

ET REPORTS.

There was no change in r from $\sqrt{6}$ to 81 per cental. is to 81.0 per cental. is to 81.0 per cental. is off to 81; reas 85 to 96.2 ewt. i lambs 7c a pound by dropped from 89 60 to 65.5 the majority was,sold for 8c. butter was offered, and,best sold at 20c a pound; large o 18c a pound. Fresh eggs re a drug, a: 18c a dozen; c. Potaloss were,firm, at 65 ps 82.50 to 85 per barrel. Hay

. -- Flour -- Straight roller, to \$2.50. Wheat-white, 57c; ; red winter, 57; goose, 54c; ; 76c; Nc. 2, 73c; peas, No. 2, 45 to 44; feed, 37 to 384c; oats,

43 to 44; feed, 37 to 3% c; onts, .-Wheat-No. 1 bard Mani-o 73c; No. 2, do. 70 to 71c; to 68c; oats, per 34 lbs, 3% to suid, 62 to 64c; barley, feed, 42 g, 50 to 55c; rye, afloat, 59 'inter, wheat \$3.60 to 53.70c; best brands, \$4.60 to 53.70c; bls, \$4 to 64.10; granulated bls, \$4 to 64.10; granulated to 54.55. Bran, \$6 to \$17; moulle, \$22. Canadian short \$17 to \$17; mess pork, western 0 to \$17; hams, city cured, per d, Canadian, in pails, 114 to best body. Butter-Steady; finest to 55c; earlier makes 22 to 23c; dairy, 24; to 25c; wortsburg 19 to 20c; roll stock, 20 to 21c; to 20c. Ergs-Western limed ded, 15 to 16c; held fresh, 13 to ling at 20 to 22c.

ive Stock Markets. TORONTO.

ers' Cattle—Inferier to medium 24 to 3c ; medium to good, from 5 choice, 31 to 32c, and extra 15 at 32c, with an occasional lot were easier at \$4.75 for choice r ; \$1.90 to \$5 for mixed lots, and hoice medium weights. Rough selling down to \$5.25 off car. .50 to \$3 ; offerings were all

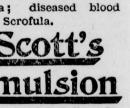
no to s; otherings were at mbs - Receipts fair; 370 here, oor demand and about 25c per mbs were also in rather less de-rices. es ranged from \$2 to 88 a head, ality. A bunch of 19, averag-at 80.25. und Springers - Several good your \$2 to 825 each. The top e, to extra choice were from \$40 t cows sold down as low as \$25, rom \$25 to \$20. EAST BUFFALO. N. Y., Feb, 1.-Cattle-Nothing mba_One lead add et \$1 \$0 and

mbs.—One load sold at \$4.50 and up to \$4.56, which was the top d fat natives sold at \$4.15 to \$4.25 rs at \$3.75 to \$4. yone cars; opened easy; closed sold mostly at \$5.70 to \$5.75; \$5.60 to \$5.65; choice, at close, uly at \$5.65, some at \$5.70 to \$5.75.

D & Co. D & CO. ye used your MINARD'S LIN-family for a number of years ses of sickness, and more par-severe attack of la grippe which ast winter, and firmly believe means of saving my life. B. C. I. LAGUE.

в.

Blood be rich to insure Poor blood means



eam of Cod-liver Oil. es the blood; cures ia, Scrofula, Coughs, Weak Lungs, and g Diseases. Physicians, orld over, endorse it. be deceived by Substitutes! ne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

At a Grave in Winter. BY THE BEV. A. B. O'NEILL, C. S. C.

What doth it profit to gain the world, Or madly to seek as our goal its honor and glory, wealth and joy, If we lose, in the seeking, our soul? Whether men my life and my work ignore, Or acclaim me a bero brave. What shall I reck when the snowflakes weave Their jewelled shroud o'er my grave?

What doth it profit to gain the world— A rank which the world calls proud. A permanent niche in the Temple of Fame, Or the fleeting applanes of the crowd? Not the censure or praise of the world 1've left, But of Him who my life to me gave. Will matter to me when the snowWakes drop Their crystal gems o'er my grave.

Oh, the heart cries aloud for an infinite good, A cry which the world can ne'er still : And there's one thing alone that profils in life : The doing of God's holy will. If only the years that are mine be spent In an effort my soul to save. The rest will be nought when the snowflakes weare

weave Their jewelled shroud o'er my grave. -The Ave Maria

CIRCULAR LETTER

VOLUME XVI.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto -TO THE-

CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE. St. Michael's Palace,

24th January, 1894. Rev. and Dear Fathers : - Ireland once more appeals to her sons and their descendants in this free and happy land for moral and financial aid in this crisis of her history. This appeal is not only sanctioned, but is urged as a matter of the last importance, by the Hon. Edward Blake, who, with all the earnestness, zeal and enthusiasm of a knight of old, has devoted his time and talents to the

cause of Home Rule for Ireland. and specially for our imitation. The cause of Irish Home Rule, for which the Irish people have so long toiled and struggled and suffered, which their poets have sung and their orators pleaded ; the cause for which so many sacrifices, both bloody and unbloody, have been made, and for which the Irish race the world over has lavishly given its hard-earned money and offered its most ardent prayers, is now more advanced to wards success than ever it has been within the last hundred years, and may be said to be on the eve of a complete and glorious victory. The Home Rule Bill has passed its third reading in the British House of

Commons, and has thus received the seal and sanction of that august legis-lative body. However, before it becomes law and secures self-govern-ment for Ireland, it has many difficult ies to meet and to overcome. It has been summarily rejected by the House of Lords, and it must be again sent back to and pressed on the attention of that House by Mr. Gladstone's friendly Government. But that Government

The following report of an inter-view with the Archbishop of Kingston appeared in the Toronto Mail of the 2nd inst :

2nd inst: Kingston, Feb. 1. — (Special.)—A Toronto journal having said that the Ontario Cabinet wanted to give Sep-arate school electors the ballot, and had asked Mr. William Harty, M. P. P., to cound Arbhichen Clearw and get him asked Mr. William Harty, M. P. P., to sound Archbishop Cleary and get him to endorse the measure, a *Whig* re-porter called at the palace and secured an interview with His Grace Arch-bishop Cleary. He expressed a will-ingness to be interviewed and said : "Mr. Harty has not interviewed me

at any time on the matter. I have not met him for several months, and to the best of my recollection I have never

had any conversation with him regard ing Separate school matters." "Would Your Grace express an opinion as to the introduction of the

ballot into Separate school elections?" "I will speak clearly. We regard as aggressive and unjust the efforts made by men who have openly declared themselves our enemies to en-force the privilege of the ballot upon us in the election of our school trus-tees. I use the word 'privilege 'pur-posely. Under Confederation the elec-

tions for trustees, both for Public and Separate schools, for municipal coun The services of time and money and of personal ease and comfort made by cillors, and for the Local and Federal this distinguished gentleman for the liberty, prosperity and happiness of Ireland are certainly stimulating and encouraging, and loudly call, not alone for our admiration, but primarily and specially for our imitation. ing that it was granted to the Legisla-tures, afterwards to the municipalities, and finally, on a similar petition pre sented from Public school supporters in the province, legislation was passed giving them the option of voting by ballot. It is a rule of parliamentary action, fully recognized in Great Britain, and, I believe, in the Federal and Local Legislatures of Canada, that the status quo, or established methods of organic action of any body or section of persons in the community, is not to be disturbed by new legislation on anyone's petition, unless the measured

anyone's petition, unless the measure be called for by those directly con-cerned. I have seen numerous in-stances of this in the reports of the British House of Commons, wherefore I regard it as an effort to impose on us exceptional treatment, when outsiders who ought not to interfere in our purely domestic affairs, clamor for the imposition of a new rule on us in the imposition of a new rule on us in the form of a privilege which we do not want, and have never asked for. The sources from which this clamor proceeds on the eve of every election are such as to set us on our guard, and make us cherish more fully the right depends for its very existence on the support of the Irish Nationalist have our elections of school trustees, members, and these in turn depend for their existence as a great political power on the financial support parents of the Separate school sections, given them by the Irish people at home and abroad. The majority to be conducted in an open and respons ible manner. the Irish members are no UNWILLING TO CONCEDE IT. "At all events, it is our right, and rich ; and as their parliamentary we are not willing to concede it in compliance with the demands issuing luties at Westminster, keep them away for several months, sometimes for as many as nine months in the year, from parties professedly hostile to our schools. Even if we had not antefrom their homes and business, it fol-lows that they would be financially ruined if they did not receive adequate Even if we had not antecedently plain, obvious reasons for up holding this constitutional right the support from their fellow-countrymen desperate efforts of our enemies to take their sympathizers. it from us would suffice to make us Hence the necessity of this appeal which would not be made, in view e cling to it with greater tenacity. I will add that the privilege granted by the Provincial Legislature to the Pubthe hard times, if the need were not lic school supporters, to substitute the ballot for open and responsible voting in the election of trustees, has not been accepted by all nor by any large majority of the Public school supporters of the Province. Fully one half of the constituencies declined nost urgent and pressing. For us to fail now in reaching out a strong help ing hand to the sacred cause of Irish self-government and rightful liberty, would be to throw up our arms on the eve of victory, to render useless the sacrifices and struggles of the past, to abandon poor Ireland to the want, misery and suffering that have made constituencies declined to accept the privilege, and still cling to the open voting system. Furthermore, many of her the mater dolorosa of the vations, those who, heretofore, accepted the ballot system, have signified their and to condemn her to the shame o and to condemn her to the shame of failure and the agong of despit.
No. Please God, this shall never be said of us. Already a good beginning the same gentlemen and some few timent of the great mass of the Roman fully and last year contributed in the same munificent manner. I appeal with confidence to our people in this indices to come forward man fully and generously to the aid of our motherland in this momentous crisis of the relation of a nouncing and recomporting of adding this great cause, for this purpose in our churches on the order to give or not to give on the coefficient of the great to be added in the daily journals in the pool of trustees for this is to be regarded as a volun ary offering and an evidence of the coefficient and sympathy.
You will please read the letter to desire to return to the open and re-sponsible system of voting. The senfailure and the agony of despair.

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

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1894.

Catholic Record,

LENT-MASS ON SUNDAYS-CARE infirm, which was altogether an ex-CF CHILDREN infirm, which was altogether an ex-cessive estimate ; but supposing this

Plain Talk From Cardinal Vaughan.

As the conditions are similar, the the congregation to whom it was ad-dressed :

He administered a severe rebuke to sin were led to Catholics who, from human respect, and regained their spiritual life through the tribunal of penance if abstinence and fasting. Speaking on the commandment of the Church con-after Sunday. It was almost certain they regularly attended Mass Sunday after Sunday. It was almost certain they recommended the respective to the second second second they regularly attended to the second cerning fasting, he said : People now had constitutions more delicate than they had centuries ago; they were weaker and more nervous, and the Church was more indulgent in her ance was irregular he had hardly any need to ask how a congregation at-tended their Easter duties. But he had asked, and having ascertained the laws relating to fasting. Therefore she permitted a person to take food on fasting days, which, in many cases, would be more than some persons would ordinarily require. She permitted eight ounces of bread at collation, and negligence of Catholics there in coming to Mass, the neglect to attend the Easter duties was just what he ex-pected it to be. There were not a many people did not ordinarily eat more than six ounces. She also per-mitted the use of butter and other thousand who came to their Easter duties in that parish. These were sad facts he had had to speak. He was things. She allowed as well one full

not upbraiding those present. His object was to induce them to use what meal, so that practically the law of fast ing was not so difficult to keep as many people imagined it to be. If people who said they could not fast would only try influence they possessed in order to induce those who habitually neglected to attend Mass to come to the Holy whether they could, using all the in-Sacrifice Those present were the dulgences which the Church permitted, elite of the Catholic community in the parish, and though they were in a small minority they were fervent in the practice of their Faith. Still they they might satisfy their consciences, after a few days' trial, whether they could or could not fast. Of course many more could abstain than could the practice of their Faith. Still they had responsibilities beyond the saving of their own souls. Their responsibil-ity extended to those round about them, and every one of them could discharge this obliga-tion. If any of them thought this obligation did not apply to them, he fast; but unhappily such was the weakness of many persons-not physi-cal but moral weakness-that if they happened to be dining in the company of Protestants on Friday they had no hesitation whatever in eating flesh meat. He feared this laxity, arising from human respect, was becoming (the Cardinal Archbishop) said it ap-plied to every one of them. They had more common than it was some years ago. This was a sad thing, because all their responsibility in this respect the law of abstinence was recognized by those outside the Church as forming because they were all part of that community of Catholics. They could do part of the laws of the Catholic Church. It was to get rid of this law of penance two things-every one of them could do them ; they could, in the first place, pray for those who did not come to Mass. They could also use personal that, in a great measure, the revolution of the sixteenth cen-tury was brought about. It was well influence with them, approaching known by non-Catholics that Catholics lived under this law of penance and mortification, therefore Protestants and them, of course, with prudence, kindness and love, but also with zeal. His Eminence made an eloquent appeal to the congregation present to exercise non Catholics generally were quick to observe whether Catholics lived up to that law, or whether, like they did, Catholics despised it. Very often they their charity in this way in behalf of those who were absent and who did not come to Mass. Another question con-nected with the inquiries into the state would tempt Catholics on Friday to see whether they could lead them astray from the laws of the Church and make them like unto themselves, and it often of the mission was: "What is the pro-portion of boys between fourteen and twenty-one years of age who are leadhappened, alas ! that Catholics allowed ing the lives of satisfactory Catholics?" The answer was a very true one : themselves to be betrayed, sometimes 'It is difficult, even impossible to ay." He supposed that the clergy from human respect, sometimes from a love of indulgence, to eat meat in the presence of Protestants. Of course this could not be justified by the law of say. and the part of the congregation who observed these matters would say that the great ruin and wreck that took God. Looking at it from a human point of view it was a miserable piece of human respect. A Protestant be-holding a Catholic acting in this way place amongst souls occured from the time following their leaving school until they were settled in life. If they wanted to know one great reason would have a poor opinion of the char ter of such a Catholic, and after he why there was so much neglect of Mass, they must find it in the allurehad gone would perhaps say, "How poor and shady a Catholic So and So is." Therefore Catholics thrown thus ments besetting these young people from the age of fourteen to twentyone. These were really the cause of this terrible defection Cathinto society and eating meat on Friday, from the lowest motives, so far from olics had to lament. These chil obtaining any credit with Protestants. dren, were deserving of their most lost their character for independence intense compassion. He had been conand were looked upon as cowardly or self-indulgent. There was another sidering this matter, and he felt him self bound, as chief pastor, to see if law of the Church - to hear Mass on some remedy could not be found for this Sundays - and upon that law he terrible condition of things by the aid thought he ought to make certain obof kind people who were disposed to help in such a great work of charity servations. Of course if he came there to praise them for their piety and to which it was hoped would soon be put might indeed discharge his office withinto practical operation, in the first out any offence. Smooth and soft words might be acceptable to some people, but he feared he could not sat-isfy his own conscience if he confined himself to such words, and he felt sure instance, in that parish. Their rector would shortly make a start with it there, and it would be taken up in other places — in the East End and other parts of London. Benevolent ladies and gentlemen, with a little that he would not conform to their will if they were dis-posed to speak half the truth. Therefore they must allow him to speak of things as he found them, and leisure and much zeal, had united themselves together as workers in a Catholic Social Union that would be established in different centres, and to ask for their sympathy while he laid the whole of the facts before them. He which would take the form of clubs found that mission contained a confor the amusement and for the social siderable Catholic population. It cer-tainly had 4,000 Catholics in it—he improvement and instruction of young people after they left school. Through thought he was nearer the number if the kindness of the Sisters of Mercy in he said 5,000. Let him take the popu-lation at 4,000 or 5,000. Here they would be placed at the disposal of the had a commodious church, well heated, comfortable and well-benched, and it was served by three priests who were It was proposed always in attendance. That was a healthy neighborhood, and there were several Masses on Sunday morning. How many did they suppose was the number habitually attending Mass on

as instruction. Of course, if these children went to work all day they could not be expected to work hard at could not be expected to work hard at night, and they would perhaps not attend these clubs if no anusement were offered to them. This anuse ment could be attractive as well as rational, and it would be the means of

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bringing these young people under the social influence of those who were better educated and more refined, and who would thus have an opportunity of speaking to them and showing an interest in them. In addition to the there must be at least 2,000 who ought to come to Mass, and who did not come. Supposing there were 2,000 infants and people who were sick and infirm, which was altogether an exment and pleasure of a rational kind within their reach as a counter attraction to those which he had spoken ; tion to those which he had spoken ; they would not only have op-portunities for enjoying social intercourse and becoming subject to the refining influences that would be brought to bear upon them, but is used interconded to presend a step but it was intended to proceed a step farther and to place within the reach of all who desired it instruction after of all who desired it instruction after they left school that would enable them to improve oheir social position. If they could attract the young after they left school by such inducements as these, they would have found a method where they appear portion of the lack led by Jesus Christ to approach the sacraments if they came regularly to Mass. If he found that this attend-ance was irregular be had her? parish at least a few persons who would help in this charitable work. He also hoped that all present would take what he had said seriously to heart, and by prayer, devotion and co-operation with their clergy, assist in an endeavor to bring about an improvement in the condition of things it had been his duty to lay before them in regard to the affairs of that mission.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

MISSION IN THE CATHEDRAL.

On Sunday last His Lordship the Bishop of London made the pleasing announcement that on Sunday, Feb. 18, a mission would be commenced in this city. It will be conducted by two Fathers of the Society of Jesus. No doubt much spiritual good will result from the holding of this mission. Great blessings are derived from a faithful attendance at the exercises.

We join with His Lordship in the hope that not one Catholic in the parish of London will be found, after the mission, who has not fulfilled the obligations it imposes.

ST. BLASIUS. Hundreds of the faithful of London thronged the cathedral on last Satur-day (Feb. 3), the festival of St. Blasius, anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity of having their throats essed. Beginning immediately after the 8 o'clock Mass the priests continued blessing throats until 1 p. m. ; returning after dinner they were kept busy till late in the afternoon.

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

On Sunday, 30th ult., the beautiful church of St. John Baptist, Ottawa, in charge of the Dominion Fathers, was the scene of a solemn and impressive ceremony, viz., the translation of the relies of St. Zeno and com-benions. These relies These relics were presented to the y Rev. Father Lindsay, who obchurch by church by Rev. Father Lindsay, who ob-tained them on the occasion of a recent visit to Rome, where they were carefully pre-served during all these long years. St. Zeno and companions were taken prisoners by Diocletian in the third century, and, after a long period of slavery, were put to death by being thrown into the amphitheatre to be devoured by wild beasts. Solemn High Mass, coram pontific, was celebrated at 10 2610 and companions were taken prisoners by Diocletian in the third century, and, after a long period of slavery, were put to death by being thrown into the amphitheatre to be devoured by wild beasts. Solemn High Mass, coram pontifice, was celebrated at 10 o'clock, His Grace the Archbishop assisting. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Alexis of the Capachin order, on the subject of persecution. The preacher dwelt at some length on the early history of the Church, showing how the devoted men and women of that critical period suffered and died, that they might leave to future generations an example of courage, piety and fortitude. He implored his hearers to take these lessons to heart and lead good lives, never forgetting that Christian perfection is only attained by trials and sufferings. The musical po.tion of the service was of a high order, the sing-ing of Mr. Breton being particularly ad-mired. Nas Marguerite Duns. Miss Marguerite Dung.

besides various arguments derived from the examination of the case in itself. Every reason that exists for requiring our members in the Federal and Local Legislatures, and in our

municipal Councils, to give votes open and publicly will apply with equal force to public voting in the Separate school elections. To those who may ask why do not we conform to the ways of the Public school elections. the Public school supporters in this matter, a little reflection on our position suggests sufficient reasons for our

adherence to the existing system. are a small minority in the province. We are very much at the mercy of the local press in the towns and villages ; we are with frequent and persistent virulence attacked in all our rights by political demagogues of one party or political demagogues of one party or the other; our schools are made the object of special hostility. Under these circumstances, we have good reason to apprehend that, were the election of trustees to be made by secret voting, the noise politicians who desire to the noisy politicians, who desire to undermine and gradually destroy our school system, would employ all their

resources for disunion amongst Catho lics, on occasions of such elections, and try to make our school board representatives not so much of religion, which is the primary and distinctive object of our Separate school system, as of the governing influence of political party or the other.

WOULD BECOME SECULARIZED.

"Then our schools would in reality become secularized by degrees under the management of political trustees and their main purpose frustrated. Were the political demagogues to re-linquish their persistent attacks upon us and our schools, we would not be so tenacious of this right. In a word, when they cease to attack, we will cease to defend."

The reporter suggested that people might say that open voting was desired for the purposes of interference, and he asked : "Does your Grace exercise any powerful influence in the selection and election of Separate school trus-tion 2" tees?

"I have been for fourteen years Bishop of Kingston," was the reply, "and I have never interfered, directly or indirectly, by act or by word, to con-trol or in any wise influence the election of any person as a Separate school trustee. I never nominated or suggested the nomination of anyone. Yes, I am satisfied in this manner, as a rule, the Bishops act everywhere and will most probably continue to act, unless, perchance, the enemies of the Church should make a special effort to disturb the Catholic mind, and force some one upon the board by means of their political influence, whom the Bishop might know to be an unworthy candidate, more likely to injure than benefit the schools. The duty of a Bishop, as the guardian of his people's religious rights, would in such a case perhaps determine him to take steps to exclude a man of that kind from an office so closely connected with the spiritual and moral rearing of our children.'

your congregation on Sunday next and oblige, your devoted servant in Christ, i John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto. N.B. — The proceeds of the collection should be sent with as little delay as possible to the Very Reverember of them, to maintain the right we had chancellor of the Diocese. Archbishop Cleary Tells Why he Opposes it. The following report of an interview with the Archbishop of Kingston The following report of an interview with the Archbishop of Kingston Sunday at that church? Let them Oleary Tells Why he Opposes it. Sunday at that church? Let them Oleary Tells Why he Opposes it. Sunday at that church? Let them Oleary Tells Why he Opposes it. Sunday at that church? Let them Oleary Tells Why he Opposes it. Sunday at that church? Let them Oleary Tells Why he Opposes it. Sunday at that church? Let them Oleary Tells Why he Opposes it. Sunday at that church? Let them Oleary Tells Why he Opposes it. Sunday at that church? Let them Oleary Tells Why he Opposes it. Sunday at that church? Let them Oleary Tells Why he Opposes it. Sunday at that church? Let them Oleary Tells Why he Opposes it. Sunday at that church? Let them Oleary Tells Why he Opposes it. Sunday at that church? Let them Oleary Tells Why he Opposes it. Sunday at that church? Let them Olear the constitution at rights. There are possible to the Archbishop of Kingston Sunday at that church? Let them Olear the constitution at rights. There are possible to the constitutional rights. There are basides various arguments derived to a constitutional rights. There are basides various arguments derived to a constitutional rights. There are basides various arguments derived to a constitutional rights. There are basides various arguments derived to a constitutional rights. The c

were so, there would be at least 2,000 who neglected to come to Mass on Sundays. This was a serious matter. He considered the attendance at Mass on appended address of Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, Eng., will be as applicable to American Catholics, tion. His Eminence then referred to Sundays as the best and most accurate tion. His Eminence then referred to in preparation for Lent, as it was to the graces and blessings following the congregation to whom it was ad attendance at Mass, and said it was almost certain that people in mortal repentance

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THE HOME RULE FUND.

