contem plation of the one great Church that does not change from age to age, that stands unshaken on the rock of its convictions and that speaks to the wavering and troubled soul in the serene lofty accents of divine authority. -Philadelphia Standard and Times

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lusively of the choices otestant writers to the ; and if all of such those from other non collected they would orary. Nor are these gs of the past; for have been made by FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

ENGLISH MISSIONS

many discouragements in the prose The attention of the people of England has been specially called within recent years to its position as the centre of a world-wide empire, exercising power and dominion in the uttermost regions of the earth. The rapid expansion of the English colonies, and the increased facilities for communication which have practically brought them so much closer to our shores, have been the chief factors in bringing for about this result, which marks a growphetic counsel received by him twenty-five years before. The foundation of ing tendency to recognition of the principle of unity among the widely a missionary college was decided on in scattered branches of the Anglo Saxon that hour, and, in order to supply the race. None who read history with a means which the English Catholics sense of its larger meaning in relation were too few and poor to provide, Dr. to the ultimate destiny of humanity Herbert Vaughan, as he was then, started, with the blessing and encourcan fail to see in this unique position of a geographically insignificant group of islands the indication of a agement of the Holy Father, on a begging tour through America. great mission allotted to them in the general scheme of the world's proexpected call upon his sacerdotal zeal, for he arrived at Panama to find the gress. And as Pagan Rome was all unconsciously made the main instru-ment and vehicle for the first diffusion population dying in hundreds of smallpox and fever, while all the priests had been banished by the President of Christianity, so may England, though still severed from Catholic the Republic, and the administration unity, be designed to play a like part of the sacraments was treated as a in the second great conversion of the The Roman Empire heathen world. iniquitous decree by ministering to had so complete a monoply of means the sick and dying caused his arrest, of communication, as well as of rule and he was only released from durance on heavy bail. This was but the bethroughout the then-known world, that Christendom was for centuries ginning of many difficulties and reconterminous with it, and the associabuffs; but money, when refused in tion of religion with its influence long

some quarters, came in unexpectedly from others, and Dr. Vaughan, when lent a halo of sanctity to its name The discovery of Columbus, which recalled to England on the death of Cardinal Wiseman, had collected a gave the next vast enlargement to the Christian world, has been paralleled sum sufficient to buy a property at Mill Hill, within eleven miles in the present century by the opening up to civilization of regions scarcely of London, on which a small villa ess vast, hitherto unknown or inacces sible to missionary enterprize. land, which is leading the van in their eign Missionary College in England commercial and colonial development, was opened, its inmates consisting of is manifestly singled out by her para-Dr. Vaughan himself, one student and one servant. The hardships and privamount position in this respect to be the pioneer of the Gospel among the heathen brought under her moral and material sway. Nor can she be actions endured by the little community during the following years are gra-phically described by Lady Herbert. "Often," she says, "there was not even bread in the house, and then Dr. cused of indifference to her supreme responsibilities to them, since money is lavishly poured out for the support Vaughan would come to London in a of foreign missions by all the various kind of cart, and beg humbly from door sects into which her population is unhappily divided. But the results to door. "The undertaking was scoffed at as chimerical, and little help was of these enterprises is in no degree forthcoming until a meeting held in ommensurate with the amplitude of St. James Hall, on April 23, 1868, their endowments, and we have the under the presidency of the late Cardidispassionate evidence of a number of nal Archbishop, secured the public recognition of the work by the Cathonon Catholic writers and travelers to the fact that the efforts of non Catholic lics of England. Progress since then has been slow but steady. The buildmissions, however well intentioned and generally supported, are everywhere ing of the present college on a comstricken with comparative sterility manding site marked a stage in the It is, indeed, in the nature of things growth of the movement ; the opening that this should be so, since, apart even of a preparatory school, at St. Peter's from the disadvantage at which a mar-Freshfield, on August 11, 1884, indiried clergy must necessarily find them selves under the inevitable conditions cated another. The establishment since then of two other preparatory colleges abroad, one at Rozendaal in Holland, of missionary work, a body which is by name and character national and local the other at Brixen in the Tyrol, is by that fact alone disqualified for unihas given a still further im-petus to its work. It is an versal diffusion. The function of the Church of England is circumscribed, interesting fact in connection with the by the very title it assumes, within the original foundation of the society with bounds of its native island, and it can money collected in America, that it not appeal with any hope of success to was from that continent that the first

the sympathies of the Hindu or the Mussulman, the idelater or the pagan. If England is to take her proper place as the light bearer of Chrisheathen and non-Christian subjects population of the Southern States, who acknowledge her sway in different parts of the world, it is on the comparatively small fraction of her Catholic population that the burden of fulfilling this

Hill.

filled.

cution of his task; his superiors deemed it quixotic to seek converts in distant countries while the want of priests at home was a dire evil, and he was told that "London must be his Japan." He obeyed, but still con-tinued to be possessed by the idea, and at last determined to lay it before the supreme head of the English Episcopate, who, so far from opposing it, saw in him the instrument for giving effect to the pro-

TESTANT ENGLAND.

On the sunny slope of a hill, about four miles from Arundel, the ancient hereditary seat of the Duke of Norfolk, lies the picturesque little village of Standon, one of the few spots in England which have, until quite recent times, retained a distinctively Cathoolic stamp. Up to the commencement of the present century, and even later, t was inhabited almost exclusively by Catholics ; and it is said that never since the seventh century has the Holy Sacrifice ceased to be offered there, un unhappy reign of Edward VI. soil ou which the village stands may almost be said to be hallowed ground, or, as early as 680, it became ecclesiastical property, the manor and lands being given to the Church by Ceadwalla, then the ruler of what is now the county of Sussex. On his conver-His wanderings began with an unsion to Christianity that fierce Saxon warrior abandoned his kingdom, in order to go on a pilgrimage to Rome-

an undertaking of no slight danger and difficulty in those days — to pay homage to the successor of St. Peter, criminal offense. His defiance of this and receive baptism at his hands. He died a few days after admission to the sacrament of regeneration, before he had laid aside the white garments which it was then customary for the newly-baptized to wear. In the year 1108, the grant of the manor of Stindon was formally con-

firmed by Henry I. to Anselm, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Some what later, one of his successors in the primatial See built the house, to serve Heart. the double purpose of a summer resi-dence and a sanitarium. It was residence then stood. Here, on the thither that in the early part of the Feast of St. Joseph, 1866, the first For-

thirteenth century, the great Primate, Stephen Langton, retired, to pass the remaining days of his active life which had been spent in a continual struggle to assert and maintain the rights and prerogatives of the Church against royal encroachments. The aged prelate and his suffragan, Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester, were thus near neighbors ; and it may be imagined that the two friends, one bowed down with the weight of years, soon to enter upon his eternal rest, the other in the prime of life, with some forty years of labor and conflict before him, often paced the sunny slopes of Stindon Park, or sat beneath the shade of the spreading beech trees, discuss ing together the affairs of Church and State. Little, alas ! did they antici pate the troubles that were to befall the Chutch three centuries later, to the almost utter destruction of religion

within the realm, through the assump tion of the Royal supremacy. At the time of the dissolution of monasteries, and appropriation of ecclesiastical property by Henry VIII. Stindon was alienated to the crown it was, however, claimed by Archbishop Cranmer, and in 1543 given to Sir Thomas Palmer in exchange for some other lands. The possession of the estate was, nevertheless, resumed by Queen Mary, and granted by her in 1555 to a Catholic baronet, Sir Andemand for missionaries educated by thony Kempe. As was almost invariably the case with holders of Church it came. In answer to the appeal of the Bishops of the United States for property, no good fortune attended missionaries to evangelize the colored this family ; still the estate remained in their hands until 1752, when the owner, dying without an heir, settled it upon his eldest daughter, who had the Pope assigned this special mission to St. Joseph's Society, and four Fathers were accordingly despatched from Mill Hill to Baltimore on November The nomination of Dr. Vaughan to the diocese of Salford,

THE CATHOLIC RECORD the heathen. He, too, met with A CATHOLIC VILLAGE IN PRO- the close of a novena to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. A beautiful banner,

representing the same subject, also the gift of a resident, stands by the statue. The only other figures in the church are those of our Lady Auxilium Christianorum and of Saint Joseph. The parish church of St. Mary, sit

usted somewhat lower down on the slope of the hill, was built by St. Anselm in the early part of the twelfth century. It contains an altar tomb of sixteenth century workmanship, with a curious effigy in wood, supposed to be that of Sir Anthony Kempe. Hence it is surmised that the Protestant ess, perhaps, for a brief interval of form of worship was not introduced some ten or twelve yeras during the into Stindon until the reign of Queen The Elizabeth ; and that the majority of the population, in consequence of the estate being in the hands of a Catholic proprietor, remained true to the faith of their forefathers.

The Catholic inhabitants of this pretty village are not only well cared or during their life but also after their death. The mortal remains of those who have clung to the ancient Creed, are laid to rest in a beautiful little cemetery behind the church where, in their life time, they worshipped. Nor are those who rest there forgotten. Mass is frequently celebrated for them, and year by year, when the feast of Corpus Christi comes round, the procession wends its way round the tranquil enclosure, to re mind those who take part in it to offer their suffrages on behalf of the suffering souls, and thus give them a share in the joy of the festival, by hastening the time of their release .- Ellis Schreiber in the Messenger of the Sacred

THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS CHRIST.

Fourteen times during the course of His preaching Jesus Christ had an-nouced that after His suffering and His death He would rise again on the third day, and He had clearly pointed out His resurrection as a sure sign by which not only His apostles but the faithless Jews should hereafter acknowledge that He was truly the Son of God.

the enemies of Jesus, and they so thoroughly understood its great importance that their first care, after the descent from the cross, was to watch the holy sepulchre, to send soldiers to guard it, and to affix the public seal on the opening to the grave. This suspicious care, with the doubt of the apostles, and especially of Thomas, have all turned to our profit ; but still, the Resurrection of our Lord being for us the miracle of miracles, the proof beyond all proofs, it is of extreme im portance that we should thoroughly

know the details, and should rest our belief upon the evidence. Divine Providence has, as it were, provided for this by surrounding the Resurrection of the Saviour with cir cumstances so clear and concise as to strike conviction to the heart of any

reasonable man. After the death of Jesus, St. Peter and St. John had rejoined Mary, and had retired with her to weep and

pray. St. John himself acknowledges in his gospel that they had all forgotten the prophetic words of the Saviour touching the Resurrection. The Blessed Virgin alone, being initiated into the mysteries of Christ, knew what would

day and the day of the Passover in the deepest dejection, under the influence of one prevailing sentiment-fear of the Jews. It appears, however, that they all assembled during the night that preceeded the Resurrection. Thomas Didymus, seized with a sudden panic, had fled far away. Ever since the Friday evening the chief priests sent constant relays of soldiers to guard the Saviour's tomb ; this fact was not known to the holy women, who, having eturned to Jerusalem, were not abl to go out on the Sabbath day. At the very moment in which the day began to break, the holy sepulchre was suddenly shaken, and an angel of the Lord descended from heaven ; and his countenance was as lightning, and oxen. his raiment as snow, and as for fear of him the guards were struck with terror, and became as dead men; the sealed door was broken open, the stone was rolled back-the Lord had risen Thus he fulfilled the word that He had spoken, "I lay down My life that I may take it again. No man taketh it away from Me ; but I lay it down of Myself, and I have power to lay it down : and I have power to take t up again. This commandment have received of My Father." - Sacred Heart Review.

AT THE SMITHY. Dominican Nuns of South Africa Learn

a New Trade. Catholic Columbian

Cape Colony in South Africa can show the trans oceanic visitor many strange sights ; but none, we fancy, more unusual than that of the Domini can Sisterhood's smithy, where the nuns themselves blow the bellows, swing the sledges and make and mend the implements of farm labor for which the residents of a country neighborhood are always dependent upon the brawny arm of the local blacksmith. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's heroine, "The Farrier Lass o' Piping Pebworth," was a gracious character in fiction, despite her masculine calling ; but her glory must pale before these heroines of real life who have solved the problem of self help in Africa.

This colony of Dominican nuns have established themselves on a fine farm near King William's Town, Cape Colony, and soon found that gold and diamond-mines in the neighborhood had given the masculine population such a distaste for farming that there was no reliance to be placed on then -every new "strike" sending them of in droves to "the diggings." So they resolved to be independent ; and ac cordingly they had shipped to them from Cape Town all the requisites of a smithy, engaged a smith to teach them the trade, and served a six-months apprenticeship before their teacher went on a prolonged spree and was given his dismissal. Since that time they have done their own smithing, and have done it well, adding something every day to their fund of

knowledge. A recent visitor to the Sisters of St. Dominic, who had the good fortune to possess a letter of introduction from a Bishop to the Mother Superior, entered the occasion of his visit as a red letter day in his diary, and thus describes

"The visitor who rides to the farm from King William's Town, before he reaches the confines of the Dominican domain, beholds from a distance brownclad feminine figures hoeing, plowing, cultivating, pruning and grafting in This prophecy was so well known to the orchards, or, perhaps, a num he enemies of Jesus, and they so thor mounted on a horse, driving strong limbed oxen to water.

"After accompanying the Abbes on a drive about the farm the visitor was asked : 'Now, I suppose you will not be willing to conclude your inspec tion without visiting our blacksmith shop?

"The visitor did not intimate that a view of these sturdy nuns was the es pecial object of his trip, but simply ex pressed a wish to see them at their

work. "Within the smithy was a wellbuilt brick forge, a strong capacious bellows of oxhide, and all the customary paraphernalia incidental to th

vocation of votaries of Vulcan. "Tethered to a strong oaken rack in the center of the shop was a draught horse, and, nail box beside her, a nun was bent over with the horse's "nigh" hind foot over her knee, and with a red hot horse shoe held with a pair of tongs was fitting the shoe to the scorching hoof. The nun then dropping the hoof, closed up the glowing shoe a little more around the horn of the anvil, and with a few strokes from a helpful Sister the shoe was completed.

married James Radcliffe, Earl of New-burgh. This nobleman was nephew to the famous Earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded in 1746 for his at-tachment to the cause of the exiled Structe. His only son died without His knowledge in her heart. As to the apostles, they had all dis-persed on the Friday evening, after tachment to the cause of the exiled Structe. His only son died without His knowledge in her heart. As to the apostles, they had all dis-persed on the Friday evening, after the treason of Judas in the Garden of Structe. His only son died without His knowledge in her heart. As to the apostles, they had passed the Sabbath Structe. His only son died without His knowledge in her heart. As to the apostles, they had passed the Sabbath Structe. His only son died without His knowledge in her heart. As to the apostles, they had passed the Sabbath Structe. His only son died without His knowledge in her heart. As to the apostles, they had passed the Sabbath Structe. His only son died without His knowledge in her heart. As to the apostles, they had passed the Sabbath Structes. His only son died without His has not been wheart. As to the apostles of her the structes. His only son died without His has not been heart. As to the apostles, they had passed the Sabbath Structes. His only son died without His has not been heart. As to the apostles of her the structes. His only son died without His has not been heart. As to the city of her horse's state, heart. By Authony Yorke. By Authony Yo clinched, hoof, protruding nails and the sharp corners of the shoe all neatly THE SAUGEEN MAGNETIC MINrasped down and the big horse was shod ERAL WATER LINE WALKA TLOWS FROM AN ARTESIAN WELL fitteenthandred feet deep, and is bottled as thows from the spring. It is a sure cure for rouble. As a table water it has no equal in anada. Sold by all the principal hotel and quor dealers in Ontario, or at the Springs, by parey & Creighton, Southampton, Ont. as well, so far as all appearances went as the average man-blacksmith would be likely to do it. "The Abbess remarked that this nun, Sister Joanna, who was in charge of the blacksmith shop, was deeply interested in her new vocation, and WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY student of 'The Complete and Compe tent Farrier," and works on the anat-omy of the horse. In addition to her blacksmithing, Sister Joanna was ac The Catholic Record for One Year knowledged veterinary of the Sisters FOR \$4.00. By special arrangement with the publishers, we are able to obtain a number of the babyer bocks, and propose to furnish a copy. The dictionary is a necessity in every more, school and business house. If diles a second study of the second study of the second study of the second study. Young and Old, Educate and Ignorant, Rich and Poor, should ave it within reach, and refer to its could study. Young and Old, Educate and Ignorant, Rich and Poor, should ave it within reach, and refer to its could study and the second study of about 190,000 words, including the correct spelling, derivation and femilion of same, and is the regular standard size, containing about 200,000 square inches of well subjects. The second and is the regular standard size, containing about 200,000 square inches. The second subject is subject. The regular standard size of Webster's Dictionary has here to be the set of the section with the second standard size. The second standard size of well sections the second subject. The second standard size of the second subject is subject. The second standard size of the second standard stan FOR \$4.00. farm, which boasted of over a score of valuable horses and a dozen yoke o " Of the half dozen nuns generally at work in the blacksmith shop, one, SisterMarta, was becoming particularly adept at ironing wagons, repairing farm machinery and implements and turning out a considerable variety of While Sister wrought iron hardware. Joanna was, with her helper, busily engaged shoeing the horses, Sister Marta, with another brown-gowned Sister lending a helping hand, was forging a now connecting rod for a mower and reaper, which inspection showed had come from a factory in Springfield, O., in the United States of America. "Another nun, Sister Aloysius, was

experimental fashion, and frequently exhibited her work to Sister Marta and sought her counsel. The other nuns, with whom their

3

small fellow work woman seemed a favorite, regarded her work and progress with smiling interest and fond indulgence. Evidently Sister Aloyius was a neophyte, even in this company of women blacksmiths, who were all really novices to this the newest field of the new woman.'



No theory of germs to chill Affection's budding blisses; When ardent lovers took their fill, No microbes on their kisse w happy they were not to know The germ-fad-50 years ago.

