JANUARY 16. 1897.

A Beautiful Gaelic Prayer.

correspondent of the Cork F er calls attention to the cold Lg. er calls attention to the following diful morning prayer much used onnaught. It is a translation the Gaelic by the Rev. E. D. ver. In the original all the lines ne. It is one of many eloquent ers handed down from remote and still used by the faithful

he will of God may we do, he law of God may we keep, in own perverse will may we restrain, n our tongue put a bridle. In the Passion of Christ may we think, very offence of sin may we avoid, n our last end may we meditate, blessed death may we attain, he mask of the angrist may we hear, he face of God may we see. Traising and loving Him may we be, hrough all eternity. Amen.

PROVIDENTIAL RESCUE

m a Life Burdened With Pain and inffering.-Languor, Severe Headthe kidneys Made the Life of Mrs. McCauce Miscrable.-Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured After Other Mediines Failed.

From the Gravenhurst Banner. oor health is an affliction that is aded by every one, and the first n of approaching disease is usually with an attempt on the part of the ient to check and kill it. Frently, however, even the most lled physicians fail, and the sufferer lures a weary round of agony such those who are in the full enjoyment health can have no conception ci t when at last a medicine is found t will cure its worth cannot be estited in dollars and cents. It is thout price. Such is the opinion of . and Mrs. Hugh McCause, Ashdown, Ont. Mr. McCause tells story of his wife's illness and re as follows: "For three four years past my wile been constantly failing in lth. The first symptoms of d balth. r trouble were languor and loss of petite, accompanied by bearing-wn pains and headaches, which afcted her periodically. As time grew she was attacked with pains in the gion of her kidneys that became alost unbearable owing to their severy. Home remedies and different edicines were tried, but with no ood results. Last winter she grew so eak and helpless that I was obliged seek medical aid for her, and acrdingly sent her out to Barrie, here she received the best medical atntion, the result of which was only ightly beneficial. On her return, wing no doubt to the tedicus-ess of the journey, she suffered from relapse, and her trouble came back in form more aggravated than before. noticed in a paper which I was read. ng one day a testimonial from one tho had been cured of a similar ouble, and although knowing that ther remedics had failed in my pcor uffering wife's case there was yet a ay of hope. I therefore procured a ew boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, nd on my return home administered he first dose to my wife. It is, peraps, needless to relate that before the irst supply was exhausted she found great relief. My wife now commenced o enjoy a buoyancy of spirits and kept on taking the Pink Pills with increasing good results. By the ime she had used six boxes her condi ion had so improved that her neigh-

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

VOLUME XIX.

At the Close of the Year. I gather in the dead year's sheaves And bring them, Lord, to Thee; Thou knowest not for what I am, But what I fain would be.

All garnered from the fruitful fields Of thought and deed and speech The depths my frightened soul would fly, The heights it fain would reach. Not for the blinded human slight

Confounding false and true ; Not what my hands have compassed, Lord But what they fain would do. Mindful of all the toils and tears Through which my soul must live ; Not for the measure given Lord, But what it fain would give.

Be mine the faith to cast aside All fear for coming days: Thou holdest them within Thy hands, Thou portionest my ways.

Meeting that Future by the Past, Thy fervor should grow cold : Weighing its promise by Thy love, The depths are all untold.

Knowing the ransom and the cost My trust would faint away, If on the bulwark of Thy strength I leaned not, every day.

So laden with the dead year's sheaves, I bring them, Lord, to Thee; Thou knowest, not for what 1 am, But what 1 fain would be. —Mary E. Mannix.

UNIQUE MISSION.

Singular Work of a Priest Among the Indians of British Columbia.

The story of a curious and probably unique missionary enterprise comes from the little village of Kamloops, the world. near Vancouver, British Columbia A number of years ago a French priest named Jean Maria Raphael le Jeane came to that region to labor among the Indians. Beginning after the manner of the old time missionaries, who made for themselves places in the history of North America, this priest learned the language of each of the twenty tribes that were found in his spiritual do main, so that he could freely communicate with them all-a task which he accomplished because of a natural aptitude as a linguist, after a brief resi-dence with each tribe. This done, he started in to educate the entire num ber-several thousand all told-in the

ways of religion and civilization. Going from tribe to tribe he devoted enough time to each to get a number of the brighter members fairly well grounded in the rudiments of education and then passed on to the next. The Indians were found to be intelligent and apt when judged by an aboriginal standard, but there were so many different tribes that months necessarily elapsed before the missionary had gone through the entire list and was ready to return to the first tribe he had tried to instruct. Indeed, the time was so long that on starting in on his second round he found that the lessons given during the first

round had been utterly forgotten.