Ottawa Doing Nobly.

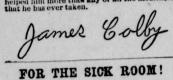
Considering the shortness of the notice and the numerous other calls upon the people of the capital, Ottawa's response to the appeal made by the Honorable Edward Blake on behalf of the Irish cause, does it great credit. The thoroughly representative char-acter of the audience that gathered to hear that distinguished gentleman in the Opera House may be determined by the following list, embracing as it does all the elements of our commun ity. The address of the member for South Longford has received not only praise but fair and intelligent appreciation from the local press:-

Patiently we wait to do God's work, count-ing the years. One will come which will be the last. It will bear us home and drop us at His feet; and as we have been all for God in our exile, so God will be all for us in our eternal home.—Amber.

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IT SEEMS TOO SMALL to do any good, when you look at one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. But just or constipated, or have a sour stomach, or a fit of indigestion—and you'll own up that they're the best things in the world. That's because they cure permanently, and do it, pleasantly. They're tiny, sugar - coated, and easy to take. There's no disturb-ance to the system, diet, Satisfaction guaranteed, or d.

retunded. K. V. PIERCE: Dear Str – I could tell mber of cases where Dr. Pierce's Family nes have cured. A friend of mine, Mr. s, was about used up with liver troub-whe says that "Pieusant Pelicis" have him more thas any or all the medicines



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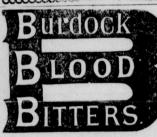
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LINKED LIVES.

By Lady Gertrude Douglas. CHAPTER XXX.

"UP FOR THE LORDS" IN GLASGOW BRIDEWELL.

"No star is ever lost we once have seen. We always may be what we might have been, Sinee good, though only thought, has life and breath. God's life can always be redeemed from death ; And evil in its nature is decay. And any hour can blot it all away. The hopes that lost in some far distance seem. May be the truer life, and this the dream."

-AEELAIDE PROCTOR.

Breakfast hour in the Glasgow Bridewell. During the night snow has fallen, and now it is freezing hard. It is the sort of morning when, even in It is the sort of moring when, when huge comfortable dining-rooms, with huge fires burning in cheerful grates, with double windows effectually shutting out the keen north wind, people are rubbing their hands, and saying a good deal more than is at all necessary about that inexhaustible subject, the

weather. In the Glasgow Bridewell there are no blazing fires, no warm curtains to keep out the piercing blast which, in spite of heavy stone work and massive wall, contrives to effect an entrance, whistling mournfully through the long corridors, the melancholy sound adding tenfold to the dreariness of the gloomy prison. Along these stone passages, on each story of the building, sturdy women are hurrying to and fro, several clad in coarse blue prison gear,

and carrying capacious bowls of stream " stir The smoking ing porridge. The smoking "stir about" at least looks warm and com forting. It is appreciated, too, appar-ently, by the inmates of the cells, who each in her turn, so soon as the doublelocked door is opened from without by the officer on duty, comes forward and receives her portion. In their ways of receiving it there is a marked difference. Some, as they snatch rather than take their food, look dogged and sullen; others, again, and of these there are a good many, receive it with a sort of forlorn contentment, as though it were their last refuge from despair. A few, very few, advance with alacrity, and have a cheerful word to say

either to their companions who serve hem, or to the officer, who on this particular morning happens to be a favor

There is, however, one cell-the last one on the top story - whose inhabitant seems in no way eager for her breakfast.

She has taken not the slightest notice of the turning key in the lock of her door, nor does she make her appear ance as the others have done-upon its threshold. The stout, purple - faced woman, whose business it is to hand the bowls of porridge into the cells, utters an expostulation, after which, turning to the officer, she asks : "Wull I fetch't in till her?"

"Yes," replies the officer, briefly upon which the woman kicks the open loor, and walks into the cell, carrying ith her the prisoner's breakfast. "Hoot, lassie," she remonstrates with

but not unkindly, as she sets oughly, the porringer down upon the floor, beside a couching woman's figure, whose face is entirely hid from view, and whose meal of the preceding evening till remains untouched before her. 'Ye sudna vex yersel' sae sair, ye'll maybe win through yer trouble yet ; ye maunna destroy yersel', ye ken t's nae richt to set yersel' agin the Almichty ; put yer confidence in Him He'll no forsake ye, lassie." A low, bitter laugh, followed by-

That winna aye wark !" "What is the talking about, Macinter Come out directly," non?

position, as a prisoner awaiting her trial for murder; nor does she dwell upon the end which perhaps awaits her. She is callous, stonily hard, careless what becomes of her; the season for feeling reams to have gone by the is

CATHOLIC

feeling seems to have gone by, she is reckless now, because she knows she has nothing more to lose, nothing but her life !- and of that poor Katie is downright weary-sick to death-nor does she heed how soon its last hour

THE

may strike for her. The future has no terrors for Katie Long ago she succeeded in drowning the voice of conscience. For many a the voice of conscience. For many a day its whisperings have ceased to make themselves heard in her soul; with all that is good or holy Katie has deliberately parted; she has fung her faith to the winds; she has trampled upon every warning of Divine grace ; she has sinned-ay, grievously sinned. But there is a link in the chain of her life which will save her yet-a link which, connecting that life with one more happy, more blessed, will draw them together once again, and bind hem this time so firmly to one another,

that they can never more, except by death, be severed. The required permission to see and converse with Katie alone had been obtained by Doctor Graeme for Mabel. As Katie was in the meanwhile merely under detention, awaiting her trial, it had not been so difficult to secure the permission as if she had already re ceived her sentence from the "Lords." In that case, probably, no amount of interest would have won admittance for Mabel into the prisoner's cell, or at least, she would have had her interview with Katie only in the pres ence of one of the officers, which pres ence would have rendered null and void any efforts Mabel might have made to gain Katie's confidence. A it was, however, she was ushered into the cell by the officer on duty, who immediately withdrew, leaving the door slightly ajar, and Mabel found herself face to face with Katie.

The prisoner took no notice of this interruption of her solitude ; she did not so much as move her eyes from the ceiling, at which she was blankly gazing. Her arms tightly clasped her knees together, her head was thrown back, and her whole body was rigid with despair in its utmos

extremity. Mabel's heart beat violently; sh felt ready to choke, or to cry out with horror, but restraining herself by a great effort, she stepped silently and lightly across the cell, and before Katie became aware that she was no onger alone, Mabel had knelt down eside her, placed one hand tenderly upon the poor girl's shoulder, while with the other she sought to release the frigid grasp with which Katie's fingers were digging into her own flesh. "Katie !- poor little Katie !" was

all she said, and then there fell on Katie's face two or three scalding tears.

Katie started, and scanned Mabel with a scared, inquiring glance, after which she uttered a shriek, and buried

her face in her apron. "Don't be afraid of me, Katie," implored Mabel. "I have not come to do you any harm. I will help you as much as ever I can to get you out of this terrible scrape. I am sure you are not guilty, or, at least, you did not know what you were doing at the time.

"Gang oot o' this-awa' ye gang, Miss Mabel !" wailed Katie, still hiding her face; "ye didna need to think aboot me nae mair. Gaag hame, an dinna trouble yer heid aboot me ; it's nae muckle fowk can do for me noo ;

it's owre late, an' I doot I'm ane o' the damned in hell. Hush, Katie ; no one

convictions, even if she still possessed any. "Katie, I want to know from yourself the true story of all that has happened. I am not asking only out of curiosity, it is my wish to stand by you in your trouble; I will see that you have proper counsel fer your de-fence. Now don't distrust me; tell me, did you commit this crime which is chapel, an' see'd her kirstened, afor she was twa week auld. The Lord forgive me, I ha'ena been near han' the chapel syne. Och ! maybe it's a ine cnapel syne. Och ! maybe it's a judgment upon me that oor Blessit Lady has ta'en her awe to her ain sel.' Div ye think't, Miss Mabel?" "Poor little one, she is safe anyhow. Yes, Katie, I am sure our Blessed Lady did you commit this crime which is thought you were not fit to take care of her; but it was more in love than

RECORD.

did you commit this crime which is laid to your charge? Did you drown your poor little baby ?" "The Lord forgie them that swears till't," responded Katie raising her eyes, and confronting Mabel with a fearless glance of indignation. "Me in judgment, I should say, that she took her." "Ye dinna believe in oor Blessi Lady, div ye, Miss Mabel ?" inquired earless glance of indignation. Katie, with a sudden glance at Mabel. droon my puir bit bairn, that was my yin consolation ! Me that loved it "Ye're no a Catholic, are ye?" "Yes, thank God! I am, Katie better nor onybody in a' the warl'! Now you will trust me a little Wha telt ye that, Miss Mabel? It's a lee, I'll swear till't-it's a'thegether fausse. Eh, waes me ! wull naebody won't you?-you will let me be your friend when you leave this. Indeed, all has been for the best. I am sure fausse. Eh, waes me ! wull naebody gie me back my puir bairnie ?" wailed you are a beloved child of God's Prov poor Katie, breaking forth into loud, hysterical cries. "Well, but how did it happen? Do idence. He has brought everything about for your good in the end.

are learning a terrible lesson, but God try to be calm, Katie. Tell me who killed the child? Was it Maggie?" come back to me, Katie, if you will, "Maybe 'twas jist Maggie. I dinna ken, I dinna ken, Miss Mabel. I'll tell

ye the truth, and gin ye dinna believe my ward I's no heedin'," said Katie, trying to check her solbing. "I'll tell ye a' absot it, Miss Mabel. Wull I begin frae the beginning? Ye ken wull I no get haugit, Miss Mabel?" pursued Katie, in a despairing tone; and then she repeated, still more sadly —"I dinna care to live wantin' Willie whan I left ye.

whan I left ye." "Never mind all that now, Katie," whispered Mabel, glancing at the half-opened door. You shall tell me all another time. I want now to hear -eh, Willie, my puir Willie! Och, Mirs Mabel, he's gotten twenty-aye years o' penal service, an' it's a' through Maggie, curse her !" ex-claimed Katie, wringing her hands in about the child." "Aweel, then, Miss Mabel, the bairn a fresh paroxysm of despair. "Katie, poor child, God has separ-

bless her wee licht some hairt was as bonnie, as halesome a lassie, forbye, as ye wad see in a' the toons o' Glaskie and Edinbury. Ye ken Maggie, Miss chance of meeting in heaven. Mabel. Anyways, maybe ye've heerd tell on her. The de'il tak' Maggie ! tell on her. The de'il tak' Maggie she aye bated me, an'ye ken fine ne'er likit her. She aye jaloused me, faith. I ken mysel' she had guid cause to do so. Aweel, Miss Mabel, I'll no detain ye wi'a' they havers. Magfaith. I ken mysel' gie an' me had quarrel. I can min it ensuch, but I'll jist let that alane.

The Lord forgie her, the mean, hairtess. deceitfu' quean !-- it was a' along her my puir Willie gotten his went-ane years o' penal service. Och. my bluid biles whan I think on't !" "Hush, Katie, this is not to the

point. "I's comin' to the p'nt, Miss Mabel

what she was doing and with whom she Gin ye wad bae patience ye wad un had to deal. Gently and feelingly she derstan'. Aweel, as I was sayin' Maggie an' me had an awfu' quarrel handled the painful wound, pouring in the sweet balm of consolation rather I was jist ragin' mad, the fire behude than the smarting vinegar of bitter to hae ta'en possession o' my heid. She ca'ed me for a' the awfu' names truth, would in her actual state drive Katie to and Willie forbye-an' did her verra best to murder me a'thegither. Sh telt me to gang to hell, an' my bairn alang wi' me. Wi' that I gripp haud o' the bairn in its creddle, we Wi' that I grippi dear, an' ran oot o' the hoose. I ken na whaur I bided a' that day. I canna account for a' that happint. Sae weel as I can min', I gaed oot to the country an' faintit. Whan I cam to mysel' the bairn was deid an' cauld in my airms. That's the truth to ye, Miss Mabel, as sure as I'm livin'. Gin I could hae keppit my senses it wad ha'e been better for me, but they gaed awa' an' left me a'thegither. My bair**a**'s deid, Katie Mackay, ye'll hae nae says I. mair to detain ye in this w'ary warl'. Wi' that I gaed awa' back to Glaskie,

watter, I wad-I ken mysel'-' con cluded Katie grinding her teeth with passionate fury.

"Oh ! Katie, poor Katie, hush !" remonstrated Mabel, her own tears

FEBRUARY 10, 1894.

EXALTED YET HUMBLE.

The discipline of the Church is such that it humbles the man, whilst the ecclesiastical office is exalted. Nearly six years ago I witnessed in St Peter's church in Rome the sacerdotal Golden Jubilee of the present glorious Pontiff. I could well understand how the superficial observer might tremble for the humility of the man thus exalted. He seemed almost a demigod. Borne aloft above the vast surging ocean of humanity this triple-crowned king received the tribute of the Catho lic world. The sovereigns of all nations, Catholic, Protestant and even Mohammedan, had laid their royal presents at his feet. In St. Peter's, on that day, all the arts seemed as it were to do him homage. The sculptured apostles, martyrs, doctors and virgins of nearly nineteen centuries seemed to congratulate him from their niches. Music-glorious music, that link be tween the natural and supernatural, the survivor of the other arts when the and the architect shall become the chil-dren of song — added her high-Truly est earthly glory to the scene. of him thus lifted up, with every eye in that vast cathedral of the universe fixed upon him, might it be said : Oculi omnium inte sperant.' eyes of all hope in thee.') And, as he lifted his hand in benediction over the kneeling multitude, the words of the psalmist might be applied to him : 'Thou openest thy hand and fillest every living creature with thy bless

Yo

has kept your place for you ; you shall

and we will try to undo, or, at least,

atone for the past." "Eh, but wull I win oot o' this ?-

accept your prayers for him. fellow ! he will need them."

'We can scarcely imagine a man on ated you here, that you may have a a more dazzling and dangerous pin-nacle of glory. But let us contemplate You must both have been lost had all gone on as it was. Now won't you make nacle of glory. another scene on the next morning. A poor monk with a purple stole your life an offering for his? - won't you try to offer all you suffer for him? around his neck is seated in a plain apartment. An old man bent down If you cannot bear your troubles as a with years and cares comes tottering penance, bear them at least patiently, to hisside, and, falling on his knees be that God may be pleased with you, and fore him, says, 'Bless me, Father, for I have sinned. I have sinned through Poor my fault, through my fault, through Mabel had touched the right chord. my most grievous fault.' He confesses his sins and asks for Had she enlarged just then upon Cameron's wickedness-had she endeavored giveness and penance for them. Who is this penitent, suppliant old to persuade Katie that the loss of him was a blessing to her-she would have man at the monk's feet? The same hardened utterly the heart of the miser whom you saw scattering his benedicable girl, who would have turned a tions amidst the glories of St. Peter's deaf ear to everything Mabel could Church yesterday; the demi-god of that wonderful scene ! Oh, marvellous afterwards have said. But Mabel knew Church of God ! how little is the greatest amongst us in thy mighty presence ! Pontiffs, Bishops and priests-we are all but trembling sinners. Our office can never save us. which Mabel too well knew

-Archbishop Ryan. Von Moltka and the Church.

If the words of Count von Moltka, as reported in the second volume of the "Memoirs" of Theodore de Bernhardt, be authentic - and that they are so

there is no valid reason to doubt-they reflect more credit upon the keen intel lect of the old warrior than upon his moral courage. In an interview which is now published for the first time, Von Moltka is reported as say-

ing: "The fact of the matter is, we ought all to return to the fold of the Catholic Church, whose great superiority con-sists in the fact that it has a head, a supreme, undisputed authority, who has the mission to decide for the whole world, and to stifle in its germ every doubt and every movement of rebel-lion. It is in the Catholic Church lion. alone that one finds the certainty that dogma alone can give. She acts more powerfully on the imagination than the Protestant Church. The priest enjoys in his parish that authority

story, and felt, while she looked at the poor girl's shrunken face and form, how much she must have suffered. "Div ve believe me. Mire the structure in the public square. It must have should make necessary in a (ib., p. 169.) As to Barlow of man was he? refer to any Cat have his portrait by one of our crit pastor, and wields a decisive influence even in the private family circle." These words are so frank and sol-dierly that one wonders how the ties, the great Lit "William Barl dale. "actively speaker could remain outside of the in his divorce an one true fold. It is the old story of the monasteries, made Bishop o seeing the light and walking in the thence promote

FEBRUARY 1

ANGLICAN CLA LIGHT OF H

This wretched syc been gibbetted by I passage which, for m is not exceeded by whole range of Engli

"Every crime wh he committed ; every stead of denouncing a sentence of divor and Bathsheba, and the fatal missive to instead of meeting A entrance of Jezrcel, subserviency by a r vineyard ; if Danie ficed his religion Darius ; if John Ba to perform the rite of Herod Antipas and wife, how would we ories? and yet eac stopped short there,

questions were put Bishops and other of logical points. Am they were asked. or priests were first ere first, then th

'At the beginning Asked whether ment be required a Bishop or a priest

nominate, and elec orders) should be a he is, or the best in

validity of whose action the orders of land depend. It is only fair to

low to say that in they but express their fellow refor ment is extant by successor to Parker the year 1582, a minister, ordained form of the Scotel and administer s

In 1603 Convoca nized the Church episcopal ordination a branch of the H

of Christ. (ib.) Many English b time held by div Calvinistic form. not thought nece and it was not u non - episcopal di absorb all the good lishment, that epi the first time was able condition to

A POLICEMAN'S HEART. It Was a Large Organ and Forced His Hand Into His Pocket. It was cruelly cold for a mother and

[A paper read by Mr. Jo ontholic Truth Society of December, 1893, in reply 1 "Roman Methods of Contr the Rev. W. J. Muckleston hay, 1893.)

CONTINUED FROM

one in power wishe assisted or condoned able of the ewe-lamb sage of Divine v the mock court Naboth, and had bee

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of like acts." So much for Cran low. In the reign of H

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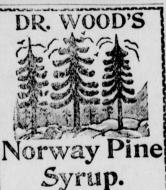
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desperation. And Katie's warm nature responded to Mabel's mode of treat-While Mabel was speaking, she ment. began to cry again - this time, however, gently, evidently softened, and thoroughly roused from her despairing listlessnes In this happier mode, after promising to afford her every assistance in her power, Mabel was forced to leave her, as the half hour allotted for their interview had expired. As she was driving back with Doctor Grame to the hotel, Mabel exclaimed earnestly, "She is innocent, Geordie - I am positive of that-and my belief is that Maggie had something to do with the affair. Before the trial comes on, she will be out of the way. TO BE CONTINUED.

Wi that i gaed awa back to Glashe, an' droont mysel', an' the deid bairnie alang wi' me. It's God's truth I've telt ye, Miss Mabel. Och ! gin I had the loons that pickit me oot o' the







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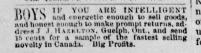
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the officer sternly, and the purple faced woman obeys, muttering to herself meanwhile— "Puir bit lassie. Eh, but it's a

weary warl'!

"Why do you leave your food, Mackay? Are you ill?" asks the officer, as, standing on the threshold of the cell, she addresses the prisoner in a softened tone; this being the third day on which the prisoner has refused to eat, the officer thinks matters are

growing serious. No answer. The crouching figure on the floor remains silent and motion-

The officer heaves a deep sigh. It is She has no not her place to interfere. authority for entering into conversation with the prisoners, and though she suspects this one to be really ill, she cannot, without the matron's leave, remove her, as she would like to do, from the cell into a warm room downstairs.

Unable to obtain any reply from the prisoner, the officer unwillingly turns he lock once more upon her, determining, however, that as soon as her

duties allow her, she will seek out her matron and put the case before her for inquiry. Left alone again in her narrow cell.

poor Katie-for, as my readers will loubtless have discovered, the prisoner is she whom we have long lost sight of -raises her head slowlyfrom its bowed position, and leans it against the cold, white-washed wall.

Katie looks worn, haggard, altered strangely from what she used to be To reveal her identity there is still indeed the tangled glory of golden hair, but it is sadly dishevelled, and hangs

limp round her white, shrunken face, colorless now, but for the blue saucers under the sunken eves, from which all brilliancy and expression have de parted, leaving in their place a fixed. glassy look of dull despair.

To judge from her appearance, Katie is searcely conscious of the cold, nor does she seem tormented by pangs of hunger. She is perfectly listless,

but those who choose to do so. It is never too late to ask pardon ; don't

ha n'

think about hell now-try to think of heaven, where your poor little innocent

baby is gone." "Och, Miss Mabel, I'll niver win to o'ver han' heaven at a' at a' - I'll niver get seein' any bairn nae mair-l'm no ane o' the eleckit.'

"Katie, is that Catholic doctrine?is that the sort of faith you were brought up to? Have you forgotten the Precious Blood? Have you lost all memory of the mercy and love of the Sacred Heart? Katie, you, one of Mary's own children, talking about going to hell ! Oh ! Katie, Katie,

have you lost your faith as well as everything else?"

