LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1892.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffalo Union and Times.

Several Cardinals have been summoned to appeat as witnesses before a you in abundance, through civil court in Rome, and have ignored honest efforts, remember you are the summons as Americans would ignore the steward of Him from whom riches the subpœna of a British court on their proceed, and pray they may never own territory. The Vatican theory of harden your heart. own territory. The Vatican theory of the relations between Pope and King does not permit the Italian power any loss not permit the Papal officials. The authority over Papal officials. The difficulty will be got over by not is reported in our American papers as

which makes the great explorer as the world as the real hero. Winsor has read extensively and badly. The cheapest of all literary reputations is that which he has attained, by reviling without just cause a great man, and classing all his admiring biograph-

ers as fools.
N. Y. Catholic Review. sacrilegious oppressors. It will come. For history shows that sacrilege is avenged sooner or later with exact justice. It was so with Henry VIII., with Napoleon I., with Napoleon III.; then why not so too, in good time, with the present oppressors? The records was acrilege is accorded by the present oppressors? The records was acrileged what he chose to misconceive as "Christ's encouragement of the social propensities of his brethren."

Catholic News.

It is rather startling to read of a property of the present oppressors?

to hold the lands acquired by the share of their ancestors in Henry's robbery. In Yorkshire there had never been a solitary instance in which an owner, of little intelligence, ignorant and descended from a church robber, had handed down his name and lands in to rise much higher. The trial will be regular succession farther than to a a difficult one, as witnesses will be all grandson. The family trees reveal biased; but a witch trial in New York grandson. The family trees reveal the smiting of the first-born sons in the smiting of the first-born sons in the smitles with startling frequency. "Extinct in the third" or "extinct in the fourth generation" is Perhaps the best summary of the died prematurely. One daughter by his third marriage lost three members of her family by violent deaths. Both sons of another daughter died in early His fourth wife had two sons Both died of a plague on the same day His name was quickly," clean put out. In another family, owners of a plun dered estate, there were four violent deaths, and the son succeeded the father in possession only three times in ten generations.

Pittsburg Catholic "I wish I were rich," said my friend, "and I would do so much to alleviate the misery I see around me. Now my friend enjoys a comfortable income, independent of his profession. He dines well, daily, at his club, wears the finest of suitings, and all in all has his fair proportion of this world's com-forts. But, like all our friends, he dreams his life away, imagining what great things he would do for Church "if I were rich." These delusions are very comforting, and we fondly imagine we have most excellent dispositions, and are laying up treasures where the rust will not consum nor the moth destroy. But, like all vagaries, their thin and unsubstantial nature only serve to harden the heart. While waiting to do, the time never If riches do come, comes when we act. they never reach that point in our ex-chequer when we feel like paying our debt in charity and thankfulness to The miseries we daily around us may go on and thicken. Seeing we are blind, uncharitable, we are deaf to its appeals. All through life we hug the delusion, and we go I were rich.

table with him. He is not happy with the "thralls" of capital, squander his wealth. It is a source of endless Buffalo Union and Times.

The Tories are busy plastering the hole in their lungs made by the Liberal victory at Rossendale, but the chances are that they will expire with the spring. Parliament will dissolve and the elections come on in time to make Mr. Gladstone Premier for 1893. If the Irish faction-fighters can be brought out at once Home Rule will go through with a rush in the year of science clean. It will not gain for you trouble to him, the greatest of all that go through with a rush in the year of science clean. It will not gain for you love and respect, once forfeited by wrongdoing. Should money come to wrongdoing. Should money come to you in abundance, through your

Catholic Universe

Rev. Andrew Donglas, of the "Abbey Church," Arbroath, Scotland, difficulty will be get over by hot is reported in our American papers as mentioning it.

One Professor Justin Winsor of Harvard has written a life of Columbus, which makes the great explorer as where the great explorer as houses," as a movement "distinctly of the control of t mean a creature as ever crawled the adverse to the progress of pure Chris earth. To explain the existence of tianity." We certainly cannot undertwo such characters in one man, great stand how a sober minister could thus earth. It wo such characters in one man, great two such characters in one man, great explorer and little cur. Mr. Winsor should really have undertaken to prove that Columbus was a fraud prove that Columbus was a fraud prove that Columbus to America, slew him in the moment of discovery, and then palmed himself on the world as the real hero. Mr. by liquor. It would not have surprised us more had that minister defended the startling illegitimacy of us more had that minister

his land. And in our mind those painful statistics of a highly intelligent people go hand in hand with Scottish prevailing drunkenness. With such The Church may patiently bide God's sentiments as the foregoing, expressed time to deliver the Holy See from its sacrilegious oppressors. It will come. ing that he profanely eulogized what

then why not so too, in good time, with the present oppressors? The records murder committed in Sullivan county, the present oppressors? The records introduced the sufficient of the titles to the estates, into which it is the country divided the abbey lands in Englished, show clearly how his spoliation of the Church was avenged. The possession of these estates was so linked with of that nation in the Empire State. It misfortune that no one seemed to care carries us back to the days of colonial New England, and, though the Puri three of them, lying within a radious trans proceeded by forms of law to put

three of them, lying within a radious of twelve miles from a given point, changed hands from three to six times in eighty years after Henry's time, while in the same area twenty-seven estates, held by righteous titles, remained in the same families for at least a century. Although landed property justly held had remained in the same families an average of seventy-five years, down to 1845, yet at that date only fourteen out of six hundred and thirty families continued to hold the lands acquired by the share

a common note opposite a name. One nobleman, who plundered thirty monasteries, married four times. His first wife died childless. The only son of his second, and also of his third wife, died prematurally. One daughter he geon found Dissent under a cloud, and helped to raise it to social credit and respectability."

The Rev. James McMahon's magnifieent gift of half a million dollars' worth of property in New York City to the Catholic University of America has become available, and the contracts for the erection of the McMahon Hall of Philosophy are about to be let. Ground will be broken within a few weeks, and the corner-stone will laid with splendid ceremonies, probably at Easter-tide.

Mr. Bill Nye has been writing a life of Columbus. It is brief, and its general spirit resembles that of Mr. Justin Winsor's elaborate work, but in closing Nye repents him and says Whether Columbus discovered this country on purpose or not, the writer of these lines is much obliged to him. Whether he did it for revenue only, or for the advancement of civilization, his courage is worthy our respect and esteem.

Sacred Heart Review It is admitted on all sides that the aloon, as it is generally conducted, is the most hideous abuse of the day. persistently, brazenly, and inhumanly violates the most humane and reason-able laws of our State. But where, I might ask, would it be if all citizens. especially our dear and noble working men, withdrew their support from it? Is it not true that it brutalizes husbands and fathers, breaks women's hearts, puts rags on the workingman's back, disease in his body, and shame and despair in his heart Certainly it is true, and yet when labor is most disturbed, when the demand for the advanced wages is loudest, when into eternity singing to our poor, disturbed, when the demand for the miserable, cheated souls for our negrect, the song whose refrain is: "I wish strikes are most frequent, when hunger strikes are most frequent, when hunger No! Young fellow, money is not verything. It may be with a miser, or he worships gold. It is his God. everything. It may be with a miser, There may be no bread at home, a for he worships gold. It is his God. there is always beer and whiskey at Consider the ways and means he has the bar, and the men who consider the ways are the bar, and the men who consider the ways are the bar, and the men who consider the ways are the bar, and the men who consider the ways are the bar, and the men who consider the ways are the bar, and the men who consider the ways are the bar, and the men who consider the ways are the ways are the bar, and the men who consider the ways are the ways ar taken to accumulate it, and be charithemselves victims of circumstances, or

their earnings in these dens. Can there be a serious labor question while this state of things continues? Can workingmen talk gravely of their wrongs, while it is plain to all the world that if they only saved the capital they earn, they would be all right? One year's remission of the destructive habit of indulgence in the

intoxicating cup would solve every labor problem extant. The universal experience of the world teaches us that wherever drinking is nationally common, drunkenness becomes nationally ruinous. As citizens of this great country we have an interest in crying out boldly and unceasingly, "Down

with the saloon !"

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. The Adventists are pretty certain that the time is not far ahead for the

in which to convey instruction?

Boston Republic.

The noise made by the Protestant missionaries and fanatics about the religious situation in Italy would lead a careless observer to believe that the and of Humbert is a Protestant country. The assaults made upon renga-by the King and his councellors have been persistent and brutal, but the The assaults made upon religion been accepted by the Italian people The total number of Protestants in the kingdom is 62,000, while the Jews number 36,000. There are 55,263 Catholic churches with an actual attendance of some 22,000,000; there are 76,590 priests and 20,465 parishes. Of course the spread of infidelity since the Garibaldians raids has been alarming, and some 5,000,000 of people who should be good Catholics have drifted into Atheism and Socialism. Still Italy is a Catholic country, and it will re main so, in spite of the persistent efforts of the combined forces of Protestantism and anti-Papal shrickers.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH.

On Sunday, the 31st of January, the Bishop again visited St. Lawrence church and addressed a large number of candidates that Father Brady is preparing to organize into a sodality. After the sermon His Lordship gave Henediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The list of Christmas offerings in this parish has just been printed and distributed. The number of contributors amounts to two-hundred and forty-two, showing that the faithful of this new parish are doing their duty.

faithful of this new parish are doing their duty.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

Brother Patrick, who had been ill at St. Joseph's Hospital, has so far recovered as to be able to resume charge of his class. Dean Laussier is succeeding wonderfully well as classical teacher. He has now twenty-four pupils studying the classics—more than double the number under the charge of Father Clarson, who resigned;—and the boys are delighted and doing well.

Simday, 'th February,—To-day being the Feast of the Purification a very large congregation attended High Mass. The celebrant was Dean Laussier, who sings Mass admirably, with all the clearness and sweetness of tone for which his splendid voice has been remarkable for many years at the services of Holy Week. The Bishop presided at the throne with purple cope and solemnly blessed and distributed the candles. After the gospel His Lordship preached an instructive sermon explanatory of the origin and significance of the festival and its ceremonials and the lessons to be learned therefrom.

A long programme had been arranged, and, though, it was somewhat curtailed, the people did not get out until about eleven o'clock.

THE ORFHANS' ADDRESS.

Between the first and second parts of the programme, as usual, was the time for the orphans' share in the evering's proceedings. The curtain rose on fabout one hundred of the little people, neatly dressed, and all wearing their customary look of stolid contentment. This time the very young orphans were left at home, and the audience missed the fun which would have arisen from their comical antics. After a nicely sung chorus by the children, "Canada, dear Canada," the orator of the occasion stepped forward and delivered the annual address on behalf of his contrades. He was Jinmy Allen, one of the smallest and brightest boys who has yet been entrusted with the duty of speaking for the orphans. His speech was a good onequite out of the stereotyped style; and it was admirably delivered. Here it is in full:

"My Lord, Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen-You can imagine what a surprise I had a few days ago when the Sister, who teaches us, comes along and says; "Jenmy, you are to make the speech at the festival this year." Oh, man! wasn't I delighted. I tell you my heart went petty-party. "This was all very well until Stier added: "Now, Jenmy, set to work as quickly as possible to prepare your speech for you know the festival comes off on Feb. 2." Oh, dear! this changed the face of things considerably, for to say a speech you all know is a different matter from completing one. However, what could I do? What Sister says she means. So I thought I may as well begin at once, and so I did. The first hing was to hunu up the bigest slate and the longest pencil in the house, fully resolved that whatever my speech migh lack in quality it would be lacking nothing in quantity. So getting into the quietest corner I could hind, I set to work to prepare my speech. Well, there was no difficulty about the first part. 'My Lord, Reverend Fathers, ladies and gentlemen!' That was case,

never do. You know I am determined to have my speech an original one, and what you suggest is as old as the hills. "Well, 'said Willie, 'how would this go: 'Dear benefactors, for well nigh forty years, we have been telling you our little sad story?' 'Oh,' said I, 'no better than before. Time and again that has been said." Willie did not like this very well, and, getting quite nettled, he replied. 'I tell you what, my dear fellow, if you want to write an original speech about orphans, you will have to write it in Greek, Larin or Hebrew, for the English language has leen already exhausted in endeavoring to elucidate the subject. 'With this Willie left me to my own resources; and, although I could hardly understand what Willie meant by that big word, 'clucidate, 'yet I thought he was pretty nearly correct. And as I could write neither Greek, Latin nor Hebrew, and am resolved 'to let every foreign tongue alone till I can read and spell my own,' with deep regret I gave up the attempt, and am here to-night totell you what a failure I have been in speech-making; also to crave your forgiveness for failing to find words in our own beautiful English to convey to you as we ought our appreciation of all you have done to procure us a home and make us happy. But if we cannot compose speeches, we can pray, and you know, dear benefactors, no pravers are more powerful with God than those of His poor fatherless childers; therefore shall our prayers be offered up for you and yours, fervently hoping that He who forgets not the cup of cold water given in His name will be Himself your reward exceedingles.

with the solution. The Advoids are pretty certain that the time is used for about the second Coming of Chrism and the Scool Chrism and Scool Chrisman and S

Gentlemen, my politics are to keep the ten commandments, which I am afraid none of you do."

Mr. McKay was heartily received. He thanked the Bishop for the honor of an invitation to the festival, and for a seat beside him in the box, and for the privilege of publicly expressing the pleasure which he had received from what he had heard and seen. "On an occasion such as this," he said, "we can all lay saide our religious differences and be influenced only by sentiments of philamthropy and charity." He had visited St. Mary's Orphanage, and knew that it was a well-managed institution which did a valuable work, and was worthy of the support of all philanthropic citizens. The children who were sent out from it must look back with gratitude and even something like regret to the happy days which they spent within its walls, and must always think kindly of the Sisters who looked after them with such tender solicitude in their helpless infancy. George M. Barton again told the people that he had attended all the thirty-nine festivals, whereupon His Lordship smilingly remarked that if Mr. Barton joined the Church (as he hoped he would) and attended his Easter duty as regularly as St. Mary's Festival, he would make a tirst-class Catholic. Mr. Barton then took occasion to speak glowingly of Mrs. Mackelcan, whom he called "that glorious queen of song, just returned from a triumphal tour across the continent."

Mr. Barton also praised the rest of the performers of the evening, though in terms less ornately retorical.

The curtain went down on the orphans, but ornately rhetorical.

The curtain went down on the orphans, but

soon rose again on a group of girls who dressed in the costumes of wai lesses, sangchorus to the accompaniment of teatable clatter. The regular programme was then

THE PROGRAMME.

Mr. Addison and band.
Recitation—"The Uncle,"
E. J. Ebbels
Song—"Over the Far Blue Fills, Maric,"
Mrs. Mackelean.
Song—"The Coming of the King,"
E. G. Payne,
Song—"The Three Wisles,"
Miss Schumacher.
Song—"The Onaker,"

Miss Schumacher, Quaker," Mr. Warrington, Comic song—"The Seven Ages,".

ber was "The Dear Little Shamrock," which delighted the audience even more than the first song. Miss Schumacher succeeded in shaking off the nervousness from which she at first suffered, and sang "The Three Wishes" so successfully that she was recalled. Her second song was "Fine Feathers." Mr. Warrington's singing was, as usual, very acceptable, particularly in the Irish song, "I'm Off For Philadelphy," which he gave as an encore number. Mr. Fax made his first appearance here as a comic vocalist in evening dress, and the roars of applause which rewarded his efforts showed that that cleve little humorist does not need to rely for effect upon comical costumes. Mr. Ebbels read the lurid poem "The Uncle" with great dramatic force, but was not so happy in his "Caudle" selection, his voice being distressingly strained in the production of the fensie tones. The latter recitation was, however, saved by the pantomimic imitation of a lady going through the performance of "doing up" her hair for the night (or morning).

All the accompaniments were played by Mr. O'Brien with tact and sympathy.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION IN CANADA.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Montreal, 1st Feb., 1892,
I Last Friday evening (29th Jan.) the Catiolic Association of Canada held their usual
monthly meeting, in the basement of "The
Gesu," in Bleury street, and was well attended. During the meeting various matters of
business connected with the association were
arranged and seven new members were admitted, thus augmenting the now rapidly increasing membership of this young society.
After the business of the meeting had been
settled the members and many of their
friends, including several ladies, were very
agreeably entertained by an interesting and
instructive lecture, read by Mr. H, Codd,
Secretary to the association, on "Blessed
Thomas More," The lecture lasted about
forty minutes, after which an enthusiastic
and encouraging address was given by Mr.
J. K, Foran, the Irish-Canadian poet, forneerly of Ottawa, now editor of the Montresi
True Witness.

It may, perhaps, not be out of place to say
a word or two on this association.

It was established a year ago in Montreal,
and approved by His Grace Archbishop
Fabre.

Its objects are various and lofty, the

Fabre.

Its objects are various and lofty, the first and foremost of which is the helping of those who, owing to their conversion to the true faith, find themselves in temporal difficulties. The members of the association are bound together in a sort of confraternity, each member being ready, whenever occasion offers, to help his brother (temporally or spiritually).

The association takes special care of making itself acquainted with the names and addresses of converts to the faith, of calling on them and encouraging them in their pious intentions.

In like manner the association works to bring back indifferent and weak Catholics to piety and fervor.

bring back indifferent and weak Catholics to piety and fervor.

Neither does it neglect the suffering souls in purgatory, and especially is it mindful of the forgotten dead.

Another object of the association is the distribution of Catholic literature and tracts explanatory of Catholic doctrine. Lastly the members keep a sharp look out from their watch towers, upon the Protestant press; and those who may be appointed so to act, write and publish in any offending journal refutations of statements damaging to Catholic interests.

and publish in any offending journal refutatations of statements damaging to Catholic interests.

In conclusion I would remark that the members of the Catholic Association of Canada are divided into three degrees, which are represented by three colors of admission tickels, on which are printed the objects of the association, and the daily prayer to be said by associates.

The first degree consists of priests, who are requested to say Mass for the objects of the Association; the second are those, who, not having sufficient time at their disposal, or through want of opportunities, cannot undertake to do any active work, yet undertake to pray for the interests which the members have at heart; and, lastly, the third, who work for the objects of the association.

It is evident that the C. A. C., is likely to become a great tower of strength to the Catholic cause in Canada. Catholics from other provinces have already joined its ranks.

Of course, the more numerous the membership the stronger the association will become.

It is to be koped that it will spread until there be no province or town in the Dominion which may not boast of its local branch of the C. A. C. doing its share of work for the Catholic cause.

Any Catholics desirons of helping in the good work by becoming members of the association are requested to apply to Wm. H. Codd, Secretary of the C. A. C., 182 Notre

Cardinal Ledochowski has been made Prefect of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide, in succession to the late Cardinal Simeoni. Cardinal Vanutelli becomes Perfect of Briefs and Cardinal Ricci Perfect of Memorials.

allowed to live and look upon your face

dream an hour ago that you were here; I did not think that I should ever tell

The tears were running down the

once more before I die.

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and

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catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood peisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling and holds.

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It Doesn't Cost Money.

It doesn't cost money, as many suppose, To have a good time on the earth; The best of its pleasures are free unto those Who know how to value their worth.

The sweetest of music the birds to us sing. The toveliest flowers grow wild. The finest of drinks gushes out in the spring All free to man, woman and child.

No money can purchase, no artist can paint Such pictures as nature supplies Forever, all over, to sinner and saint Who use to advantage their eyes.

Kind words and glad looks and smiles cheery and brave Cost nothing—no, nothing at all; And yet all the wealth Monte Cristo could save Can make no such pleasures befail.

To bask in the sunshine, to breathe the pur-

air, Honest toil, the enjoyment of health, Sweet slumber refreshing—these pleas share Without any portion of wealth. Communion with friends that are tried, tru

and strong.
To love and be loved for love's sake—
In fact, all that makes a life happy and long
Are free to whoever will take.

It doesn't cost money to have a good time, And that is the reason, alas! Why many who might have enjoyment sul-line Their lives in such misery pass. It doesn't cost money to have a good time; The world's best enjoyments are free; But those who find pleasure in folly and crin Will not with these true words agree.

LILY LASS.

By JUSTIN HUNTLEY McCARTHY, M. P.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE SIEGE RAISED. Mr. Geraldine rested his hand lightly

on the shoulder of Lilias, for the girl nad not noticed his appearance. She did not start; she simply lifted her pale face up to him, and looked at

him with something of grave reproach "You are not frightened?" he said

She shook her head.

No. I am not frightened, Edward, she answered; "but I am ashamed of myself—ashamed of you. What are we doing here? What business have we to be acting against these men?" She moved her head slowly in the direction of the great door.