Patiently the missionary began his work over again, travelling over the mountain passes in the depth of winter and across the arid plains in the heat of summer to reach the people he a means by which he could add written instructions to the oral he had already given, he happened to think of a sim-ple method of shorthand which he learned while a boy in France, and simplifying it to a purely phonetic method for the requirements of the Indian languages he began to teach it to the natives. The result was mar-One vellous. In less than six months ove one thousand Indians were able to read and write in it. Each one became so interested that he taught the others around him, camps gathered and the whole nights were spent in study and practice ; children and the aged alike were earnest to learn. Just how many Indians are now able Frazers. to read this curious writing is not known accurately, but the people of Kamloops estimate it at about 3,000. The story of Sequoyah of the Cherokees a way repeated in British Columbia. Immediately on finding that he had established a written language among his wards the missionary determined to increase their interest in it by print ing a newspaper that should be issued intervals and circulated stated among the tribes. A periodical that with the natives. was unique was the result. Neither The play is not given from begin press nor type were available ; indeed, ning to end, but in a series of strik type for a phonetic language would tableaux, nine in number. It would cost a small fortune, while the missionbe utterly impossible to give the whole play, as but the simplest appointments can be provided to assist the players, ary did not have money to buy even paper necessary for printing the smallest edition of a weekly of a vilyet it is not doubted that these natives Nevertheless the missionary got out the first number of his periodical in the first number of 2, 1891, it has 1890, and since May 2, 1891, it has He called the vided. vated about ten feet above the ground, per the Kamloops Wawa, wawa being an Indian word meaning both to speak and to echo. Translated the title is Echoes from Kamloops. Having no type the missionary Having no type the missionary wrote out the entire paper and then mimeographed it. By this process wrote out the entire paper and then and cach set of players goes on in ments will support and the many inde-mimeographed it. By this process in the fore the first tableautakes place "The choice of the Canadian for traced from Malory to Tennyson and money; they see great corporations pendence, manly the pendence and manly inde-pendence and manly inde-money; they see great corporations self-reliance. Wordsworth.

LONDON. ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1897.

culate through all the tribes of the dis-trict, the white paper being furnished and children of each tribe, all chant-trict and children of each tribe, all chantby benevolent people interested in the work. The paper had four pages, Indian language, their strong voices each a trifle more than four by seven inches large, including the white Each tribe sings in its

nargin. The success, from fan educational guage, regardless of the ones followmargin. point of view, of this little periodical constant motion while the tableaux are

copies of it were sent to Rome and to they are most sincere in their devo

ceived with the greatest interest by the students, and the system was taken up for use in the missions of the most widely separated parts of the certh chools elsewhere in which missionaries tions.

The following scene, "The Scourg-ing," requires only three figures-Christ, in a flowing white garment, way to have his written pages electrotyped and printed in letter-press fashion. The issues of this year appear in a small magazine form and number as high as twenty eight pages, including a number of advertisements. With the contributions of the Indians

who, since 1891, have been educated priate. by the priest, and especially with the In the illustrations furnished by the aborig-inal artists, the Kamloops *Wawa* is one of the most remarkable papers in

Several results have followed in the have developed an interest in civilized ways which none of the previous efforts setting. man's dress, built houses on the white

man's frontier model and undertaken eyes of the missionary, they have bebefore a number have been erected by the Indians themselves, and it has become a matter of pride with them for platform.

each tribe to have its own church. Following the religious interest that who devised a plan to give the Passion play for the purpose of impressing on the Indians' minds the scenes in the woody hills serves as the stage setting.