"Maybe I have, Miss Mabel. dinna ken, an' I'm no carin' muckle forbye," responded Katie, gloomily. 'I ken naething aboot it-it's wha the minister telt me ; he cam' in till nae mair."

me twa nichts syne, an' went on jist awfu' at me, an' he telt me, gin I didna repent, I wad be damned — an' I'm no carin'."

Katie had been brought in a state of unconsciousness to the prison, she had not, therefore, been inscribed as a Catholic upon the prison register; consequently she had come in for her share of the spiritual ministrations of the worthy Kirk minister, whese duties conducted him occasionally through "Oh, Miss Mabel, I'm tha the prison cells, to the greater couso lation, or desolation, as the case might

be, of their inmates. To Katie his visit had been productive of little good. He had unfortu-nately allowed her to see that he looked upon her as a hardened sinner, an bairnie." mpression much strengthened by her manner of receiving his wellmeant, but mistaken advances. The result was an increase of obdur-

acy on Katie's part, and after his de parture, a deeper relapse into the state one is ! of despair in which Mabel found her. "Ay, "Katie," resumed Mabel, wisely

judging that the poor girl's heart could be best approached just then through the channel of her affections, utterly indifferent to all bodily discom-the channel of her affections, lassie. I ca'ed her efter oor Blessit fort. She is even past realizing her rather than through her religious Lady. I carrit her my ain sel' to the

"Div ye believe me, Miss Mabel? div ye believe me? Gie's haud o'yer

-gin ye believe me, gie's a haud han'!" exclaimed Katie, with liancy poured out of feverish impatience, her dimmed eyes sparkling with some of their original prightness, as she held her hand out to forms.

Mabel took it gently, pressed i firmly in her own warm grasp, and

answered, with quiet resolve-"I do believe you, Katie. quite sure you are innocent of this crime. Now will you trust me?"

"I wull so, Miss Mabel. I'll do that Ye was aye kin'," said Katie, in a softened tone, as she pressed her lips respectfully upon Mabel's hand. "Eh," she continued, mournfully, shaking her head as she spoke, "I ken fine I've been awfu' bad. Sune ye'll ken, Miss Mabel, an' ye'll no speak to me

"Then I should do very wrong Katie. When God forgives, what right have I to remember the past? You are undergoing a terrible punish ment now, poor girl ; you have indeed plenty to suffer, plenty of penance to endure. Don't let it all be lost. Make good use of it, Katie, accept it as a penance for your sins, and then it will

"Oh, Miss Mabel, I'm that miser able," interposed Katie, beginning to weep bitterly. "I'll no deceive neither. It's no the sin I's heedin' but my hairt's like to break wi' grief. It's my belief, gin they hang me I wad be happy. I cudna be satisfied to live wantin' Willie an' my puir bit

"Poor child ! poor Katie !-- it is hard to do without love !" said Mabel, in a low tone of intense feeling. " But think how happy the innocent little Was she baptised ?"

"Ay, ay, she was that, Miss Mabel," assured Katie, earnestly. "I's no sae cruel-hairted as ye wes think, maybe. 'Deed was she baptizit, the bonnie wee lassie. I ca'ed her efter oor Blessit

past midnight. The electric light flickered and smapped and dimmed as A flood of brilliancy poured out of the big windows o a club not many yards away, and fell almost at the feet of the three sleeping

The children were very young. The little girl nestled close to the side of the mother, with her hands buried deep in the folds of her mother's worn cloak. A Noted Con

The boy's arm was thrown across his mother's neck, and the lower part of his body was buried in the folds of her skirt. His little round hat had fallen off and rolled bottom up a little way

The policeman paused. He thought he had discovered more tramps to rouse up and pass on to the next town. Then he saw his mistake. He scratched his head for a precedent. Must he arrest them and send them the way of ther prisoners convicted of vagrancy? Then he looked down into the sleeping aces once more

His hand played nervously with his rouser pocket. Then it dived in decisively and came out with several shining coins. He dropped them into the hat of the child ; and as he walked away be wondered why the electric lights flickered and dimmed and danced so much more violently than

they did a few minutes before. - Donaboe's Magazine.

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Toronto Testimony.

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complaint. MRS. CHARLES BROWN, Toronto,

A Noted Convert.

The Rev. Dwight E. Lyman, who died lately at Govanstown, Md., had a history as interesting as his character was beautiful. He was one of a little group of young men who in the early Fifties, after many years spent in "anxious questionings," sought sanctuary from their doubts and fears in the bosom of the Church. From his youth he was a close friend of the great Paulist missionary, Father his own Baker, whom, even before conversion, he unwittingly influenced toward Catholic teaching. They were both received into the Church, however, in 1853, and three years later they were ordained. Unlike his friend and confidant, Father Lyman did not become a religious; but he abored not less arduously for the good of souls in the Archdiocese of Baltimorel He was an ideal pastor, gentle, earnest, and devout ; with a deep cul ture, the result of wide reading and nuch travel. His brother was the late Dr. Lyman, Episcopal Bishop of

North Carolina ; but his mother and other members of his family followed him into the one true Church. Perhaps the highest tribute to his exalted character is to be found in the fact that the Protestants who could not par-don his "defection" in 1853, were among the sincerest mourners at his funeral.—Ave Maria.

HAGYARD'S Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds: hoarseness, oronchiets, asthma, whooping cough ; and all bronchial and lung troubles. Price 25c. per bottle, or five for \$1.00.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia

In a set in

ligious. They and every dut to man, and it improbable, to they can be safe lating to God."

BRUARY 10, 1894.

TED YET HUMBLE.

scipline of the Church is humbles the man, whilst astical office is exalted. years ago I witnessed in St rch in Rome the sacerdotal could well understand how tial observer might tremble mility of the man thus exseemed almost a demigod. t above the vast surging unanity this triple-crowned ved the tribute of the Catho The sovereigns of all tholic, Protestant and even an, had laid their royal his feet. In St. Peter's, on Il the arts seemed as it were homage. The sculptured artyrs, doctors and virgins nineteen centuries seemed to te him from their niches. prious music, that link be natural and supernatural, or of the other arts when the nd the painter and the poet chitect shall become the chil-song — added her high-y glory to the scene. Truly is lifted up, with every eye st cathedral of the universe him might ibe said on him, might it be said : inium in te sperant. l hope in thee.') And, as he hand in benediction over the multitude, the words of the might be applied to him : benest thy hand and fillest ng creature with thy bless

an scarcely imagine a man on azzling and dangerous pin lory. But let us contemplate cene on the next morning. monk with a purple stol is neck is seated in a plain An old man bent down t. rs and cares comes tottering , and, falling on his knees besays, 'Bless me, Father, for I ned. I have sinned through , through my fault, through st grievous fault.' He his sins and asks for and penance for them. this penitent, suppliant old the monk's feet? The same u saw scattering his benedic-idst the glories of St. Peter's yesterday; the demi-god of derful scene! Oh, marvellous of God! how little is the amongst us in thy mighty . Pontiffs, Bishops and we are all but trembling sin-Our office can never save us. ishop Ryan.

Moltka and the Church.

words of Count von Moltka, as in the second volume of the rs" of Theodore de Bernhardt, entic - and that they are so no valid reason to doubt—they nore credit upon the keen intel-the old warrior than upon his courage. In an interview is now published for the first on Moltka is reported as say-

fact of the matter is, we ought eturn to the fold of the Catholic , whose great superiority conthe fact that it has a head, a the fact that it has a head, a e, undisputed authority, who mission to decide for the whole and to stiffe in its germ every and every movement of rebel-It is in the Catholic Church that one finds the certainty that alone can give. She acts more fully on the imagination than rotestant Church. The priest in his parish that authority his position as representative of

(ib., p. 169.) ow himself, what manne We do not need to of man was he? by one of our critic's standard authorities, the great Littledale himself.

FEBRUARY 10, 1894.

"ANGLICAN CLAIMS IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY."

the

[A paper read by Mr. Joseph Pope, before the Satolic Truth Society of Ottawa, on the 18th December, 1863, in reply to a lecture entitled "Roman Methods of Controversy," delivered by the Rev. W. J. Muckleston, M. A., on the 15th Hay, 1865.)

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK. This wretched sycophant has thus been gibbetted by Dr. Littledale in a passage which, for merciless invective, is not exceeded by anything in the whole range of English literature : "Every crime which tempted him

he committed ; every crime which any one in power wished to commit, he assisted or condoned. If Nathan, in-stead of denouncing David in the parable of the ewe-lamb, had pronounced a sentence of divorce between Uriah and Bathsheba, and had countersigned the fatal missive to Joab; if Elijab, instead of meeting Ahab with a mes sage of Divine vengeance at the entrance of Jezrcel, had presided over the mock court which condemned Naboth, and had been rewarded for his subserviency by a rent charge on the vineyard ; if Daniel had at once sacrinition of his kingly power, and as such would be directly in their own inter-ests. I repeat, the disproof of this con-secration is not quite absolute. It is ficed his religion at the ukase of Darius; if John Baptist had consented to perform the rite of marriage between Herod Antipas and Herodias, Philip's wife, how would we loath their mem-ories? and yet each of them, had he stopped short there, would have been mparably less guilty than Thomas Cranmer, whose whole life was a tissue of like acts. So much for Cranmer, now for Bar-

In the reign of Henry VIII. certain

questions were put by the King to the Bishops and other divines, upon theological points. Among other questions they were asked, "Whether Bishops or priests were first? and if the priests were first, then the priest made the Bishop To this question Barlow answered-

"At the beginning they were all one." Asked whether "in the New Testa-Asked whether ment be required any consecration of a Bishop or a priest or only appointing to the office be sufficient. He answered "Only the appoint.

ing." He also declared that "If the King's Grace, being supreme head of the Church of England, did choose, denominate, and elect any layman being learned to be a Bishop, that he so chosen (without mention made of any orders) should be as good a Bishop as he is, or the best in England."

These are the two men upon the validity of whose consecration and action the orders of the Church of England depend. It is only fair to Cranmer and Bar-

low to say that in holding these views they but expressed the opinions of their fellow reformers. An instru-ment is extant by which Grindal, the successor to Parker in the primacy, in the year 1582, authorized a Scotch minister, ordained according to the form of the Scotch Church, to preach and administer sacraments through

out the Province of Canterbury. (Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vol. 1, p. 80.) In 1603 Convocation solemnly recog-nized the Church of Scotland, in which episcopal ordination was unknown, as a branch of the Holy Catholic Church

of Christ. (ib.) Many English benefices were at that time held by divines ordained in the Calvinistic form. Re-ordination was not thought necessary or lawful, (ib.) and it was not until 1661, when the non - episcopal divines threatened to absorb all the good things of the Establishment, that episcopal ordination for the first time was made an indispensable condition to Church perferment.

We know that in 1875 von Dollinger Here then is the position. Barlow a notorious unbeliever and buffoon, who proclaimed his utter disbelief in was smarting under sentence of excommunication pronounced against him by the power whom he had all his efficacy of episcopal ordination, life venerated as the vicegerent of Christ. Perhaps some feeling of re-sentment against Rome may have prompted this rather dogmatiz utteris said, in the absence of any documentary evidence, to have been conse-crated by Cranmer, a man of still worse character, and still more shameworse character, and still more shame-less unbelief. I say again that the circumstance of these men being destitute of morals and of prin-ciple would not necessarily affect the validity of the consecration, provided their actions were regular, which indeed is the constion at issue ance, though, as I have shown, Rome has no object in denying the Anglican claim. Perhaps he went a little further than he meant to in compliment ing his new found Anglican friends. Perhaps he was thinking chiefly of Parker's consecration (the outward ceremony connected with which I do not dispute was actually performed) which indeed is the question at issue. The fact is important, however, as showing that neither Cranmer nor Barnot dispute was actually performed) and overlooking the question of Bar-low's. Perhaps with all his erudition he may not have been familiar with what Littledale calls "the utter scounlow would be restrained by any scruple from doing anything that would ad-vance their worldly interests. Both these men were at this time fawning drelism " of the English reformers. However that may be, I take our critic's word that he said it, and leave upon the King, whose vanity they fed by ascribing to the royal prerogative the source of episcopal authority. Their omission or travesty of a cere it to be set off against the objections I mony which both agreed in thinking have raised. entirely superfluous, would undoubt edly be regarded by Henry as a recog

I have, of course, touched only upon the chief heads of this question. Be-fore leaving it, I must express my astonishment at the treatment accorded to the pamphlet intituled, "Was Barlow a Bishop," which our critic dis-misses with the bare repetition of its proverbially difficult to prove a nega-tive, but in view of the well-known opinion held by the consecrator and consecrated on the subject of episcopal title and a sneer. Why did he not at least mention the name of the author? consecrated on the subject of episcopal It is on the title page. Let me draw the attention of those who have listened and, above all, the practice of the presence of the to the reverend graphered to t pamphlet is a series of exceedingly able letters on the subject of Barlows' Anglican Church for a century there consecration by the late Mr. Sergeant Bellasis, a gentleman who twenty years ago, stood in the front rank at the English Parliamentary bar. That after in admitting to her ministry, persons who never pretended to have received episcopal ordination-I ask it it be not a subject of the gravest doubt whether this all-important ceremony great lawyer patiently examined into this question when a Protestant, sifted

was canonically performed? Our critic advances as a reason for the evidence for and against with all supposing Barlow to have been con-secrated that "Henry VIII. and Elizathe skill for which he was celebrated. and arrived at the following conclusion : "Under all these circumstances, considering the openly expressed opinbeth were specimens of royalty with whom nobody ever played tricks, and ions of both Cranmer and Barlow that with no conceivable reason we are consecration was not necessary — that that opinion would be pleasing to King asked to gratify Roman whims, and to believe that Barlow was a sham Bishop, when he could much more easily have been a real one, took his seat in the Henry-that there is no record of any consecration of Barlow by Cranmer or any one commissioned by him, or by any one at all—that the documents re-House of Lords and carried on a long and bitter dispute about his rights with lating to the election of his successor at his Cathedral Chapter, without any one St. Asaph speak of Barlow as having dreaming that he was amusing himself and risking his head, till the idea was been 'Bishop elect' only, and use words to describe the cause of the started by men of the same class as in-vented the still popular fable of the vacancy altogether unusual and im-'Nag's Head 'consecration." Surely, as Mr. Montague Tigg's school-boy remarked when writing plying something short of a regular "translation," - I think it is in the

highest degree probable, if not certain, that Barlow never was consecrated at all ; and if so, it follows that he had no power to consecrate others, and there-fore that Parker's consecration, so far as it depends upon Barlow, was no con-secration at all." reverend gentleman know that in the opinion of Henry VIII. episcopal authority was conferred, not by the

imposition of hands, but by a commis-I am greatly mistaken if the cause of ion under his sign manual, revoc our reverend critic will be strengthable at the royal pleasure ; that nobody could be a sham Bishop with such a ened by this contemptuous treatment of the judgment of one of England's commission, nor a true Bishop without it. If he does not, let him 'read hisgreat legal minds. It is very well so to treat a hapless Jesuit, particularly

tory': "He (Henry VIII.) proclaimed that if he be a foreigner, but there are many thinking men in our midst to all jurisdiction, spiritual as well as temporal, was derived from him alone, whom the name of Mr. Sergeant Belland that it was in his power to confer asis is not an empty sound.

home about the milk and water, 'this

is indeed weakness.' Does not the

episcopal authority and to take it away He actually ordered his seal to be put to commission by which Bishops were appointed who were to exercise their functions as his deputies, and during his pleasure. According to this system as expounded by Cranmer, the king was the spiritual as well as the temporal chief of the nation. In both capacities His Highness must have many who have come to realize the folly of risking their soul's salvation on lieutenants. As he appointed civil officers to keep his seal, to collect his officers to keep his soal, to collect his revenues and to dispense justice in his name, so he appointed divines of vari-ous ranks to preach the Gospel and to administer the sacraments. It was unnecessary that there should be any upon as a farce, a grace in which

BLAKE AT MONTREAL. He

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Explains Why the Home Rule Cause Needs More Money. Montreal Gazette, Jan. 30.

of government they could have. The things which touched the daily life of the people most nearly were THE LAND QUESTION, the question of property and civil rights, the question of the education of the neorle, the question of the education of the neorle, the question of the administration of justice, of the police, of municipal law and of local development. It was quite true that in some of those questions there were postponements; but he regarded them very lightly. There were great compensations connected with those temporory postponements; but if they were more objectionable then they are, what sensible man, he asked, would reject a great bill, that gave them a great deal at a short date, because it did not give everything at once. They believed that a capable citizen ought to take his stand in public concerns according to the verdict of his follow-citizens, and without enquiring whether he wor-shipped his God at one altar or another. He rejoiced from the bottom of his heart that a measure giving a large and liberal measure of control over Irish affairs to the Irish people had attained the state it had. Their object was to turn that measure into a law. Towards the accomplishment of that object they proposed to act on certain fundamental principles. Their taclics were that just so long as the Liberal party remained honor able and true to its pledges, the Home Rulers would remain true to theirs. They must be absolutely independent of the British Liberal party ; they were Irish Nationaliss, not

Hon, Therail Gazette, Jan, 29.
Hon, Diward Blake, P. C., M. P. for South Longford in the Imperial House of Commons, who is making a Canadian tour as an exponent of the position of the Home Rule Bill, and the Irish National party at the present time, arrived in Montreal at midday vesterday and at once drove to the St. Lawrence hall are solution in the Windsor hall at 8 of clock.
At 730 the members of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit association in the Windsor hall at 8 of clock.
At 730 the members of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit association, under the presidency of Mr. Jas. A. Flood, and headed by a bund, marched to the St. Lawrence hall and thence escorted the guest of the day to the Windsor hall. The procession from the hotel was composed of the band, then the standard-boarer of the society bearing its green and gold banner, a carriage and four containing Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. John Costigata, Hon. J. J. Gurran and Mr. Flood, followed by the members of the societion marching two and two and wearing their badges. Having formed the procession passed down St. James street, across Victoria square rud via Beaver hal and wearing their badges. Having formed the floor of Windsor hall was well o cupilet, and as the distant for a hearty round of applause from the audience, which was recompanding for a hearty round of applause from the audience, which was recompanied on the platform were opened and, heradded by President Flood, Hon. Edward Blake entered the hall, receiving an ovation from the immense audience. He was accompanied on the platform by Hon. John Cesigan, Hon. J. J. Curran, Hon. Senator Murphy. Hon. Peter Mitchell, Mr. James McShane, Ald. Villeneuve, Ald. Jeannotte, Messars. P. P. Flyn, L. O. David, Dr. Hingston, Davis, Ald. Nolan, F. B. Hayes, Stattery, Butler, Loye, Burke, St. Louis, H. Maxay, Adv. Cather head ever stored an address to hon Edward Blake. Mitcher Stepelcu.
Meshame, Ald. Villeneuve, Ald. Jeannotte, Messars, Br. et al. Adv. Stepelacher and th able and true to its performance toological able and true to its performance to the first below absolutely independent of the British Liberal party ; they were allies, not part of them-selves. They were lrish Nationalists, not British Liberals. They were the wing of an army acting under their own leaders, but in consort in this campaign. They served the Irish at home and abroad, but no other masters. (Loud applause.) Another fandamental thing was that they must main-tain the doctrine of the unity of the Irish party. The utmost freedom of thought and discussion must exist in the councils of the party, but in their case it was mecessary that THE FINAL DECISION. having been taken it should be binding on every man. He rejoiced to know that the Irish people had shown at home and abroad in a most marked manner their perfect ap-preciation of the situation, and they were not going to be impatient or to create em-barrassments that would hamper their lead-ers. In order to enable the Irish party to maintain its independence and absolute equality in Parliment, and the conditions of an equal and free alliance, a sum of from \$40,000 to \$45,000 per year was required. There were other things. There were registration expenses, a large portion of which was borne by the localities and local organizations; but there were places where assistance was required, and about \$10,000 was needed for that. There was no greater aid to Home Rule than to ce that the register aid to Home Rule than to ce chat the register was right. Then there was the question of the lrish propagnada in Britain, than which no more important weapon existel from 1850 to 1890. That organization was now in absynce, because they had no money. To restart it some \$20,000 were required. There was also the question of evicted tenants, for wince \$5,000 were required. The Irish abroad had stood with a wonderful zeal and assiduity to the cause of their compatify in times past of Irishmen all the world over to the land of their origin and their continued attachment to t asis is not an empty sound. Some there are possibly who may consider that intellectual power, in mental training, in learning and dia-lectical skill, as well as in honesty of purpose, the dead lawyer was not in ferior to the living divine. Perchance some of them may read the letters of Mr. Bellasis, and end by sharing his conclusions. In so doing they would be but following in the footsteps of many who have come to realize the

VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE

I and cheers, proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Blake. He said all Canadians were interested in the success of Mr. Blake. His career in the British Parliament would be considered the gauge of the ability of our public men of Canada. He had fulfiled the most sanguine expectations. His career in Canada, when he held the position of char-cellor of the University of Teronto, head of the Bar of Ontario, and ex leader of a great political party, gave him a representative character, and his triumph on the floor of the British House of Commons reflected credit on the Canadian Dominion. (Cheres.) In cloquent language the speaker dealt with the impression made by the orator of the even-ing quitting all he held most dear in his native home to devote his great abilities to the cause of the land of his forefathers, and he concluded a most effective speech by call-ing upon the friends of Home Rule to give practical evidence that the spirit of the Irish race was still alive, that the confidence in and that the proverbial generosity of the people of this city was as warm and effect-ive as in the earliest days of the struggle which they all hoped was now drawing to a succeasful close. (Loud cheers.) Hom. John Costizan, who was well received.

3

disestablishment that it was proposed to do so; and it was the same with Wales. It was the policy of the party to give an earnest and objects of what he had pointed out as being to be a source to wards which they looked was based upon the view that local government for local purposes was the most efficient kind of government they could have. The thing which touched the daily life of the people most nearly were of the question of the administration of justice of the question is there were postponements; but he regarded them very lighty. The quest in stand at the administration of postponements; but he regarded them very lighty. The poole of these questions there were postponements; were great compensations connected with the objection able then they are, what sensible man, he asked, would reject a great bill, that gave them a great deal at a spirate and better understand-sonce. They believed that a canable citient



Mrs. Anna Sutherland Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or

Goitre year. causing 40 Years greatsuffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla And is now free from it all. She has arged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good. HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, jaundice,

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 Fifteen to the lb.

hould make necessary; in a he reigns over his parish in a er impossible to the Protestant and wields a decisive influence n the private family circle." se words are so trank and sol-that one wonders how the er could remain outside of the ue fold. It is the old story of the light and walking in the ess. - Ave Maria.

