epared by the Rev. Father nd., since 1876, and is now O. Chicage, IR. klin Street.

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URCHES Lowest.

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s, Ornamental Trees, s. Seed Potatoes, E JUST OPENING. lington, TORONTO.

THE CHILDREN, da supply of "Our Poys" dare pleased to be able to tatit is beautifully illus-is replete with interest-ries. Rev. Francis J. in s popular story-teiler, ful tate "Looking for ther stories are: "The

th Thursday of every their ball, Albien Block, B. Barry, President; President; P. F. BOYLE, ness University

Shorthand Commercial College.) N. YEREX, Principal.

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Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

NO. 947.

(Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD.) our readers who have not heard or read of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, more especially of the virtues and holiness of the venerable Mother Foundress. In connection with the receipt of the Decretal, from Rome, appropring of the rule or constitutions of the constitutions of the rule or constitutions of the rule o proving of the rule or constitutions of the Order, and with the solemn Triby which the auspicious event will be bed to lie on, nor a blanket to cover celebrated by the Sisters wherever them. As though their arrival had

The great evil of our times, especially seeks to dominate social and intellect To oppose and counteract this injurious tendency a great increase of devotion to our Divine Redeemer, which the Order of the Precious Blood cherishes, is most important have the humblest origin. It is necessary to be a substantial transfer of the glory of God and the salvation of souls, must need a have the humblest origin.

and necessary.

Like the Order of Mount Carmel, the second Order of St. Dominic, the Ursuline and several other contemplative orders in the Church, that of the Precious Blood is a cloistered community, whose members have no intercourse with the outside world. The Apostolic spirit which they share with all these other communities has a special manifestation in their zeal for the distribu tion of Christian literature and the in-

struction of converts.

The Feast of the Precious Blood on the first Sunday in July and the dedication of that month, in a particular manner, to the honor of the most Precious Blood, was instituted by His Holiness Pope Pius IX. This great festival was established in a spirit of thanksgiving by that illustrious Pontiff, whilst in exile at Gaeta, upon the request of the saintly general of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood, Mertini, after the Pope had obtained from heaven the miraculous close of his tedious tenforced sojourn from the Holy See.

About thirty five years ago the Institute had its first beginnings at St. Hyacinth, P. Q. The Bishop of that See, the late Mgr. Joseph Laroque, after very mature deliberation, de see, the late Mgr. Joseph Laroque, after very mature deliberation, decided to act in accordance with the promptings of divine grace most evil. promptings of divine grace most evidently manifested in the person Mile. Aurelie Gouette, a young lady of St. Hyacinth, held in very high es teem in her native city and in Montreal, for her deep piety and promi-nent social standing. She received her education at Villa Maria, that far famed convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame, on the side of the Montreal mountain. While still & pupil, Mile. Gouette had received special and unmistakable favors from Heaven, relating in a most extra ordinary manner to the devotion of the Precious Blood, then altogether un-known in Canada. Under the zealous direction of the saintly Father Faber it had been extensively spread and

practiced in England. The supernatural manifestations of God's will concerning Mile. Gouette on the mountain, was blessed by Archwere examined by the clergy, amongst whom were the most distinguished members of the Canadian hierarchy. favored was beyond doubt called to Sisters arrived in Ottawa, having establish a religious community of the contemplative order, devoted to the Catherine. After a most pious and worship of the Precious Blood, was Monsignur Ig. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal. His Lordship earnestly becoadjutor, to hasten and realize the Patrick's street. A large number of designs of Divine Providence upon his the clergy and an immense mult pious parishioner. This illustrious pre of the faithful thronged the cathedral to commence his arduous and holy

Accordingly on the morning of Sept. 14, 1861, the Feast of the Exaltation of religious order. the Holy Cross, the work of the Precious Blood was begun in the very home of Mile. Gouette, who had with her three associates in her holy design. Mass was celebrated, and the touching of the clergy and of the parishioners, a most remarkable manner. assembled within the modest dwelling.
When the ceremonies were completed and the four Foundresses were alone in and the four Foundresses were alone in that through them special favors have, their newly consecrated enclosure, time and again, been obtained. Could a few only of these pious relations between perceived with joy that nothing they perceived with joy that nothing a low only of these plots telations so-whatever had been prepared for there tween the cloistered nuns and the first convent meal. The charity of child of the world be recorded, they

BLOOD.

Community of Canadian Origin—
Sketch of its Foundation and Object—The Ottawa Branch.

Section 1 Section 2 Some kind neighbors supplied for what would prove effectual in showing the was, doubless, a providential oversight. As the Sisters have to depend accomplished through the invocation of the Blood of the Cross and of the dence supplies their wants. As an instance of this is may be stated that on work of the Previous Blood community.

There are but few, if any, among Mother Catherine, and her companion Sisters entered the house in Brooklyn, N. Y., in which a branch of the Order gusting and disheartening. The good Mother and Sisters had no food nor a who visit the convent on St. Patrick duum, the 6th, 7th and 8th December, shred of turniture of any kind: not a street, that the chapel should be so they are established, some details on the foundation and progress of the wants, by some supernatural agency—

nothing; consequently, as above stated, they have to depend upon the in this New World, is that rationalism alms of the charitably disposed of seeks to dominate social and intellect every denomination of Christians for the actual necessaries of life. All great works, since the coming of

sary they should begin as did our Blessed Saviour in Bethlehem, in a stable, with the Most High and the Angels as witnesses. Thus was inaugurated the work of the Precious Blood, which, to day, is spreading its branches even to the Pacific coast. The three young ladies who were

associated with Mile. Gouette in the life of adoration, immolation, and reparation, which she was introducing into Canada, were residents of St. Hyacinth and members of the first families of the town. They began at once their austere practices, and very soon their numbers so increased that the cottage Monastery was too small for its inmates. Two years after the foundation, on the occasion of Mile. Gouete's profession — then Mother Catherine Aurelee du Precieux Sang — the little community, numbering ten, moved to a large house a little farther away. Seven years later a wing of the present wellfinished monastery was begun, and from year to year, through the assist ance of the benefactors and the zeal of the faithful, the building advanced, the chapel was completed and richly decorated, and the edifice now stands

of Several years after the foundation of the Order at St. Hyacinth, in Augus 1869, the late Archbishop Lynch succeeded in obtaining from Bishop Laroque a little colony of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, and established a branch of the community in Toronto. They first took up their abode in the convent, near St. Mary's Church, for merly occupied by the Ladies of Loretto. They had many difficulties and trials to contend against, but they have now the happiness of seeing their new and commodious monastery, on

t. Joseph street, completed. In June, 1871, the late Archbishop Bourget introduced the Sisters of the recious Blood into his extensive dioese. About six years ago their fine tone monastery, near to Villa Maria,

The Ottawa house in which the writer is deeply interested, was founded on May 24, 1887. On the 23rd, eight Catherine. After a most pious and cordial welcome by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, tendered them at the Basilica, they entered, the same evening, their humble enclosure on S pious parishioner. This illustrious pre late, consequent upon still deeper reflection and more minute examination of the evidences from above, concluded to community, of the marvelous efficacy to commence his arduous and holy of the devotion of the Precious Blood, and of the benefit procured to the diocese by the presence in it of such a

Within the nine years and six months which have since elapsed, His confidence in prayer offered through the Precious Blood, have spread in the tion were witnessed by a large number Capital and adjoining parishes in

THE NUNS OF THE PRECIOUS some kind neighbors supplied for what would prove effectual in showing the band over large amount of good that may be glory!"

stance of this it may be stated that on work of the Precious Blood community it were believed in; if it were true; the day when the venerable Foundress, has grown rapidly. In May, 1888, Mother Catherine, and her companion the Novitiate was spened. There have been several beautiful ceremonies of Vestiture and Procession at the Basil-

It is to be hoped that the Sisters of the community in Ottawa, as in Toronto, Montreal and elsewhere, will soon have the foundation and progress of the Congregation of the Nuos of the Precious Blood will be appropriate and not devoid of interest. The fact, too, of the community being purely Canadian must enhance it in the estimation of native-born Catholics, and of every Catholic, for, are we not all Canadians by adoption, no matter what country gave us birth?

wants, by some supernatural agency—for there was no previous word of their coming—numbers of people, Protest coming—numbers of people people people people protected and calculation to acquire a suitable site for the difficulty of benefactors and of the faithful, influe gave us birth?

The Sisters of the Precious Blood is a contemplative order, the members devoting their lives to prayer, meditation and reparation to the Precious Blood of Christ, who, by His sacrifice on the cross, accomplished man's redemption. The object for which the order was in The object for which the order was in stituted is suited, in a special manner, to the wants of the age, when millions not only neglect and spurn the religion for the religion of the Redgemer, but actually special manner, but the work of generous friends. It will be commenced next Spring. To contour to last for three or four days. The clude the few details of the establishment of the Redgemer, but actually special manner, to the wants of the Redgemer, but actually special manner. founded by the Redeemer, but actually butcher, baker or grocer. They buy deny the Divinity of Christ Himself. favored with one, through the zeal of Bishop Laflèche. Some three or four years ago, Rev. Mother Foundress opened a Monastery neat Portland,

The monasteries and chape's of the Order, in St. Hyacinth and Toronto, are especially well equipped and beau-tiful. At the former the nuns publish a very interesting and well edited monthly magazine, The Voice of the Precious Blood, for the spreading of this great devotion. This monastery and all its affiliations are, as far a possible, centres of activity in the production and distribution of pious

books and pamphlets.

The monasteries are maintained, like those of all contemplative Orders, by the alms of the faithful and the labor of the brains and hands of the relig-

ious. To the venerable Mother Foundress it is a great source of spiritual joy and happiness to see the Order which she established extending steadily, year by year, and becoming more and more respected and prized by those congregations whose happy privilege it is to have an institute of the Precious Blood in their midst. It is an additional cause to her of delight and consolation to have lived to see her community signed with the solemn approval of the Church, through the Decretal, to which reference has been made. This approbation of the Holy Father will have the effect of extending more widely and rapidly the spread of the Order and of inspiring all good Catholics with greater confidence, respect and

ularly favored in being among the tew exceptions in this respect. The marked influence which she has exercised in the spreading of the devotion of the Precious Blood, so unthought of, in Canada, before the foundation of her community, tends to prove that the blessing of God attends her work. veneration shown to her wherever she goes or is known, the confidence maniested in her prayers and in her coun els, not alone by these living in Can ada, but in the United States, consid ering her cloistered, retired life, attes her great virtues and sanctity. It would be painful to her and contrary to the spirit of the Church in such matters, to dwell during her life-time on her personality and work. say that her own qualities and the special method by which she sought to glorify God and save souls by increasing devotion to the Precious Blood have

stood the most crucial tests. IRISH DISUNION.

The London News says that there is a Parnell Legend in Ireland, like that of Frederick Barbarossa, to the effect that "the Chief" is not dead at all but is somewhere on the earth, "biding his time to appear among the Irish people once again, and restore unity and force to their ranks." Then the News adds: "Has not one of their own poetesses-in some plaintively beautiful lines-foretold a resurrection for herself which may well be transferred to the Great Chief?

Ah! the tramp of feet victorious! I should hear them mid the shamrock and the lear them mid the shamrock and the learn them mid the shamrock and the learn them mid the shamrock and the shamrock are on sufferance. They

The "poetess" referred to is Fanny Parnell, sister of the Chief. We doubt

anybody, in Ireland or elsewhere, nay, even if Parnell could come back from his grave, he would find it no easy task to restore unity and force in the Irish ranks. Disunion has been the bane of Ireland from its earliest day to the present. The loaded quiver of Discord which Moore's fancy saw ouried in "the Boyne's ill-fated river," was only one of the weapons of hat malignant genie. Irishmen are too prone to find causes for internecine strife in difference of religion, of race, of clan, of locality. One of the kindlist of Dublin's literary men gravely sured a visitor from America that he though our families used to be at otter feud once." On inquiry it was ound that the family feud was of racial origin, one being Celtic, the other Danish. It was a feud of long lineage, several centuries old. They have similar heirlooms of hatred in Scotland and Kentucky, but Iraland in the only countries.

but Ireland is the only country in which they work serious disaster. Parnell's return would not cure the vil, were the legend a truth; but hose who profess devotion to his memory would honor it best by forgetting he past and working for the future o in unhappy land. Those who do no evere him might well do likewise, and show their own worth by imitating what was noble in him. The past tense the curse of Ireland. - Boston Pilot.

CHATS BY THE FIRESIDE.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

History, says a great French writer, as been for the last three hundred ears a conspiracy against truth. The istorian started out not with the object of reaching truth, but with the object of covering up the villainy of his hero or party. To day we are breaking away com this somewhat, and the historian recent date is showing signs of g the interests of truth, not creed

person, or party. The Catholic hurch in her policy and life has been landered for centuries. Though she s the immaculate spouse of Christ she has been represented as the foe of civilization, the enemy of human pro ress, the very arrestor of the growth virtue in the human heart. course, all her children have shared in this misrepresentation. Nay more, Catholics have suffered thereby in their

private life as citizens.
One of the vilest slanders embodied in the pages of New World history has been that which represents the deportation of the Acadians from their home on the shores of the Bay of Fundy as a necessary and just act. The peaceful and pious Acadians are represented by Parkman, Hannay, Kingsford and Goldwin Smith as disloyal and rebellious. There is not a tittle of evidence in the documents of the time to prove such a charge. On the contrary the despatches of Governor Mascarene prove conclusively that the Acadians remained loyal to England under the

-who conceived the idea of possessing himself of the property of the Aca-The English government, to its honor and credit, never endorsed such a shameful and cruel act. would advise my readers, who desire to study this question, to obtain a work entitled "Acadia: Missing Links of a Lost Chapter in American History," by Edouard Richard, an Acadian, and published by the Home Book Co., of New York.

Do you know, gentle reader, that we are growing a good many basswood Catholics in Canada just now? Men who put politics before religion, and their pockets before honor and purity This fact is coming to the surface more and more every day. Take for instance the School Question. Are Catholics, as a body, standing by the principles of Catholic education? Why, it requires no foresight to see that, slowly but surely, the advocates of secular education are crushing out the hope of Catholic education in this country. Under the specious plea of efficiency and uniformity, they are destroying the vital seeds of its very life and development.

If Catholic education in Manitoba be entombed forever, whose fault, pray, is it? The Bishops of Canada pointed out to the people their duty. They could not lay aside their mitres and enter the political arena. Surely Catholics were warned of the danger ahead. Yet to-day, it would appear, that the sun of Catholic education in Mauitoba has forever set-and set Ah! the harpings and the salvos, and the shoutings of the exited sons returnings!
I should hear, the dead and mouldered, and the grave damps should not chill my bosom's burning.

I should hear, the dead and mouldered, and the grave damps should not chill my bosom's burning.

In Mawitoba has forever set—and set behind one of the darkest clouds of injustice that ever gloomed a people's heart.

Here in Ontario, notwithstanding

And my heart should toss within the shroud and quiver as a captive dreamer tosses. are tolerated. With the pretence of as comparing the schools, as follows:
manifesting a deep interest in their schools, as follows:
manifesting a deep interest in their schools, as follows:
that this existing in good-breeding, is certainly lacking in good-breeding. manifesting a deep interest in their schools, as follows:

I should turn and rend the cere-clothes round me, glant sinews I should borrow—
Crying, "Oh, my brothers, I have also loved her in her lowliness and sorrow.

I should turn and rend the cere-clothes round me, glant sinews I should borrow—
Crying, "Oh, my brothers, I have also loved her in her lowliness and sorrow.

I should turn and rend the cere-clothes round me, glant sinews I should borrow—
Crying, "Oh, my brothers, I have also loved her in her lowliness and sorrow.

I should turn and rend the cere-clothes round in their schools, as follows:

"It is objected that this existence of our Catholic schools is certainly lacking in good breeding, and as for morality — well! quien provents our Catholic children from prevents our Catholic children from prevent "Let me join with you the jubilant procession: let me chant with you the story,

Department sends out two Catholics to clusiveness of our Catholic children from inspect them, wherethe work is enough prevents our Catholic children from and as for morality — well!

Sabe?

inspection is very largely a farce. It pattern of the American boy and girl. is not the fault of the men doing the work, for they are capable men-quite superior to many of the Public children of the elite. Every objection School Inspectors of this Province. The fault lies with the Educational Department, which is the promoter of such a farce. Up to the present, Catholics have allowed this state of affairs to exist, hoping that the wisdom of our educators would remedy it. But no—the farce becomes but emphasized and intensified with the years. Let there be no misunderstanding about the be no misunderstanding about the statement I give out here under my own name. I voice the opinion of hundreds connected with Catholic education in this Province. This humbug will have to cease. Catholics consected with Catholic strength. This is especially true of the child of Irish descent."

Dr. Mullany shows here a deep insight into the character of the two sight into the character of the two ctors sent out be Inspectors and not | ance to be true.

lic Education it is interesting to note the revival of Regiopolis College in Kingston by His Grace, Most Rev. Dr. Falls, Ontario. The editor of the Mid-Cleary. The very name Regiopolis land Review, Lebanon, Ky., C. J., brings back memories of the days of O'Malley, one of the cleverest of our the pioneer priest in Ontario. It calls up something of the sacred toils and sacrifices of a zealous and saintly Bishop Macdonell and the many great of Maley, one of the eleverest of our the pioneer of the cleverest of our the pioneer priest in Ontario. It calls young Catholic writers, said in his superior to not a few of our pretentious Catholic Monthlies. I endorse O Maley and good priests who labored half a ley's opinion, and I venture further to century ago for Catholicity in Ontario.

The solid words of wisdom which fell years will be the best exponent of the

n the land. In the age of sham study and intellectual boom and bubble these words of His Grace may well be treas ured as the words of one of the most of the most brilliant minds in Canada:

"We desire," says the Archbishop, " no sudden parade of educational ex-hibits on the part of our boys. We abhor superficiality and emptiness. We require our boys not to be de ceived into the belief that they are learned in things ancient and modern when they are only beginners. We will not tolerate any such thing a 'cramming' in Regiopolis College for it is fatal to youthful education and is a fraud upon both parents and children, since it gives no permanen formation to the mind, no solid and useful knowledge of anything, whilst it deludes the poor ignorant boy with the fancy that he is learned.'

In our last Chat by the Fireside spoke of the great merit of Dr. Walter Lecky's novel, "Billy Buttons." compared his powers of characteriza ion to that of Cable Johnson and Miss Murfree. I see that my opinion has been sustained by that of Dr. J. A. Faust of the Church News of Washington, perhaps the most capable Cath olic literary critic in the United States Walter Lecky is essentially a story teller, as this volume "Billy Buttons"

clearly proves. I had the pleasure of spending a few days, last summer with this gifted Catholic author, in his home near the Thousand Islands, N. Y. Dr. Lecky is the soul of hospitality. genercus to a fault, a brilliant and veneration for its pious members.

It seldom happened that any Order has received the approval of the Holy See during the life-time of its founder.

Rev. Mother Catherine has been singwitty talker, and at times as quaint as government. scholar and naturally has an intense hatred of sham in all things educational and literary. He has an in-stinct for things artistic, and can dis-cern at a giance any evidence of real merit in a writer. His own attainments and accomplishments are wide and varied. He reads with ease some eight or nine languages, and speaks five of them fluently. The different streams of civilization he has traced to their sources, and the great literary and art centres of Europe, such as Berlin, Venice, Paris, Rome and London he knows like a book. In a word Dr. Lecky is one of the best equipped men for literary work in America.

One of the noblest pens among the Catholic women writers of the United States, is that of Miss Katherine E. Conway, of the Boston Pilot staff. She is a warm friend of every Catholic litterateur and an indefatigable worker in behalf of the intellectual advancement of our Catholic people. The three little volumes Miss Conway has published in the "Family Sitting Room ans for soft spots in the walls and Series" bearing the titles "A Lady pillars whereon to lean his weary and Her Letters," "Making Friends and Keeping Them," and "Questions of Honor in the Christian Life," should of Honor in the Christian Life," should his sisters to and from church, should be without such valuable books. collector straight in the face.

and is a most progressive Catholic of others, and that helps him, too, educator. In a recent sermon materially in his work, whatever it preached on the occasion of the Silver may be. Good manners and morality preached on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Sisters of St. Joseph in Syracuse Dr. Mullany referred to an objection which is sometimes raised against Catholic schools, and touched upon the character of their teaching, as compared with that of the Public schools, as follows:

know when their schools are properly systems of schools, and we Canadian inspected, and will insist that the In-

While discussing the subject of Catho lished in America is The Niagara

from the lips of Dr. Cleary at the opening of Regiopolis a few weeks ago ica. It is scholarly, it is artistic, it is should be written in letters of gold and sane-and this cannot be said of all placed above the door of every school publications that greet us from the steps of Ladies' Academies.

The Catholic Almanac for Ontario has been recently issued, and is full of scholarly prelates in America and one merit. It should find its way into every Catholic family in the Province. Thomas O'Hagan.

The Same Old Story.

For the thousandth time we have another emphatic instance of Irish secret societies being betrayed by the sleuth-hounds of the British government.

Scarcely had the revelation of Beach or Le Caron-died away regarding the inner happenings of the Clan na-Gael-and the methods of the precious master spirit of the Transic who too long controlled that organization, when the world is treated to another spicy unveiling of the same detestable gang

by another of the trusted "brothers. 'Jones," the latest British spy, who peached on Ivory, the alleged dynamiter, is by no means a myth. Though an avowed Orangeman from Belfast, he was a recognized "brother" in high standing; and, as usual, was the most loud mouthed and bloodthirsty

of all the gang.
When will lovers of Ireland learn sense and try to serve her cause without becoming the dupes of knaves and fools? The story of Irish secret revolutionary movements is but the tissue of dark betrayal which ended in the prison and the gibbet. There is not to-day an Irish secret association on the globe whose action and purpose are not clearly known to the British

Sullivan—the prime plotter—and Patrick Egan, wormed himself into the highest confidence only to betray.

Ireland's cause is just, and the furtherance of that cause needs no secrecy. It appeals to the justice of the world for redress. But let all wise friends of that cause beware of the professional Irish scoundrel and the methods which he is wont to lure his victim to his doom. - Buffalo Union.

Humility Overdone.

Humility is a beautiful thing indeed to see, especially in the young; but it may be overdone and run in the ground, so to speak. Some occasions seem to demand a show of personal pride, and we think attending Mass is one of them, says The Monitor. A young man should go to church like a gentleman. He should act like a gentleman in church, and certainly should not through false modesty or mistaken humility hang around the ans for soft spots in the walls and be in the hands of every Catholic sits with them in the family pew, and young lady. No convent library who is brave and bold enough to look the Rev. Dr. Mullany, of Syracuse, N. Y., is a brother of the late Brother Azarias, him the good word and the good will

Tired Feeling

Makes you seem "all broken up," without life, ambition, energy or appetite. It is often the forerunner of serious illness, or the accompaniment of nervous troubles. It is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is therefore apparent to every one, and the good it will do you

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FAIR CANADA," 250 - " A FAREWELL dd, "Abe, "goe - "A FAREWELL over the man and led her. Mr. O'Flaherty looked at him imploringly, and with a Sarsap r same to WHALEY, ROYES OF took off his hat and congratulated supreme effort brought forth at last the delay.