Mr. Geraldine smiled a little sadly "I am afraid," he said, "we have not much to do with abstract questions of right or wrong at this moment. Our business is to defend our lives, and to help to defend the life of our host, even though our assailants happen to be patriots. If one gets one's head split by a hatchet it matters very little what impulse has prompted the hand that wielded the weapon.

The girl shook her head. "I hate it all," she said, passion ately. "We have no right to acagainst these men. Let Lord Mount marvel defend his house if he please it is his right to do so, and even hi duty. But we, we who are of the old race, we who bear the old name, what excuse is there for us? What excuse

Mr. Geraldine's pale face seemed to grow a shade paler as the girl spoke. "What would you have me do?" he asked; and there was a faint under lying tinge of pathos in his voice which lent a curious intensity to the ques

"Do?" replied the girl augrily "Do nothing! Fold your arms! If we do get killed we shall not at least die with consciences darkened by the hought that we have acted against our

Mr. Geraldine smiled again a little piteously. There was a moment's pause before he spoke.

Won't you go into some other room? There will be bad work here when

they break in, and anything may hap pen. But you will be quite safe up Lilias shook her head. "I will stay here," she said; "I am not afraid. They will not harm me;

and if they do, what matter?"

Mr. Geraldine paused for a moment as if he were about to urge her further but something in the stern gravity of the girl's face, in her set lips and angered eyes, warned him that it would be useless.

He raised his head, and saw Mount marvel beckoning to him. With wistful glance at the girl he quitted her side and came close to Mountmar

The crash and rattle of the falling blows was still resounding outside. the very moment when Mr. Geraldine came up to Lord Mountmarvel a fiercer blow than the rest, aimed at a spot where the wood had been hacked tway by repeated blows, drove the shining corner of an axe right through the panel.

The ominous edge of steel gleamed

for a moment brightly.
A little murmur, half surprise, half despair, ran through the armed men in the hall. A wild cheer outside showed that those at work were sure of success. Then the weapon was plucked away, to fall crashing down again and pierce the panel once more, and show this time a larger point of steel to those within.

"You see," said Lord Mountmarvel, pointing to the widening chink, through which the light of outer day silver streak, "you see we shall not have long to wait. What do you think is best to be done?"

It was perfectly plain that in a few minutes more the attacking party would have forced their way inside the hall. Something had to be done immediately if the besieged did not wish to find themselves absolutely at the nercy of the besiegers the moment the

entrance was effected. After a short consultation with Mr. Geraldine. Mountmarvel decided to set up a hurried barricade in front of the Amber spoke,

forces under him, and to make a last stand behind it.

The women were immediately sent upstairs, with Lilias amongst them, and a rapid rampart was extemporized from tables and chairs and such articles of furniture in front of the great stair-

Way. Behind this Mountmarvel and Mr Geraldine, the constabulary and Mountmarvel's own armed servants, were drawn up with levelled rifles for the now inevitable struggle. The gleam of light in the great door was growing wider and wider, the points of axes made a more frequent appearance in the thinned wood, the crash of hammers and crowbars were shaking the stanchions and splitting the panels. The great doorway reeled on its hinges, and, with a horrible creaking

sound, began to lean forward. Already bright day was pouring through the aperture, already the voices of the assailing party were clearly distinguishable above the noise were of their implements, already the heads of axes and the points of crowbars were making their appearance between the door and the lintel, and were preparing to give the last wrench which should remove the obstacle, when suddenly, to the surprise of those within the hall, the assault was for a moment

abruptly ended. In the odd interval of unexpected and contrasting silence, those within the Castle could hear a noise as of the approach of a body of man. There came a wild yell of defiance from those outside; then the clatter of horses noofs and the rapid interchange shots and the clash of meeting steel

with steel. "We are saved," said Mountmarvel, springing over the barricade to the ottering doorway, followed by Mr.

Geraldine and the rest.

But the doorway which had been difficult to force from the outside was now almost as difficult to open from within, for the bolts had been warped and twisted by the blows, and it was some moments before those inside were able to make them yield to allow an

As the great door, shattered and scarred, lurched open, Mountmarvel and his companions saw what had happened.

A body of cavalry had just made its appearance upon the scene, and was engaged in desperate conflict with the nsurgents.

The conflict was fierce but unequal. The insurgents were outnumbered, and their weapons were of little avail against the superior arms of their companions.

After a few moments of desperate fighting they were compelled to retreat into the woods, where they were able to baffle the hot pursuit of the cavalry. The scene in front of the Castle wa

a ghastly one, as Mr. Geraldine and Lord Mountmarvel beheld it. The green lawn was torn, and trampled, and blood stained. Half a dezen men lay dead or dying on the ground, and the soldiers were galloping in a directions in pursuit of the insurgents The officer in command rode up to

Lord Mountmarvel and saluted him. "We seem to have come just in the k of time," he said. "But it is all nick of time," he said. "But it is all over now. The flight of those fellows will be cut off, and we have made some important prisoners.

The defeated insurgents stayed their flight, and rallied in the little village where they had first assembled that himself from the bed, but the effort was

The pursuit of the cavalry had been impeded by the woods, and had been abandoned after the first dispersal of

the Young Ireland forces.

When the leaders met together to estimate their losses they found that many of their men had been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, and that MacMurchad was amongst the missing

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE LONG DAY'S WORK IS DONE.

When MacMurchad recovered conciousness he found himself lying on a bed in a handsome, unfamiliar room. He was clearly aware of a sense of heavy pain and a strange weakness and numbness.

It was impossible for him to understand at first where he was or what had happened. The act of thinking was as painful to his mind as the act of motion was to his physical frame. When he tried to raise himself up a sharp, strange pain wrung him fiercely that he could only fall back

upon the couch again.
What had happened? Bit by bit the events of the last twenty-four hours began to come back upon him. Th morning ride to the rendezvous; the march of the soldiers through the town; the skirmish with the police; the attack upon Mountmarvel Castle; the attempt upon the great door. Up to this point the mind of the wounded man was keen and clear enough. The rest was a kind of whirlwind of trampling feet and charging soldiers, of shining scar let coats and gleaming swords, the could be seen to gleam like a thin wild confusion of an unequal fight, and then a heavy blow, and deep, dark un-consciousness. And now this strange

coom, this pain and langour! MacMurchad painfully closed his eyes while his thoughts pieced out their por-tion of past events. When he opened them again a figure was standing by the bedside — a figure not wholly strange to him—a tall man in the uni form of a cavalry officer. It was Captain Amber.

A faint look of recognition crept over MacMurchad's face as Captain

great stairway that leads from the hall to the upper part of the Castle, to man this barricade with all the fighting that our meeting has been what it is

MacMurchad looked at him with vague wonder. Where was he? and how did Amber happen to be with him? Then it flashed suddenly and cruelly across his fading senses that his friends and followers must have been defeated, and that he was somehow a prisoner in

the hands of the enemy.
"Where am I?" he asked, with a desperate attempt to raise himself on the bed, which proved wholly unsuccessful. "What has happened?" cessful.

"You are at present," said Captain Amber, gravely, "in Mountmarvel

Castle MacMurchad groaned. "Mountmarvel Castle! No, not

there! not there!" "Sir," said Captain Amber, "but a little while ago you and your friends were most anxious to enter Mountmarvel Castle.

"My friends," said MacMurchad painfully-"what of them?" "Your companions," said Captain mber, "are defeated, and have dis-Amber, persed in all directions. You are my prisoner, and will be conveyed to the

city as soon as the state of your wounds render it possible."
"My wounds!" MacMurchad repeated the words after him, and a curi-

ous expression of delight came into his face. "Am I badly wounded?" face. "Am I badly wounded?

He was thinking with a kind of fierce, exultant joy that at least defeat had brought with it no safety for him, and that perhaps he should not survive the wreck of his cause and the ruin of

"You are severely wounded," Amber replied, "but I trust not dangerously Though how you escaped with your life is more than I can tell. Why, you fought, sir—if you will permit the ex-pression—like the devil. Faith, sir, n one sense you are fortunate enough for the young lady has been most anxious about you; which is more than civil on her part, seeing how nearly

you put her life in peril."
"The young lady! What young lady?" MacMurchad fixed his eyes

young lady in the Castle?"

"Why of courses" "Why of course," Amber responded. "An English young lady, Miss Geraldine. She seems to know you, and to take an interest in you; though you behaved strangely to your friends, I

must confess. "Sir," said MacMurchad, "is Miss Geraldine really in the Castle?"
"She is indeed," Amber responded,

with an air of good-humored wonder at MacMurchad's manner; "upon my word and honor she is !

"Then," said MacMurchad, painfully, as though every word he now spoke cost him a cruel effort, "I must ask you as a soldier and as a gentle man to convey a message from me to

Miss Geraldine. Captain Amber stroked his chin thoughtfully, and looked at the prostrate man with a perplexed surprise

"Certainly," he said, after a pause I will carry a message from you. "Tell her," said MacMurchad, "that had no knowledge of her presence

At this moment the door softly opened, and Mr. Geraldine made his appearance

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE FELL SERGEANT, DEATH, I STRICT IN HIS ARREST."

At sight of his familiar face Mac too great for his enfeebled frame, and for a moment he lost consciousness

again. Mr. Geraldine was by his side in a moment, busily engaged in looking after his wounds and readjusting his bandages. Among Mr. Geraldine's many accomplishments a fairly profound knowledge of the medical art was included. He had studied medicine as he had studied most things in his youth, and his knowledge had been strengthened by being put to rough practical use and proof in the course of

his Eastern wanderings. He was able, therefore, when Mac Murchad had been brought into the Castle bleeding and senseless, to render skilful service to the wounded man in dressing his wounds, while a messenger was despatched on horseback for the

nearest surgeon As Mr. Geraldine now bent over the nanimate form of the young chieftain he shook his head gravely.

Captain Amber saw the gesture, and interpreted it rightly as ominous to the injured man. "Is he in danger?" the officer asked. in a tone of genuine and kindly con-

He had been much impressed by th gallant manner in which MacMurchad had rallied his followers to resist the cavalry charge, and the desperate courage with which he had defended himself against great odds until he was cut down. Indeed, Captain Amber's direct interposition alone had saved the Young Irelander from being killed on the spot, and he felt the natural

Geraldine looked up. "I think, Captain Amber," he an wered, gravely, "that your prisone will escape from you. I wish that the surgeon were here, but I will do my best till he comes. Will you leave him under my charge for a little, and let

sympathy of the soldier for a brave

ne know when the doctor arrives?" "Certainly," answered Captain Amber. He added immediately, as it to himself, "The Castle is surrounded by men, and we expect reinforcements from the city immediately. I do not think it is likely that there will be any attempt at rescue.

Then, with a sympathetic glance at the silent form upon the bed, Captain Amber nodded to Mr. Geraldine and left the room.

Mr. Geraldine smiled sadly.
"He was afraid that I might have you what I am going to tell you now. some wild idea of helping the poor boy to escape," he thought to himself, "and so felt it to be his duty to warn me of the impossibility of the attempt. I fear that the sabres of his soldiers have assured an escape for him, though not trembled slightly.

of the kind his captors dream of Mr. Geraldine's reflections were in-terrupted by MacMurchad, to whom consciousness had again returned. and trembled a little as they uttered the beloved word. "I love you as I Opening his eyes he fixed them upon the watcher by his bedside, and called him by his name in a voice weak from

exhaustion and loss of blood. Mr. Geraldine bent over him im-

mediately. "I am sorry that we should mee again under such conditions," he said, softly. "You must look upon me for the moment in a new light, as your medical adviser. In that capacity I

must most peremptorily forbid you either to excite or to exert yourself." MacMurchad shook his head slightly and tried to reach his left hand, the only one he could move, out to Mr. Geraldine.

"Miss Geraldine," he gasped, "is she here? May I see her?" Mr. Geradine's grave face grew

graver.
"She is here," he said, "but I do not know whether it would be well for you to see her. It is imperative that you should keep quiet, and any agita-tion would be injurious just now —"

MacMurchad interrupted him with omething of his old impetuous man-

"You cannot deceive me," he said, impatiently. "You need not deceive me or yourself. I am dying. Your skill cannot save me." A gleam of skill cannot save me." A gleam of fantastic humor lit up his eyes. "The wishes of a dying man are always sup posed to have in them a specia urgency. Grant me my request, then, and let me speak with Miss Geraldine before it is too late.

Mr. Geraldine arose. "You take too gloomy a view your condition," he said, though he knew that his words belied his judgment, "but I think you may

MacMurchad'seyes smiled gratefully. There was a slight knock at the door. Mr. Geraldine opened it, and found himself face to face with Captain Amber and a stranger. The soldier introduced the surgeon who had just arrived at the Castle and left them together. The doctor followed Mr. Ger-aldine back into the room. He made a rapid examination of the young man's wounds in silence, to which

MacMurchad submitted without word. Then the doctor drew Mr. Geraldine

aside into the window and whispered to him. "There is no hope," he said, in reply to Mr. Geraldine's look of interrogation; "he cannot live many hours. Nothing can be done for him; nothing could have been done for him which would have saved him from the first.

"May he see any one, speak to any Mr. Geraldine asked with a sigh. "It does not matter now what he does," the doctor answered. "He may

as well have his own way. I will remain at hand if you should want me."

Will you wait with him for a moment till I return?" Mr. Geraldine asked. He went out. There was a brief interval of silence. Then MacMurchad

called to the doctor, by the window looking out upon the trampled lawn and the encamped soldiers. At the sound of MacMurchad's voice he turned and came quietly

to the bedside.
"Doctor," said MacMurchad, in a firm voice, "I want to know the truth.

I have not long to live?"

The doctor was about to begin a pro test when MacMurchad checked him. "Do not juggle with me," he said, imperiously, "I am not afraid to know the truth; indeed, I do know it already, without your confirmation. I shall no

last long The doctor shook his head, but his reply was stayed by the door opening and the entrance of Mr. Geraldine, followed by Lilias. The doctor looked with wonder and admiration at the girl's beautiful pale face and despairing eyes, and noiselessly left the room. MacMurchad spoke to Mr. Geraldine.

"Will you be so kind," he said, "as to send for a priest with all despatch, and in the meantime, with Miss Ger-aldine's permission and yours, I should ike to speak a few words to her alone. Mr. Geraldine looked at Lilias.

"Leave me, Edward," softly, with her eyes fixed on MacMurchad's face. Mr. Geraldine looked for a moment sadly on the dying man and the girl, and, turning to hide the tears in his eyes, left them alone together.

CHAPTER XXXV

A PAIR OF STAR CROSSED LOVERS. MacMurchad fixed his eyes upon the pale face of the girl, and as he gazed the pupils grew brighter, and a faint

color crept into his cheeks. She, standing by the bed, looked down on him, her lips set firmly to crush back the agony in her heart. With a painful effort the young man noved out his left hand towards her, past.

Then he spoke.

said, "but I thank God that I have been

girl's cheeks, but the face was still rigid and her lips set. Her eyes, shin-ing brighter for her tears, were fixed with painful intensity upon his face, and her hands, folded upon his hand, He went on again : "I love you, Lilias." It was the first time that he had ever called her

by her name, and his lips grew pale

have only loved my country

cause. I could not have told you this before, for I was poor and my life was His voice was growing fainter ; his eyes filmed a little, and he closed them for a moment, as if an irresistible stupor was creeping slowly about his brain

and sealing his lids in sleep.

The girl bent hurriedly over him, and her lips parted as if the agony of her torn heart were about to break its sil-ence. But MacMurchad opened his eyes again, and they were clearer than before, radiant with an unnatural lustre. His voice sounded firmer, as if all the ebbing pulses of his being had roused themselves for a last effort and filled his flagging heart with a las

strength. "Well," he said, while something like a smile softened the drawn lines of his mouth, "I have given my life to Ireland, and what the rebel and the beggar might not whisper the dying man may reveal - I love you! I love you! I love you!

Three times he said the words, and each time the passion in his voice grew keener. But the treacherous strength which had for a moment animated him had fed hungrily upon his fading powers, and was now swiftly, surely slipping from him. Still the gir stooped over him, palid and silent, and once again the dying man spoke— "You will forgive me, will you not,

for telling you my secret now?

done you no wrong in loving you ; forgive me if the telling it has pained you. Perhapsit would have been better for me to go to my grave in silence, but I could not; and so — forgive me Lilias. The girl dropped on her knees by

the bed and pressed her lips to the cold hand she clasped, and her tears wetted it. "Forgive you," she moaned, in a voice strained with anguish. "My dear, I loved you-I love you-I shall

always love you."

She bowed her head over the hand she held, and the long-strained grief found vent in low, pitiful sobbing. For some seconds MacMurchad lay very still. An indefinable, marvel lous joy suffused his soul, and all the

air seemed full of radiance.
"Lilias," he whispered — "Lilias my love, I am happier in my death than I have ever been in my life, for I die for the dear land and I am loved by you Will you kiss me once before I die?"

She rose, and, bending over him, touched her lips to his, and her tears touched her hips to her fell on his face.
S'eps sounded outside.
"They are coming,' said MacMurchad. "Good-bye, my dear, good-

"My love, my love!" the girl cried passionately, "I am yours forever. will be true to you until we meet again in heaven.

The door opened, and a priest, followed by Mr. Geraldine, entered the Without a word, Mr. Geraldin led the weeping girl away.

MacMurchad's eyes followed her, and there was the light of a great joy and a great peace on his face. When the

loor closed he turned his head to the CHAPTER XXXVI.

priest.

A LETTER TO AMERICA. To Geoffrey Longstaff, Esq.,

NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A. "My DEAR SIR-It gives me great pleasure to be able to afford you much of the information you desire. In my youth, which now, alas! lies far behind me, I knew very intimately most of the persons about whom you write.
"I had the honor to be associated for

a time with poor MacMurchad and with

General Fermanagh-whose death

read of with great regret some five

and-twenty years ago-in their fair dream of freeing Ireland.

"We were all young then, and ardent and impassioned, and we be-

lieved we could accomplish wonders. At the time I was disappointed, and I dropped away from the movement before it broke out into actual rebellion But I think now, in looking back upon the past, that we did accomplish won-ders. MacMurchad and Fermanagh and the rest of the Young Irelanders did not indeed set Ireland free, but they set a brilliant example of pure and devoted patriotism to succeeding generations. They founded a tradition, they gave a new strength to the spirit of nationality. I do not think my country would be where she is to day if it were not for them and their leeds and words, though I am glad to think that under the happier condi tions in which we live, and the real

deeds and words are things of the and she caught it in both of hers, while the unconquerable tears flooded her forty years, and I may, perhaps, coneyes. Twice McMurchad moved his lips to and who lives so many thousands of speak; twice his voice failed him. miles away, that I feel occasionally some pangs of sorrow, some twinges of

union between Irishmen and English

men which has taken place, all such

"I am dying, Miss Geraldine," he remorse, for having so abstained. "But this is not the time for troubl-

ing you with reflections either politieal or philosophical, or of crying peccavi into your courteously attentive but naturally somewhat uninterested ears. A man who is approaching within a lustre of the span of the Psalmist may very well keep any self-reproachings for the inaction of his manhood to himself. The reproaches comes too late; the inaction is irre-

I am sorry with all my heart and soul that I have kept my hand from the soul that I have kept my hald troof the plough; it grieves me out of the philo-sophical calm on which I pride myself that I have had no share in the patient, that I have had no share in the patient, unfaltering labor which seemed so long unfruitful, but which appears likely at last to yield a glorious harvest. A happy Ireland will owe me nothing, and from sorrow for that thought not even the golden counsels of Plato nor the philosophy of Seneca can charm me. Well, well, no more of that!