A Noted Convert.

Rev. Dwight E. Lyman, who ately at Govanstown, Md., had a y as interesting as his character eautiful. He was one of a little of young men who in the early s, after many years spent in tious questionings, " sought uary from their doubts and fears e bosom of the Church. From outh he was a close friend of the Paulist missionary, Father r, whom, even before his own ersion, he unwittingly influenced rd Catholic teaching. They both received into the Church ver, in 1853, and three years they were ordained. Unlike his d and confidant, Father Lyman not become a religious; but he ed not less arduously for the good uls in the Archdiocese of Baltil He was an ideal pastor, gentle, est, and devout ; with a deep culthe result of wide reading and h travel. His brother was the Dr. Lyman, Episcopal Bishop of h Carolina; but his mother and r members of his family followed into the one true Church. Perthe highest tribute to his exalted acter is to be found in the fact the Protestants who could not par-his "defection" in 1853, were ng the sincerest mourners at his eral.-Ave Maria.

AGYARD'S Pectoral Balsam cures ths, colds: hoarseness, oronchiets, ma, whooping cough; and all bronchial lung troubles. Price 25c. per bottle, or for \$1.00.

inard's Liniment relieves Neural-

Elizabeth's command to the Bishop of "William Barlow," says Dr. Little-dale, "actively assisted Henry VIII. in his divorce and in the spoliation of Ely to give one of her favorites the greater part of the land at Holborn be-longing to the See, and what happened the monasteries, for which he was made Bishop of St. Asaph, and thence prometed to St. David's. when the Bishop (who, unlike most of Elizabeth's creatures, appears to have been troubled with a conscience), While occupant of that See, preferring hesitated to commit the sacrilege. to live at Abergwili, he stripped the

"Proud prelate," wrote the virgin Queen, with her own hand, "I understand you are backward in comlead off the palace of St. David's and sold it, embezzling the price and letting the palace go to ruin. Under Edward VI. he avowed himself a Proplying with your engagement, but I would have you know that I who have made you what you are can unmake testant, and was rewarded with the richer mitre of Bath and Wells, from you ; and if you do not forthwith ful-fil your engagement, by God I will imwhich he immediately alienated eighteen manors to the Protector mediately unfrock you. "Yours as you demean yourself, merset as the fee for his promotion. Then he broke his yows and married. ELIZABETH." (Campbell's Lord Chancellors, vol ii., p. 149.)

When Mary came to the throne h immediately recanted, (Stryp Eccl. Mem. iii., 153), and even wrote a The Bishop was not proof against Her Majesty's wrath ; and what is strong book against the Reformation, whose authenticity Burnet questions for no other reason than that he did not like to admit it. When Elizabeth succeeded, Barlow recanted again,

(Lectures on Innovations, p. 5051.) Of the assistant consecrators I am not so well informed. Littledale indeed says of Coverdale, whom he styles "the infamous" (ib p. 35), that he is the same who preached a thanksgiving sermon amidst the unburied corpses of the Devonshire Catholics murdered by Lord Russell's foreign brigands. He does not mention Scory or Hodgkin by name, but includes them in this general estimate of the Reformers.

"They (the Reformers, collectively) were men of the basest and lowest

stamp: they committed or encouraged the vilest crimes. They were corrupt, perjured, dishonest, cowardly and irreligious. They violated every pledge and every duty which bound them to man, and it is consequently most improbable, to say the least of it, that can be safe guides in matters relating to God.

imposition of hands." (Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vol. 1, p. 61.) neither believed nor desired to possess To those who have been impelled by

the stern logic of facts to this conclusion, Nor was his daughter less modest. and to all that it entails, the process Perhaps our critic may have heard of was not a pleasant one. They would fain have wished that the result of their enquiries had been otherwise. And if they gave up much that they greatly prized and might have retained, they did so because, in the words of the most illustrious of them all, "they loved honesty better than name, and truth better than dear friends.

> HOOD'S CURES when all other preparations fail. It possesses curative power peculiar to itself. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla

itself. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla Differences of Opinion regarding the pop-ular internal and external remedy <math>- DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL—do not, so far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pain, cures lameness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic complaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken inter-nally. nally.

For Children and Adults.

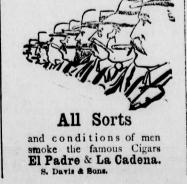
DR. LOW'S Worm Syrup cures worms of all kinds in children or adults. It contains no injurious ingredients. Price 25c.

how best, how most securely and how most rapidly they would attain, on that election to which the Lords had committed themselves, a verdict favorable to the cause they had in hand. Perhaps he might point out what principle it was upon which the Home Rulers' tactics were based. Some years ago Mr. Parnell (applause), who e great services to the Irish cause woud never be forgotten (renewed applause), when he found within his reach the basis of an honorable alliance and a satisfactory national settlement profiered him by the great leader of the Liberal party, Mr. Gladstone (applause), accepted that offer, and entered into that alliance, and upon the basis of the policy so established they had ever since been acting. They acted upon that policy because they believed it to be the wisset and securest means of accomplishing their end. The Liberal party had up to the present shown itself absolutely true to the pledges made seven years ago. Through this the Liberals had suffered disaster, loss of office, severance trom triends, defeat at elections, and loss of valued support throughout the country; but, nevertheles, we found them spending six weary months in the single and sole task of pushing a Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons and prepared to go to the polls again upon that question. (Applause.) It was at the polls that the battle was to be lost or won, and what they had to do, as sensible men, was to give all the assistance they could towards the battle being won. To do that they wanted to press everywhere this could towards the bathe being won. 10 do that they wanted to press everywhere this year, such reforms as will tend to strengthen their hands at the polls. There were such

Her Majosty's wrath; and what is now called Hatton Gardens passed out for the Church's possession.
The sole point made by our critic in favor of the validity of Anglican orders is the opinion of Dc. you Dollingte that "The fact that Parker was consistent of the called that of the list of all dires are taken in the sole of the target of the transmission of the called that if one chooses to breaking up a cold. A cough is sole on the target of the transmission of the called that if one chooses to breaking up a cold. A cough is sole one target of the transmission of the called that if one chooses to breaking up a cold. A cough is sole one target of the transmission of the target of the tar

successful close. (Loud cheers.) Hon. John Costigan, who was well received, seconded the motion in a brief speech. He endorsed the sentiments o well expressed by Mr. Curran and wished to add his meed of well merited praise to the Hon. Mr. Blake for his disinterested efforts in the cause of Ireland. This movement was a loyal one. As a loyal subject of Her Majesty and a loyal Canadian he was willing at all times to proclaim his devotion to the land of his fore-fathers. He hoped the people of Montreal would be equal to the occasion and contrib ute generously to the fund Mr. Blake's advocacy was such as to appeal to every fair-minded man. (Cheers.) The collection was then made, the sum of \$1,450 being raised on the floor of the hall. Hon. Edward Blake then briefly expressed his gratitude to the meeting for the hearty and generous response they had made to his appeal. A vote of thanks to President Flood for having occupied the chair, proposed by Mr. Blake, and seconded by Ald. Tansey, closed the proceedings. LUNCHED AT THE HALL. Hon. John Costigan, who was well received.

having occupied the chair, proposed by Ari, Blake, and seconded by Ald. Tansey, closed the proceedings. LUNCHED AT THE HALL. Hon. Edward Blake arrived in the city from Otawa yesterday morning, and was tendered a lunch at the Hall by Hon. J. J. Curran and a number of Mr Blake's com-patriots in the city. The lunch, which was served in the old mess room of the hall, was a most enjoyable function. Hon. J. J. Curran, Solicitor-General, presided, and had on, his right the guest of the day, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Edward Murphy, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Edward Murphy, Hon. Joseph Tasse, Mr. James McShaue, Mr. Anstin Msher, Mr. Barry Hayes, of Ottawa, and Ald. D. Tansey; while on his left sat a Hon. John Costigan, Secretary of State f Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P., Ald, Villen-teuve, and others. Around the tables were n Messrs. J. P. Whelan, P. Wright, J. K. Foran, A. W. Grenier, Q. C., M. A. Flood,



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pense. "I am well pleased with Webster's On-abridged Dictionary. I flud it a most value able work. JOHN A. PAYNE, Chatham, Onk." "I am highly pleased with the Dictions ary," writes Mr. W. Scott, of Lancaster, One

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REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels."

Author of "Mistakes of Local Author of THOMAS COFFEY. Publisher and Propristor. THOMAS COFFEY. MEASHE. LUKE KING, JOHN MIGH, and P. J. NEVEN, are fully authorized to receive subscriptions and transact all other business for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each fraction, made uncestimement. meerilon, agate measurement. Approved and recommended by the Arch-ishops of Taronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Boniface, and the Binhops of London, Hamilton and Peterboro, and the clergy throughout the

Correspondence intended for publication, as Correspondence intended for publication, as cell as that having reference to business, should e directed to the proprietor, and must reach ondon not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper an be stopped.

London, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1894. LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR 1894.

(OFFICIAL.) The following are the Lenten regu-lations for the diocess of London : All days of Lent, Sundays ex-

cepted, are fast days. 2nd. By a special indult from the Holy See, A. D. 1884, meat is allowed noy See, A. D. 1853, meat is anowed on Sundays at every meal, and at one meal on Mondays, Tucedays, Thurs-days and Saturdays, except the Satur-day of Ember week and Holy Saturday. 3rd. The use of flesh and fish at

the same time is not allowed in Lent. The following persons are exempted from abstinence, viz., Children under seven years; and from fasting, persons under twenty-one; and from either or both, those who, on account of ill health, advanced age, hard labor, or some other legitimate cause, cannot observe the law. In case of doubt the pastor should be consulted. Lard may be used in preparing fast-

ing food during the season of Lent, except on Good Friday, as also on all days of abstinence throughout the year by those who cannot easily procure butter. Pastors are required to hold in their

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

M. J. TIERNAN, Sec.

WHO IS THE SCHISMATIC?

The Archbishop of Canterbury issued a New Year's pastoral, in which he makes an attack upon the Holy Father and Cardinal Vaughan as insolent as it is ridiculous. He savs :

"Never since the days of the Roman schism, when the adherents of the Papacy withdrew themselves from the English Church, has Romanism been so boldly aggressive as at the present time. Its churches and its priests are multiplied in every quarter; its Bishops have arrogated to themselves the titles of English Sees; its emissar ies have claimed for themselves the name of rectors in the parishes into which they have intruded ; the name of the Pope of Rome is made to take preced ence of the Queen of England ; and writer of some position has brought these claims to a climax by asserting that the present head of the Church of England is an Italian Cardinal. The Church of England can indeed afford

and the circumstances under which it took place before thus presuming to speak flippantly on so serious a subject. Such information they cannot have, since it never took place. The schism of which the Archbishop speaks is evidently one by which the

mation about the time when it occurred,

Church of England, once an independent National Church, duly established by Apostolic authority, became subject to the jurisdiction of the Pope. leaving still a remnant at least who protested against such a transference of authority. It would be a work of supererogation to prove at length that this event is purely imaginary .. The Church in England, or of England, before the Reformation, from the time of

Lucius, was part of the Universal Church, subject to the same suprem authority as the Church elsewhere.

The first missionaries, about A. D. 183, were sent to Britain by Pope Eleutherius, and Bede informs us that their successors claimed their jurisdiction in their respective Sees to be derived from that Holy Pontiff, who instituted the hierarchy of the country. British Bishops assisted at the Councils of Arles, held in 314, and of Sardica in 347, with those of other countries ; and these Councils recognized in the clearest terms the authority of the Pope. Thus the Pope's legates presided at the Council of Arles ; and the Pope, Sylvester, was "reverently saluted" by the Bishops present as their common father. The Epistle of the Council of Arles to Pope Sylvester expressed regret on account of his absence, and resolved that "by you especially, our sentence should be

made known to all men." The Council of Sardica had also Brit-

ish Bishops present. All united in decreeing that in case of any matter of dispute between Bishops, "the Bishops of another Eparchy should not be called in as Bishops shall appear to have been condemned in any matter, and thinks that he has not a bad case, but a good

one, in order that the decision may be considered anew, if it seem good to your charity, let us honor the memory of blessed Peter, and let letters be written by those who have given judgment, to Julius, Bishop of Rome, that so by the neighboring Bishops of that Province the judgment may be considered anew, and he furnish the judges." (Canon 4.)

We might add much more to the same effect, showing that the Church of England was not an isolated Church like the newly made Church under Henry VIII.

Some Anglican clergy assert, with Collier, Burnet, and others, that the British Bishops whom St. Augustine found in the country were opposed to the authority of the Pope, which was introduced by St. Augustine and his

would be easy to characterize in less Saxons, which resulted in the driving Rufus to go to Rome for reasons of conof the Britons for the most part into this permission before departing, but tion with the rest of the Christian the king refused it, saving : "No. world was rendered difficult, and the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Church connected i the Roman Pope's supreme authority. Pontiffs as closely a .he Church was The great Roman schie connected with them from the days of His Grace of Canterbury speaks is St. Augustine to those of Cranmer.

Mr. Collier indeed says in his history that St. Augustine insisted that the British Bishops should "keep Easter and administer baptism according to ception to the present time. The

Roman usage, and acknowledge the Pope's authority." This is a falsifica- as it was in the days of Lucius and tion of history. According to Bede, Fugatius, and Sts. Augustine and the chief historian of the whole event, the third article, instead of referring to the acceptance of the Pope's authority, merely asked that the British Bishops should unite with St. Augustine in preaching to the Saxons. The Pope is not even mentioned in any of the three articles, but the proposition made by St. Augustine proves that the British were not of a hostile faith dis-

tinet from his own. The answer of the smiling is of the crocodile order, in as Mr. Madill. Britons makes this still more evident. They declared that "they had their Anglican Church are themselves own Archbishop, and were therefore being made aware of the teaching of not subject to St. Augustine, and that ages in regard to the Pope's authority, they would not trouble themselves to and are becoming Catholics by the preach to their enemies. That the dozen or by the score. The very Saxons had taken their country from morning after the appearance of the them, for which they hated them intensely, and cared not what religion pleasantly he could smile at the asnor would they com municate with them any more than

with dogs.

Such is the account given of the interview by Bede, and it proves satisfactorily that the difficulty between St. Augustine and the British Bishops did not arise out of a difference of faith but from the obstincy of the Britons and their hatred of the Saxons. There was, therefore, no "Roman schism " in the event, such as the so-named Archbishop of Canterbury has imagined.

But even admitting all that Collier and some others maintain, the Archbishop's case would not be bettered, for he has over and over again boasted that he is the successor of Augustine and Anselm, so that if Augustine were the founder of a schismatical Church, judges." But if "any one of the and an heretical one, he must himself be a schismatic and a heretic like his predecessors.

Concerning the faith of the Episcopal line established by St. Augustine there can be no doubt. We hear it often repeated of late by Anglican the pre-Reformation period of the Church's existence.

We have before now shown the allacy of this contention, and we shall here cite merely the authority of St. Anselm on the point ; especially for the reason that this illustrious Archbishop of Canterbury is so confidently claimed as a predecessor by the present occupant of the See who holds his position, not by ecclesiastical or divine law, but by the force of civil authority, that is to say, by Act of Parliament.

On the 24th of May, 1097, Anselm to smile at such pretensions which it monks. During the wars with the asked permission from King William

search the pages of history for any a that the traditions of the British whole world, and acknowledging the its name changed to D. D. A.-Devil's Destructive Association." According The great Roman schism of which to this, the superior officer of Rev. Mr. Madill must be the evil one.

> therefore a myth. From this it follows Another minister of British Co that the Church of which the Archlumbia-Rev. Mr. McLaren, Presby bishop of Canterbury claims to be terian - said last Sunday that "a Primate was schismatical from its inman's country should be considered above his creed. They were living in peace with their Roman Catholic authority of the Pope is the same now brethren, whom they respected as worthy citizens, and he hoped no hotheaded enthusiasts would introduce Anselm ; and the Primate of England of his appointment, be he Italian, such a calamity as the P. P. A. into French, or German, is the only one British Columbia." It is pleasant to having a Primate's authority. The notice the manly attitude taken by a

> Primacy of the so-called Archbishop of considerable number of the ministers in regard to this conspiracy. They The Church of England may, as the will have to work hard and persever Archbishop says, "smile at such preteningly, however, if they wish to neusions ;" but they are a reality all the tralize the deviltry planted amongst same, and we strongly suspect that the the people by such clerical anarchists

> > A CRUSADE OF MENDACITY. The man of pure and simple heart Through life disdains a double part, He never needs the screen of lies. His inward bosom to disguise.

GAY'S FABLES. The instances have been so numer ous wherein the A. P. A. and the P. Archbishop's letter announcing how P. A. have propagated slander as the means of spreading their principles sumptions of the Pope, the conversion that we may well call the propagation of slanders a peculiar method of these two associations : that is to say, two in name, while being one in origin and in method.

A curious example of this unscrupulousness and addiction to lying was afforged by the Boston organ of the association recently, namely, the Citizen. The lie was introduced with the following preface :

"The Citizen has seen, within a week, in the Boston Pilot of May 11th, 1867, the following oath of the Irish Roman Catholic Fenians — and it should be remembered that John Boyle O'Reilly, the editor of the Pilot, and tens of thousands of the Romish priests and laymen of the United States who qualification is that he derive his are now attacking the A. P. A. were-authority from the successor of St. and are now — members of the Fenian organization or the organization

which succeeded it. "Here is the oath as given in the Pilot.

"' 'I swear by Almighty God, by all in heaven and earth, by the holy prayer-book of my holy Church, by the ful organization. Perhaps it is, but, Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, by her sorrow and grief at the foot of cerned it will be found a great obstacle the cross, by her tears and wailings, by the holy apostles SS. Peter and Paul, often repeated of late by Anglican in the way. Low, but have, by the holy apostles SS. Four and Fact, clergymen, especially of the High Baptist preacher, who is its Grand Church school, that there was no resulting the executioner, was a few days ago Church school, that there was no result in interviewed by a *Globe* reporter. We in the way. Rev. Mr. Madill, the in all ages, by our holy national mar-tyrs, to fight upon the Irish soil for the give the following choice bit from the ndependence of Ireland-to fight until "Is there anything in the order to pro-hibit members from employing Roman Catholics?" I saked a few moments later. "Now you are referring to that oath that was printed," Mr. Madill replied. "Well, does the order interfere with its members employing Roman Catholics?" "That obligation that was printed is wrong." I die, wading to the knee in the red gore of the Sassenach (Protestant) for the glorious cause of nationality; to fight until not a single vestige, track or footstep, is left to tell that the holy soil of Ireland was ever trodden by the "That obligation that was printed is wrong." "How much wrong ?" "Enough to be wrong ?" "Bough to be wrong ?" "Quite a number." "Then, with regard to keeping Roman Catholics out of offices, does the order say that no Roman Catholic shall be elected to any public office ?" ion that Sassenach tyrants and murderers ; and moreover, when the Protestant robbers and brutes in Ireland shall be mur dered and driven into the sea like the swine our Lord Jesus Christ caused to be drowned, then we shall embark for and take England, and root out every any public office?" "The order does not take from any Roman Catholic anything that he has a right to vestige of the accursed blood of the heretic adulterer, Henry VIII., and have." "Is to be elected to office a right or just a

"'is to be elected to office a right or just a privilege?" Mr. Madill smiled, and repeated his former of saints-old Ireland-in the chains of bondage, and driven us from her shores, exiles, into foreign lands. I will wade in the blood of Orangemen and heretics (Protestants) who do not join us and become of ourselves. "'Scotland, too, having given aid

FEBRUARY 10, 1894.

forgery to the Pilot, but it even changed its wording to make it worse than Whalley himself made it. "Sassanach," which means Saxon, is turned by the Citizen into " Protestant ;" and as the pseudo-Fenian oath had words meaning that Scotland had suffered enough from the "Beast." (England. of course,) and was therefore to be left alone as a martyr to English tyranny, the Citizen changes all this to mean Scotchmen are also to be made objects of the Fenian spite. Thus for the words,

"Scotland having had her blood shed by the Beast, we shall leave her in her gore."

The Citizen substitutes :

"Scotland too, having given aid and succor to the Beast, we shall leave her in her gore."

Another lie, equally malicious, was published by a Cincinnati Baptist organ, which is also playing the part of an organ of the A. P. A. This was to the effect that the Irish Catholics of the United States are in general traitors to the Republic in which they have taken up their residence. This paper, the Journal and Messenger, said that the following farts had been lately received from the rension Department at Washington :

"Whole number of troops who fought in the war, 2,123,200: Natives of the United States, 1,625,207; Germans, 180,817; Irishmen, 144,221; British (other than Irish) 99,040; other foreigners, 48,410.

"The desertions were as follows: Natives of the United States, 5 per cent.; Germans, 10 per cent.; Irish Catholics, 72 per cent.; other foreigners, 6 per cent.

'Or, to put this in another way, of the 144,000 Irishmen, who enlisted and took the oath of allegiance to this coun try, 104,000 deserted ; and we are informed that most of these desertions occurred after the recognition of the Confederacy by the Pope. It is also a fact that of the 5 per cent. of native Americans rated as deserters, 45 per cent. of the 5 per cent. were Roman Catholics.

"Now, as to the proportion of enlistment in the United States army, we find by the census that in 1860 there were in the United States the follow ing number of persons of foreign birth : Germans, 1,301,136 ; Irish, 1,611,304 ; British (other than Irish), 834,943

These pretended statistics carry refutation on their face ; for it is selfevident that the Pension Department would never have made the blunder here perpetrated, of confounding Irishmen with Irish Catholics, while speaking of other races according to their nation ality alone. At all events from them the Citizen drew the conclusion that 14 per cent. of the Germans, 12 per cent. of the British, and only 9 per cent. of the Irish enlisted. It adds a number of other lies, with the conclus-

"With these and many other facts that can be furnished in great abund ance, it is clearly seen that the Irish Catholic citizens of this Republic are not, on the whole, valuable or desirable, but, on the other hand, unreliable, treacherous and daugerous in the ex treme.