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fear cholera or any summer by have a bottle of Dr. J. D. ntery Cordial ready for use oseness of the bowels prompt healthy and natural action icine adapted for the young d poor, and is rapidly becom-opular medicine for cholera in the market.

great task must fall. The rem-nant left by persecution and false despite his most earnes June, 1872, protests, obliged him to appoint a guidance has only within the last half resident rector to the college, while recentury so grown and consolidated as maining himself Superior General of to be entitled to rank as a community, the society. The pressure of other yet from the very inception of its organization as such, the duty of cares and duties has caused no slackening in his interest in its work, nor accepting this great and arduous ening in his interest in its work, nor function of a Christian Church has of his energy in promoting it, and it still continues to grow under his fos-tering care. Its special task is to been unceasingly and unswervingly kept before it. The singular, fashion kept before it. furnish missionaries to the heathen in which the attainment of this ideal in British dominions, and with that was originally impressed on the mind view it has sent out Fathers to Kashof the first head of the English mir and Madras, to Labuan and North Hierarchy, and worked out by one Borneo, to the Maoris of New Zealand, destined eventually to be his sucand the swarthy natives of Uganda. cessor, is told by Lady Herbert in the interesting little brochure just The latter mission, presided over by Bishop Hanlon, who left England only in May, 1895, is of special published by her on the history of St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart interest, from the great success which attends the preaching of Chrisfor Foreign Missions, and of the Foreign Missionary College at Mill tianity there, and the vast field She dates the first resolve on the open to it as a centre of civilizing inestablishment of such a society from an fluences for the entire of Africa. interview between Cardinal Wiseman Seven additional priests went out to on the eve of his episcopal consecration, with whom all Rome regarded, and join him on October 15 last, even with this reinforcement it may still regards, as a saint, the venerable still be truly said that the harvest Padre Pallotti, of whom the English prelate sought advice as to the prob- there is great, but the laborers few. -London Tablet. ems and difficu ties harassing him.

17, 1871.

"What passed between those chosen souls," says Lady Herbert, "is known A Curious Eviction. but to God. But one thing has been re

vealed to us-the answer given to the Ardcanny, county Limerick, saw perplexities which so much disturbed curious eviction recently. The Angli-can rector of place had been proved the inward peace of the questioner. He was told that trials and temptations guilty of heresy by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland and of this kind would be his portion until such time as he was enabled in had been ordered to give up his England to start a Foreign Mission living. He refused, hoisted the Union ary College ; that for this object he Jack over the rectory, nailed protests was unceasingly to hope and pray against the way he was treated to the that the plan would encounter endouter wall, barricaded the house, and less opposition-an opposition beardeclared he would resist. The sheriff ing on its surface an appearance of and the bailiff, however, got in through truth and wisdom, or, at any rate, of a window, when the clergyman common-sense; that years would elapse before he would be permitted quietly walked out of the front door, with a black bag on his shoulder and to see the commencement of the a parcel under his other arm. work, but that he was neither to lose

heart, nor cease from besieging A young man in Lowell, Mass. for its accomplishment. The visible answer to his prayers troubled for years with a constant came in the ardent vocation to foreign succession of boils on his neck, was completely cured by taking only three missionary work many years later, of a young priest whose mind was bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. from the time of his ordina. Another result of the treatment was tion, with the desire to devote all greatly improved digestion with inhis energies to the evangelization of creased avoirdupois.

issue 1814, and on the death of the widow, who attained the advanced age of ninety-eight years, the property passed to his cousin and heiress Dor othy. She became the wife of Colone Charles Leslie of Balquhain, whos son by a former marriage now owns the estate.

Stindon House is a new mansion, standing in a commanding situation surrounded by beautiful grounds and a lovely well-wooded park, whence splendid view is obtained over land and sea. Originally of early English, or early decorated work, it was pulled down to a great extent and rebuilt by Sir Garrett Kempe, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and has subsequently undergone considerable alterations The part of the mansion most interest ing to the Catholic is the old chapel where the Holy Sacrifice has from time immemorial been celebrated. and where Catholics used to assemble by stealth in the days of persecution to hear Mass, and receive the sacraments from the hands of the persecuted priests who sought refuge there Secret chambers may yet be seen, ingeniously contrived within the masoned walls of the mansion, which served as hiding places for the ministers of relig-

ion, as well as for the vestments and sacred vessels of the altar.

but

Holy Mass is still said in this chape once a week, by the priest in charge of the Mission, though the Blessed Sacrament is no longer reserved there since a church of considerable size opened in 1865, was erected for the accommodation of the villagers by the late Colonel Leslie, as an act of repar ation. This church, dedicated to Saint Richard, Bishop of Chichester, is almost opposite to the back entrance o the house. The readers of the Messen ger will be glad to hear that the devo tion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus is not

neglected there, and the Apostleship of Prayer counts many members among the congregation. A statue of the Sacred Heart occupies a prominent position at the entrance of the sancuary ; before it a lamp is kept constantly burning by the piety of a devout gentleman, who recently ob-tained a striking answer to prayer at The Whole Story

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Continuon. Correspondence intended for publication, ss well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach bondon not later than Tussday morning. Arrears must be paid to full before the paper van he stopped

London, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1897. THE UNCHRISTIAN PULPIT.

The advocacy of suicide, it appears is no longer to be left to avowed Infidels

like Robert G. Ingersoll, but has at last found its place in the so called Caristiaa pulpit. A Unitarian minister of New York a couple of Sundays ago actually preached a sermon in which he openly maintained the right of every man to take his own life when he sees fit. He says : "Just as man has the right to live, he has the right to die, and no one can take this right from him."

This queer Christian minister goes even further than did Col. Ingersoll, who only maintained that man has the right to end his sufferings on earth by taking his own life. The colonel is not indeed very logical in his position, and, viewed from the Infidel point of logical, as an Infidel, than the noted Atheist. Surely, if there is no God, there is no one to whom we have to render account for our morals, no one a possession for which we are responsble to our Creator. If, as Atheists imust contend, we exist by the mere chance aggregation of matter, there is no one but chance to whom we can be responsible, and as chance is not a rational being, but a mere fantasy without actual qualities, we cannot be under responsibility to it. However, if the lufidel theory is to be accepted at all, since there is no being to whom we are responsible for our moral acts, their lawfulness depends solely upon what we desire, and we are not to be restricted to the case of suffering, if we should desire our life on earth to come to an end.

But there is a God, who is both our Creator and perpetual Conserver, and from whom cometh every good and perfect gift. Therefore we learn from Holy Scripture that it is only the fool who "says in his heart there is no God." To God, therefore, we owe an account of our stewardship on earth, how we have put to good use the gifts He has committed to our keeping. We are not to judge the accuracy of a teaching from the standpoint of Infi

not progress in the arts which contributes towards furnishing us with material comforts that constitute civil- in which he has conducted the case. ization, nor does the knowledge of His Brief sent to the Propaganda was reading, writing, arithmetic, etc., con- a most able and logical document, stitute true culture. These things have their proper place in the development of our destinies, but above all things it must be remembered that man liveth not by bread alone, but by every word that cometh from God. The Unitarian divine has completely overlooked this in his treatment of the tion. theme of human obligations. We have said that Unitarianism,

which is a form of Protestantism peculiarly adapted to the promulgation of idiosyncratic theories, has its foundation in the primary principles of Protestantism. This is undeniable, but Presbyterianism, probably more than any other form of the religion which the Reformation of the sixteenth century introduced, is responsible for its existence. Unitarianism and Universalism, which are almost interchangeable terms, are the result of a reaction from the austere fatalism and reprobationism taught by John Calvin, and made the basis of Scotch Presbyterian theology, and it is chiefly from Presbyterian ranks that these sects have been recruited.

Another statement of the New York preacher is worthy of the careful consideration of our readers. He admits that both insanity and suicide are results of the civilized methods of education. By this he means the prevalent view, the Unitarian minister is more systems of godless education, and he glories in the fact. Surely we may rely on the good sense of the Protestants of this continent to reprobate such glorification, and if they do this they from whom we have derived life as will readily see that the Catholic Church is in the right in insisting upon the religious education of Catholic children.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION FROM ROME.

A very important decision has been made by the Pope regarding a certain property on the eastern limits of the city of Detroit, known as "the Church Farm." The property is valued at about \$270,000. It was deeded in 1808 by Francois Paul Malcher to trustees for the benefit of the Catholics of the locality, who, being too far away to attend the old Church of St. Anne, desired that a new parish should be

erected, and a church built for their accommodation. He was to be allowed an annuity of £100 New York currency until his death, after which the farm was to become parish property without encumbrance.

On Bishop Foley's accession to the Bishopric he received the title deeds of this property with those of other properties of the diocese, but owing to the length of time which had elapsed since the Church Farm was transferred, it was believed to belong to the but from the principles of diocese and not to any particular par ish. Even the present pastor of the parish, which is now that of St. Charles, was not aware, until he had occasion to examine into certain titles, that the parish had any special claim to the property, but his investigations, commenced with another purpose in view, resulted in convincing him that the property in question belongs solely to his parish, and he made known his conviction on the subject to Bishop Foley, who refused to adopt his view or to take the matter into considera tion. Father Dennisen, the pastor, being convinced of the justice of his cause. appealed to the Archbishop of Cincinnati as Metropolitan of the Eccles iastical Province, and on the part of the Bishop of Detroit it was contended that the case was improperly appealed to the Metropolitan, as it had not been entered first before his court. This contention was set aside by the Archbishop, and the case was then brought before the Congregation of the Propaganda, which ordered the whole matter to be referred to it. The proceedings before the Propa ganda have lasted four years, and the decision has just been rendered, to the effect that the entire property belongs not to the diocese of Detroit, but to the parish of St. Charles. The fortunate parish which gets the benefit of this decision has been hitherto the poorest in the city, and is furnished with a very modest church and school-house, but the Pope's decision, it is said, will make it the richest in the city, and probably in the Catholics do not worship either saints The suit was a friendly one as between the pastor of the parish and the used still for any such interior reng-Bishop, the object being to determine ious or even civil honor as is the rightful use to which the property shown to civil magistrates, or line for himself; to presevere in some unpop-should be put tween the pastor of the parish and the used still for any such inferior relig-God, is a false civilization, and un- The Rev. Father Baart, P. P. of already shown this by several ex- the soldier who "faces fearful odds.

worthy of the name it assumes. It is Marshall, Mich., was counsel for Rev. Father Dennisen, and he has received able one of all Anglicans who enter great praise for the masterly manner into the married state, and who deshowing him to be a master of canon law and ecclesiastical court procedure. for the purpose of creating a false imonly settles the present case, but it contains a clause which indicates that count of the unveiling of a portrait the holding of ecclesiastical property will at some future time be placed in charge of an ecclesiastical corpora-

The case has been the most important one which has ever been decided by the Congregation de Propaganda indeed that the Episcopal Church Fide regarding church property in America. The case of the late Archbishop Parcell involved a larger sum in money, but it was settled by the civil courts.

THE CHARGE OF IMAGE WOR SHIP.

The Rev. Dr. Langtry and several other correspondents are still keeping up in the columns of the Toronto Mail and Empire their absurd contention that the Catholic Church, or the "Roman Church," as the rev. doctor is fond of calling it, inculcates the worship of images.

The true teaching of the Church has been ably shown by the Rev. Fathers Tracey and Minehan, and we have also given several explanations on this subject in our columns. But Dr. Langtry does not desire light on the subject. He prefers to make the readers of the Mail and Empire believe that Catholics really "worship images.'

In a letter which appeared in that ournal last Saturday, Dr. Langtry declares : " Now, Mr. Editor, I did not at tack the Roman Church or charge her with idolatry ;" yet a few lines lower down he admits, "I used one expres sion which implied that the Roman Church teaches the worship of images." Elsewhere in the same letter he reviews the accusation. It is therefore mere duplicity to pretend that he made no such charge.

It is not necessary to refute seriously the charge that Catholics worship images, or give to them the honor due to Almighty God. It is perfectly well known to every one that such a charge is but gross calumny.

It is true that a certain respect or veneration is shown to sacred images, which is referred to the person whom the images represent. Thus to the image of Christ, or in presence of that image, a reverence is shown

to Christ, whom it represents. But no Catholic dreams of paying divine worship to such an object, or of honoring the mere material of the image in any way. We are perfectly aware that, as our children are all taught in the little catechism which is constantly in their hands, the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD amples, among which is the remark. clare to the bride, "with my body I thee worship." Dr. Langtry evidently applies the word worship to the honor paid by Catholics to images simply The decision of the Holy Father not pression on the minds of his readers. We will publish next week an acof King Charles I. in a Philadelphia Church, which shows that Anglicans worship images to the same extent to which Catholics do, that is by showing

an outward respect to them for the sake of the original. It may be said of the United States is not the Church of England, but it is all that is left of that Church in the United States, and both Anglicans and Episcopalians endeavor to make us believe that the two are identical. We

responsible for the practices of the other; and, besides, the same ceremony which took place in Philadelphia has frequently occurred in Churches in England.

A NUGATORY REMEDY FOR AN IMPENDING EVIL.

has made a strange proposal of a plan whereby he hopes that the present tendency of the population of the country to remain stationary may be counteracted. This plan proposes that in schools, lyceums, and academies, the Government will grant numerous scholarships, which shall be awarded only to families in which there are three living children, and that all Government offices, except those where in special qualifications are required, such as tobacco licenses, colonial conessions, etc., shall be similarly given. Promotions and payments of salary are also proposed to be made dependent upon the number of children in the family. The plan is being seriously con-

the increase of population. This Alliance was founded by Dr. Bertillon, chief of the municipal department of Paris, in consequence of the revelations afforded by successive official census takings, which show that the increase of population has of late years been so small that the country is rapidly losing its rank as a first class power.

Dr. Bartillon has stated that the re sults of the last census are truly ap palling, and that unless a miraculous change for the better take place France will soon cease to be a great nation.

and exempting those who support such So late as 1841 Germany was about schools from taxation for the Board equal to France in population, but it now Schools. The voluntary schools are exceeds that of France by 14,000,000 those maintained by religious denom-Nearly three millons of this comparatthe last five years, this being the inlong to the Church of England, after crease of the population of Germany during this period, while France has only had an increase of 175,000. In 1873 also it is known that the number of young men on the lists for military service was about the same in the two countries, whereas now Germany has 450,000 conscripts, and France only 330 000. It will be observed that the decad ence begins with the date when the French Government began to wage war upon religion. This is not merely a chance coincidence, but is the natural result of the irreligious principles which were introduced with the last Revolution. The same causes are operating which have been at work in the New England States, the result of which is known to be the rapid dying out of the stock of the old Pilgrim Fathers. These causes are the grow ing infrequency of marriage, the facil ities offered for divorce, and practices prevalent among those who have no respect for religious principle, to keep down their families to a very limited number by means not permitted by the laws of God. It is very doubtful that the remedies proposed by M. Maline will be successful. The true remedy would be a return to the regime of religion. That it is not any inferiority or degeneracy of race which is the cause of the regretted decadence is evident from the fact of the continued expansion of the French race in America, where, besides the French population in Quebec and Ontario, it is estimated that there are now a million and a half descendants of French Canadians scattered throughout the various States of the American Republic.

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PROTESTANT FICTIONS AND CATHOLIC FACTS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have received the Rosary Mag-

azine for February. It is published

by the Dominican Fathers, at 871 Lex-

ington avenue, New York. This pub-

increase.

model parish.

significance.

Fall Report of the Lecture Delivered by the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Arch. bishop of Toronto, at St. Patrick's Church.

lication takes its place in the front On Thursday evening of last week rank amongst like publications on this His Grace the Most Rev. John Walsh. continent. It is, in fact, a storehouse Archbishop of Toronto, lectured in St. of good things which will serve as a Patrick's Church, William street, Toblessing in every Catholic family. ronto, under the auspices of the Catho-We hope its circulation will steadily lic Truth Society-on "Some Things which Catholics do not Believe." The church was filled. Amongst the priests HAVING lately paid a visit to Kalapresent in the sanctuary were : Father mazoo, Michigan, we were delighted Hayden, C. S.S. R., Father Grogan, to note the very marked prosperity of C. S.S. R., Father Dodsworth, C. S.S. everything connected with our holy R, Father Cruise and Father James faith. The church is a gem of archi-Walsh. There were also present Protecture, and everything in connection therewith betokens careful attention. vincial Brother Edward and Brothers Theobald, Patrick and Pius. After the lecture Father Grogan read satisfactory reports from the Truth Societies all over the province, and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given well as a complete and thorough by Rev. Father Walsh. His Grace, whose voice has seldom been heard to better advantage, spoke as follows :

is the presence on the church property "Return to judgment for they have borne of a large building for the use of the false testimony against her." (Daniel xiii congregation, wherein is a reading We congratu

When the chaste Susanna was conlate Dean O'Brien on the great success demned to death through the false of his administration in Kalamazoo testimony of wicked men, and was be It could not well be otherwise, as his whole heart is in the work of strict ing led to execution, the Prophet performance of duty. Kalamazoo is Daniel cried out to the assembled multitude : "Ye men of Israel, why are

A DETROIT Congregational minister you so foolish that without examination has caused quite a flutter among his or knowledge of the truth, you have condemned a daughter of Israel? flock by appearing in his pulpit wearing a sombre gown. The objectors The case was re-opened, the condemned woman was adjudged innocent, and said that this was Episcopalian Ritual ism, and they would not submit to the her virtue and honor were vindicated. introduction of Ritualistic practices in-Now, this historic incident has a to their beloved Congregationalism. very appropriate application to the The excitement was somewhat, but case of the Catholic Church. Without not entirely, allayed by the clergy. knowledge or examination of the man's defence that his gown is academ. truth the Church of Christ is conical and not Ritualistic, and that no demned as fallen, corrupt, and apostate other clergyman in the country wears on false testimony ;and unthinking multhe like of it. In fact, it is said on titudes believe her guilty when on his behalf that it has no religious sighonest examination of her real teachnificance whatsoever, but implies ings they would find her innocent of merely that he is "a gentleman and a the wicked charges of error in doctrine, scholar," the intention being to show and corruption in moral teaching that he is engaged in a purely secular made against her. I say to these men : function. Whether the explanation "Why are you so foolish that without be correct or not it is well worth con sidering whether in a temple which is examination or knowledge of the truth supposed to be dedicated to the wor you condemn a great historic Church. ship of God a dress having a religious Return to judgment for they have meaning would not be more appropri borne false witness against her. ate than one which has only a worldly

The Church Catholic, Apostolic and Roman, is a great and world wide insti-THE necessity of religious education tution that challenges the attention in the schools is recognized by Lord and the study of mankind. It exists Salisbury's Government, and the in the world since the days when the Queen's speech from the throne an-Son of God Incarnate dwelt, and nounces that a measure will be introtoiled, and taught amongst men, and duced into Parliament giving a Govrevealed to their wondering minds the ernment grant to the voluntary schools, eternal and saving truths which constitute His holy religion, and which have since illumined the whole firmament of time. It was instituted by Christ to represent Him, and to do His ive increase have been gained during inations. The majority of them be work in the world when He should have returned to His Eternal Throne.