MARCELLA GRACE.

By Rosa Mulholland.

CHAPTER XXX.

SUNRISE.

Mr. O'Flaherty of Mount Ramshackle, and a brother magistrate, were soon at the patient's bedside, accompanied by a sergeant of police and one of his men. The deposition made to them

ran somewhat as follows:
"As I am a dying man, going be fore judgment, I declare that Mr. Bryan Kilmartin is innocent of al knowledge of the crime for which he is suffering penal servitude, and of which he was convicted chiefly on my testimony. I now acknowledge that testimony to have been false, and confess that I, James Barrett, shot with my own hands Mr Gerald Ffrench Ffont, on the night of the 10th of January, 188 -. Bitter experience of landlordism in my family made me a Fenian while a lad, and of late years I have been the agent of a very active branch of the Invincibles. In the year 88 - it was resolved to remove Mr. Ffont, who was a tyrannical landlord, and at the same time to punish Mr Bryan Kilmartin for deserting from our ranks. We do not think it worth while to pursue everyone who drops away from us, but Kilmartin's position had made him a precious prize for us, and when he ratted it was resolved to do away with him. We did not want do away with him. We did not want to have his strong influence working among the people by different means from ours. The 'Nationalist' party which he had joined is a difficulty in our road; and he was tried and condemned by our Council.

"At the same time we were anxious not to have too many murders on our hands, and it was resolved to get rid of Kilmartin by making him accountable for the shooting of Ffont. The lot to manage the affair fell upon me, as I had been found useful on several other occasions. It was I who lured him to the place; I who fired the shot that killed Ffont; I who gave the word to the police who went in pursuit of Kil-It was suspected that one of our band tipped him the hint that enabled him to hide, and-well, that man

is dead. "Finding that Kilmartin was re-prieved, and that in twenty years he would in all probability be at liberty, the Society resolved to make an effort to work upon him through his wife, and to persuade him to enlist with us It was thought that a desperagain. ate man, branded as a convict, might be influenced by hatred of the laws that had condemned him, and might be induced to give the rest of his life to our service. As I had succeeded so well in managing his affairs before, this second piece of business was entrusted to me. I got orders to remove the lad, Mike, as a punishment for his others, and then to frighten Kilmar tin's wife into agreeing to our plans The penalty of refusing was to be

"I could make no impression on her

she was too plucky for me; and though

would have given her time, myself I had my orders. I didn't want to nurt her, but the thing had to be done I had been hiding up in the mountain for a week and hadn't been very comfortable, and when I felt ill for a couple of days before the time came to remove her, I thought it was only the hardships. This morning I was so bad that I said to one that was with me, and who has got away, that I believed I couldn't do it. He called me a coward and reminded me that to fail of obeying my orders was death to myself place, though I hardly knew what I was doing. I remember the sun get ting as red as blood and as big as a mill wheel, and the sea rising up and beginning to move over the land, and then the earth opened and I thought there was an earthquake. I remember nothing more about that time, but I saw her face all through my illness It went hard with me-to take all I've taken from her-I mean Mrs. Kilmar tin-and know all that I knew. would have got away if I could, for daren't break my oath and tell on the Society, but it's all right now, as I am bound to die. I will tell you more again, perhaps, when I've got time to think it over, but that will do for the present, I believe. All I will add now is that if most landlords were like Mr. and Mrs. Kilmartin, I and the like of me would never have been what we

"(Signed) James Barrett, of the Irish Invincibles, Chief 'Informer' on the Kilmartin trial.

Witnesses of this confession were the magistrate, the police, the doctor, Father Daly, Marcella and one or two

"Now," said the doctor to the police, "you can watch your man here; but mind, I tell you, he will never be able to leave this bed. Let him die in peace.

"Lady," said the dying man, who had scarcely taken his eyes from Mar-cella's shining face from the moment he began his confession, "you're going to your husband now and I'll be dead when you come back. I have only one thing to beg from you more-that you will let me kiss your hand-'

With a swift movement Marcella came to his side and gave him her hand. "May God bless you," she said, "and forgive you as I forgive you, for

Then she turned slowly and walked towards the door, and passed out, stunned and blind, scarcely seeing where she was going till the others overtook her, and Father Daly caught her warmly, and assured her that Mrs. O'Flaherty would do herself the pleasure of calling at Crane's Castle to-morrow. The other magistrate mur-

mured something to the effect that the whole country would do its best to nake amends. Marcella bowed me chanically, but did not hear them, and Father Daly signed to them to let her alone, and go. When they were gone she began to tremble violently, and stood still and said :

"Oh, Father Daly, is it a dream? I have dreamed it so often. Is it only dream? Don't tell me it is a dream and that I have got to awake.

He stroked her shoulder, her hand,

"No, dear, no dream, no dream only God's love and God's mercy. We have trusted in that, and that is no Now, my dear, courage, cour-Sorrow could not crush you, neither must joy. Remember Bryan

At the sound of his name a low cry broke from her, in which rapture and anguish were mixed, as if the new joy n her heart could not believe it had got that strong sanctuary all to itself by right, and was still constrained by the struggle of departing pain. And with that first lifting up of her voice

the tears came, and she wept a torrent. "Let me cry; it will be over in a noment."

"Cry away, my dear; it will wash out the last of the misery. Half an hour later they were in Mrs

Kilmartin's room. "Mother," said Marcella walking up to the invalid, "our Bryan is coming home at once, do you know? He is coming home at once. Father Daly and I are going to meet him now."

A sort of white radiance illumined her face, though her manner was very quiet. Only for that marvellous ligh in her eyes and the curious thrill in her tones one could not have guessed that anything extraordinary had hap

But the change in her acted at once on the invalid, who looked up with a sudden glance of awakened intelligence.

"Coming?" she said, "coming Ah, yes, now I believe you, because look like it. Many a time you said it, but your eyes told me at the same time it was not true. Is he coming to night? Oh, why are we not all at Inisheen?"

The doctor who had followed them was listening to her.

"I believe it will be just as I fancied it might if he could come," he said to Father Daly. "His arrival will prob ably work a sudden cure."

Within an hour Marcella was ready o start on her journey to England. We can be there as soon as a letter, the said, "and perhaps they would not give him a telegram. Let me go

Father Daly was eager to accom pany her, but reminded her that there night yet be a trial in store for her patience, a small trial, easily borne ifter all that had come and gone.
"The law moves slowly," he said,

and doubtless many formalities will be necessary before the order for re ease can be forwarded to the prison "Then we must whisper him the news through the keyhole," said Mar

ella, with a sudden bright laugh, th govelty of which startled the listen After all there was a period of wait

ing outside the prison gates before even a whisper of the news was conreyed to the prisoner, but when the order for release came Marcella was permitted to be the bearer of the happy

Kilmartin was reading in his cell, or rying to read, for his mind was dis turbed by a haunting fear that all was not well at Distresna. the fever still lingered about the counry, and that his wife was exposed to and he had been informed that there vere letters from Ireland awaiting nim, which had been withheld, and could not yet be delivered. He was not quite able to connect these two facts in his uneasy speculation, no eeing why the authorities should inter fere to retard bad news from home, such were in store for him, yet the in terruption in his correspondence seemed ominous, and his imagination had free room to work in his solitude and suspense. He laid down his book and tried once again to reason himself out of his forebodings, when the sound of the key in his cell door concentrated his attention on itself as an occurrence quite out of rule at that hour of the norning. The next moment he had sprung to his feet with an exclamation of surprise and gladness, for Marcella was within a yard of him.

'My love, how have you come here?

What extraordinary favor is this? She was looking so bright and bon nie, her eyes shining, her lips quivering with joy, that she seemed to have stepped straight out of the old happy time before the trouble came. What cause had she now for such delight in nerely and unexpected opportunity of seeing him? In proportion to this rapture would be the depth of her sorrow at having to leave him again when the hour of departure should strike. This thought passed through his mind as he held her in his arms, and then cross it flashed another with growing brilliance-a conviction that there was ome more than ordinary cause for the happiness that irradiated her whole face and figure, that seemed to throb even in her very hands, and in the movement of her feet.

"What is it, Marcella? You have omething to tell me. Tell it to me. She tried to speak and failed. Now what the moment was come, her voice liarly liable to diseases. was lost and she stood dumb.

words which she had repeated to herself so often that the whole universe

seemed to echo with them.
"Do you not know it?" she whispered. "Can you not guess it? You are free."

The affair was talked about in the papers awhile, several paragraphs appeared drawing attention to it, one or two journals had even a leading article on the subject, while a controversy sprang up for a few days between anonymous letter writers to the press as to whether the testimony of informers was or was not a safe kind of evi dence through which to obtain convic tion on an Irish trial. The nine days wonder came to an end, however, ever before the expiration of the proverbial term. A few people talked of compen-sation for Mr. Kilmartin, who, when consulted, made the request that any compensation of which he might be thought deserving should be held over in trust for the next victim of criminal information. The subject was an unpleasant one for those who had been over-sure of the released convict's guilt, and there were a good many people who were ready to quote "no smoke without fire," and to grumble that a man who had once been in prison for murder could never be quite on a level with a man who had not.

Kilmartin and his wife had meanwhile returned to Ireland, received the delighted congratulations and welcomes of their people, and enjoyed the conso-lation of seeing the mother cured by the re-appearance of her son in accord ance with the doctor's expectation. Italy is at present the scene of their hard won, and scarcely hoped for hap oiness, yet they are far from enter taining the idea of becoming absentees for Father Daly is already making preparations for their return to their

Imitating Catholic Practices.

The Church Intelligencer, a Protest nt Church publication in England, rinted recently an account of a visit paid to an Anglican parish church over a month ago by some person who as shocked or pleased by the display of Catholic symbols and the adoption of atholic forms of worship. On enterthe Church the observer's eye was attracted by a small china vessel containing holy water. Another holy water vessel or fount was fixed on the right-hand wall, under it being the prayer: "Wash me and I shall be prayer: whiter than snow," etc. Above it was a wooden board to which were fastened everal obituary cards, to all of which were affixed the initials "R. I. P. Immediately in front of the entrance porch and door, a part of the church has been enclosed to form a confession al box. In front of the western wal f the church was a large crucifix, and and on the north and south walls were stations of the cross. There was an ltar containing four brass candlesticks and statues of Our Lord and St. Joseph. On this altar was a collecting box and slip of paper, on which was written "Offering for St. Joseph." On another altar were an image of the Blessed Virgin and Child and a box to hold Offerings to Mary." Before another altar a lamp was kept burning. There was a relic certified by a Cistercian prior to have been brought from the Church of the Holy Cross at Jerusalem, and among the books was "The Catholic's Vade Mecum."

Truth in Paragraphs.

Truth is sometimes so encumbered with words that it loses its poignancy. Like the pure gold, it must be separated from all superfluous matter before its real value can be properly estimated,

Catholic belief requires that parents shall not discriminate against their children's eternal interests by devoting six days of the week to educate them for the world, and only one day to

prepare them for Heaven. The plain truths of the gospel are so unwelcome and annoying to some people that they blind themselves to the instructions of God's ministers by the amount of spiritual dust they cast in the air just as did the Jews of old, who would not listen to the arguments of Saint Paul.

Ceremony is a distinctive feature of man's origin and destiny. It begins with his play in childhood it becomes more manifest in the daily events of his riper years, attaining its highest perfection on earth in the rites of the Church; and culminating in the sublime ritual of the saints and angels before the throne of God in Heaven.

A Fallacious Claim.

The claim made by some Free Masons to a connection with the Trade Guilds of the Middle Ages is fallacious. These were confraternities, and com-bined the usefulness of the trade unions with that of the "sick and burial clubs," of the present day. But the rules always stipulated that nobody could be admitted lo the guild unless he professed the Catholic faith. The guild had always a chaplain, who said a Mass every Sunday and saint's day at the altar or chapel in the parish church, supported by the members, and the Mass was always largely attended by them. There is not a scrap of evidence, either direct or collateral, in existence to show any connection with modern Free Masonry.

It is often a mystery how a cold has been "caught." The fact is, however, that when the blood is poor and the system depressed, one becomes pecu-When the She appetite or the strength falls, Ayer's Sarsaparilla should be taken without

MAJOR McKINLEY'S BRAVE ANCESTOR-

He Fought for Irish Liberty and was Hanged

Buffalo Union and Times.

The following article appeared in the New York Press on October 25. makes interesting reading, and surely no one will accese us of partisanship for publishing it now. We are sure our President elect will do honor to his lrish ancestry:
In the little graveyard of Derry-

keighen, among the fair hills of Antrim, on the north east coast of Ireland. is a moss grown, ivy-wreathed monument. Long ago it was erected there by the hands of sturdy Presbyterian patriots, who wished to honor the mem ory of one who had passed from among them, sacrificed to the cause he and

they loved. The body of their comrade, a few troubled months before, had daugled from a gallows in the public square in Coleraine. That comrade was William McKinley of Dervock.

McKinley was a splendid specimen of Irish manhood. He had a heart in which the blood boiled when he thought of the wrongs from which his country suffered and the injustice which his countrymen were forced to endure. and so, when Theobald Wolfe Tone and Henry Jay McCracken and George Munro and Thomas Russell called on the men of Ireland to rescue their motherland from slavery he was among the first to respond.

HE DRILLED THE MEN. Dervock was a pretty village then, as now. Not far to the north are the headlands of Antrim, and the sough of the sea as it rolls over the columns of the Causeway and into the caves may be heard in its single street when the

inght is silent.

In the valley below the town, by the banks of the Bush, night after night, before the outbreak of '98, the young farmers of the neighborhood led by McKinley, their captain, learned to wield the pike "right soldierly," prepared to take a part in the coming struggle, which they fondly hoped would bring to Ireland the blessings of liberty which their kith and kin had won for the new land beyond the west ern ocean.

The wished for day at length arrived, and the United Irishmen were called to the field to do battle with England's red coats.

LOST BY ACCIDENT.

McKinley and his men went south past Ballymena, until they joined Mc-Cracken's forces. They were with Cracken's forces. They were with him at the battle of Antrim, when vic tory for a time blessed the arms of the patriots, and they were among the last to seek safety in flight, when accident, working for the British, turned the tide to defeat and disaster.

McKinley ventured back to Dervock, believing himself safe among his old neighbors, who would be sure to baffle the hunting parties of yeomanry. was a fatal step. The price for a rebel

was tempting.

At Dervock lived a family named Smith. The Smiths were not in the best of odor in the community, and were known to have been engaged in shady transactions. No man would think for a moment of taking one of these Smiths into the United men: and the head of the house, Chestnut Smith, always made profession of his loyalty to the crown.

A LONG SEARCH.

McKinley's hiding-place was kept a close secret, and, except to the most trusted, it was given out that he had escaped to America.

The yeomen frequently searched the ouse in Dervock and all around it, and every nook in which they thought a man could be concealed, but they had this trouble for nothing.

Four weeks passed, and McKinley's house was a blackened ruin, and his family had to depend on neighbors for

The visits of the red-coated marauders to Dervock had grown less frequent and McKinley and his friends began to think he could come out of hiding and make an effort to get out of the coun-

were reckoning, however, without Chestnut Smith. Before they could put their plans into execution Smith happened to call in the house in which McKinley was concealed, and an indiscretion on the part of one of the inmates aroused his suspicion.

M'KINLEY CAPTURED. Not many minutes later he was his way to Coleraine, with word for the captain of the "Yeos." That afternoon a strong force of soldiers took possession of Dervock and McKinley was captured.

The redcoats set fire to the house in

which he was concealed and he was obliged to surrender. In those days in Ireland there was little delay or ceremony about the trial of a patriot.

McKinley was marched to Coleraine, where before sundown he was tried by drumhead court martial and sentenced

That night he was swung off a cart, and when the soldiers tired of jabbing his body with their bayonet, his head was cut off and fixed on a spike at the Town Hall.

to be hanged.

UNCLES IN AMERICA. Two of McKinley's uncles, James and William, had come to this country several years before, having been driven from their homes for their oppo-

sition to English misrule, and from one of them has descended the William McKinley who to day has the highest honor within the gift of the people. The descendants of the Informer Smith live at Dervock even now.

time of the visits of Chamberlain and the Marquis of Hartington, now the Duke of Devonshire, to that city. Then he distinguished himself by engaging in a daring scheme to defraud insurance companies. When the frauds were discovered he endeavored

to escape, but was arrested on board a

ship at Moville. He reached the tender at Derry City. but deeming delays dangerous hired an outside car and drove thirteen miles to the packet station. There he had himself rowed to the ship. But his haste proved his ruin. The detective at Moville, who happened to be on board, became suspicious, and took him ashore under arrest.

RETURNED TO THE FOLD.

The following letter, which we clip from the Ballina (Ireland) Western People of November 14, will be read with interest:

with interest:

Dear Sir: I wish you to state in your journal (lest there might be any mistaken idea in or about Ballma) that I have returned to my ontive place, for no other purpose than to come back again to the Catholic Church and the faith or my forefathers, which I had the misfortune of leaving for the Church of England twelve months ago. I ask all my Roman Catholic friends, Bishops, priests and laics, to forgive me for my great scandal, and the pain and grief my apostacy must have caused them; but at the same time pity and pray for me, that God may have mercy on me, and think of the bitterness of soul and pain of mind that my sins must have caused myself. Whilst out of the Catholic Church on one could ever get me to say or write anything against anyone in the Catholic Church or the Church in each; I simply made use of the Protestant argaments against the Church of Rome. I am at present suffering from a bad cold, and got out of bed to write these lines, because I nave been told that some may be under the impression that I have come back to Ballina to spread the seeds of the Reformation, and to inveigh against Roman Catholicism. Ah! no, no, no—nay, more, a thousand times no!!! Though I should never have come back, I should have preferred death to causing any more grief or pain of mind to any of my former friends or acquaintances. May God be merciful to me and forgive me for my error and scandal!

I remain, dear Mr. Editor, Yours very truly, (Rev.) Patrick P. Boland. Ballina, November 13, 1896

(Rev.) Patrick P. Boland.

N. B.—I may also state that my coming ack to the Catholic Church is my own voluntary independent act, and that I have of as yet spoken or communicated with any dishop or priest about the matter, but I am ure they will have a welcome for me, as they are for every poor repentant singer.—P. P. sure they will have a welcome for me, as they have for every poor repentant sinner.—P. P.

The Catholic Home.

A great deal has been said and written of late about the influences of the layman. I do not understand this. It is the duty of every Catholic ayman not only to take care of his amily, but to have the welfare of his Church at heart, and to bring the Catholic home to its highest developent. And what is a Catholic home? t is the sum total of the best influence a Catholic father and the love of a Catholic mother acting upon their hildren, and the influence of a child reacting and having influence upon both. This constitutes the Catholic home. But have we many of them? Is there a Catholic home for every Catholic family? I regret to say there is not. Many influences have worked against them. This struggle for naterial prosperity has been one of the To achieve wealth the ather is often away from his home rom early morning till late at night. He makes himself a stave, hardly knowing his own children. Returnng to his home at night, wearied and worn with his exertions of the day, he seeks the amusements afforded by the club, or, if he is in humble circum stances, the saloon is sought. He eaves there too late to ob! he needs before he begins another day's work. He neglects all the thousand daily opportunities for winning the love of his children and guarding them against temptation. They do not love their parents or their home. What might be a pious house-hold, beautiful and pleasing before men and angels, is often merely a sort of boarding-place, where a man, a woman and some children eat and sleep and quarrel. It might be a Catholic home, but it is something far different.

I "Dare You To," Said The Bishop.

One of the incidents of the Cuban campaign which has hitherto escaped much notice has just been chronicled in a Florida paper from recent Cuban dispatches. When "the butcher," as he is known on the island, ordered the evacuation of a number of buildings in Havana which he proposed to convert into hospitals the convent of the Ursuline nuns was one of those designated. and the Bishop of Havana called on General Weyler with a request that the order might be recalled, as the nuns had no other refuge. The general re-fused, however, to rescend the order and thereupon the Bishop informed him that the nuns would only leave at the point of the bayonet-a measure which, if carried out, would make the commander liable to excommunication and defied the general to eject them.

The commander was so enraged at the Bishop's firm stand that he was on the point of having the reverend man thrown into the fortress of Cubana but his secretary, more politic, and perhaps more humane, convinced him that such a proceeding could only lead to further complications, and so the matter still stands, the Ursulines being as yet in possession of their convent

"Satisfactory Results.

Smith live at Dervock even now. A few years ago one of his family, also a Chestnut Smith, acted as secretary of the Unionist party in Belfast at the most satisfactory results."

Satisfactory Results."

Satisfactory Results."

Satisfactory Results."

Satisfactory Results."

NON-CATHOLIC M Father Ryan Answers Qu the Church

On Sunday afternoon 3:30, in the Church of

Xavier, Brooklyn, a lan many of whom were Pr sembled to hear the fine

I ECEMBER 12, 18

course delivered in that Rev. R. M. Ryan. Lo hour of opening, people on the sidewalk to make ing a seat, as they kne be but a small chance after the doors had They were wise, for on ment of the lecture th vacant seat in the chur had to remain standing was the interest manife tures that after the audiences steadily in with all the additional many could not be This was due, no doubt class of people who neighborhood, being m eisure, and, in religi being about equally d Catholics and non-Cath another reason also, be tion of the subjects t treatment. The pa J. Hickey, is so well highly esteemed for and genial disposition the members of his or all his neighbors with creed, that an invita issued to them cou unheeded. His wo Rev. Father Brosna Cartney, share the which the pastor is he Two things testify to of the mission, the la

applied for instruction number of questions a question-box. Besid inquiries, there were intelligent truth-seek ed to find solutions for in this way. We ap queries, selected at ra Question. Please who was not bapt danger of death, an

be baptized, could him or herself if the at hand; or would t ient? Answer. No one stances, can baptiz The ardent desire of cere sorrow for sin is no one to adminis in danger of death almost entirely hyp so rare that anyone In case of necessity supposed, anyone a unbeliever, Christia give baptism, by

the head of the persaying: "I baptize of the Father, and the Holy Ghost." Question. Please lie Church hold that is a true religion. Answer. A lar Greek Church is ut Church ; another 1 arated from it only the same doctrine sacrifice, butdenyir acy. About the perhaps, concerni named-many are greater number ar formal, heretics machinations of je caused their ali Church and still r that state, without people knowing of ring in their est

seven sacrament hood, and, cons Sacrifice of the greater security if not to the exter Question. Kir lics confess all the

They all, unlike

choose? Answer. Cath sacrament of pen all the mortal six mitted since the ion or reception o ance. They are venial sins. however, that co suffice. They n resolved to avo with the help of as humbly and

Question. (1 plain dispensati sons who have t tions privileges good reasons h the Mass not ex Did God wish & used in the Chu again, is the a gold trimming Mt. Calvary? tabernacle? that any pries indulgence of

Auswer. T tions were ver and showed th part of their and perhaps n trifling to Cat such to the that ask them ious matters i will they be r the bird, "th ered out of t and they sing we have be

erlain and that city. to defraud then the indeavored on board a

Derry City. rous hired e thirteen There he b. But his e detective to be on and took

FOLD. ich we clip) Western ll be read

er 13, 1896. your journal en idea in or urned to my pose than to Church and ich I had the arch of Eng-il with the control of the control of

Editor, ry truly, P. Boland. my coming my own vol-that I have ted with any ter, but I am r me, as they nner.—P. P.

said and influences understand ry Catholic are of his bring the st develop-olic home? t influence love of a of a child ence upon e Catholic of them? for every o say there we worked uggle for one of the his home at night. Return

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the Cuban chronicled ent Cuban atcher," as ordered the uildings in to convert the Ursulesignated, est that the the nuns general rethe order only leave t—a meas-ould make xeommunial to eject

he was on of Cubana, olitic, and vinced him lonly lead nd so the r convent

and honored atario, who es and Sero-ion with the

NON-CATHOLIC MISSION.

another reason also, besides the attrac-tion of the subjects treated and their treatment. The pastor, Rev. D. J. Hickey, is so well known and so highly esteemed for his scholarship and genial disposition, not alone by the members of his own flock, but by

all his neighbors without distinction of

creed, that an invitation such as he issued to them could not remain unheeded. His worthy assistants, Rev. Father Brosnan and Dr. Mc-

applied for instructions, and the great number of questions asked through the question-box. Besides some trivial

intelligent truth-seekers, who endeav-

be baptized, could he or she baptize

him or herself if there was no person

at hand; or would the desire be suffic-

Answer. No one under any circum-

stances, can baptize him or herself.

almost entirely hypothetical, it being so rare that anyone dies quite alone.