The calumny, which was extensively copied by A. P. A. journals, was exFEBRUARY

portion of its charge "We have to o been deceived three we published what

report from the Con sions relating to d army of the Union war. The paper ca in such a way that picion and got the ment. While we do vaporing braggadou Catholic papers wi service rendered by during the war, we to be true that 72 p sertions were Irish matter of truth, the good soldier, and, o out as likely to s is any other enliste has not yet appeared

has been a hindran the republic. We Catholic Telegraph mitted that comm columns. He who been deceived by it. It was honorable fo Messenger to say th

reluctance to make evident from the fac retraction of the o propagated, amongs the Southern Confed nized by the Pope assassination of Pres planned by a conspin In making such stat nal and Messenger a of its class carefully ground such fact as t President Garfield w a Methodist ex-local Huguenot descent.

The P. P. A. in (cisely similar metho sister over the borde numerous instances couragement of Mrs. the absurd stories daily in its organs. mention one recent Mail, in endeavoring initiated believe that published in our col ago is a bogus one. the present purposes though the oath has h published through sev independent of each Canada and throug States. For our or tained our copy dire organizers, so that mistake about the m weapon peculiarly P

its own defence. It is a very unusua journals ever to m when their mendacity Cincinnati paper di it is not to be expected occurred, that any which copied the cal rect it when the fa

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POWERFUL FOR EVIL. The Mail calls the P. P. A. a power

so far as spreading the truth is con-

of three rectors to the Catholic Church was announced, making fourteen within a few weeks. It is to be remarked, however, that Cardinal Vaughan is not an Italian. He is as thoroughly a British subject as is the claimant to the See of Canter bury. However, in matters ecclesias-

view of the fact that the clergy of the

Canterbury is but a sham.

tical, there is no special virtue in

being a British subject. The Apostles were not British subjects, yet Christ conferred on them the office of propagating his gospel through the whole

world. It appears, then, that a special nationality is not needed to fit any one to be the recipient of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The necessary

Peter.

report :

all this self-assertion and display there is absolutely no real increase in the the mountains of Wales, communica-numbers of this religious community." tion with the rest of the Christian

It is a pleasant habit of late with some members of the Anglican clergy result was that the British Bishops to speak of "the Roman schism ;" and, had fallen into an error as to the time notwithstanding its absurdity, the for the celebration of Easter. Besides, Archbishop of Canterbury has frethey hated their Saxon conquerors, and quently made use of it. were angered that they should be made

A schism in a Church is defined by the object of missionary endeavor, and Webster as, "appropriately, a divisthey were jealous of the authority ion or separation in a Church or deconferred upon St. Augustine by the nomination of Christians occasioned by Pope. These causes brought about diversity of opinions; a breach of their dissatisfaction with St. Augusunity among people of the same religtine, but the dispute is no proof that ious faith." they denied the Papal authority. As

The definition usually given by the a matter of fact they did not do so, ologians is more explicit ; but this one except by offering a merely temporary will suit our purpose. According to resistance which soon ended. This it, there are two degrees of schism, one obstinacy did not and could not of which generally implies heresy, constitute the British Church an which is the case when the diversity independent national organization, referred to regards actual doctrines of vet even if such had been the Church : the other consists of es- the case, this local circumstance tablishing a new Church authority would not have amounted to a legitiinstead of that which was hitherto mate precedent on which to found the recognized by the Church proper. Anglican theory.

Now it is a simple matter to tell It is not to be forgotten that the when Anglicanism made both these Britons had at this period fallen into departures from unity. Under Henry a sad decay of piety and into moral VIII. the new Church authority was corruption, that even the clergy had set up, the king being given by Act of to a great extent lost the sense of re-Parliament the title "Head of the ligion, and that the zeal for God's Church," which had belonged only to glory and the conversion of souls was the Pope. This was a schism of the extinguished in them. Gildas says second kind, to say the least. In "it was the custom of the British," Wisabeth's and Edward VI.'s reign, even in his own day, "not to have any the doctrines and mode of worregard to the faith and religion of the ship underwent a complete change, so English (Saxons), nor to correspond any that there were both schism and more with them than with Pagans. heresy. Yet there is ample evidence that the

of "Roman schism" of which Augustine was the same as had been mation. It was not an independent minister — the denomination to which "lows." the Bishop of Canterbury speaks preached four hundred years before to National Church, but part of the great Mr. Madill belongs - said in a recent But the A. P. A. paper was not

no ! I do not believe he has committed any sin so grievous that he should go to ask the Apostolic absolution. If he only wants to consult the Pope, I be lieve myself to be more able than he to give him good counsel."

This answer recorded by Eadmer, the Archbishop's secretary and the historian of his life, makes it manifest that neither the king nor the Archbishop ever imagined that any one but the Pope had supreme authority in the Church, though the former was always manifesting a rebellious spirit.

Anselm urged his request several times, so that the king was angered and threatened to seize the revenues of the Archiepiscopal See, and to refuse to recognize Anselm as Archbishop.

Calling the Bishops together to in form them of his reasons for desiring to go to Rome, Anselm led them to the king's palace and repeated his request, saying to the king :

"How can you say that the customs of the kingdom are opposed to my hav-ing recourse to the Blessed Peter, and to the Pone his Vicar, for the salvation of my soul and the good government of the Church which God has entrusted to me? . . . The fidelity I owe to Ged and the interests of His service demand that I should go to Rome, to the Pope, the Chief of Christianity, to ask counsels which are absolutely neces sary for myself and for the govern-ment of the Church of England."

This is sufficient to show in what sense the words "Church of England" But when did the much talked faith preached to the Saxons by St. were used up to the time of Refor-

It was necessary to obtain If a Roman Catholic offered himself as a candidate for the Township Council here would there be anything in the principles of the order to prevent its members voting for "The case is not likely to rise here." "If it did ?"

Speaking for myself, I would support

"Speaking for myself, I would support a Protestant?" "Is there anything in the order to require you to give a Protestant the preference over a Roman Catholic ? You would be acting ac-cording to the principles of the order by pre-ferring the Protestant?" "I think so." "May I understand, then, that the order requires its members to vote for Protestants over Roman Catholics in all elections for offices?"

offices ?" "The order does not take away any right the Roman Catholic has," was the Grand President's evasive and smiling reply. "He has a right to offer himself as a can-didate, and you don't take away that right 2 I suppose yon think you have a right to vote for whom you please ?" "We support the candidates we prefer."

r whom you please?" "We support the candidates we prefer." "And the order requires its members refer Protestant candidates?"

prefer Protestant candidates?" "I think so." "In the same way the order requires its members to prefer Protestants over Roman Catholics in giving employment?" "It's about the same."

Throughout the interview the duplicity and cunning displayed by Mr. Madill would make a circus fakir green with envy. In a report of the convention published by theOwen Sound Plaindealer, an organ of the P. P.

A., it is asserted that the order This does not fit in very nicely with

Mr. Madill's declaration. Somebody is for his pains. smashing the truth. As Mr. Madill is a preacher we will charitably suppose it must be the other fellow. But how do some of the brethren of

the cloth view the course taken by Mr. day night, on the discussion of the Madill? The Rev. Ralph Duff, of Van- Oaths and Offices Bill, Mr. Whalley couver, B. C., a Congregationalist read the Fenian form of oath, as fol-

take place? In vain do we the Britons by Fugatius and Damianus, Catholic Church, spread through the address : "The P. P. A. should have satisfied with attributing the Whalley made an ample apology in regard to a

and succor to the beast, we shall leave here in her gore. We shall not give up until we have restored our holy faith all over the British Isles. "'To all of this I sincerely and con-

scientiously swear with my eyes blinded, not knowing who to me administers this oath.

"The same hatred which inspired Romanists to take the above oath against 'Protestant invaders' in Ire-land, would inspire a similar oath against 'Protestant invaders' in the United States—for do they not claim that ' the Holy Church ' discovered and by right owns this land ?"

The whole of this story is simply an invention of the A. P. A. journalist, and he must have known that he was a forger inasmuch as he professed to

have seen the paper from which he copied the oath.

An alleged Fenian oath was indeed published in the Pilot of the date mentioned, but it was not given as "Only opposes the political power of Home, and does not countenance the slightest ap-pearance of persecution of Roman Catholics by M. P. Whalley, who was so notori-by advising or supporting the dismissal of employes of that taith, or the refusal of work never received any more attention from the house than to be laughed at

> This fact was noticed in the Pilot in introducing the oath with the following words:

"In the House of Commons on Tues

It must be added that with apparent

ploded through the enquiries of the Catholic Telegraph of the same city, which wrote to the Record and Pension office of the War Department, and received the following reply : Record and Pension Office.

War Department, Washington City,

December 16, 1893 Editor Catholic Telegraph :

Dear Sir — In reply to your com-munication of the 13th inst. received to-day, in which you enclose a news paper clipping, returned herewith. containing a statement relative to the nativity and religious persuasion of the soldiers who enlisted in the volunteer army of the United States dur ing the late war, and of those who deserted therefrom, and request to be informed whether or not the statistics given in said clipping are official. I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that no compilation has ever been made by this Department upon which any statement concerning this subject can be based.

As a matter of fact, the number of soldiers of any given nativity or religious persuasion in service during the late war is not known, and con-sequently it is not possible for this or any other Department to make even being any actual oath of theirs, but as the percentage of deserters belonging having been brought before the British House of Commons a few nights before by M. P. Whalley, who was so notoriof the records of the volunteer armies, no person outside of said Department has the means of making any reliable estimate concerning the matter in

The figures contained in the enclosed newspaper clipping are not based on any report furnished from the official records, and are entitled to no credence whatever.

Very respectfully, F. A. AINSWORTH

Colonel, U. S. Army. Chief, Record and Pension Office.

ARY 10, 1894.

Pilot, but it even ling to make it worse mself made it. "Saseans Saxon, is turned to " Protestant ;" and nian oath had words cotland had suffered " Beast," (England, as therefore to be left r to English tyranny, nges all this to mean so to be made objects spite. Thus for the

ving had her blood st, we shall leave her

bstitutes : o, having given aid Beast, we shall leave

qually malicious. was a Cincinnati Baptist also playing the part he A. P. A. This was the Irish Catholics of tes are in general epublic in which they heir residence. This rnal and Messenger, owing farts had been from the Jension Deshington :

er of troops who fought 8,200 : Natives of the 1,625,207 ; Germans, nen, 144,221 ; British h) 99,040; other for

ons were as follows United States, 5 per s, 10 per cent. ; Irish er cent. ; other forent.

his in another way, of men, who enlisted and allegiance to this coun erted ; and we are inst of these desertions the recognition of the the Pope. It is also a 5 per cent. of native d as deserters, 45 per per cent. were Roma

the proportion of en United States army, we sus that in 1860 there ited States the follow f persons of foreign ns, 1,301,136; Irish, tish (other than Irish),

led statistics carry reir face ; for it is self-Pension Department ve made the blunder l, of confounding Irishatholics, while speaking cording to their nation . all events from them w the conclusion that the Germans, 12 per itish, and only 9 per h enlisted. It adds a lies, with the conclus-

and many other facts nished in great abund-rly seen that the Irish s of this Republic are le, valuable or desirother hand, unreliable, daugerous in the ex

which was extensively A. journals, was exthe enquiries of the aph of the same city, the Record and Pension r Department, and rewing reply :

FEBRUARY 10, 1994,

portion of its charges, explaining that. "We have to confess to having been deceived three weeks ago, when we published what purported to be a old adage whose truth seems to become report from the Commissioner of Pen-sions relating to deserters from the army of the Union, ducing the late war. The paper came to the editors in such a way that it disarmed sus-picion and got the better of our judg-While we do not accept all the come up. Instead of unity we have ment. While we do not accept all the vaporing braggadocio of the Roman Catholic papers with regard to the service rendered by those of their faith during the war, we do not believe it to be true that 72 per cent. of the de-sertions were Irish Catholics. As a matter of truth, the Irishman makes a rend soldiar and once rolletted he is good soldier, and, once enlisted, he is about as likely to stay in his place as by and view the conflict. iad Catholics who are unswerving in their loyalty to their ecclesiastical

is any other enlisted man. And it has not yet appeared that his religion has been a hindrance to the soldier of the republic. We beg pardon of the *Catholic Telegraph* for having admitted that communication to our columns. He who sent it to us had to approve the dicta of those been deceived by it." It was honorable for the Journal and Messenger to say this much, but its Apart from religious views, the Catho-

reluctance to make this confession is lics who do this give testimony of evident from the fact that it makes no possessing common sense. A prelate retraction of the other falsehoods it whose life is devoted to the study of propagated, amongst which are that things ecclesiastical is presumed to the Southern Confederacy was recog- know more about such matters than nized by the Pope, and that the assassination of President Lincoln was them from sermons or books of instrucplanned by a conspiracy of Catholics. tion. He is expected, and rightly, to In making such statements, the Journal and Messenger and other journals such and such a question under disof its class carefully keep in the back- pute, and his opinion may at least be ground such fact as that the murder of President Garfield was perpetrated by a Methodist ex-local preacher of French Huguenot descent. The P. P. A. in Canada uses pre

cisely similar methods with its twin a stand antagonistic to that of their sister over the border. We have had Bishops, are not always to be suspected numerous instances of this in the en- of malicious intentions. They are in couragement of Mrs. M. Shepherd, and the absurd stories published almost daily in its organs. We need only mention one recent ease, that of the ful authority. Mail, in endeavoring to make the uninitiated believe that the P. P. A. oath REV. MR. LEITCH AND THE published in our columns some time ago is a bogus one. This denial suits the present purposes of the association. though the oath has been obtained and published through several sources quite independent of each other, both in Canada and throughout the United States. For our own part, we ob- Rev. Junius McDonough, Methodist, tained our copy direct from one of the organizers, so that there could be no mistake about the matter. It is the in having their skirts soiled by conweapon peculiarly P. P. Aist, to use

nection with it : calumny against Catholics, and lies in its own defence. and methods in the dark and struck the personal ideas and liberties of It is a very unusual event for these Canadian citizens in a mean and ever to make a retraction when their mendacity is exposed. The Cincinnati paper did se in part; but

it is not to be expected, and it has not occurred, that any of the journals which copied the calumny should cor-rect it when the falsehood was ex-A PEN PICTURE.

thropy. They are weak minded and fanatical men who have been brought The editor of the Huntington Gleaner is known as a very strong Protestant, under the evil influence of designing leaders like Margaret L. Shepherd and and from time to time has given evidence that he holds no friendly feelings in regard to the Catholic Church He has been, too, one of the leaders of so-called Equal Rights movement. the view of the Rev. Mr. McDonald. o In view of these facts his description of St. Thomas, that it would only serve as the P. P. A. convention, as given bean advertisement to such persons to notice them. Therefore he preferred to let such people as wished to hear low, will be found peculiarly interesting. We might here add that the rev. Mrs. Shepherd go to hear her, so that president of the cabal was a short time they would be better prepared to listen ago stage driver between Huntsville to a critical sermon on her and her methods." and Burk's Falls. His former occupation was respectable. His present one is not. The Gleaner says : "While the proceedings of the convention are matters for conjecture, the men who composed the convention were seen and judged, and all accounts agree that it was a gathering of nobodies, an assemblage of fussy cranks, disap pointed officeholders, with the rank and file composed of haters of the Papacy ; a large proportion of the delegates were True Blues, to whom seems due the responsibility of importing the new order from the States. There was not man of standing or of influence at the convention, but it abounded in schemers who hope to attain municipal or political importance by virtue of their connection with an order which ffects to control many votes. Mr. Mc. Carthy was not present, is not a mem per of the association, and if he is wis will have no dealings with it. The president is a country clergyman who id not pass the examinations of the Presbyterian Church and found a place in another denomination. The hold-ing of the convention has burst the bubble. It has enabled the Dominion left them, and their words of peace to see the manner of men who compose he association, and all the vague ap and strength took away the bitterness prehensions of its power caused by its lavish adoption of the dark lantern and skull and cross-bones business have been dissipated. It has been demon-strated that it is an organization pro moted by a few designing men who of the base treachery of which they had been the victims. The Evangelical missionaries are not satisfied, and report reaches us that already two Provinces inhabited by Catholics have ly for success by working on the ars, the suspicions and the prejudices benighted Protestants. The P. P. been depopulated somewhat after the manner of last year's outrage. There , with the suddenness and menace of thunder cloud, rolled over Ontario. may be another investigation, and the offenders, no doubt, will be treated in t has turned out to be a cloud of smoke, the most lenient manner. The which the first fresh breeze will dis: axiom that every Englishman's house inate.

IN UNION IS STRENGTH. application. English judges mete out In union there is strength. It is an severeand rapid punishment to a starving wretch who steals a loaf of bread more and more evident. Still, despite and look benignly on the criminals its plainness, it is unknown or ignored who despoil others of territory to which by a great many persons. This is particularly noticeable when questions claim. of paramount importance to Catholicity The Evangelical missionaries are

sometimes disunion, and in place of an the cause of the trouble. Their undivided phalanx we have small disjealousy was aroused by the wonder ful success of the priests' teaching, organized bodies fighting under their and their cupidity could not brook that own particular banners and for their Uganda should be the home of peaceful, particular opinion. Often also we have God-fearing men rather than the hive the non-combatants, who stand quietly of money-making speculators. We have no hesitation in saying that There are, God be praised ! myrmany Protestant missionaries are earn-

est in their efforts to Christianize the heathen and would scorn to employ superiors, and when they speak it is the methods adopted by their brethren not to question or to criticize, but of Uganda. For such ,we have but words of praise, and though they may to whom God has given the not achieve the success they hope for authority to rule and to teach. their lives of labor, and oftimes of self-sacrifice, cast no reproach on Chritian manhood.

EDITORIAL NOTES

WE have much pleasure in giving persons who glean their knowledge of place this week to a report of an interview with His Grace the Archbishop of Kingston, the subject dealt with being be acquainted with the bearings of the position of the Catholic hierarchy in regard to the holding of elections for Separate school trustees by ballot. His conceded as much respect as that of a Grace's exposition of the question is as professional man when dealing with plain as it is forcible and places in affairs connected with his avocation in their true light the hypocrisy and life. Catholics, however, who, on account meddlesomeness of those who wish to of political or private principles, take force on the Catholic people a custom which is neither desired nor desirable. In proof of this we have only to instance the practice in this city, the love with their own ideas and conceits, school trustees having been elected by and prefer to give scandal rather than acclamation every year during the past the good example of obedience to lawtwenty years. Strange to say, there seems to be an impression amongst

some of our Protestant friends that there is a grinding process going on, operated by the hierarchy against On Sunday, Jan. 29, Rev. Mr. Leitch, the people ; but this may be classed as of Knox Presbyterian Church, Stratone of the many fallacies existing in ford, made some remarks concerning in regard to the Catholic Church. the P. P. A. which we would recom-Those inside the fold know nothing of mend to the serious consideration of these hardships, and it is not a little Rev. Mr. Madill, Baptist, its president, amusing to notice the frantic efforts of the extremists to pull us out of a hole one of its ardent promoters, and other into which we have not entered. It clerical madheads who seem to glory would be a most valuable addition to the Public schools were the curriculum to include a department where the science "This organization kept their ideas of minding one's own business would be carefully taught.

Poor Corkery, the so-called ex-monk. cowardly way. They are a meane to civil and religious liberty in this free Canada of ours," "in remained around London for the past week or ten days, a guest and pet of which every man is as good as his neighbor, and as such should be frowned down by all classes and all the "Loyal Patriotic Women," or female P. P. Aists, but somehow or another could not succeed in getting sects. These people who so ostenta-tiously proclaim themselves the chamup a crowd. Nobody raised a rew pions of Protestantism are not by any means those noted for piety or philanabout the dear, good man, and silence and contempt snuffed him out.

THE P. P. A. people, if we may judge from the manner in which, at her ilk. In this connection some might ask, 'Why not have spoken of this when Mrs. Shepherd was here?' Mr. Leitch said he quite agreed with Office holders of aither the Deminion on take to it later. ffice-holders of either the Dominion or Ontario Governments. They have, however, great faith in those who are looking for office, namely, themselves. The rascals would as readily shout for the Pope as for King William if thereby they could be comfortably fixed in quarters where power and men and women who would fain regard the Anarchist as a victim of society and not as a mere adventurer willing to take from others what he is not willing to labor for. The sensational scribe gives him the qualities of a hero. He is inspired by high and hoble principles in his efforts to benefit humanity. The truth is that Anarchists are the miscreants who are now aspliture to terrorize the world; the very dargs of the population—the riff-raff of racaldom professional thieves; — cut-theats when opportunity offers; despicabri desperadoes already under the ban and always subjected to close surveillance."
Rev. WALTER ELLIOT of the Paulists is convinced that America will become a Catholic country. It may take generications to do it, but those who are right are going to succeed. His series of missions to Protestants have met with much success. In most cases he found that antipathy to Catholicism was based on ignorance of its doctrines. His mission had for object not the comversion of Protestants, but the removal of Projudice, and his efforts have been productive of much and permanet pelf would be lying around loosely in galore. THE Papal Nuncio at Lima, who re presents the Holy Father with the two Governments of Peru and Ecuador, has offered the intervention of the Pope as arbitrator in the dispute which has arisen between them regarding the boundary between the two countries. The Peru Government has expressed its gratitude to the Nuncio for the proposal and has accepted the offer. It is expected that Ecquador will also accept and that the dispute will thus be settled amicably. The Pope will thus once more act the part

is his castle has a very one-sided sister Government, will put down this movement which, if it become a serious factor in our politics, could not but compromise the harmony and union that ought to exist between the citizens of the same country."

The Mail states that an effort is they have not the vestige of a rightful being made to institute a branch or council of the P. P. A. in Montreal. We imagine it will be up hill work to do this.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The untiring efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy to teach their flocks the value of in-tegrity in public men is really a stinging re-proach to people who do not vote, or who vote for the wrong man. If the clergy could have their way they would drive from the City Hall the traitors in the camp who hold wide open the public chest while the thieves come in and steal.—Montreal Star, Jan. 30. This will be very unpleasant reading for the editor of the Toronto Mail. He is been laboring for years, with an ergy worthy a better cause, to prove that the Catholic clergy are everything but what they ought to be.