The Passion play is merely for an object themselves. In the set Presents Christ with a towel," with The Indian Passion play was given which He wipes his brow. Four for the first time at Seashell, on the Pacific coast, June 6, 1889, the second figures act this. Now the drama begins to reach its sought, and at all times making him-self as one of the tribe, eating and sleeping as they did and enduring all of their hardship's that he might win their sympathy. But in spite of pati-ence, and in spite of labor thet was their sympathy. But in spite of pati ence, and in spite of labor that was prolonged for years, he accomplished practically nothing in the way of educating his wards. But one day, while considering the causes of his failure, and wishing for a means by which he could add written devil. from any town. The pilgrimage of the Indians begins about ten days becentral figure, afford an ever to be remembered picture. forehand, so that plenty of time may Then the ninth and last picture fol-lows. In this "Christ dies on the cross." The crucifixion in this tabbe had to convene and set up camp. Each tribe, headed by its leader, arrives either on horseback or in wagons, all bringing their own leau, however, is represented by one day. of the figures often seen in Catholic tents, cooking utensils and food. churches, that of Christ pinioned to the cross. A deep red liquid oozes from sees them coming from every direction over the hills, down the mountains and through the the brow, side, hands and feet, and looks the same as trickling blood. valleys, others in little boats on the the actors who have taken part in the river, the gathering consisting not previous pictures now congregate only of one tribe, but several, such as around the cross, all eyes turned only of one tribe, but several, such as the Shuswaps, the Nicolas, the Doug-lass Lakes, the North Bends, the Chinooks, the Onilchena and the Frazers. After all the tents are toward the Saviour. Then the dolorous requiem ceases, the proceesion draws to a standstill and all gather on bended knees, and as the pitched the performers prepare for the statue is left standing some kneel here play, which is given with the most prolong after the play is over. found ceremony and solemnity. Although the week is not necessarily The most remarkable feature of all is kept as one of fasting, many of the Inthat all of the players are pure Amerdians are so devout as to fast during ican Indians. Not one white man is among them. The performance is the entire period. Copies of this little paper that first patterned after the one at Ober-Amawakened the interest of these Indians mergau, and is given generally before in religious as well as civilized matters friend about two thousand spectators, almost are preserved in the Smithsonian Instiall of whom are Indians, with the extution and in Astor's Library in New ception of some hundred white settlers York .- Catholic Standard and Times. who celebrate the Week of Passion united.

Government face to face with the solid Irish phalanx. Mr. Blake's selection is a signal tribute of his high position in Irish affairs. Some see in it the be-ginning of a new era in Irish parlia-Each tribe sings in its own lan-

was very much greater than the mis-sionary had hoped for. Not only did it please and interest his wards, but it was approved by the Bishop under whom the mis-sionary had hoped for. Not only did it please and interest his wards, but it was approved by the Bishop under whom the missionary labored, and shown and emphasized the fact that ever.'

"ROME-SICKNESS." Everyone Who Has Been in the Eternal City Longs to Return. The Roman Post prints the follow-

for use in the missions of the earth. widely separated parts of the earth. Finding that the success of the paper as an educator was assured the in his hands, poses near. The other in bis hands, poses near. The other in bis hands, poses near. The other five or six figures required to finish the success of the paper as an educator was assured the paper as an educator was assured the in bis hands, poses near. the picture are well executed and lifethe periodical among the white people, the part obtained sufficient money in this

spotted with blood, and the two ruffians, one of whom, scourge in hand, stands as if aiming an actual blow. The costuming here, also, is appro-

In the third tableau, " The Crowning With Thorns," four figures com-plete the scene. With a crown of thorns on His head, Christ sits, having a ruffian on either side, pressing down the crown upon His bleeding brow.

introduction of a periodical which all the tribes might read. The Indians name "ruffian" is the one used by the Indians to describe any of Christ's opways which none of the previous efforts of white men had been able to develop is all the years ince the discovery of en, has instant an marvellous effect. in all the years since the discovery of the North-West coast. They have in most of the tribes adopted the white in most of the tribes adopted the white in start an marvellous effect. The fourth scene represents "Christ Condemned," having much the same setting.