In case of necessity, such as is here supposed, anyone at all—believer or unbeliever, Christian or pagan—can

give baptism, by pouring water on the head of the person to be baptized,

of the Father, and of the Son, and of

the Holy Ghost."

Question. Please say does the Cath

is a true religion.

venial sins.

lic Church hold that the Greek Church

Answer. A large portion of the

Greek Church is united to the Catholic

Church; another large portion is sep-

arated from it only by schism, having

the same doctrines, sacraments, and sacrifice, but denying the Pope's suprem-

acy. About the remainder-as also,

that state, without the masses of the people knowing or consciously concurring in their estrangement from it.

They all, unlike Protestants, have the

seven sacraments, a genuine priesthood, and, consequently, the holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Hence, their greater security and the greater like-

"I baptize thee in the name

Father Ryan Answers Questions About the Church.

On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 3:30, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Brooklyn, a large audience, many of whom were Protestants, assembled to hear the final lecture of a course delivered in that church by the North Ryan Answers Ryan Answers Questions About the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Brooklyn, a large audience, many of whom were Protestants, assembled to hear the final lecture of a course delivered in that church by the North Ryan Answers Questions About the general welfare of her children. For the insinuation of partiality, there is not any foundation. The veriest pulsory "confession and "oral" concaverable to be ready; and as we chat in the evening, I find she has principle in jurisdiction, that the law giver from whom the law derives its force, has power to relax it. Hence denying the cup (Our Blessed Lord's Hough the day to please me, that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word or give an unkind look to anybody." And Frankin denying the cup (Our Blessed Lord's Hough the day to please me, that I cannot find it in my heart to speak accompanied by a very courteous accompanied by a very courteous accompanied by a very courteeous is not any foundation. The veriest pulsory "confession, and from whence does she receive her authority (in this I mean oral confession)? Also the reason for oral confession)? Also the reason for oval confession)? Also the reason for oval confession?

Answer. The above questions were leave to be ready; and as we chat in the evening, I find she has oval confession)? Also the reason for oval confession)? Also the ready: and as we chat in the evening, I find she has oval confession.) course delivered in that church by the Rev. R. M. Ryan. Long before the hour of opening, people had gathered on the sidewalk to make sure of having a seat, as they knew there would

be but a small chance of getting one after the doors had been opened. They were wise, for on the commencement of the lecture there was not a vacant seat in the church, and many had to remain standing. Indeed, such was the interest manifested in the lectures that after the first night the audiences steadily increased, until, with all the additional seats available, many could not be accommodated. This was due, no doubt, to the peculiar This was due, no doubt, to the peculiar class of people who reside in that neighborhood, being mostly persons of leisure, and, in religious persuasion, being about equally divided between Catholics and non-Catholics. There is

answered. Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on the Holy Eucharist, or an epitome of them which can be had for a few cents, or which will be sent to any inquirer, gratis from 120 West Sixtler item street. New York, will furnish the required proofs, which could not be done justice to, in a brief oral answer. It is and the control of the words: "For Thine is the kingdom," etc.?

Answer. Because that was not the way our Lord ended it; although, if they wish thus to end it in their private devotions, there is nothing to prevail their doing so. But, then, it would not be exactly the Lord's Prayer, mitted to pass her younger years with other private of the arrive for many of the greatest characters—so even with thas of the Incarnate God way our Lord ended it; although, if they wish thus to end it in their private devotions, there is nothing to prevail the age of three years the Biessed Virgin was presented by her parents at the Temple. There she was advent the age of three years the bearly years of many of the greatest characters—so even with thas of the Incarnate God way our Lord ended it; although, if they wish thus to end it in their private devotions, there is nothing to prevail the age of three years the Biessed Virgin was presented by her parents at the Temple. There she was adventured to the carly years of the greatest characters—so even with thas of the Incarnate God way our Lord ended it; although, if they was not the way our Lord ended it; although, if they age of three years the Biessed Virgin was presented by her parents at the Temple. There she was adventured to the arrive and they was adventured to the arrive and they was not the so were with the age of three years the Biessed Virgin was presented by her parents at the Temple. Cartney, share the high esteem in which the pastor is held.

swer.
4. It could not be proved. Priests
4. It could not be proved. Priests Two things testify to the fruitfulness of the mission, the large number that claim no such power. He and his successors, to whom Christ said: "I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven ; whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth it shall be bound also inquiries, there were over one hundred in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt ed to find solutions for their difficulties loose upon earth it shall be loosed also in heaven" (Math. xvi. 19), have Que in this way. We append some of their queries, selected at random :
Question. Please state if an adult always claimed and always directly who was not baptized and was in danger of death, and had a desire to

exercised this power; and sometimes delegated it, in part, to others.

Question. Will you kindly answer the following: Where do the souls of the just remain after death awaiting general judgment? Also those who die in mortal sin unregenerate and The ardent desire of baptism with sincere sorrow for sin suffices when there the teaching of the Catholic Church in is no one to administer the sacrament, in danger of death. But the case is

the teaching of the Catholic Church in regard to Purgatory and Limbo, and are the terms synonymous?

Answer. The perfectly just soul goes straight to heaven, that of the unfortunate reprobate who dies in mortal sin goes to hell. The soul stained only with venial sins, or with any portion of the debt of heavens. any portion of the debt of temporal satisfaction due on account of forgiven or unforgiven sins, must first be purified from these stains in that place or state provided therefor, and called Purgatory. This latter differs from Limbo, which was that place of res where the just souls were detained until Heaven was opened to them by their Redeemer. Probably it no longer exists, unless, perhaps, for those dying without baptism, but otherwise just in the sight of God.

perhaps, concerning some of the last named-many are of opinion that the formal, heretics or schismatica, the machinations of jealous rulers having greater number are only material, not

caused their alienation from the Church and still maintaining them in lihood of their belonging to the soul, if not to the external body of the true have been proved to contain gross errors by their patrons themselves. One of these, Dr. Ellicott, in the pre-face to the Pastoral Epistles, page Question. Kindly tell me do Catho-13, says: "It is vain to cheat our souls with the thought that lics confess all their sins, or are they only obliged to confess what they hese errors are insignificant or imag-Answer. Catholics who receive the inary. There are errors, there are in sacrament of penance worthily, confess all the mortal sins they may have comaccuracies, there are misconceptions there are misrepresentations mitted since their last worthy confess of the language of the Holy Ghost. ion or reception of the sacrament of pen-In the New Testament alone twenty They are not obliged to confess thousand were found, of which 50 per It must not be forgotten, ent. were textual! A few examples however, that confession alone does not suffice. They must be truly sorry and will suffice to show their gravity. In I. Cor., xi., 27, we read in "the beautiful King James, the Authorized resolved to avoid all sins in future, Version," which was declared to contain the pure unadulterated word of God: "Whosever shall eat this bread and drink this cup." etc., im

with the help of God's grace, as well as humbly and penitently confessing Question. (1) Will you kindly explying the necessity of Communion under both kinds. The last Revised plain dispensation, and why have persons who have been granted dispensations privileges others with equally good reasons have not? (2) Why is the Mass not explained more than it is? Edition substituted or for and, implying the sufficiency of partaking of one kind only. What way will this be rendered in the next revision? No. Did God wish all the ritualistic forms used in the Church that are used? and, body can tell. Again the overseers of again, is the altar with its white and the King James Bible have now grown into Bishops in three hunagain, is the altar with its white and gold trimmings a pattern of the one on Mt. Calvary? (3) How do you prove that God is truly present in your tabernacle? (4) How do you prove that any priest has power to grant an indulgance of 100 days or 800 days? indulgence of 100 days or 300 days? Answer. The above series of ques tions were very courteously presented,

and showed thorough sincerity on the part of their author. Some of them, and perhaps many of them, may seem trifling to Catholics, yet they are not such to the troubled, doubting souls that ask them. Perplexity in religious matters is their normal state, nor will they be released from it until, like the bird, "their souls hath been delivered out of the snare of the fowlers," and they sing: "The snare is broken; and they sing: "The snare is broken; we have been delivered." (Psalm Question. Why does the Roman cxxiii.)

is not any foundation. The veriest pauper and outcast are on an equality with the millionaire and aristocrat in this matter. Who can tell, save and except the judge, that any had privileges extended to them, that were dealer. The Apostles as Apostles and presceptil." Church. The Apostles, as Apostles and peaceful."

would notbe exactly the Lord's Prayer, but partly His and partly somebody elses. The use of this doxology was confined to the Greeks, who used it very much as we do, "Glory be to the Father," etc. From this it came to be given in the margin of some old conies, and plitmately found its way copies, and ultimately found its way fitting the divine service. Here they into the text, to which it does not be-

Question. I am a Protestant. My wite and children are Catholics. I be-lieve in your faith except confession and the Virgin Mary. Can I be ad and the Virgin Mary. Can I be admitted to the Catholic Church without believing in these?

Answer. On Catholic and true principles, you have no more reason for admitting one article of Catholic belief unforgiven? Also those who die in than another. If you believe in all, venial sin? In other words, what is except those mentioned, it can be only except those mentioned, it can be only has in this early presentation, a mere whim of your own. If you obsecome to all a model of obedience, stinately refuse to believe in these, the fidelity and humility. Here her light Catholic Church will have to struggle

on without you.
Question. In your sermon of Wednesday night you said that the justice of God required atonement for sin, be satisfied by hanging my brother.

Answer. It is equally hard to see how justice could be satisfied by hanging yourself. Doing so deprives the

ment after death?

Answer. "It is appointed unto all men once to die; after that the judgment," which decides one's fate for

eternity.
Question. If a person believes all that the Catholic Church teaches and attends the services attached to that Church, is he not a Catholic without a former recention?

formal reception?

Auswer. Just as much as he would be a citizen, or member of any well organized body without being admitted by those having power to receive him.

Question. Do you believe that a Christian could be saved who joined the Catholic Church merely because he thought if anyone will be saved it's a Catholic?

Auswer. Such a state of suspense could not survive the instruction which precedes reception into the The spirit of God would speedily bring conviction, peace, joy,

A Valuable Secret.

It is related of Franklin that from grown into Bishops in three hundred and fifty years. The elders (of Acts xv. 2) are not unlikely to turn into priests a little later, as they are now not only ordained, "by they are now not only ordained, "by they are now not only ordained, but the window of his office in Philadelphia he noticed a mechanic, among a number of others, at work on a house which was being erected close by. the window of his office in Philadelphia election in every congregation," but humor, and who had a kind and cheerare also "appointed." The Lord's ful smile for every one he met Lord's Prayer, too, has been revised, almost the day be ever so cold, gloomy or into identity with the Catholic form; into identity with the Catholic form; sunless, the happy smile danced like a its appendage, "for thine is the king sunbeam on his cheerful countenance, dom," etc., having been relegated to a note. Finally, what though its Engineer. Quested to know the secret of his conlish be more modern and polished, it is stant happy spirits. "It's no secret, still, like a rebel flag, which may result it is not the semble the national one but is not the

1. A dispensation is a relaxation of Catholic Church insist upon compulsory tea is sure to be ready; and as we

ileges extended to them, that were denied to others? "Dread plain cases," was the sage advice of an eminent jurist.

2. Why do not people who make this complaint read a moiety of the literature published explanatory of the Mass? There is no excuse for ignorance now, whatever there might have been formerly. Rock, Cochin, O'Brien, Goffine, Schouppe, Muller and St. Alphonsus have written treatises on the Mass, which are within easy reach of all Eoglish-speaking people. In answer to the second part of this question, read the prescriptions God gave Moses, regarding the temple, tabernacle, altar, vestments, etc., all of which were merely types and shadows of the great Christian sacrifice and its belongings.

3. In the last lecture this was fully answered. Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on the Holy Eucharist, or an epitoms of them, which can be had for a large of them, which can be had for a large of them, which can be had for a large of them which can be had for a large of the la

remained many years.
Owing to her ever total freedom from original sin, this incomparable Virgin enjoyed the use of reason from the beginning of her existence, as most theologians hold; and being specially under the guidance of the Holy Ghost, she with perfect obedience accepted with unexampled light and love the various duties assigned her. She who later on was to become the spiritual Mother of the human race,

so shines, that we, her spiritual chil-dren, may glorify our Father who is in Heaven. Children and even parents have here a lesson never to be forgotten. It is agreed upon by all and that Christ atoned for ours. I can masters of Christian morality, says the and that Christ atoned for ours. I can understand how my sin would require atonement from me, but cannot see how justice could accept any one else in my place. If I should commit a murder I do not see how justice could be estisfied by honging my heather. then duly proposed to him (as in the case of Christian children), if divine Faith, I say, be then duly proposed to him, he is bound to make an Act of and although that one may be very bad, killing him does not compensate for the loss of the other, either to that other or to the State. Perhaps the questioner would not have the difference. Question. Having been much interested in your account of the Bible, there is one question for which I request as complete an answer as time will permit you to give, namely, what objection have Catholics to the Protest and Bible, for example to the beautiful King James Bible?

Answer. Catholics have many and very weighty objections to any socalied Protestant Bible. First of all—and this is all-sufficient—there are many things in it different from the Catholic Bible, which things, necessarily, rest on merely human, and therefore, unreliable, authority. Secondly, all these versions of the Bible. Including "the beautiful King James Bible?"

Answer will is appointed untered to the detailed proved to contain gross.

Answer will is appointed untered to the State. Perhaps the questioner would not have the difficulty to the Charlet Bible. First of all—and this is all-sufficient—there are many things in it different from the Catholic Bible, which things, necessarily, rest on merely human, and therefore, unreliable, authority. Secondly, all these versions of the Bible, including "the beautiful King James Bible?" have been proved to contain gross.

Answer will is appointed untered to the State. Perhaps the questioner would not have the difficulty to the Charlet bible supposed a case that the moment he entered into his responsible, his moment life and was capable of living to God, he did not stain his innocence by refusing a capital fulfilment of his duty. Or and was capable of living to God, he did not stain his innocence by refusing a capital fulfilment of his duty. Or and was capable of living to God, he did not stain his innocence by refusing a capital fulfilment of his duty. Or a capital fulf other or to the State. Perhaps the questioner would not have the difficulty he labors under if he supposed a case that would have a resemblance—which this has not—to the actual facts.

Were he a spendthrift, who dissipated did not stein his innocence by refusing



Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair, While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer; Both were busy for human weal One to govern and one to heal. And, as a president's power of will Sometimes depends on a liver-pill, For his liver, 50 years ago.

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were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

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Old Gold

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London, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1896.

ADVENT.

The holy season of Advent, which the Church is now celebrating, has been instituted for the purpose of inducing the faithful to make a proper preparation for the great feast of Christmas, and especially that the Christmas Communion should be prepared for by good works, for as we read in a sermon which is generally held to be one of St. Augustine's, and which is at least of great antiquity and authority, even if it be not the work of that great doctor, the Church desires that so important a spiritual event should be prepared for during a certain number of days, " by the avoidance of anger and sin of every kind, by bounteousness to the poor, temper ance, strict purity and other good works, even as we would prepare for the birth day of a great lord by putting our houses in order.

There is no more important work in which we can engage than that of saving our souls, and it is for this purpose the sacraments have been instituted by Christ. Our Blessed Lord distinctly declares this in regard to the Holy Eucharist, which He instituted that "if any man eat this bread he shall live forever: and the bread that I will give is My flesh for the life of the world." (St. John vi., 52.) In a work of such importance, therefore, due preparation should be made in accordance with the injunction of St. John the Baptist: "Do penance, for the kingdom of God is at hand. Prepare ye the way of the Lord : make straight His paths." (St. Matt. iii.)

It is for the attainment of this end, and in obedience to this command of Our Blessed Lord's precursor that the Church has appointed Advent as a time of preparatory penance. The vestments worn by the priest in the celebration of the holy sacrifice of the Mass during Advent are for this reason of the penitential color, purple, except when a festival occurs requiring another color to be used; and as fasting is the most usual work pre scribed by the Church for the public expression of penauce, there are special fast days to be observed during the holy season of Advent.

The season of Advent comprises the four Sundays before Christmas, together with all the other days included between them and the great festival itself. The word Advent means coming, and refers to the coming of Christ into the world, which is accomplished on Christmas day. It was at first left to the discretion of the faithful how many days of preparation should be observed before Christmas; but as this usage resulted in great diversity of practice, it was deemed advisable to fix the period, which was done at a very early date, six | Sundays having been at first appointed, until, during the Pontificate of St. Gregory the Great, the number was reduced to four.

Some of the Oriental Schismatical Churches have an Advent also, though the period appointed for it differs in some cases from that of Catholics. Thus the Nestorians observe four Sun days of Advent before Christmas, but the Advent of the Armenians consists of fifty days.

The first Sunday of Advent is re garded as the beginning of the ecclesiastical or liturgical year.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

The statement is now made that arrangements are to be begun immediately to put an end to the deplorable and barbarous war in Cuba. This news has not been officially confirmed, but we may hope that it is true, as the statement comes from persons in offic ial position who are likely to be well informed of the facts.

The Spanish rule in Cuba has cer-

It is stated, whether truly or falsely, arms.

because, innocent as they look, they that it has been reached as is reported. act as spies for the insurgents." He added: "It is necessary to burn every house which might shelter the insurgents, and every plantation which may give them food. Not a single animal, not even a rat, will be left for Attala."

This barbarous language is not said 200,000 men now under his command, and is exasperated by his inability to cope with the scattered guerillas of the insurgents, or to enter their fastnesses in the mountains, and he is actually carrying out his expressed intentions as far as he can, for his course from Havana to San Cristobal a few days ago is marked with desolation. houses being burned, culverts dynamited, and plantations destroyed all along the highway followed by the Spaniards on their march.

On the other hand, the insurgents under Maceo and Gomez propose also to carry with them "the avenging torch," and will burn every cane field which may yield revenue, direct or indirect, to the Spanish Government.

Thus it may be seen that the Cubans are being treated by their Spanish masters with the greatest barbarity, which is not restricted to those actually in arms, but is extended to their families, who have been mercilessly slain in cold blood; and those suspected of sympathizing with the rebels have been similarly dealt with. But the cruelties have not, by any means, been all on one side. The insurgents, on their side, have treated with equal craelty the Spanish soldiery, and all who aim at maintaining the Spanish connection.

The terms on which the war is to be now ended, according to the report, will be that the Cubans purchase their independence. Great Britain will furnish the purchase money as a loan for which she will accept Cuban bonds, guaranteed by the United States. The Spanish Government was unwilling at first to accede to this solution of the present trouble, but it is said that on further consideration, and on the representations of Mr. Olney, United states Secretary of State, that the effort to conquer the Cubans, which has already caused to Spain an immense loss in men and money, is not likely to succeed any better now than hitherto, the Spaniards consented to the proposal.

The negotiations are said to have been conducted by Secretary Ciney, Senor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, and the British Minister, with the consent of their respective Governments.

The Spaniards consent, if the report is true, with great reluctance, for it has hitherto been held by Spain that to consent to the purchase of the island would be a national disgrace, and they have been equally resolute not to allow the loss of it through an insurrection. In 1854 the Spanish Minister declared in Cortes that "the sale of Cuba would be the sale of Spanish honor." But the circumstances are now different. On that occasion the offer of purchase came from the United States, as the United States envoys, Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soule, meeting at Ostend and Aix-la-Chapelle, recommended the purchase in order to put an end to the difficulties of that time, and it was in consequence of this recommendation that the United States made the offer. But according to the present report, the proposition to purchase comes from the Cubans themselves, in whose behalf the United States acts, and the Spaniards may consider the cession by purchase less dishonorable on this account.

greatly aided by American filibusters. ing the supreme heads of two Protesttainly not been a success. The island to the Cubans, and in former times this or coronet, it is lawful to accept, and manded the punishment of the perpehas been in a state of insurrection has been done even with the conniv- to profess belief in all the so called trators of the outrage, whereupon they during the greater part of the century, ance of the United States Government, errors of the Catholic Church, for it were reprimanded, and the leader was but since 1850 the disturbed condition though President Cleveland has hon- would be farcical to maintain that these imprisoned. But the matter did not find arguments whereby to defend it,

ards have lost probably nearly 100,000 ters by encouraging the adventurers they are believed in by a Russian manded and obtained from the Gov- evin, whom he describes as an "inexmen in maintaining their rule there who have been secretly recruited by potentate, and on Russian soil. during this period, beside the paralyz- the Cuban Junta. They have, nevering of the industries of the island, and theless, found means to carry out their that the noble ladies who embraced the destruction of property which is the purpose, and as General Weyler is outwardly the Greek religion did not inevitable result of a constant state of compelled to respect American citizen- do so through conviction, and very war, and a fratricidal war such as ship, the Americans captured by him few will venture to assert that they this is always of the most deplorable are less harshly treated than the did so. But the circumstances of character, and barbarously conducted. Cubans themselves when taken in

by the special correspondent of the The Cubans place great reliance on New York Sun in Havana, that only a the new President, Major McKinley, as few days ago General Weyler, the likely to follow a course tavorable to Spanish Captain General, admitted that them; but it is to be hoped that the it is his intention to carry on a war of whole Cuban question will be settled extermination against the Cubans in before the new president enters on his Pinar del Rio, the stronghold of the duties, which will be on March 4, insurgents. He said, "neither 1897. The rumored settlement would women nor children will be spared, be the best for all parties, if it be true

THE FUTURE QUEEN OF ITALY.