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humani generis were worried and in the Colisseum Roman citizens. throughout all th ine Master's work and saving ma human sorrow fo has not a consola of the broken her not a healing bal tioning of the tr she has not a si dark problem of which she hold Veronica-like the sweat and from the face ity. Into every suffering she has

of consolation. population her h up like blessed p ing and comforti fering, whilst he learning and h the civilized wor Ewart Gladstone Catholic Church for fifteen hundr human civilizati to her chariot, a phal car, the c material forces the art of the genius of the glory, grandeu been almost, tho that in these resp to boast of." H numerous than sects combined ; larging the boun pire : her altar clime, and her found wherever taught the Eva and souls are to wondrous Churc Christianity and kind, is to day, turies of age, as and as fruitful a Pentecostal fires the earth. Sure challenges the a and deserves the tion of those out

But neverthel Church is deni Protestant worl though she wer beast that it wou She is denounce and apostate Chi Founder her fa the spittle of Her great histor known: her doct ed, and in the well-meaning p that is false, wi is the enemy of She hates the them up as a se ceived and delu followers she ke and in spiritual to hold them fas and thraldom s tongue in her p votions! She wicked idolater. honors and wo stead of the Cre Virgin Mary i deemer of mank She practicall of the Cross and prayers of saint our Crucified R rob God of a po and inalienably -the God-powe by pretending a also can forgive she looses on ea heaven, and wh shall be bound a are some of the the Catholic Cl made so authori ly that multit people believe were Gospel tru utter falsehoods the height of a of brazen effre And so, thousa and well-meani their faces from refuse her a he decline to exam look upon her loathing. No right and just? men act in soc Is this mode o with the intell conformity with and in consister impartial inqu which in other tic of this nit

The parish school, likewise, is a commanding structure, and everything possible is done to impart to the large number of children in attendance a sound Catholic as must therefore regard each one as secular education. A very interesting and most useful feature of parish work room, a library, etc.

Mons. Meline, the Premier of France,

sidered by the National Alliance for

Christianity, and thus judging the act of suicide to be regarded as a hideous crime, in the very act of committing which the perpetrator hurries himself before the tribunal of God for judgment with all his guilt upon his soul.

Tais un Christian Unitarian minister who has used his pulpit for the adwocacy of a horrible doctrine shows the tendency of the teachings of modern Protestantism. We may indeed be told that Protestants generally repudiate Unitarianism, but this not to the purpose. The Unitarian, equally with other Protestants, acts upon the fun-

damental principle of Protestantism, that the individual judgment is the supreme and sole ultimate tribunal by which the truth or falsity of a doctrine is to be tested, and there is no authority which can consistently restrain the cccentric teachings of ministers who preach their peculiar fancies as the only divine revelation. This teaching is therefore the result to be expected from the first principles of Protestant. ism which assert the right of individnals to set aside all ecclesiastical authority.

This minister is evidently aware of the consequences of his theory, and he accepts them. He says that suicide is on the increase with civilization, because "the shame and remorse of a cultured mind cannot tolerate what ignorance and depraviy would easily endure. Suicide and insanity alike advance with the advance of culture and education. This is the price of civilization, the cost of progress.

This preacher may be a man of what the world regards as learning, that is diocese. secular learning, but he is sadly lacking in that true wisdom which has the salvation of the soul for its object. The civilization which ignores Christianity, and our duties to Almighty should be put. image has neither life nor sense nor power to hear or help us. No sophistry on the part of Dr. Langtry and the other writers in the same journal can possibly show anything different from what we have explained.

But Mr. Langtry still insists upon quoting St. Thomas to the effect that the image of Christ is to be "adored with the same adoration of latria, with which Christ is adored."

We have already in our columns shown that a theological opinion of St. Thomas is not necessarily the doctrine of the Church. But St. Thomas is un doubtedly a theologian of high repute and so his statements are not to be

lightly regarded. We have already shown that the great doctor means in this passage that the adoration of which he speaks is offered to Christ only, the image being the medium through which that homage is paid.

This view of the matter, is a theo logical opinion which is not held by all theologians, some of whom maintain that there is a veneration lower in degree which is shown to the image it

self. But we shall not attempt to decide between these two theological opinions, neither of which is contrary to the teaching of the Church.

In regard to the expression "wor ship of images " on which Dr. Langtry

rings so many changes, we have to say that it is objectionable as a description of the honor paid to images by Catholics, because the general modern use of the word worship regards the adoration which is offered only to God. or images in this sense, though this term has been used and is sometimes

to saints or images. We have

which come the Catholics, and in the that is to say, to teach the whole doc third place the Methodists. Twotrine of Christ with authority and thirds of the schools of England come inerrancy, and to apply, through His under the designation of voluntary or denominational schools. It is desirordinances, the merits of His atonement to immortal souls. It bears upon able that the measure to be introduced will not be so unceremoniously abandoned as was the similar measure its brow the marks and characteristics that distinguish and differentiate it introduced last year. from all false Churches. It is One in

doctrine, in worship, and in govern A DISCUSSION is now being carrried ment. It is Holy in its Founder, in its on in regard to the free delivery of teachings and ministrations, and in newspapers through the mails, and the the number of its children ,who have advisability of re-imposing the postage-rate is engaging the attention of been eminent for holiness of life in all ages. It is Catholic or universal in the postmaster general. Some of the larger establishments are anxious that time and space ; and fills the whole world with the majesty of its presence, the postal charge should be restored and it is Apostolic in its doctrines and It is not a nice thing to impute un in its ministry. It holds Christ's comworthy motives, but in this case we mission to be in His stead the official think it is excusable, as there appears teacher of His revelation to the world. such evidences of selfishness and greed. It was to it, in the person of the The purpose of the larger concerns Apostles, Christ said : "All power is is to crowd out the smaller ones, and the postmaster-general is asked to given to Me in heaven and on earth, Go teach all nations, and behold, I am assist. We trust he will not lend himwith you all days down to the consumself to this scheme. It is but another mation of the world." (Matt. xxviii., sample of the inordinate desire to build up monopolies. It is well that the 19. present Government have placed them

It is the mother of Christian civiliza selves on record in opposition to such tion. It converted the Papan world, a mode of conducting business. It is and when the Roman Empire was very true that there have been some broken into fragments by the barbarshameful evasions of the law. In one ian hosts that, like an irresistible and case, the postmaster-general asserts, destructive avalanche, rushed down a publisher sent in a requisition for upon it from the Northern forests, it one thousand eight hundred sacks converted and civilized those iron -that would hold about four bushels men, and bowed down their stubborn each, filling five box cars. This is an necks to the sweet yoke of Christ. abuse of the free postal delivery that There is no Christian nation in existshould be promptly checked, as the ence that does not owe to the Church individual referred to no doubt took advantage of the law to inaugurate its Christianity, and its civilization. some advertising scheme. The law It is the most ancient and venerable institution that exists 'on earth. It should, we think, stand as it is at present, and the postmaster-general given carries the mird back to the times a large discretionary power which when the Apostles of Christ preached

would enable him to promptly refuse in Jerusalem and Athens and Rome free postal privileges to newspapers and Antioch, when her children were which are not worthy the name and denounced by pagan writers as the are launched upon the public merely enemies of the human race (hostes for advertising purposes

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TIONS AND ACTS. eture Delivered

. Walsh, Arch-at St. Patrick's

ng of last week v. John Walsh , lectured in St. liam street, To ces of the Catho "Some Things Believe." The nongst the priests ry were : Father Father Grogan, dsworth, C. S.S. nd Father James also present Prord and Brothers Pius. After the n read satisface Truth Societies and Benediction rament wasgiven sh. His Grace. om been heard to oke as follows : for they have borne her." (Daniel xiii

Susanna was conhrough the false men, and was be on, the Prophet ne assembled mul-Israel, why are thout examination e truth, you have hter of Israel? ned, the condemned ed innocent, and r were vindicated. c incident has a pplication to the Church. Without mination of the of Christ is concrupt, and apostate nd unthinking mul guilty when on of her real teach nd her innocent of of error in doctrine, n moral teaching I say to these men : foolish that without wledge of the truth at historic Church. ent for they have

against her. olic, Apostolic and nd world wide instinges the attention ankind. It exists the days when the rnate dwelt, and amongst men, and ondering minds the truths which coneligion, and which ed the whole firmawas instituted by t Him, and to do His ld when He should His Eternal Throne, each the whole doc with authority and apply, through His erits of His atonesouls. It bears upon s and characteristics and differentiate it rches. It is One in nip, and in governin its Founder, in its inistrations, and in children ,who have holiness of life in all olic or universal in and fills the whole ajesty of its presence, in its doctrines and It holds Christ's com-His stead the official relation to the world the person of the aid : "All power is aven and on earth, ons, and behold, I am down to the consumrld." (Matt. xxviii.,

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tion of those outside its pale !

leemer of mankind

humani generis), and when they you wish to know the truth about the vernacular among the people. Thus tongue in every country under the adoring the Blessed Virgin, and of the part of the penitent are, Contrition, were worried and torn by wild beasts character and standing of citizens do in Germany a Catholic version was sun. The doctrines of the church are giving her divine honor, and of plac- Confession and Satisfaction-that is to in the Colisseum for the amusement of do you go to their enemies to learn it? printed nearly sixty years before definite, precise and unchanging. ing her before and above her Re-Roman citizens. It has come down If you wish to know the merits of the Luther's translation ; in fact five dif. She, therefore, makes use of a dead deemer in the work of man's Redempthroughout all the ages doing the Div- Liberal Party or policy do you go to ferent Catholic versions of Scripture ine Master's work, teaching, civilizing, and saving mankind. There is no versa, if you desire accurate informahuman sorrow for which the Church tion about the merits of the National Bible appeared. The very same thing The meaning of words of living lan- crime of idolatry. This accusation has not a consolation, no deep wound Policy is it to the leaders of the Liberal of the broken heart for which she has Party you go for such information? not a healing balm. There is no ques-

tioning of the troubled soul for which Now, dear brethren, if such a mode she has not a satisfying answer, no

of action would be considered as foolish. dark problem of human life for which meaningless and absurd where there which she holds not the solution. is question of seeking and obtaining Veronica-like she has wiped correct information respecting the the sweat and blood and tears character of neighbors, or the merits of from the face of Suffering Humanthe respective policies of the Liberals ity. Into every Gethsemane of human and Tories, surely it is more absurd to suffering she has entered like an angel go to professed enemies of the Catholic of consolation. In every centre of Church for correct knowledge regardpopulation her hospitals have sprung ing her tenets, regarding the doctrines up like blessed probaticas for the healwhich she holds, believes and teaches to ing and comforting of the sick and sufher children ! In order to acquire such fering, whilst her institutions of higher information, common-sense and justice learning and her primary schools dot require that men should go to her the civilized world. The Hon. William authoritative exposition, of her doc-Ewart Gladstone has this to say of the trines, that they should go to her offic-Catholic Church : "She has marched ial teachers to learn what the Cathofor fifteen hundred years at the head of lic Church really and truly holds and human civilization, and has harnessed teaches. The Catholic Church deto her chariot, as the horses of a trium. mands investigation, she claims a phal car, the chief intellectual and hearing. She claims she is the oracle material forces of the world ; her art of God and the Spouse of Christ, and the art of the world ; her genius the genius of the World ; her greatness, the legitimate mother of His children, and therefore in the words of Macglory, grandeur and majesty have auley, a Protestant historian. There been almost, though not absolutely, all never was, and there is not now, on that in these respects the world has had earth an institution so well deserving to boast of." Her children are more of examination as the Catholic Church. numerous than all the members of the But you must go to the true sources of sects combined : she is every day eninformation regarding her claims and larging the boundaries of her vast emher doctrines, you must read and study pire ; her altars are raised in every her books, you must hear and consult clime, and her missionaries are to be her Bishops and her priests, and then found wherever there are men to be form your judgment and draw your taught the Evangel of immortality. onclusions, instead of basing your and souls are to be saved. And this opinions on the mis statements and miswondrous Church, which is as old as epresentations of her adversaries and Christianity and as universal as mantriducers. Now, I contend that the kind, is to-day, after its twenty cen-Church is most grossly misrepresented turies of age, as fresh and as vigorous and misunderstood, that her teachings and as fruitful as on that day when the are falsified and that there are doc-Pentecostal fires were showered upon trines and practices imputed to her the earth. Surely such an institution which she not only does not hold nor challenges the attention and demands bserve, but which from her whole soul and deserves the most serious examinashe abhors, condemns and anathematizes. I will refer to some of these just

now, and in doing so I shall say to our But nevertheless this great historic separated brethren what Daniel said Church is denied a hearing by the to the accusers of the chaste Susanna : Protestant world ! She is shunned as "Are ye so foolish, ye children of though she were some ferocious wild Israel, that without examination or beast that it would be fatal to approach. knowledge of the truth ye have con-She is denounced as a corrupt, fallen, demned a daughter of Israel ? Return and apostate Church. Like her Divine to judgment for they have borne false Founder her face is besmeared with witness against her," (Daniel xiii., the spittle of unreasoning crowds. 48., 49.)

Her great history is unread and un-First, then, it is false to affirm that known: her doctrines are misrepresent the Catholic Church is the enemy of ed, and in the estimation of many God's revealed Word, or that she forwell-meaning people she is everything bids the reading of the Scriptures to that is false, wicked and absurd. She her children. She teaches that the is the enemy of God's Revealed Word ! Scripture is the revealed Word of God. She hates the Scriptures and shuts that every tittle of it was written them up as a sealed book from her deunder the inspiration of the Holy ceived and deluded followers ! These host, that in the words of St. Paul to

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

the Tories for information, and, vice in the vulgar tongue were pub- fixed and unchanging, to enunciate the Church is charged with being lished in Germany before Luther's occurred in Spain, Italy and France. See letter of Pope Pius VI. to the Archbishop of Florence on the popular use able and unchanging dogmas. Be- and has labored for centuries to de-

> Douay Bible.) From these facts it is evident that it is false and unjust to accuse the Catholic Church of being opposed to the Scriptures. On the conguarded and fostered it with a mother's only the friend and guardian of Scripture, she is also its divinely appointed official interpreter and teacher. The Bible as read and interpreted by each individual for himself was never ining arguments and irrefragable facts is One, Apostolic, Unchanging and Apostles to write it ; 3rd, The Bible was not entirely written and completed meaning of the worship and public Ascension of Our Lord ; 4th, Until the prayer-books contain translations of time of the invention of printing, nearly her Latin services, the Epistles and fifteen hundred years of the Christian Gospels are read in the vulgar tongue era, it was a physical impossibility to by the pastor, and sermons are regudisseminate the Bible so as to bring it larly preached in English, and her docwithin the reach of all, and, lastly, the trines are taught and explained in the vast majority of the people could not vernacular tongues of her children. read it, even though they had copies of Besides, many of the public devotions, it. "The unlearned and unstable wrest such as the Way of the Cross and the it to their own destruction." Christ Our Rosary, and the Litanies, are con Lord appointed His Church to be the ducted in English. guardian and teacher of His revealed word to His people. Just as the civil Again it is said that the Church society and the governing power makes ignores our Saviour and depreciates laws and appoints judges to expound the work of the Redemption, and robe

their true meaning, so Christ the Divine Lawgiver appointed and commissioned His Church to interpret and teach the true meaning of His revealed word to His people. "All power,' said He to His Apostles, "is given to me in Heaven and on earth. Going, therefore, teach ye all nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and bahold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world. (Matt. xxviii., 19, 20)" "Go ye unto the whole world, and preach the gospel to every creature. (Matt. xvi., 15.) "He that heareth you heareth Me, and he that despiseth you despiseth Me. (Luke x., 16)" Again, Christ gives no command to individuals to read the Scriptures, but He condems

those that "will not hear the Church as heathens and publicans. (Matt. xv. iii., 17)." St Paul declares (Romans, x., 17) that "faith cometh by hearing" but faith would not come by hear ing, but by reading, if the Protestant theory were true.