"Cnrist Carrying the Cross " is the next in order. Three persons are regetting a living by honest industry. next in order. Three persons are re-What is more important still in the paured. Christ with bowed figure is bent to the ground with a large cross, His followers beating Him with come to a very great extent faithful and active attendants on the services of the Church. Other missionaries have been sent into the district, and portent of the play, anger often ap-where not one church building existed especial tableau, and, it is said, they will often make a wild dash for the

The sixth tableau is an impressive each tribe to have its own church. Following the religious interest that was so aroused came Father Chiroux, who devised a plan to give the Passion Wother." Five persons make up the

In the meantime it must be remem act of man's redemption. As given in British Columbia the play is simple in British Columbia the play is simple and impressive. It is presented in the their tableau. For this reason a dif freent set of Indians is trained for and impressive. It is presented in the month of June every two years in some quiet spot in the mountain valley, where the unclouded sky is the roof and the scenery of winding rivers, and the platform and take the positions

In the seventh tableau "Veronica

William Morris : so also in other countries they have largely contributed to form the material to which modern authors have added form. The very word Romance indicates sufficiently the source of its inspiration.

But, besides all this, the Renaissance mentary warfare, in which Mr. Blake will become the leader of a united brought us a fuller knowledge of ancient Rome ; and as Plutarch has left his mark on Shakespeare, so has Seneda on Corneille and Racine. We must add, too, the vast influence of Italy on the sixteenth and seventeenth

centuries all over Europe in which Rome had no small share. And if that were not enough, we might also name the recent struggles for Italian independence. And so, when we visit Rome, we

come to a city which we seem to have known intimately all our lives, a city which has made us what we are, and ing interesting contributed article about the influence which Rome exwhich may yet have a great effect on the destinies of the world. No wonder, then, that we long so anxiously to return, or that we drop our soldi so willingly into the waters of the Trevi.

DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS.

God alone keeps account of the many noble souls who retire within convent walls, calmly and beautifully perform-ing their duties with hearts ever uplifted towards the Most High, and every energy exerted in the perform-

ance of duties what tend to His honor and glory in this world. Could we have written at full length the lives, the sacrifices; and could we have portrayed the beautiful characters of many a nun who has spent her long life in the service of

God, what a delightful picture would it be! True, there are many such lives given us in books, still there are many more of which the world knows littlebut the record has been kept in that Home for the attainment of which their lives have been spent in prayer and in toil.

Such a nun was Mother Hautcour who died at the Sacred Heart Convent in this city Saturday, 16th January. She was born in Paris, France, seventy-two years ago, and educated in London, Florence and Rome. religious life was spent in Paris, New York, Montreal and London. She was distinguished as a classical scholar, but was eminently successful in every de-

partment. Her work was a labor of love, and she was occupied in teaching until just six days before her death. Though seventy two years of age, she had none of the infirmities of old age, her mind being vigorous and her memory per She filled many important posts fect. in the convent, and was a particular favorite of all. Mother Hautcour belonged to a distinguished French family.

Looking back upon the years, how many recollections of a delightful nature are called up by this sad event ! From childhood the writer knew this good nun, and spent many years under her fostering care. Those years were amongst the most delightful of her life, rendered so in a large measure by Mother Hautcour's tender, loving and assiduous care. And now, at theend of her earthly career, and when many of her pupilshave grown into womanhood, and are scattered about the world separated by long distances, engaged in the world's duties, one and all will shed a tear over the newly made grave of their loved teacher of other days one and all will pray that eternal glory may be the crown of that noble who sacrificed much in woman God's work of training young hearts, that they might be a blessing to the world, a joy to the Heart of our Divine Redeemer, and that they might at last find a resting place in that loving Heart ! OnMonday morning, the 17th, a solemn

NO. 953.

The Three Kings of Cologne.

From out Cologne there came three kings To worship Jesus Christ, their King. To Him they sought fine herbs they brought. And many a beauteous golden thing : They brought their gifts to Bethlehem town. And in that manger set them down.

Then spake the first king, and he said : "O, Child, most heavenly, bright and (air ! I bring this crown to Bethlehem town For Thee, and only Thee, to wear ; So give a heavenly crown to me When I shall come at last to Thee !"

The second then : "I bring Thee here This royal robe, O Child !" he cried ; "Of silk 'tis spun, and such a one There is not in the world beside ; So in the day of doom requite Me with a heavenly robe of white."

The third king gave his gift and quoth : "Spikenard and myrrh to Thee I bring, And with these twain would I most fain Anoint the body of my King. Some their increase sometime tree o may their incense sometime rise To plead for me in yonder skies !"

Thus spake the three kings of Cologne, That gave their gifts and went their way, And now kneel I in prayer hard by The cradle of the Child to-day. Nor crown, nor robe, nor spice 1 bring As offering unto Christ, my King.