Is will be remembered that on the Maceo to eat, if it can be helped. If Montenegro to the Prince of Naples, the Cubans call me Attila, I will be an the heir to the Italian throne, the princess became a Catholic.

The Protestant press generally in mere bravado, for the general ap- assert that her conversion was not pears to be acting upon his expressed real, but that it took place merely that determination. He has no fewer than the princess might gain an earthly crown.

It must be admitted that the circumstances are often somewhat suspicious in similar cases, but they do not always prove the point. There is a great difference between the present case and that of the Protestant princesses who became Greeks in religion in order to marry the Czar and the Grank Dake Sergius. There is no debate in Western Europe between Protestantism and the Greek schism. It is admitted that the alternative is that if Protestantism be an error, the true Church. If the Catholic Church teaches such errors as she is accused of by all Protestants, the Greek Church is in the same boat, since it teaches the same doctrines, with but slight than from a Catholic point of view modifications, the sole exception being on the supremacy and prerogatives of irrefragable. We may add a word the Pope over the whole Christian

This supremacy certainly cannot easonably be regarded by Protestants as the essential difference which keeps them out of the Catholic Church. From Luther's down to the present day we have been told that the Catholic Church teaches the grossest errors and idolaries, and this is the reason which has een given for the existence of Protest antism, that the Church of Christ might be purged of the errors which were said to have corrupted her and trans formed her into a "synagogue of satan," which is the polite name applied to her in the Westminster Confession of Faith.

Apart from these supposed errors there is nothing to prevent the Church of Christ from organizing her internal government as she deems expedient.

Before applying this consideration to throw light upon the case of the young future Queen of Italy, it may be well to elucidate somewhat the principle we

have thus laid down. Some sects among Protestants have Bishops, others are without them: some have no clergy at all, while others have no other clergy than such as assume to themselves the clerical office on the sole ground that they have a ready tongue, or as Sam Weller would put it, "the gift of the gab very gallopin.

Presbyterians elect their Moderators to preside over their General Assemblies and Presbytery meetings, and the Assemblies hold that they have the right to determine all disciplinary matters, and those pertaining to Church government; for instance, whether they shall have a fixed liturgy or leave the public Sunday service free to each minister to extemporize as he will. We might give other proofs of our contention, but these will suffice, as they show that Protestants cannot object to the mode of Church government existing in the Catholic Church, and thus we arrive at the conclusion we have laid down, that their chief objection must be against the doctrines of the Church which are taught by the Greeks just as they are by the Catholic. It must be admitted, therefore, even on Protestant principles, that the Catholic Church has the right to regard the Pope as its head.

From this it follows that the Protestant princesses, with the approval of Volunteers have always been easily ant Churches, have virtually admitted

We believe it may be safely asserted Princess Helena were very different. She belonged to a Church which was very similar in faith to the Catholic Church of which she has become, as we believe, a sincere member.

She had no new creed to learn, no doctrines to accept which she had hitherto regarded as idolatrous or even erroneous. She had before her only the one question to decide, whether the prince, her father, or the successor of St. Peter is most entitled to be regarded as the divinely appointed head of the Church of Christ. This matter was not one difficult of decision, and we are convinced that the princess soon came to the right conclusion, when the marriage of the Princess Helena of matter came to her acute mind for consideration. The other doctrines of the Catholic Church she believed in already, as a Greek.

There is another view to be taken of her case. She might have believed conscientiously that while she was in her own country, her father was entitled to rule the Church as its head. but she could not reasonably suppose that the Prince of Montenegro or the Emperor of Russia, had any claim to be head of the Church of Christ in Italy. She might very well draw the conclusion that in removing to Italy it was her duty to acknowledge the only head of the Church recognized in the country of which she was to become a citizen and resident. There is, therefore, very good reason to believe in Prince Helena's sincerity in becoming a Catholic; and undoubt-Catholic, and not the Greek, is the edly she sees plainly now the folly of the Erastian theory of merely National Churches.

So far, we have argued this matter rather from a Protestant, or a Greek. still we believe our reasoning to be now from the Catholic point of view, and thence we draw the same conclu-

The Catholic instruction of the Prin ess Helena has been given to the care of Mgr. Milinovich, Archbishop of Antivari, of the Order of St. Francis, and in a letter to a professor who is on terms of intimacy with him, he speaks on this very question. He says of the ness of the agreement is considered. princess :

"She, and all the members of her family, are profoundly Christian, and when she shall have learned the Catholic devotions, I am convinced she will be a true example of Christian virtues, and will restore to the Savoy dynasty its ancient Christian splendor, by her example, and by her virtues which have been exemplary hitherto, and which, I hope, will increase more

There is no fairness, therefore, in that section of the Protestant press, which, without reason, imputes disnonorable motives to the royal convert.

We may here add, that even in regard to the headship of the Church by Divine right, the princess had really no change of doctrine to make, inasmuch as the liturgies of the Greeks recognize-plainly the claims of the Pope, as may be seen in the prayers of the Greek Missal used on Pope St. Silves ter's day, and other feasts. The trad itions of the Greek Church attest the same truth, as on two notable occasions since its original schism the Greeks solemply pronounced their adhesion to the Pope's supremacy, though they afterward fell away again through political considerations.

AN INCIDENT IN TURKEY.

A curious incident is reported from Alexandretta, in Turkey, from which we may infer that the Government of that Empire has become less confident that it may defy the European powers with impunity. A subordinate officer of one of the British war ships, the Scylla, died on board, and permission was given to bury the deceased in the Christian cemetery. The funeral procession was stopped, however, by the police, who insisted upon opening and investigating the coffin. The commander of the vessel, Captain Scott, refused to permit this, and the matter was almost the cause of a conflict between the British sailors and the Turks, but the latter were cowed by The Cuban insurgents have been their Protestant royal parents, include the captain's firmness, and the funeral procession was allowed to proceed.

The captain complained to the mayor found in the United States to give aid that for the sake of an earthly crown in regard to the occurrence and dehas been continuous, and the Spani- estly held aloof from complicating mat- cease to be errors from the fact that rest there. The British Consul de- except by abuse of Archbishop Lang- are perfectly independent of both

Governor of the Province, who is the satisfaction should be given, and the mayor was ordered to make an apology the ship's men and the officials of Alexandretta.

Then came the final scene in this strange episode. The mayor came to the ship, and was addressed thus by the captain: "Kaimakam of Alexan dretta (such being his Turkish title:) "you have very grievously affronted me and the officers and crew under my command, by interfering with the comrade. When I asked you for an an innocent man into prison. "The Mayor replied, "I admit it." The captain continued: "I understand you are here now by order of the vali to make a public apology." The Raimakam declared that such was the purpose of his coming, and the apology being accepted, the Turks returned to the city.

We might suppose that the stolid ac quiescence of the Turkish officials in thus submitting to the humiliation imposed on them indicates that they will in future treat European demands with more respect than heretofore, but on the other hand the news still reaches us that massacres of Armenians through the country are being continued. Only a few days ago another of these atrocities was perpetrated, whereby one hundred Armenians were killed with the same details of brutality as on previous occasions. The Turks must imagine that the Christian powers will never reach an agreement to intervene in favor of the oppressed race. We have still hopes that such intervention will take place before the whole Armenian race is blotted out of existence.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUES-TION.

It is certainly not a sufficient ground for the rejection of the proposed settle ment of the Manitoba school question, that the enemies of Catholic education profess themselves to be delighted with it, but it is calculated to damp any enthusiasm we might otherwise feel in regard to it, and enthusiasm is further restrained when the miserable-

Mr. Dalton McCarthy has already expressed himself as approving thoroughly the settlement as proposed, and the Rev. Dr. Bryce, the Presbyterian minister, who of all the Protestant clergy of the West has made himself most conspicuous by his opposition to the passage of any remedial measure, also proclaims his adhesion to it. It has besides been laid before a joint committee of McCarthyite and Liberal politicians who are supposed to control the constituency of Brandon, and they have accepted it as satisfactory

We are not surprised that the ene mies of Catholic education are satisfied with the proposition of Messrs. Laurier and Greenway, as it falls so far short of what we had every reason to expect would be the decision of the new Dominion Government after the decision of the electorate on the 23rd June. It is noticeable that while all the min-

sterial journals and the professed political supporters of Mr. Laurier are proclaiming that, for the sake of peace, an arrangement which has proved itself to be so acceptable to the ultra-Protestant and the fanatical portion of the population, should be accepted by Catholics with avidity, there was not the least pretence, throughout the negotiations, to ascertain what would be acceptable to the Catholic minority, and the arrangements were reached without any regard to this important point. It is no wonder, then, that the settlement proposed is not satisfactory to Catholics, and we here protest against the utterances of those gentlemen, who, professedly on behalf of the Catholic minority, are proclaiming that it must be accepted as? the only solution of a troublesome question.

The Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, has been exceptionally forward in insisting that Catholics shall accept as final the miserable sop that has been thrown to them, just as the mythical Cerberus accepted the medicated cake thrown to him by the Cumcean Sybil, and then allowed her and her companion to pass to the realm of shades which they desired to enter.

Mr. Tarie, unfortunately, inds his position so untenable that he cannot

ernor an investigation, and it was dis- perienced prelate." We are certain covered that the mayor had ordered that Archbishop Langevin knows betthe police to act as they did. The ter the wants of the Manitoba Catholies than does Mr. Tarte with all Vali of Aleppo, agreed that an ample his pretentiousness, and we repeat what we have said before now, that the Catholics of the Dominion will not on board the Scylla, in the presence of fail to stand by their Manitoba coreligionists till the latter regain the rights of which Messrs. Greenway and Co. have deprived them by the iniquitous legislation of 1890. We again express the hope that on the re-assembling of Parliament some private member will propose a Remedial Bill for the relief of the Catholic minority. We believe that such a bill will be supported by all the members of Parliament, solemn funeral rites paid to our dead Protestant and Catholic, who desire a really satisfactory settlement of this explanation, you lied to me, and put troublesome question, and we believe that even a large section of Mr. Laurier's supporters will vote for such a bill, even though the result may be

A VERY OLD FRAUD.

another change of Government.

The last issue of the Antigonish Casket prints an official letter from His Lordship Bishop Cameron, concerning a so-called prayer which has been printed and offered for sale amongst the people of his diocese. Forty years ago, to our knowledge, this same fraud was in existence. It appears to be very hard to kill it. We hope our people will read carefully the words of Bishop Cameron; and follow his advice:

"A priest has sent to us a copy of a so called 'prayer' which is being hawked about in the diocese. It purports to be a transcript of a 'a letter found in the holy sepulchre of our Lord in Jerusalem. Many marvellous things are promised to those who have this 'prayer' about them, while woes unspeakable are denounced against those who refuse to put faith in it, or who hinder the publication of it. Now we would caution Catholics not to put any sort of faith in this miscalled We would also admonish 'praver.' hem that it is their duty, should a copy of it at any time come into their possession, to cast it into the fire. It bears the ear-marks of ignorance and superstition. Far from being a sacred thing, it is a wicked fraud, begotten in falsehood, and replete with blas-phemy against our Blessed Lord. The copy of it above referred to is in print, and bears the tell-tale legend, 'price 10 cents.' The man who got the thing printed and put a price on its supposed acredness ought to be in the penitentiary. As for the wretched fraudulent thing itself, we say again, burn it. And we exhort the reverend clergy to warn their fleck against a superstition so fraught with danger to souls.

† John Cameron, Bishop of Antigonish. Antigonish, Dec. 2nd 1896.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"OUR London contemporary, the CATHOLIC RECORD, despite its sympathy for the Liberal party, has come out strongly in defence of our out-raged rights."—North-West Review.

WE desire to say to our esteemed contemporary, the North West Review, that the CATHOLIC RECORD has no sympathy for any particular political party as such. It is simply a Catholic paper, and will on all occasions defend Catholic rights, no matter whether the attack comes from the camp of the Conservatives or from that of the Grits. We criticized severely the action of the Conservative Government in triffing for five years with the Manitoba school question. This, surely, is no reason why the CATHOLIC RECORD should be accused of having sympathy for the Liberal party. That party is now in power. It has not given us justice, and the CATHOLIC RECORD will continue the fight for Catholic schools in Manitoba until justice is done.

It is a frightful thing to see an editor in a rage. Our friend of the Antigonish Casket has an execrably bad temper, as every reference we make to his political friends puts him into a terrible tantrum. In his last issue he repeats that ponderous question which appeared in a previous issue. We blamed the late Government for their treatment of the Manitoba Catholic schools, and the Casket wishes to know if we include Sir John Thompson in that condemnation. Well, now, that is a very hard question! We beg to advise our contemporary that the late Ministry never invited us to a seat at their Cabinet Councils; we are, therefore, not in a position to say which of the members are most to blame for the Government's having played Fabian Maximus all through the piece. What we do know is this: The Conservative Government had the matter in hands for five years and accomplished nothing. Now the Grits have tried their hand, but have made a miserably poor beginning.

You see, friend of the Casket, we

political parties. We co Tories for having humbu five years, and we are ready to condemn the Gr keep on condemning then not restore the Catholic which the Manitoba Cat robbed. We could under conduct better were you line from your heading that you are non-partisan and proclaim yourself an Tory organist, just as t Freeman is an out and ou BALLINGTON BOOTH, t mander of the America

Army, and present head

orgainzation of the Volun sprung from the disru army, has been ordained of the Evangelical church Fallows of the reforme Church of the United Stat erable number of Metho gational and Presbyteri gave their approbation to were present to signify th It is said that the reason of approval is that the Volum to be an auxiliary to the this respect they differ fro tion Army, inasmuch has reached the stage religious sect itself, thou out the sacraments which inations maintain to be part of Christianity. B has been more accou transferring his invalid siders than would be Episcopalians, but as admit the authority of Church, from which he he is free to confer the o therefrom to other sects. Episcopalians will be ve at this transmission of titious Apostolic succ Volunteers, as such a contrary to all Episcopa and practice.

WE are pleased to no report of the Toronto S. for the month of No registered number of sc the highest attendance 3,555, and the average ing the month 3,276. T average attendance of the registered number if this average has bee ing the year, Toront good chance of showing average attendance in the more especially as by any means a favora good attendance. We schools of the Provin their laurels, not to be ground in the next at the Education Departs

It is asserted that

Germany is a very de and at the same time holder of the supreme ity of her husband Church. Her influ toward preventing t Latitudinarianism w alent among German with the aristocracy s to some extent, as th ference to religion the heretofore, but she b in staying the progre in the universities, v ally ceased to be Ch the prevalence of teaching. The emp anti-Catholic, and it ure owing to her it Reichstag still refu re-admitting the Jest though all the other Catholics, passed d Chancellorship, hav The Centre or Cath now numbers one exclusive of the Po powerful single p Deputies, and they no long time will p vestige of the regi will be removed from of the empire.

> It is recorded in before his executio January 1650, King Bishop Juxon, who object of value which him. This object ap a gold engraved p was the only one s piece was sold rece £770 at the sale of erty. It is said the doubtedly authentiits history is prov soon be two hund years since the ex one thing remarkal tion of this relic recognized martyr

BALLINGTON BOOTH, the ex-Commander of the American Salvation Army, and present head of the new organization of the Volunteers, which sprung from the disruption of the army, has been ordained a " presbyter of the Evangelical churches" by Bishop Fallows of the reformed Episcopal Church of the United States. A considerable number of Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian ministers gave their approbation to the act, and were present to signify their approval. It is said that the reason of this general approval is that the Volunteers will aim to be an auxiliary to the Church. In this respect they differ from the Salvation Army, inasmuch as the latter has reached the stage that it is a religious sect itself, though it is without the sacraments which other denominations maintain to be an essential part of Christianity. Bishop Fallows has been more accommodating in transferring his invalid orders to outsiders than would be the regular Episcopalians, but as he does not admit the authority of the Episcopal Church, from which he is a seceder, he is free to confer the orders received therefrom to other sects. No doubt the Episcopalians will be very indignant at this transmission of their supposititious Apostolic succession to the Volunteers, as such a thing is quite contrary to all Episcopalian tradition and practice.

WE are pleased to notice the good report of the Toronto Separate schools for the month of November. The registered number of scholars is 3,754: the highest attendance for the month, 3,555, and the average attendance dur ing the month 3,276. This indicates an average attendance of 87 per cent. on the registered number of pupils, and if this average has been kept up during the year, Toronto will stand a good chance of showing the highest average attendance in the Province, the more especially as November is not by any means a favorable month for good attendance. We hope the other schools of the Province will look to their laurels, not to be left in the back ground in the next annual report of the Education Department.

It is asserted that the Empress of Germany is a very devoted Lutheran, and at the same time a strenuous upholder of the supreme spiritual authority of her husband over the State Her influence is exerted toward preventing the spread of the Latitudinarianism which is so prevalent among German Protestants, and with the aristocracy she has succeeded to some extent, as they show more deference to religion than they have done heretofore, but she has not succeeded in staying the progress of neo-theology in the universities, which have virtually ceased to be Christian, owing to the prevalence of Latitudinarian teaching. The empress is also very anti Catholic, and it is in some measure owing to her influence that the Reichstag still refuses to pass laws re admitting the Jesuits to the empire, though all the other statutes against Catholics, passed during Bismarck's Chancellorship, have been repealed. The Centre or Catholic party, which now numbers one hundred members exclusive of the Poles, is the most powerful single party among the Deputies, and they are confident that no long time will pass before this last vestige of the regime of intolerance will be removed from the statute books of the empire.

It is recorded in history that just him. This object appears to have been a gold engraved pattern coin which was the only one struck. This gold- so ignorant and blind in the business piece was sold recently by auction for £770 at the sale of the Montagu property. It is said that the relic is underty. It is said that the relic is underty. erty. It is said that the relic is unyears since the execution. There is recognized martyr of the Church of the words of St. Nilus, Abbot, who said ing, decorated with all the splendor of has so long been associated.

Tories for having humbugged us for five years, and we are now just as ready to condemn the Grits, and will superstition for reverencing relics of falling into hell like flakes of snow or falling into hell like flakes of snow or perfect fidelity, the divine law which keep on condemning them if they do the saints or of our Blessed Lord, and drops of rain. conduct better were you to take that some of them ever since the time of our line from your heading which says that you are non-partisan in politics, and proclaim yourself an out-and-out Tory organist, just as the Kingston tain, and which has remained in the Tory organist, just as the Kingston tain, and which has remained in the camples of the consequences or sin? If these are insufficient to effect a change in your cold hearts, come with me in spirit to Calvary's heights. From that summit behold at a distance trious alliance. Her parents, proud to penance by these pithul examples of the consequences or sin? Christianity. Advancing in years and adorned with every natural grace, me in spirit to Calvary's heights. From that summit behold at a distance trious alliance. Her parents, proud to take that it is the sacred garment worn by our cold hearts, come with me in spirit to Calvary's heights. From that summit behold at a distance trious alliance. Her parents, proud to take the sacred garment worn by our cold hearts, come with me in spirit to Calvary's heights. From that summit behold at a distance trious alliance. Her parents, proud the sacred garment worn by our cold hearts, come with me in spirit to Calvary's heights. From that summit behold at a distance trious alliance. Her parents, proud to take the sacred garment worn by our cold hearts, come with me in spirit to Calvary's heights. Freeman is an out and out Grit paper. | Cathedral of Treves ever since it was received as a gift from the Empress Helena, who brought it from Jeru-

> THE SMALL NUMBER OF THE ELECT."

on Preached in Berlin, on Sunday, 22nd Nov., by Rev. J. E. Rodenbayer, an Ecclesiastic of St. Jer-

For the CATHOLIC RECORD

Text-"Many are called, but few are (Words taken from St. chosen." Matthew-Chap. 22nd, v 14.th).

In the name of the Father and of the on and of the Holy Ghost. Amen

My Dearly Beloved Brethren: Are these terrible words, which Oar Lord repeated several times, to en-grave them the more profoundly on our minds, capable of freezing all hearts with terror? Since Jesus Christ has pronounced them they must be true. Of whom may they be undertood? May they be understood only of some particular race of people, o may they be understood only of Pagans or those hostile to the teachings of Christ, or only those engaged in the efarious work of trying to tear down God's Church?

I answer not only these, but also, as St. Austin, St. Gregory and other doc tors of the Church explain, of Christians, of whom several theologians think more will be lost than saved.

Oh! are we not forced to acknowle edge that the consideration of this fills as with terror? Will it really be more or will it really be less? I know not. I only know from sacred scrip-ture that when God, irritated by the ins of men, showered the waters of the deluge on the earth to purify it of its sins, the immense number of persons of every age and sex were drowned, while only eight persons vere saved. I only know that when nly the family of Lot was rescued hat is to say, four persons. I only now that of six hundred thousand nen and at least an equal number of women and children who went out of Egypt, only Josue and Caleb entered he Promised Land. I only know that when Jericho was sacked, only the house of Rahab was spared; and know that these are figures of the small number of the elect.

Oh! what sad examples for our medi ation. Examples of how God punishes sin, that only enemy of man which can tear him away from his And, since this is so evident is it possible that man, the noblest of God's creatures, gifted with mind and reason, the most noble possessions, the greatest gifts and the richest treasure he has received from the liberal hand of his Creator, can be so blind, so stupid, as to use them in diametrically

and raised incomparably above them.
Is it possible, I ask, that man -Is it possible, I ask, that man - gifted with reason, which puts the sceptre in his hand, the crown on his head, and establishes him king over animals, which show themselves his subjects by the prompt obedience they render him - will allow himself to b degraded beneath their level? Is it posible, I ask again, that man gifted with reason by which he can measure the breath, the height, the length and the depth of the heavens; who knows the number of the stars, their size and their distance; who forsees eclipses of the sun and moon and their different phases; who discovers the virtues and properties of herbs ; yea! what shall I say of theology, philosophy, mathematics, jurisprudence, eloquence, history, poetry, languages, all sciences and arts liberal and mechanical-is it possible then, I say, that this being so noble sees but little of the true life, that he comprehends but little of the science of salvation?

Sad in the extreme! Nevertheless it is only too true. And without going far we shall find an evident proof of this in one of the wisest men that ever lived, namely Solomon. He had more infused science than any other man, God was pleased to endow him with all sorts of knowledge. "I have given thee a wise and intelligent heart, said God to him, in so much that there hath before his execution on the 30th of been none like thee before thee, nor shall arise after thee." His reputation, Bishop Juxon, who attended him, an object of value which he carried about admire his wisdom. And yet this a gold engraved pattern coin, which edge of such a variety of things, was of his salvation that he bent the knee

doubtedly authentic, as every stage in deplorable stupidity! Is it any wonits history is provable, though it will soon be two hundred and forty-seven the number of the elect to the few olives which remain when the tree has been well shaken, or to the few grapes that one thing remarkable in the preserva-

cruel barbarians hurrying Him to the place of execution, all the while clamoring for His blood—He who is now ian. nailed to a rude cross elevated between neaven and earth, while blood and water flow from every wound, and spear of the soldier must have caused God, the King of heaven and earth dying the ignominious death of the cross, nailed to it by your sins. Consider the grief of His Blessed Mother at the foot of the cross in beholding her Divine Son, in whom for three and thirty years she saw nothing but love for His children, now reduced to so pitiful a condition—yea! even robbed of His garments, and in possession of nothing but the crown of sharp thorns which penetrates His Sacred Head, and he linen which surrounds His loins.