her prayers are offered up in the name This is the relation of the Church t Christ Jesus, and her children bow Timothy : "All Scripture inspired of Catholic towards Holy Scripture. She the head in loving reverence and adoris its divinely appointed guardian and ation at the very sound of that name. its unerring teacher. She is not thus carrying out in spirit the words of guilty of the absurdity of telling every St. Paul, that in the name of Jesus man, woman and child to read the Bible every knee shall bend, of those that are and to make out their religion from its in Heaven and on earth, and under the pages. We see what the result of this earth, and that every tongue should theory has been in the innumerable confess that the Lord Jesus is the glory sects that now exist outside the Church. of the Father ; and they believe the all pretending to read and to undersame Apostle that neither death, nor

tongue the meaning of whose words is tion, and salvation ! In other words and crystalize her doctrines and creeds. guilty of the heinous and abominable guages changes very frequently, and is false, wicked and cruelly unjust. could not fittingly express unalter. The Church abhors the sin of idolatry, of the Bible in first page of the sides Latin was the language of the stroy it from the face of the earth ; and civilized world when the Church be- and she teaches that the Blessed Virgan her mission, and continued so to be gin is a mere creature and that Christ during the first four centuries of the is her Redeemer as well as of all the Christian era. It was the language other children of Adam ; that she, betrary it is her child and she is its in which she evangelized and Christ- ing a creature it would be a damnable mother, and she has ever protected, ianized the great Roman world. But sin to adore her or give her divine actual grievous sin can be forgiven in when that world became divided into honors ; that there is an infinite dis loving care. But the Church is not various nationalities speaking divers tance between God the Creator and a process? Is this ordeal calculated to tongues, the Church still retained her mere creature ; that God is infinite primitive language, and thus re- perfection and that the creature is mained unchanged in her speech as finite, and that to God alone should be well as in her constitution. This reserved supreme worship and divine language, therefore, connects her with honor and adoration. And hence tended by Christ to be the rule of faith the Apostolic age ; and she still con- of God alone we ask grace and mercy, and of morals. There are overwhelm- tinues to speak and use it because she but of the Blessed Virgin and the Christ, and all grievous sins will be for-Saints we only ask the assistance of against this Protestant theory. 1st, Catholic. But not on that account are their prayers. But we honor the Christ never wrote a word of the Bible, her people ignorant of her worship Blessed Virgin, because she is the 2nd, He never commissioned His and her liturgical devotions. They Mother of Christ our God and Reare taught from their infancy the deemer, because as such she is the until about sixty five jyears after the devotions of the Church. Their from the hands of God. But the honor

most perfect creature that ever issued we pay to her is not the supreme honor due to God, but the inferior and infinitely different honor which is due to a creature even the most perfect. We call her Blessed because she herself. inspired by the Holy Ghost, prophesied that all generations should call her blessed. God honored her by choosing her for His mother, and the archangel

greeted her with being "full of grace," and as having God with her in an especial manner. And surely it is but right and proper to honor her whom God Himself so much honored! Besides, the atonement of its all-sufficien in honoring her we but honor the gifts value! The accusation is utterly and graces which God so abundantly false, unjust, and calumnious. The bestowed upon her and which crowned Catholic Church teaches that Christ is her with honor and glory. We also the Incarnate Son of God, that He is pay an inferior honor to the saints bethe Redeemer and Saviour and Teacher cause they are the friends of God, and of mankind, that He is very God and thus do we in accordance with the invery Man, having one divine person junction of the Psalmist praise God in ality, that He is our only Mediator of His saints. As the moon shines by the Redemption, that there is no salvation reflected light of the sun, but does not in any other name under Heaven dim His glory, nor rob Him of the given to men whereby they can be effulgence of his rays, so the Blessed saved. She teaches that one drop of Virgin and the saints shine by the rethe blood of Christ would have been flected light of God's beauties and persufficient to redeem ten thousand fections, that is by His graces and His guilty words, and that in shedding gifts. But instead of diminishing the His Blood for us He purchased us with honor and the glory which are essentia great price, that that Blood shed on ally His, they but serve to increase and Calvary ascended up through all the intensify it. Of God we ask mercy and ages to the very gates of Paradise in pardon, but we only ask the saints to its power, and that it in principle and pray for us. Is there any harm in potency it washed away the guilt of this? Was it wrong for St. Paul to all the ages : that no child of Adam ask the prayers of his disciples, and if ever entered Heaven or ever can not how can it be wrong for us to ask enter Heaven save through the merits of the Atonenent of Christ. All God in glory ? It is on this principle of invocation and intercession that we

say, the penitent must be truly and really sorry for his sins, because they offend God, and must be firmly resolved not to sin again. He must confess all his grievous sins to the priest and lay before him his naked heart. must confess to the priest his sins of thought, his sins of act, his sins of omission. The penitent must, in addition, perform the works of penance prescribed by the confessor in satisfaction for his sins. He must also repair injury done his neighbor in goods or character. These, and these alone, are ordinarily the conditions on which the Catholic Church. Is this an easy encourage the commission of sin, or is it not ? It has proved to be an efficient deterrent from the commission of sin. How much easier is the Protestant doctrine and practice on this point ! The Protestant says : "Believe in given." An easy system, truly ! It is indeed salvation made easy, and the narrow road to heaven broadened and made smooth.

> But is not your doctrine and practice of Indulgences calculated to debase and corrupt? Your Indulgences are not only a pardon for past sins but a permission to commit future sins, and all this for a pecuniary consideration ! This is a wicked Protestant misrepresentation and calumny.

An Indulgence is not a pardon for sin or a permission to commit it. An Indulgence is the remission of the temporal punishment due for sin after honored her when he hailed and the guilt and the eternal punishment due for it have been forgiven. We have several proofs in Holv Writ that after the guilt of sin has been forgiven there still remains due for it a temporal punishment. Thus Adam was forgiven the guilt of his sin, and yet what fearful temporal punishment had to be endured by him for it ! He was banished from Paradise and was condemned to death. Famines, pestilence, wars, sickness and death. and numberless other temporal chastisements, have followed on the original sin of Adam. David was forgiven his double sin of adultery and murder ; and yet he was punished for it by the death of his child. Moses was forgiven his sin of doubt; yet as a temporal punishment of it he was not allowed to enter the Land of Promise. It is therefore certain that a temporal punishment remains due for sin after the guilt of it has been forgiven. Now the Church by virtue of the power of loosing and binding left to her by Christ, can remit this temporal punishment on certain prescribed conditions-such as the worthy reception of the sacraments of penance the prayers of the saints reigning with and the Blessed Eucharist, the recita tion of certain prayers, acts of mortifi cation, alms deeds and other works of

r of Christian civiliza ed the Papan world Roman Empire was ments by the barbar ke an irresistible and lanche, rushed down e Northern forests, it civilized those iron down their stubborn weet voke of Christ. stian nation in existnot owe to the Church and its civilization incient and venerable exists 'on earth. It d back to the times les of Christ preached nd Athens and Rome hen her children were pagan writers as the e human race (hostes

followers she keeps in utter darkness and in spiritual slavery, and in order God is profitable to teach, to reprove to to hold them fast in spiritual blindness correct, to instruct in justice."" (2 and thraldom she uses an unknown Tim. iii. v., 16.) tongue in her public worship and de-

votions! She is a shameless and With a mother's care she protected wicked idolater, substituting for divine and saved theWrittenWord during the honors and worship the creature inbloody persecutions which the Roman stead of the Creator, and placing the Empire for three hundred years Virgin Mary in the place of the Recarried on against her and everything stand the true meaning of the Bible, that belonged to her, including the

Scriptures. She protected and saved and all differing in their understand-She practically denies the atonement ing of it. Such endless divisions, and of the Cross and has more faith in the them during the ages when the fierce such multitudes of warring sects, genpravers of saints than in the merits of Northern pagan barbarians swept in a erated by the principle of Protestantour Crucified Redeemer ! She tries to tide of destruction over Europe, burnism have filled the world with doubts rob God of a power which essentially ing, pillaging and wasting everything regarding the divinity of Christianity, and inalienably belongs to Him alone in their path. It was she that settled have supplied the Infidel with powerthe canon of the Scripture and author -the God-power of forgiving sinsful arguments, and have served to by pretending and claiming that she itatively decided what books were bring the religion of Christ into conalso can forgive sins, and that what canonical and true Scripture and what tempt. There is but one God and one she looses on earth shall be loosed in must be considered as spurious. For true Faith, and 'that Faith is kept in heaven, and what she binds on earth centuries she kept hundreds and thou shall be bound also in heaven ! These its unity, purity, and integrity by the sands of children employed in trans-Church Catholic, which interprets God's lating and transcribing the Word of are some of the charges made against word by virtue of a divine commission God-aye, and in letters of Gold and the Catholic Church, and they are and divine authority. on parchment of purple to show vener made so authoritatively and persistent

ly that multitudes of well-meaning ation and love for God's Word. She causes it to be read in her public serv-Again it is charged that the Catho people believe them as though they were Gospel truths, instead of being ices and to be expounded to her people lic Church uses an unknown tongue in utter falsehoods, and would think it The priests are bound under the most her services in order to keep her chilthe height of absurdity and the acme solemn obligation to read daily for an dren in ignorance and to clothe her of brazen effrontery to deny them. hour the Scriptures and commentaries worship with the cloak of mystery And so, thousands of good religious on the Scripture. Her commentaries The Catholic Church makes use of the and well-meaning people turn away on it are the best and most learned Latin tongue in her public worship, in ever written. Catholic kings and emthe Western Church and of the Greek their faces from the Catholic Church, perors in the Middle Ages when wish- | in the Eastern for the following reasons refuse her a hearing, contemptuously decline to examine her teachings, and ing to testify their regard and rever-The Church is universal, her mission look upon her with fear, hatred and ence to friends or to religious men is to all mankind. Were she a mere loathing. Now is this fair? Is it could find nothing more expressive of National Church, an English Church or right and just? Is it in this way that their esteem than copies of the Scrip- French or Italian, she would doubtless men act in social and political life? tures, and these copies were not un- employ in her services the language of Is this mode of conduct in harmony frequently written in letters of gold the nation of which she was the Church. with the intelligence of the age, in and covered with purple, and ivory, But the Catholic Church being a universconformity with justice and fair-play, and precious stones. And when al Church makes use of one unvarying and in consistency with that spirit of printing was invented the Church language in her public worship in all impartial inquiry and investigation made use of this new art which was the nations, to at once typify her unity, which in other respects is characteris- about to revolutionize the world, to and her universality, her worship of this nineteenth century? If disseminate the Word of God in the being the same, and in the same The Catholic Church is accused of absolve from sin? The conditions on CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE,

life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor might, nor height nor depth, nor any other creature, shall separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. (Romans. viii., 38, 39.)

She at all times defended the Divinity of Christ against unbelievers. For three hundred years she defended the Divinity of Christ against the Arians. She assembled councils and condemned their destructive heresy. She endured the anger of kings and emperors in defence of this fundamental doctrine of Christian faith, and her

Bishops, priests and children suffered persecution, exile and death to uphold it. And yet we are confidently and impudently, but most falsely, told that the Church ignores Christ and His Re demption ! Millions of her children, Bishops, priests, monks and nuns, have consecrated themselves to lives of voluntary poverty, chastity and obedience in imitation of Christ their Redeemer, and for His dear sake have given up the world and its pleasures, allurements, and seductions to consecrate themselves to the service of the poor, the ignorant, the sick, the suffering and afflicted. The Catholic Church opposed to Christ! Why if it were not for her it is most doubtful if Faith in Christ would exist in any corner of the earth to-day !

act in daily life. Witness persons wanting Government appointments asking the influence of respected friends of the Government.

It is of her the inspired writer spoke when he exclaimed : "Who is she that cometh forth like the morning rising, fair as the moon, bright as the sun terrible like an army in battle array. Canticles, vi., 9.)

St. John in the Apocalypse (xii., c) describes her as "clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve stars. Even Protestant poets, inspired by Faith as well as poetic genius, paid her

the highest tributes of reverence and honor. Thus Wordsworth sings:

Woman whose virgin bosom was uncrost By the least shade of thought to sin allied. Woman above all women glorified, Our tainted nature's solitary boast,

Purer than foam on central ocean tost. Fairer than Eastern skies at daybreak strew With fancied roses ; than the unblemishe

moon Before her wane begins on heaven's blue coas Thy image falls to earth, yet some I we The supplient knees might bend As to a visible power in which doth blend All that was mixed and reconciled in thee Of mother's love with maiden purity, Of high with love, celestial with terrene.

But the priests say they can forgive sins and they charge money for doing so ! That priests can forgive sins on certain conditions is true, but that they charge money for doing so, is a wicked and He gave the same God like power

to show that an Indulgence is the pardon of sin or permission to commit. This is, of course, another Protestant misrepresentation, another false accusation against God's Church. On the contrary the Catholic doctrine of Indulgences shows the enormity and heinousness of sin ; it illustrates the infinite merits and efficacy of Christ's atonement, and shows forth the tender mercy and goodness of God and the mutual union and charity that bind the nembers of the Church in one great brotherhood. In the Catholic theory an Indulgence

mercy. There is nothing in all this

s not so indulgent a thing after all, and is not at all so easy as the simple plenary Indulgence given by Protestantism, which has abolished fasting and abstinence, done away with selfdenial and mortification, which has a horror of confession and has stigmatized all penitential works as not only useless but derogatory to the merits of Christ's atonement. Thus Protestant ism is a vast plenary Indulgence which has sought to make broad and smooth the narrow road that alone, by Christ's appointment, leads to eternal life. The Protestant broad way is not the narrow way of Christ.

Time will not allow me to refer to the popular misrepresentations that pervail of other teachings and practices of the Catholic Church. The points falsehood. Christ could forgive sins, touched on we have shown how utterly false are the misrepresentations that to His Church for all time when He are held as unquestionably true withsaid to His Apostles : "As the Father out knowledge or examination of hath sent Me I send you. Receive ye the truth. We have shown that on the Holy Ghost, whose sins you shall these points the doctrines of the Church forgive they are forgiven them, and are in harmony with right reason, whose sins you shall retain they are and are sanctioned and upheld by ratained." (John xx., 22 31) Now, God's Revealed Word ; and, on proper what are the conditions on which the examination, all her other teachings priests of the Church are empowered to would be found to stand the same test

Old Times, Old Friends, Old Love.

There are no days like the good old days-The days when we were youthful; When humankind were pure of mind And speech and deeds were truthful; Before a love for sordid gold Became man's ruling passion, Before each dame and maid became Slaves to the tyrant fashion.

There are no girls like the good old girls— Against the world 1'd stake 'em— As buxom and emart and clean of heart As the Lord knew how to make 'em. They were rich in spirit and common sense, A piety all supportin'. They could bake and brew and had taught school, too, And they made the likeliest courtin'.

There are no boys like the good old boys, When we were boys together, When the grass was sweet to the brown bar

feet That dimpled the laughing heather : When the pewce sung to the summer dawn Or the bee in the billowy clover. Or down by the whippoorwill Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love – The love that mother gave us. We are old, old men, yet we pine again For that precious grace—God gave us. So we dream and dream of the good old

times, And our hearts grow tender, fonder, As those dear old dreams bring soothin, gleams Of heaven, away off yonder. Eugene Field.

COLORED NUNS SOUTH.

Ball Room Changed to a Convent.

A sight which invariably attracts the attention of strangers in New Orleans is the colored Sisters. One so seldom hears of negroes professing the Roman Catholic faith that when he meets a colored nun for the first time he can but gaze after her in open-mouthed wonder. Accustomed as we are, moreover, to associating the black robes of the nun with white, pale faces, the effect is a little startling when a nearer view of a Sister of Charity discloses the meek brown face of a mulatto. This little band in New mulatto.

Orleans is known as the Holy Family of Sisters. It was founded as far back as 1842 by four colored women, who, educated and wealthy, resolved to de-vote their time and money to those of their race so much less fortunate. The oldest of the four became Mother Juliette, who continued at the head of the sisterhood till her death, eight years

ago. The convent is what was once the famous Orleans street ball room, and many are the tales which are told of many are the tales which are total of the dancing and revely which for four years held sway within its walls. The building is an immense brown structure, fronting directly on the The grea marrow French street. The great windows have shutters, always closed, and there was such an air of quietude when I visited the place that I quite started when the bell gave a loud clang, clang, as I pulled it. I felt that I had aroused unwilling echoes, perhaps awakened the ghosts of long ago, and was almost tempted to run away when I heard footsteps within coming toward the door. But instead of meeting a frown of disapproval, as I half expected, I was admitted by a dark faced nun, who appeared to consider it no unusual occurrence that a stranger desired permission to enter.

The hall was dim and wide, with a gray stone floor, and white pillars at the further end. While I was inwardly commenting upon its severity and scrupulous neatness, Sister Frances

INEXCUSABLE LOITERERS.

The saying, "better late than ever," says the Sacred Heart Review, may apply in a measure to people who have fallen into the habit of being late at Mass, but it would be well if custom were to reform it altogether, for there can be, as a general thing, no good reason for it. Those who are behind time at church, rarely, if ever, miss a railroad train, and are always in their seats before the curtain rises on the first act of a play, no matter how trashy the dramatic trifle may be that is engaging the attention of the frivolous public

Late church goers are a great annoyance to those who are in their places on time, and the spectacle of three or four men filing out of a pew into the aisle to admit some tardy woman, who has found time to put on all her furbelows, is not an edifying one, and when she leaves the print of dirty feet upon the kneelingbench, as she frequently does, she is her short of a public nuisance. Men, however, are equally guily with women in being tardy, although they usually content themselves with paraginations in the backward of the sector of the remaining in the background near the door where they can readily make their exit long before the priest has left the sanctuary, for the dilatory ones at Mass are always the ones who want to get home early. Indeed, it seems as if they begrudge the time they give to God on Sundays and holydays, and if they fling their Creator an hour or a half hour they think that is all that is demanded of them in the way of worship. These are the kind of people worship. These are the kind of people who go to their duty only once a year and imagine they are buying a ticket direct to heaven by this concession to holy Mother Church. They are hardly worthy of the name of Catholic, though in charity they are allowed to not in in charity they are allowed to retain

the title. If they were really Catholics in spir it, as well as in name, they would be in church at least a few minutes before Mass began. The time need not be wasted. It could be passed in a spiritual exercise that would prepare them properly for assisting at the holy This would cause them to sacrifice. realize the solemnity of the service, and would make them pious and de-vout Christians, instead of indifferent sinners who expect to be eventually saved by clinging to a frail plank in the storms of the troubled sea of the

world. They then might say, with Sir Galahad :

" My good sword carves the casques of men, My tough lance thrusteth sure. My strength is as the strength of ten, Because my heart is pure."