"After MacMurchad's death the rising in our part of the country, and indeed everywhere else, ceased to exist. MacMurchad's companions dispersed. MacMurchad's foster-brother, Cormac, died partly of his wounds and partly of grief for his master's death. Fermanagh and some of his comrades hid for a long time in the mountains eagerly hunted by the police. One wild, wet evening the fugitives, despairing of escape, met a police patrol on a lonely road in the mountains. The police passed them, when the serjeant stirred by some suspicion, turned back and asked the Young Irelanders who they were. Brian immediately and composedly answered, 'I am Brian Fermanagh,' and his comrades followed his example and gravely in-troduced themselves to the astounded officer. They were arrested, tried, transported, and, as you no doubt know, escaped from Van Dieman's Land some years later. Fermanagh went to America, and joined the army. With his career there and the manner of his death you are better acquainted

Mery O'Rourke enta: el a convent. She became Mother Superioress, be-leved for her charity and piety by all who ever came into contact with her,

and died only a few years ago.
"Miss Geraldine is still alive, and still Miss Geraldine. She is more faithful to the memory of her lover than Sarah Curran was. I am informed that she was sought in marriage by many wooers, and, most of all, by Lord Mountmarvel. But she steadfastly refused every offer. She stayed with Mr. Geraldine to the end. His great translation of Sa'adi, to which he devoted his life, came out some ten years after the time of his visit to Ireland, and made no impression what-ever upon the reading public. Ten years later it attracted the attention of a great poet, who recognized its marvellous beauty, and now it is one of the most read and most talked of volumes of verse in the literature of Mr. Geraldine lived to find himself famous, and died only a year and a half ago. His adopted daughter —for Miss Geraldine was not his child, and I have heard it said that be himself was in love with her-inherited all his wealth, which was considerable, and employs it chiefly, I understand, in furthering the National cause in Ireland. She is now an elderly woman, nearly sixty years of age, but every one who knows her speaks enthusiastically of her sweet, sad, noble nature. I met her twice or thrice when I was last in England, and I may say, as an old man who has known a vast number of old ladies, that I never knew history. any women who grew old so gracefully, or who impressed me with a

greater charm. "Lord Mountmarvel married twice. His eldest son, the present Lord Mount-marvel, who came into the title on his father's death, some ten years ago, inherits all the anti-Irish feeling for which his father's brilliant speeches in the House of Lords were so remark able. His youngest son, a fine young fellow of twenty, is, I hear, deeply im-bued with the Nationalist principles, and is said to cherish the desire of entering Parliament as a follower of Mr. Parnell as soon as he attains his majority. Truly, the old order

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'Captain Amber served with dissinction in the Crimean War and the Mutiny, and was made a baronet in 1855. His eld st son has played some part in English politics; his second son is the famous Amber Pasha.

"I do not think any relations of poor MacMurchad are now living-at least, in this part of the country. A cousin of his, a young man of rare abilities, was in Parliament for some years after the General Election of 1880, and made quite a name as a speaker; but he got killed some five years ago in a scuffle on the Greek frontier between a body of Turkish troops and a band of volunteers, headed by that adventurous Englishman, Mr. Kelvin Cleveland, of whom you may have heard.

'There, sir, is the whole of the history. There has been to me a strange and melancholy joy in stirring the dying ashes of the past and finding that the flames of affection still lingered underneath them. I am very hopeful for a country which has produced men like the friends of my youth, and can still produce their peers.

Believe me, my dear sir, "Very sincerely yours, "BARRY LUTTRELL." THE END.

The best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy, like Hood's Sarsaparilla. PALE, WEAK WOMEN need a tonic, to strengthen giving, flesh building medicine like Milbur's Beef, Iron and Wine. Minard's Liniment curves La Grippe.

TRIALS OF LIFE.

When the train moves out just as we enter the station, and we find that five minutes late has cost us a day's delay in the wrong point of the journey, we murmur at our ill-fortune, and never seem reconciled until we hear of a terrible accident to the very train we were

about taking.

We have all known or heard of strange engagements broken off by parents, that, had they become marriages, would have rendered life miserble to the once deeply-disappointed maiden, who saw only roses in her romantic courtship. The end was foreseen by her parents and friends, who knew that fixed intemperance was a habit seldom abandoned and often brought ruin to its victims and com-

panions. In marriage, more than in business, are the trials of life seen to advantage. Here is the man who early selected a handsome classmate for the color of her eyes, her hair, or her merry laughter and avowed eternal friendship, with expected union at early manhood, when suddenly a stranger enters the schoolground, who, with more riches and more assurance, attracts the fair one's attention, raises the jealousy of her early admirer, and breaks the engagement, never to be mended by the new

Bitter and sad are the crosses of boy hood, yet who can look back and say he has not grown stronger, braver, and better by these little trials of life that turn in the end to be blessings.

Married life is full of little changes incidents, and reverses which convince us all that before maturity, love at first sight, if followed to its consummation, is an evil rather than a blessing. So little is known at first of the traits and uses of womanhood and manhood that careless guesses in match-making is the most reckless of all ventures. No wonder the far-seeing parent, the maiden sister, or the keen sighted neighbor is alert to prevent a hasty and ill-advised union in such cases and many a girl has looked back later and blessed her mother's reproof that once was a trial almost unendurable.

Among my nearest acquaintances was a doctor of fine practice, bewitched by a girl of poor character, who so re-fused the advice of neighbors that he ruined his business, left his own home by force of ill-luck, and emigrated to another State, and actually abandoned his life-work through a stubborn will that refused to be advised in season. To him the trial was more bitter in the end than it would have been at the beginning.

Far better is it when trials come to meet them promptly and early, meet them bravely and with true courage.

It is never brave to be wilful. ter turn backward and find the right road, if you have started in the wrong direction. It is not good generalship to fight an unsuccessful battle from the front that could have been won by a flank movement.

In the business world both Grant and Lincoln were failures. The very reverses made them both greater and better statesmen. The tinge of sadness ampled public career so familiar to and breath of charity in the character of Lincoln, the love of justice in his life, and the power of his genius was the growth of many adverse trials, finally ending in triumphs.

The genius of Grant is seen as much in his patience, as his greatness was shown in his preseverance. Success in business may have made each a merchant where riches alone would have been the inheritance of their children, instead of their brilliant records in history.

Hood's Pills are purely vegitable, perfectly harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or gripe. Be sure and get Hood's.

Bud. Worse Worse

If we measure our lives by results and count our reverses at their true value, we will often find that the trials of business, friendship, and in social selections, have been ordered by One who doeth all things well, and can

never err. When the good friend has gone to his long sleep and narrow home, our eyes turn inward to see his virtues closer, make his name brighter, and bless his life more by the strange tragedy of his untimely taking off. Notably was this true of both Lincoln Strange of the both Lincoln and Garfield, who never could go higher in fame, even had they lived to four-

The trials and perils of life are all around us; the joys and sorrows, hopes and disappointments in every household to-day. A friend leaves us to morrow, another returns from a long absence. Next month a new-found friend opens to our lives new treasures of beauty, and we go on in wonder at our varied experiences and marvel how we could have loved much without living much, for they who live much love

much.
... A single sweet beat of the heart is something that will cheer us and fol-

low us to paradise." In all our changes, stings of defeat and cheers of victory we will find our hearts larger by suffering, our lives braver by contests, broader by experience, deeper by occasional crosses, and grander if we have suffered and grown strong; while a life of ease and pleasure may be beautiful in dreams, a life of effort and hardship in the forenoon may be the brighter in the evening. It is pleasant to study the law of compensation and see how the sons of toil sleep sweetly, how the children of poverty often outgrow their condition; how great and grand are American possibilities, and how, in the end, if we measure our lives aright, the days of ease were the days of waste; the pangs of defeat gave birth to development, the crosses of love were the inspiration of nobler efforts, to be worthy of some rarer nature never known in the daily routine of undisturbed career.

made clearer why we should be tried in love and in fortune and be strength-

Neither a real poem nor a sweet ong was ever born in ease and contentment. In the struggles of life are the richest fruitage.

O'Connell's First Speech.

When the great O'Connell returned to Ireland from his studies at the French College of St. Omers, in 1703, he found the Catholics about to receive the first slight relaxation from the severity of the old penal laws in the bill of that year which permitted Catholics to purchase property, to educate their children, to vote on property vote on property qualification, and to enter some of the professions under certain restrictions. The future leader of Ireland embraced the opportunity thus presented by undertaking the study of law. He was admitted at the age of twenty-three in the memorable and tear-stained year The disadvantages under which he labored were many and manifest, but he triumphed over every obstacle by his genius and awe-inspir ing personality. The infamous Act of on was about to be perpetrated. Catholics were offered full emancipation as a condition of surrendering their Parliament, but they indignantly rejected the unpatriotic condition. O'Connell was one of the foremost to denounce it. At a public meeting in Dublin Royal Exchange he made his maiden speech on the subject. In the course of his eloquent appeal he said:

"Sir, it is my settled sentiment, and am satisfied it is the sentiment not only of every man who now hears me, but of the Catholic people of Ireland, that if our opposition to this injurious, insulting, ruinous and hated measure were to draw upon us the revival of the whole penal code, in its most satanic form, we would boldly, cheerfully and unanimously endure it, sooner than withhold that opposition, and sooner throw ourselves once more on the kindness of our Protestant brethren, than give our assent for one moment to the political murder of our country.

"Yes, I know, although exclusive advantages may be, and are, held out to the Irish Catholic to seduce him from the duty he owes his country, that the Catholics of Ireland still re member they have a country, and that they never will accept of any advan-tage as a sect which would debase them and their Protestant countrymen

as a people."

This speech was followed by peals of approbation. It is replete with genu-ine patriotism, sound philosophy and political foresight. Whilst he was speaking Major Sirr, with a file of military, entered the meeting, grounded their arms with a mighty crash, but did not intimidate the bravery of that heart which never yet knew fear. The Major demanded to see the resolutions, which, being acceded to, he did not think proper to interfere. The noble stand taken by the young orator on that occasion marked him as a comstudents of Irish history.

Can You Eat

Can You Eat

Heartily, with a relish, and without distress afterward? If not, we recommend to you Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates a good appetite and so invigorates the stomach and bowels that the food is properly digested and all its nutriment assimilated

Cold, cough, consumption, to cure the first and second and prevent the third use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the never-failing family medicine for all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. A marvel of healing in pulmonary complaints.

A General Overcome.

DEAR SIRS,—I suffered from general weakness and debility and my system was completely run down and I found B. B. B. the best medicine I ever tried. I would not be without it for a great deal.

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A DETROIT SENSATION.

A GREAT TRIUMPH FOR CANADIAN MEDICAL SCIENCE — PARTICULARS OF ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CURES ON RECORD DESCRIBED BY THE DETROIT NEWS — A STORY WORTH A CAREFUL PERUSAL.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 29th, 1892.—A case has just come to light here, the particulars of which are published in the Evening News which will be read with considerable interest by all Canadians, as it records the remarkable achievement of a Canadian medical discovery, which has already, in its own country, won great and enduring fame. At this added triumph there is no doubt the fellow countrymen of the proprietors will rejoice, as it sheds lustre on Canadian science. The story is told by the News as follows:—

The following paragraph, which appeared

science. The story is told by the News as follows:

The following paragraph, which appeared in the News a short time ago, furnished the basis of this information—a case that was so wonderfully remarkable that it demanded further explanation. It is of sufficient importance to the News' readers to report it to them fully. It was so important then that it attracted considerable attention at the time. The following is the paragragh in question:

"C. B. Northrop, for 28 years one of the best known merchants on Woodward avenue, who was supposed to be dying last spring of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, has secured a new lease of life and returned to work at his store. The disease has always been supposed to be incurable, but Mr. Northrop's condition is greatly improved, and it looks now as if the grave would be cheated of its prey."

Since that time Mr. Northrop has steadily

cheated of its preyx. Northop has steadily.

Since that time Mr. in looks, but in condition, till he has regained his delt time strength.

It had been hinted to the writer of this ratic, who was acquinited with Mr. Northop that the was acquinited with Mr. Northop that the was acquinited with Mr. Northop that the was acquinited with Mr. Northop as the was acquined with Mr. Northop that we was acquined with Mr. Northop that we was acquined to with the was attered in a similar manner when he heard any such case. Mr. Northop was enthwisted at the result in his own case at Dr. Williams and the was acquired to after he had tried everything he could hope to give him relief. He had been in the care of the best physicians who did all they could to allow the was acquired to allow the was acquired to a lower that was a lower than the lower than that was a lower than that was a lower than the lower than that was a lower than that was a lower than that was a lower than the lower than that was a lower than that was a lower than that was a lower than that was

D'Arcy McGee's Schoolmaster.

The schoolmaster of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, if little known outside of Wex ford, is one of the most striking person-alities in that historic town. Michael Donnelly, who is now in his 105th year, has taught several generations of Wex ford men. He loved his calling, but his greatest recompense was the satis-faction he derived from the success of his pupils in various parts of the world. When D'Arcy McGee had risen to the rank of a Minister in Canada, and when his literary attainments were the subject of general comment, a friend questioned him as to the University in questioned him as to the University in which he graduated. The scholar and historian answered: "I graduated under Michael Donnelly, of Wexford, and his was the only school I ever attended." The story was told by McGee in Wexford twenty-five years. ago, when his teacher was already an old man. Mr. Donnelly had one son, who devoted his life to the service of God, and who sacrificed his life in a trying mission to the West Indies. The old man had seen blood flowing in the streets of his native town in '98. A handsome thoroughfare now crosses the ground where "Donnelly's School once stood, and the scholars are scat tered the world over. Mr. Donnelly enfeebled and almost blind, daily makes his way to the oldest of the Wex-ford churches. He has lived in the forgotten past, and his thoughts are already on another world. A testi monial is at present being raised in his

Constipation,

F not remedied in season, is liable to If not remedied in season, is hable to become habitual and chronic. Drastic purgatives, by weakening the bowels, confirm, rather than cure, the evil. Ayer's Pills, being mild, effective, and strengthening in their action, are generally recommended by the faculty as the best of aperients.

best of aperients.

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"I have been taking Ayer's Pills and using them in my family since 1857, and cheerfully recommend them to all in need of a safe but effectual cathartic."

—John M. Boggs, Louisville, Ky.

"For pight year I

— John M. Boggs, Louisville, Ky.
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St. Boniface, June Sth 1890. SISTER A. BOIRE.

St. Boniface, June 8th 1890. SISTER A. BOIRE

Dr. G. Desrosiers writes Nov. 12th 1890. Dr. G. Desrosiers writes Nov. 12th 1890.

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London, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1892.

ENEMIES OF THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

Hatred of the Cross is one of the characteristics of those among the Protestants who delight in calling themselves Evangelicals, though nothing is more unevangelical than such a hatred. Even before the crucifixion the cross was made by our Lord the symbol of the Christian's life of penance, as when He said: "he that taketh not up his cross and followeth Me is not worthy of Me." (St. Matt. x, 38.) After the death of Christit became the special emblem of the Christian's hope, and of our Redemption, so that St. Paul declared that he preached the Gospel, "not in wisdom of speech, lest the cross of Christ should be made void, for the word of the cross to them indeed that perish is foolishness, but to them that are saved, that is to us, it is the power of God." "By the cross," the same Apostle says when writing to the Galatians, "we are reconciled to God in one body;" and he prays that he may not glory in anything "save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." (1 Cor. i, 17: Gol. vi, 14, 16.) He speaks with great commisseration and regret of those who are "enemies of the cross of Christ," weeping for them. (Phil. iii, 19.

The Church of England does not, as a Church, repudiate the cross or disrespect it. In the form of administering baptism, the use of the sign of the cross is prescribed as one of the ceremonies, and on Anglican churches the cross is regularly placed, high on the steeple, as a sign that they are Christian edifices: But we frequently find that Anglican congregations rebel against this practice, and tear down such crosses when they have been erected. They are truly "enemies of the cross of Christ," such as those whom St. Paul describes. We have even known of the case where an Anglican Bishop in Canada partook of this same hatred of the cross, and refused to administer confirmation in a parish where a cross was visible among other decorations of the church which were prepared purposely to give him a cordial welcome on the occasion of his visitation to the parish. We be lieve that this hatred of the cross was carried so far, that during his life no clergyman of his diocese dared to show any respect for the cross, though we know that it was frequently their wish to do so, that they might be in harmony with the spirit of Christianity of past ages ever since the days of the Apostles.

A recent manifestation of hatred of the cross occurred in Newry, Ireland, when the rector, who did not share this hatred, desired to have the cross placed in a prominent position in the church to remind his parishioners that, by the blood of Christ suffering on the cross we are saved. What could be more appropriate for this purpose than the depicting of a cross on the communion linen? When instituting the Eucharist, and commanding the Apostles to celebrate it, Christ told them: "For as often as you shall eat this bread, and drink the chalice: you shall show the death of the Lord until he come (1 Cor. xi., 24.) It is, therefore, desirable that a Christian should frequently recall to mind the death of Christ, and especially so in the administration of the Eurcharist. It was most appropriate that there should be something recalling the death of Christ in the communion ornaments of the church, and with this object the rector had the cross made on the communion cloth, together with the letters I. H. S., meaning "Jesus the Saviour of men.

But the congregation, or rather the major part of the congregation, are cross-haters, and eleven vestrymen solemnly formed a column for attack, marched in procession from the vestibule of the church while service was going on, seized the portion of the honored and unpaid;" and the only rector to save it from their hands. ceiving back his ticket. He adds: When they had done this they burned "I am well informed and verily

the offensive cloth within the church, and composedly took their seats to join in the Church service as if they had just performed a most heroic and Christian act.

Newry claims to be an extremely 'Evangelical" locality. The Protesants there settled have received their religious traditions from ancestors who emigrated from Scotland, and were planted there under Oliver Cromwell. Their traditions are, therefore, thoroughly Knoxonian and Calvinistic. John Knox was a thorough hater of the cross, and so was John Calvin. But the Christian Church in all ages venerated it to such a degree that Tertullian, who wrote in the second century, said :

"On all occasions, whether we enter or go forth from our houses, when we put on our clothing, or our shoes, at table, when we strike a light, or retire to bed, when we sit, indeed whatsoever we do, we mark on our foreheads the sign of the cross.

The learned Origen gives as th reason for this pious and constant usage: "The devils fear and tremble when

they see upon you the sign of the cross faithfully fixed."

St. Cyril said: "Be not ashamed of the cross of Christ. But if any one hide it, sign yourself with the cross, openly on your forehead." In another place he adds:

"Make this sign (of the cross) when you eat or drink, sit or stand, talk or walk, and, in a word, whenever you for the transmission of lottery tickets. engage in any business.' These testimonies are sufficient to

show the respect which true Christians have always manifested for this sacred sign. But the Newry Protestants with their Calvinistic traditions have never been able to endure the sight of a cross. They resemble in this respect the so-called evangelicals of Canada. Some time ago another event happened in the neighborhood of Newry which further illustrated their sentiments on this subject. A cross was erected over the grave of a member of a respectable Anglican family, to indicate that the deceased had died a Christian, but the Churchwardens and other members of the congregation gathered shortly afterwards in a mob at the grave, and with every manifestation of hatred and spleen completely demolished with stones the emblem of salvation. Surely St. Paul had just these Evangelicals in view when he wept over the infatuation and blasphemies of those who were

'enemies of the cross of Christ!"

It will be remembered by our readers that when the Anglican Bishop of London erected a cross recently in St. Paul's church, London, he was subjected to a prosecution by the Evangelical Alliance of the city, in the hope that the use of crosses in churches would be declared illegal. The Court, however, sustained the Bishop. It was not understood by this decision that the Bishop was to be commended for using the cross, but only that he could not be interfered with as long as he used it in churches within his own jurisdiction. The Anglican Church may, therefore, within certain limits, make use of the sign of the cross: but it is certainly responsible for the hatred of the cross which it engendered and fostered by destroying crosses on the Catholic churches when their property was confiscated to the use of the law-made Church of England. It is not surprising that those who love the cross of Christ, and glory in it, like St. Paul, should leave a church which can tolerate such hatred for the cross of Christ as is manifested by the Evangelicals of Newry and London city.

REWARE OF LOTTERY FRAUDS.

A circular sent to us by Mr. F. L. Stoffle, of 1201 Clyborn avenue, Chi cago, calls our attention to a feature of the lottery craze to which public attention has not hitherto been particularly directed, but which ought to be duly weighed when we take account of the magnitude of the lottery evil.

Mr. Stoffle states that he purchased a ticket from E. Fox & Co., of Kansas City, purporting to be a genuine 'Louisiana State Lottery ticket." The ticket was not signed with the usual name of Paul Conrad, which is found on the real Louisiana tickets, and of

course it turned out to be a forgery. The forgery was not detected until the purchaser found that his number had drawn the "capital prize " of \$15,-000 : but on his forwarding the ticket to Messrs, E. Fox & Co. to get the money, it was returned to him "uncommunion cloth which had on it the benefit Mr. Stoffle derived from the cross and lettering, and tore it into transaction was that he paid \$30 in exshreds, in spite of the efforts of the press charges in forwarding and re-

prizes and that they receive money under false pretences; and that there is no such Company in existence as E. Fox & Co. operating a lottery.

We have on several occasions placed before our readers valid reasons why they should not invest their money in the purchase of lottery tickets which hold out a prospect of great gain for the expenditure of a small sum of money and we gave our readers some insight into the operations of the "Louisiana State Lottery," which we look upon as one of the hugest frauds of the day.