Are you at the recital of all this still unmoved to penance? Can you find no tears to express your sorrow for having offended so good a God? If not, go with me in spirit to the gates of nell, and within behold those damned souls in their song of woe, and eternal woe; see those angry flames created by the just God, lick their bodies, add ng misery to misery ; hear the victims f satan call upon the angels of God to lescend with a drop of cold water to ool their scorching tongues.

Now I ask, in the face of all this, will you continue to cling to your evi loings; in the hour of temptation will you, like the Jews of old, cry out, give away with Jesus Christ ; will you pre fer a momentary gratification to an eternity of misery? Or will you fight the good fight of which St. Paul speaks and thus purchase for yourselves ever lasting life in that Eternal City which

st. John so beautifully describes in he Apocalypse. Oh! my brethren, et not the magnitude nor the number of your sins deter you from returning to so good a God. For although your sins be as red as scarlet they shall be made white as snow, or if they be as rimson they shall be made white as wool.

Remember that God is merciful and that His mercy hath neither heigh ner depth, width nor breadth-to use the words of Scripture, His mercy sur your evil ways, with the determination for the future to do only His will. Do this, and rest assured that God will For by reason, as by a divine seal, he is marked with the image of God, distinguished from irrational animals will embrace you on your return; He will embrace you on your return your power nor the extent of y vill place on your finger the ring of ciendship, and will clothe you with the obe of innocence which you discarded when you committed that first mortal sin. Let the examples of an Augus-tine or a Magdaline encourage and quicken your reconciliation. Remem ber that Mary Magdaline was a public sinner, the most lewd of women. Her time was spent walking the streets eading souls from the path of rectitude. But one day, passing the temple she heard that within sat Jesus, with the Scribes and Pharisees. From that moment she resolved to see Him, and going home she put aside her costly apparel, with her rubies, emeralds and diamonds, substituting for them sackcloth and ashes, and with hair streaming down her back, she went to the temple. No sooner does she enter than the Scribes and Pharisees, in amazement, interrogate among them-selves as to why such a woman should dare to enter the temple. But she, deaf to their words, with that sincere contrition for her sins, and with a heart filled with love for her Redeemer. advances, and prostrating herself at His feet, weeps for her base ingrati tude. Does Jesus lend a deaf ear to her sighs, does He order that she be put out of the temple? No; on the contrary, to the great astonishment of all present, He addresses her with the oilowing words: "Because she has loved much, much has been forgiven

> Oh! sinners, let me exhort you, for your own soul's sake, to enkindle in your hearts a like love for God. And whom, from the great number of the saints in heaven shall I hold up to you more worthy as a model for imitation in acquiring this love than she whose feast we celebrate to day, the great, the glorious St. Cecilia, virgin and martyr. Of her early life I shall not here speak. Suffice it to say that she was born of one of the most illustrious and patrician families in Rome. dition, respecting the situation of the Cecilian palace in which she was born,

Christ came to establish upon earth keep on condemning them it they do not restore the Catholic schools of which the Manitoba Catholics were which have been carefully preserved to the Catholic Church for centuries, but we could understand your in the Catholic Church for centuries, but we have been carefully preserved to penance by these pitful know that, from her earliest infancy, carefully preserved to penance by these pitful know that, from her earliest infancy, carefully preserved to penance by these pitful know that, from her earliest infancy, carefully preserved to penance by these pitful know that, from her earliest infancy, carefully preserved to penance by these pitful know that, from her earliest infancy, carefully preserved to penance by these pitful know that, from her earliest infancy, carefully preserved to penance by these pitful know that, from her earliest infancy, carefully preserved to penance by these pitful know that, from her earliest infancy, carefully preserved to penance by these pitful know that, from her earliest infancy, carefully preserved to penance by the penan

> oring for His blood—He who is now scarcely able to walk from the scoffs and blows received along that street of pain. Scarce do they arrive at the top of the bill than the ruda cross under the marriage to some noble patrician.
>
> Valerian was the name of the young found to receive the hand of Cecelia. The marriage is accomplished but all the ruda cross under the marriage to some noble patrician. of the hill than the rude cross under pished, but all the while Cecelia sans which the Saviour three times fell is in the depth of her heart, that verse of the Psalmist, "May my heart and my Jesus, His own ungrateful creatures thrust Him thereon. Oh! imagine you see those rough nails resting on His sarred hands and foat reading the served inviolable." Her prayer was His sacred hands and feet ready to efficacious, for not only was her chasting penetrate them at the first stroke of the hammer. Gaze on that mutilated form strumental in converting her pagan husband to Christ, for whom he shed a martyr's blood. Cecelia was soon to tollow, for to be a Christian was to ex hen consider the pain which the blunt pect a martyr's crown at any time making its way through the side of sacred song "seen her husband under-your crucified Saviour. Behold your go the penalty of death than she was summoned by the magistrate to pay comage to the pagan gods, or to re the fate of her heroic Valerian. Spurning the former with the hope of gaining the latter, she was beheaded and thus the "Queen of Harmony," i whose heart, from her earliest infancy grew up with her that true love o God now goes before her Celestial Spouse, wearing a wreath composed of the roses of martyrdom, twined with

the lilies of virginity. On, brethren, treasure up in your hearts these sentiments; do not leave them at the door when leaving this temple of God, but take them home with you; meditate on them, and res assured you will find them a solace in the time of trial and a means of overcom ing the intrigues of the evil one. It conclusion let me exhort you to fle every occasion of sin as did Joseph in Egypt ; if you do not you will surely like foolish Eve, pluck of the forbidde fruit and thus bring down upon your seives the wrath of God. For who, asks Holy Writ, can play with fire an and not be defiled?

When temptation confronts you call upon St. Cecilia to assist you that you may not as did Esau sell your birth right for a mess of pottage, still less for a mean, low momentary gratification, but that like her you may rather die than offend your Father who is in

Be steadfast and persevering, and should any attempt to lead you from your good resolutions say to them what Christ said, "Get behind me, Satan." If you do this you will be doing the will of God and laying up for yourselves treasures in heaven which no ther the rust can consume nor moth destroy; moreover, when lying on your bed of death, surrounded by your beloved ones, these terrible words of St. Matthew, "Many are called but few are chosen," will not strike terror passeth all understanding. All that to your hearts. On the contrary, with the Psalmist you may say "I will sing in the presence of my God and the Do angels."

Washington, Nov. 30. — Bishop Keane, late Rector of the Catholic Uni-rersity in this city, will sail for Rome on Saturday in response to the com-mands of the Pope to come to that city and perform such duties as may b there assigned him. The Bishop cam over from Baltimore last night and vill remain here two or three days

erior to his departure for New York He spent much of the morning at th pastoral residence of St. Patrick's thurch, where he received a large number of callers. In response to the request of a reporter of the Unite Associated Presses, Bishop Keane said

"During the discussion that has een going on in the newspapers about the affairs of the Catholic University, I do not remember to have seen an interview attributed to me. I have never said a word to anyone, and have been fairly treated by the newspapers. I do not know that I should say a word now, and I should not but for the fact that I do not care to appear to be at tempting to throw a cloak of mystery about myself or my movements. will therefore say that when the Holy Father expressed the wish that should sever my relations with the university, I resigned the rectorship willingly and without regret. Instead of going into that retirement that would have been acceptable to me, am now on my way to Rome. The Holy Father has called me to a position there of honor and responsibility, and shall take the first opportunity assume the duties of the new position with which I have been honored This much of a statement may, per haps, be of interest, and I trust that it will set at rest idle rumors that have

been or may be put in circulation. Bishop Keane goes to Rome to be-ome a member of the Propaganda, which deals with the propagation of the faith and has a vast influence upon the clergy of the Church. It is said that as an American representative in this college, he will be in position to do great good and still be in touch with the people with whom he

political parties. We condemn the England, and that is the reverence that it is much if one soul in ten thou Roman pomp, surrounded by the THE POPE AND EMPEROR MEN. the numerous and innecent victims of ELIK.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

the 11th August, and was introduced to the Emperor Menelik on the 12th. He "I hope that the powerful n words of kindness and encourage udience. The long tasts and festivities of the Assumption did not easily

elease all the prisoners, excepting the officers, out of regard for His Holiness.
"At once orders were given for

permit another interview until the

8th August. Daring this interview

the emperor declared that he would

But unfortunately for them a mes

senger came on the 5th September to announce to the Emperor that the Italin this letter, and from Mgr.

Macario's report to the Holy Father, it appears that the Pope's mission to and called a council of state, in which | Menelik would have been entirely suc was decided that it was necessary o retain the prisoners as a guarantee Government. onveyed to me on the 9th September ogether with the Emperor's deepe regrets that the perfidy of the Italians orced him to this measure. On the same day I was admitted to another audience with the Emperor, when he repeated his sincere regrets at the turn affairs had taken, and gave me his etter of reply to the Holy Father, together with a magnificent Abyssinian Cross for Him."
The letter of Pope Leo XIII. to

Emperor Menelik, as well as Menelik's answer, deserve to be recorded, slowing as they do the paternal solicitude of the former for the poor Italian soldiers n prison, as well as the latter's kind isposition towards his enemies and nis deep respect for the head of the Dae Catholic Church.

POPE LEO XIII'S LETTER TO MENELIK. · To the most powerful Menelik Negus

Neuesti, Emperor of Acthiopia— Leo XIII. Pope: "Most Powerful Negus Negesti, greet-

ng and prosperity: "It pleased you years ago to salute us spontaneously at the beginning of our Pontificate, and ten years later on the occasion of our sacerdotal jubilee you gave us a new testimony of your courtesy. These marks of kindness moved our heart; and they honor yours. monarch and a Christian to obtain m you an act of supreme generosity Victory has left many prisoners in your nands. They are bright young men, worthy of consideration, who lower of their youth.

"Their captivity increases neither the

"We, on our part, being charged with the holy mission which our Lord Jesus Christ has entrusted to us, and which xtends over all the Christian nations, ove them as our children. Accept, then, the request which a ather's heart makes to you in the name of the Trinity, in the name of the Blessed Virgin, in the name of everything that is most dear to you in his world, deign to give them their freedom without delay.
"Most powerful Negus Negesti, do not

neglect to show yourself magnanimous before the eyes of all nations. Regis-ter this glorious page in the annals of your reign. What are in the end the nerciless rights of war beside the rights and the duties of human brotherhood? God will give you a rich re ward for it, because He is the merciful Father. A thousand voices will rise in unison to bless you, and ours will be heard the first of all.

"In the meantime we implore from heaven all desirable blessings upon your royal family.

'Given at St. Peter's, May 11, 1896, the 19th of our Pontificate. Lee, P. P. XIII."

EMPEROR MENELIK'S ANSWI'R.
30 conqueror of the tribe of Juda,
Menelik chosen by the Lord King of kings of Aethiopia. To His Holiness Leo XIII., Pope:

"I have received from Mgr. Macario Holiness, after having graciously rewill of God placed in my hands. I may add that Your Holiness could not doctors of divinity

of all the Faithful, and ring the does not change from age to age, that

cellency Mgr. Cyrill Macario.

this cruel war which, my conscience tells me, I have not caused.

For the Cataolic Record.

'Unfortunately my strong desire to It may interest the readers of the comply with the wish of Your Holiness CATHOLIC RECORD to hear something was prevented by the unforeseen atti-bout the result of Mgr. Cyrill Mac tude of the Government of Italy, which, about the result of Mgr. Cyrill Mac ario's mission on behalf of Pope Leo XIII. to the Emperor of Abyssinia for the liberation of the Italian prisoners. The Papai delegate returned to Rome on the 10th October and rendered an account of his mission to the Holy Father the following day, which was printed in the Osservatore Romano.

The Collegium is a symmetry of the results of the collegium of the second collegium of the second collegium of the co

The following is a synopsis of the re-port according to the Vera Roma just to Your Holiness and to myself.

It is with the most profound regrets After describing his long and tedious trip from Alexandria to Adis-Ababa, the capital of Abysinnia, it Caristian, I am constrained to leave I did not reach the capital until of affection and high esteem which I

he Emperor Menelik on the 12th. He "I hope that the powerful voice of ook the Pope's letter and listened Your Holiness, which all Christians attentively to the elequent words of the delegate, to which the emperor replied the justice of my cause, which is that of the independence of my people, whose government God has entrusted to me, and that you thus hasten the realization of our common desire, to return to their families those who are now separated from them.

"I can in the meantime assure Your Holiness in regard to the lot of the Italian prisoners, whom I have never ceased to protect and to treat accord bringing the prisoners together in ing to the dictates of Christian char-order to start for home on the 12th ity, and to whom, in consideration for

"Written in our city of Addis-Abeba,

cessful but for the perfidy of the Italian

WHAT MGR. MACARIO, THE PAPAL DELEGATE TO KING MENELIK, OF ABYSSINIA, HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF ABYSSINIA IN AN INTERVIEW WITH A REPORTER OF THE 'VERA ROMA.

Generally speaking all the Abyssinians are Christians. Roman Catholics properly there are about 30,000; the rest are divided into two classes, namely, that of the official or state Church and that of the people. To the State Church belong Menenk, with his court and its dependents, having at their head an Archbishop. But this Church is infected with heresy, believng that the Christ did not assume real lesh but only in appearance. ik joined this Church or branch when

he became king.

The mass of the people may be called Catholic because they believe with Catholics in the reality of the two natures in Christ, and admit that the pe is really the Head of the Christian

This faith of the Abyssinian people would be more manifest if they were not persecuted by the official Church. Even Menelik does not disown the supremacy of the Pope, as is evidently proved by his letter to Pope Leo XIII. because the Abyssinians retain with our heart; and they honor yours. Itenacity their venerable tradition that dence it is that I now turn to you as a nonarch and a Christian to obtain in the Pope and in Alexandria, in St. Mark, that is the Catholic foundation

pure and simple.
Unfortunately they are left to themselves, a flock without a shepherd, in spite of which they retain their true

The belief in the supremacy of the Pope is, moreover, clearly retained in the liturgical books of the Church of Abyssinia.

Through their isolation from the rest turies, and through changes of dynas ties, and continual wars at home and abroad, the Abyssinans returned into semi-barbarism, and, being left to themselves, their belief in the supremacy of the Pope was thrown, by the nature of the circumstances, somewhat in the background. But it is hoped that henceforth the brave Abyssiniaus will gradually or quickly return to a close and vivifying union with the Mother of Churches. And it seems that Providence allowed Freemason Italy to pen the bloody and disastrous war with Menelik not only to humble sac-rilegious Italy, but to bring back this wonderful nation of Aethiopia into the bosom of the Catholic Church

The Wonderful Organization.

Mr. H. T. Peck, in The Bookman for November, while criticising Huys-man's novel, "Eu Route," makes an observation about the Church which is remarkable:
"To those of us who are Protestants

the book is full of deep instruction, in revealing with startling force the secret of the power of that wonderful religious organization which has made provision for the needs of every numan soul, whether it requires for its comfort active service or the mystical life of contemplation. We see how every want is understood, and how for every spiritual problem an answer is our paternal letter, in which Your provided; how the experience of twenty centuries has been stored up and membered our former relations, aprecorded, and how all that man has peals to our sentiments of clemency in ever known is known to those who favor of the Italian prisoners which the guide and perpetuate this mighty system. And in these days, when energies to nibbling away the foundahave selected as interpreter of your sentiments a more eloquent or more tions of historic faith, and when the sympathetic messenger than His Exsharpest weapons of agnosticism are forged on theological anvils, "I was indeed greatly moved by reading the admirable letter of the Father plation of the one great Church that speech of his delegate; and the first movement of my heart was to give Your Holiness the satisfaction you so nobly requested; because I, too, bewail and lofty accents of divine authority.

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Well.

uestion! mporary avited us icils : we n to sav most to having through is this : t had the and ache Grits

e made a sket, we of both The Betrothal of Isabella.

He healeth the broken of heart .- (Ps. cxlvi. 3.) I.

Near Guadavera, where the river Isellina winds through wood-bound vales and verdant meadows, nestling among the trees at the foot of a crag overhanging the banks of the river, is an old gray castle, built by the ances-tors of the Graziano di Luzman family, in the beginning of the eleventh century.

A steep path, so narrow that only one person can ascend it at a time, mounts up to the summit of the crag, and there among the orange and acacia trees is a little chapel, so old that it is moss-grown and half in ruins, dedicated to the Intant Jesus in gratitude for a a miracle which took place, say the achives of the Graziano di Luzmans, in the fourteenth cen-

tury.
It happened in this wise. The Count Luis Graziano di Luzman had an only daughter and three sons. Isabella, the girl, was the most beauti-ful being that had ever been born in Spain. Her mother was an English-woman, and from her Isabella inherited eyes that vied the forget-menots in color, a skin white as the lily cheeks that made the roses look pale, and golden hair fine as spun glass, as glowing as the rays of the summer sun at noonday.

Now Isabella was as good as she was beautiful, and as it was not the custom of ladies in those days to study as they do now, she spent all her time in working for the poor and praying in the chapel. Her mother was dead, and her father's sister, who directed the servants of the castle and took care of Isabella, was not very kind to her; indeed, she thought nothing of beating the girl with her distaff when in a bad humor, and Isabella was of too sweet and submissive a nature to complain to her father, who was very fond of his lovely child, though very strict, as most parents were in those days.

The castle was very gay; the King of Spain himself had been the Count's visitor, and all the year round guests were coming and going, for the Count was exceedingly hospitable, and loved company and good cheer, and there was no lack of hunting, fishing, and other sports for the gentlemen who came to accept the Count's invitations.

Among the frequent visitors to the

castle was a noble Englishman, the Lord Lynton, of Lyncourt, who lived in Spain on account of his only sen's health, for the climate of England was no better then than it is now; and the young Hugh Lynton was always ill when in his native country. His mother was dead also; and his father willingly sacrificed his life for the good of the son, and remained away from his friends, his home and native country for the sake of his delicate Little Hugh was the same age as Isabella, and not being able to take part in the manly sports of the other young men, on account of a delicacy of the spine which made him appear humpbacked, so much he stooped, remained at home with the ladies, which was not at all disagreeable to him, as he was near Isabella, whom he had loved dearly from his earliest childhood, not so much on account of her great beauty, as of her gentleness and kindness to him, which she showed in hundred thoughtful attentions so delicately and quietly that they almost passed unnoticed.

study and retirement, and always when at the castle he stayed by Isabella's side, reading to her while she worked, walking about the garden with her while she attended to her flowers, or teiling her of all the wonderful things he had seen in his travels.

When Isabella was fifteen years old her father decided to take her to court. and in spite of her tears and entreaties he ordered her to be ready to start on her sixteenth birthday. Her aunt scolded her severely for her ingratitude. "What," said she, "was Isabella too grand a lady to take Her aunt notice of all the beautiful jewels and dresses her father had given her to appear at Court? What more did she want, indeed? She must be a queen herself, must she?" cried bitterly over the lovely dresses and begged to be left at the castle and not taken out into a world for which she felt herself ill-inclined and all un-

No one knew her secret; she herself hardly guessed it—it was that Hugh had been staying at the castle with his father for some months, and she had learned to love him, and now she must leave him for a whole year, and who could tell what would happen in a

One afternoon she was sitting in her little bower in the garden, a sweet little nook all overgrown with roses and honeysuckle by the side of a streamlet which ran through the garden, when she heard footsteps on the gravel path, and Hugh appeared, his face very pale and wan, his eyes red

"What is it ails thee, my Hugh?" asked the young girl gently and

anxiously.

"Oa, Isabella, my own, my dear one," he cried, "thou art going to start next week for Madrid. Oh, Isabella, what shall I do without thee? But thou wilt soon forget me there is the gay world where each gentleman is stronger, more valorous, and more bravely attired than his fellow. Oh, my Isabella, thou wilt come back betrothed, perhaps even married, and wilt never have a glance to bestow upon poor, sickly Hugh."

was no more in innocence and simplicity, sat down beside him, and taking his hand covered it with kisses and

"Hugh, my Hugh, say not such cruel things. Sooner would the lily forget to open her petals to the sun, sooner would the river cease to flow onward to the seal sooner would the angels forget to light the stars in heaven, than Isabella forget her

"Is it true, indeed?" exclaimed Hugh, starting up, and clasping the young girl to his breast. "Is it truth that thou speakest, mine own? Oh, promise me that, come what may, thou wilt be ever true to me, that thou wilt never plight thy troth to another than poor Hugh Lynton.'

"I promise," whispered the girl tenderly. "Oh, Hugh, thou wilt sooner forget me; thou so clever and wise and good, how canst thou love a poor, simple, ignorant girl like me?" "My darling, thou art good as an angel, and altogether sweet and beautiful, mine own Isabella. We will never be faithless to each other,

They spent a happy afternoon to-gether, talking over the future, each trying to console the other and persuade themselves that a year was not

so very long after all.
"I will write thee a letter when I have occasion," said Hugh, "or per-haps I shall persuade my father to come to Madrid when the winter is over and we return from the warm

"I will pray for thee every day," said the girl gently and reverently.
"I will burn tapers at the shrine of
Our Lady, and doubtless God will bless us and unite us again."

They spent a happy month together before the departure for the Court, but at last the woful day came, and they had to part. Hugh was out in the garden in Isabella's little bower, where they had promised to meet for a last farewell, that their grief might be unwitnessed by prying and unsympathe-Just as Isabella was running downstairs, her aunt came out of her drawing room, and said sharply:

"Where art thou going, Isabella? Come here; there is no time to be running about now. The carriage will be at the door in five minutes." She came after the girl, seized her roughly by the shoulders, and pushed her into the drawing-room.

"I know what thou art after," she issed in the girl's ear. "That hissed in the girl's ear. "That young Hugh Lynton, the beardless boy—I tell thee that thou shalt never see him again, hypocrite that thou art. Often and often have I watched thee, and when thou pretendedst to go and pray at the chapel thou hast been with him sauntering about in the garden, instead of sitting with thy aunt and endeavoring to cheer her solitude."

"I never pretended to be in chapel when I was with him," sobbed Isa-bella. "And I never thought that thou wouldst be pleased for me to sit with thee, or I should have stayed by thy side with pleasure."

"Ah," retorted the aunt, "don't

think to delude me. Anyhow, I tell thee thou art parted from Hugh Lyn-ton forever — yea, forever." She locked the door and put the key in her pocket, in spite of Isabella's tears and entreaties. She was only released in time to run downstairs and join her father as the carriage was waiting before the front door of the castle. With geance against the cooks who had As they grew up Hugh became an aching heart poor Isabella drove stronger, but never lost his love of away, without having had one look, word from Hugh, without being able to send him a message to explain her not being at the bower to meet him.

And he, poor Hugh, waited and waited for hours, and when at last he summoned courage to go to the castle and ask if they were gone, and heard the dreadful news, his heart sank within him, and some presentiment of the trouble before them crossed his mind and drove an arrow through his

TO BE CONTINUED.