" CONVENTUAL REFORMA-TORIES.

Mrs. Spooner, whose efforts to ameliorate the condition of that un fortunate class of mortals whom the community, for its own safety and in the hope of effecting their reformation, feels obliged to imprison are well known, declared at the meeting of the Massachusetts Prison Reform League held in this city last week that she strongly favored placing female prisoners in conventual reformatories.

"If this cause a religious discus sion," she added, "let the Catholic convicts be placed under the care of the Sisters and the Protestants in came to show me about. She was charge of the deaconesses and other rather a small mulatto, with a slender, consecrated women of the Protestant and the net increase of \$14,015,05,040116 to leave a large reinsurance reserve and an additional surplus. A detailed statement of accounts is hereto annexed. They have been certified to by John Overell, Esq., P. A., as correct. In this connection it might be mentioned that Mr. Overell each month presents to the board a full financial state-ment and makes a half yearly balance sheet of the standing of the company. LEGELATION. churches." At present it may be not interesting face, black eyes, demurely practicable—in fact, it is partially im-practicable—to do this ; but in so far lowered, and long brown hands meekl as Mrs. Spooner would subject all female prisoners - and male offenders should also be included-to religious influences she has the right idea of of the standing of the company. LEGISLATION. For more than twenty years we have been calling the attention of the Government to the utility of appointing an official for the purpose of examining into the causes of fires of unknown origin, and too many cases thought to be of incendiary character, but notwith-standing the enormous yearly loss to the country, a deat ear was turned to our repre-sentations. It was only the other day, when a human life was lost, did the authorities wake up from their lethargy and send de-tectives up to Melancthon, who unearthed a conspiracy to defraud insurance companies that was never dreamed of, outside of insur-ance circles. Now it is hoped that as the eyes of the Government will attach to the insurance inspectors' office for Ontario, an official who will have power to act as marshal, with such assistance as he may require into all doubtful fires. To put such a method into We LEGISLATION. prison reform. For as Father Moriarty of Concord pointed out-in that address of his a few weeks ago before the National Prison Association, comment on which appeared in the Review at the time-religion is the greatest corrective agency that can be employed for reformation of offenders against the law. And that being the case, it would be for the advantage of the State, which is supposed to desire that reformation, and for the benefit of the prisoners themselves, that the latter should be placed where religious influences may best be brought to bear upon them. The Catholic Church hereabouts may not be fully equipped as yet for the undertaking of such a work as Mrs. Spooner suggests ; but it maids hated to practice as much as we is not] wholly unequipped, with such used to do when at school. I fancy institutions as the House of the Good not, for occasionally I caught glimpse Shepherd, the Home for Destitute Children, the House of the Angel of figures seated at the piano, and saw on the little dusky faces expressions Guardian and other similar institutions which spoke neither of fatigue nor disin the State; and should the authori-ties sanction some such a plan as Mrs. Spooner urged, Catholic charity and content. Connected with the convent is a home for aged and infirm colored zeal would unquestionably do all that In this convent of the Holy Family would be required of them in the matthere are at present sixty eight Sisters, ter in the line of erecting the necessary twenty six novices and six candidates. buildings, provided the State would The candidates remain six months pay for the support of the inmates comand if at the end of that period they mitted to them. While such a plan as Mrs. Spooner suggests would unquesstill wish to continue they become novices. The novitiate lasts two years, after which the novice takes tionably be a great advantage to the State and the unfortunate prisoners, the black veil. Even then, however, the vows only become permanent when they have been renewed ten years in

LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSUR-ANCE CO. Annual Meeting - Highly Gratifying

Annual Meeting - Highly Gratifying Reports of the Business for the Past

Year. The annual meeting of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held on the 3rd February, at their rooms, Richmond street, and attended by a large number of policy holders. The various reports showed a very satisfactory year's work, and con-tained suggestions as to methods which might be adopted by the company. Capt. T. E. Robson, the president, had been called away on business, and Mr. Angus Campbell, vice president, was called to the chair. Mr. D. C. Macdonald, manager, was appointed sceretary, and read the report of the board of directors, which was adopted, or motion of Angus Campbell, seconded by C. C. Hodgins, both of whom expressed their great pleasure at the excellent showing. Following is the DIRECTORS' REPORT. The London Mutual Fire Insurance Com-

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Com-pany of Canada : To the Month The London Mutual Fire Insurance Com-pany of Canada: To the Members-Gentlemen-Your board of directors, according to their duty, beg to lay before you the 37th annual report, show-ing the standing of the company at the end of their facal year, 1896. They have pleas-ure in the fact that in the 33th year of its ex-istence the company enjoyed the full confi-dence of the members and the public, as evi-denced by the fact that in each month of the year an increase was shown over the corre-sponding months of the year 1893, the busi-ness of which fell for renewal in 1896; and this in the face of keen opposition, and the fact that the pruning knife was freely used, and some 1,200 applications cut off and re-jected as not coming up to the company's standard. A considerable weeding out will intended to be instituted, which are alluded to hereafter in this report. By these and other means, no doubt the losses falling on human agency will permit, to a minimum. POLICIES. In the year 16,716 policies were issued, covering property to the extent of \$20,317, 980,59 gross. Of these \$7,630 were on the cash system, insuring \$8,093,921; on the each system, insuring \$8,093,921; on the and system, insuring \$8,093,921; on the areal business \$1,960,856.59, under 1,494 poli-cies. LOSSES.

cies

eral business \$1,960,856.59, under 1,494 poli-cies. LOSEES. The losses for the year exceeded those of 1895 by \$6,730.47, making the total losses \$126,767.17. This increase was wholly unex-pected, for up to the first week in September our general losses were comparatively light, but in three days we met over \$22,000 in losses from the unprecedented lightning storms that took place in the western section of the province, where we carry heavy lines of in-surance. Of the losses paid \$5,670.77 were for claims of the year 1895, which were not claimed for or inspected at the end of the year, and \$1,000 for claims the board dil not feel justified in passing, but which the mem-bers at the annual meeting assumed, owing to extenuating circumstances. The table of losses appended hereto and the inspector's report thereon, points out in detail the sums paid and the probable cause of fire in too many cases should be placed under the head of in-cendiarism.for in hard times, times of commer-cial depression, the evil principle runs anneck, opens wide its monstrous jaws, swallowing the good, and leaving behind in the too explode on all convenient occasions. Insomuch so, that when the cause of fire is given as "from lamp explosion," professional insurance people at once place the statement as a ghost story. Criminal and careless use of coal oil lamps, and his remarks are worthy of your consideration. EXPENSES such as are controllable, it has been the care

of lamps, and his remarks are worthy of your p consideration. EXPENSES such as are controllable, it has been the care of of your directors to keep at the lowest ebb, but other expenses, owing to the present state ho things, such as law costs, have been larger i than appearances warrant, yet we hope for a than appearances warrant is the the second knowledge gained by experience, has taught given to the newly-placed inspectors herein after alluded to show). But our total expens-ing into account, are lower in comparison to any other company in the Province. MSETS, the general assets of the company have in-creased during the year from \$300,087.84 to r \$389,791.53, a gross increase of \$23,723.60, and the net increase of \$41,045.05, sample to leave a large re insurance reserve and an are alled statement of

adopted, and only varied by special con-tract. TERRITORIAL DISTRICTS. It has occurred to the board that it would be of advantage to the company and a great saving of expense, to divide the Province into three districts, having an inspector in each district. A material saving in travelling expenses would at once take place. Long trips by rail, often doubled, would be avoid-ed, and the inspector would be on the spot to give immediate attention to any loss that would occur in his district, to get personally acquainted with the character and ability of all local agents over whom he would have control, to inspect and report on all risks in his territory, to value the buildings before-hand, and not wait till they are reduced to ashes, when it is impossible to valuate, to see that the rules of the company are observed by the agents, to consult with members of the company as to the buildings. to see that the interest of the company is more of a local concern than a stranger to its mem-tor the interest of the company. I hare sav-ing in losses and expenses is anticipated from this arrangement. *BCENTS*. The agents as a rule have done their work well. Many of them have shown a devotion to

this arrangement. AGENTS. The agents as a rule have done their work well. Many of them have shown a devotion to the company's interests that is indeed com-mendable, and derelicts in future will be handled by the inspectors as they deserve. BETHING DIRECTORS. Three directors retire according to the char-ter of the company. They are Richard Gibson, Charles C. Hodgins and Robert McEwen, Esquires. D. C. MACDONALD.

D. C. MACDONALD, Manager and Secretary. INSPECTORS' REPORT

INSPECTORS' REPORT. The reports of the company's inspectors were then presented and adopted, as follows: Gentimen-Your inspectors beg leave to re-port that during the past year they have in spected and reported on 5% claims against your company. Six of the claims amounting to 83 150, have been rejected by the board. leaving 570 adjusted (after deductions made in them) at \$180, 767, 17. up to the Sist day of December, 1896. Of this we find:

35,142 26,814 0

2,495 19,524 .. 14,997 11,07 From unknown causes From lanterns and lamps From incendiary causes From other burning buildings.

From tramps. From burning lumber. From Agricultural boiler (one of these \$1,000 passed by annual mention)

| | meeting, the fores borner | - 950 U |
|---|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1 | From saw mill refuse burner | 797 0 |
| 2 | From running fires | 600 0 |
| 1 | From steam thresher | 250 6 |
| ĩ | manakaatack of 88.W mill | 212 5 |
| 1 | From factory boiler | 110 (|
| ĩ | | 100 0 |
| 1 | From boys smoking | 93 (|
| 1 | From spontaneous combustion | 40 : |
| 1 | Erom heated lournal | 28 1 |
| 1 | From candle | 16 |
| 5 | Enom mag jota | 10 |
| 1 | From cigar stub | |
| | | |

of the above losses, 55 were on general busi-ness, \$18,302 52. Our losses are \$6,730 47 more than in 1885, the excess being nearly all on the general branch. but as our business was the largest in our ex-perience, the average loss was no heavier. Our losses for detective chimneys and pipes still hold the lead, and we are of the opinion that in a great many cases they are due to gross carelessness and neglect. In some local-lites, the assured state it is the practice to allow stove pipes and chimneys to burn out when they become foul, instead of cleaning them out. This is a dangerous practice, as few chimneys, from their faulty construction, can stand that severe test. We consider this class of loss to a great extent preventible and a con-ventent way to have a fire. Lighting losses are in the largest our ex-perience, the early part of the season being favorable, but the severe electrical storm that visited the western part of Ontario for three days last summer was the worst ever experi-enced by your company. Lamber of the season being that season being the season being the

visited the western part of Offario for more days last summer was the worst ever experi-enced by your company. Lamps and lanterns were responsible for the largest losses in our experience, and we think it would be in the public interest if the statu tory conditions were so amended as to prohibit the use of of such engines of destruction around outbuildings. A comparatively safe lamp can be secured for a few cents that would reduce this class of loss to a fraction of the present amount, but they would not be nearly so handy for those anxions to have a fire. The incendiary's torch has been a little more active in the class acknowledge as such, but a great many of the foregoing micht safely be placed on the same list. Our losses in the general branch have increased a triffe over our increase of business, but still leaves us a fair margin. Cheese factories proved bad risks, as was to be expected from the depression in the markets in the carly part of the season. All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) LAUCHLIN LEITCH, A. K. MCINNIS, Inspectors.



FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

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| Audited, compared with books, and found correct, as above set forth. (Stened) JOHN OVERELL. | DR. WOODRUFF, NO. 185 QUEEN'S AVE Defective, vision, impaired hearing masal catarrh and troublesome throats. Eve teatod, glasses adjusted. Hours, 12 to 4. | | |

FEBRUARY

FIVE-MINUT Sixth Sunday A

HOW TO I

In the Gospel of of heaven is likene The mustard seed size of the tree wh the least of seeds. mean to say, of co not larger trees e where it attains Neither does He sa seed is the very What He does say seed and the tree it there is the gre that the effect is v startling when cause. This is th cause. This is thable, and a little it clear how true ord is speaking God without us-t

or of the kingdon

that is, the life of

souls. In our times we God spread thr world numbering dreds of millions. the hundreds of of the nations she men and women nursing fathers Natio mothers. gone, but the Ch have grown and mighty, but she l stripped them all, them have forme kingdom. And spring? Whence origin? From, t smallest and m causes. Go to th hem, to the holy the cross and Ca room in which gathered togethe the source and s from which the m

In this way ou Church have bee shall we say of within us? In grace of God wa as a seed to gro habits of faith, h then given to u on and as we gro passions increase enemies, the wo devil, grew fier seed planted in a storms and held and strife? The tion depends u upon our own co gan the good w ertainly carry are willing to d has given us to the seed. He with His grace, fire of His love. And first we

enough to say a mechanical way need, in times our hearts to Go est petitions fo nd next we m means which He -His holy nust we receiv Body and Blood shall always re than suffi st not tempt nto danger : 'b weakness, we reatest care th If we are in

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Heart Review.

race to fully appreciate the sacrifice entailed by these vows of renunciation. *Hood's* Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved by its cures, when all other preparations failed, that it is the One True BLOOD Purifier. The colored people as a class are loving, so fond of gayety and amuse-ment, that such rigid self denial must

we have no anticipation, however, that that "non-sectarianism" which rules-or rather misrules-these matters will sanction that plan.-Sacred understand the character of the colored

tolded. Her uniform was of black serge, with a wide, white linen guimpe, a white linen bonnet, the customary black veil, and the inevit able black beads and cross. ascended the wide, easy staircase, and on the first landing I was confronted with the words: "I have chosen with the words: "I have chosen rather to be an abject in the house of my God than to dwell in the tabernacle of sinners. In the boarding department of the convent, Sister Frances told me there were nineteen students. These came from Louisiana, Mexico and even South America. They are not only South America. given a good ordinary education, some of them graduating at eighteen, but they also have the advantage of instruction in music if desired. Indeed, I could hear the monotonous run of the scales as I passed through the halls, and wondered if the little colored

men and women.

novices.

succession.

Transcript.

opened, the Government will attach to the insurance inspectors' office for Ontario, an official who will have power to act as marshal, with such assistance as he may require into all doubtful fires. To put such a method into force machinery would be quite simple and inexpensive. Every fire should be in which it occurs, in the same manner as births, deaths, etc., are now registered, and notice sent at once to the insurance depart-ment in Toronto. The insurance depart-ment in Toronto. The insurance depart-ment in Toronto, the insurance depart-ment in Toronto is the same manner as of the officer, knowing that thousands of dol-lars, in the falling off of losses, and the cost of insurance, would ensue. Many persons argue that the country does not suffer when the party whose property has been burned out is insured ; this fallacy should be laid to one side, for every person insured is taxed and becomes a contributor to the loss by be-ing charged a high premium for his insur-mance, whether in a mutual or a stock com-pany than he would have to pay were losses smaller. In stock companies the premium is graged by the profit of the business to the sharkholder. In a mutual the profits go to reduce the cost of insurance, and these facts in to consect on with legislation, the insurance as well as other laws in Ontario, are to be revised. Several years ago, owing to conflicting and contradictory conditions and the result was the framing and adopting of "statutory conditions." These were fur from the experience gained by the fram-ente was not fully satisfied with its work, but strove to cover up defects and onissions by allowing "variations to conditions" to be used by the companies, and the so called "statutory conditions and variations" have be used by the companies, and the so called "statutory conditions and variations" have by allowing "variations to conditions "have by allowing "variations to conditions "have by allowing "variations to conditions" to be used by the companies, and the so called "statutory conditio

Financial Statement. The report of the financial condition of the company, which was read and adopted, proved highly satisfactory to the members. It is as follows: RECEIPTS. Cash balance from 1895..... Molsons bank. Received from agents. Assessments. Bills payable. Bins payable Interest Transfer fees Assessments in advance. Old assessments. Extra premium Cancelled policies Re-insurance..... Steam thresher licenses...... Total DISBURSEMENTS. Adjusted losses of 1895..... 120,029 8 30,034 8 Commission to agents..... Salaries of officials, clerks and aud-10.526 3 itors Paid agents in settlement of ac-counts..... 980 4 Loss inspection and inspectors' sal-5.194 4 aries Printing, advertising and stationary aw expenses irectors' fees eneral postag

Agents' postage. Agents' inspection Re insurance, premiums on large risks 572 1 $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{213} & \mathbf{5} \\ \mathbf{477} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{182} & \mathbf{6} \\ \mathbf{94} & \mathbf{9} \\ \mathbf{100} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{67} & \mathbf{4} \\ \mathbf{63} & \mathbf{75} \end{array}$ risks Taxes Water rate, foel and light. Dominion Government inspection... Ontario Government license fee. Expenses, Underwriters' Association. Discount on stamps and fined letters. Incidental expenses, telegrams and telephone, etc. Returned premium on cancelled Dank commission. THOMAS D. EGAN Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St. New York NEW YORK. 575 1 488 7 policies Bank commission Molsons bank Cash balance MERCHANT TAILOR 2,29791,7235Total..... Capital Account. ASSETS. Amount available of premium

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LIABILITIES.

. \$389,791 58

Total assets.....

LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted but not due \$ 6,709 80 Bills payable...... 20,000 00

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FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

FIVE-MINUTE'S SERMON. Sixth Sunday After Epiphany.

HOW TO USE GRACE,

Don't let Mother do it. Daughter, don't let mother do it : Do not let her slave and toil, While you sit a useless idler, Fearing your soft hand to soil. In the Gospel of to-day the kingdom Don't you see the heavy burdens, Daily she is wont to bear, Bring the lines upon her forehead, Sprinkle silver in her hair ?

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

You will never, never know What were home without a mother 'Till that mother lieth low-Low beneath the budding daisies, Free from care and earthly pain ; To the home so sad without her, Namer to cadure again

Acting From Inclination.