THE genial and distinguished Chauncey Depew, of New York, was, as we learn from our exchanges, delighted with his interview with Pope Leo XIII. He leaves us under the impression that he was granted the privilege rarely bestowed on laymena private audience. Surely he trusts too much to the gullibility of the public or over-estimates his importance, for the Pope receives private persons daily at private audiences. Mr. Depew's singular assertion has produced much merriment at Rome.

It is amusing to note the various additions to Ritualistic Rubrics. Vestments, candles and flowers, etc., that used to stamp Catholic churches as mere houses of mummery and superstition, are used to a great extent. The use of incense has given rise to the formation of a guild called "The Thurifer's Guild."

THE nun of Kenmare is indignant that Protestants should give any attention to the rantings of a Miss Golding, who is now before the public as an "ex nun." She has just published this statement in England :

"As I am obliged to speak, I must say, after many years' experience of convent life and a far wider experience than any escaped or rescued nur ever had, I never saw anything approaching the horrible accusations which have been made by Miss Golding. In making this statement I am well aware that I am doing an exceedingly rash action ; but as a Christian woman, truth is infinitely dearer to me than popularity or wealth."

FATHER NUGENT, of Liverpool, known the world over as a zealous worker in the cause of temperance, believes that the best way to make people temperate is the giving of the total abstinence pledge to boys. His work among the jails suggested this :

"One prisoner I visited once, a young man hardly twenty-five-and his answer to my proffered services has stuck in my mind ever since- ' It's no use, Father, coming to men like me : we are born and bred in vice and drink and crime. Get at the young-sters, keep them at it till they are seventeen or eighteen and they wont

that many conversions will not be occasioned by his discourses, for there are many who wish but to embrace the truth

Grip of last week has a good cartoon on the political situation. The Hon. Oliver Mowat stands looking over a wire fence at a wild bull, the P. P. A. Hanging on to the right hind leg of the raging bull, Mr. W. A. Meredith is seen, and he utters the ex-clamation: "I wish I could decide which would hurt the most, holding on or letting go." We presume there will be a decision arrived at some time or other, soon or late.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

DIOCESAN NOTES

All the city schools were lately vis-ited and examined by Inspector Donovan, accompanied by hispector Jono-intendent, Father Coty. The inspector found them all well attended and in a most flourishing condition.

The new St. Joseph's convent and orphan asylum on Park street (a large and commodious wing consisting of three stories and basment, recently added to the old structure, which has also been enlarged and renovated at an outlay of about \$15,000), was solemnly blessed by the Bishop on Fri-day, 2nd inst., the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. The Bishop was attended by Monsignor McEvay, Chancellor Craven and all the city priests : seventy-five Sisters with ighted tapers forming a procession through the corridors and returning to the chapel, where Benediction of the The blocked Sacrament was given by His Blocked Sacrament was given by His Lordship. The net proceeds of the Christmas fair in aid of this excellent institution amounted to \$1,600, and it is expected that a further sum of one \$1000 will be realized from the annual festival, an account of which, taken from the Hamilton Spectator, will b

ound below. On Sunday last (the solemnity of the feast of the Purification) the Bishop plessed and distributed the candles. Every Sunday evening during the winter season a course of lectures is given in the cathedral, each of the cathedral clergy lecturing in turn. On last Sunday evening Monsignor McEvay lectured in Oakville, where a grand sacred concert was held in aid of the building fund of the parish church under charge of Rev. Father Burke.

Burke. REGULATIONS FOR LENT. The following regulations for Lent in the diocese of Hamilton were read in all the city churches on Sunday. 1. All days in Lent, Sundays excepted, are fasting days—one meal and a collation. 2. All persons who are twenty-one and under sixty years, are bound by the law of fasting and abstinence. 3. By virtue of powers granted us by Apostolic Indult, we permit the use of meat on all Sundays at discretion, also at the one meal on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Baturdays, except the Saturday of Ember week, and Holy Saturday. 4. Fish and flesh are not allowed at the same meal. 5. The use of milk, butter, cheese and are induced the staturday for the staturdays.

week, and Holy Saturday.
Fish and flesh are not allowed at the same meal.
The use of milk, butter, cheese and eggs, is allowed on all days.
The use of dripping or lard (not suet) is allowed as a contiment in preparing food on all days except Good Friday.
Those exempted from fasting are : all persons under twenty-one, and over sixty years of age, the sick and infirm, wemen carrying or nursing infants, all employed at hard labor.
All who cannot fast should give more abundant alms, be more assiduous in prayer, and attend more frequently to their religious duties, so as to make up for the want of corporal mortification.
N. B. Further dispensations, when occasion requires, can be obtained from the respective pastors who are hereby empowered to grant hem.
Given at our episcopal residence, Hamilton, on this 5th day of February, being the Feast of St. Agatha, V. M. 1894.
THE ORPHANS' FESTIVAL.

Solo-" Boys of the Old School,".... Harry Rich.

5

At the conclusion of the interesting speech of Master Stewart, His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton arose from his seat in the box and addressed the audience as follows: "Dear friends-1 wish 1 could speak to you as well as the little orator has just spoken. That was true eloquence. I am here to night on belaalf of the management of the orphan asylum, to return you their sincere thanks for your presence here to night and for your contributions towards the support of these little once. There are many good institutions in connection with the Catholic Church, but none that I am more proud of than the orphan asylum connected with St. Mary's. I aus-taining such an institution we are desing a work blessed of God, pleasing to ourselves, and beneficial to society. We glory in the fact that the Lord Himself said, 'Unless ye become as a little child ye cannot enter the kingdom of God,' and again He said. 'Suffer the little ones to come to me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' Obeying Christ's command, the Church takes the little children to herself, feeds, clothes and cherishes them; and in doing so it not only does a holy duty, but it does good to this community and to the country." His Lordship gave some statistics concerning the orphanage. It was established in May, 1852. "I remember that date well," said the Bishop, parenthetically: "I remember being fore the being the orbit state the first of base feitvals. Perhaps it is not wise in me to admit this, for my good friend Dr. Burns here will be want-ing to know how old I am, and that's a point I am rather delicate about "Since its estab-lishment the asylum has received and cared for 2, 997 destitute children. There were 191 children in the institution last year-105 boys and Si girls. Their ages range from eight to fourteen. Firly of these have been placed in good situations. There are at present in the institution 70 boys and 50 girls. The government grant to the asylum amounts te 24 cents per day for each orphan, this is the only support rec

Burns. He will now speak for himself. Dr. Burns was greeted with prolonged cheers. He said, referring to the spectacle on the stage, that although it was common to see Christianity in action—not marking time, but marching. "It is," he said, "the quint-essence of impertinence to ask the creed of the man or the woman who clothes the orphans, dresses them, feeds them, and makes them look so well and happy as these do to-

sion Offiice, ent, Washington City, December 16, 1893. Telegraph :

n reply to your com-the 13th inst. received h you enclose a news , returned herewith, tatement relative to the eligious persuasion of o enlisted in the volthe United States dur ar, and of those who rom, and request to be her or not the statistics lipping are official. I the Secretary of War that no compilation has e by this Department y statement concerning be based. of fact, the number of

given nativity or relig. in service during the not known, and con-not possible for this or artment to make even ely correct statement of of deserters belonging ar religious denominamore, inasmuch as the nt is the sole custodian f the volunteer armies, de of said Department of making any reliable erning the matter in

contained in the enper clipping are not report furnished from rds, and are entitled to atever.

F. A. AINSWORTH. Army. Chief, Record ffice.

ided that with apparent ournal and Messenger apology in regard to a THE UGANDA ATROCITIES.

P. P. A.

Our readers will remember the Uganda atrocities of last year. Catho lics were massacred by British soldiers for no other seeming reason than that they were guided in their morals and faith by the principles of Catholicity. The unwarranted butchery aroused the indignation of the civilized world. and the English Parliament had perforce to take cognizance of the matter. A dreary investigation was held, and at length a treaty conceding Cath clics an immunity from spoliation and murder was drawn up. There was scanty justice in this for those of peacemaker which he so satisfacwhose homes had been desecrated and torily fulfilled in regard to the differ whose hard-earned possessions had been ence between Germany and Spain ruthlessly swept away. Yet the Cathwith reference to the Caroline Islands. olics stifled the cry of indignation and bent themselves to the task of uprear-P. P. AISM meets with little or no ing homesteads. The missionaries faithful friends of the people ! - never

encouragement from the Protestants of Quebec. The Cartier-McDonald Conservative Club of Quebec, composed largely of Protestants, passed unani mously a resolution,

"That the society known as the Protestant Protective Association, which has just taken root in Ontario, could only have been introduced ther by a regretable misunderstanding towards the Roman Catholics of this country, and is absolutely unjustifiable; that, nevertheless, there is no doubt that more attentive examination into the circumstances and motives

The recent disturbances at Barcelona and Paris have been the means of organizing a crusade against Anarchism. And it should have been and would have been done but for the efforts of a few sentimental, misguided men and women who would fain regard the Anarchist as a victim of

Mrs. Frank Mackelcan. Solo—"The Auchor's Weighed,".....Shields H B. Wilson. Song—"The Dry Goods Clerk,". Quartette—"O, Who Will O'er the Downs So productive of much and permanent good. Earnest in everything he undertakes, possessing a knowledge of the needs of the people, skilled in the use of strong and forcible language, trained in the exercise of argument and withal cf holy life, he is just the man forsucha work. There is little fear

that have given birth to it, added to and withal cf holy life, he is just the the enlightened patriotism of the man forsucha work. There is little fear

THE ORPHANS' FESTIVAL. The following report of the annual festival of the orphans we take from the *Spectator* of of the orphans we take from the Spectator of the 2nd : All the elements which have combined to make the annual festivals in aid of the St. Mary'sOrphan Asylum successful in the past, were conspicuous in this year's festival, held last night in the Grand Opera House. There were good music, pleasant speeches, an im-mense audience, and an atmosphere of good-will and charity prevading the whole assembly.

the man or the woman who clothes the orphans, dresses them, feeds them, and makes them look so well and happy as these do to-night. I am delighted with the whole pro-ceedings. We are overloaded with techni-calities about religion; the Master Himself never loaded down His followers with them. The religion that He taught was a religion of love. It is in the air to night. As for ny-self, I confess I am in love with the Bishop and his coadjators, and if I am wrong I can't keep it but cry, 'Piecavi !" '' ''Ill absolve you, doctor," said the Bishop, in a stage whisper.

and his conductors and if I am wrong I can't keep it but cry. 'Piccavi ?'' "I' a stage whisper." "An wrong I can't keep it but cry.' Piccavi ?'' " The Solo eyou, doctor," said the Bishop, in a stage whisper." "Solo and the Bishop, " The Solo of Man came not to destroy men's lives but to save them,' continued Dr. Burns. '' I was an hungered and ye gave me meat; thirsty, and ye gave me drink : naked, and ye clothed me ; sick in prison, and ye visited me.'' This is the Lord's own definition of how He desires to be served. Not a word about theology in that' I have a warm heart, an open hand and a dollar to spare for any man or set of men - no matter what his or their creed may be working on the lines laid down by the Lord Jesus Christ is trying to make this world sweeter, purer, happier and better." The more call upon a gentleman whom the citizens of Hamilton highly esteem and de-ing. Mr. McKay had a cordial reception. The spike briefly and sensibly. He said the Bishop had been unkind to him through excessive kindness. He had not expected to be called upon to speak, but only to enjoy the entertainment as he had enjoyed many similar ones; for he had attended theee annual festivals regularly for the past and Catholics could meet in unity and with cordiality-the broad platform of chairty. He knew of no more worthy, useful or more beautifn work of chairty than that of taking care of fatherless and motherless children, eraing them, and training them to hold their own in the battle of life. He wished they cohe warm is no ensertil streng the shead of speed to the Sisters of St. Joseph in their they or hose sole to estimate the good that they have done and are doing. I wish they probably, from a life of misery and rime by the self accrificing efforts of these work of the kind-hearted ladies who devote so much time and attention to the work of the kine work of the kind-hearted ladies who devote so the kind-hearted ladies who devote so much time and attention to the work of the kine work of the sole ac arise doing. I wis

On Jan. 8 the drawing for the music-box took place at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham. Ticket No. 737, held by Miss Kate Mallon of Toronto, was the lucky one. The Bisters thank their patrons very sincerely.

of prejudice, and his efforts have been

FATHER QUIGLEY AND THE PRESI DENT OF THE P. P. A.

8

To the Editor of the Wingham Times :

To the Editor of the Wingham Times : Str-In fulfillment of a promise made in my light to expose the dark doings of the P A. and the netarious practices of those who propa-gate its rpinetples. "Protestint Profec-tif of Pritants organized for the protection of comething else. As it is in the former sense that the/organization is usually regarded. I pur-pose treating it in that sense, etc., a society lor the protection of Protestantism. Protection presupposes an airack, by some superior force, on the person or thing protected. Those of the P. P. A claim that the weak thing atd that the ruperformer and the second that protection, one would suppose, out to come from the clergy; and to acknowledge the power of mather the second would suppose, out to come from the clergy; and to acknowledge the power of a the second y result would be det by difficulties with which its clergy of the pretentions of the P. A. would be placing their own duties, prerogatives and in the country, with little or no ducation, and many of them illie orn character. What, then, may we expect from the rank and file of the organization? Even the leaders of the "Third Party," who have excellenge with it by the function of the fractile of the "Third Party," who have a suppose to zerve. But the most annusing part of the mather is that now of the can have a propose to zerve. But the most annusin

To the Editor of the Wingham Times :

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

<text> ants." The above is a fair specimen of the boasted P. P. A. principle of "equal rights to ill and special privileges to none." Did I not fear to swell this communication to an unpar-donable length. I could give the whole P. P. A. fumous practices of this moral and social pest. There in my possession this P. P. A. Titus, and will give, with your permission, Mr. Ed-exhausted. This P. P. A. could give the schausted. This P. P. A. could give the and will give, with your permission, Mr. Ed-exhausted. This P. P. A. could give the schausted. This P. P. A. could give the short schausted. This P. P. A. could give the short schausted. This P. P. A. could give the short schausted. This P. P. A. could give the schausted. This P. Schauster and schauster schausted. This P. Schauster and schauster schauster and the schauster and schauster and schauster and the schauster and schauster and schauster and schauster and schauster and schauster s

birding, Chinese Prices Of Control of the Standard :
Sir.—In my letter to the Wingham Times under date of 13th inst, 1 declared that that would be my last letter on P. P. A. ism. Noticing, however, in your issue of yesterday, a communication signed "A Friend of the P. P. A." giving what he calls 'a priest's oath "I beg permission to expose the absurdity. The writer, who, by the way, is ashaned to give his name, referring to myself. says :
"The Rev. Father seems to have the field entirely to himself, and is giving the poor Protestants a bad wooling." This is positively diskonest. The whole there of my letters as well as several expressed declarations therein contained, will convince every intelligent and honest reader that the stand I have taken on the question at issue is not directed against Protestantism, seek to under the consciencious convictions of my Protestant friends to wound, even in the interted for the consciencious convictions of even the most sensitive. Conscience is a fold-given treasure which, no one can invade with on one can invade which no one can invade subsciencious convictions of the sensitive. Conscience is a God-given treasure which no one can invade withou to read a round. This

The circle is a second base of the region of

tinue to live on when the vulture remains of P. P. Aism shall be shattered in the dust. She relies solely on the supporting and sustaining hand of film who has said to her: "Behold. I am with yop all days, even to the commensue to of

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON ARBI-TRATION.

William E. Blackstone's work in the interest of international arbitration, begun during the congresses of the fair season, is being pushed steadily. Cardinal Gibbons is one of the recent acquisitions to the list of indorser

secured by Mr. Blackstone. "Among the many distinguished men who endorsed the World's Columbian Exposition Congress for inter national arbitration, none," says Mr. Blackstone, "received me more cor-dially than did His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. He manifested an intense interest in the subject, and, during the interview, he read the following ex tract from 'Our Christian Heritage 'as an expression of the views which he has held upon this humane and Chris tian method of settling international

disputes : " 'Armed nations, like armed in dividuals, are a constant menace to one another, and are easily provoked to fight. And these military forces are unhappily increasing ; for as soon as one nation augments its armament its neighbor seems impelled to do likewise. " 'When we consider the immense

number of men torn in the bloom of life from the bosom of their families, withdrawn from active and industrial pur suits, condemned to a monotonous ex-istence and exposed to the temptations incident to such a career, we can form some estimate of the material, mora and social evils resulting from this sys tem. In contemplating these standing armies, the calm observer might have the conviction forced upon him that European Governments were primarily established to instruct men in the tac-tics of military rather than the duties of civil life, and to teach them to destroy life rather than to develop the resources of the country. "' Even with this dark picture con

fronting us, it would be unjust to infer that Christianity has failed in her mission of peace to the nations. It should be borne in mind that the Christian religion enforces her humane precepts not by the sword, but by moral and re ligious sanctions, and that in contend ing for peace she has to strugg against the most formidable of earthly

forces and the most imperious of human passions.While deploring the fierce conflicts which have agitated Christendom for centuries, it must be admitted that even the most martial nation of Europe does not exhibit a war record so san-

teristic is aversion to strife and the What Causes Pimples? cultivation of peace and fraternal rela-tions among mankind. "'In well-ordered society the dis-

putes of individuals are settled, not by recourse to a duel, but to the law. Would it not be a blessing to humanity if national controversies were com osed on the same principle and that the just cause of a nation should be rather than by a court of arbitration rather than by an apppeal to arms? Then to rulers, as well as to private litigants, could be applied the words : "Thrice is he armed that hath his

quarrel just." " 'And this amicable system, while protecting the rights of the weak, yould not humiliate or wound the national pride of the strong, since it does not attempt to trench on the sovereignty or autonomy of any

power. "' Let us cherish the hope that the day is not far off when the reign of the Prince of Peace will be firmly estab ished on the earth ; when the spirit of the Gospel will so far sway the minds and hearts of rulers that standing armies will yield to permanent courts of arbitration; that contests will be carried on in the council chamber in stead of the battlefield, and decided by the pen instead of the sword.'

ONLY ONE DRINK

It was the Means of Bringing a Ma to a Drunkard's Grave.

Some men are so made that the mere taste of liquor will kindle in them a

raging thirst for more. A doctor and his friend were once talking together in front of a saloon when a master mechanic, a man of amiable and excellent character, a first-class workman, full of business, with an interesting family, respected by everybody and bidding fair to be one of the leading men of the city, came up to them and laughingly and said :

"Well, I have just done what I never did before in my life.

"Ah, what was that ?" "Why, Mr ---- has owed me a bill for work for a long time and I dunned him for the money till I was tired, but a minute ago I caught him out here, and asked him for the money. Well,'he said, 'I'll pay it to you if with me.' 'No,' said I, 'I never drink — never drank in my life.' 'Well,' he replied, 'do as you please ; if you won't drink with me, I wont pay your bill - that's all !' But I told

LONDON MUTUAL

VOLICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

A annual general meeting of the members of this Company will be held at their place of business. 476 Richmond street. London. on Wednesday, 7th February, 1894, at the hour of two o'clock. p. m., when a statement of the affairs of the Company will be submitted and Directors elected, according to statute. London, Ont., 18th senary, 1894. D. C. MACDONAL D. Manager. PRAYER BOOKS . . .

FEBRUAR

FIVE-MINU

Quinquag THE QUALITIES

What a beauti my dear brethr gives us of the vi Epistle of to day read it or do not advise you to rea deed, nothing co commit it to men Let us look jus "Charity," say patient, is kind dealeth not per up ; is not ambit own ; is not prov

eth no evil ; rej but rejoiceth in things, believeth things, endureth Now, I say, th it not? And pe beautiful more which it gives u one. I know we as well of oursel one of our acqu

say to ourselves this description me ; that's just No: somehow would like to pu not seem to fit. "Charity is p is rather out of

when we think cross we are if if anybody stan feres with us, o fer from us in o · Charity en

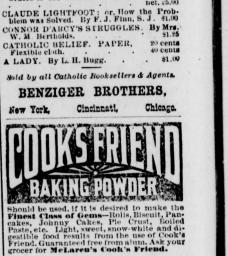
Why, some pe their neighbor without at once to take the shin thing. And if Miss So and So will take some "For the life o what any one s Probably they if they would n how can they n one seems to 1 own good point evident to all ladies only wh You will hear "Oh ! I consid over rated man was young, an the common. tainly have lue hear it out loud all the same some praise ha very sparing pearance of ca desire to keep · Charity d

How is this? Christians wh goes, "cut off face." They selves, if so made to suffer But I shall 1

the applicatio better read th make them for I wish, how tion before clo circumstance. St. Paul so his tifully describ ornamental vi very comment get along Listen to a fe a little before I should have mysteries and should have a remove moun ity, I am no

We have now in stock a very large and beautiful assortment of Prayer books, ranging in price from 25c, to \$100, There are a ongst the lot some promotes. Orders from a distance a nice selection for any given oum that may be sent us, and it book is not entirely satisfactory, it may be re-mailed to us, and money will be refunded. Address, THOS, COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London, Out. London Ont.

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FEBRUARY 10, 1894.

mouths of the sebaceous giands with sebum or oily matter. Nature will not allow the clogging of the pores to continue long, hence, in-flammation, pain, swelling

What Cures Pimples?