This lottery is still doing a thriving business notwithstanding that its fraudulent workings have been frequently exposed, and that the whole power of the United States govern ment is arrayed against it. The difficulty with which the Government of the United States has to contend is that matters of this kind belong not to the Federal Government to control, but to the State Legislatures. In consequence of this, it remains with the Legislature of Louisiana to decide whether the lottery shall continue to exist after the expiration of its present charter in 1898

The Federal Government can only control the mails, but it hampered very much this and other Lottery Companies when Cangress passed law prohibiting the use of the mails But the Louisiana Company was not thus te be baffled, and after several unsuccessful efforts to evade the stringent laws which were directed against it, it has given up this point of using the mails and it now employs the agency of the Express Companies for carrying on its business.

This business is so extensive through the United States and Canada that the 60 per cent. which we understand the Company takes as its profits out of the ticket money attains annually the enormous sum of about \$18,500,000: and this is what the dupes or ticket buyers contribute toward the enrichment of shareholders, while their own chance of getting a prize is exceedingly small. It needs no demonstration to prove that those who invest in such a chance are extremely foolish and if the investment be considerable they do great injury to their own pros pects and to their families which have the first claim upon their earnings; and we regret to have it to say that there are many young men in Canada who regularly every month contribute n this way to the fraud.

The Louisiana Legislature is at this moment being strongly tempted to extend the charter of the Company, for the reason that while that State contributes but a small percentage of the receipts of the Lottery, the Company are willing to purchase a renewal of the charter by the payment of a very Having so many dupes they can easily do this.

According to the official reports, only per cent, of the tickets are sold in Louisiana itself, the remaining 97 per cent. being sold throughout the United States and Canada. Hence it will be a great financial benefit to Louisiana to receive from the Company the annual sum of a million and a quarter dollars for State purposes, this being the amount offered by the Company as a bribe. It is proposed to spend this money as follows: for schools, \$350,000; for levees on the Mississippi, \$350,000; for charities, \$150,000; for pensions to Confederate veterans, \$50,000; for sewage for New Orleans, \$100,000; for the general fund of the State \$250,000.

We have nothing to say against the lawfulness of these objects in themselves, but we unhesitatingly tell our readers that they ought not to submit to be blackmailed for the benefit of the State of Louisiana, even if the whole profit on the tickets they purchase went to the State. But as a matter of fact, even this large sum represents only four or five cents on every dollar which is spent in the purchase of tickets. The chief part of the money goes towards enriching the company which manage the enterprise; and even if the whole drawing were managed with the most perfect fairness, the mathematically estimated value of the expectation of a ticket holder who spend \$10 in the purchase of tickets would be only about \$3.33, since this is asserted to be the proportion of receipts spent in prizes. A few ticket holders may be enriched by a of the case, however, does not oblige lucky chance, but thousands must them to accept either the men who necessarily lose all they invest to bring about this result: and when the monthly sums thus foolishly spent are Whether it be in France or elsewhere,

But Mr. Stoffle's experience, of which we spoke in the beginning of this article, shows that there is an to which the lottery gamblers are exposed-the danger that, after all their they will succeed. expenditure, they may have wasted their money on forged tickets which cannot by any possibility win a prize, but will, on the contrary, entail on the purchasers a heavy expense, if the tickets bought should happen to to be the lucky numbers. The truth and it is perfectly lawful for clergy seems to be that those who buy these lottery tickets will never know whether their tickets are bogus or not, until, like Mr. Stoffle, they win a prize, and then find out that there is no prize for It is full time for men of prudence to

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

Ever since the establishment of the French Republic in 1870, it seems to have been the object of the rulers of France to hamper and annoy the Church, and, if possible, to destroy its influence with the people. There were times, however, when the rulers seemed to be conscious that they had outraged the Catholic feelings of the people beyond what their usual apathy would endure, and for certain short periods there has been a full in the persecution of religion. The latest cable despatches received

show an almost inexplicable series of occurrences in regard to the relations of the Republic with the Pope and the Church which it is difficult to reconcile with each other. Thus it is stated that the honors which he recently bestowed negotiations have been going on be tween the French Ambassador at the Vatican, the Count de Behaine, and the Holy See, by which a greater cordiality has been established than has hitherto existed between the Government and the Pope, and it is certain that the Pope has written to the Car dinal Archbishop of Paris requiring him to counsel the clergy to acquiesce in the Republican form of Government, and to abstain from partizanship with any of the monarchical factions which are aiming at the overthrow of the Republic.

We are also informed that on New Year's day the congratulations sent by President Carnot to the Holy Father were very cordial, and that the Pope's reply was equally friendly, expressing the best wishes for the prosperity and peace of the Republic.

A few days later the news came that the Archbishop of Paris and four other Archbishops joined in issuing a protest against the anti-religious and atheistic policy of the Government: and these are the facts which it is difficult to The Archbishops of Toulouse, Rheims.

St. Malo and Lyons are those who have brought this impeachment against the Government. They protest against the encouragement given to priests to down of ecclesiastical subsidies, the persecution of religious orders by expatriation and taxation, the compulsory military service of seminarists, divorce, the subjection of religious worship to the control of the municipal authorities, and the banishment of religion from schools and charitable institu-

tions. They call upon the people to respect the laws, as long as they do not violate the rights of conscience, but exhort them to resist the encroachments of the civil power on the domain of religion. They tell the people that it is by a faithful discharge of their electoral duties that they will remedy these grievances, and admonish them to apply this remedy.

The devotedness of Cardinal Richard to the Holy See is well known, and it cannot for a moment be imagined that he has inaugurated any movement con trary to the expressed wish of the Pope We may therefore reasonably infer that the Pope's letter by no means approves of the general policy of the present Government, and that it does not ask the clergy to adhere unreserv edly to that policy. It it also evident that the five Archbishops do not so in terpret it. We may, therefore, safely conclude that the Holy Father believes that the French people have sufficiently manifested their will that their Government should be a Republic, and that he wishes the clergy to accept unreservedly this manifestation of the wish of the people, and to have nothing to do with the parties which are laboring for the restoration of any of the effete dynasties which have governed France in the past. This view compose the present administration or the policy they think it proper to adopt. large, many will necessarily be ruined the clergy will not cede their right to according to this doctrine God is made them, therefore are his goods estab

believe beyond a doubt that said E by their love of gambling in this losing be a factor in shaping the policy and the efficient cause and author of sin, influencing the destinies of their countries. try, and certainly, even while they spite of the gloss by means of which an support the Republic, their influence in France will be directed towards the former words. additional danger hitherto unexpected placing a truly Christian administration in power; and sooner or later Presbyterians that in this teaching

In regard to the greater excellence

of government, there is room for a it was resolved to appoint a Revision difference of opinion. The Church as Committee, the Committee were inthe depositary of divine revelation has structed not to change the Calvinism of no special preference on the subject, the Confession. From all this it is to and laity alike to have their own views. But the voice of the country has been heard on the subject, and it is unmistakably in favor of a Republic. accept the decision notwithstanding that their individual preferences may lie in another direction. For this reason the advice of the Pope given to Cardinal Lavigerie to use his influence in favor of the Republic is the dictate of wisdom : but this does not, nor is it intended, to bind the clergy to accept tamely the anti-Catholic legislation which has emanated from the successive administrations which have ruled since the establishment of the Republie: and we have no doubt that the lic: and we have no doubt that the that God only permits and does not protest of the five Archbishops will will that this be so, whereas He Himhave due weight in influencing the course of the government of President Carnot, or at least of the next President, should it not prevail during the present regime.

That the Pope takes this view of the matter also is abundantly proved by upon the Archbishop of Aix, Monseigneur Gouthe-Soulard, to console him for the persecution to which he was do. subjected by the Government for asserting his liberties as a French citizen, and as a Bishop of the Church, who is not to be subjected to Governmental interference in the administration of the affairs of his diocese.

By sheer force the Government may for the present moment prevail, but its outrages against the Catholic conscience of the people will be remembered, and the time must soon come when popular indignation will replace the Atheists with men of Catholic instincts and antecedents.

A NEW PRESENTATION OF AN OLD DOCTRINE

The Presbyterian agitation over the subject of revision of the Confession of Faith has reached the stage that the committee appointed to prepare a re port on the changes which ought to be made have agreed upon what they will recommend to the next meeting o the General Assembly which is to take place in June, but it may safely be said that the conclusions reached will scarcely satisfy the longings of the pro-Revision party, while they will stir up the bile of the anti-Revisionists no small degree.

In regard to the need of revision, we have never hesitated in expressing the opinion that the Westminster Confession is badly in need of it, and such s evidently the opinion of the majority of Presbyterians, otherwise the demand for it would not have been so loudly made by a decisive majority of Presbyteries throughout the continent of America.

Presbyterianism being a form of Calvinism, the doctrines of John Calvin on predestination and preterition were regarded as the distinctive doctrine of all who should claim to call themselves Presbyterians. This doctrine is declared in the Westminster Confession in the following terms:

"By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death." (Chap 3.)

Of those who are destined to perdition, the same chapter speaks as follows:

"The rest of mankind, God wa deased, according to the unsearchable counsel of His own will, whereby He extendeth or withholdeth mercy as He pleaseth, for the glory of His sovereign ower over His creatures, to pass by cause. wrath for their sin, to the praise of His glorious justice."

The manner in which this glorious ustice operates is described in the same chapter, wherein it is said that "God from all eternity did, by the nost wise and holy counsel of His own will, freely and unchangeably ordain whatsoever comes to pass

It is here added, indeed, that "Thereby neither is God the author will of creatures, nor is the liberty or contingency of second causes taken way, but rather established.'

But since sin, equally with acts of virtue, is "freely and unchangeably ordained" by God, it is clear that do evil things and hath not done

attempt is made to modify the force of

It has been in the past the boast of they are pure Calvinists; and in the resolution which was finally passed in of a Monarchical or a Republican form the American General Assembly, when be inferred that their intention and the intention of the framers of the Westminster Confession was to teach the doctrine of Calvin on this subject. We may therefore very properly look to the teachings of Calvin to learn what is meant by the Presbyterian doctrines of predestination and preter-

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Calvin says that the wicked or reprobate "cannot move their finger, except by His (God's) permission, nor, indeed, except by His command." (Institu tions I, chap. 17.)

Elsewhere (chap. 18) he says:

"Whereas God wishes and ordains that man be blinded, and will afterwards be punished for his blindness, it appears absurd to make the subterfuge self repudiates this subterfuge, declaring plainly that He does the act. For it is proved by innumerable and clear testimonies that men do nothing, unless by the hidden will of God, and that they effect nothing deliberately except what He has decreed, and or dained by His inscrutable appoint ment.

In the same chapter we read: "By the just impulse of God, man does what it is unlawful for him to

Over and over again Calvin repeats this in his doctrinal works, and his followers say the same thing, among whom Theodore Beza is especially

Notwithstanding the pretense of the Westminster Confession, that God is not the author of evil, it is therefore clear that, according to Presbyterian doctrine, He is really its author. The absurd emplanation of Beza is to the effect that in God the act is good, whereas in His instrument, man, it is evil.

The revisers appointed by the General Assembly propose to substitute for the words of the Westminster Confession as above quoted, a new chapter which retains the same doctrine as before, but which adds a commentary which is intended to make it appear somewhat more reasonable. This gilding of the pill will scarcely satisfy those who have so earnestly demanded revision, as it was their wish that this doctrine above all should be modified. It is, however, worthy of remark that the revisers were more anxious to make a chapter which would be agreeable to the majority than to make one which would set forth the truth as revealed by God.

The new chapter is as follows:

"The rest of mankind, God saw fit according to the unsearchable counsel of His will, whereby He extendeth of withholdeth mercy as He pleaseth, not to elect unto eternal life, and them hath He ordained to dishonor and wrath for their sins, to the praise of His glorious justice. Yet hath He no pleas ure in the death of the wicked, nor is it His decree, but the wickedness of their own hearts which restraineth and hindereth them from accepting the offer of His grace made in the Gospel." How different from this is the Cath

St. Leo, who defined: "Not only do we not believe that any are foreordained to evil by the power of God, but we detest and anathematize

olic doctrine, as it is set forth by Pope

all who believe this great evil.' It is this horrible doctrine which makes God the cause of evil, which has been the occasion why so many Presbyterians have become declared Infidels like Bob Ingersoll, and so many others have practically given up Christianity by becoming Universalists and Unitarians. They very justly reason that God, who is just, will not punish forever those of whose sins He has Himself been the real

It is true that God knew when He created our first parents that they would fall into sin, and some imagine on this account that sin must be attributed to Him as its author; but it is quite a diffierent thing to know of sin, and to be the cause of it. God reated man free, in order that being able to choose between good and evil, he might choose the good and merit a of sin, nor is violence offered to the greater reward as they do who avoid evil. Thus we read in holy Scripture that man's freedom of choice is the occasion of his merit:

"He that could have transgres

10, 11.)

It is true also that the grace of God is necessary for us to salvation; but sufficient grace is always given to attributed to ourselves, and not to God.

THE COMING BRITISH ELEC-

Many have been the conjectures thrown out from time to time regarding the dissolution at one time or other of the present British Parliament, but as it gave a compact majority to the Government of Lord Salisbury, his by such appeals to religious prejudice Lordship was in no hurry to dissolve it and to make an appeal to the people, although his majority was rapidly melting away according as the people were enabled to pronounce on his policy whenever the occurrence of a policy whenever the occurrence of a quarrels with Spain, America and racancy gave them that opportunity France invariably fought against us." at a by-election.

Twenty-two seats have been wrested from the Government since the election of 1886, without counting those which are counterbalanced by Government gains, and thus the majority of 120 with which the administration were ushered into power has been reduced to 76, leaving it to be inferred that if a general election had been resorted to at any time during the last couple of years, Mr. Gladstone would have been returned to power with a good working majority of at least 100.

Under ordinary circumstances the Government would have looked upon their gradual but sure decline in publie favor as an expression of non-conconfidence in their administration, and would have dissolved Parliament as soon as it became evident that such a state of affairs exists. But Lord Salisbury and his colleagues clung to office with unprecedented tenacity, in spite of all the evidences of public disgust at his policy.

There can be no doubt that the Lords, and perhaps those still higher in authority and rank, encouraged him te hold on to office in the face of the numerous adverse manifestations of the constituencies. They would hardly, otherwise, have had the temerity to put off so long an appeal to the people; and it is not difficult to divine why this appeal was delayed. The Lords are perfectly conscious that the next Parliament will reverse the traditional policy of oppression which has been exercised against Ireland. Their sympathics are with the Irish landlords, and they wish to delay as long as possible the day which will put an end to their harsh domination. The constitution enabled them to cause this delay, though they cannot put off indefinitely the day of reckoning.

But the lapse of time brings all things human to their issue, and so the day is now not far off when the present Parliament must be dissolved,

Both parties are making active pre parations for the great struggle which it is believed will take place this year, and probably early in the summer. The Government will bring forward its Local Government Bill for Ireland, which it proposes as a substitute for Home Rule. But this bill, the chief made known, are entirely inadequate as a remedy for Irish grievances. The government of Ireland from Westminster has been tried long enough, and has been found a failure. The prospective bill provides that this shall be the character of the future government of Ireland, as really as it has been of the past, and it cannot give satisfaction to any who have Ireland's interests at heart.

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It is said confidently that the Liberal opposition which is sure to be offered to the local Government will be made the ground on which the Government will appeal to the constituencies. But unless the sympathy for Ireland which has been already expressed by the people of England and Scotland, and

lished in the Lord." (Ecclus. xxxi, the people, inasmuch as the main issue is still the question of Irish Home Rule. It cannot be supposed that a sentiment so deeply rooted as is this sympathy can be reversed by a hollow pretence enable each one to avoid sin, so that of the Government to grant Home Rule if we fall into evil the fault is to be in the shape of its illusive Local Government Bill.

It is difficult to predict the result of a general election, and predictions founded upon presumed changes in public sentiment are frequently falsified by results. Yet if any reliance whatever is to be placed upon the signs of the times, a most decisive victory awaits the Liberal party. The people are not to be deluded now as that uttered by Lord Salisbury in a speech delivered at Exeter a few days ago when he said that

"Home Rule will eventually place Protestants in impecunious freland in the hands of the priests who in all our

If Ireland is impecunious it is just because she has been ruled as Lord Salisbury would rule her yet. The accusation against the priests is without foundation, though it were not to be wondered at if it had been true, considering the provocation under which the priests were suffering through the penal laws which were in force at the periods referred to by His Lordship.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

FATHER CRONIN, the good and brilliant editor of the Buffalo Catholic Union and Times, has, we regret to hear, been obliged to take a vacation for the benefit of his health. We hope he will soon return to Buffalo, where he is beloved by all classes, in renewed health and strength. He has been fortunate in securing the services of that eminent Catholic writer, Father Smith, to take the editorial chair during his absence.

A MISSIONARY meeting was held in Park avenue Presbyterian church, in this city, on Thursday evening last. The object was to aid what is called the "McAll Mission," and the object of the "McAll Mission" is to effect a change in the religious condition of France, or, in other words, Frenchmen are invited by a certain Mr. McAll to leave the old Church and follow him. Mr. McAll's particular hallucination is a mixture of Congregationalism and Salvation Armyism, inclining towards the latter to such a degree as to come dangerously near infringing on the patent rights of General Booth.

that he disregards the traditions of the Establishment, and is ready upon little persuasion to identify himself with the most extravagant and most ridiculous and the long expected appeal to the man-made sects which are born to live a ten. His Lordship said the history of the McAll mission was miraculous; but he did not furnish any particulars from which we might be enabled to draw the conclusion that the Protestant belief in regard to miracles was not resting on solid ground. Mr. McAll, it appears, went from England to Paris in 1871, and here is what happened provisions of which have already been him, in the words of the Secretary "A laboring man, in returning from his day's work, said to him in English Would that somebody would bring us a pure gospel, for we working people are done with the priests to a man of us." And Mr. McAll was inspired to fly to the aid of the perishing people with crates of tracts from the British and Foreign Bible Society's rooms It would not be reasonable to suppose that the call was a divine one. We are told that charity should begin at home, and why a missionary should leave the territory of Jack the Ripper

to bring the "glad tidings" to Frenchmen is passing strange. Mr. S. H. Anderson was the central figure about which hung the greatest manifested at all the recent elections, is a mere mockery, they cannot be propitiated to the support of the Government by such a bill as is now offered for the amelioration of the condition of the Irish people.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in a speech at Bristol, on the 3rd inst., expressed confidence that in twelve months he would appear before his hearers again, still as a Minister of the Crown. But he betrayed the fact of his dubiousness on this point by admitting that the Rossendale election was a serious defeat for the Government, which it certainly was, as it showed a falling off of 2,675 in the Conservative strength. This indicates a real sympathy with Ireland among the mass of interest. He is Mr. McAll's represen-

rence prove that Congregationalism is quarters. all wrong? Judging from other statements made by Mr. Anderson we must be slow to believe even the seven hundred dollar item. Here is another:

"A man he knew had to live separate from his wife because he would read the New Testament and the priest forbade her to live with him." In all Catholic Bibles is printed this letter from

Pore Pies the Sixth.

Beloved Son, Health and Apostolical Benediction.

At a time that a vast number of bad books, which most grossly attack the Catholic Religion, are circulated among the unlearned, to the grant destruction of souls, you judge exceedingly well, that the faithful should be excited to the reading of the Holy Scriptures. For these are the most abundant sources which one hit to be left open to every one, to draw from them purity of morals and of doctrine, to eradicate the errors which are so widely disseminated in these corrupt times. This you have seasonably effected, as you declare, by publishing the Sacred Writings in the language of your country, suitable to every one's capacity: especially when you show and set forth. that you have added explanatory notes, which, being extracted from the holy fathers, preclude every possible danger of abuse. Thus you have not swerved either from the Constitution published on this subject by Br.Nedlet. The Congregation of the Index, or from the Constitution published on this subject by Br.Nedlet. The Confidence and formerly when we held a place near his person, our excellent master in Ecclesiastical learning: circumstances which we mention as honorable to Us. We therefore appland your eminent learning, joined with your extraordinary piety, and we return you nave transmitted to Us, and which, when convenient, We will read over. In the meantine, a lock of our Pontificate, and kinch, when convenient, we will read over. In the meantine, so a keep of the post of the pooks you have transmitted to Us, and which, when convenient, we will read over. In the meantine, as a oken of our Pontifical benevolence, receive our Apostolical benediction, which to you, beloved Son, We very affectionately impart. Beloved Son, Health and Apostolical Benedic

you, beloved Son, We very loss of April, 1778, Given at Rome, on the Calcuds of April, 1778, the fourth year of our Pontificate.

PHILLIP BUONAMIC!,
Latin Secretary.
To our beloved son, Anthony Martim, at Turin.