Masonic Curiosities.

London, October 31. - The Freemasons of America will be interested to learn that the museum of Masonic curiosities, collected for an expose at the Catholic Congress at Trent, is to be kept together and travel over the world for the enlightenment of those inside and outside of Freemasonry Apart from a copious library of books dealing with Masonry there are documents which are produced to prove the contention of the congress orators that Freemasonry is an anti-religious

It will surprise most Freemasons to learn that the symbols used in their initial rites not only originated in Phallic worship, but committ them to a recognition of diabolism. The neo phytes, the anti-Masons say, may be ignorant of the symbolic significance of the signs, but the masters know what is meant. For instance, these adepts are said to be well aware that the triangle represents not the holy Christian Trinity, but the Indian Trinity, wherein Satan, as destroyer,

holds equal rank with God as Creator. The museum contains some data to support the statements current in French and Italian newspapers that there exists some groups of persons there exists some groups of persons with diseased minds who are devil worshipers. Huysman's "La Bas" and "En Route," Leo Taxil, and a small school of French authors are to blame for inciting and exciting these lunatics.

He fairly broke down, and laying his head on the grass, sobbed as it his heart would break. The child, for she A Critical Review of the Bard's Be-Critical Review of the Bard's Be lief in the Catholic Doctrine.

> In his interesting and charmingly-written book, "Jewels of the Mass," the indefatigable Mr. Percy Fitzger-ald has this passage: "Our own great poet, who has touched all things, and the Catholic mysteries above all, with an unerring knowledge that is almost inspired, has left the best and most piteous image of the poor purgatorial soul and its sufferings.

> And then he gives an extract from the speech of the ghost in "Hamlet. Frequently have I heard this passage adduced as a proof that Shakespeare held the Catholic doctrine of purgatory, and that he meant to exhibit the "poor ghost" as coming thence for awhile, and, at cock crow, returning thither. What with the upheaval of the Reformation and the ancient learning of Greece and Rome, there was in Elizabeth's time a muddle of Christian tradition and pagan legend sufficient to provide Shakespeare with the material for creating the ghost of Ham let's father. The ghost makes use of the ancient Catholic words, "unhousel'd," 'unannealed," and describes hi murder to Hamlet thus:

No reckoning made, but sent to my account With all my imperfections on my head." Also he informs his son how he i

"To fast in fires. Fill the foul crimes done in my days of nature, Are burnt and purged away."

But though this is consistent with a part of the true doctrine of purgatorial suffering, yet the ghost himself is rather a "goblin damned" than a "spirit of health," for the souls in purgatory are joyfully suffering, as being sure of heaven in the end : and most certainly no soul in purgatory, even if permitted to revisit "the glimpses of the moon"—and some souls (as I remember reading in a saint's life, though I cannot just now give chapter and verse for my authority) suffer a portion of their purgatory after death in a particular spot on earth-no soul in purgatory could post-ively cherish a thought of revenge, nor be permitted to return to earth in order to incite anyone to commit murder. And this, be it remembered, is the sole object of the ghost appearing to Hamlet. He says:

'Avenge my soul and most unnatural mu And he goes on, perfectly alive to the heinousness of murder in the ab-

Murder most foul as in the best it is, But this most foul, strange, and unnatural."

Yet it is for the express purpose of urging his son to commit what in cir--a most unprincipled ghost-has come from purgatory! No, his ghost came from the poet's brain; and he is noth-ing like so beneficent a ghost as is the metancholy shade of Cæsar, who, emerging from the same fertile headquarters announces himself to Brutus as "thy evil spirit," and solemnly warns his assassin that their next meeting will be at Philippi, when Brutus will come to him, not he to Brutus. And, by the way, this brief apparition is a far grander conception than the communicative, loquacious and remorselessly unforgiving ghost of Hamlet's father. Hamlet's father is "fasting in fires like Dante's brother-in-law, Forese Donati, who, suffering among the assisted him to the grave of the gour-mand. The ghost of Hamlet's father is a malevolent spirit : he suited Shakespeare's purpose and pleased a contemporary English audience, which wasn't quite clear as to what it believed on any subject, let alone the state of a soul immediately after death, neither bad enough for hell nor good enough

for heaven.

That Shakespeare touched up his ghost with what he had heard of "pur gatorial fires" is as evident as that the ghost's sentiments would be more in keeping with those of a pagan spectre in a Greek tragedy than with those of a soul from purgatory in a play where the dramatis persona, as we see from the maimed rites at Ophelia's grave, are professedly Christian. The souls in purgatory are "in a state of grace, as St. Catherine of Genoa writes, "knowing the truth and knowing therefore how grievous is any obstacle which hinders their approach to God. Therefore it is that the souls in purga-tory "long," as Mr. Fitzgerald feel-ingly puts it, "for that drop of cold water to their tongues" which every Mass brings to them. "There is," says Mr. Fitzgerald, "something touchingly expressive in the form of this prayer which asks for the dead 'a place of refreshment, light and peace,' and it has been pointed out that refreshment. or refrigerium, is a relief of a cooling kind suggested by the burning pains The gh of their situation." Hamlet's father tells us of his awful suffering without any alleviation, except during the few moments allowed for conversation with his son, which he very naturally protracts as much as possible; and yet there is one most important thing omitted by this ghost, something that would have at once dispelled any doubts as to his orthodoxy, and that is, he forgets to ask Hamlet to have Masses said for the repose of his soul. Of course, I am aware that he could not, consistently, have asked for a Mass and a murder in the same breath. He does, indeed, bid Hamlet "remember" him, but the meaning of this is as clear as that of the new familiar injunction to "Remember Mitchelstown." The ghost simply means "remember my murder

you have stained yourself with crime and despatched your uncle to-well to another place!" But had he been from purgatory, an expirating, sorrowfully loving, Catholic ghost, he would have said: "Pray for me, my son, remember me before the altar, have Masses said for the repose of my soul. Let me taste the con-solation of a place of refreshment, light and peace. Warn your mother and uncle of the awful peril they stand in. Implore her, and him through her, to repent before it is too late." Had Shakespeare clearly comprehended the true doctrine of purgatory he could not have given us the ghost of a Catholic coming back to earth on a devilish errand. - Catholic

The Dedication of Churches.

Bishop Brownlow, of Clifton, England, preaching at Bristol on the anniversary of the dedication of Saint Nicholas' church, spoke as follows about the consecration of churches: "You will not find in the Acts of the Apostles any mention of any sort of the consecration of churches. In fact there were no churches solemnly dedicated to God for the first three hundred years of the Christian relig ion. The reason was because the Christians of those days of persecution had no churches to dedicate forever to the service of God, because they were practically at the mercy of the authorities of the Roman Empire, who declared that the Christian religion was not a lawful religion, and at any time they were liable to have their churches desecrated and destroyed. Three hundred years ago it was the same case in England. The old churches that our Catholic forefathers build in mediaval times, were dese-The altars were thrown down the images of our Blessed Lady and of the saints were destroyed, and even the relics wese scattered to the winds. and it was impossible in those days for Catholics to dedicate any church to the honor and service of God. It was not until happier times came, when the Catholic religion was declared to be a lawful religion in this country, that we were allowed full liberty to exercise our holy religion. Then the churches began to be solemnly dedi cated to the service of God, as this church was a year ago."

The Reason Why.

It is always a great advantage, even when it is not a great pleasure, "to see oursels as ithers see us." friendly Protestant critic, writing to our highly esteemed contemporary the Cathelic Universe, dismisses the cumstances the most "extenuating" new Know Nothingism contemptu-is a crime "most foul," that this ghost —a most unprincipled ghost—has come the progress of the Church in this country is the evil example of bad Catholics. "While I do not hold that Protestants life up to all they profess, I do assert that it is the lax morals of a certain class of Catholics, and not the religion they profess, that are held in aversion by Protestants." This is very sweeping. It ignores the unconscious prejudice generated by three centuries of isolation and of misrepresentation in pulpit and press. How ever, the criticism is well meant; and it emphasizes anew the scandal given by certain "Catholics," who, as this Protestant writer charges, "go Mass and to confession, but their daily home life remains the same as before: and proves what we have often said -the mists of prejudice disappear before the shining example of a fervent Christian life. Argument may be met by argument, but pre judice yields only to noble lives and holy deeds.

A YOUNG LADY'S ESCAPE.

riends Thought That the Span of Her Life Would be Short-At Last With But a Grain of Faith Her Mother Administered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and She is Now Cured.

From the Montreal Herald. This world is full of change. There are changes that affect the constitution of the individual, changes that will come, we cannot avert their coming, but we may parry the unsalutary character of their influence. Womanhood in its inception is susceptible of changes that demand the most judicious attention and prudential care to ensure perfect development and happy maturity. These changes are so vital and so subtle in their character that unless the utmost vigilance and discrimination is exercised in the choice and application of reputed remedies the worst results may accrue. constitution may be undermined and the germs of disease fostered. Vigorous life is at the basis of all enjoyment and success. To be weak is to be miserable. It is therefore fundamental to every interest of humanity that life's red, red stream be kept pure and healthy. Owing to neglect of these particulars many young women have allowed life to become a burden and a wearisome round of duties. Faint and weak very aptly describes their condition after venturing to perform some ordinary household What can be done to accomplish the rejuvenation of these unfortunate There is a remedy widely known and loudly applauded, whos virtues are proclaimed on the housetops and whispered on the streets. Ten thousand mothers have recommended it and twice ten thousand daughters praise it. Read what one of them has to say. In the village of Lancaster there lives Mrs. A. J. Macpherson, widow of the late A. J. Macpherson. She is well and favorably known in the community. Some four The only True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye to day is Hood's Sarsapar, illa. Therefore get Hood's and ONLY HOOD's, as I shan't be perfectly happy until her eldest daughter to New York.

The First of these Monthly Competitions will commence January 1st, 1897, and will be continued each month during 1897. \$1,625 IN BIGYCLES GIVEN FREE AND WATCHES EACH MONTH

As Follows: Bicycles and Watches given each month . . 1,825 Total given during year 1897, \$19,500

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many "featilists" I. Every month during 1897, in each of the body with propers as they can coullect. Cut off durints, pizes will be availed as follows:

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Western Galario, consisting of counties
A printed list of winners in competitor's district will
be forwarded to competitors 21 days after each competition

York, Sincoo 2 all Counties W. and S. of these East'n Critical Counties On. I the Counties On Large Province of Chief Dec.

Province of Chief Dec.

Province of Nova Scolis and Prince Edward Edward Edward Sized

Edward Edward Edward East The Bicycles are the celebrated Steams', Lanufd by E. C. Steams & Co...

Syracuse, N.Y., & Toronto, Ont. Each wheel is guaranteed by the makers and has complete attachments.

While there she resided with her uncle and attended school, being then only about sixteen years of age. life of her temporary home made rather severe demands upon her time, and being ambitious she was auxious to make rapid progress in her studies. In each particular she enjoyed a covetable measure of success, but at no small cost. Many remarked ber paleness and less of color. She began to feel tired and weak after a little exercise, such as a short walk. Miss Macpherson's stay in New York lasted about two years. All this time she ate and slept fairly well. In the spring of 1893 she came home, and her mother could not but remark how changed her daughter was-pale and languid instead of being bright and ruddy. Thinking that nourishing food and perfect quiet, with judicious exercise, would restore the lost vigor and ruddy glow, it was participated in to the fullest extent. For a month to the fullest extent. For a month

son was as pale as before, liable to turns of weakness and with an unsatiable desire for sleep. At this juncture to family doctor was consulted. Iron pills were prescribed, and a trip to the Thousand Islandstaken, the stay lasting about six weeks, during which time everything was done to help her recovery. The friends with whom she stayed came to regard her recovery as extremely doubtful, and when she returned home her mother saw no improvement. One day while making purchases from a dealer in vegetables he (the dealer) took the liberty of making some remarks anent the Miss Macpherson, which was obviously not premising. He strongly urged the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Macperson was not over credulous of the qualities of the Pink Pills, but they were purchased and used to the best advantage. Soon after beginning the use of the pills, says Mrs. Macpherson, I thought I saw a reddish tinge upon her cheek, and in the course of a week or so my daughter feit better. The tired feel ing began to vanish and the abnormal sleepiness began to vield to the influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Continuing the use of the pills the progress of her restoration was continuous and complete, and her improved looks were the subject of tavorable comment for some time. To day her health is all that could be desired, and both the young lady and her mother are firm

believers in the medicinal virtues of Pink Pills and often recommend them. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines have failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

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More Curative Power is contained in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other similar preparation. It costs the proprietor and manufacturer more it costs the jobber more, and it is worth more to the consumer. It has a record of cures unknown to any other preparation. It is the best to buy because it is the One True Blood Purifier.

He also says that the hypophosphites should be

combined with the oil. Scott's Emulsion of codliver oil, with hypophosphites, is precisely such a

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Bleachers and Refiners of Beeswax, and Manufacturers of

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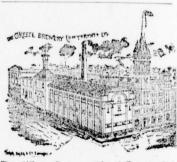
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ASK FOR DESIGNS.

-OBJECTS OF THE-

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Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Any doctor will tell yout that Professor Hare, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is one of the highest authorities in the world on the action of drugs. In his last work, speaking of the treatment of scrofula, he says:

"It is hardly necessary to state that cod-liver cell is the best remedy of all." The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of the United States. The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are in the United States. The object of this Agency is to supply, at the cost of the Agency is to supply, at the cost of the Agency is to supply, at the cost of this Agency is to supply, at the cost of the Agency is to supply, at the cost of the Agency is to supply, at the cost of the Agency is to supply, at the cost of the Agency is to supply, at the cost the professor of the sactors of the wholes alerated of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the heart of the wholes such arrangements with the Linited States. The advantages and conveniences of this Agency is the United States. The advantages and conveniences of this Agency is the such consumers and inpuriture of the wholes such arrangements with the United States. The advantages and conveniences of this Agency and the United States. The advantages and conveniences of this Agency and the United States. The advantages and conven THOMAS D. EGAN, Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St. New York,

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Third Sunday of Ady

JOY IN GOD'S BLESSI Rejoice in the Lord always loice." Epistic of the day.

DECEMBER 12, 1896. FIVE-MINUTE'S SEE

Brethren: It seems to n proach from God that we to be reminded to rejoice. a friend made you a handso and, observing your ing quested and urged you thankful. Blessed is the members—the man who is favors received, for there that remembrance to mal thoughtful, cheerful, hope Now, Catholic men and ing in a Catholic atmosphe much to remember, much

ful for and much to rejoice the Prophet Isaias, you reasen to say to yourselve remember the tender m Lord," and, rememberin command to rejoice and a will come home to you w I say it is like a repro

should have to call upon t in the first words of the day, to rejoice. And why as a matter of fact, we half snough over the ble constantly bestowing on for granted that these wor to Catholics who have the estimable privilege of liv olic atmosphere, of livin Mass, of hearing the W having every desire of hearts fulfilled-and to a I maintain, it is a repr rejoice. And, brethren, true that we do not rejoic over these advantages God bestows upon us? What are we better th men that we should ev blessings of which they wholly deprived? We t sacrifice to walk a few b Mass at any hour we there are thousands of rejoice to hear Mass eve have to travel miles blessed privilege. The make the sacrifice rej sluggards fancy we ar things if we fulfil the easy duties of religion. No wonder, then, tha

are fools and ingrates because of the advanta our very doors. We them until we are dep value of money until he of hunger and discover not the means to sup Oh! God forbid that u grateful, for we have at to rejoice. Think, my that God is doing for y have been an outcast ; been brought up with circumstances might h where the consolation would be removed far these you have, the fi of the Word of God -in the Emmanuel, God wit all these blessings you rejoice.

Be joyous, then, from your heart ; be thankf tunities placed at you if at times the difficultie discourage you, agai and think of those wh same difficulties with tages which you en Sunday of Advent, th pectancy, of hopes at filled. Let the tende Lord remind you of y lege, as well as duty, in the Lord.

Restored Spirite

In the gallery at I a fascinating picture Virgin and the Holy C That picture has a Napoleon the Great Italy, Milan fell before it Bergamo. Napole all the rare and preci sending them to ad this picture should be to Italy, some one par course and ugly daub Napoleon, not knowi underneath, did not was dethroned, the were sent back to among them hung Raphael's, but in the there had been no n and so it could not h where it hung amon and beautiful pictur tell. At last, in th daub began to scale reverent hands set al picture, and at la treasure shone forth

And thus-glad an lost spiritual vision Reader, if over yo crude disfigurements let us urge that you about to restore the fully remove the so your word lines l freshen up the spots catch as much as you ideal while you wor thus honoring it, it w and clear and shi God will give you you aspire to catch will break upon yo through and throu joy and delight.

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. Ont. OR DESIGNS.

FIVE-MINUTE'S SERMON. Third Sunday of Advent.

JOY IN GOD'S BLESSINGS.

Rejoice in the Lord always: again I say, side." Epistle of the day. and, observing your ingratitude, requested and urged you again to be thankful. Blessed is the man who re-

ing in a Catholic atmosphere, you have much to remember, much to be thank ful for and much to rejoice over. With the Prophet Isaias, you have good tinkle, of Santa Claus' bells. Yes, and reasen to say to yourselves: "I will must confers that Isaias, Yes, and remember the tender mercies of the Lord," and, remembering them, the command to rejoice and again rejoice will come home to you with profitable

I say it is like a reproach that God should have to call upon us, as He does in the first words of the holy Mass to day, to rejoice. And why? Because, as a matter of fact, we do not rejoice half rough over the blessings God is constantly bestowing on us. I take it for granted that these words are spoken to Catholics who have the great and inestimable privilege of living in a Catholic atmosphere, of living where they olic atmosphere, of living where they have ample opportunities of attending Mass, of hearing the Word of God, of having every desire of their Catholic hearts fulfilled—and to such Catholics, will ha I maintain, it is a reproach that God should be obliged to command them to rejoice. And, brethren, is it not too true that we do not rejoice as we should over these advantages and blessings God bestows upon us? Who are we? What are we better than our fellow-men that we should evjoy the many blessings of which they are in part or wholly deprived? We think it a great sacrifice to walk a few blocks to attend Mass at any hour we please, while there are thousands of Christians who rejoice to hear Mass even though they have to travel miles to enjoy this blessed privilege. They who really make the sacrifice rejoice, while we sluggards fancy we are doing great things if we fulfil the ordinary and love and gratitude. Then present easy duties of religion. Him with your little gifts, for surely

our very doors. We seldom realize so ne little readers will ask here "What them until we are deprived of them, as the man who never realizes the value of money until he feels the pange of hunger and discovers that he has not the means to supply his wants. Oh! God forbid that we should be ungrateful, for we have abundant reasons to rejoice. Think, my brethren, of all that God is doing for you. You might have been an outcast; you might have been brought up without the faith circumstances might have placed you where the consolations of religion would be removed far from you-all these you have, the faith, the Sacraments, the Mass, the frequent hearing of the Word of God—in fine, you have the Emmanuel, God with you, and with all these blessings you have reason to

Be joyous, then, from the bottom of your heart; be thankful for the oppor-tunities placed at your disposal; and if at times the difficulties you encounter discourage you, again I say, rejoice and think of those who have all these same difficulties without the advantages which you enjoy. Let your Sunday of Advent, this season of ex pectancy, of hopes and joys to be ful-filled. Let the tender mercies of the Lord remind you of your great privilege, as well as duty, to rejoice always in the Lord.

Restored Spiritual Vision.

In the gallery at Bergamo there is a fascinating picture of the Blessed Virgin and the Holy Child by Raphael. That picture has a history. Napoleon the Great was conquering Italy, Milan fell before him, and with it Bergamo. Napoleon was taking all the rare and precious pictures and sending them to adorn Paris. Lest this picture should be seized and lost to Italy, some one painted on its face a course and ugly daub, which, of course, Napoleon, not knowing the treasure underneath, did not desire. When he was dethroned, the rifled pictures were sent back to Bergamo, and among them hung this treasure of essential virtues of the best vegetable Raphael's, but in the painter's hurry aperients, without any of the woody or there had been no mark left upon it and so it could not be identified, and why they are so much more effective where it hung among the other great and valuable than any other cathartics.

where it hung among the other great and beautiful pictures no one could tell. At last, in the year 1868 the daub began to scale away, and then reverent hands set about to clean the picture, and at last the long-lost treasure shone forth again.

And thus—glad and happy fact!—a lost spiritual vision can be restored. Reader, if over your fair life, ideal crude disfigurements have come, then let us urge that you immediately set about to restore the original. Carefully remove the scales with which your word lines has encrusted it, freshen up the spots time has defaced, freshen up the spots time has defaced, tach as much as you can of the lost ideal while you work, and by and by and delight.

Howel's release the propose of the corrupted into the bowels after which the corrupted into the bowels into the bowels after which the corrupted into the bowels into the bowels after which the corrupted into the bowe

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A CHAT ABOUT CHRISTMAS.

BY LOTTIE SHIPMAN. I would like to have a nice talk and girls. With most children, I needed to get the best and think that Christmas is only symbolic of pleasure, the thought of Santa But every young man Claus' wonderful visit being quite

favors received, for there is much in that remembrance to make the heart thoughtful, cheerful, hopeful.

Now, Catholic men and women, liven when the stand is corrainly would not seek to deprive you of a pleasure which is one of the happiest recollections of my own child-hood. I have often lain awake on must confess that I have also peeped between my window curtains for a glimpse of dear old Santa wrapped in his snow covered cloak, and seated in has snug little sleigh, with the bags of andies and dainty toys piled high beore him. This last reflection would make my little heart thump fast, and hurry me back to my warm bed, for fear the good saint would see me when passing the window-for I knew the penalty for being found wide awake after bed hours meant the loss of the pretty casseau (intended for good children's stockings), and a potato or carrot replaced in its stead. I am sure that I need not re-count the many pleasures of the Holly, and Misdetoe season, for

God grant that all my young readers will have golden stores of Yule tide pictures treasured in their memory. Yes, Santa Claus is more than kind to travel such a distance, and spend so much time in selecting your pretty toys, before tumbling down your chimney; but yet, he should not be your first and only thought at this holy season. It is certainly not St. Nicholas whom you should first thank for the many loving gifts, for you all know that if the dear Christ Jesus had not wished you to receive such kind presents, even Santa Claus, with all his power, could never brighten your Christmas mornat Bethleham, kneel with the adoring shepherds, and thank the Divine Child, your young hearts filled with obliged to command us to rejoice. We are fools and ingrates if we do not, because of the advantages that have I got that is wor hy of the dear Child Jesus?" Many, many, precious gifts, children-good resolutions, un-pleasant duties cheerfully performed,

> woven into a garland to bring to the crib upon Christmas morn. Yes, with such a gift you may indeed hasten to the waiting Child, and be assured that no necklet of pearls or glittering dia-monds could shine so pure and bright. But it is before this happy season that you must commence your precious garland, adding link by link each day-rubies of loving actions towards your parents, pearls of pity and aid to the poor and homeless orphan, sapphries of thoughtful acts for the many friends around you, and priceless diamonds of resolve to keep present it for you to her divine Son. Oh, how gladly and sweetly she will do so and Jesus will return it to you trans-

little acts of kindness towards your playmates, the angry word carefully restrained, and a gentle one spoken instead. All this done for the

ake of the dear Christ Child, and

treasures peeping from the many colored stockings. But yet I am quite certain, that the recollection of your first Christmas offering will please you far more than cassean, or ornament-yes, and more also than

even the most costly, or longed for branches of the pretty and glittering teaches youth more in one year than decked tree. Ayer's Pills, being composed of the fibrous material whatever, is the reason

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Catholic Columbian.