The only reliable cure, when not due to a constitutional humor, is CUTICURA SOAP. It dissolves sebaceous or oily matter, re-duces inflammation, soothes and heats irri-tated and roughened surfaces, and restores

tated and roughened surfaces, and restores the skin to its original purity. Besides being the most effective skin puri-fying and beautifying soap, it is the purest, sweetest, and most delicate of toilet soaps.

sweetest, and most delicate of tonet soaps. Sold throughout the world. Portran Baud AND CHEM. CORF., Sole Props., Boston. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

1

Clogging of the pores

To the Editor of the Win.ham Times : Stat.—While awaiting a reply to my letter of the thist, I beg to say a few words him addi-tion. Every intelligent reader who has fol-source that, I beg to say a few words him addi-tion. Every intelligent reader who has fol-source the section of the theorem and the so-called "lecture" of November 24, and its re-source the section of the source that the so-called "lecture" of November 24, and its re-source the section of the source the source the source the section of the source of the source the source the source that the source of the source the source the source that the source of the source the source the source that the source of the source the source the source that the source of the source the source the source that the source of the source the source to the source that the source of the source the source to the source that the source of the source the source to the source that the source of the source the source to the source that the source of the source the source to the source that the source of the source the source to the source of the source of the source the source the source to the source of the source of the source the source the source of the source of the source of the source the source of the source of the source of the source of the source the source of the so and the well-merited castigation to which public opinion has so justly condemned him. I have to say, Mr. Editor, that the process will be to me, as well as to you, a painful one. But still it is a public neces-sity. A caskering wound cannot be healed without being well probed. My loathing, therefore, in dealing with this creature is somewhat similar to that of one, who, for the safety of others, crushes the lead of a venemous snake in the grass. I can respect and honor the opinions of a genthemanly opponent, even when worsted in the fight. But a brow beating a swaggering uptart who thus dares to outrage public decency should be handled without gloves. He came to Wingham somewhat in the same fashion

who thus dares to outrage public decency should be handled without gloves. He came to Wingham somewhat in the same fashion as the fabulous individual of Donnybrook notriety determined that somebody should tread on the "tail of his coat." He now indis to his cost that not only the "coat tail," but the entire garment, including the corpse, head, ears and face of their wearer have been made to bite the dust. The second state of the second state of the read so the "tail of his coat." He now ital," but the entire garment, including the corpse, head, ears and face of their wearer have been made to bite the dust. The second state of the second state of the read so the "tail of his coat." He now ital, "but the entire garment, including the corpse, head, ears and face of their wearer have been made to bite the dust. The second state is the opening of the neeting, this edifying piece of literature of the room, which is also draped with asking colors, lies an open Bible." Here I ask the reader to pause and consider this subservient to all the injustice, falsehood, and perjury contained in the eath given below. Be it remembered that Stata him-self can use the Bible when he has a purpose to serve. Well may we say in the words of Rev. Mr. Donald, a Presbyterian clergy-man: On the Bips of such people," the Ten Commandments are immoral and the sermon of importance we meet with is a praver offered by the "Chaplain." This praver, if con-itered in itself, would be a beautiful act of devotion. But when taken in connection with the eath given below, in which it be-comes a petition to God for the accomplish-ment of monstrous atrocities therein con-tailed, it becomes the rankest blasheny. " Too we to the fam us eath. Here it is : " To do most solemnly promise and swear that I will not allow any one a member of the Roman Catholic Church to become a member of the order, knowing him to be suck; that I will use my influence to promote the interthe "Autocrat of the Vatican." To the "Autocrat of the Vatican." To 10.5.2. Finding that the false pre-fare "has been discovered. J. H. McConnell main question at issue, etc., his so and eccl. by chare "has been discovered. J. H. McConnell main question at issue, etc., his own decet, by chare the charles and abusing the Catholic Church, the Catholic chergy, and especially avoid the state of the same of the same of the first. His charges against the Catholic Church, the Catholic chergy, and especially avoid the same of the same of the same of the first. His charges against the Catholic Church and clergy consist of the same of the first. His charges against the Catholic Church and clergy consist of the same of the first. His charges against the Catholic Church and clergy consist of the same of the first. His charges against the Catholic Church and clergy consist of the same of the first. His charges against the Catholic for the last three hundred years and which have hundreds of times been refuted. It is un-necessary to dwell upon McConnell's titzde again public attention to the grovelling, of which he is the acknowledge "Grand Pres-ident." The following extract from the P. P. A. oath will show that the avoved purpose of the tinfamona association is to deprive 40 per comploy a Catholic the any expective 1 in this fair "Toominion of their eivil and political rights is the state of the Majesty's subjects is that fair "Toominion of their eivil and political rights fair "Toominion of the same catholic for any office in the gift of the Catholic for any office in the gift of the Catholic for any office in the gift of the Catholic for any office in the gift of the Catholic for any them of phase the political positions of the Government in the hands of Protes-

with you all days, even to the consummation o the world." Yours faithfully, THOS. QUIGLEY, P. P. St. Augustine, Jan. 6, 1884. St. Augustine, Jan. 6, 1891. To the Editor-Sir-Three weeks ago I wrote a letter to the *Times* demanding of the P. P. A. "lecturer" McConnell, a re-traction of certain slanderous statements against the Catholic clergy, especially my-self. Two weeks were given him to make such retraction. As none has as yet been forthcoming, the public will be justified in concluding that McConnell is unable to verify his statements and that he has not the manhood to retract them. I shall, there-fore, administer to this self convicted crimi-nal the well merited castigation to which public option has so justly condemned

Prevention Is Better

tion are growing in favor among Christian nations. Alexander VI. was Prevention is Better Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can preveat attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the diease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheu-matism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vita-lizes the whole system. chosen by Spain and Portugal to arbi trate regarding their respective claims to the newly discovered territory in the Western world. The decision the Pontiff was very probably the

Hood's PILLS are easy and gentle in effect. Mr. Jaob Scales, of Toronto, writes: "A short time ago I was suffering from Kdiney Complaint and Dyspepsia, sour stomach and hame back; in fact I was completely pros-trated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I used one bottle, and the per-manent manner in which it has cured and withhold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude. Sore Throat Cured.

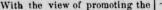
Sore Throat Cured.

DEAR SIRS,—I had a very sore throat for over a week and tried several medicines without relief until I heard of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I tried with great success. I think it a fine medicine for sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bron-chitis, and throat and lung troubles. MARIA MIDDLETON, Bobcaygeon, Ont. Minard's Liniment cures Burns, &c.

veloping international law throughout the civilized world. Courts of arbitra-

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means of averting a sanguinary and protracted conflict between these two **Cet her** Sunlight SOAP



blessing of international concord, a society has been organized in this country. It was fitting that Phila-delphia should be chosen as the seat of this society, for its very name signifies brotherly love. Its founder was an illustrious member of the Society of Friends, whose distinguishing characFarms for Sale Cheap And on Easy Terms. Part Lot 12, brok-n fronts, tier of lots, tp. Charlotteville, Co. Norfolk, 100 acres and fine buildings. \$1,00 Lots 83 and 84, 2d con. Middleton, N.T. R., Co. Norfolk, 193 acres, more or less and buildings. \$2,00



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Have you tr has no equal f excresences, a tried it.

SIRS,—I ha headache and years. I sta Bitters in Ju 1893), I am po

Use the saf killer, Mother nothing equa it home.

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DEAR SIR from broncl Wood's Norw I had taken

from the trou C. C. WI

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ARY 10, 1894.

uses Pimples?

Clogging of the pores or mouths of the sebaceous

glands with sebum or oily matter. Nature will not allow the clogging of the pores to continue long, hence, in-flammation, pain, swelling and redness.

res Pimples?

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HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE beral meeting of the members of will be held at their place of Richmond street, London. on h February, 1841, at the hour of a.m., when a statement of the Company will be submitted and ded, according to statute. ., 18th accuraty, 1891. . C. MACDONAL D. Manager.

BOOKS . . .

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FEBRUARY 10, 1894.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS. Quinquagesima Sunday THE QUALITIES OF CHRISTIAN CHAR-

What a beautiful description it is,

my dear brethren, which St. Paul gives us of the virtue of charity in the Epistle of to day! If you have never read it or do not remember it, I would advise you to read it at once; and in-deed, nothing could be better than to commit it to memory. Let us look just now at a part of it.

"Charity," says the Apostle, "is patient, is kind; charity envieth not; dealeth not perversely; is not puffed up; is not ambitious; seeketh not her own ; is not provoked to anger ; thinketh no evil ; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth ; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." Now, I say, this is very beautiful, is

it not? And perhaps it seems all the more beautiful because the picture which it gives us is not a very familiar one. I know we are apt to think about as well of ourselves as of almost any one of our acquaintance ; but can we say to ourselves, on reading or hearing this description of charity, "That's me; that's just my character to a hair?" No; somehow or other, though we would like to put on the coat, it does

not seem to fit. "Charity is patient, is kind." That is rather out of the way, to begin with, when we think how impatient and cross we are if anything goes wrong, if anybody stands in our way or interferes with us, or even ventures to differ from us in opinion. "Charity envieth not." Worse yet

Why, some people cannot even see their neighbor have a new dress or hat without at once making up their minds to take the shine out of that conceited And if they hear it said that thing. Miss So and So is good looking they will take some opportunity to remark : "For the life of me, I can't make out what any one sees to admire in her." Probably they might manage to see it if they would make a great effort ; but how can they make the effort when no one seems to have any eye for their own good points, which ought to be so evident to all? And it is not the ladies only who have this weakness. You will hear something like this: "Oh! I consider him to be a much over rated man. I knew him when he was young, and he was nothing above the common. But some people cer tainly have luck." Or, if you do no hear it out loud, the grumbling is there all the same in the heart. Perhaps some praise has to be given, but it is very sparing; given with great appearance of careful judgment and a desire to keep closely to the truth. "Charity dealeth not perversely."

How is this? Why, you will find Christians who would, as the saying goes, "cut off their nose to spite their face." They will even suffer them selves, if some one else can only be made to suffer too. But I shall not have time to make all the applications. As I said, you had

better read the Epistle, then you can make them for yourselves. I wish, however, to call your attention before closing to one unpleasant circumstance. Is this charity, which

St. Paul so highly praises and so beau tifully describes, a sort of fancy and ornamental virtue, which is certainly very commendable, but which we can get along well enough without? Listen to a few other words which come a little before those I have read : "If I should have prophecy, and know all mysteries and all knowledge, and if I should have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing. And if I should distribute all my goods to feed the

RECORD. CATHOLIC THE

A MAY-DAY GIFT. BY MARY CATHERINE CROWLEY. II.

"Oh mother !" cried Abby, the day after the arrival of the unique May-basket from Father Dominic, "now that we have such a lovely statue of the Blessed Virgin, don't you think we ought to make a regular altary." "A what !" exclaimed Mrs. Clayton, at a loss to understand what her little

daughter could possibly mean. "I told you that you might have an altar, dear. And you may arrange it when-

ever you please." "No, but an altary," persisted Abby. "The Tyrrells have an altary in their house, and I wish we could have one too. Why, you must know what it is, mother — just a little room fitted up like a chapel; and the family say their precess there a light and morning. their prayers there night and morning,

and other times if they wish." "Oh, an oratory !" observed Mrs. Clayton, trying to repress a smile. "Perhaps that is the name," ad-mitted Abby, a trifle disconcerted.

"Anyhow, can't we have one ?" "Well-yes," said her mother, after The a few moments' reflection. small room next to the parlor might be arranged for that purpose.' "That would make a beautiful al-chapel!" exclaimed Abby. She did not venture to attempt the long word

again. "I think I could get enough out of the carpet that was formerly on the parlor to cover the floor," mused Mrs. Clayton aloud. "The square table, draped with muslin and lace, would make a pratry altar. Then, with the draped with mushin and lace, would make a pretty altar. Then, with the pictures of the Sacred Heart and the Bouguereau Madonna to hang on the walls, and my priedicu-yes, Abby, I

think we can manage it." "Oh, how splendid !" cried the little girl. "When shall we begin to get it ready ?"

"Perhaps to morrow," answered her mother; "but I can not promise to have the preparations completed at once. It will take some time to plan the carpet and have it put down. Abby was not only satisfied, but de-Aboy was not only satisfied, out do lighted. She told Larry the minute he came into the house. He had been over to the pond with his boat again. "That will be grand !" said he. "When you get everything fixed, I'll bring you the little vase I got for Christmas and my prayer book, and Christmas, and my prayer book, andoh, yes, my rosary to put on the altar. And, then," he went on, quite seriously, "there's my catechism, and the

bittle chalk angel, and —" "The little chalk angel!" repeated Abby, scornfully. "Why, that has lost its head!"

"But it's a little chalk angel all the same," argued Larry "And if I find the head, it can be glued on." "Oh-well, we don't want any trash like that on our altar !" rejoined his sister. "And the books and rosary can be kept on the shelf in the corner.

It would be nice to have the vase, though." Larry, who at first had been rather offended that his offerings were not appreciated, brightened up when he

found he could at least furnish some thing to adorn the shrine. The following day was Saturday. There was, of course, no school, and Abby was free to help her mother to get the little room in order. She was impatient to begin. But alas for her plaus! About 9 o'clock in the morn-ing Mrs. Clayton suddenly received word that grandma was not feeling well, and she at once prepared to visit the dear old lady.

"I may be away the greater part of the day, Delia," she said, as she tied the strings of her bonnet; "but I the strings of her bonnet; "but I around her thumb, caused by the re-have given you all necessary direc-isstance of the scissors; for it had been

there were yards and yards of it; for it had covered the parlor, which was a large room. Mrs. Clayton intended to have it made over for the diming-room, and estimated that there would be enough left for the oretow. She be enough left for the oratory. She now.

had not though left for the oracoly. She had not thought it necessary to explain these details to Abby, however. "We'll do it," declared the latter. "Mother said to wait, but I don't be-lieve she'll care." "Course she won't," agreed Larry.

Both the children felt that what they had decided upon was not exactly right-that it would be better to observe strictly their mother's instruc-tions. But, like many people who argue themselves into the delusion that what they want to do is the best thing to be done, Abby tried to compromise with the "still small voice" which warned her not to meddle, by the re-tort : "Oh, it will spare mother the

trouble ! And she'll be glad to have it finished." As for Larry, the oppor-tunity to pound away with the banmer and make as much noise as he pleased, was a temptation hard to resist.

Abby opened the roll. "What did mother mean by saying she thought she could get enough out of this carpet to cover the floor !" said the little girl, with a laugh. She must have been very absent-minded; for there's lashin's of it here, as Delia would say."

"Oh, my, yes-lashin's !" echoed

Larry. Abby was what is called "a go-ahead" young person. She was ahead" young person. She was domestic in her tastes, and, for her years, could make herself very useful about the house when she chose. Now, therefore, she had no diffidence about her ability to carry out her undertaking. And Larry, although he fre-quently reminded her that she did not know everything, had a flattering conab e

fidence in her capacity. "I'll have it done in less than no time," she said, running to get her

mother's large scissors. mother's large scissors. Click, click went the shears as she slashed into the carpet, taking off breadth after breadth, without at-tempting to match the pattern, and with length of the room, she chose to put it crosswise, thus cutting it up into any number of shortpieces. "No matter about its not being sewed," she went on : "you can nail it together, can't you, Larry?" "Oh, yes!" said Lerry?"

"Oh, yes !" said Larry ?" "Oh, yes !" said Larry . The more hammering the better for him. He hunted up the hammer and two papers of tacks, and as fast as Abby cut he nailed.

Delia was unusually busy ; for it was housecleaning time, and she was get-ting the dining room ready for the new carpet. Therefore, although she heard

the noise upstairs, she gave herself no concern about it; supposing that Larry was merely amusing himself, for he was continually tinkering at one thing or another.

By and by Larry remarked : "Say, Abby, you've got these two pieces too Abby went over and looked at them.

'Gracious so I have !" she said. 'Well, put them aside, and I'll cut wo more Click went the scissors again, and

the carpet was still further mutilated. Then, as a narrow strip was required, a breadth was slit down the centre. Finally the boards were covered.

"There !" she cried triumphantly. "It is all planned. Now, *Ill* nail." Larry demurred at first, but Abby was imperious. Moreover, the con-stant friction of the handle of the hammer had raised a blister in the palm of his hand. Abby had an ugly red welt IN STRENGTH-GIVING and healing power

The shrine was certainly elaborate now. The children were so engrossed with admiring it that they did not hear the house door open and close. A step in the hall, however, reminded the little girl of her music lesson. "Gracious, that must be Miss Rem-

ick !" she said, in confusion. She quietly opened the door of the oratory, intending to peep into the parlor to see if the teacher was there, To her surprise she encountered her mother who had just come up the stairs. But Mrs. Clayton was much more as-tonished by the sight which greeted her eyes when she glanced into the oratory.

"O Abby," she exclaimed, in dis tress and annoyance, "how could you be so disobedient ! Oh Larry, why did you help to do what you must have known I would not like?"

Larry grew very red in the face, looked down, and fumbled with one of

the buttons of his jacket. "But, mother," began Abby, glibly, "it was for the Blessed Virgin, you know. I was sure I could put down the carpet all right, and I thought you would be glad to be saved the trouble "Put it down all right!" rejoined her mother. "Why, you have ruined the carpet, Abby !"

Both children looked incredulous and astonished.

"Don't you see that you have cut it up so shockingly that it is entirely

"And, then, the vases and the candelabra !" continued Mrs. Clayton. "Have you not been forbidden to lift r move them, daughter ?"

"Yes, mother," acknowledged the little girl. "But I thought you would'nt mind when I wanted them for the altar. I didn't suppose you'd think

and break them. And, then, the statue ! Do you not remember that I would not permit you to move it yes-terday? How would you have felt if it had slipped from your clasp and been dashed to pieces?"

A few tears trickled down Abby's cheeks. Larry blinked hard and stared at the wall. "My dear children, that is not the

way to honor our Blessed Mother," Mrs. Clayton went on to say. "Do you think that she looked down with favor upon your work to-day? No. But if you had waited as I told you—if each of you had made a little altar for her in your heart, and offered to her the beautiful flowers of patience, and A Residue. So with COCOA. the votive light of loving obedience-then indeed you would have won her COCOA is Skimmed Milk, blessing, and she would have most graciously accepted the homage of such a shrine. As it is, you see, you have very little, if anything, to offer her." TO BE CONTINUED.

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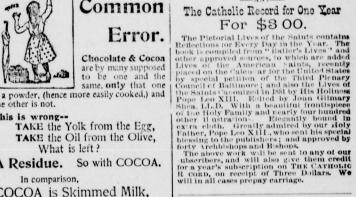
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others.



7



is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not. This is wrong--TAKE the Yolk from the Egg, TAKE the Oil from the Olive,



A genuine reduction of prices and no clap trap, PETHICK & McDONALD, 393 Richmond Street.

TRY THAT

What is left?

DUNN'S

BAKING

POWDER

In comparison,

spoiled? What is left would have to be so pieced that I can not possibly use it for the dining room, as I intended." Abby was mortified and abashed. Larry grew more and more uncomfort



AX CANDLES.

have in stock a large consign-of Pure Bees Wax Candles, for use. Orders from the rev. clergy e promotly attended to. THOS, COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London, Out.

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ITUAL OF THE P. P. A.

a published in pamphlet form the aul of the conspiracy known as the The book was obtained from one of Zers of the association. It ought to distributed, as it will be the means of g many of our well meaning Protes-is from falling into the trap set for esterning knaves. The book will be ny address on receipt of 6 cents in undred, 3 cents. Address, ThomAS CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London,

poor, and if I should deliver my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing "Notice, he does not say, "I am not much, 01 these things are not much good, with out charity ;" no, without it "I am nothing ;" a cipher, and a sham. Take this home and meditate on it.

Why Hood's Wins.

Why Hood's Wins. President Lincoln said, "You cannot fool the people a second time," They are too quick to recognize real merit or lack of it, and cling only to those things which they find to be what is claimed for them. It is especially gratifying that the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla increases most rapidly increases the sections where it is best known. The inference is plain. Hood's Sarsapar-illa has proven that it possesses genuine in the section where it is best known. The inference is plain. Hood's Sarsapar-illa has proven that it possesses genuine to the section of the section of the section people's favorite blood-purifying and build-ing up medicine, and is more popular this because Hood's Cures. An Excellent Remedy.

An Excellent Remedy.

GENTLEMEN, — We have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in our house for over three years, and find it an excellent remedy for all forms of coughs and colds. In throat and lung troubles it affords instant relief. JOHN BRODIE, Columbus, Ont.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excresences, as many have testified who have tried it.

Perfectly Cured.

SIRS.—I have been greatly troubled with headache and bad blood for ten or twelve years. I started to take Burdock Blood Bitters in July, 1892, and now (January 1893), I am perfectly cured. HUGH DRAIN, Norwood, Ont. a teenty bit crooked."

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator: nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home. several pins out of her mouth-which seemed to be the most available pincushion-and glanced disconsolately at the pine boards of the floor. "What is the use of fixing the altar before the floor is covered !" she said

Altogether Disappeared.

GENTLEMEN. – About two months ago I was nearly wild with headaches. I started taking B. B. B., took two bottles and my headaches have now altogether disappeared. I think it is a grand medicine. EVA FINN, Massey Station, Ont.

Bronchitis Cured.

very hard work to cut the tions. I think .- Larry, do not go off with any of the boys, but you may play in the park as usual —And, Abby, be sure you do not keep Miss But she did not complain, for she felt that she was a martyr to industry. At last the work was completed ; and, flushed and tired, with her fingers bruised from frequent miscalculated Remick waiting when she comes to give you your music lesson.'

blows from the hammer, and her knuckles rubbed and tingling, she "But what about the altary-oh, oratory I mean ?" asked Abby, dejectpaused to admire the result of her toil.

edly. "There is a piece of muslin in the The carpeting was a curious piece of patchwork certainly, but the children were delighted with their achievelinen press which you may take to cover the altar," said her mother; "but do not attempt to arrange any-thing more. I will attend to the rest next week. I am sorry to disappoint you and Larry; but, you see, I cannot help it." ment.

The lunch bell rang.

"Don't say anything about it to

Delia," cautioned Abby. Larry agreed that it would be as well not to mention the subject. They did not delay long at the meal but hastened back to their self-imposed She hurried away ; and the children task

ran up to the parlor, which was on the second story of the house, to take an-other look at their precious statue, which had been placed on the marble slab in the front of one of the long "Now let's hurry up and finish th

altar," said Abby. Having completed the adornment of the table, by throwing over the muslin a fine lace curtain, from the linen mirrors. Then they went into the small room which was to be the oratory. The only furniture it contained was the square table which they had press also, and decking it with some the square table which they had brought there the evening before. Abby got the muslin, and began to drape the table to resemble an altar; Larry looking on admiringly, volunso much trouble to prepare. Larry placed before the lovely image his little teering a suggestion now and then. She succeeded pretty well. Larry praised her efforts; he was prouder than ever vase containing a small bunch of dandelions he had gathered in the of his sister—although, as he remarked, "the corners would look a little yard. He was particularly fond of dandelions. Abby had nothing to offer bunchy, and the cloth was put on just but her May wreath, which she laid beside it. But the decoration appeared Presently the little girl paused, took

too scanty to satisfy her.