With many persons inclination

stronger than duty, says a writer in the Catholic Columbian. If they are

tired, they insist on resting their

body before going on with the work

they do not like their pastor gener-ally, they will not assist at the paro-

chial Mass, so that they may escape his sermons. To the other members of

good-natured, but to those relatives for

whom they have no natural affection

Mother Francis Raphael, O. S. D. says that her worst defect of character

was her habitual disposition to follow inclination. "I studied what I liked," so she told au intimate friend

in confidence, " and the lesson I dis-liked was always neglected. No one

ever had a fault to find with me when

reography, history or poetry made up

rithmetic, and then I was invariably

n disgrace. It was the same with overything-I habitually followed in-

lination and could not resist, and this

She is not alone in that weakness,

omen, and myriads of men, cannot

onquer themselves. Their appetites

rule their intellect. Their body is

more powerful than their mind, and

the lower part of their soul domineers

over the nobler element. They cannot

bear pain. They shrink from self-

denial. They are ready to capitulate

to any temptation that brings with it

A Little Hero.

I want to tell you about my little

His name is Jo. He is only ten

ears old. You wonder, perhaps

now one so young can lay any claim

you not thought that the world has

many heroes it knows nothing of -un-

I am Jo's father. To me he is one

of the best and dearest lads in all the

world. One reason why I love him so well is because he is so brave. By

the face of physical danger, but that

known heroes who fight silent battles

Have

Jo

to the title I have given him.

and win unheralded victories?

for hundreds of thousands of other

egot a fatal weakness of will.

the day's lessons; but black Wednes-day came with English grammar and

Speaking of her own girlhood,

Never to return again.

months, but the Church remains. They that occupies them, no matter how have grown and become great and urgent it may be. If they be drowsy, mighty, but she has outgrown and out

origin? From, to the eyes of men, the their family whom they love they are

The

they are rude.

heaven is likened to a mustard-seed. The mustard seed is compared with the ize of the tree which springs from it, the least of seeds. Our Lord does not Daughter, don't let mother do it ! Do not let her bake and broil Through the long, dull Winter hours. Share with her the heavy toil. See! her eye has lost its brightness, Faded from her cheek the glow ; And the step that once was buoyant Now is feeble, tired and slow. mean to say, of course, that there are not larger trees even in those places where it attains its greatest size Neither does He say that the mustard-seed is the very smallest of all seeds. What He does say is that between the eed and the tree which springs from Daughter, don't let mother do it, She has cared for you so long; Is it right the weak and feeble Should be toiling for the strong ? Waking from your listless langour, Seek her side to cheer and bless, And your grief will be less bitter When the sods above her press. it there is the greatest of differences that the effect is very great and very startling when compared with its cause. This is the point of the par-able, and a little reflection will make it clear how true it is, whether our Lord is speaking of the kingdom of Daughter, don't let mother do it ;

God without us-that is, the Church or of the kingdom of God within usthat is, the life of grace in our own souls. In our times we see the Church of

God spread throughout the whole world numbering her children by hundreds of millions. History tells us of the hundreds of years she has lived, of the nations she has converted, of the men and women who have been her nursing fathers and her nursing mothers. Nations have come and gone, but the Church remains. They

mighty, but she has outgrown and out-

stripped them all, and the mightiest of

them have formed but a part of her

spring? Whence did she take her

smallest and most insignificant of

causes. Go to the manger at Bethle-

hem, to the holy house at Nazareth, to

the cross and Calvary, to the upper room in which twelve poor men are

gathered together. Here we shall see

the source and spring ; here the seed

In this way our Lord's words of the

from which the mighty tree has grown.

Church have been verified. But what

shall we say of the power of grace within us? In Holy Baptism the

grace of God was planted in our soul as a seed to grow and fructify. The

habits of faith, hope, and charity were then given to us. But as time went

on and as we grew up the power of the

enemies, the world, the flesh, and the

devil, grew fiercer. Has the good

seed planted in our soul survived the

and strife? The answer to this ques

tion depends upon our own selves upon our own conduct. God, who be

gan the good work in us, will most

ertainly carry it to perfection, if we

re willing to do the part which He

has given us to do. He has planted

the seed. He is ready to water it

with His grace, to foster it with the fire of His love. But we must co-oper-

And first we must pray. It is not

enough to say a few prayers in a cold,

mechanical way ; we must in times of need, in times of temptation, lift up

ur hearts to God and send forth earn

est petitions for strength and help.

d next we must make use of the

neans which He Himself has instituted

nust we receive the most precious

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By Marion Ames Taggart natic ability of this author. By Maurice Francis Egan, of New York. By Clara Mulholland, author

covery. minence Cardinal Gibbons.

By Joseph Schaefer ment. With Portrait. rs. A. R. Bennett-Gladstone

By Marion J. Brunowe, ew of the Foundling Asylum. (Lough Derg) DRY. Ρ. JESUS OF PRAGUE.

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until his habits are to an extent formed. Then there is a great break ing-up of established notions, and the child is punished and nagged and worried for doing that which it has hitherto been permitted to do without criticism. It becomes angered, sullen, un

settled, and irritable, and if it has a strong sense of justice-which, by the way, is more common in children than people, as a rule, give them credit for -it feels outraged and abused, and comes unmanageable and rebellious The best school of manners for a child is the parent's example and home training Company manners are, by all odds,

the worst element that ever entered into a family. Just why people should indulge themselves in all sorts of care-less, indifferent, and ill-bred habits when they are alone at home, and put on a veneer of courtesy, amiability, and polish when somebody comes, is one of the many mysteries of this very mysterious thing that we call life. How much easier it would be to main tain the steady, uniform deportment, to follow out the same theories and hold to the same principles Sundays and week days, storm and sunshine,

alone or in society. Veneers are a makeshift. They may have their uses, but are not less desirable than the solid material all through. One lasts for a litthe while, the other weathers the storms of time, hard usage, and the wear and tear of every day life. One s temporary and wears out with a little contact with the world, the other grows better with every passing year. The earliest training of a child should be in strict conformation with the most approved society into which it is born. That which is known as Sunday man ners or behavior should be the inflex ible rule of the household.

One of the prettiest sights in the world was witnessed in a public hall the other day, when a boy of nine years stepped out in advance of his mother and older sister, opened the door, held it with one hand, and waited for them to pass through. It put the blush on more than one mature cheek, and caused many a nother with growing children to won der why it was that her boys never did anything of the sort. The simple reason was that in that household cour was enforced from the cradle esy The boy never had been permitted to suppose that he could pass through a

loor and allow it to swing back into the tace of his seniors. At the age of nine years he could offer hismother hisarm, escort her to the table, place her chair for her, pick up h r fan, handkerchief, or gloves, and perform all the little polite acts everyday existence with the dignity and grace of a courtier. To say that he was admired by every one would not be in the least exaggeration. In striking contrast was his conduct with the indifferent, ounging, carelessness of most of the povs with whom he associated. But to attain this degree of ease and polish it is scarcely necessary to say that the strictest rules of good breeding were

onstantly observed in that family. It may be said that such things take too much time and trouble, and that one's home is a place of relaxation and indulgence in one's personal peculiarities While this may be so, the question would immediately arise just what habits and practices should be allowed, and whether under any circumstances, bad manners, loafing, and extreme carelessness, are to be tolerated. reakness, we must avoid with the that I do not mean that he is brave in When once one is trained to good form, If we are in this way faithful to work with God, the seed planted by a trial. Boys have temptations and distasteful as they were aforetime some of the most objectionable features



He is a rough teacher ; severe in tone and harsh in His handling sometimes, but His tuition is worth all it costs. Many of our best lessons through life have been taught us by that stern old schoolmaster, Disappointment. In the things of the world choose the least

Best for

Wash Day

For quick and easy work

For cleanest, sweetest

but an abiding one ; and all-powerful for good or evil, for peace or strife, for ing hearts, acting, thinking, rejoic-ing, and sorrowing together. Which member of the family group can say, "I have no influence?" What sorpower of each !

We need not draw on the distant centuries to find examples of our responsibility for other's sins in our failing to interfere to prevent sin. To day wickedness riots in consequence of our silence or our inaction. To day are ives sad, because we fail to speak To-day wrong and evil are powerful, because we fold the hand and close the lip. The tempted are yielding, be cause we stand by the tempter. The pure are tried, because we offer no spmpathy. Lives tender are broken ecause we slay not the destroyer Lives are lonely, because we show no friendship. ''It's none of my busi-ness, 'we say ; ''he is his own man !'' It is your business to do all the good you can to everybody, for, indeed, ou are your brother's keeper.

First and Last.

Little do we know what peculiar circumstances may surround us in the care of every young man. Care lessness breeds shiftlessness, sloth There are times when the last ife. shall be first, and the first last, as witness the following : "At a recent sale of Lincoln relics debts, vermin and moral decay.

in Philadelphia, one of the most interesting 'remains ' was the autograph copy of Lancoln's bill for legal services for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The bill was for \$5,000, and ix members of the Illinois bar certified that the amount was not unreasonable. Another relic was a check for \$250, given to Lincoln at another ime by the same company as a re-ainer. If successful, he would re-ceive a \$1,000 fee. Mr. Lincoln won tainer. the suit in the Supreme Court, and presented his bill for the balance The president of the company was absent when Lincoln called, so the atter was referred to the superintend ent, who refused to pay the account remarking, 'This is as much as a firstclass lawyer would charge.' The superintendent was General George B. McClellan.'' The

Hope on, Hope Ever.

by working, by Every productive occupation which adds anything to the capital of man kind, if followed assiduously with a desire to understand everything con nected with it, is an ascending stair whose summit is nowhere, and from the ascending steps of which the horizon of knowledge perpetually en-

Friendship. Too late we learn—a man must hold his friend Unjndged, accepted, trusted to the end. John Boyle O'Reilly.

Shiftlessness is as smoke to the nos happiness or misery. Each separate trils of New Englanders of the old Christian home has been likened to a stock, and few words express such a happy and united band of warm, lov- nothing existence as that. It is the don't-work-before-breakfast kind, the go - to - the · ant thou sluggard species. We saw its embodiment the other day "I have no influence?" What sor-row, or what happiness, lies in the pockets, too stupid to whistle-shoulders rounded, and not simply forward, but of the squashy kind of selfish rotundity of back, without stiffening Hi (such men ought to wear corsets) whiskers were uncombed and without form. He toed in-his boots, of course were the pull-on-kind and were blacked. His hat was on crooked and unshaped. His vest had buttons off. One leg of his pants had caught on to the top of his boot, the other reached the ankle. The coat-collar was turned up at the back and the man wore no uspenders or necktie. How such lrones get along is beyond our ken They are too lazy to get mad and too tupid to think that a round berating s anything more than flattering at tention. They lack all self respect. There is no holding together, no crisp no well knit frame, no musch and sinew and nerve control. The gymnasium will do a great deal for a young man inclined this way, provid d he can be made to work. A well kept condition-trim, neat, firm and strong from shoes to hat-should be

Manners for Young Men.

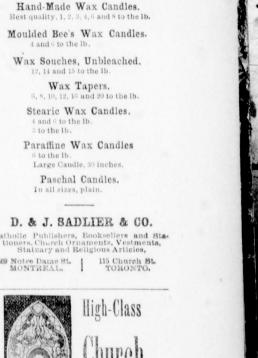
"What is to be a gentleman? Is it to be honest, brave, gentle, generous and wise, and possessing all these qualities to exercise them in the most graceful manner? Ought a gentleman to be a loyal son, a true husband and an honest father? Ought his life o be decent, his bills to be paid, his tastes to be high and elegant? Yes, a thousand times yes.

A young man should lose no opportunity, no matter how busy he is, to improve himself. There is a fine education in pictures and works of art. He should read and study in his leisure hours, and frequent the museum and picture galleries. He will thus have pleasant topics of conversation for his evening call, or at the dinner table. Every one needs all his social skill and agreeability in society. It is the place where we exchange our lping High-Grade Canadian Trees, tal guits Berry Bushes, Roses, Ornamental Trees, to do the work of the world can become one of the most agreeable of compan ions even without the accepted polish of society, if he brings a keen intelli gence, refined taste, and a desire to be agreeable into the conventional world where etiquette reigns. A young man's manners may be elegant and his accomplishments numerous without injuring his useful To study manner, to make that ness. enamel on solid gold which has made such Americans as Everett, Motley, Livingston, Bayard, McClellan, and The Story cannot be a poor study. men who have influenced their race have had fine manners. - Catholic Citizen.

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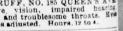
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ng the entire Canonical praing to the decree of the (ransiated from the Latin y compared with the E d other editions in diver he Old Testament, first pu glish College at Douay, A. Testament, by the English and Explanatory Catholic and Explanatory Catholic e Bible, each edited by U F. Horstmann, D.D., Prof y and Liturgy in the The y of St. Charles Borromeo and prepared under the of His Grace the Most Re' D. Archbishop of Phila ferences, an historical and didex, a table of the Epis for all the Sundays and I but the year and of the mos the Konan calendar, and and devotional matters. the new Congregation is proclaimed, hints that it will have abundant work to do. Most accessories to the adminis-tration of Leo XIII. have. — Ave Maria.

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rials the same as men have, and a boy grace will live and grow highty tree, and the kingdom of God ithin us will in its degree be like the has often as hard a battle to fight as his father does. If he conquers I call ingdom of God without us, the reign him a hero. Well, yesterday, I heard some of the grace in our own souls will be like

gratification.

od's kingdom in the world - the boys planning mischief. They were anticipating what boys call a "good time." "We must have Jo along," they said. "Jo is such a jolly fellow

A New Congregation at Rome.

Your Present Need

that we can't get along without him.' The important announcement is Then, they talked the matter over, and I wondered, as I listened, if my ade that the Holy Father has estabshed a new Congregation in Rome, boy would be willing to join them in wrong.doing. I hoped not. bose duty it shall be to treat all quesions having reference to the re union of Christendom. The Congregation is Pretty soon he came. "Oh h Jo," the boys cried. "Hello, permanent one, its membership in-You're the very fellow we've been wanting to see. We've got the jolliest uding Cardinals and Patriarchs of both the Eastern and Western Churches. This announcement will be of the greatest interest not only to Catholics, but to multitudes outside the

thing all plannel out. You'll go in for fun, won't you?" "" I'm ready for fun," Jo answered, "if it's the right kind of fun. Tell Church. It is the culmination of the me what you're going to do?" Papal policy reiterated in the encycli-They told him. I saw that he looked grave as he listened. I could read his cals to the Orient and to England; and establishes a strong probability that the course, at once aggressive and conciliating, of the Holy Father will be continued by his successors. The vigorous "Motu Proprio," in which

they proposed to do was wrong. "Well, you'll go with us, won" you ?" they asked, when they had ex-plained what they were going to do. "No," answered Jo, suddenly, as if he had made up his mind all at once.

"No, I can't go with you." "Why not?" they asked. "There

Your Present Need s pure, rich blood, and a strong and healthy ody, because with the approach of spring and the beginning of warmer weather your hysical system will undergo radical heanges. All the impurities which have iccumulated during colder weather must have be expelled, or serious consequences will esalt. The one true blood purifier promin-mitly in the public eye to day is Hood's Sar-parailla. Its record of cures is unequalled. isn't anything to be afraid of.' " I won't "Yes, there is," said Jo. "I won't do what you want me to, because it wouldn't be right. I'm afraid to do anything that I know to be wrong. Can you think how glad I was to hear my boy say that? I thanked In the biblic eye to dres is unequalled, ales are the largest in the world. A few es of Hood's Sarsaparilla will prepare for spring by purifying and enriching blood and toning and invigorating your God that he was brave enough to stand up for the right, and coward enough to keep away from wrong. I wish we had more boys as cowardly as my Jo is.

Home Manners.

system. Coughing and wheeking of persons of with bronchitis or the asthma is ex-sly barassing to themselves and annoy-others. DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC bylates all this entirely, safely and ly, and is a benign remedy for lame-ores, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal as. If people would only realize how very easy it is to teach children good manners when they are little, it seems to me they never would neglect to at-

tend to it. The youngster is allowed to go his own way, to violate every natism is caused by lactic acid in the Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the rule of courtesy, sometimes of decency, system. id and cures rheumatism,

thought comfortable and most nece All of which goes to prove the sary. truth of the old quotation : · How use doth work a habit in man."

The Degree on Anglican Orders.