All of which proves that Mr. Anderson s simply a retailer of roorbacks, that his object is to raise money from simpleminded Protestants, and that he cares not what means he employs. A sense of politeness alone prevents us from using a very plain Anglo-Saxon word which would exactly fit Mr. Anderson.

As a further proof that Mr. Anderson has scant regard for the truth, we reproduce the following extract from the Ave Maria, of Notre Dame, Indiana :

"It will be a long time, we fear, before the calumnies that the Church discourages the use of the Holy Scriptures, and that Bibles were as sealed books in the ages preceding the socalled Reformation, shall cease to be repeated. However, it is gratifying to see these false statements contra-dicted now and then by fair-minded In his "Notes on Mannon-Catholics. In his "Notes on Man-uscript from Wills in the Register at York," the Rev Joseph Hunter cites numerous instances of the love and reverence in which the Holy Scriptures were held by our forefathers in the Faith, and observes: "It is far from the truth that in the Middle Ages, wrongly called Dark, the great ecclesias Ar such a gathering as this we were tics uniformly discouraged the use of the more than astonished to find the Holy Scriptures." The Indo-European gentle Episcopal Bishop of Huron Correspondence quotes these words one of the speakers, a fact which proves

A PRESS despatch informs us that Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, has issued a pastoral letter in connection with the forthcoming election, which has been read in all the churches of the diocese. His Lordship warns the faithful of the dangers attending an election, and especially regarding false oaths and corruption. He adds that they must prepare themselves by prayer for the important act which they have to perform, so that Heaven will guide them in making choice of good representatives. Rev. Mr. Castonguay, rector of St. Cunegonde parish church, has also addressed his congregation on the subject of the

mention the case of a Rev. Mr. Neil, a upon to a greater degree we would Congregational minister, who left this not be forced to bow our heads in city in disgrace about a year ago in shame because of the revelations rethe dead of night. Does that occur- cently made of rascality in high

> REV. JUSTIN D. FULTON, Baptist, has made public the announcement that he is going back to the States, for the reason that "the people of Canada had not rallied around him and the banner of anti-Romanism as they had in the States." Ladies and gentlemen of the Committee of One Hundred, Boston, we hand him back to you with tearless eyes. Take him and fondle him and keep him and pray for him and guide him and guard him. If you send him away from home again give him a neat suit of black, and a white neck tie, and label him "Escaped priest." This will have the same effect, so far as money is concerned, as the efforts of the successful rain-makers, and he will be a grand success-financially.

THE English Frotestants now have Masses of Requiem. The London newspapers inform us that at the beau tiful Church of St. Agnes, Kennington Park, London, on Tuesday, December 1, there was a solemn celebration of the Holy Eucharist, with special intention for the repose of the souls of deceased members and associates of the English Church Union, and more especially for those who have departed in the year past.

THE Mayor of Hamilton, Mr. Blaicher, speaking on the occasion of the orphans' festival, in Hamilton, a report of which we print elsewhere, said that he had visited several of the Catholic educational institutions devoted to the higher branches of education, and, so higher branches of education, and, so far as his judgment went, they were among the best managed and most efficient educational institutions in the country. His Worship was formerly a Professor in one of the Collegiate Institutes, and it may therefore be taken that he is a most competent judge in educational matters. Those who try educational matters. Those who try to belittle the work done in Catholic schools are actuated, not by a desire for the advancement of learning, but rather by a hatred of everything carried on under the guidance of the Church.

COPYING CATHOLIC METHODS.

Boston Pilot.

Two notable religious movements are going on outside of the Catholic Church in New England : the one, impelling devout and earnest souls into her visible communion; the other, for the satisfaction of souls who lack either the light or the courage to go further, grafting Catholic practices upon Protestantism itself. People not yet old can remember when Christmas another Protestant minister, the Rev. J. H. Binnt, on the same subject:

"There has been much wild and foolish writing about the scarcity of the Bible in the ages preceding the Reformation. It has been taken for granted that the Holy Scripture was almost a scaled book to clergy and laity until it was printed in English by Tyndale & Coverdale, and that the only real source of knowledge respecting it before then was the translation made by Wickliffe. The facts are that the clergy and monks were daily reading large portions of the Bible, and had them stored up in their memory by constant recitation; that they made very free use of Holy Scripture in preaching, so that even a modern Bible reader is astonished at the number of quotations and references contained in medieval sermons.

The monks took a vast amount of personal trouble with respect to the production of copies of the Hely Scriptures, and accomplished by head, hands and heart what is now chiefly done by paid workmen and machinery. The clergy studied the Word of God, and made it known to the laity; and those among the laity who could read had abundant opportunity of reading the Bible, either in Latin or in English, up to the Reformation period."

A press despatch informs us that and Easter were unthought of in New especially candid and energetic ex-pression in Rebacca Harding Davis'
Old Lamps for New," in last week's
Independent. We quote some strik-ing passages. The writer, having a reasonable mind, instinctively uses the Catholic arguments for the veneration of religious symbols and images :-

of religious symbols and images:—

"Let us talk common sense about this thing and put aside for awhile the prejudices of our grandfathers.

"It is folly to say that symbols and painting or sculpture do not powerfully influence the majority of men. The very people, good, well-meaning men and women, who would shudder at the introduction of a picture or crucifix in their meeting-house, touch their betrothal rings with tenderness, and look with brimming eyes at the clothes which their dead baby wore. Does not the poor photograph on the wall soften their hearts toward the prodigal son who is sowing his wild oats they know not where? Did they not march to battle with stouter hearts for the sight of the old flag going before?

"They all know the value of symbols. They use them in their college clubs, their political organizations, their friendships, their dead a everywhere—but in their religion. Why?

"The American, passing through Continental Europe, finds in almost everywhere and the property to the containers of the containers and the containers and the containers are contained to the containers and con

And she goes on to plead for similar object lessons in religious truth in America for the sake of the "millions of men, women and children in the United States, both ignorant and edu cated, who never read the Bible, never go into a church, never hear a sermon.' Further on Mrs. Davis pleads for another Catholic custom, the opening of the churches on week days.

church

"should be always open," she says:
"the place where they could be sure of
finding, what every human being should
find each day, solitude and quiet for a brief
space, to recollect himself, to see where he
stands, to tace his own soul and his God.

The people whom we accuse of idolatry before their pictures and crucifixes are
not troubled by these qualms or fears.
Spend a morning in a cathedral in Rouen
or Antwerp, and you will see not only young
women and old crones on their way to
market come in and drop on their knees in
silent prayer but merchants going to change,
fashionably-dressed young fellows and schoolboys. They do not heed you or the crowd.
They say their prayer and go out as simply
and quietly as they would have bought food.
One act is apparently as necessary to the
day's routine as the other."

She does not realize that the Catholic

She does not realize that the Catholic is drawn to his open church, not by picture or crucifix, or the mere chance for solitude and quiet, but by the Real Presence of Christ on the altar. Catholics and Protestants, as has well been said, live in two different worlds; and the kindest Protestant eyes still see the Church as through a glass darkly.

BRITISH POLITICS.

London, Feb. 7. — Sir Wilham Vernon Harcourt spoke on Friday at Southampton. In the course of his address he took occasion to denounce in vehement terms what he characterized as Lord Salisbury's 'unjust references to the Catholic Irish,'' in his speech at Exeter on Tuesday last. He pronounced the Premier's remarks under that head as "disgraceful, and worthy a violent, drunken Orangeman," adding that "such an appeal to the wicked passion of national hatred was not only shameful, but mischievous on the part of a statesman in Lord Salisbury's position." Sir William declared that if the Premier had indulged in such remarks with regard to Canada or Australia those dependencies of the empire would not remain twenty-four hours in allegance to the Queen unless British claims on their fealty were supported by cannon and bayonet.

No relitical section in the whole country is

stituencies. The Conservatives in orner constituencies are showing fight against dissidents nominated by the party managers.

Messrs. Sexton, Dillon, O'Brien, T. M. Healy, Sheehy, Abraham, Arthur, and T. P. O'Connor were elected on Friday a committee to advise Mr. McCarthy.

A report, which is accepted as probable, gives to Mr. Sexton the right of succession to the chairmanship of the Irish party. There is not yet, however, anything like unanimity are the charmanship of the trish party.

It is not yet, however, anything like unanimity as to who should follow Mr. McCarthy. The reputation of Mr. Sexton as an able administrator was immensely enhanced during his tenure of the mayoralty of Dublin, and

his tenure of the mayorardy of Dunin, and the sagacity, tact and evenness of temper he has displayed in the recent feuds mark him as the coming leader.

The Dublin Independent (Parnellite) says the re-election of Mr. Justin McCarthy as chairman of the section of the Irish Parlia-mentary party opposed to the policy of the Parnellites was due to a compromise arrived at in order to avoid affending the numerous Parnellites was due to a compromise arrived at in order to avoid offending the numerous aspirants for the chairmanship, none of whom could command a majority, but whose defeat would have split the McCarthyites into sev-

could command a majority, but whose defeat would have split the McCarthyites into several sections.

The Freeman's Journal (McCarthyite) admits that other anti-Parnellites are better qualified than Mr. McCarthy for the chairmanship, but in the present organization of the party their services will be best given from the ranks.

As the time approaches for the meeting of Parliament difficulties are thickening in the path of the Government. Of these the most pressing are the restrictions to be placed upon Irish Local Government. There appears to be no doubt that Mr. Balfour gave little or no information to the Irish deputation he received, yesterday. He heard their complaints and their suggestions, and that was about all. It is also rather an open secret that the restrictions asked for would render the bill unacceptable to a large section of the Ministerialist supporters. A plan which finds more favor with the Government than it is likely to meet with in the House of Commons is one of drastic supervision and supersession such as would make the County Councils hapless dependents upon the Irish Local Government Board, and might at any time render the work of that board beyond possibility, if there were any great disobedience to the official ideas of Local Government.

St. Alphonsus Club, Toronto.

"MUSICAL EVENING" — Tuesday night last was devoted by the above club to music, and that there are quite a few followers of Orpheus in the club was evidenced by the very large attendance of members. The following was the programme:

ollowing was the programme:
Piano solo Gerald Griffin
Recitation J. Day
Vocal solo J. Cashman
Recitation William Barren
Duet, harmonica and banjo Mackle Bros
Song E C McCarthy
Banjo solo J. Mackle

Pembroke Separate School,

J. W. Leaver, Vice-President of Renfrew county Feachers' Association, and for the last four years Principal of Pembroke Separate school, is now attending the Ottawa Normal School. During the time that Mr. Leaver was in Pembroke forty-three pupils from the Separate school succeeded in passing the entrance examination. At the examination last July thirteen out of fifteen were successful, two of whom received over six hundred marks.

The Louisiana Lottery Company, defeated at every turn, is going out of business. The company has issued a statement to the people of Louisiana that it intends to withdraw the proposition for the re-charter of the company and that the concern will wind up its affairs and retire from the field when and that the concern will wind up its affairs and retire from the field when its charter expires, in 1894.

I am well pleased with Webster's Unablinged Dictionary. I find it a most valuable work.

John A. Payre, Chatham, Ont.

Send 25 cts. and get a copy of Bensigers' Home Almanac for 1892.—
THOS. COFFEY, London, Ont. Also to
be had from our travelling agents.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

The Jesuit missionaries in the Bengal mission, in India, baptized thirtyfive thousand persons last year.

Bishop Chatard, of the diocese incennes, has been elected the thirdarbitrator to settle the dispute between the Indianapolis street car company and its employees.

A bronze bust of John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet, which was executed by Mr. Kitson, of Boston, has been forwarded to the Catholic University at Washington. A committee of Bos ton gentlemen accompanied the bust. It will be presented to the university in February.

When Cardinal Place, Archbishop of Rennes, received the last sacraments recently, a procession was formed, not only of the clergy, but of a multitude of citizens. As was the practice once in Rome, a number of the poor fol-lowed the Viaticum into the house, filled the hall, and knelt upon the stair case, and entered even the room to pray with the dying man. The streets were lined with people on their knees.

Cardinal Manning's will leaves his books and papers in charge of his executors, Dr. Butler and Rev. Father Bayley, of the Oblates of St Charles. The total amount of his available assets, £3,250 in railway shares, goes to pay a debt contracted for a charitable purpose. Any residue is to be devoted to Catholic charities. The executors will compile a work on his life and letters. The Cardinal's letters alone letters. fill immense files.

Rev. Father Burns, of St. Joseph's church. Toledo, O., was at one time altar boy to the late Cardinal Manning and had a twenty years acquaintance with him. Consequently he is well able to speak knowingly of the life and character of that great personage, and his address Sunday evening Francis de Sales church, in which he took Cardinal Manning's life as his subject, was heard with profound in terest. Father Burns related many interesting incidents in the life of the Cardinal and gave the large congregation assembled a vivid idea of his noble character and great worth.

Rheumatism.

BEING due to the presence of aric B acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this

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

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

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY

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

GREAT OFFER



The CATHOLIC RECORD

FOR ONE YEAR

Webster's - Dictionary FOR \$4.00.

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

Expounds to a Large Congregation the Doctrines of the Incarnation.

THE SWEET AND HOLY NAME OF JESUS THE EPITOME OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION - THE MANY BEAUTIFUL DEVOTIONS DESCRIBED—FULL TEXT OF THE SERMON.

Wheeling Daily Register, Jan. 18. Yesterday morning Bishop Kain exinded to a large congregation the Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation, that Christ Jesus is true God and true man, and exposed the tendency of Pro-testantism to subvert this and other testantism to

dogmas of the Bible.

After reading the Gospel (Luke 11-21) and calling attention to the feast which the Church was celebrating yesterday-the feast of the Holy Name of the Bishop said:

DEAR BRETHREN: The sweet and holy name of Jesus is the epitome of the Christian religion—the summing up in one word of all those sacred truths which form the Christian ereed. It is a profession of our faith like to that which blessed Peter, speaking under the inspiring influence of the Eternai Father, thus briefly summarized:

"Thou art the Christ, the Son of the It is that profession, made by the first of her supreme pastors, which the Catholic Church has so guarded and faithfully exjealously guarded and faithfully ex-pounded for now well nigh nineteen centuries. It has been her shibboleth, her battle cry, in every contest with the hosts of error which Satan has succ sively marshaled against her, age after age, during the past two usand years.

For if we cast our eyes backward on the centuries which have elapsed from Christ to our day we find that almost every heresy which has assailed the Christian Church has involved in some way a denial of the true character of our Lord Jesus Christ as God and man. Then if we sift the errors of our own times, we plainly discover that these, too, impugn, openly or covertly, the ered doctrine of the union of the divine and human natures in the one same person of the God-man.

In fact, despite the glorious victories achieved by virtue of that name-Jesus of Nazareth — during the pas one thousand nine hundred years of the world's history, the men of our day out-side the pale of the Catholic Church, seem to be almost as much at loss to define its true character as were the men of His own day. "Who do men say that He is?" is a question to which divers and discordant answers are still given. A great teacher, a holy man, a wonderful prophet, a wise philoso-pher, a worker of wonders, the founder of a new religious system. Amid the clashing of these human views, the eternal Father still speaks through Peter and the Church, of which he holds the keys of dogmatic authority. saying, "He is my well beloved Son hear ye Him." Never has the Catholic Never has the Catholic Church faltered in re-echoing this subblime truth of the divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ. Remove this foundation stone from the edifice of Christianity and the whole fabric totters into ruin

HUMAN NATURE OF JESUS. That He is man we know ; that He is God, the second person of the adorable Trinity, we believe as firmly as we believe in the existence of a God. We do not overlook his sacred humanity. Holy Catholic Church. In her many heart-moving, soul-stirring devotions the Church calls our attention to the human body of Christ, which is as real as our own bodies, and perfect in all its parts and its operations.

Atone time His Sacred Heart-united, of course, as is His whole humanity to the God head—is proposed to our love and adoration. All that can be conceived of any human heart as the centre of the holiest and sweetest sentiments that can attract, and ennoble and sanctify is true of that divine heart. Oh, how well the children of the Church know, from their own experience, the unction that flows as a torrent of sanctification from the Sacred Heart of the man-God Christ Jesus! At another time His pierced hands and feet are held up before us as memorials of His undying love for us.

are bidden to draw near and hear the dear Jesus speaking to us as to the privileged disciples whom He visited the day of His resurrection, showing His hands and feet, as much as to say: Behold the pledges which I, though risen from the dead, still bear about me, and will carry even into my heavenly home. Then, again, we are invited to gaze lovingly on His sacred blood and adore that most precious blood as the laver which cleanses our souls from every defilement of sin. is only the children of the Church who are aware of the many attractive methods which the Holy Church employs and the

MANY BEAUTIFUL DEVOTIONS she sanctions and encourages in order to turn our thoughts and win our love to the sacred humanity of our Lord Jesus Christ. Of these methods none is so powerful as the devotion so constantly urged toward that sacred humanity present in the adorable Sacrament of the Altar. Over and over again, too, are we reminded that the sacred body of Christ is animated by a human soul like our own—that soul which sorrowed with the sorrows of death in the garden of agony-that soul which Jesus, expiring on the cross, commended to His eternal Father.

All these sacred truths connected with His human nature may be truly said to be contained in that one great truth so faithfully inculcated, that considerable extent the membership of Jesus is the Child of the Virgin Mary; Protestant Church organizations. But Church in accents of gladness in the church so frequently and is not this fatal heresy—this denial of Exultat of Holy Saturday: "Oh, array themselves against the wild

lovingly expresses it, the Virgin Mary is truly His mother.

Reproached with sacrificing the onor due to Our Lord to the honor of His creatures, we are intensely conscious that all our other devotions are but means to lead us on sweetly to Jesus, our blessed Saviour. Nowhere out of the Catholic Church are so many proofs given of sincerest, tenderest love of the sacred humanity, in which the Son of God redeemed us. The children of the Church cannot forget, they are not permitted to forget, the soul which agonized for us in the garden of Gethsemane and on the mount of Calvary; the body that was pierced and the blood that was shed for our salva-

Thus are they not only taught that Jesus is truly man, but that His sacred humanity is, as it were, so analyzed that the simplest and the most illiterate of the little ones of Christ may take in and understand that God has indeed ecome man for their sake-become a child of Mary-a child of Adam-one of themselves "in all things, sin excepted.

DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

But while the Church inculcates the tenderest reverence and devotion to the sacred humanity, she proclaims in clarion tones as the very basis of all that loving devotion, nay, of all that lowly adoration rendered to the human ity of Jesus Christ, the sublime doctrine of His divinity — that He is God co-equal and co-sternal with the Father.

There is not a Catholic child who has heard the little catechism explained to him but knows and believes that Jesus, whose sacred image is put before him in so many ways—as a child in Mary's arms, or in the crib of Bethlehem; as the Good Shepherd searching for or bringing back the strayed sheep; as the Victim hanging on the cross— is truly the very God of heaven and earth. In his own childlike language he will formulate for you the profession of Peter: "He is Christ, the Son of the living God." He who is born of Mary in the stable of Bethlehem; He whose life and miracles are recorded in the gospel; He who died between two male factors on the tree of Golgotha, is the

econd person of the triune God. When the Apostles testified to the miracles wrought by Jesus of Nazareth in proof of His divinity, and especially o that unparalleled miracle that after having been crucified unto death He had, of His own power, risen again to life, and then called on their Jewish brethren to confess with the terrified centurion beneath the cross: "Truly this man was the Son of God," the found it hard to bring conviction. crucified God was indeed "a stumbling block to the Jews, and a scandal to the The latter, through their

Gentiles." proud philosophers, laughed to scorn the devout worshippers of the crucified Nazarene. Scarcely had the Church won her first most glorious triumph after a deadly struggle OF THREE HUNDRED YEARS,

when, from her own bosom, arose the impious Arius assailing the Godhead of her divine Founder. We all know how long and fierce was the battle against this impious heresy, and how complete was the triumph of the Cath-But there is no disguising olic faith. the sad fact that we are once more in face of a powerful element, even within the ranks of so-called Christian Churches, that openly refuses to say of revere it so fervently, and adore it so profoundly as do the children of the Holy Catholic Church. In John of the living God." May the awful, blasphemous charge, be brought as an indictment against any recog-nized even as ministers of Jesus Christ in our own day and in our own coun-

> When our highest duty, our duty to our God and our Redeemer, is involved, away with all deceptive axioms! Though in one sense it be true : " De mortuis nihil nisi bonum of the dead say nothing but what is good) "in our case this saving adhered to would put God's honor beneath His creatures' reputation, and therefore it implies a false philosophy, a false morality. Now I ask did that so highly lauded

SO-CALLED MINISTER OF GOD, who died in Brooklyn a few years ago. believe in the divinity of Our Lord Jesus Christ? Surely not, when from pulpit or platform he could impiously brand our Blessed Saviour as a tramp. Did Dean Stanley, a salaried ministe of the Anglican Church, believe in this divinity when he expressed the hope that the day was not far distant when Confucius, Buddha and other pagan worthies would be associated with Jesus Christ in the Sonship of God? When such blasphemous utterances from the lips of Dean Stanley were quoted to a certain very respectable English gentleman visiting our country he remarked with more candor than logic Oh. Dean Stanley is too influential a man to chide for any of his peculiar views or statements." Must not the conduct and public opinions of such nen exert a fatal influence on their

followers? A distinguished convert to our holy faith told me that some years ago he met an old schoolmate whom he informed of his conversion to the Catho lic Church. This gentleman remarked to him: "When we were at school together at the university of Virginia I was, as you may remember, a devout churchman, but for ever twenty years I have been attending Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, and now I have no more faith in the divinity of Christ than Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. There is, alas! a deep undercurrent of of society, and permeating to a very

come of the principles engendered

THE RELIGIOUS REVOLT of the sixteenth century? Are not the vagaries of Dr. Lyman Abbot, of the Congregational Church, and of Dr. of the Presbyterian Church, and of Drs. McQueary, Newton and Brooks, of the Episcopal Church, the legitimate sequences of the principle of private judgment applied to the terpretation of the holy Bible? It is same method of reasoning which leads ministers supposed to be orthodox in their adherence to the heretofore recognized standard doctrines of their church-doctrines avowedly admitted as the unanimous teachings of Fathers-to call into question the docsin. On what trine of original ground? Because, forsooth, modern hiblical criticism has shown the first chapter of Genesis to be more poetical historical! But is this dogma found only in that chapter?

stronger testimony of its truth do we equire than David's inspired words: In sin did my mother conceive me! For that reason we enter the world the bjects, not of God's pity, but as St. Paul assures us, "by nature children But all this is but the nevitable result of the attempt to re duce to practical effect the principle es, the fundamental principle-of the Protestant reformation.