Yet have I brought a gift the Child May not despise, however small; For here I lay my heartito day, And it is full of love to all. Take Thou the poor, but loyal thing, My only tribute, Christ, my King.

curing laws for the aggrandizement of the already rich. And therefore the discontented classes unite for their

-Eugene Field.

own interests, and although we fee that they are wrong, we admit that they had a real grievance. "The Church comes to the business

man, to you, with this simple mes-sage-to do unto others what you would have others do unto you. That is the sum total of the teachings of the Church. In your relations with others, in the first place, treat them justly and then have something of the quality of mercy and consideration. Put your selves in their places and try to see how you would think and feel if you were in similar conditions.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

PARISH OF SARNIA.

PARISH OF SARNIA. It being announced that this would be the last Sunday of Rev. Father Bayard's incum-bency as parish priest at Sarnia, all the serv-ices at the Catholic church yesterday were largely attended. At first Mass, 6:30 a. m., the C. M. B. A. and Catholic Order of Foresters received communion in a body. At the High Mass in B fat; Offertery hymn (O Quam Delicta. After Mass Father Bayard ascended the pulpit and delivered a very feeling and practical discourse. At the evening service, which commenced at 7 o'clock, every seat in the church was packed. The service consisted of Grand Musical Vespors and solom Benediction. (O Salutaris Hostia, Wigan), dust-Mrs. Bohannan, soprano : D LaForge, basso. Ave Maria, solo-Miss Cowan. Grand Tantum Ergo (Larbillotte) --D. LaForge, basso ; E. Gooderich, tenor; Mrs. Bohannon, soprano ; Miss Sterling, alto. At the conclusion of the service. Messers. D. McCart and M. Sullivan, Point Edward, avanced to the Communion rail. Mr. Sullivan read an address and Mr. McCart presen-ted a purse of \$200, in gold, on behalt of the congregation. The following is a copy of the address : ongregation. The following is a copy of the address :

Sarnia, Ont., Jan. 10, 1897. To the Rev. Joseph Bayard, P. P. :

ercises over every appreciative mind : There is one characteristic of Rome, which distinguishes it from every other city in the world, and that is the longing, which besets everyone who has ever been there, to return to it. And we cannot point to any definite quality in the city itself alone suffic ient to account for this marvelous attraction. Other cities are more

ancient, such as Athens ; other cities are as pleasant to live in ; other cities have splendid histories, like Venice and Genoa, and yet none exercise the same influence over the strangers who visit them. We cannot attribute this influence to its ecclesiastical supremacy, for Catholics, Protestants and atheists feel it alike. It is not to the faithful alone that Rome is, as Bourget puts it, the mother city of the world The truth is, I think, that to every one of us who have lived under the denomination of western civilization, a civilization which has spread over the whole world, Rome is the pit whence we were digged. Whether we are conscious of it or not, we seem to feel it; the legend of the Middle

Ages has somehow sunk into our blood, and we are surprised to feel ourselves more at home in the Roman streets than among the familiar sights and sounds of our native land.

And yet few of us, by comparison, have ever been taught the relation in which we stand to the Eternal City. To most of us, the sense of that relation has come by imperceptible steps, and through unexpected channels. In all probability we inherit a part of it from our forefathers; what is implicit to us is explicit to them. To them the primacy of Rome, spiritually and temporarily, was always present. Wherever there was a priest they felt the authority of the Pope ; wherever there was a notary they felt the jurisdiction of the em-

peror. The civilized world for them, as for Dante, leant ultimately on these two pillars. Hence the world - wide interest that was felt in Rome, which showed itself in the spread of the most extravagant legends concerning her history and her state. The legend of Virgil, of Augustus, of Constantine, were as familiar to them as the particular history of the states in which they dwelt. The noblest families of the continent took a pride in tracing their descent from Aeneas, and in every country the masterpieces

ors were almost unprepared to ieve the evidence of their own eyes when seeing the change in her appearance. Before taking the pills was a severe task even to dress her self, much less to do any housework while now, although not having used any of the pills for more than a couple of months, she attends to all her house hold duties without the slightest inconvenience. Taking all things into consideration I feel it a duty I owe to other sufferers to recommend these little pink messengers of health which stood between my well nigh distracted wife and the jaws of a lingering but certain death."