"I'll get the high pink vases from

"Yes," added Larry. "And the candlesticks with the glass hanging all around them like a fringe, that jingles when you touch them." The little girl brought the vases

Then she carried in the candelabra, the crystal pendants ringing as she walked

Bronchitts Cured.Toru to streed mathematic your andToru to streed mathematic your andToru to streed mathematic your andDEAR SIRS, -Having suffered for months
from bronchits. I concluded to try Dr.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and by the time
I had taken one bottle I was entirely free
from the trouble and feel that I an cured.Toru to streed on the tacks - girls always
be and the carpet all
town for you.In a way that delighted Larry. She
in a way that delighted Larry. She
allowed to tamper with the costly orna-
ments in the parlor; but she excused
herself by the plea: "I'm doing it for





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IT.

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Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

"I am almost sure I could put down the carpet myself." "Oh, no, you couldn't !" said Larry. "You'd be sure to hammer your fin

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Branch No. 4, London Meets on the and and 4th Thursday of every onth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Aibion Block, lichmond Street. P. Cook, Pres., P. F. loyLE, Recording Secretary.

8

C. M. B. A.

Recitation Miss Ella O'Nell Assessments Nos. 2 and 3 were issued by the Grand Secretary on February 5. They call for the payment of eleven claims, amounting to \$21,000. The death rate in January was very high.

Work of Deputies. When a low weeks ago we made reference to the work done, as well as that left un-done, by District Deputies, we mentioped but a couple of names which occurred to us at the time of these who had done a goodly these to increases the membraphic. On makshare to increase the membership. On mak-ing further investigation we sound that we had not done full justlee in this matter, as there are many others who have during the had not done full justice in this matter, as there are many others who have during the past year proved themselves very energy even the highest commendation for their efforts. We do not wish, more over, to attach any blame to some of the aread and interesting once. He gave a brief history of cooperative societies from the earliest ages. The principles of such societies were as old as civilization itself. Seven hundred years before Christ such as brief history of cooperative societies from the earliest ages. The principles of such sociations estited in Rome. There were guilds of all trades, as well as others for there are and the end of earliest history of cooperative societies were as old as civilization itself. Seven hundred years before Christ such as brief history of cooperative societies were as old as civilization itself. Seven hundred years before Christ such as brief history of cooperative societies were as old as civilization itself. Seven hundred years before Christ such as brief history of cooperative societies were as old as civilization itself. Seven hundred years before Christ such as brief history of cooperative societies were as old as civilization itself. Seven hundred years before Christ such as brief history of cooperative societies were as old as civilization itself. Seven hundred years before Christ such as the approximate itself in sickness, powerty, loss of limb, robut a particular manner to the C. M. B. A. This is not as it should be. If we capect the society to grow and prosper in as and the end of their interest in the C. M. B. A. This is not as it should be. If we capect the society to grow and prosper in every respect, every member should take an active interest an the work. In order that all who have put helf. Score for his attendance and forded them, would information were interest and the end of the transchere of the kindly interest he takes in the welfare of the association; also Dr. MacCabe for the grave trat his lecture had afforded them, and the labeling and the societ

ong

Mr. E. Gauthi

our branch in February last, and pray God to grant them spiritual consolation in their great sorrow. Be it further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Brother Somers, entered in the minute book of the branch and published in the CARHOLIC RECORD and Antigonish Casket. The advisory board held a concert in the institute on Thursday evening, lst inst., when they were honored by the presence of His Grace the Archishop of Ottawa, who was accompanied by Very Rev. Canon Cam-peau. The following programme was ren-dered on the occasion :

EUGENE MACDONALD, Fin. Sec. J. F. SOMERS, Rec. Sec. D. D. CHISHOLM, Chancellor.

stion of Officers. Branch 180, Bathurst, N. B.

Branch 190, Bathurst, N. B. Chan. P. J Borns, pres. W R Walsh, Grat vice president Richard Sution, second vice-pres. Henry White, rec. sec. W J LaPlante, asst. sec. F. J Mullins, fin. sec. Jose J Meshan, treas. James J Power, mar. Joseph Burke, guard F Hianchard, trus. James Howell, A. Melvin, Thomas Salter, John McKenna and Edward Hail, rep. to grand council James J Power, alt. W R Walsh.

C. O. F. SACRED HEART COURT CANES THEIR

U. U. I. SACRED HEART COURT CANES THEIR OFFICERS. "A most successful and enjoyable event," was the verdict of the three hundred and more guests who partook of the hospitality of Sacred Heart Court, 201, C. O. F. at their annual at home on Fhursday evening last, in the court rooms, Temperance Hall. Mem-bers of the fair sex availed themselves of the privilege of obtaining a glimpse into that, to court room, and many were the enquiries made by them as to the birth and parentage of the far-famed goat - was be as bad as de-picted and did he buck much? Later on in the evening their curiosity was gratified in every particular, anglinitation (burle-que) of a candidate being given : causing great anusement and fun to all, save one - the candidate. He, like the gladiator of old, was buchered (metaphorically) to make a Roman (Catholic) holday. The fra-feeling existing between the sister courts in monthers of St. Joseph's Court, No. 370, with their Chief Ranger, Jos Cadaret, brother. "Mich evoked much enthusiasm, was the presentation of illuminated addresses, accem-panied by gold-headed cames, to Chief Ranger. Bachad and Treasurer Dusean." The presentation of its recognization of the fers and lady friends in a hocy." The presentation of its recognization of the the content of the stene court for stering and the to him there was no more beasurable moment than this, when he had been chosen as the medium of the court for the transmission of its recognization of the transmission of its recognization of the transmission of the good-will and esteem with which both are held by their fellow-members and friends. Fulle would it be of him which both are held by their fellow-members and friends. Fulle would it be of him to attempt to rehearse or recall the measures of the court's indebtedness to them, in a tangible form, an attempt by the heat stores for the defort by luck the stones forming the monument of their services to the order mot be there there would he chose, the obser the task of a Sampson or a the cuber. The better par <text>

in their entirety, the many subgresser, pressed, but would put them down to the construction of the Catholic Order of presserers - charity. Charity will cover a multitude of sins, and charity had been thrown over their errors, covering them and leaving only the good exposed. They thanked the Court for this expression of their subgroup of the screess imputed had been aided by his nepbers. Hey, Father Paul, descensed was beld by the screes imputed had been aided by fisses et. He were carried to the screes in which the descense in which the descense of the screes imputed had been aided by fisses et. He were carried to the streem in which the descense of the screes is they would promise that failure by his nepbers, they. Father Paul, descensed, was beld by the motors, and the past be taken as acriterion of weiling on the screes in put and is part to effort or restration. Here, the future of any Court in the Order. The balance of the svening was taken up by Brother W. T. J. Lees and Mr. Richards and a recitation, which evoked much applaave, by Brother W. T. J. Lees and Mr. Richards and a recitation, which evoked much applaave, by Brother W. T. J. Lees and Mr. Richards and a recitation, which evoked much applaave, by Brother W. T. J. Lees and Mr. Richards and a recitation, which evoked much applaave, by Brother W. T. J. Lees and Mr. Richards and a recitation, which evoked much applaave, by Brother W. T. J. Lees and Mr. Richards and a recitation, which evoked much applaave, by Brother W. T. J. Lees and Mr. Richards and a recitation, which evoked much applaave, by Brother W. T. J. Lees and Mr. Richards and a recitation, which evoked much applaave, by Brother W. T. J. Lees and Mr. Richards and a recitation, which evoked much applaave, by Brother W. T. J. Lees and Mr. Richards and a recitation, which evoked much applaave by Brother W. T. J. Lees and Mr. Richards and a screet pray or all of u.
 Mr. Martin, Martin, Brand, J. Order Brand, Brother Brand, Brother Brand, Brand, Brother Brand, Brother B

by Miss Leo De Gruchy, a pupil of St. Mary's convent. After justice bad been done the refreshments provided one of the most successful and enjoy. able "At Homes" came to a conclusion with the strains of the national anthem. Sacret Heart Court is making for itself a flat-tering reputation in all its undertakings, and its name when appended to an invitation is an assurance of success and completeness in every respect.

E. B. A.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

INSTALLATION OF OPPICERS. The following officers were installed at the fast regular meeting of Branch 24, £. B. A. Brother R. McGregor ; Vice Pres., Brother John O'Heare; Rec. Sec., Brother Chas. E. Kanglain, Very Rev. Canon Foley ; Pres., Brother R. McGregor ; Vice Pres., Brother John O'Heare; Rec. Sec., Brother Chas. E. Leaney ; Fin. Sec. Brother Patrick L. Down Ins. Sec., Brother E. J. O'Reilly; Treas., brother H. M. Bolton stewards, Robt. John Strate, M. McKevitz ; Guard, J. Prince; Brother H. M. Bolton stewards, Robt. John Strate, M. McKevitz ; Guard, J. Prince; Brother H. M. McKevitz ; Guard, J. Prince; Brother H. M. Bolton stewards, Robt. John Strate, Brother E. J. O'Reilly; Treas., Brother H. M. Bolton stewards, Robt. John Strate, Brother E. J. O'Reilly; Treas., Brother H. M. Bolton stewards, Robt. John Strate, Brother E. J. O'Reilly; Treas., Brother H. M. Bolton stewards, Brother H. State acopy of this resolution the Brother H. Brother Heartfelt sorre. Brother H. Brat acopy of this resolution the Brother H. Brother Heartfelt Sorre. Brother H. Br

A. U. II. At the meeting of the County Board of A. O. H., of York County, held on the 29th ult., the following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed : Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call unto Himself Mr. Patrick Ward, of county Galway, Ireland, the beloved father of our esteemed Brother, Jar, Ward, Vice President, of Div. No. 1, A. O. H., therefore be it Resolved that we, the members of the County Board of Ancient Order of Hiberni-ans of York County, do hereby tender to Brother Jas. Ward our heartfelt sympathy in the loss he has sustained. Be it further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be tendered to Brother Jas. Ward, recorded in the minute book of the County Board, sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD and Catholic Reyis-ter for publication. T. MCKEAGUE, C. Sec.

OBITUARY.

C. C. RICHARD & CO.

CONLON-FLANAGAN. One of those joyous events which cause a flutter of excite pent took place in the church of Oar Lady of Help, Wallacebury, the occa-sion being the marriage of Miss Lizzie Flana-gen of that parish, to Mr. Michael J. Conlon of Port Lambion. The sacred (ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. Father Konan. The bride looked charming and was tastefully utitred in a traveling suit of fawn cloth, trimmed with fur. She was attended by Miss B. M. Conlon, asizer of the groom. Mr. Edward Flanagan acted as best man. The nuptial Mass over, the bridal party, accompanied by friends and relatives, drove to the home of the bride's parents, where a sumptions breakfast awaited them. In the evening the newly-married otopic accompanied by a number of friends, drove to Port Lambton, and took the evening train for St. Marys, where they intend spend-ing a few weeks with friends. The bride was the recipient of many valuable presents from friends who wish Mr. and Mrs. Conion much happiness through life.

"FATHER" IGNATIUS.

The effect which the Holy Father's latest Encyclical will have upon cul-tured Protestants who really believe in the Bible, may be judged from this extract from a communication by the Anglican "Father" Ignatius, reprinted in the Catholic Times :

the Cream of Cod-liver Oll, "Every Protestant and Anglican, every Roman Catholic and Orthodox Oriental, must thank God for inspir-ing Pope Leo XIII. with such glorious courage. It was the Holy Ghost alone cures all of these weaknesses. Take it in time to avert illness if you can. Physicians, the world over, endorse it. wno nerved the mind and hand of this second Leo the Great to pour forth such a torrent of heavenly faith and courage, such consolation and reassur ance, for the benefit of sincere dis-ciples of Jesus Christ, whether Catholic IF

"Truly 'the tables are turned." Pro-YOU "Truly the tables are turned." Pro-testants in all directions, and Angli-cans also, defaming the scriptures, and doing their utmost to destroy all faith in them; and the Pope of Rome comes forward, with no uncertain sound, to reassure the hearts that are WANT A GOOD CEMENT TO BUILD A CISTERN, OR A PERMANENT CELLAR FLOOR, OR nearly breaking with grief under the STRONG WALLS teaching of dissenting professors and Anglican dignitaries. Would to God FOR FOUNDATIONS. that our Archbishop of Canterbury might follow the Pope's example ! . Have our spiritual rulers lost faith in the Bible, owing to the work done by the new critics? Do they fear to re-assert the old faith in the Bible? If the English Church authorities do not ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, come forward soon in defence of the Sacred Scriptures, and silence their impugners within the ranks of our authorized clergy, there will certainly Merchant Tailoring. be an exodus to the Church of Leo XIII. far greater than any that has gone be MR. O. LABELLE WILL OPEN A FIRST-Class Metchant Tatio ing establishment on Richmond Street, next door to the Rich-mond House, and opposite the Masonic Temple, in a lew days. He will carry a full range of the very choicest goods. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed.

These expressions of "Father Ignatius prove that he has the courage to speak the truth when he knows it. The Anglican monk prophesies an "exodus" to Rome. Be it so. We await with prayerful hearts the fulfilment of his prophecy, which it is to be hoped does not exclude himself. If "Father" Ignatius were a Catholic, he could be a monk in earnest. - Ave Maria.

MARKET REPORTS.

SEALED TENDERS andressed to the un-dersigned and encorsed "Tender for in-dian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 19th March, 1894, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885, at var-ious points in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. London, Feb. 8. — Wheat 98c to \$1.62 per cental. Oats, 98c to \$1 per cental. Clover seed \$5.75 to \$6 per bush. Beef \$4.5c to \$6.50 per cwt. Lamb 7c a pound wholesale. Claves sold at 62c a pound by the carcass. Pork \$5.35 per cwt. choice lines ; \$6 for medium, and \$5 for rough sows. There was no change in butter, good rolls selling for 21 to 22c a pound by the basket, and 23 to 30 to 24 cby the single pound. Eggs sold at the single containing for 21 to 22c a pound by the basket, and 23 to 30 to 24c by the single pound. Eggs sold at

VOLUME XV

ARCHDIOCESE O

HEALTH AND BENED LORD.

Dearly Beloved the various changes w and are continually Social, Civil and Reli human race, there an which have preserve continuity from the d our own day. They all periods of time; common to all epochs they have been cha tribes, and races, and they cannot be the accidental circumstan atic influence, loca environment social must be sought for no and changeable cond but in an internal an stituent of our Nat must be equal to with the effect; wh constant and unvary can not be variable a but must be founded

our being. Two unchanging tures of man have to God of some sort, as quire knowledge. T lect realizes its der much as a conclusion a necessary appre limitations, own

own limitations, pose and postul tence of a Being i these restrictions. despite our many en out to a higher powe the terrified babe se protecting arms of innate yearning of 1 the movement of grad the repentant David Out of the depths thee ; O Lord, hear m depths of his nothi weakness of his dep recognized, both from ness and from the w the necessity of an "the invisible th the creation of the seen, being understo that are made, his et and divinity." (Rom tellect, then, whethe analyzing its own n with a thoughtful world, feels assured veil on which pass thrown out in bold re a creating and guidi able and all-sustain only reasonable expla versal belief of the h

The second unchas which we have allud acquire knowledge. not kept, as the Ap within the bounds of to the downfall in Ed ill regulated desire ination and sorcery leads in our day to a same practices under tive titles of Spirit osophy. "You sha

(Gen. iii-5) was the the intoxicating h knowledge which out, nerved the first

first act of

this same se falling on souls u restraint, that cau

follow after each s the Wisp," who proc

a short road, through

altogether apart from

to a solution of the which intimately aff

must be good in itse to evil when not gu

aright. Moreover, author, and He havi our nature intended

and consequently, b all powerful, has pr its legitimate grati

we find the human

inborn power and fa of acquiring an abs

many things. In it

ing, however, it is various causes. P lack of logical precis circumstance, may

and distort its judg roneous conclusion i perhaps had been In illustration of t

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Now, this desire to it does from our ver

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Loss of Flesh

is one of the first signs of

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Emulsion

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FEBRUARY 10, 1894.

A large stock of Mission Goods kept

Cornelius, by the Gi

Mavor of the Apo bishop of Halifax Gents-I have used your MINARD'S LIN. MENT, in my family for a number of years for various cases of sickness, and more par-ticularly in a severe attack of la grippe which I contracted last winter, and firmly believe that it was the means of saving my life. Sydney, C. B. C. I. LAGUE.

To the Clergy, Religi Laity of the Dioc

Council the Act of Incorporation provides for its establishment. The separate beneficiary jurisdiction has proved to be a success, the Grand Council of Canada having been able to meet the death claims this year with only fourteen assessments, while in 1892, when we were connected finan-cially with the Supreme Council of the United States, we were called on to pay twenty. and generation in their great sorrow. Do it in ther Resolved that our charter be draped for a period of three months, and that this resolu-tion be spread on the minutes of the branch, and a copy handed to the wife of our departed Brother and one sent to the CATHOLLC RECORD and Kingston Freeman for publica-tion. EDW ARD KYLE, Rec. Sec.

The states, we were called on to pay twenty. It is gratifying for all the mem-bers of the Grand Council of Canada to note such a good state of affairs, and it should en-courage them to work and do their utmost to keep the C. M. B. A. of Canada as strong and healthy as at present.

Third States, we were called on to pay interview.
The second state of affairs, and it should be associated by Brother Camerford, San 22, 1894.
Bantford, Jan 22, 1894.
Brantford, Jan 29, 1804.
Brantford, Jan 29, 1804.
Brantford, Jan 22, 1894.
Brantford, Jan 22, 1894.
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Brantford, Jan 22, 1894.
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MR. JOHN MORIARITY, PEEL. One by one the first pioneers of the town-ship of Peel are passing away to silent rest; and this time it becomes our paintul duty to chronicle the demise of the late John Moriar-ity, whose death took place on Jun. 17, at the ripe age of seventy four. The deceased, for the long period of half a century having been noted for his frugality, industry and other sterling qualities, will be much missed by his neighbors and an extensive circle of triends, who deservedly held him in high esteem. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place on the 20th, when the body was conveyed to the Catholic cemetery at Elora, where it was buried in the presence of the surviving members of his family and a concourse of sorrowing friends, Rev. Father Cosgrove officiating. The pall bearers were Messrs. Francis Whitely, Michael Cody, Wm. McGourlie, Miles Jackson, Patrick McGrory and Victor Hood.

MR. JAMES J. DOYLE. SR., HARWICH TP.

Mit. JAMES J. DOYLE, SR., HARWICH TF. We regret very much to chronicle the death of Mr. James J. Doyle, sr., who departed this life on the Ryth ult. He had been complaining of not feeling well for about two weeks previous to his death, and on the night of his death he went to bed as usual, and about 1 o'clock he arose with a severe pain in his breast. His faithful children fixed him a chair by the fire and did all in their power to ease the pain, but notwithstanding he passed away without giving a struggle.

inter the

Cotai Di La Line

int as to 34c by the single pound. Eggs sold at 10 to 12 e dozen for store lots, 12 to 13c by the basket and 16 to 17c by the single dozen. Tur-keys 8 to 10c s pound. Fowls 50 to 75c a pair. Gesse 7c as pound. Apples 81t o51.25 a bag, and \$2.75 to \$3.25 a barrel. Hay was plentiful, at \$7 to 88 a ton.

to 38 a ton. Toronto. Feb. 8. — Flour — Straight roller 82.70; extra, 82.40 to 82.50. What - white, 57c spring No. 2, 59; red winter, 57; goose, 54c No. 1 Man. hard, 76c; Nc. 2, 73c; peas, No. 2 58; barley, No. 1, 42; to 433; feed, 363 to 383c oats, No. 2, 313 to 32c.

Derley, No. 1, 425 to 435; feed, 365 to 385 c;
 oats, No. 2, 515 to 32c.
 Montreal, Feb. 8, --Wheat--No. 1 hard Manitoba. 72 to 73c; No. 2, do. 70 to 71c; peas, per 60 ibs. 67 to 68c; oats, No. 2, do. 70 to 71c; peas, per 60 ibs. 67 to 68c; oats, No. 2, do. 70 to 71c; peas, per 60 ibs. 67 to 68c; oats, No. 2, do. 70 to 71c; peas, per 60 ibs. 67 to 68c; oats, No. 2, do. 70 to 71c; peas, per 60 ibs. 67 to 58c; ryc. 40 oats, and the second state of the second state of

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Winnipeg. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted. Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, January, 1894. 799-3

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refer to the theories which scien from time to time, p credulous world.

Whilst we must human intellect natural light, a k God's existence, of i and the freedom of the experience of p to admit that, owin; of our fallen nature by a few were th truths realized: P ity, too, which show regulated life, althout reason, were, from great part either

 Latest Live Stock Markets. TOBONTO.
 Feb. 8 - Butchers' Cattle.-For prime stock fair prices were paid to day, but inferiors and effected at all the way from 3/e to 38.0% for india. Inferior to medium sold from 2/e to 3/6. medium to good from 3 to 3/6. good to choice from 3/e to 33.60, and extra choice loads up to 38.6%.
 Stockers.-The only sale of stockers to day was 1 load which averaged 1,050 lbs. The price paid was 3/e. Hoge-One sale of 58, weighing 9,850 lbs., was on Tuesday, was 45.55. Heavy fats sold for 44.66 to 54.80%, end another of 58 weight-ing 4.315 lbs. at \$1.0. Theiptop price to day. Sheep and Lambs.-A bunch of 31 lambs (extra), average 31 lbs. and were in to-day. The lot averaged about 130 lbs. and were picked up at \$1 ands.-A bunch of 31 lambs (extra), average 31 lbs. and were in to-day. The lot averaged about 130 lbs. and were picked up at \$1 and by pringers.-Prices were easy. Fairly good springers.-Prices were easy. Fairly good apringers were boucht from 32% to 530. The range was for 325 to 355. Medium milkers sold at \$30; good at \$35, and choite brought as high as \$40. JOHN FERGUSON & SONS,

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LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC.

EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 8.-Cattle-Nothin weit to bed as usual, and about 1 o'clock he arose with a severe pain in his breast. His faithfui children fixed him a chair by the for and did all in their power to ease the pain, but notwithstanding he passed away without giving a strugcle. Mr. Doyle was born in Wcrford, Ireland, 1825, and settied in Port Stanley; in 1885 he came to Kent County and settied in Harwich township, where he resided until his death. Mr. Doyle leaves a family of six children-James,