Of the making of books there is no nd. The press prints more volumes a year than a man could read if he did nothing else than read during sixteen proach from God that we should have to be reminded to rejoice. It is as if afriend made you a handsome present, and girls. With poet children is a few that he was a few that he with some dear little boys and girls. With poet children is a few that he was a few tha

But every young man should read books, should give a half hour to an hour members—the man who is thankful for enough to fill each little body with as a day not to daily papers, but to books, favors received, for there is much in much excitement as they can possibly not to trashy novels, but to histories, biographies, essays, travels, poems, and scientific works. He should love and scientific works. He should love books, fine books, standard books, make them his chosen set of mental friends, and he should have his own the book gives us the very quintessence precious collection if only two dozen. precious collection, if only two dozen

Listen to this bright article on

Books and READING.

For wise men the joys of reading are life's crowning pleasures. Books are our universities. Books are the looms traced the rise and growth of houses, ments. Books are the levelers—not by lowering the great, but by lifting up the small. A book literally fulfills the story of the Wandering Jew, who sits down by our side and greet are rise and growth of houses, tools, governments, schools, industries, religions. He must also compare race with race, land with land, and star with star. Asked about his ideas of the value of education. down by our side and gossips with us about what he hath seen and heard through twenty centuries of traveling through Europe.

Books have two advantages. Chiefly, they are tools for the mind. The foot's step is short, but the engine lengthens the stride and hastens it. The smith's vail." But books alone can supplement experience, and give the information that makes man ready against plow is weak, but the triphammer mulhis day of battle. ciplies the might of man's hand. Thus the mind of the man to reap in many harvest fields and multiply the mental reasures. It takes years for Humboldt to search out the wonders of the Andes Mountains, and other years for Livingtone to tread his way through the jungles of Africa. But a book, during two or three evenings by the fireside, enables mantojourney through the dark continent without the dangers of fever, without experiencing the pain from the lion leading out of the thicket to muti-late the arm of Livingstone. With a book we tramp over the mountains of two continents without once suffering he heavy fall over the precipics that weakened Humboldt. Books enable us to visit climes, cities, ancient civilizations and modern, that without them could never be seen during man's years, so few, and by man's strength, o insufficient. Great men and rich increase their influence by surrounding themselves by servants who fulfill their

through pipes and mains; we see the chemical laboratory in the branches mixing flavor for the orange in one bough, mixing the juices of the pine-Each president and prime minister apple in another; we behold the tree as trengthens himself by a cabinet. But what if the peasant or workman could surround himself with a group of counselors or advisers that included one-hundred of the greatest intellects of his generation? What if some Hersche should approach the youth to say, "Hou need your night's rest to sleep: but for you I will give the years for studying the stars and their move-ments"? What if some Dana should say, "For you I will decipher the handwriting upon the rocks, trace the movement of the ice-plows, search out the influence of the flames as they turn rocks into soil for vineyards "? if some Audubon should say, "For you I will go through all the forests to find out the life and history of all the winged creatures, from the humming bird to the eagle and albatross "? But this is precisely what books do for us. Saving man's time and strength, books d st your disposal; and difficulties you encounter ou, again I say, rejoice those who have all these ies without the advanyou enjoy. Let your ed with joy on this midden the wond to the think of the wond to where the wond to wond its owner all things distant and mers and winters. This is what Emerson means when he says: "Give me a book, health and a June day, and I ormed into a crown of priceless value of all such gifts given to the lous." When books have armed man Heavenly Child, return unto the loving giver a thousandfold. Having done this, dear children, you cannot fail to him against ignorance; they free him enjoy Christmas morning, and your groung heart can freely beat with joyous pleasure at the tempting glimpse of fairy looking the state of the state sickness, refining our passions, out of defeat leading us to victory! That youth can scarcely fail of character, happiness and success, who day by day, goes to school to sages and seers who by night hears Dante and Milton discourse upon Paradise; who has for his mentors some Newman or Wiseman. Experience, supplemented by books,

> experience alone in twenty. Books also preserve for us the spirit of earth's great ones, "the gold made fine in the fires of his genius." Seldom comes these elect ones, just as the bush burned only once during Moses' many years in the desert. Not many Platos one, and then all men become better thinkers. Not many Shakespeares; one, and then each young poet rises te

may also accompany Layard, going forth to study the old tablets and the little was the very chapter of liberty. It puts us under a divine spell to permonuments: with Scott he may ride ceive that we are all co-workers with with Ivanhoe to tournment and castle; the great men, and yet single threads with Virgil and Dante he may shiver in the wrap and woof of civilization.

with Virgil and Dante he may shiver at the brink of the inky river of exult over the first glimpses of Paradise.

Well did Charles Lamb suggest that men should say grace—not only over the Christmas festival, but also over the table spread with good books. For man has no truer friends. Earth offers no richer banquet.

offers no richer banquet.

But in a large, deep sense, books are the galieries in which spirits are caught and fastened upon the pages.

Earth lighted caudie. The latter lifeties book to kindle its faculties. Before book to kindle its faculties. Before half an hour to reading some favorite passage. The thought of some great

Best for

of man's thoughts about life and duty and death. Nor is there any other

way of gaining these vital knowledges. Life is too short to obtain them through

It has been said, "For a thousand

a stone as a jeweler approaches a carket to unlock the hidden gems. Geikie causes the bit of hard coal to

unroll the juicy bud, the thick odorous

leaves, the pungent boughs, until the

bit of carbon enlarges into the beauty of a tropic forest. That little book of Grant Allen's called "How Plants

Grow" exhibits trees and shrubs as

see certain date groves in the desert a hundred miles away, and the pollen of

the tree with its strange system of water works, pumping the sap up

eating, drinking and marrying.

gave Dr. Kane.

panionship of good books."

Books also advantage us in that they

exhibit the unity of progress, the soli-darity of the race, and the continuity of history. Authors lead us back along

he pathway of law, of liberty or relig

on, and set us down in front of the

great man in whose brain the principle

deepening, like some Nile feeding many civilizations, for all the reforms

Man's reapers and plows go back to the

savage scratching the ground with his forked stick, drawn by the wild bul-lock. The heroes of liberty march for

ward in a solid column. Lincoln

grasps the hand of Washington. Washington received his weapons at the hands of Langton, Wallace, Bruce,

Hofer, Winkelried and Savonarola. The unbroken procession brings us at length to Him whose sermon on the

Wash Day For quick and easy work For cleanest, sweetest and whitest clothes Surprise is best

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A faithful picture of life in the French quarter of New York. has its money value. Other things being equal, the judgment of the man who knows the most must always pro-

A breezy Irish story by this well-know.

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A popular account of this wonderful discovery.

A GOOD BOOK.

By His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons.

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It has been said, "For a thousand men who can speak, there is only one who can think, there is only one who can stee," Since, then, the greatest thing in life is to have an open vision, we need to ask the authors to teach us how to see. Each Kingsley approaches a stone as a leweler approaches a

THE PILGRIMAGE OF ST. PATRICK'S PURGATORY. (Lough Derg) By Rev. D. Canon O'Connor, P. P.

THE MIRACULOUS STATUE OF THE INFANT JESUS OF PRAGUE. By Ella McMahon. OUR LADY OF GUADALOUPE. .

A Description of this famous Mexican Pilgrimage.

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writer never failed to kindle Byron in-

At length we come to feel that the

At length we come to feel that the Greeks were not far wrong in thinking each tree had a Dryad in it, animating it, protecting it against destruction, dying when the tree withers. Some Faraday shows us that each drop of water is a sheath for electric forces sufficient to charge eight-hundred thousand Leyden jars, or drive an engine from Liverpool to London. Some Sir William Thompson tells us how hydrogen gas will chew up a large iron spike as a child's toolars will chew off the end of a stick of candy. Thus each new book opens up some new and hither to unexplored realm of nature. Thus books fulfil for us the legend of the wondrous glass that showed its owner.

The necessity of severe selection is

peauty; the sun as a spark from the ight of His wisdom; the sky as a buball departments of learning and litera-ture by Catholic authors, that Catholic ble on the sea of His power." There-fore Mrs Browning's words, "No child young men should read. It will serve as a guide to what is truest and best an be called fatherless who has God and most beautiful in print. and his mother : no youth can be called friendless who has God and the com-

Aching Joints

Announce the presence of rheumatism which causes untold suffering. Rheumatism is due to lastic acid in the blood. It cannot be cured by liniments or other outward applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, removes the cause of rheumatism and permanently cures this disease. This is the testimony of thousands of people who one suffered the pains of rheumatism but who have actually been cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its great power to act upon the blood and remove every impurity is the secret of the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The impurities in the blood which cause scrotilous eruptions are thoroughly eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla. had its rise. As the discoverer leads us from the mouth of the Nile back to the head waters of Nyanza, so books exhibit great ideas and institutions, as Sarsaparilla.

Sarsaparilla.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs 25 cents to try it and be convinced. they move forward, ever widening and many civilizations, for all the reforms of today go back to some reform of yesterday. Man's art goes back to Athens and Thebes. Man's laws go back to Blackstone and Justinian.

Wonderful are the cures by Hood's Sarsa-parilla, and yet they are simple and natural. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes Pure Blood.

Marriage.

a mother; we behold the tree as a mother, making each infant acorn tready against the long winter, rolling it in swaths soft and warm as wool blankets, wrapping it around with garmens impervious to the rain, and finally slipping the infant acorn into a steeping bag, like those the Esquimaux gave Dr. Kane.

Matrimony is a great sacrament and should be received in the state of grace. Some Catholics, when they are about to get married, make no spiritual preparation to receive that hely is reading that brings us to our best, and rouses each faculty to its most vigous propositions. Remembering, then, that it is as for some ceremony that would not be a

Such marriages are usually unhappy. The spouses learn to hate each other,

the children turn out bad. A curse rests upon them.

Marriage was intended by God for

wise purposes, His glory, the salvation of souls, and the pro-creation of chil-

The impurities in the blood which cause scrofulous cruptions are thoroughly cradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

PLAIN FACTS FOR FAIR MINDS.

This has a larger sale than any book of the kind now in the market. It is not a controver-sial work, but simply a statement of Catholic Doctrine. The author is Kev. Geo. M. Search The price is exceelingly low, only cents. Free by mail to any address. The book contains 300 pages. Address Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIC RECOID Office, London, Ont.

You'll enjoy the Winter



through all its varying moods if you have your clothing interlined with Fibre Chamois. This wonderful fabric is so light that you never notice its presence in a garment till you get out into the wind and cold, then you realize wind and cold, then you realize that you are cosily warm even tho' lightly clad. Fibre Chamois is a complete non-conductor of heat and cold, not the strongest wintry blast can penetrate it, nor can the natural warmth of the body escape through it—This explanation and the fact that it

sells for 25c a yard gives the whole story, and easily proves that for

C. M B. A.

Death of Brotner O'Rellly. Death of Brother O'Rellly.

C. M. B. A. members will regret to hear of the death of a well-known brother of Montreal Mr. P. O'Reilly. Some time since he was a member of the Grand Council of Canada, but was afterwards connected with the Grand Council of Quebec under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the United States. The Montreal Gazette of the 30th Nov. makes the following reference to Mr. O'Reilly's death:

death:
There will be a feeling of general regret
this morning in City Hall circles over the
death of Mr. Patrick O'Reilly, Secretary of
the Road Department, and one of the best indeath of Mr. Patrick O'Reilly, secretary of the Road Department, and one of the best in-formed civic cflicials. Mr. O'Reilly, up to a very few days ago, was in the enjoyment of his usual health, but early in the week con-tracted a severe cold, which rapidly developed into a sharp attack of pneumonia, to which he succumbed late on Friday might at his scaldence on Murray street. In addition to into a sharp attack of pneumonia, to which be succumbed late on Friday night at his residence on Murray street. In addition to holding the important office of Secretary of the Read Department, the deceased was an active member of several Irish national and benevolent societies, being Grand President of the Quebec Council C. M. B. A., a member of the Patriotic Society, Ancient Order of United Workingmen, C. B. L., also of the Order of Select Knights and other similar organizations. At a special meeting of the Grand Council C. M. B. A., yesterday after moon, Mr. P. McDermott presiding, and attended by a large number of officers and members, resolutions of condolence with the family of the deceased were passed, and arrangements made to attend the funeral. The late Mr. O'Reilly, who was about fifty years of age, leaves a write and five children to mourn his loss. The funeral will leave his late residence, 150 Murray street, at 7:45 Tuesday morning, to St. Ann's church, and thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery.

Death of Bro. Barry, of Morrisburg. We regret to announce the sad and unex pected death of Brother Richard H. Barry

pected death of Brother Richard H. Barry, secretary of St. James Branch, No. 33, Morrisburg, since his initiation.

Deceased was the younger son of Mr. John Barry, sr., merchant and councillor of this village. He died Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1896, in the thirtieth year of his age, of peritonitis, after an illness of only twenty four hours. He was a young man of exceptional char-acter, a popular favorite, beloved of young and old. His death was a shock to the entire community.

and old. His death was a shock to the entire community.

The funeral was conducted by the local Branch of the C. M. B. A., and was one of the largest concourses of people, of every creed, ever assembled in this place to show their respect for the honcred dead and their sympathy with his respected parents and friends in their sad bereavement. There were three priests in attendance at the funeral. Fathers Twomey and Masterson headed the procession to the Catholic church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was offered up by Father McDonald, of Kemptville, Ont. The church was profusely draped in black and his seat in the church was draped in mourning, and a large wreath Kemptville, Ont. The church was profusely draped in black and his seat in the church was draped in mourning, and a large wreath of flowers donated by his friends supplied his accustomed place. The impressive service of the Catholic Church on funeral occasions, with its solemn chants, the mourning emblems and the vacant seat all combined to enliven the sympathy of every heart. But this was more sensibly felt whon Father Twomey, in his accustomed eloquence, preached a very impressive sermon, carefully reviewing the exemplary life of the young man. His great moral and social worth as a member of the Church, as a citizen of the community, as a loving child in the household and as a devout worshipper at the shrine of God's altar in the faith of his fathers. He dwelt forcibly on the Christian fortitude of the young man in his last moments, and his readiness to obey the unexpected summont to appear before his Eternal Judge, and contrasted the hope of the devont Catholic on his death bed, with those who fail to see beyond the tomb. His words were whole souled, kind and sympathetic and caused the tears to flow from many an eye. After the service the procession reformed and his remains were conveyed to their last resting place in the church yard to await the judgment day; and our only last and fervent tribute to his memory shall ever be "Requiescat in pace!"

The Late Brother Fitzgerald.

The Late Brother Fitzgerald.

From the Montreal Gazette of December 5, we learn that the funeral of the late Thos. Fitzgerald, late Chief Clerk of the London Assurance Corporation, took place from deceased's late residence, 61 Andrew street, on Friday morning, and was largely attended. The members of the C. M. B. A., the deceased being a member of Branch 26 of that Association, preceded the hearse, and amongst those in its ranks were: Grand Chanceller Finn, Grand Deputies T. P. Tansey, P. Rey nolds, James J. Costigan; Brothers M. Sharkey, Jas Meek, W. Scullion, F. Langan, ex Ald. Cunningham, O. Tansey, B. Tansey, Frank Collins, D. J. McGillis, John H. Feeley, G. A. Gadbois, John Walsh, C. O'Brien, W. Gorman, S. Cross, Thomas Cunningham, Thos. F. Flynn, Jas. Callaban, Thos., Harding, Jas. O'Toole, W. J. Kerr, Tansey, Frank Collins, D. J. McGillis, John H. Feeley, G. A. Gadbois, John Walsh, C. O'Brien, W. Gorman, S. Cross, Thomas Cunningham, Thos. F. Flynn, Jas. Callaban, Thos. Harding, Jas. O'Toole, W. J. Kerr, John Murphy, and a large number of other members of the Association. Following the hearse as chief mourners were: Masters William, Harry and Frank Fitzgerald, sons of deceased; W. Fitzgerald, of New York, brother; W. Murren, father-in-law; Hy. Murren, Portland; T. Murren, J. Drury, and other relatives. Amongst others present in the sad procession were: Messrs, E. A. Lily, Ald. Connaughton, John Hammill, J. M. Quinlan, A. Smart, G. R. C. Johnson, J. Ewart, L. Forbes, P. J. McCaffrey, P. M. Wickham, T. J. Donovan, G. Weldon, Ed. Fitzgerald, Sergt, Loye, J. J. Milloy, P. J. Goulon, Jas. Callary, the staff of the London Assurance Corporation, representatives from nearly all the other insurance companies in the city, and a large number of others. The remains were taken to St. Patrick's church, where a selemn. Recoilem service was cole. remains were taken to St. Patrick's church where a solemn Requiem service was cele-brated. Rev. Father Quirlivan officiated with the Rev. Father M. Callaghan, deacon, with the Rev. Father M. Calinghan, deacon, and Rev. Father Lussier as sub deacon; Rev. Father McCallen and Rev. Father Devine, S. J., assisted in the sanctuary. After the service the remains were taken to Cote de Neiges for interment. The floral offerings were many and costly. The deceased leaves a widow and eight children to mourn his loss.

Resolutions of Condolence. At a special meeting of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Assocation of Canada, held in the hall of Branch 33, Morrisburg, on Mon-day evening, November 22, A. D. 1896, the following resolutions were unanimously

hereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to visit our branch with the Messenger of Death and remove from our midst and take to Himself in the springtime of life, our dearly beloved and esteemed Brother, Richard Henry Barry, thereby re moving from our Brotherhood a young man of noble and brilliant parts, bright aspir-ations, hopeful ambitions, with a heart over-flowing with human kindness, and creating a void in our hall that neither time nor money

Vota in our can ever efface.

Whereas, as brothers in the bonds of our benevolent brotherhood, we cannot but benevolent brotherhood, we cannot but benevolent brotherhood. benevolent brotherhood, we cannot but deplore the loss of so worthy and estimable a member in the midst of his usefuleases commensurements of the deployed and resign our hearts with meek and silent submission to His diving week, for they are the ways of instice and truth.

Whereas, the death of our esteemed brother occurred at an early age, when the heart is full of the joys, the pleasures and sociabilfull of the joys, the pleasures and sociabilities of life—at a time, too, when his loving parents beheld with grateful hearts, his kind and amiable disposition, his submissive will to duty and his constant and unerring aim to give joy to the household, and his brother and sisters sought the benign influence of his loving companionship. Be it Resolved that the members of Branch 33 of the Catholic Mutual

Benefit Association of Canada tender our deep and heartfelt sympathy to the kind and loving parents of our departed Brother in their sad affliction, and also to his brother and sisters in their sudden and unexpected bereavement; and our united prayer shall be that God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes and secure for them a resting: place in heaven whither their son and brother has gone forward to prepare. Be it, further, Resolved that the Branch charter be draped in mourning for twelve months; that

Resolved that the Branch charter be drapped in mourning for twelve months; that a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes; that a copy be forwarded to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication, and a copy be sent to the family and friends of our late Brother.

W. H. McGanmon, Pres.

J. P. Gormely, Rec. Sec.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 7, 1896. Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 7, 1896.
At the last regular meeting of Branch 56,
Hamilton, held in their hall, Wednesday, Nov.
18, 1896, the following resolution of cond-bence
was unanimously carried, on motion of Bro.
B. J. Conway, seconded by Bro. B. Cauley;
That whereas it has pleased Almighty God
to call to his heavenly home our esteemed
Bro., D. J. O'Brien, we desire to express our Bro., D. J. O'Brien, we desire to express our deep and heartfelt sorrow at the loss of our worthy Brother. That our charter be draped in mourning for one month, a copy of this resolution be forwarded to deceased Brother's widow and family, and also published in the CATHOLIC BECORD.

Frank Burdett, Pres.
M. F. Fitzpatrick, Rec. Sec.

C. O. F.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 4, 1896.
At the last meeting of Sacred Heart Court, No. 201, it was decided that Sacred Heart, St. Joseph's and St. Leo's courts attend Vespers in a body at St. Mary's church on the third Sunday in December, when a sermon will be preached by Vicar-General McCann. Committees were appointed to make arrangements for the same.

At the next regular meeting election of officers for the year 1897 will take place. Every member of the court is invited to be present. A very large attendance is expected, as elections are always interesting. Ten gentlemen will have their names added to the long list of Foresters in Toronto on that evening.

The next reeting of the court will take place Thursday, Dec. 17.

A. McC.Kerr, Sec.

E. B. A. St. Paul's Branch, No. 8.

At their last meeting this branch welcomed back one of their ex-members, and at their next meeting others are expected to follow his example. The work done at the last convention was fully approved of, and good results will very soon be seen in the branch.

Davitt Branch, No. 11.

results will very soon be seen in the branch.
Davitt Branch, No. 11.

The regular mentings are well attended, and great interest is taken in the work of the association. At the last regular meeting the following officers were elected for 1897: Chaplain, Rev. Father Cruise; President, J. McCarthy; Vice Pres., J. J. Fullen; Rec. Sec., J. F. Holland; Fin. Sec., J. Strickland; Treusurer, W. Lane; Stewards, James Gore, John Gore, J. O'Rourke and J. O'Connor; Marshal, G. Marlborough; Asat. Marshal, M. Sheehan; I. Guard, J. Delory; O. Guard, M. Mahoney. Very few members were absent, and the offices were keenly contested.

On Tuesday evening this Branch and St. Helen's Circle held an open meeting and tree concert, for the purpose of laying before the members of the parish the advantages to be gained by becoming memof the association. A large number of triends were present, including the President of No. 12, the President and other officers of No. 29. A splendid programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered, to the great satisfaction of the assembled party. The thanks of the Branch and Circle are due and tendered to the whole of the talent for having kindly voluntered their services. During the evening a very able address was given by the Grand President, D. A. Carey, showing the objects and aims of the E. B. A., and from the very enthusiastic manner in which his remarks were received good re sults must follow.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Mr. J. F. White, Inspector of Separate ichools, is now making his annual visitation to t' e city schools, St. LAWRENCE'S ANNIVERSARY.

ST. LAWRENCE'S ANNIVERSARY.

Auniversary services were held in St.

Lawrence's church yesterday, it being just
six years since the church was first opened.