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

A TREAT FOR THE CHILDREN.

We have now on hand a supply of "Our Boys" and Girls' Annual, "and are pleased to be able to tell our young readers that it is beautifully illus-trated throughout, and is replete with interest-ing and charming stories. Rev. Francis J. Finn, S. J., the children's popular story-teller, contributes a delightfal tale "Looking for Santa Claus." The other stories are : "The Robber's Hospitality (a biblical legend)." "The Story of Ladge Lifte," "Innocence Rescued," "How Small Birds Cross the Sea. "Dog Labor in Belgrium," "Bells Tolled for Jack Frost," etc., etc.; together with a large (Illustrated) assortiment of games, tricks and PUZ2les. puzzles. Price, 5 cents per copy.

THE SAUGEEN MAGNETIC MIN ERAL WATER

FLOWS FROM AN ARTESIAN WELL fitteenhundred feet deep, and is bottled at it flows from the spring. It is a sure cure fou dysepstia, rheumatism, or any kind of nervou trouble. As a table water it has no equal in Canada, Sold by all the principal hotel and liquor dealers in Ontario. or at the Springs, by Carey & Creighton, Southampton, Ont.

C. M. B. A .- Branch No. 4. London. G. H. B. A. - Branch No. 4, London stesson the sud and 4h Thursday or avery aonth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall. Albion Block Richmond Strest. G. Barry, Presidenti T. J.O'Mernist Vice-President; P. F Boyls, Becording Secretary.

. . .

Irish Affairs.

A cablegram from the Montreal Star's London (Eng.) correspondent, under date of January 14, says: "Hon. Edward Blake has been chosen by the dissatisfied Irish members of could carry it on successfully through- Parliament to move the amendment to out were adequate appointments pro- the address in reply to the Queen's speech in the House of Commons, de-

For a stage a large platform is ele- manding reform of Irish taxation. "This is the result of an underwhich the players mount by narrow standing arrived at between the Dil-

stairs leading from the dressing tent. lonites, Healyites, Redmondites and There is no curtain to the stage. The Unionists, in fact, all the promoters of

of ancient times were put down unhesitatingly to the Romans, or to the

And as history is continuous, a fact ve constantly forget, and modern history begins, not with the taking of Constantinople, but further back, in ages of which we have no sufficient written record, so also such a great and universal tradition could not and did not die a sudden death, and the effects of it are present with us to this

Let me try and indicate a few of the ways in which the tradition of past imes keeps its hold upon us.

Hardly any of us begin life without some kind of education, religious or secular. There is no need to point out how closely the Holy See maintains its hold on the Catholics throughout the world. To them Rome is always at the very least their spiritual mother, a city which it is their dearest wish to visit, and which they cannot leave without some pangs at parting. But those to whom Rome does not occupy this position nevertheless have its greatness constantly thrust upon them. It becomes to them the great enemy against whom their fathers fought, and the interest in an enemy is almost as strong as in a To others again it is the home of a Church from which they have sep arated, and the greatest of the Churches to which they wish to be re-

But even those whose interest is not of that kind have had the name

of Rome constantly before their eyes. They feel that they are the subjects of the emperor under whom Christ was born, and that St. Paul is in a way their fellow-citizen. Again, the shortest history of almost any modern country begins with Julius Cæsar, and though the empire is passed away, the names of Charlemagne, of Frederick Barbar-

ossa, and even of Napoleon, are enough to recall it. The traditions of the Middle Ages have left their mark on the literature of every modern coun-

and the second of the second of the second of the second second second second second second second second second

on the literature of every modern coun-try. Just as in England they may be legislation has been influenced by manly dependence and manly inde

Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of her soul in the convent chapel, Rev. M. J. Tiernan being celebrant, and Rev. Fathers McKeon and Tobin acting as deacon and sub-deacon. His Lord-ship the Bishop of London occupied his accustomed place in the sanctuary. After Mass the remains were conveyed to St. Peter's cemetery. The loved one has been taken, but as the poet expresses it.

One bright memory shines like a star In the days of my spirit files a star In the days of my spirit forever And over my pathway it flashes afar A radiance that perishes never." Mamie

Plain Truths.