Father Luke Rivington, speaking on the state of religious mind consequent on the Papal condemnation of Anglican orders, said that the Anglicans were passing through a very critical stage. "He feit that when all the bluster had blown over, when many persons had had their say, and when all this talk of indifference to the Pope's pronouncement had passed by, a great many people who spoke in this way would find they could not sleep, that they were still haunted by their difficulty; that when they heard their clergymen say, 'We are priests just as much as Roman Catholic priests are,' there would be felt a tickling of conscience, and that face like a book. I could see that he it was, after all, a serious matter when was fighting a battle. He wanted to Rome had spoken so decisively. At go with the boys, but he felt that what cheer, to comfort and to exhort. - Bentley.

of England great anxiety upon this question. Moreover, the answers given to the letter were so absolutely irrelevant and unhistorical, that if the aity could only be posted up a little better on this matter they would be able to remove doubts in the minds of many people who were wavering in their opinions. He therefore asked Catholic laymen to study it a little and to be ready to reply to Anglicans in their difficulties." To meet this emerg-ency the Catholic Truth Society of

England is preparing and disseminat ing special literature dealing with the questions in the controversy. The Society will also devote its endeavors towards the big Non-conformist body of England. Thus the work goes along

in every land. We need only an explanation of Catholic doctrines and numerous contraction The Missionary. numerous conversions will follow. ---

Pale sickly children should use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children and should be expelled from the ence. There are but three ways of

The great orator, the great painter, the great poet, the great statesman all are children of Hope. It was Hope that hung the lantern upon the ship o

olumbus; it was Hope that brought Milton tidings of Paradise; it was Hope that waved the torch before Bacon as he descended into the dark laboratory of Nature ; it was Hope that supported the steps of Newton when he wandered into the dim soli tude of unknown worlds ; it was Hope that scattered the Persian chivalry before the eloquence of Demosthenes ; it was Hope that sprinkled the purpl hues of summer over the canvas Titian, and breathed the solernn re-pose of heaven over the divine heads of Raphael. But Hope has a yet holier signification. Christian happiness is folded up in the bosom of Hope. In the home of the good man, indeed that angel is never absent; in the darkness of winter and in the bloom of spring it is alike present to

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what books are yours and call them a library. Fix a place for them, a bookcase, a few shelves, a what notanything you can get. Place the books upon it in a way to make them look as well as possible. Number them have your name, printed or pen writ ten, in the upper left-hand corner of the inside cover; this latter precaution has brought into port a great many books that otherwise would still b afloat on borrowing seas. Don't los your pamphlets and paper - covered books ; if you dislike to incur the ex pense just now of regular binding put them up neatly yourself in paste board lids, cover with leatherette print title on the back with pen o

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8

AND P. McCabe and F. Mark : Guard. J. Grace : Mar. J. McCabe : Asst. Msr. J. O'Connor Auditors, H. J. Curran and W. Lane, S.-T. PROTESTANT FICTIONS CATHOLIC FACTS.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE. of truth. The Church could not teach error because she is the pillar and ground of truth and the oracle of the Holy Ghost in the world. God created the sun to light and warm the material creation, and since it was first launched into space it has never

reasing. Two applications for membership was read und placed in the hands of the committee for nvestigation. After the regular business was wer the installation of officers took plaze. Bro. J. Neander. District Deputy, gave a 'ery interesting address, pointing out most learly the duties of the various officers. The following is the list of officers for the earl Ne? failed in its office and never shall until the end of the world. God instituted His Church as the sun of the moral world, and by His appointment it will continue to enlighten human intelligence, to warm into religious life human hearts until the consummation of time. "Go," said Christ to the Church, "teach all nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." My dear brethern, let us hold on to the teachings of the Holy Catholic Church because they are the teachings of Christ Him-"He that heareth you heareth Me self. and he that despiseth you despiseth Me." Let us follow faithfully and trustingly her guidance, which is as a pillar of fire to the people of God, lead ing them on through the darkness of life's journey, even to the Promised Land. Let us practice the virtues which she enforces, let us make use of the means of grace with which she so abundantly supplies us, and thus shall we be found true and faithful members of the Church Militant upon earth, and merit, through the goodness of God, to be one day enrolled amongst the glorified members in the Church Triumphant in heaven. Amen.

C.M. BA.

Resolution of Condolence.

Hesolution of Condolence. Kinkora, Feb. 8, 1897. At a regular meeting of Branch No. 175. Kinkora, held Monday evening, Feb. 1, 1807, it was moved by Bro. Henry Foley, seconded by Bro. William Harrigan, that the following resolution be adopted : That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the father of our much esteemed Bro., James Stock, Resolved that we, the members of Branch No. 175, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss sustained by him and extend to him our most sincere sympathy and condol-ence in his sad affliction. Also Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to him ; one to F. H. Kelly, son-in-law of deceased, and one to John Stock, nephew ; and one to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publi cation therein.

F. M. T. A.

Almonte, Jan. 31, 1897. At a regular meeting of the Father Matthew Temperance Association of Almonte, the fol-lowing officers were installed for the ensuing

term: Director, Very Rev. Canon Folcy; Pres. J. O'Reilly; First Vice Pres. J. P. O'Connor Second Vice-Pres., P. Frawley; Sec., E. J. Kelly; Asst. Sec., J. Frawley; Treas, E. Le tang; Committee of Management, M. Hogan J. Sullivan, J. Lynch, P. Daly and F. John

A. O. H.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

St. Mary's, Feb., 9, 1897. At a regular meeting of Division No. 1, held Fuesday evening, Feb. 9, the following reso-lation was unanimously adopted : That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the father of our respect-ed brother. Thomas Hellihan

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

attain the necessary proficiency in our voca

There yet remains for us to express our appreciation of the careful supervision and watchful interest in our career manifested by our head nurse—Miss Doyle. She has been the medium to convert the visionary terrors of the class room into interesting and absorbing realities. She has made theory keep pace with practice, and has seen that recreation and due relaxation attended upon industry. Toronto, Feb. 5, 1897. St. Leo Court 581. Catholic Order of Foresters, is making rapid progress. At nearly every meet-ing new members are initiated. At their last meeting, theirs, every officer and almost every member strets, every officer and almost every member strets present. The annual reports of the Financial scoretary and Treasurer was re-ceived, showing the members to be paying regularly, and the funds on hand is rapidly in-constitue.

C. O. F.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Nurses Graduate from St. Michael's

Hospital.

From our own Correspondent.

From our own Correspondent. Though humanity has always been subject to ills and accidents, and has locked for at tention, sympathy and alleviation from those members nearest and more fortunate, the profession of nursing is a comparatively new one, it is only in recent years that it has

keep pace with practice, and has seen that recreation and due relaxation attended upon industry. Let us acknowledge here that the whole tendency of our training has been to discipline us into strong, self reliant, self-contained women. We came here as chil-dren, impatient of restraint, chaing under correction, restless under direction, hasty in judgment and subject to impulse. As we have studied to become capable nurses, we have striven to acquire that control of our minds and hearts, our wills and desires, necessary to ensure a proper use of that authority which the relationship of nurse to patient embraces, while we have learned to value the strict obedience, the accurate and intelligent carrying out of directions which makes the competent trained nurse invalu-able. The following is the list of olicers of on-rear 1807: J. Nightingale, Chief Ranger; J. O Toole, J. Nightingale, Chief Ranger: Thos. Neville, Financial Sceretary; J. T. Loftus, Recording Sceretary, P. J. O'Connor, Treasurer; Trustees, J. Ryan, W. Judge and P. Slattery; Conductors, M. Mack, W. P. Murpby; Sentinels, D. R. Otsack and A. McDonald. Addresses were delivered by the newly in-stalled officers, after which a short time was than spent in recreation.

able. As we say good bye to the class that comes after us, with the wisdom of elders we advise them that every detail of life here is serving to build up the character of the Ideal Nurse : and the Ideal Nurse—what is she but the Ideal Woman with some practical knowl-edge of nursing.

and the Ideal Nurse-what is she but the Ideal Woman with some practical knowl-edge of nursing. This is but the second occasion upon which a class has graduated from St. Michael's Training School. The training school was opened in September, 1892; the first gradu-ation took place in December, 1894, with four graduates. The hospital has grown, the staff has increased, the patients have multi-plied, and there are more nurses. May the usefulness of the hospital keep on increasing, and the honor and good name of the institu tion be as dear to succeeding graduates as it is to the class of 1897 ! The ceremonies were closed by an address from His Grace the Archbishop, who spoke of the nurse as the complement of the doctor, who reminded the graduates how their profes-sion was ennobled by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, whose love and compassion went out yearningly to the sick and helpless. He spoke of the responsibility that must be theirs in their position, and warned them to hold as a sacred trust, as a matter of conscience, whatever confidences might be-come theirs in the practice of their profes-sion. At the close of the proceedings the sparbook of the generous hospitality of the authorities of St. Michael's Hospital. nembers's factors in a comparatively new one : it is only in recent years that it has become a science, attracting to its pursuit that admirable combination of clear and in telligent head, kind and sympathetic heart, healthy and wholesome body. It was with no ordinary interest that we witnessed the five young ladies, irreproach-able in the tastetul blue and white uniform of the training school of St. Michael's Hospital, receiving, after their two years' severe course, the well-carned diploma and medal. The interest, too, was almost personal—who knows when sickness may come? and sympathetic too, for these we may still say, pioneers in receiving after their two years' severe course, the well-carned diploma and medal. The interest, too, was almost personal--who knows when sickness may come ? and sympathetic too, for these we may still say, pioneers in the profession of nursing: for, indeed, there yet lies before the professional nurse much that is disagreeable to contend against as well as unceasing effort to raise and maintain the dig nity of this still recent profession. We real ize that education, technical training and ability will not bring success unless the in-dividual possess and cultivate tact. Tracticl-ness will mean more than all the knowledge and skill the nurse has striven so earnestly to attain. That our interest was not singular was proved by the large gathering assembled on the evening of Tuesday, February 1, in St. Michael's Hospital to witness the graduat-ing ceremonies of the class of '97. His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto was accompanied by Rev. Father Ryan, rector of the cathedral, and Rev. Father Ryan, nector of the cathedral, and Rev. Father Ryan, Mrs. Hush Ryan, Mr. J. Cameron, Drs. Ross, McMahon, Nevitt, O'Reilly, Murray, Hayden, Mr. J. E. White (Separate school Inspector)Mr. John Long, Mr. Thomas Long, Mr. B. B. Hughes, Mr. J. D. Warde, Mr. M. O'Connor, Mr. Hugh Kelly, Mr. James Day, Mr. W. Kernahan, Mr. Coffee, N. Burns, Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Geo. McPherson. The medical superintendent, Dr. Dwyar, acted as chairman. A short and enjoyable musical programme was endered by Mrs. Geo. G. McPherson, Misses Clark, Burns and Cottam and Signor Delaseo. Dr. Dwyar, and Cottam and Signor Delaseo. Dr. Dwyar, and Sotharises testified to the excellent examination passed by the graduates, and to the satisfaction given by them during the contes of training : he was followed by Dr. Nevitt, Dr. Ross, Mr. Cameron, Dr. Mc-Mahon and D. O'Reilly, who gave unstinted praise to the work and skill of the young nursee, and sound advice regarding their conduct. The diplomas were conferred by His Grace the Archbishop, and the medals by Mrs. partook of the generous hospitality of authorities of St. Michael's Hospital.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON

On Sunday, the solemnity of the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary. His Lordship, the Bishop blessed the candles at High Mass at the Cathedral, assisted by the Cathedral clergy. After the Gospel he ad-dressed the people, speaking first on the Puri-fication and then on the ceremony of blessing candles. In the afternoon he was present at the united meeting of the Holy angels' Sodal-ity, The Sodality of the Children of Mary, The League of the Sacred Heart and the Altar Soci-ety, and ha long and powerful address he com-mended the virtues for which these societies were formed to more easily inculcate and pro-mote. At the meeting of the Separate School Board

were formed to more easily incurate and pro-mote. At the meeting of the Separate School Board last Monday night Mr. J. F. White's, Inspect-or of Separate school report on his recent visit to Hamilton Separate schools, was read. The report shows that the schools are doing satisfactory work, and the teachers are both energetic and capable, as the following extracts will prove: St. Vincent's School.—Four teachers, 150 pupils, boys and girls.

energetic and capable, as the following extracts St. Vincent's School.—Four teachers, 150 pupils, boys and girls. The changes in grading have greatly relieved the junior classes, which were before over crowded. The school is now in a position to do even better work than before, and it is confid-ently expected that it will continue to advance. as the teachers are faithful and zealous. St. Thomas' School.—Four teachers, 143 pupils, boys and girls. This school and there are good prospects that it will continue to advance. St. Thomas' School — Four teachers, 145 pupils, boys and girls. The general the answer ing in the several classes showed that the foundations are here well laid by capable, earn-est cachers. St. Laterence's School — Six teachers, 205 pupils, boys and girls. The general the answer ing in the several classes showed that the foundations are here well laid by capable, earn-est cachers. St. Laterence's School — Six teachers, 205 pupils, boys and girls. The general tone of the school is very satisfactory, and the examina. Iton showed that a substantial improvement had been ma School (formerly the old Bishop's place) — Four teachers, 150 pupils, all girls. Organization and discipline, highly satisfac-tory. The accommodations are much better thace converted into a school house. The standing of the classes is in general healty codinate, and there seems to be every likeli-nod that this school will continue to advance. Net Heavt School = bit cost as chool house. Norganization on proper lines, discipline excel-ing ito class, is very succesfully undertaken, as nown by the examination results. In June had to dia by the symmetry at my inspection fully confirmed this his school sup to Junior Leav-ing itod class, its very succesfully undertaken, as nown by the examination results. In June Junior Leaving. Il passed a most creditable confirmed this his school - girk teachers, 200 boys. N. Mary's School - Eight teachers, 200 boys. nurses, and sound advice regarding their conduct. The diplomas were conferred by His Grace the Archbishop, and the medals by Mrs. Hugh Ryan. Bouquets of roses and carna-tions were presented to the graduates, Miss Amy Higgins, of Toronto; Miss S. Mulroy, Philipstown; Miss M. McCready, Ottawa; Miss M. Malloy, Stratford; Miss E. Little, Quebec-by dainty little Miss Louise Mc-Pherson. We give the Valedictory of the '97 class, which was read in a clear resonant voice by Miss Higgins, who headed the ex-aminations: Class, which was triggins, who heads voice by Miss Higgins, who heads aminations: VALEDICTORY OF THE CLASS OF 1897. VALEDICTORY OF THE CLASS OF 1897. To night the authorities of St. Michael's theorital tell us that our course of training is been tal tell us that our course of the object of theorital tell us that our course of the object of

record. The answering at my inspection fully continue this high standing of the school as Standard this high standing of the school as Standard this high school as the sc

the use of the society in general. On account of the great demand upon our columns this week we are reluciantly obliged to delay the publication of Rev. Father Caminar's lecture until our next issue. A musi-cal programme was rendered by the Misses C. Rolleri, Quirk and D. A. Phillips. Mr. Phillips in his bumorous selections captured the audience. The meeting was well attended. In fact the attendance has grown to such large proportions that the branch will require to se-cure a larger hall. A mong those present we noticed the following clergy : Very Rev. J. J., McCann. V. G., Rev. Father Dollard and Wm. ding breakfast over and speeches by the Rev. Father replied to by the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Spurrill prepared to depart by the 3 clock train for Toronto, thence to Mani toba, where they will reside. The bride wore a green traveling dress. A great many of the bride's friends gathered at the station to congratulate the young couple, and wish them bride worage through life. Though only the immediate relatives of bride was the recipient of many pretty, though useful presents, showing the esteem in which the young lady is held by her many friends in Whitby. Mrs. Spurrill will be greatly missed in Whitby, but its loss is Manitoba's gain.

LONDON. LONDON. LONDON. LONDON. LONDON. LONDON. Status and the second status and status The Church the Guardian of Marriage

25c. abag. Hay was Scarce. at \$1.50 to \$5. ton. Toronto, Feb. 11.—Wheat, white, \$0 to wheat, red, 70c.; wheat, goose, 63[c; ba 26 to 30c.; rye. 33[c; peas, 42 to 44c; b wheat, 34[c]; oats, 21 to 55c.; turkeys, per to 9c.; ducks, per pair, 40 to 70c; child per pair, 30 to 40c.; geese. per lb., 7c.; butter, in lb. rolls, 15 to 16c; r. apples, per bbl., 40c to 8150; hay, tim \$12.00 to 815.00; atraw, sheaf, 80 to 3 beef, hinds, 4to 7c.; btef, fores, 2 to 1amb, carcass, per lb., 6] to 7c.; veal, cass, 5 to 6c.; mutton, per lb., 4 to dressed hogs, \$4.60 to \$5 50. A Government inspector, writing to

the Prot stant Church Review on the growing evils of the divorce, has this to say on the teachings of the Catholic Cnurch on the sacrament of marriage :

" Large and increasing as the number of divorces in the United States is, it is an undeniable fact that were it not for the widespread influence of the Roman Catholic Church the number would be much greater. The loyalty of the Catholics to the teachings doctrines of their Church, the fact that one of the and and cardinal doctrines of their Church is that Christian marriage is a holy sacrament, when consummated holy be dissolved for no cause can in no manner save by death, and has unquestionably served as a barrier to the volume of divorce, which, except among the members of that Church, is, and during the past twenty years has been, assuming ever increas ing proportions throughout the coun-

HOPE ENTHRONED.

cass. 5 to 6c.; mutton. per lb., 4 to dressed hogs, \$4.00 to \$550. NOTHEAL. Montreal, Feb. 11.-Oats, No. 2, white, 3 sile; peas, per 60 lbs., in store.48 to 49c. Flour-local demand for all descriptions of flour c tinues very unsades might to 43c. Flour-local demand for all descriptions of flour c tinues very unsades might to 43a be purchas at a slight concession. Mill feed - One of two large milling estimations of flour c tinues very unsades might to 43a be purchas at a slight concession. Mill feed - One of two large milling as michaeld, but the ot is said to be qu'at \$9 to \$9.26. Meal -market is where all \$9 to \$9.26. Meal -market is closed at \$9 to \$9.26. Meal -market is concessions - Light hogs hold th own in price, bronging as muchas \$515; he hogs are offered down to \$140. Cheese -market here is men. but necessarily ou owing to the complete absence of finest W ern goods. El ther. There is a fair home tr in progressi, at about 20c for finest creams Egg= Holling eggs are offered as low as 1 se; pricesof Montreal limed are about ste lots. Dressing about the idea for whole lots. Dressing about the idea for whole both be eased by to 7c. Baled hay-Choice & baled hay may be pucchased for \$9 75 to \$1 carlots, on track. Potatoes-Carl 51 to \$2 baled hay may be pucchased for \$9 75 to \$3 carlots, on track. Potatoes-Carl 15 to \$2 baled hay may be pucchased. For \$0 75 to \$3 carlots, on track. Potatoes are not store bale. **Lates Live Stock Markets.** Life Prolonged and its Usefulness Greatly Extended.—The Ruth Hand of Nature Permits Only Ruthless Survival of the Strongest, But Medi-cal Science Secures the Survival of the Weakest.

From the Cornwall Standard.