The system of faith then adopted supposes the ability of human intellect o weigh and decide the intrinsic credibility of divine revelation, and of it self to pronounce what is and what is not revealed truth. This is human reason enthroned as the court of last resort to determine whether any doctrine taught by God be true or not.

By this principle anyone who judges from his reading of Holy Scripture that the divinity of Christ is no there clearly taught, not only may, but must, reject it. Nay, if he judge that the doctrine itself is not creditable, he must conclude that the doctrine cannot have been revealed. Far from being blamed, such a one must be praised fe adhering to the dictates of his reason which is constituted by Protestantism the only judge of the truth or falsehood of God's revelations.

This fatal though logical conclusion of the theories of the so-called reformers is yet more evident when we call to mind the great purpose of the Incar-nation and see how sadly those theories fail to realize

THE SUBLIME PURPOSE.

Why did the second person of the blessed Trinity become man? What great and convincing reason is there that the Christ should be God as well s man?

The teachings of the Catholic Church concerning the fall of our first parents and its effects, and the restoration of man through the Word Incarnate-Him whom we love to call by the swee name of Jesus, Saviour - all are in beautiful accord, not alone with the inspired record, but also with the traditions of the human race, and even the dictates of right reason. He wh pelieves in a divine Creator cannot believe that man is now, in his present ondition, such as the All-wise and All holy God created him. No theory of human invention can explain

THE GREAT ENIGMA which man presents to himself. While he has evident traces of high nobility, raising him above all other orders visible beings, yet he bears about him ne fearful upturning of lso signs of s his highest faculties - signs as plain and convincing as are the scattered broken columns which tell the story of perished greatness. Faith alone unravels the mystery of man's existence. It reveals the perfection of natural gifts bestowed on the primative man and the still higher gifts of the supernatural order with which the bounty of a loving Father freely enriched his earthly child as means to fit him for his destined home in heaven. It tells how these supernatural gifts were lost and even the gifts of the natural order impaired by man's sinful dissadly obedience. It depicts in all its hideous malice the evil of sin as an outrage against the sovereign majesty of God the Creator.

Then it unfolds the merciful plan of man's redemption. The Son of God assumes the nature of man, that in that nature which had sinned, full tonement may be made to the offended Creator. By His obedience unto death. even the death of the cross, he repairs the disobedience of the first man. only does he purchase forgiveness of sin, but a restoration of the super-natural privileges bestowed on Adam and forfeited by his sin for himself and posterity. Through the application of the divine Redeemer's merits sinful man is re-born a child of God and heir

FAIRH marks out in minutest detail the in strumentalities He established for the pestowal of this supernatural life, its increase and perfection. It unravels for us the question which perplexed Nicodemus, and tells how man, at any stage of his natural life, may be reborn of water and the Holy Ghost; by what precise means new sins con tracted may be forgiven through the power invested in Christ's duly authorized ministers; how the divine life is nourished by closest union with the God-man in the sacrament of His Body and Blood, and continually augmented and perfected until happily crowned

n the glory of the beatific vision. These teachings of faith, as interpreted by the Carholic Church, portray this infidelity — this want of faith in the blessed reality so tersely stated by Christ as God — pervading every class the inspired apostle: "Where sin had the inspired apostle : "Where sin had abounded, grace bath more abounded."

Christ's divinity-an almost necessary happy fault of Adam, which deserved to have such and so great a Re-deemer!" Thus does Christ, the Godman, become the new Adam-the new head and father of the human race. Through the sheltering medium of His deified humanity each regenerated soul is brought into closest union with the Godhead and into a participation of Christ's own life, and is enabled to say: "I live now not I, but Christ liveth in me."

This sublime elevation of man,

which results from the applications of the fruits of redemption, finds no place in the cold, barren theories of the so-called reformers. These theories, as called reformers. systematized by Calvin, refuse to man, even when justified and regenerated, the power of doing works meritorious of reward before God, because the jus tified man is still a sinner whose sin fulness is merely cloaked over by the righteousness of Christ imputed but not imparted to him. This whole

DREARY SYSTEM

may be thus summed up in these words, taken from Calvin's institute (vol, 1, bk. III. 24) "His (Christ's) righteousness covers your sins - His salvation extinguishes your condem He interposes with His worthnation. ness, and so prevents your unworthiness from coming into view of God."

In its notice of an eloquent serme preached by Rev. Joseph Cook, of the econd Presbyterian church, in this city, on Sunday, November 17, 1889, the Register said that he held "that sin could not be blotted out by God. The record made by man must remain without alteration; but Christ was interposed as a screen between the man and the record he had made in that particular."

Thus there is no true regeneration, o real participation in Christ's life and holiness, no infusion into the soul of the forgiven sinner of divine grace.

In this gloomy system, where is there any true restoration of the lost gifts and privileges of Eden? The poor sinner is merely told that Christ's merits interpose to prevent God from seeing the foulness of sin which still continues to pollute his soul. He can never feel the embrace of his Saviour, the purifying and sanctifying touch of Christ's sacred humanity. THAT DIVINE PRESENCE

which, especially in the holy Sacra-ment of the Altar, floods the soul of the worthy communicant with a foretaste of heaven's blissful joys, the everlast ing portion of God's redeemed children Nay, many see in the great Sacrifice of the Cross, of which we have the daily renewal, but a sublime example of heroic virtue, no real atonement for the sins of the world.

We cannot wonder that men holding such views of Christ and His redemp tion have come to ask, first, why suc a Redeemer must needs be very God and then to deny His divinity. We care they for words of Holy Writ?

Have they not been trained in chool of logic which in its interpretation of Scripture knows how to revers the plainest statements of that inspired record? Open its pages and point them to the glowing language in which the prophets of old foretold the Re deemer as God with us. Recall the oft-repeated assertions of Christ Him-self that He is God co-eternal and coequal with the Father. Tell them of the miracles He wrought to prove His divinity. Lay all the stress you please on their conflicting opinions when they deny His God head, yet praise His exalted sanctity. In the most emphatic words which human language can supply He proclaimed Himself God. Then, if He is not God, the world has never known so impious an imposto and seducer: and His enemies were right in branding Him with these very epithets. Quote to them the testimony of the evangelists and OTHER SACRED WRITERS

of the new law-"In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God. and the Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us.'

They have learned how to set all these arguments aside, and the task is easy enough for those practiced in such reasonings as we constantly hear used against the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Christ declared in very positive terms that His Church was never to secumb to the wiles of men or San. His words are distorted, and men will insist that Christ's Church has fallen into error and needed the labors of the holy men of God like

LUTHER, HENRY VIII. AND OTHERS to remold, remodel or reform it. Christ said: "Whose sins you (my apostles) shall forgive they are for given." His words are again distorted given." they must mean something else, any thing else but what they clearly ex press. Again He says, after blessing the bread and wine: "This is My Body, this is My Blood." Oh! no, we are told, He meant to say just the re verse; that it was not His Body and Blood. Why continue this series of illustration of the facile method with which some men set aside the plainest documents of divine Revelation?

I, then, drawing a conclusion un warranted by the premises when I assert that this method of the private interpretation of the Scriptures leads to the denial of Christ's divinity, and, therefore to the subversion of Christianity? For, if Christ is not God, Christianity is but a hideous moral monster which for nineteen hundred years has imposed on the credulity of mankind This no sane mind can admit which takes even a cursory survey of the priceless benefits which the Christian

religion has conferred on the world. All who appreciate those blessings and desire their continuance should

theorists who can plan the destruction of the existing order but are powerless to devise a better substitute. influence of Christianity, whether in the molding of society or in elevating the individual Christian life, must necessarily dimish in proportion as its fundamental principle—the divinity of its Founder-is undermined. If, then, the tendency of

THE SYSTEM OF PROTESTANTISM is to the gradual elimination of that primary doctrine from the minds of its followers, must not the system itself be fatally false and manifestly un-Christian? In contrast with the uncertainty and

doubts and perplexities and contradic-tions which prevail ou side the Catholic Church, when in our own day the question once asked by Christ at Cast ea Philippi is repeated; do men say that I am?" is the is the clear, unwavering and positive declaration of the same blessed Peter ever living in his successor, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." There can be no uncertainty in the meaning of this profession. Our Lord is truly man, the long expected Messiah, the son of David; but He is also truly the Son of the living God. Unswerving fidelity in the confession of this sublim truth must ever characterize the Church built on Peter, who first made this glorious confession and received for his reward the assurance of his divine Master: "Thou art the rock on which I will build My Church, against which the gates of hell itself shall never prevail." This profession of faith THE CHURCH BUILT ON

Peter maintained against the scoffing Jews who had crucified Him. She upheld it against the blaspheming Arius and the mighty potentates who shielded him and his impious heresy. She proclaims it to-day in the face of a proud philosophy and a sneering infidelity she inserts it as a first principle in all her creeds: she preaches it from ten thousand pulpits; she transmits it to her children sculptured in marble, imbodied in canvas built up in the most majestic forms of architecture. Holy Name of Jesus, which the Church so profoundly honors, brings before the mind of the Catholic that human form, "beautiful amongst the children of men;" but beneath that human form faith shows to him as to Thomas the divine character of Him who bears that sweet and holy name; and so at the very mention of that adorable name, he is very ready to exclaim, "My Lord and my God.

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day in each month.

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-Mississippi, written in April, 1800. just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something, I got two bottlesof German Syrup, I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines

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FEBRUAR'

FIVE-MINU Sixth Sunday

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HOW TO MAKE CONVERTS. The kingdom of heaven is like to leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures f meal, until the whole was leavened. (Gospel f the day.)

By the kingdom of heaven is meant in this Gospel, as in many other places, the holy Catholic Church; the spiritual kingdom of God, which is of heaven, though on earth; and leaven is another word for what we call yeast, and is used in the making of bread.
Our Divine Lord, then, tells us that

His Church, to which we belong, is like veast; and His meaning, if we consider yeast: and his meaning, it we consider a little, is plain enough. It is, that as a little yeast is put into a mass of flour or dough, to raise it, as we say, so He has put His Church, which was in the beginning a very small thing, into the world, to raise the world to life and the knowledge and love of Him.

And certainly His comparison of the Church to yeast was fully justified. In the beginning the world was everywhere attracted and moved in spite of itself by the lives of the first Christians. The heathen could not help admiring their mutual charity, their patient and forgiving dispositions, their temperance and self-sacrifice; and they could not refrain from asking themselves and each other: "Who are these that they call Christians? What do they believe, and what do they teach? What is it that makes them so loving and so amiable, so calm and peaceful, so happy in all their troubles, so ready to assist and serve not only each other, but all the world beside?" But no one could answer these questions but the Christians themselves; so the heathen had to go and get instructed in this faith which had been made so charming to them. Thus they were converted, and in their turn became apostles in the same way to others.

So the leaven spread through the mass, the contagion, so to speak, of faith, piety and virtue was diffused over the world; people caught it from their neighbors. The Apostles had no need to make many converts in any one place which they visited. If they plied wonderfully, in spite of distress and persecution, by the force of the holy lives and good example of their

But was this way of growing only meant for God's Church in the beginning? No, by no means. Our Lord says that the leaven of His kingdom was to go on working "till the whole was leavened." Does it, then, still move the world in this way? If so, how rapidly ought the Church now to increase, when there are a thousand faithful for one in those early days!

making of its reformed religion, especially just now, and of its progress and civilization, it feels at heart very un-It has fallen away from God, and lost the truth, and in its inmost soul it knows this; and it is looking for some one to bring light to its darkness, and to put its confusion in order.

Why, then, does not the Church in-crease more rapidly? Why does not he world now come to us as it did in know: but it had it prejudices then, too. There are many slanders believed against us, but that has been so from the very beginning; our Lord man to ride with him in his cab. In this way he travelled fifty miles to Philadelphia.

So this is not the real trouble. No! the trouble is that most Christians do not where he suddenly found himself halted by the good odor of their lives induce the world to inquire into their faith, and thus overcome its prejudices. may argue till we and every one else are ready to drop, but we shall never be as the first disciples were - the leaven of God's kingdom-till we show by our lives that there is something more in us than the natural feelings, good or bad, which makes up the lives of others. Christians who forgive and excuse their enemies, who have charity for all, who are chaste and pure in word and deed, who are humble and self-denying, those are the ones-and, thank God, such there are- who make converts; and if we want the leaven of the kingdom to spread and raise the world to Christ we must be like them.

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People who use arsenical preparations for their complexion, do so at the risk of their lives. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is guaranteed free from any injurious drug, and is, therefore, the safest as well as the most powerful blood medicine in the world. It makes the skin clear.

Attacked by an Enemy.

Attacked by an Enemy.

DEAR SIRS, — About a year ago I had a very bad attack of dyspepsia. For nearly four mouths I never ate a meal without suffering pain after. I had got so weak I could scarcely walk, when one day I saw an advertisement for B. B. B. and thought I would try a bottle. Four bottles cured me completely, and I am now strong and healthy.

MISS JANET STLART,

Muskoka Falls, Ont.

When you notice unpleasant sensations after eating, at once commence the use of Nerthrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and your Dyspepia will disappear. Mr. James Stanley, Merchant at Constance, writes: "My wife has taken two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery for Dyspepsia, and it has done her more good than anything she has ever used."

Five to One.

than anything she has ever used.

Five to One.

DEAR SIRS,—Last winter I had five large boils on my neck and was advised to use B. B. B. Before I had finished the first bottle I was completely well and think B. B. B. cannot be excelled as a blood purifier.

JOHN WOOD, Round Plains, Ont.

Man. Parabort, on Pratt, and Broadway

Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit, until she tried Dr. Thomas Electric Oil; she says-she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured."

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Saint Blasius.

The festival of this saint is kept on February 3. He was Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, and suffered martyrdom for his faith in the year 316. Many wonderful cures were performed through his intercession, and on that

account he is particularly honored and invoked by the sick.

Amongst the remarkable cures wrought by his prayers was that of a boy, who was nearly choked to death by a fish-bone sticking in his throat, from which the saint freed him. Hence came the practice observed in many places, and approved by the Church, of the blessing of throats on this day.

At the end of Mass the priest first blesses two candles, using a form of prayer approved for this purpose, and found in the Roman ritual. Then the people come forward and kneel at the Communion rail, and the priest holds the candles crossed on their necks, praying at the same time in Latin:

Through the intercession of Saint Basius, Bishop and martyr, may the Lord free thee from sore throat and from every other evil. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

I know of some parishes in this country where this devotion to Saint Blasius has become very popular amongst persons that do not belong to the Catholic Church as well as amongst Catholics. In one of these towns in particular, the priest has so many to bless that for some years past he tries on this day to get two or three priests to help him on Saint Blasius's day Beginning immediately after Mass, he used to continue blessing throats till 12 o'clock and after; eating his dinner, he returned again, and was kept busy at blessing throats till 3 or 4 o'clock in

the afternoon. And why do even Protestants and others continue to come on that day to the Catholic church to have over the world; people caught it from their neighbors. The Apostles had no need to make many converts in any one place which they visited. If they got a few, these few would take care of the rest. The little congregations which they founded grew and multithem happened to have the disease, it in a light form .- Catholic was only in Messenger.

A Plucky Boy.

During the troublous times immediately preceding the breaking out of the Civil War, there lived a boy named Lonis W. Frost who at the time was residing with his aunt in Chelsea, Mass. He was much interested in public matters and decided to become

a naval officer. Yes, my brethren, it ought. For in spite of the boasts which the world is With this idea in view he set out on Edward Everett, and after stating his object boldly asked a letter from Mr. Everett to some influential man in Washington. He received a letter to Commander Wise, a son-in-law of the orator, who was then stationed at the

Capital. From Boston Frost trudged on to-wards Washington. He had a little pocket money. With this he was able to buy an occasional lunch, lodging where chance overtook him, sometimes Prejudices it has now against us, I of a sympathizing stranger to whom

where he suddenly found himself halted by a sentry, who told him he could not pass on to Washington without a per-mit. The guard took the boy to the colonel in command of the camp. The officer hearing the boy's story gave him \$5 and forwarded him by train to

a point near the Capitol.

Arrived at Washington, Frost went to the Capitol and sent a card to Sena-tor Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, who saw the boy and arranged to receive him later at his rooms. In the interview with the Senator, Frost told

him frankly: "I have come to Washington to be appointed a midshipman.

Sumner tried to convince the boy how useless his mission was, but Frost persisted until the great man became interested and referred him to Presi-

cent Lincoln.
At the White House the persistent youth was prevented by a watchful door-keeper from seeing the President for a time, but seizing an opportunity, the boy ran by the guardian and was received pleasantly by the President, who had overheard something of the altercation at the door.

When Lincoln heard how Frost had

walked from Boston to secure this ap pointment, he expressed much interest. Handing the lad a card, he directed him to see Secretary Welles. President had written upon the card :

"This boy says he must get into the Naval Academy, and I think he must, if possible. Can Secretary of Navy do anything for him? His name is Lewis A. LINCOLN.

March 6, 1862. With this document, Frost visited the Secretary of the Navy, who damped the lad's hopes with the announce-ment that there was nearly two hundred applicants for appointment to the

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

Minard's Liniment is the Hair Restorer.

Naval Academy. He added further PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLIC TRUTH. that he could not appoint his own son. Frost returned to President Lincoln

to whom he gave the Secretary's reply.

The President then accompanied the persistent youth to the Navy Depart-

ment, where he said:
"Welles, I want you to appoint this

drew Johnson, then Military Governor

of the law, and advised him to go to only eligible to appointment, but Thaddeus Stevens championed the cause of the "boy who had walked from Boston," and in an eloquent speech told the story and pointed out the lad in the

gallery.

The bill passed without the restriction with tion as to appointees, and Louis W. Frost became the first midshipman named by President Lincoln under the

law. He served with distinction throughout the war, and when peace was de-clared, resigned his commission, and, completing his legal studies, was admitted to the Bar.

Mr. Frost's dwelling house is located near Jamaica, L. I. He is a prominent lawyer, and associated with the late Roscoe Conkling and many other prominent men in the legal profession. He is a recognized authority on patent

Among the treasures in his pictur esque home near Jamaica, none is more highly prized than the note written by President Lincoln to Secretary Walles recommending his appointment to the Naval Academy.

Thoughts on a Picture.

There is a picture in the room, a picture of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, not an artistic painting but a common rough looking lithograph awkwardly colored. When I enter that room, looking for something, my eyes in their wandering way fall upon that picture The picture is hanging there whether anybody is in that room or not, whether fore it or not, always the same. Yes, and when afflictions come over me,

the poor suffering and afflicted souls which seek consolation, aid, rest and shelter with the Lord, our Saviour. Protestants with a cold sophistic mind will condemn the use of religious pictures even if they do not believe in the absurd lie so commonly spread, that Catholics adore them. pictures speak to me, these pictures teach me a great lesson; better far and more electrifying, than a long tiresome philosophical seremon, as I heard them long, long ago a Protestant my-

This is Meant for You.