In the morning at 10:30 High Mass was celebrated, at which Rev. Father Brady officiated. The text was: "I have heard thy
prayer and have chosen this place to myself
to make it a house of sacrifice." He said
that the congregation had reason to be
especially thankful on this anniversary, as
the church was now nearly free from debt, especially thankful on this anniversary, as the church was now nearly free from debt, and they would present it to God as a thanksgiving offering. Since the erection of the church it had been a great blessing to that section of the city, as it had brought back many who had strayed from the fold, besides doing a great deal of good to the regular congregations. He hoped his hearers would often be seen in the church, as it was but the stepping stone to the greater temple in heaven.

stepping stone to the greater temple in heaven.

In the evening a Vesper service was held. Very Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, who was one of the delegates to the recent Irish convention in Dublin, delivered a powerful and eloquent lecture on the last judg ment of Christ. He referred to the barning of the great temple at Jerusalem, and, as Christ had said, it never was rebuilt; for although several times efforts were made to rebuild the temple every time in some way or another it was destroyed before completion, until at last the workmen became panic-stricken and fled from the city in great fear. He also gave several other illustrations to show that it was useless for man to try to defeat the power of Christ. Rev. Dean Harris was assisted in the evening service by Rev. Mgr. McEvay and Father Brady.

The congregations were large at both services and the collections were very liberal. In the evening Est's Vespers were sung by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. J. B. Nelligan, who also conducted a competent

the choir, under the leadership of Mr. J. B. Nelligan, who also conducted a competent orchestra. Mozart's "Magnificat" was sung with good effect, the solo parts being taken by Misses Annie Scorey, A. Ryan, Aggie Mulcahy and Messus, Fred Shelter and Alex. Nelligan. Miss Scorey's singing was very plassing. "O Salutaris" and Lambilotte's "Tantum Ergo" were alsofrendered, Mr. A. Nelligan rendering the solo in the former

number The regular meeting of St. Patrick's Literary Society was held in Andrew's Hall last evening. The Concert Committee reported a very favorable balance from the concert lately given under the auspices of the society. An interesting debate on the respective merits of reading and travelling was held. Mr. J. F. White, Separate School Inspector, addressed the meeting, urging the members to continue in the good work they had started under such favorable circumstances, and giving them much useful information on the requirements of their future paths in life. His address was listened to very attentively by the members, and ADDRESSED BY THE INSPECTOR. to very attentively by the members, and judging from the remarks made by many of them atterwards, they were all deeply im pressed by his words.

NEW BOOK.

"Passing Shadows" (by Anthony Yorke) is the title of the latest of a series of Catholic novels to be issued by the firm of Benziger Bross, New York. It is a splendid reflection of Catholic life woven into a simple tale of love, the scene of which is laid in the city of New York. Price (cloth), \$1,25.

OUR SEPARATE SCHOOLS

The following is a synopsis of the report of Inspector White in regard to the Separate schools of Walkerville, taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph. The average number of marks of the pupils who passed the Entrance Examination was 5475—above all the Public schools of the average was supplied to the schools.

of the county of Essex:

1. Sandwich East, (Forms I., II., III., IV., Organization quite satisfactory, and excellent order is maintained. The school buildings are brick, new, of good design, and in proper condition. There are good halls, cloak-rooms, wide stairs and a large hall or assembly room on the second story. The class-rooms (two) are large, of good proportions, very neat, bright and comfortable. Lighting is good, windows being on three sides, but curtains are provided. A good system of heating, by warm air furnace, is supplied, and very good provision is madifured to the supplied of the supp of the county of Essex:

1. Sandwich East (Forms I., II., III., IV. supplied, and very good provision is made for ventilation. The desks and seats are very good, but scarcely enough for the junior room; and there is a good supply of all necessary appliances such as maps, globes and charts. Blackboards are large, and in good position. A very encouraging beginning for a library has been made. The Inspector further reports this schools "as being thoroughly good in all respects, as to accommodation, equipment, order and studies. The excellent showing of the senior class at the las: Entrance Examination—when five pupils wrote, and all passed

order and studies. The excellents knowing of the senior class at the last Entrance Examination—when five pupils wrote, and all passed most creditably—is clear evidence of thorough and intelligent teaching." He also states that the answering on the day of his visit "was highly satisfactory, showing a good knowledge of the work gone over."

2. Sandwich East, Forms (I, II.)—Organization and Discioline—Both very good. School Buildings—Brick, of next appearance and good design, being most complete for a rural school. School Grounds—Large enough; well fenced. Water Closets—Suitable. Class Room—Large enough, neat, cheerful and comfortable. Water Supply—Convenient. Lighting—Windows on three sides, but curtains are provided. Heating—By stove, Ventilation—Suitable provision. Desks and Seats—Excellent in kind, and enough. Blackboards—Large; well placed. Maps, Globes and Charts—A suitable supply.

We are viad to state that Inspector White

placed. Maps, Globes and Charts—A suit able supply.

We are glad to state that Inspector White also reports this school as having made ex-cellent progress during the year, and as be-ing in a highly satisfactory condition.

THE LATE MRS. BULLEN.

A beautiful soul passed to its eternal reward last Saturday when Mrs. W. F. Bullen breathed her last. Deceased had attained the age of eighty-five years, being one of the oldest revidents of this part of the country. She was the relict of the late William Fitzherbert Bullen, of Delaware, afterwards a resident of London. Mrs. Bullen reared a tamily of seven sons and three daughters, the survivors being W. F. Bullen, manager of the Ontario Loan & Debenture Company; Albert F., George and Fred. F. of Chicago; Mrs. George Harris, Mrs. William Graham and Miss Bullen, of this city.

We had the pleasure of Mrs. Bullen's acquaintance for a number of years, and were at all times impressed with her beautiful and gentle character. Charitable, kind, loving, pious, her whole life was a model for her surroundings. It was a life of peace, and her end was likewise peaceful. Her pure spirit ascended to its eternal home accompanied not only by the love of her own kindred but by that of all who knew her. Prayers, too, were offered up that she who had done so much for the glory of her Divine Master would now be given the reward promised to His faithful children.

On Monday morning a High Mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of the departed was sung at St. Peter's cathedral. May she rest in peace!

BEQUESTS FOR MASSES.

'An examination of the present condition of the law in this country regarding the validity of bequests for Masses for the sonis of deceased persons, by William Dillon, L. L. D., of the Irish Bar, and of the American Bar, States of Illinois and Colorado."

Of this book the Hon. Thomas A. Morar late judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of Illinois, writes: Chicago, November 17, 1896.

Chicago, November 17, 1896.
William Dillon, Esq.:
Dear Sir: I have read with interest your little book entitled "Bequests for Masses." It is such a book as should be in the hands of all lawyers who may be called on to draff wills for Catholics. The cases you cite show very clearly that the doctrine that a bequest for Masses for the soul of a deceased person is for a superstitious use, has been entirely exploded in this county, and the error which the New York courts have fallen into i. e. that the intended beneticiary of such a bequest was not a living person, and therefore the New York courts have taken into 1. e., that the intended beneficiary of such a bequest was not a living person, and therefore the request not enforceable, is clearly pointed out. As shown by the English and Irish decisions, where the service is in a church, and is open to all persons who may wish is open to all persons who may wish to be present thereat, the Masses pro vided for in such bequests are acts of public worship, and therefore legally "charitable." The distinctions which you point out, and the explanations which you make of the different cases, have escaped the authors of the ordinary text books on wi and charitable trusts, and will be new many members of the profession.

many members of the profession. I congratulate you on the clearness and succinctness with which you have discussed the subject. The practical suggestions which you make for drawing such bequests are pertinent and valuable. If they are followed, I think there can be no difficulty from such provisions in wills.

The "practical suggestions," referred to a Judge Moran's letter, contain precise irections as to how bequests of this charac-er should be framed, and are accompanied

The book is published in two forms, viz The book is published in two forms, viz.: (1) bound in card-manila cover, price Scents; and (2) printed on extra fine, heavy, book paper, and bound in cloth, price SLO. It can be had in either form from the author, William Dillon, Rand McNally building, Chicago.

A Useful Catalogue.

Benziger Bros., 36 Barclay street, New York, have issued a catalogue entitled "Best Books for the Carbolic People," and also an illustrated Catalogue of Prayer Books. Both will be mailed free to any one writing for them. Both books will be found very useful.

Brockville Business College.

We beg to call attention to the advertise ment of the above excellent institution. Young men and women desiring a first class business education should write at once to Mr. C. W. Gay, principal. They may be as fortunate as Mr. McCord.

Phelpston Bazaar.

Ticket-holders for the above bazaar should send returns to Rev. M. J. Gearin, P. P., Phelpston, Ont., before Dec. 28th inst., as on that date the bazaar will begin.

Gold Ring Consolidated Mining

Company Have six mines and have \$250,000 worth of ore blocked out ready for mining. I can sell the stock of this company at 20 cents per share. Where buyer can take a thousand shares I will give one hundred shares as a bonus, if ordered before 15th Dec. Write for particulars. John A. Moody, British Columbia and Ontario Mines and Mining Stock Agent, London, Ontario.

ADVENT TIME.

We have now come to Advent, the opening of the Church's new year : that is to say, the ecclesiastical or liturgical year. The name which the period bears, though of somewhat later origin than the season itself, suffic-iently intimates for what purpose the Church instituted it, to wit, as a time wherein it behooves us to prepare for the proper celebration of the great feast of Christmas and the coming anew of the Christ Child to earth. Evidences of the observance of the Advent season are to be found in the works of the earliest ecclesiastical writers, and it is generally believed that the keeping of the season began in the Western and passed thence, towards the fourth century, into the Eastern Church.

There are various views that may be taken of this period which antedates the joyful day of Christ's birth at Beth lehem We may regard it as a time when, by works of penance, by good deeds, by charitable works, by pious meditations, etc., we should endeavor to fit our souls for the due observance of the great feast which Advent pre cedes, so that ours may be a goodly share in the bounteous graces which are then showered upon the world. Or, again, we may view it with the eyes of the Church, that eagerly awaits in its days the coming of her divine Founder, who is her head and her spouse; and who gives expression in her liturgy to her ardent aspirations for His speedy advent. We are im pressed with the penitential character of the period when we see the sombre of the vestments used by the priests at the altar : when we note the omission of the "Gloria" in the Masses of the season, and hear the "Benedica mus Domino" substituted for the "Ite Missa est," as though, to quote an emi nent writer on the subject, the Church feared to interrupt the prayers of the people and wished them to understand that their devotions cannot possibly be made too long during these days of

holy waiting and fervent expectation. And yet the sorrow of Advent is not the grief of Lent. For the Church is looking forward, not to Calvary, but to Bethlehem, and even in the first of these Advent days she seems to catch faint and far-away echoes of that glor ious anthem of joy which the shepherds of Judea first heard when the angelic choir sang it above the Syrian plains, and she hails its sweetness and glad tidings in anticipation by keeping the joyful Alleluia in the Masses and offices of the season. Nay, as the time of he waiting and expectation grows shorter, she gives, on the third Advent Sunday greater scope to the gladness that fill her heart at the contemplation of the Saviour's speedy coming; and she bids her children rejoice with her at His nearer approach and more certain ar

But from whatever point of view we regard this Advent season, we should be always mindful that it is too precious a period to be allowed to pass unprofited by, too gracious a time to be neglected. On our observance of it will depend to a large extent the measure of the favors and blessings that will fall to our individual lot when the Christ-Child again visits the world which He gladdened with His first com ing, long centuries ago, and which be long s in a particular manner to Him who redeemed it by His Passion and death. It is not enough for us to await His coming; we must prepare ourselves for the due celebration of His arrival. We ought in these days to hear forever sounding in our ears, and prompting us to constant action, the words which the Baptist of old uttered in Judea when He urged the people of that land to "prepare the way of the Lord and make straight his paths." We should hear and heed the Saviour's own words, so peculiarly appropriate in this holy season: "Let your kins be girt, and lamps burning in your hands, and ye yourselves be like unto men who wait for their Lord." We should strive to imitate, as far as we may, the saintly fervor and the ardeut desires with which the prophets of old sighed for the coming of the Messiah, whose glorious birth at Bathlehem it will be our privilege to celebrate anew with the Church in a few more days, when the wistful anticipations of Advent give place to the ons s in a particular manner to Him who redeemed it by His Passion and ew more days, when the wistful anticipations of Advent give place to the joyful realities of Christmas.

Our sanguine Advent anticipations should not, however, cause us to overlook and forget the need of our prepar ation by penitential practices for the coming of Him whose approach this period heralds. During these Advent days in an especial manner is it true that the Divine Saviour stands at the door of our hearts and knocks. He comes to ask if we are ready to receive Him when He will again revisit the earth as the Babe of Bethlehem; He wishes to know if our souls, which should all be His temples, are fitted, by their freedom from sin and corruption. for His reception on Christmas morning He wants none of us to be comprised in the category of those ungrateful souls of whom the Evangelist said "He came to his own, and his own re-ceived him not." On the contrary, He wishes us all to be of those to whom, because they received Him, "He gave them power to be made the sons of born not of blood, nor of the flesh, God. but of God.

And, finally, we can ever look beyond Bethlehem in these Advent days and see that other coming of Christ to judge the world at the last day. Church does not torget that view of the season while she prepares for the celebration of Christmas and yearns for the coming of the Infant Saviour. get glimpses of her visions of that other coming in those portions of her Purest and Best for Table and Dairy Advent liturgy where she employs

scriptural passages that tell of the iread which will befail the world when the day of final judgment comes, and employs them for the purpose of awak-ening from the sleep of sin those of her children who have allowed themselves to fall into that dreadful lethargy. But if from this point of view Advent be a season of fear, wherein it behoove us to remember the dread judgment that awaits us all it is also a time o oyful preparation to welcome the Infant Saviour to Bethlehem-a time velcome Him into our hearts at Holy Communion. Surely, if we study the Church's liturgy devoutly and humbly, under the Holy Spirit's guidance, praying with faith and fervor, we may joy fully, in the words of to-day's gospel, "look up, and lift up our heads, be-cause our redeemption is at hand."— Sacred Heart Review.

Sickness of the Soul.

In a review of some of the hitherto unpublished writings of Charlotte Bronte, says the Catholic Columbian, the critic says that in a letter to her sister Emily, she describes in full the incident of which she made such a dramatic chapter in "Villette"-the con fession to a Roman Catholic priest in a cathedral. The priest discovered tha she was a Protestant, and at first was not going to allow her to confess. she adds:- "I actually did confess-a real confession." I understand that, under certain circumstances, where there is evident sincerity, the confessions of Protestants have been heard just as a confidential disclosure might be made to the priest at any time and in any manner. Absolution is another thing. I know a Protestant lady, burdened with many sorrows and temptations, who expressed an ardent desire to reveal her conscience to priest. The poor soul had no way, in ner own church, to satisfy spiritual needs, and yet lacked the faith and resolution to be converted and live.

There are many thousands similarly situated. They feel a sickness of the soul and would be glad to have a covereign remedy, but hait this side of 'the washing of the sinner." been in the habit of praying for some of these brethren. Now and then, of these brethren. Now and then, am encouraged at their progress, and now and ther, they have relapses, that cause me serious apprehension est death surprise them without the hope of "invincible ignorance." we must pray without ceasing. A good priest told me once that conver sions were sometimes wrought when least expected and when the subject seemed a desperate case.

Our souls are like wood— the more they at sorb the oil of humility and submission the sooner they will possess Divine love.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 10.— Wheat, 82 to 84c per bushel. Oats, 15 3 10 to 19 7 10 per bush. Peas, 35 to 42c per bush. Barley, 19 1 5 to 31 1 5 c per bushel. Buckwheat, 26 2 5 to 28 4 5 c per bushel. Buckwheat, 26 2 5 to 28 4 5 c per bush. Rye, 25 1 5 to 30 4 5 c per bush. Corn. 28 to 33 3 5 c. per bush. There was a large meat supply, and beer was dull, at 85,50 to 85,50 per cwt. Lamb. 95 to 7c. per pound by the parcass, and 7 and 8c a pound by the quarter. Dressed hogs, 84,50 to 84,75 for No. 1 light pigs. Very heavy only brought 81 per cwt. Turkeys were in fair demand, at 7 to 8c. a pound. Geese, 5c a 1b. Ducks, 50 to 70c a pair. Fowls, 35 to 60c a pair, Fowls, 35 to 60c a pair, excerding to quality. Butter, 14 to 15c, a 1b. by the basket. Crocks, 13c, a 1b. Eggs, 16 to 18c, a doz. Apples 65 to 76c, a bbl and 20 to 25c a bag. Potatoes, 35 to 40c, a bag. Cabbages, 20 to 30c a doz. Turnips, 25 to 30c a bag. Onions, 50 to 60c a bag. Hay, \$7.50 to 88.00 a ton.

St.85.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10. —Wheat, No. 2, red. 98c; No. 1, white. 96c; corn. No. 2, 21½; No. 3, 96c; No. 1, white. 96c; corn. No. 2, 21½; No. 3, 96low, 292; cyats. No. 2, white, 21½c; rye, 41½c; hay, No. 1, l'imothy, 89.50 per ton in car lots; honey, best white comb. 12c per lb.; cheese, full cream Michigan. 9½ to 10c; ergs. strictly fresh. 20c. per doz; butter, faacy dairy, 14c; first-class dairy, 10 to 11c; creamery, 18 to 19c. per lb.; beans, city hand-picked, 90 to 95c per bush; apples, 81.25 to 81.50 per bbl; poultry, live, 52 to 8½c per lb.; cabbage, \$1.50 to 82 per 190.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—We had 45 loads of offerings at the Western Cattle yards this morning. Prices for shipping cattle ranged from 35 to 31c, per lb. Butchers' cattle ser equiet. For selected lots of choice cattle 35 cs. 31c, was paid, but good ordinary cattle sold around \$10 28 3.5; and common stuff sold down to 2c. There is a demand for a limited quantity of superior butchers' cattle, and for small lots fairly answering this description 3 to 31c, and an occasional 31c, may be obtained.

Shipping sheep sold at 23 to 3c, per lb. Good lambs and sheep are wanted. Calves are quite unchanged.

lambs and sneep are wanted. Calves are quite unchanged.

Hogs are wanted at 3½c, per 1b, for the best, and thick fat feten 3½c, if good. Prices firm; all wanted but stores.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y. Dec. 10.—Cattle—Receipts—Three cars. The market was about steady. Hogs—Receipts, 7 cars; market fairly active; Yorkers, fair to choice, \$3.55 to \$3.50; roughs, common to good, \$2.75 to \$5: pirs, common to fair, \$5 65 to \$3.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 32 cars; market steady; lambs, good to choice, \$1.65 to \$4; Canada lambs, good to choice, \$1.65 to \$4; Sheep, good to choice handy wethers, \$3.75 to \$1; culls and common \$2 to \$3.25.





Felt Like Flying.

BLAINE, N. Y., Jan. 1894, I couldn't sleep nights and was so nervoor and night; when losed my eyes it seemed as if my eyeballs wer sirly dancing to get out of my head; my min by damens, from one thing to another, so that from one thing to another, so that had taken Fastist I had no mind. When I had taken Fastist I had t

A Minister's Experience.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Discusses and a sample bottle to any address. Foor patients also get the nier.

This refuest has been prepared by the Rev. Father Roenig, of Fort Wayne, ind., since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

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MENTION THIS PAPER.

A TREAT FOR THE CHILDREN.

We have now on hand a supply of "Our Boys" and Girls' Annual," and are pleased to be able to tell our young readers that it is beautifully illustrated throughout, and is replete with interesting and charming stories. Rev. Francis J. Finn. S. J. the children's popular story-teller, contributes a delightful tale "Looking for Santa Claus," The other stories are: "The Robber's Hospitality (a biblical legend)," The Story of Ladye Lifte, "Innocence Rescued," "How Small Birds Cross the Sea." Dog Labor in Belgium," "Bells Tolled for Jack Frost," etc., etc.; together with a large (illustrated) assortment of games, tricks and puzzles. Price, 5 cents per copy.

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ay salary is \$1,000 a year, with good oppor-tunities for advancement.

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947-4



CEALED SEPARATE TENDERS, addressed CEALED SEPARATE TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 8th January, 1897. for the conveyance of Her Mejesty's Mails, on three proposed contracts for four years 6, 5 and 12 times per week each way, respectively between Evelyn and London, Fernill and London and London Post Office and Michigan Central Railway Station, from the 18t April next.

Prioted notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may

DANIEL SPRY.

Post Office Inspectors office
London, 27th December, 1895.

947

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TEACHER WANTED, FOR SCHOOL
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male teacher preferred, holding 1st or 2nd class
certificate. State salary and send testimonials.
Address Trustees Rama school, or Geo.
Cleavely, Sec.-Treas, O'Connoll P. O., Oht.

TEACHER WANTED, EXPERIENCED and well-qualified, who can speak and teach both the English and French languages, for school No. 18, Dover. Good references wanted. State salery. Address M. Caron. Sec. Treas, bover South P.O., Out. 915-5

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C. M. B. A .- Branch No. 4, London. Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every north, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Albion Block ichmond Street. G. Barry, President; L.J.O'Meara ist Vice-President; P. F Boyle, lecording Secretary. VOLUME XVI

"WORSHIP" OF

A discussion has be some time in the Tor Empire having referen images by Catholics ar they pay the Blessed Vin Langtry, an Episcopali has been most offensive just in his contentions. pleasure in reproducin and Empire of Saturd lowing very able lett Treacy of that city, Mr. Langtry :

Sir,-I have watel

than ordinary interest controversy carried on

of your paper between man "and Rev. Dr. 1

a careful and imparti

arguments adduced l support of his groun against the orthodox t olic theology, I have clusion that Rev. Dr an honest controver sorry that a clergyma ligious body that has mon both with the his al belief of the Catholi adopt the methods of th notoriety at the exper who endeavor, by m uendoes, covert sly even direct falsehood Church of God, to g present her dogmati pander to the low ins educated by wilfully falsifying Catholic do tices. I am told that tactics adopted by R have gained for him able notoriety. In religious denominati own, he is known methods worthy of a great difficulty in punctilious regard should be characteris tian, and more es Christian minister. ber, however, that th the end, and whether Catholics or Method against their respect be supported, not by or garbled quotation plain manifest states which every honest nize as being en olic or distinctly M really unbecoming i to lecture such an a ial Ishmaelite as Rebut when he can tal dictate to the Vener Vatican, I assuredly this breach of eccle towards the pastor have no quarrel w members of the Ch we admire the Angl a time-honoured in national importance members; we admi for those among the have had the pleast quaintanceship, we of sincere friendship ences in religious be the position occupie Church as a sacerd ing an episcopa tion, a priesthood and an altar with though such a posit standpoint is stra and open to attack, strong to prove offe olics do not feel ju our Anglican bret the public press. we receive from an the opprobrious e Yet Rev. Mr. La idolaters-and sure man.

> the doctrine of the garding the vener has but to apply t city for a copy of Decrees of the Cou there he shall learn knows before : images of Christ, o of other saints retained especially due honor and given to them, no or virtue is believe they are to be he prayer is to be m any confidence is as was formerly d who placed their because the hon them is referred which they represent manifest doctrin Church which ev Bishop, theologian is obliged in cons the veneration of The image of

If Mr. Langtry v

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