Latest Live Stock Markets. TORONTO. Toronto, Feb. 11 --A small trade was doing in ahipping cattle. The prices paid rang from 33 to 4c per pound. For selected late butcher cattle 3 to 32c was paid, and for a fi odd lots 32c was realized. In secondary a common grades of cattle the trade was dul, a prides unchanged at from 32 to 21c or medu and from 2 to 22c for common cattle. cows. e Bulls -- Prices ranged from 3 to 32c, and n and then 32c per pound. Milkers were qu with a few choice cows wanted at from esu s36 each. Lambs are worth from 4 to 40c, the supply was more than ample, and some main unsold. Catves which will sell at fi \$i to 57 will find a ready sale. For the best h \$i to 53 will find a ready sale. For the best \$i to 53 will find a zee, per head. The science and art of medication holds a unique place in the esteem of the entire civilized world, because by a judicious application of progressive science relative to the art of healing innumerable triumphs are won in the struggle for health. The profession of medicine, we may safely say, is no sine cure, its triumphs and successes are rehearsed daily by the million. Those

who are in the vanguard of this move ment are our greatest benefactors. Their discoveries are a boon to humanity ; they have given relief to thousands who would have dragged out a miserable and more or less brief existence. Dr. Williams by means of Pink Pills has earned and enjoys the gratitude of unto'd numbers who were on the verge of isolation or death, because their case defied the skill of the ordinary medical practitioner. The ruthless hand of nature permits only the survival of the strongest, but the tender ministra tions of medical science, as exemplified in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, secure the survival of the weakest, which is in harmony with the divine injunction "We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not please ourselves.

These tamous pills have given strength to the apparently hopelessly weak, and vitalized and invigorated fragile and debilitated constitutions, enthroned health and strength, thus increasing every value and enhancing every joy. In substantiation of the reputed merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills read the following testimonial of one of Glengarry's responsible citizens. Samuel Neil, of strengthening the digestion. the village of Lancaster, is one of the best known men of the county. "For three successive winters," says Mr. it. Sent free.

VOLUME

I On stormy days the Whose lofty gran Is hidden 'neath a b And darkness all

I do not fear my mo I know it waits be I wait for sunshine And gleam upon

FEBRUARY 13, 1997

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Si to 3, will find a reary sile. For these to see the figures and. Thick fat bogs are not wanted, at \$3.00 to \$3.00 per 100 pounds. Sows are worth 3c and stag 2c, per head. East Buffalo, Feb II.—Cattle—Fresh artivals, 5 cars; the market ruled with a very mod-erate demand; part of the supply was from Canada, and all were not sold, but for good handy steer cattle the outlook is considered fair Hogs-Good to choice, light medium, \$5.70 mixed packing grades, \$8.60 to \$3.65 good a prime heavy hogs, \$5.60 ; rough, common tryod, \$5.60 to \$3.75 ; culls common to good, \$3.75 to \$4.60 to \$3.75 ; cull sheep, and sheep fair to good, \$3.40 to \$3.75 ; cull sheep, common to good, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

There are thousands of

sickly school-girls all over

this broad land that are

dragging their way through

school-life who might enjoy

that abundant life which be-

longs to youth by simple at-

tention to hygienic laws and

a proper course of treatment

with Scott's Emulsion. This

would make the blood rich,

the heart-beat strong; check

that tendency to exhaustion

and quicken the appetite by

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

complete assortment of Mission

Goods, consisting of

CONTROVERSIAL WORKS.

RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS,

MARKET REPORTS.

The stars whose qu Night after nigh My eyes gaze on ti But not one ray I know my deathle I know my deathle Above the dark, I know they'll shir Some night when

The road I travel In fog is shroudd Oae step before is The vale is hidd Bat still my face In perfect trust Its light a gleam, And by their sh

Why do I doubt w The things in li The faith I give t Should be a les Behind the cloud Else how would Else how would And in our lives Some goal ther

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-Mary C. Ban WORSHIT

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<text><section-header> OBITUARY. MR. JAS. BOLGER, PROTON

THE LATE BROTHER NOAH.

MR. JAS. BOLGER, PROTON. It is with feelings of deepest regret that we chronicle this week the death of Mr. James Bolger, which occurred at his home in Proton on January 19. Deceased had not been feeling well for some time, but nothing much was thought of it, as there were no serious symptoms. He had jast returned from church on Saturday eventug, of which he was ever a devout member and hib eral supporter, when he received a stroke of nessed away in a quiet sleep. The late Mr. Bolger was a native of Kill-kenny, ireland. He came to this country in 1847; residing for some time in the vicinity of Gnelph. About forty two years ago he com-where he remained until his wife died. twenty-one years afterwards moving to Proton. where he purchased a tarm and spent the last twenty one years of his life, and where his second youngest son still lives. He was upfight and honest in all his deal ings. The community among whom he passed ings. The community among the was way and the last wenty one years of his life, feel that is for the strong the years of his life, feel that is deal hogs. The community among whom he passed is land where based ings. The community among whom he passed ings. The community among where h

He was upright all among whom he passed be last twenty-one years of his life, feel that here has gone from their midist one who was year ready to lend a helping hand. Deceased leaves behind him five sons and

beartielt sympathy in the loss they have sus-tained. The funeral took place at 10 o'clock on Fri-day morning and was one of the largest ever seen in that county. On arriving at the church door the pail bearers-deceased's three ejdest son, and his three brothers — solemnly bore the body in, where High Mass was song by Rev. Father Coty. After Mass the body was taken to St. Patrick's cemetery, where his numerous friends saw him laid in his last rest-ing-place. May his soul rest in peace! WM DALY, BEAYERTOR, ONT.

Another of our old settlers has gone to rest, in the person of William Daly, after an illness of four weeks. A complication of diseases has has at last taken from our midst an old and much howred friend.

try

WM. DALY, BEAVERTON, ONT.

our daughters. To the family the community extend their neartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sus

to remove by death the father of our respected ed brother. Thomas Relihan, Resolved that we, the members of Division No. 1, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss sustained by him, and extend to him our most sincere sympathy and condol-ence in his sad affliction. Further, Resolved that we hand a copy of this reso-Jution to Bro. Relihan, and also send one to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication. P. J. Egan, Pres. P. J. McKeough, Rec. Sec.

E. B. A.

Sarsfield Branch, No. 28, Ottawa.

Image: Provide an end of the second of th

St. Cecelia's Branch, No. 29, West Toronto Junction.

St. Cecenta's Brahm, No. 29, West Dromo Junction. The members of St. Cecella's Branch attended their parish church on Sunday, Feb. 7, for the purpose of receiving boly Communion. They were accompanied by a large number ef St. Helen's Branch, No. 10. At the close of Mass Rev. Father Hergin congratulated the mem-bers and gave them practical advice for their future guidance. After Mass the offleers and members provided breakfast for their visitors, Having partiaken of the excellent provisions prepared for them a meeting was held aud speches delivered by the President and other officers, and several of the visitors, including D, Shea, Chancellor of St. Plante Branch, and T. Howell, Chancellor of St. Patrick's Branch.

T. Howell, Connection of St. Farriers Branch. St. Joseph's Juvenile Branch, No. 1. Hamilton. The following officers were installed for 1897: President, C. Burden; Vice Pres. A. Turcotte; Rec. Sec., W. H. Jamieson, Jr.; Fin. Sec., P. Dowd; Treas., W. H. Jamieson, sr.; Stewards.

To night the authorities of St. Michael's hospital tell us that our course of training is finished, that we have obtained the object of our two years of study, of observation and of practical work : that we may go forth into the world, whose weaknesses and miseries and wretchedness have been laid bare to us in the hospital, and make use of the experi-ence gained here to co-operate in making the wick well and in allowing the sufficience ence gained here to co-operate in making the sick well and in alleviating the sufferings of humanity. As we hesitate on the threshold of this great

As we hesitate on the threshold of this great mysterious to-morrow, the memories of yes-terday come crowding, rushing upon us, to the contusion of those sentiments of joy and gratification which we anticipated this par-ticular hour would bring. The sunset glow from the almost vanished months so lights up the clouds that once seemed black and gloomy, that our last glance is full of regret, and with a sigh we look on to morrow's pros-nect.

Time goes fast when duties are many and Time goes fast when duties are many and absorbing. The two years we have spent in St. Michael's hospital have been short beyond belief : the only months that held long days were the two months prolonged by the anx iety of the probationer. As graduates from St. Michael's training school for nurses, certain privileges have

As graduates from St. Michael's training school for nurses, certain privileges have been ours which will color our lives in the future even as the sunshine colors nature. We feel that we cannot be sufficiently grate-ful that our training has been acquired in a hospital conducted by Religious. The Habit of the Sisters of St. Joseph has been familiar to us from babyhood. We have learned to love, to respect and to trust its wearers. When the round of exacting duties in hospi-tal-life had worn off the romance with which we, in our inexperience, enveloped the pro-fession of nursing, and we felt sick and mind, it was natural and comforting to have the beloved Habit near, and to meet unfailing sympathy and encouragement.

ympathy and encouragement.

the beloved Habit near, and to meet unfailing sympathy and encouragement. A true Mother we have found in Mother Superior. With the many claims upon her time and attention, with the multiplicity of her duties and cares, she has yet taken no ordinary interest in the progress and welfare of each one of us. We hope that the grati-tude towards her that fills our hearts to night may find some means of expression when we are practising the profession obtained under her guardianship. It has been our pleasure to witness the building of the new wing—the Surgical De-partment — donated by Mr. Hugh Ryan. None are in a better position to appreciate the worth of this truly noble work of Mr. Ryan. His name will ever represent to us, all that is generous and charitable. We owe it to his liberality that we have enjoyed a very special course in Surgical Nursing. Every advantage of modern surgical science has been given to us, and we would put on

Berry advantage of modern surgical science has been given to us, and we would put on record for the gratitude of those who may come after us, that the apartments for nurses have been especially considered by him. Bat all these advantages might have been ours without profit to us had we not been favored in the wise and skillful direction of our medical superintendent, Dr. Dwyer, In a particular manner are we grateful to him : we are as students taking leave of a much-valued and respected teacher. To the doctor of the medical and surgical staff of St. Michael's hospital we tender our grate ful thanks for the active interest and kindly symp thy they have shown in our work for the pains they have taken in helping us to

WEDDING BELLS.

GREY-MERRICK.

GREY-MERBICK. On the 20th January, at St. Michael's cathedral, by the Rev. Father Ryan, Major Henry, A. Gray, M. Inst., C. E., engineer in charge, Western Ontario, Public Works of Charada, Toronto, to Norma Victoric Mericks, second daughter of the late J. D. Merrick, Stleriff of Prescott and Russell counties, of Toronto, en-the 20th uit, at 11 o'clock, when Major Henry A. Gray, the well known Government engin-er, of the Public Works Dept. of Canada, and president of Branch 144, C. M. B. A., was united to Miss Norma V. Merrick, Sheriff of Prescott and Russell. Rev. Father Ryan for exother and Russell. Rev. Father Ryan the centemony. The bride was very pretind prescott and Russel. Rev. Father Ryan the centemony. The bride was very pretind prescott and Russel. Rev. Father Ryan the centemony. The bride was very pretind prescott and Russel. Rev. Father Ryan the centemony. The bride was very pretind and the weld know wore a stylish dove gray some black velvet hat. Despile the fate that how many friends were present at the church gray left for an extended tour of the Easters States, On their return they will reside at 1995 BURIL-GOODWIR. St. John the Evangelist Church, Whitby,

Gerrard street, 1000000 SPURRIL-GOODWIN. St. John the Evangelist Church, Whitby, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Monday morning Feb. 1, the contracting parties being Mr. Airaw T. Spurrill of Ninga, Man., and Miss Katie Goodwin, third daughter of the late Wm. Goodwin of Whitby. A large gathering assmbled at the church to winess the tying of the nup-tial knot, which was performed by Rev. Father Jeffcott, pastor. The bride looked charming and white silk lace. Her hat was of grey velvet, ornamented with spangled trimming and white silk lace. Her hat was of grey velvet, ornamented with white plames, ribbons, and violet flowers. The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Maggie Goodwin, of Toronto, who also looked very beantiful in a black satin skirt, and cream Dresden silk waist, trimmed with and cream Dresden silk waist, trimmed with chiffon and silk lace. Morgan F. Goodwin youngest brother of the bride, ably assisted

chiffon and silk lace. Morgan F. Good win, youngest brother of the bride, ably assisted the groom. Miss L. McCann presided at the organ, and deserves special mention for the rendering of the difficult music. After Mass the happy couple, accompanied by Kev. Father Jeflcott, drove to the residence of the bride, where a sumptuous repast awailed them. The wed

has at last taken from our minist an out and much hoored friend. He was insensible all the time he was ill, but while lying insensible to all around him, how beautiful, how comforting, to think that God gave him his senses fully when the priest entered the room, and, stretching out his arms, he said: "Oh! I knew God would not let me die without the last comforts of our holy religion. For I always prayed for them." He was fully prepared for death, and again fedi into unconsclourses, which hasted until he died. December 16. He suffered many years from stomach trouble, which was thought would end his life many times, but be always valied, atd no matter now keen the pain he suffered, no one ever heard a murmur cross hill pain.

rained, atd no matter now keen nummer cross his solfered, ho one ever heard a murmur cross his lips. Solern High Mass of Requiem was cele-brate by the parish priest, Rev. C. Cantil lon. The church was crowded with sym-pathizing friends and beighbors, who so nght to ray a last tribute to their old and hon-ored friend-for many a one had be gained by his kind, genial nature, and they fol owed him now with sorrowful hearts to his last resting place. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss, but no childre b. He came from Moats, King's County, Ire-hand, in 1890, to this country, and solfed in York county, from where here are, in 1861, to Beaverton, and remained ever since. He was a subscible the many catholic papers, ard has taken The RECORD almost from its first appearance. Let us hope that the many souls.

Catholic Truth Soclety.

Catholic Truth Soclety. A general meeting under the auspices of this society was held in St. Patrick's church. Wil-liam street. Torono, Thursday, January 35. Keports were preseded from the branchesin St. Thomas, Trenton, Michael's branches of Tor-onto. His Griter on "What Catholics do not Believe, all handled his subject in his usual alle and meeting the architestic of the standard sile and the st. Helieve will be found slawhere in this issue. His Grace slee-ting with the reports, is to be published in branches. The publication of this lecture, it is work of disseminating literature of a contact of the senetiang literature of a contact of the senetiang were in this form, will be a powerful sid to our soci est his form, will be a powerful sid to our soci est his form, will be a powerful sid to our soci est his form, will be a powerful sid to our soci est his form, will be a powerful sid to our soci est no advanted will be senetuary were is fave. Forgen and Wm. McCann. The musical part of the services was as follows "Sanctus" wash, other priests in the sanctuary were is fave. Forgen and Wm. McCann. The musical part of the services was as follows "Sanctus" part of the services was as follows "Sanctus" heat a chorus, Mr. Albert Traving and choris. Traving and chorus, dust and chorus, heat, and the straw his Marphy and choris. "One of the of the traveling and chorus, dust and chorus, heat, heat, "Trop, Miss Katte O'Donohoe is "O'Crantan, and sharis, heat," Traving and Cosrave and the server, and the server. Traving and Cosrave and the server. Meets Traving and chorus, Miss Nelle James, and the server have and chorus, mas Nelle James, and the server have and chorus, mas Nelle James, and the server have and chorus, the server and the server and the server and server and the server and server and server and the server and server and the se

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Neil, "I suffered from severe attacks of la grippe. Owing to the exhausting effects of these attacks I was unable to MISSIONS attend to my business half of the time The last attack I had was in December, 1895. It was the most prolonged We have now ready for Missions a full and the subsequent effect the most trying. All the winter of 1896 I was under medical care and being somewhat advanced in life I presented a PRAYER BOOKS, very frail appearance. My weakness was so pronounced that I became a victim of weak turns, and even with the assistance of a cane I was liable to Attempts to walk were risky, fall. often to be regretted. I was and troubled with a dizziness in the head that rendered locomotion difficult and unpleasant. Besides this general weakness I had pains in my shoulders, something like articular rheumatism in its fluctuations and severity. After a five months treatment I was not any better, in fact the doctor gave me very little encouragement. He said I had palpitation of the heart, and it must run its course. The truth is I felt so weak that my hope of recovery was about nil. About the first of May I determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was the dizzines left me, day by day my pains vanished into imperceptibility, and I began to feel myself again. The improvement continued until I was able to follow my business with unexpected vigor. I am increasing in flesh and in the

general signs of good health, and I unhesitatingly attribute my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new

blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the

f, at any time, you have a Mission in you Parish, we will be happy to supply you with an assortment of the above goods, and at the close of the Mission, you can return whatever remains unsold. In ordering, please state : 1. Who is to give the Mission 2. About how many families will attend 3. The day the Mission will open 4. How the goods have to be shipped to reach safely and in time. D. & J. SADLIER & CO. CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS. 123 Church St., | 1669 Notre Dame St. TORONTO, ONT. | MONTREAL. QUE. FARM FOR SALE. SOUTH HALF OF LOT 13, 4TH CONC minety seven acres, fifty cleared and in a state of cultivation balance partly cleared oush. There is erected thereon a good fre-eight room, two story, dwelling 2430 (kitchen 1832) attached, good frame b bx32, and good frame flable 25300. Sol rich clay loam, Only three minutes walk for village of Brechin, containing, along with station on G. T. R., and one mile from h village of Brechin, containing, along with church, resident priest, and a large Seps very light(as.) f any, for its support. Good and convenient markets for all king premises or write to Box 5, Brechin, Ont. South HALF OF LOT 13, 4TH CONCES sion, Mara, North Ontario, containin

C. M. B. A .- Branch No. 4, London Meetz on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every oonth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Albion Block, Sichmond Street. G. Barry, President; T. J.O'Meara ist Vice-President; P.F Borts, Becording Secretary.