This is Meant for You.

It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect health, owing to the impure condition of our blood. But we rub along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrotula, salt rheum and other serious blood disorders, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine, by all who know that their blood is disordered. Every claim in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and when its proprietors urge its merits and its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees, they certainly mean to include you.

Knights of Labor.

Knights of Labor.

The Knights of Labor.

The Knights of Labor aim to protect their members against financial difficulties, etc., Hagyard's Yellow Oil protects all who use it from the effects of cold and exposure, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat and all inflammatory pain. Nothing compares with it us a handy pain cure for man and beast.

Ave Maria

Good thoughts were expressed in a paper on "The Attitude of the Educated Protestant Mind toward Catholic Truth," read at the first session of the Convention of the Apostolate of the Press in New York, by Prof. W. C. boy of mine a midshipman."

The inability of the Secretary to make the appointment at that time was explained, whereupon the President insisted that a law would have to dent insisted that a law would have to spicuous Protestants in all walks of e passed to cover his case.

By this time the story of Frost's walk spicuous Protestants in all walks of life, and that he found they knew comfrom Boston to Wallington to secure an appointment in the navy had been the Church. What Protestants needed told and retold until many influential statesmen had become interested. An-"lie along the path of every intelligent Catholic who comes into contact with of Tennessee, offered to appoint Frost a midshipman from that state, but the lad persisted that he could not desert from Massachusetts.

Catholic who comes into contact with the earnest, conscientious multitude around us, and force upon his mind the conviction that their great need is light, and knowledge, and that our from Massachusetts.

Finally a law was introduced authorizing the President to appoint six midshipmen at-large. Senator Hale himself told Frost of the introduction of the law, and advised him to go to law the church's duty toward them in their present condition is to place before them a correct and complete statement of the Church's doctrine, in language so simple and of the law, and advised him to go to President Lincoln and insure his appointment under this Act. Later this proposed law was so amended that attacks on so-called 'Protestant errors' only the some of warmen and the control of the control the sons of naval officers were lible to appointment, but Thaddeus ers championed the cause of the describe, must be not only correct, but complete

Well said! Catholics very often forget that the most forcible refutation of religious error to a sincere, inquiring non-Catholic is a full and lucid exposition of the truth. To argue is often to irritate. Surely one who has truth on his side can afford to be temperate, and should never lose sight of the fact that those whom he seeks to convince have first to be enlightened. There can be no doubt that many Protestants would embrace Catholicity if they knew and understood what the teachings of the Church really are. The "city seated on a mountain" must be pointed out to them through the mists of ignorance in which they are enveloped. Correct and complete expositions of Catholic doctrine are the only efforts in this direction at all likely to be successful. As Prof. Robinson declared, "attacks on so-called Protestant errors can serve no useful purpose." The bones of dead sects have been rattled long enough. The need is information, not argumentation, least of all denuncia-The man who embraces the opportunities constantly offered of placing before inquiring non-Catholics clear statements of Catholic truth, and who lives up to the faith of his profession, can do more toward the con version of the United States than he has any idea of.

Catholics of Scotland.

The Catholic directory for Scotland anybody is kneeling and praying be-fore it or not, always the same. Yes, and when afflictions come over me, when earthly sorrows or temptations, when earthly sorrows or temptations trouble me, when sin committed bears bearily upon my mind and seeking, showing the steady advance, which the heavily upon my mind, and seeking showing the steady advance which the consolation and help in my iniquities, I fly to this room and bend my knees particularly since the restoration of I fly to this room and bend my knees before this picture sending my ardent the Scotch hierarchy. There are at presprayers to the throne of the Lamb: to ent 357 priests in the six dioceses, 340 Him, who is or is intended to be represented in this picture—the picture is departments of day schools. The total sented in this picture—the picture is always the same.

Always the same is that picture, it is my consolation, because I learn from it. Always the same is the Lord, whether the tempest is raging and darkness prevailing, whether the light is shinning bright, whether we give to Him a poor tribute of honor not neglect Him altogether, always the same is the Lord, offering His Sacred Heart to us open for the repentent sinner, open to the poor suffering and afflicted souls 937. The income of those schools from all sources was £69,417, of which \$10, 766 was paid in fees by the children.

We'll write it down till everybody

Till everybody is sick of seeing it Till everybody knows it without

that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cure the worst cases of chronic catarrh in the head, catarrhal headache, and "cold in the head." In perfect faith, "cold in the head." In perfect faith, its makers, the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y. offer to pay \$500 to any one suffering from chronic catarrh in the head whom they cannot cure.

Now if the conditions were reversed -if they asked you to pay \$500 for a positive cure you might hesitate. Here are reputable men, with years of honorable dealing; thousands of dollars and a great name back of them and they say-"We can cure you because we've cured thousands of others like you-if we can't we will pay you \$500 for the knowledge that there's one whom we can't cure.

They believe in themselves. Isn't Isn't any tria it worth a trial. preferable to catarrh?

Croup, colds, sore throat and many painful ailments are easily caught in this changeable climate. The never failing remedy is just as easily obtained in Aggyard's Yellow Oil, which is undoubtedly the best of all the many remedies offered for the cure of colds or pains.

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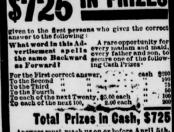
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Have just received a direct importation of the Choicest and purest Mass Wine, which will be OLD AT REDUCED PRICES.

They hold a certificate, attesting its purity, rom Rev. Emmanuel Olea, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Taragona. The rev. le gy are respectfully invited to send for annule.



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With your enswer send 25c, postal note
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Send 25 cts. and get a copy of Ben-zigers' Home Almanac for 1892. – THOS. COFFEY, London. Ont. Also to be had from our travelling agents.

Branch No. 4, London

C. M. B. A.

A New Constitution.

CONTINUED.

Representation.

The Supreme Council having universal jurisdiction shall be as representative in character as having regard to the fitness and qualification of candidates for office is possible; and in order to ensure a due representation of all councils and localities therein, efficers therein shall be selected, as far as can be, equally from amongst the member of each Grand Council and who have served or who are at the time of capacity in said Supreme Council.

Composition of the Supreme Council.

The Supreme Council shall be composed of the following persons:

1, Officers actually serving in elective positions therein.

2, Grand Council representatives.

3, All wardens.

5, All wardens.
4, All chancellors.
5, Branch delegates.
6, All acting Graders thereof shall be the Spiritual Advisor, President, legal advisor, medical supervisor, trustees, recorder, treasurer, committee on laws and committee on were, committee on the structure of trustees shall be found.

inance.

The term of service of trustees shall be fou years from the time of election, and of all othe officers two years from such time, and in bott cases until their succesors are elected and qual

The Supreme Cuncil is the only body having the right to make the constitution, rules, and general laws for the government of the whole association. It shall be the court of appeal from the decision of a Grand Council or any offi-er or committee on any question, and its decision thereon, and on all other matters generally pertaining to the association, shall be final.

erally pertaining to the association, shall be mail.

It shall have the control of and immediate turns liction over all Grand Councils and over all tranches not under the immediate control of a Grand Council. All business transacted by Grand Councils is subject to its revision and all books and documents of said councils or any officer thereof are subject to the inspection and orders of its President and executive committee and of the Supreme Deputy for each Grand Council jurisdiction.

It alone possesses the right to grant charters to, and organize Grand Councils said to settle the territorial limits thereof, and the same to revoke, alter or modify; of chartering and instituting Branches not under the immediate control of a Grand Council of suspending and dissolving councils and Branches under its immediate control, for proper cause and of redressing all grievances brought by way of appeal therefrous.

General Fund.

The General Fund.

ing all grievances brought by way of appeal therefrom.

General Fund.

The General Fund of the Supreme Council shall consist (1) of 3? per cent of the fees collected by each Grand Council.1(2) of the proceeds of the sales of supplies to its immediate Branches and councils, (3) of the amount of the fees received from its immediate Branches.

All forms, books and other supplies for councils and branches shall be of the kind prescribed and provided by the Supreme Council and shall be procured from said council by all Grand Councils and by all Branches under its immediate jurisdiction, provided always that fir in any state supplies can be obtained by the Grand Council thereof elsewhere and at a cheaper rate than from the Supreme Council such sum as may be agreed on between the truste-sof the Supreme and said Grand Council such sum as may be agreed on between the truste-sof the Supreme and said Grand Council as a commutation therefor. All forms, etc., so obtained must, however, be of the kind and contain the matter prescribed by the Supreme Council.

Quorum, Voting and Amendments.

Council.

Quorum, Voting and Amendments.

A majority of the council or committee shall always form a quorum for the transaction of

always form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Acting elective officers, Presidents and representatives only shall be entitled to vote. All amendments to the constitution or by-laws shall be made only at a regular session of the Sapreme Council and shall require a vote of two-thirds of the qualified voters present, and voting in case such amendment has been considered by at least two Grand Councils at the last preceding session. Where the matter is introduced for the first time during the sitting of the Supreme Council it shall require a unanimous vote.

mous vote.

Appeals from the decision of the President or Executive Committee and all expenditures, investments and appropriation shall similarly require a two-third vote. All other matters shall be determined by the legal vote of the majority ascertainel at aforsaid. In cases where only a majority vote is required the President shall have the easting vote, but no other person shall in any case have more than one vote.

Voting shall be by voice or roll call as the members decide, except elections, which shall be voted upon by written or printed ballot. The vote and the names of those voting for and against any proposition shall be recorded at the request of any two members.

The Spiritual Directors.

The Spiritual Directors shall decide on the religious qualifications of all applicants and members, and is decident of the decident of t

upon the regularity of an isome, and covidences of indebtedness to the Supreme Council;
2, Examine and report on all legal questions affecting the association preferred to him by any council or officer;
3, Prepare legal papers upon request of the President or executive committee;
4, Examine lato all claims preferred against the council concerning which there is any doubt or dispute;
5, Prosecute and defend all actions brought by or against the association;
6, Prosecute and defend all actions brought by or against the association;
7, Depute such portion of his duties as he sail deem advisable or convenient to such assistant or assistants in each state as shall be a lected by the President or executive committee;

William !

legal matters affecting the welfare of the association.

legal matters affecting the welfare of the association.

Medical supervisor.

The medical supervisor shall forthwith after reception thereof carefully examine all reports sent him by Branch examiners, note his decision thereon and forward the same to the recorder of his immediate council; he shall keep an account of all reports supervised by him and make a full statement in writing of all his official acts to his council at the regular session thereof. He must be a duly state in which he resides. He shall be entitled to receive from the Branch examiner act of fity cents for each report supervisor while he fills the position of medical suporvisor. He may be summarily removed at any tender for incompetency or neglect, by the President or the executive committee of his immediate council.

Port Lambton, Ont., Feb. 7, 1892, Editor Catholic Record, London:

Port I ambton, Ont., Feb. 7, 1892,

Editor Catholic Record, London:

At a regular meeting of Branch 2i, Port
Lambton, the following resolution of condolence
was unanimor sly adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Aimighty God in His
infinite wisdom to call to Himself the mother of
our esteemed Brother, James O'Leary,
Resolved that we the members of this branch,
do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy and
condolence to said Brother and other members
of the family, on the death of a mother whose
life for the last fifteen years had been a life of
sacrifice, of motherly love and devotion in the
care of an invalid daughter; and be it further
Resolved that a copy of this resolution be
presented to our worthy Brother and family, inseribed in the minutes of the branch, and a copy
forwarded to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

Resolution of Condolence.
At a regular meeting of Branch 57, C. M. B. A.
Orillia, field January 6, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Moved by Bro. James Patton, seconded by
hancellor Regan,
When

Chancellor Regan,
Whereas it has pleased Almidyt God in His
infinite wisdom to afflict the family of our
esteemed Vice-President, R. D. Guan, by removing from earth to Heaven their beloved
little daughter and only child, thereby easting
gloom and sorrow over their happy home, be
it therefore

gloom and sorrow over their happy home, be it therefore Resolved that we, the members of Branch 57, Orillia, tender our individual and united sympathies to Brother and Mrs. Gunn in their bereavement, and trust the Giver of all good may enable them to bear this severe and poignant affliction with humble Christian resignation to His holy will. Be it also Resolved that these resolutions be spread on on the minutes of this meeting and a copy of the foregoing be presented Brother Gunn and also the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

FRANK H. GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec.

From St. John, N. B.

From St. John, N. B.

Dr. E. J. Broderick has been appointed medical examiner of Branch No. 131, St. John, east, and Dr. J. B. Travis, Jr., medical examiner for Branch 133, St. John, west.

At a meeting of Branch 133, St. John, west, on January 27, the following resolution was ordered to be published in the Sun:

Moved by Senior Chancellor P. J. O'Keefe, seconded by T. Donovan,

Whereas, the members of this Branch have learned that Almighty God has by the unsparing hand of death removed the beloved mother of Bro. Michael T. Kane from our midst, after a long and useful life as a Christian mother; be it Resolved, that the Branch tender to Bro. Kane and the other members of the family their hearty sympathy, and pray that God may in His infinite goodness and mercy remember and reward her for her good deeds done in this life.

Election of Officers.

Election of Officers.

Branch ST, Montreal.

Spiritual adv. Rev. J U Geoffrion, chan. J E U Howison, pres. Chas S Lariviere, first vice-pres. T B Roberge, second vice-pres. Jos. Beland. ast. sec. Jas. Daigneault, fin. sec. J A Deulzer, treas, Jos. Rene de Cotrel, mar. Jos. Therrien, guard Gilbert Sauiniers, trus. A Des Jardins, Chas. Roch Robitaille, C R J Mc-Kercher, del. to grand council J E U Howison, substitute Chas A Lariviere.

Branch 153, Midland.

Pres. A Courtemauche, first vice-pres. D Her-

Branch 153, Moland.

Pres. A Courtemauche, first vice-pres. D Hervis, second vice-pres. P Foley, treas. N Laurandeau, fin. sec. E O'Donohoe, rec. sec. J L Kilman, ast. Thos. H Blanchard, mar. W J Slanacy, guard Jess Carpenter, trus. J L Kilman, A Courtemache, W Laurandeau, E O'Donohoe, D Hervis.

Branch 148, Calumet Island. Spiritual adv. Rev. G A Picotte, P. P., chan. Paul McNally, pres. T C Gaboury, first vice-pres. J O Tremblay, second vice-pres. Joseph Kicard, treas. Cornelius McNally, fin. sec. C D Blondin, rec. sec. J MacCarragher, asst. rec. sec. Cha., Barsalou, mar. Wm Kelly, guard A Ricard, trus, for two years J Maroney, Wm Cahill and C D Blondin. Branch 7, Sarnia.

Pres. M Lysaght, first vice-pres. John Wil-kinson, second vice-pres. James Cochlon, treas. John Lougon, rec. sec. D McCart, asst. George Wilkinson, fin. sec. Frank Boucher, mar. Edmund S. zanlan, guard James Boyle.

Edmund Scanlan, guard James Boyle.

Branch 19, Ingersoll.

Spiritual adv. Rev. Jos. P Mo'phy, pres. M J
McDermott, first vice-pres. Jno P Henderson,
second vice-pres. Jno Frezelle, rec. sec. D H
Henderson, asst James O'Callaghan, fin. sec. E
H Henderson, treas. Jno S Smith, mar. Jacob
Helm, guard George Edwards, trus James Enright, Aug Frezelle, P Sherry, D H Henderson,
Jas Comiskey, repre. and alt. to grand council
James Comiskey and E H Henderson.

Branch 71, Trenton.

Spiritual adv. Rev. C B Murray, repre. to

Spiritual adv. Rev. C B Murray, repre. to grand council L D Kinsella, alt. L W Dion.

Spiritual adv. Rev. Theo Spetz, pres. William Morrel, first vice-pres. Thomas Nihiel, second vice-pres, John Heyman, rec. sec. Lyoln Bierrelbach, Waterloo, asst. rec. sec. R P O'Donohoe, fin. sec. William McCordle, treas. August Heyman, mar. Joseph Himler, guard Anthony Bouman, trus. John Ginter, Franz Walez, Frank Hirt, Paul Kloskey, Thakel Nowoskefrky.

AFTER A STORM COMES A CALM. For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

What a host of ideas are imbedded in these few words! What a legion of thoughts they cause to spring up in the mind!

The sky is dark and lowering; immense clouds chase each other over the vault of heaven; a low rumbling is heard in the distance, and here and there fitful flashes gleam through the darkness lending it an inexpressible grandeur. Then the rumbling seems to draw nearer, gradually becoming more loud, till at length it breaks into a loud report whose echo resounds again and again through the air, seeming to shatter with its mighty voice all the things of Nature.

These are the moments which tell us most forcibly of the existence of one Great Being who rules all the elements, of His everlasting and mighty power, which we seem to lose sight of in the calmer moments of Nature.

At last the storm breaks, and all the elements seem to be let loose for a time. The rain flows in torrents; the thunder-peals resound everywhere; the lightning, ever and anon, strikes its blinding flashes through the dismal scene, until by degrees the force of each seems spent, the noise ceases, and "after the storm comes a calm."

A glorious calm! The air is no longer laden with impure germs, the sky is blue and cloudless, the sun spreads his golden halo over the landscape and Nature seems to lend her peaceful spirit to all mankind.

So it is after every storm; whether it be the wild tunult of Nature, the fierce outbreak of our passions, or the ever-recurring storms of sorrow and joy, pain and pleasure, that sweep over the human heart.

Sometimes the storm-king seems to carry all before him, threatening to engulf his weak victims in his fury. When a tempest of sorrow and trouble has stricken the poor heart the thought of loneliness and despair is uppermost in the mind, drowning all others in its dread depths. But after it has held sway for a time it begins to ebb away, bringing once more to the surface the old loving fancies and feelings which, instead of being lost in the great tide of grief, are but m

"The hues of bliss more brightly glow Chastened by sabler tints of woe."

6. Depute such portion of his duties as he shall been advisable or convenient to such assistant or assistants in each state as shall be assistant or assistants in each state as shall be salected by the President or executive committee;
7. Report in writing at the regular sessions time, can be compared only to what the soul hild doings as such legal adviser and upon all must feel after it has passed the portal of

death and has exchanged the temptations and dangers of the world for the company of those blessed spirits who, though suffering the fierce pangs of Purgatory, are still filled with happiness, knowing that their salvation is secure and that what they are suffering is for God.

Thus it is, through all the storms of life, There is ever a guiding Hand who rules the winds and waves and "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." He, too, had to battle the storms of this life; and shall we refuse to follow meekly in the feotsteps of our Father—that Father who suffered so much for us? Oh, no! Let us rather welcome the crosses which be bring us nearer our Divine Master, so that when the storms of Life are over we will have exchanged them for the blissful calm of Eternity.

MARION BRUSIL.

AN OLD PIONEER GONE.

There passed away in the person of John O'Hagan, sr., who died at his residence, in the township of Elderslie, near Paisley, on the 20th ult., one of the oldest and most respected pioneers in the county of Bruce. The deceased was born in the parish of Ballyheigue, county Kerry, Ireland, the beginning of the present century, and, together with his estimable wife and four children, left the land of his fathers to seek a home in the new world in the year 1849. Like many another Irishman now enjoying opulence and comfort in the free and happy homes of Canada, Mr. O'Hagan brought to the responsibilities which his change of fortune in a new land entailed, little wealth, willing hands, great faith and an uprightness of character which made his name wherever it was known a synonym of sterling worth and honor. After living five years in the Gore of Toronto, the deceased moved with his family to the county of Bruce, and in hewing out a home in the then wilderness he shared all the hardships incidental to a pioneer life in the bush. God, however, blessed his every toil, and he very soon found himself surrounded with circumstances which insured him comfort and happiness. Though removed from a Catholic church his children were brought up good, practical Catholics, whose lives typify the strength and beauty of the faith in which they lived. During the thirty-eight years residence of Mr. O'Hagan in the county of Bruce; it may be said with safety that he never made an enemy. His neighbors, though all Protestants, esteemed him far beyond their own, and were but too willing at any time to make even sacrifices to serve his purpose. In disposition he was kind and hospitable, ever ready to assist the needy—ever happy in dispensing the hospitality of his generous home. As the Paisley Advocate said, speaking of the deceased, "He lived a quiet, simple, unobtrusive life, that, beautiful in its blamelessness, will put to silence the jarring strife of creeds." He hived a quiet, simple, unobtrusive life, that, beautiful in its blamelessne

MARRIAGE.