The Rev. Father Bodfish, or Canton, Mass., says the Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times, evidently has the courage of his convictions. spoke brave words the other night to

Boston capitalists at a meeting of the Merchants' Club. His theme was the relation between religion and business men, and in the course of his remarks

he spoke some plain truths that seem necessary in the present circumstances. Referring to the prevalent discontent, especially among the working classes, who " have none of the luxuries of life and hardly the necesaries, "he asked whether it is any wonder that they become discontented,

and continued: "The Church teaches them that it is uecessary that there should be different

Barnia, Ont. Jan. 10, 1896. To the Rev. Joseph Bayard, P. P. : Dear Rev. Father,—As you are about to sever your connection with the parish of Sarnia, we the members of your/congregation cannot permit the occasion to pass without ex-pressing our sincere regret at your departure. During the past twenty years you have won the esteem and respect of your parishloners as well as of other classes by your unchanging fidelity toduty and your bearing as a priest and gentleman. We tender you our sincere thanks for your mutring zeal in the holy cause of religion and the spiculal welfare of your flock. It is our earnest and sincere prayer that our Heavenly Father may bless and protect you and grant you many years of health, strength and happiness in the discharge of your sacred duties.

and happiness in the discharge of your sacred duties. The accompanying purse we beg you to ac-cept, as a trilling testimonial of our aincere re-gard and filtal devotion. And now, dear Father, trusting you will aoma-times remember your old parishioners while offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, we bid you an affectionate farewell. Signed on behalf of the congregation. M Stanley, D. McCart, J. Spriz, J. Mara, P. Hensor, M. Lysaght, M. Sharp, M. Sulli-van.

van. The Rev. Father made a very feeling reply thanking the congregation for such a substantial offering. He also thanked every one who in the past had assisted him in the work of the church here. He paid a very high tribute to the choir, which he con-sidered was second to none in the diocese. In conclusion he hoped they would all love one another and do all they could for the love and honor of God. He hoped they would all all in their power for his successor, Kev. Father Kennedy, to whom he paid a warm tribute. Finally, wishing all farewell, he trasted that they might all meet again in that heavenly Jerusalem, where, parting will be a the members of the correspondences.

heavenly Jerusalem, where, parting will be no more. The members of the congregation present were deeply affected by the parting from their beloved pastor who had for over twenty years ministered to their spiritual wants, and for whom they evidently felt a warm af-fection. Father Bayard leaves on Tuesday next for Windsor, followed by the good wishes and profound respect not only of his own congre-gation but of the citizens of Sarnia gener-ally.—Sarnia Observer, Jan. 11.

Converts in Wheeling

Bishop Donahoe, of the Wheeling diocese, confirmed fourteen adult con verts in his cathedral a few days before Christmas. The class was composed of two ladies and twelve gentlemen. Seventeen were to be confirmed, but three of them, one lady and two gentlemen, were not able to attend.

Those two things, contradictory as they may seem, must go together,

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

you.

for his last words to me were, 'Tell A WOMAN OF FORTUNE Craven to remember my charge. "He knows my weakness for this gay capital, and he wrote to me not BY CHRISTIAN REID, Author of "Armine," "Philip's Restitu tion," "The Child of Mary," "Heart of Steel," "The Land of the Sun," long ago, giving me a charge which I shall take great pleasure in fulfilling." She glanced at him with a look half

etc., etc., etc

CHAPTER VII.

SOME CHARGES PROVE RATHER DIFFI

"Well," said Craven, smiling, what is she like?" The Vicomtesse

lifted her hands and looked at him with

was her evening of reception, and by

She was more of a picture than ever in

her exquisite toilet, and the beautiful room made a harmonious background,

with its soft tints and tranquil, flower

"She must be very beautiful."

"She is strikingly beautiful. But you will see her and judge for your-

"And your fears are all dissipated,

"Completely. She is not only hand-some, but she has the air of one who

has always commanded social homage.

That is something which cannot be affected, or learned in a day."

There is probably no creature in the

world so accustomed to homage as an American beauty and belle."

since I was an American beauty and

She looked toward the door com-

municating with another apartment as she spoke, and Craven turned in that direction. Between the rich folds

countenance he had ever looked on.

observed the Vicomtesse.