HOFFNER-KEARNS.

HOFFNER-KEARNS.

As the morning of the 3rd of February broke forth a quiet wedding party were seen wending their way to the Catholic church of West Williams. The occasion was the marriage of Mary A., youngest daughter of Mr. Thos. Kearns. West Williams, and Mr. Joseph Hoffner, of Adelaide. The bride was elegantly attired in a costume of violet grove seliche, with hat to match, and was attended by Miss Tilly Hoffner, sister of the groom. Mr. Bernard Kearns, brother of the bride, ably supported the groom. The presents were numerous and costly. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father McRag, P. P. Then the wedding party, together with the rev. clergy, repaired to the home of the bride's parents, where an elegant repast was awaiting them. Afterwards the happy couple took the West train on an extended tour. That their lives may be long and happy is the wish of a subscriber. daughter of Mr. Joseph Hoffner, of Adelaide. The bride was elegantly attired in a costume of violet grove seliche, with hat to match, and was attended by Miss Tilly Hoffner, sister of the groom. Mr. Bernard Kearns, brother of the bride, ably supported the groom. The presents were numerous and costly. The ecrementy was performed by Rev. Father McRae, P. P. Then the wedding party, together with the rev. clergy, repaired to the home of the bride's parents, where an elegant repast was awaiting them. Afterwards the happy couple took the West train on an extended tour. That their lives may be long and happy is the wish of a subscriber.

Mrs. O'Brien, St. John, N. B.
Mrs. O'Brien, wife of the late Mr. James O'Brien, died February 2, at an early hour, at the residence of her sons, Cliff street, St. John, N. B., after an illness which has kepther in residence of her sons. Cliff street, St. John, N. B., after an illness which has kepther in residence of Mr. R. O'Brien, one of the proprietors of the Globe, and of Mr. T. O Brien of T. O'Brien was mother of Mr. R. O'Brien, one of the proprietors of the Globe, and of Mr. T. O Brien of T. O'Brien in residence of acquaintances and friends.

MCNAC AGENTS.—The thanks of the Board are due to AGENTS.—The thanks of the Board are due to

& Co., and had to her active years, a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

Michael Doherty, Blyth,

Mr. Michael Doherty, of Blyth, died on last Sunday at 7 o'cleek after a protracted illness. He was attended by Father McGee before his death, and had the happiness of receiving all the rites of the Church. Mr. Doherty was highly respected, and his demise will be much regretted by a large number of friends and relatives. He leaves a wife and one child. The funeral took place at Hamilton on Wednesday, and solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Cathedral for the repose of his soul by Rev. Father Cotey. Rev Father Hinchey attended at the cemetery, where the remains were placed in the vault. The pall bearers were Messrs, James Doyle, Philip Doyle, Daniel Mahony, John Grant, Thos. Tracy and Thomas Kerrigan.

Prospects of Union.

Prospects of Union.

In the London Sun of the 7th Mr. T. P. O'Connor says: "The stillness of the Irish political atmosphere just at present indicates, we have reason to believe, the coming, or at least a belief in the coming, of a reunion of factions. The Irish are a little tired and also a little ashamed of continuing a struggle the cause for which no longer exists. It must be admitted that there is still much bitter animosity, but a change in the situation is apparent. The more rational nembers of the minority have altered the tone of their speeches, and no longer indulge in insults and calumnies. There is a suspicion that this is due to the pressure brought upon the monthpieces of the faction by their own supporters. Whether there is to be peruanent reace or not it is too early to state with conidence. But there is at present something in the nature of a truce, and we are rejoiced to believe that the era of bitter personal recrimination is passed." Referring to the recent caucus meeting of the McCarthyites Mr. O'Connor says: "We never saw a gathering more serious, more under control. The speeches were listened to with unbroken attention, and debatable questions were talked over without unreasonable criticism."

St. Mary's Branch, No. 21, Almonte.
Chap., Very Rev. Canon Foley; Pres., E. W.
Smith; Vice Pres., F. S. Laclaire; Rec, Sec.,
C. E. Laney, Almonte; Fin. Sec., P. L. Dowdell; Treas., B. M. Balton; Stewards, M. L.
Hogan, R. McGregor, T. B. O'Grady; Mar.,
Robt. Johnson; Asst., Jas. Trayner; Messenger, Jas. Codere.

McCarthy Re-Elected.

At a meeting at Dublin to-day of the Mc-Carthylite section of the Irish Parliamentary party Justin McCarthy was re-elected Presi-dent.

dent.

Anonymous, Toronto.—If you will call at Sadlier's bookstore, Toronto, and purchase a little work entitled "Catholic Belief," you will therein find all the information required.

OLD AND RELIABLE.

THE LONDON MUTUAL STILL DOES A BIG BUSINESS — ANNUAL MERTING OF THIS WELL-KNOWN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —REPORTS THAT TELL THEIR OWN TALE

WELL-KNOWN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
—REPORTS THAT TELL THER OWN TALE.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada was held yesterday afternoon in the Board room in the Company's handsome new building on Richmond street.

Vice President Black was in the chair, and the following gentlemen were also present: Messrs. D. McMillan, Q. C., city; John Burnett, Middleton tp.; Jos. Hook, city; D. Mac-Kenzle, London tp.; A. McBroyne, city; C. Allardice, city; Andrew Christie, Mountain; Angus Campbell, Ekfrid; M. Mac-Black, Springfield; Robt. McEwen, Delaware; John Geary, London tp.; D. S. Butterfield, Norwich; Jas. Armstrong, M. P., Westminister; James Grant, city; James Black, city; Geo. E. Elliot, Ekfrid; John A. Leitch, Brantford; Win. Stinley, Lucan; Richard Gibson, Delaware; T. E. Robson, London; C. A. Bartrand, Sarnia; J. N. Keuny, Ridgetown, Daniel Black, city; Lachlin Leitch, city; J. B. Vinling, city; Cameron Macdonald, city; E. J. Pearson, Nissoni; Elisha Ironside, London; Patk, Nangle, Biddulph; J. H. Marshall, M. P. London, and others.

The minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed.

Secretary D. C. Macdonald read the Director's Annual Report, and Accountant J. B. Vinling read the Financial Statement.

Mr. Lanchlin Leitch, Inspector, read his report.

On motion of Capt. Robson, seconded by Mr. On motion of Capt. Robson, seconded by Mr.

On motion of Capt. Robson, seconded by Mr. John A. Leitch, all the reports were adopted. The Director's Report was as follows:

To the Members of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada:

Your Board of Directors have the honor to present the thirty second annual report of the company, showing the position of its affairs up to the 3ist December, 1801, and detailing the bush.ess of the year.

Losses.—As will be seen by the table appended, the losses paid have amounted to 887, 1269.71, of these \$21,053.86 occurred in the previous year, and has not been adjusted or its spected at the date of our last amound statement. Your special attention is called to the year that the date of our last amound statement. Your special attention is called to the year that the date of our inspector, giving the result of his observations, as to the canesoof fress, and suggestions as to the prevent atwart the evil designs of the fire fiend. The loss bill is still too heavy, but it is pleasant to report that it falls short of last year past five months a very marked diminution has taken place.

Policies.—The number of policies issued were 5,126 to 1814.1.521. This is somewhat of a counted for to a great extent from the fact that your Directors deemed it advisable to withdraw their business from territories that has proven non-remunerative in the past, and also strictly ending the protected by good brick chimneys, or buildings that were not of a productive character. This course, it is fully trusted, in future will show the wisdom of the action taken by young and inexprenenced companies has had the effect of turning away some of our members for a time only, it is hoped, as it has been taught by many in the past—that doses of too cheap in the past, and we are happy to state that after proved the productive character. This course, it is fully trusted, in future will show the wisdom of the action taken by young and inexprenenced companies has had the effect of turning away some of our members for a time of the affairs of the comp

lar.

AGENTS.—The thanks of the Board are due to our intelligent and active staff of agents, to whom, in a great extent, the success of the Company is due.

In conclusion, your directors have the sad

In conclusion, your directors have the sad duty to announce the death, early in the present year, of Wilbar R. Vining, Esq., who had been connected with the Company from its infancy, first as Director and Vice-President, and for the last nineteen years as Treasurer. Wrining was aman of probity and honor, always at his post, even to the day before his death, and he will be much missed.

TREASUREE.—James Grant, Esq., was appointed to the position rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Vining; and Richard Gibson, Esr.. of Delaware; the widely-known stock breeder, has been appointed to the Board, an appointment which will without doubt merity your approval.

appointment your approval. Three Directors now retire by rotation; they are Joseph H. Mar-hall, Angus Campbell and Daniel Black Esq., but who are eligible for re-

lection.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
D. C. MACDONALI, D. BLACK,
Secretary. Vice President
The financial statement was as follows: CASH ACCOUNT.

Receipts. To balance from 1890... Received from agents. 8 8,403 41,106 80,147 60,000 2,396 275 295 27 378 1 213 (75 550 (46 3 Interest.
Transfer fees.
Extra premiums
Steam thresher licenses.
Assessments in advance. Rent.
Bills receivable...
Reinsurance on losses
Office furniture sold..
Old assessments...

By losses
By losses
Bank Commission.
Loss and agency inspection.
Commission to Agents.
Salaries—Officials, auditors and clerks
Directors' Fees.
Postage.
Printing, advertising and stationery.
Solicitors' fees and law expenses.
Sending annual reports and assessments.
Reinsurance.
Returned premiums
Taxes.
Discount on moneys, stamps sold and filed letters. Taxes.
Discount on moneys, stamps sold and filed letters.
Petty expenses - telegrams, water, gas, etc.
Government inspection.
Paid agents in settlement of accounts luterest.

Audited, compared with books and vouchers, and found correct, as above set forth.

J. HAMILTON.
J. HAMILTON.
JOHN OVERELL.
Auditors.
London, Ont., 29th January, 1892.
The Fire Inspector's report for 1891 was as follows:

London, Feb. 3, 1892.

To the Presid nt, Directors and Members of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Comthe London Mutual Free Insurance Con-pany:

GENTLEMEN-Your Inspector begs to report that during the past year he has inspected at reported on three hundred and ninety-six (a) claims against the company. Fourteen (4) the above claims amounting to 82,531.82, has for what the Board deemed good cause bear jected, leaving 882 claims adjusted at 882,962, up to the 31st day of December, 1891. Of the I find

find 3 from animals killed by lightning 8 2,254 1 amounting to...
7 from buildings damaged and burned by lightning, a nounting to...
Dr 140 in all from lightning, smount-

ing to. 6 from unknown causes 7 from incendiary causes 9 from defective chimneys and stove-8,614 74 5,935 07 4,000 00 8,900 00 2,188 31 1,716 56 8,6 00 805 00

from smoking storm railway locomotives 85 00 from sparks, matches and running 12,984 95 fires.

The remainder were from a variety of causes. The total lesses show a decrease from last year of *19,170.78, although the losses from lightning were far heavier. The number of losses from this cause were far less than last year, but they came laver in the season, striking barns when full, resulting in heavy losses. No forethought or care can prevent losses under this head.

I find a great decrease in losses of a general kind since a good harvest was assured. This bears out that hard times is an important factor in the amount of insurance losses. This is displayed to the same than the same t

lessened if proper care was taken by our members.

Another new hazard has appeared on the field in the shape of natural gas. We had one large loss from this cause. Careful regulations will have to be enforced by the Company if they allow members to use this article.

The several insurance companies doing a farm business are beginning to recognize this danger, and are making more stringent regulations where it is used. I found that in neary every case the victim admitted that they had been burning rubbish wood. If hard wood or coal is used for fuel the danger is greatly lessened, but the best preventative is for members to insist on the use of a "jack" whilst threshing, as this removes the cause of danger to a distance from the building. All of which is respectively submitted.

LAUGHLIN LEITCH, Fire Inspector.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Assets.

Amount available on premium notes. \$205,549,15

Assets.

Amount available on premium notes. \$250,549 15
Amount due on assessment No. 29. 3,335 03
Amount due on assessment No. 30. 16,519 14
Balance due by agents, secured by
agents' bonds and members' due
bills. bills
Bills receivable.
Office furnitude.
Municipal and Loan Company debentures deposited with Receiver-General for security of policyholders:

City of Hamilton ... \$19,920 \$12,035
City of St. Thomas ... 22,930 24,830
Town of Tilsonburg ... 0,570 7,475
Ontario Loan & Debenture Co... ... 7,830 7,830
Huron and Eric Loan & 5,830 50,947 00
1,246 75
14,215 46 Accrued interest.
Real estate—office building.
Due by other Insurance Companies—
reinsurance on loss.
Cash in Molsons Bank.
Cash in treasurer's hands (postage stamps.

Rev. Father Aylward, of Port Lambton, desires to return his most sincere thanks to the many friends who so kindly assisted in disposing of tickets for the drawing recently held in that town. The lucky number was 1424, held by Miss Mary Collins, of 27 Russell street, Detroit, Mich.

At Springville, N. Y., January 24, 1892, by he Rev. Father Adolph, Leland H. Multer to Florence Elizabeth, second daughter of High J'Neill, and grand-daughter of Mr. James Sheridan of Montreal. FATHER KOEHIGS TERVETONIC ...

I recommended Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic recommended Faster noding a Netwer force to several of my purishioners, for nervous prostrution, one for alcoholism, seven for whom I am assured the Tonic was more than money or time could procure—a perfect cure in their cases. Hoping this will suffice to prove the excellent effect of the remedy, I thank you for the

extreme kindness shown to the poor in the past REV. FATHER J. A. COOK. REV. FATHER J. A. COOK.

COLUMBUS, Neb., October, 1888.

Mr. Martin Sisenek, of Duncan, Neb., 22
years old, suffered from fits of falling sickness since his very infancy. The fits returned
almost every second day. Some time ago I read
about Pastor koenig's medicine, and ordered
some for him. It is over one year since he used
the medicine, but nogits returned any more.

REV. FATHER A. CZECH.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenis, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since Life, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III.

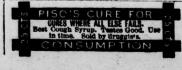
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5 Farge Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. Agent, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggist, London, Ontario. Royal Canadian Ins. Co'y.



HUNCH FURNITURE MEMORIAL BRASSES FONTS LECTERNS

ADDRESS, MONTREAL

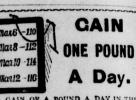
CUMMERCIAL HOTEL, 34 and 55 Jarvier street, Toronto. This hotel has been refitted and furnished throughout. Home comforts. Terms \$1.09 per day.



life.

Gents. -1 have used your MINARD's LINIMENT in my family for a number of believe that it was the means of saving me

· Sydney, C. B.



CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT
HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER
AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S
EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON
STATEMENT AND ESSON BY ALL DEED

COLOR WRAPPERS. SOLD BY ALL DRUG.
GISTS AT 50C. AND \$1.00
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville. THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

SITUATION VACANT. WANTED-Young woman, or girl, from the country, to make her home with us. Salar paid. Mrs. M. E. CONNOR, Box 182, Waterlood Out.

DY THE TRUSTEES OF THE QU'Appelle, Assa, Catholic school district, a male teacher. Write, stating qualifications and salary required, to H. F. DENNEHY, Sec. Treas, Lebret, Ft. Qu'Appelle, N. W. T. 695-tc. MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Feb. 11.— GRA1N (per cental)—fed winter, 1.42 to 1.45; white, 1.42 to 1.45; spring 1.42 to 1.45; corn, 85; rye, 30 to 1.0; barley, malt, 80 to 1.00; barley, feed, 85; oats, 81 to 92; peas, 93 to 18; beans, bush, 96 to 1.00.

PhoDuck—Eggs, fresh, dozen, 20 to 22; eggs, packed, 15 to 17; butter, best roll, 20 to 22; buster, large roll, 36 to 18; butter, rocks, 16 to 12; creamery, retall, 20 to 25; creamery, wholesaie, 23 to 24; hay, ton, 11.00 to 13.00; flax Fede, bush, 1.40 to 1.50; cheese, 1b., wholesaie, 104; to 104; dry wood, 4.50 to 5.00; green wood, 4.50 to 5.00; soft wood, 2.75 to 3.00; honey, 1b., 10 to 12; tallow, rough, 2 to 3; tallow, cake, 4 to 5; lard, 10 to 11; straw, load, 2.75 to 4.00; clover seed, bush, 5.00 to 5.50; arsike seed, bush, 5.00 to 4.50; breves, 4.00 to 4.50; spring lambs, 5.50 to 4.50; lwe hogs, cwt. 4.60; plgs, pr. 2.50 to 5.00; fat beeves, 4.00 to 4.50; spring lambs, 5.50 to 4.50; cabbages, per doz, 40 to 50; beets, per bag, 40 to 55; carrots, per bag, 25 to 35; parsilys, per bag, 50.

Oak, 50.

To UTRY (dressed)—Fowls, per lb., 6 to 7 towls, pr., 40 to 70; ducks, pr., 55 to 90; ducks, b., 5 to 6; geese, each, 50 to 55; greere lb., 6 to 7 unrkeys, lb., 8 to 10; turkeys, each, 1.00 to 2.0 peafowls, each, 55 to 75.

MEAT—Beef, by carcass, 4.50 to 6.00; mutian per lb., 55 to 6; lamb, per lb., 8 to 8; lamb, lb. (per quarter) 8 to 9; veal, per carcass, 5 to 8 pork, per cwt., 6.00 to 6.25; pork, per quarter, 5 to 7.

to 7.

Montreal, Feb. 11.—The only movement is grain is out, in which there is a small tradin car lots at 34c. Wheat is nominal; No. hard Manitoba, 1.03 to 1.64; No. 3, 67; feed bases of the car of

ring business.

Cheese is even firmer. The stocks are lighted and there is a demand for all the goods likely to be forthcoming. The range of value is all a least or the stocks are lighted. to 1:c.

Butter—Butter is nothing more than steady, as there is no demand for export and the home needs only cause a lobbing trade.

Provisions—There is a scarcity of provisions, and dealers could easily dispose of large stocks. The price is hardening, but trade is by no means brisk.

Eggs—For good eggs there is a prime demand. but low grade stock is hard to sell except at low figures.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

Feb. 11.—We had this morning 14 loads of fresh stock, consisting of 150 cattle, 150 sheep and lambs, 250 hops and 6 calves. About three or four loads were brought up for shipment is Moatreal, although the genial little Frenchman, who with Mr. Halligan are the principal buyers for this market, complained that he had some difficulty in getting the right kind of stock, nothing but the best fat beeves being wanted for Eastern markets.

CATILE—Trade was quiet and of a steady character, with most of the best butchers' cattle finding a good enquiry and inferior and rough stock neglected, but a fair prospect of clearing up the light receipts before the day closed. In several sales 4c was reached, but it was for extra choice stock, about 3½ for good fat butchers' cattle being the ruling price. Inferior and rough cows and oxen sold at 2½ to 2½ c. and good 1,025 to 1,109-1b do at 3½ to 3½ c. Among the transactions were:

MILCH COWS AND Springers—Trade was circedingly quiet, there teing hardly any enquiry. Two of the half dozen offered sold at 39 per head, but anywhere from \$25\$ to 340 was asked There were 10 to 15 springers in the market, which also met with little enquiry. One good animal brought 300.

STOCKERS—Dull. A tew good animals were bought up at prices ranging from \$3 to \$3.30 per cwt., but little interest was evinced, as a rulle in this line. Bulls sold at 2½ to 3½ c, with a demand not so active as sheretofree, and considerable inferior stock on the market.

SHEEP AND LAMSS—Business improved somewhat, and prices were fruer, good heavy sheep being particularly in request. Among the sales were: 58 lambs, averaging 99 lbs., at 50 per head.

CALVES—Most of the offerings to day, as at the first of the week, were young veal calves the other and to the first of the week, were young veal calves the constant of the sales were in the week, were young veal calves the constant of the offerings to day, as at the first of the week, were young veal calves the constant of the constant of the constant of the TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

of the latter, however, ruled from St to 80 per head.

Calves—Most of the offerings to day, as a the first of the week, were young yeal calves not weighing over St 11.8, and there is but little enquiry for these. Good heavy calves are in request, and are bring in fair rivers. Of the half dozon calves in the majtet this morning, two averaging 15-1 ba sold for St a head, and two averaging 15-1 ba sold for St a head, and two averaging the latter of the right kind.

Hors—Active and firmer for the right kind of stock. The hard weather and light offerings are favorable for a brick trade, and all kinds of animals appear to be wanted. The top price was \$1.50 per cwt. to-day, and this was paid for a choice to of \$45 straight fat hogs, averaging about \$20 lbs. Most of the lighter animals sold for \$1 and \$4.25 per cwt.