"You come in good time, my dear,

" If you have not heard Jack Bern

Cecil looked at him for an instant

with her clear eves before she answered

-a short space of time, yet long enough to make Craven feel as if he

Then she smiled as she extended her

been weighed and measured.

think he is a faithless friend,

ard speak of me often, Miss Lorimer, I

said Craven, as he stepped forward.

Mr. Craven, who is anxious to meet

"Here is

was incident to the position.

"I suppose not. It has been so long

"It is not remarkable in her case

ise I can conceive."

your doubts all relieved ?"

self.

voila!

you

shall

had

hand

appearing early, he found her alone

a comical expression of surprise.

CULT.'

inquisitive, half amused. Some charges prove rather difficult." she said.

"But some difficulties are animat-

ing, "replied Craven. "That is my favorite maxim," she said, with a laugh. "Well, I have discovered that you are self satisfied and courageous. What phase of character do you mean to show me next? " If you permit me to say so, that of

appreciation." "Of me? Ah ! that is absurd. Do you fancy I do not know the portrait Jack has drawn of me, the dark colors

perfumed atmosphere. "She is like—what shall I say ?" she replied. "Fancy the Venus de Milo in which he has painted my character branding it as 'incorrigible and will with arms and a modern dress—that is what she is like more than anything ful?

'Jack betrayed himself, then ! Yet the scamp told me-

He paused abruptly, for the amuse ment with which Miss Lorimer laughed again told him that he had rather betrayed Jack.

"I knew it !" she exclaimed. "I felt sure he had written in that man. ner. But why? How could he fancy that my character would interest

you ?" "You have surprised me into be raying part of Jack's confidence, Miss Lorimer; do you not think I should respect the remainder? I am at liberity to say only that he thought I might guard you against a few pit falls, and he conferred on me the rank of your guardian.

belle that I have nearly forgotten what "I believe it is an accepted law Mr. Craven, that one must have au-Craven paid the compliment which thority one's self in order to confer i was expected of him here, and then on another. I do not therefore clearly see how Jack could confer on you asked if he might hope to have the pleasure of seeing Miss Lorimer. "Oh, yes," the Vicomtesse answered. powers which he does not himself pos "She has promised to appear - ah, " It is not a question of powers, bu

only of privilege. My rights, if you allow me any, extend only to counsel. "I am not aware that I am in need of counsel."

of the curtains stood a figure that made "But you know the proverb that an instantaneous impression of dignity and grace on his mind. Madame de two heads are better than one, even though one be a blockhead.' Now, I am not quite a blockhead, and I should 's comparison of the Venus de be more gratified than I can say if you Milo had caused him to smile when she uttered it, but now he recognized that would promise to call upon me for counsel should any need for it arise. there was something suggestive of the You are in a foreign country, and it is noble lines of antique beauty in the not impossible that such a need might face and form before him. It was only for an instant that Cecil paused, like a arise. It was to provide for it that Jack called upon my old and sincere picture in a frame : the next moment friendship." He had dropped his tone of light she advanced, and he saw a tall, beautiful girl, whose pale, clear-cut face seemed to him the frankest and noblest

banter, and spoke so earnestly that Cecil was pleased.

"Jesting apart, I am sure that you are very kind," she said. "But you forget that I have my cousin to call upon in such an emergency 'The Vicomtesse," said Craven, "is everything that is most charming ;

but she is plus royaliste que le roi. In other words, she has lived abroad so long that she is steeped in foreign ideas, and might look at things very differently from yourself." Cecil smiled. "We are discussing

very improbable event," she said. If Jack told you anything of me, he night have told you that I am generally my own counsellor.'

"I have often heard Jack speak of "It was not necessary for Jack to tell me that," said Craven; "your face assures me of it. Alas!" he added you, Mr. Craven," she replied : "and warn you that if you are able to justify all that he has said, you must be a very remarkable person indeed." uickly, in a different tone. " the Vi omtesse does not mean me to monon "Has he been even more compl lize you longer. Here she comes with mentary than I dared to expect? asked Craven. "Diffidence is not my fault. I feel within myself a capabil

not the least trace of gallantry.

said the young man ;

"Paris certainly exerts a fascination

which has become proverbial in Amer-

ics," answered Cecil. '' My friends were afraid for me to be exposed to it ;

"A number of your countrywomer

feared I might never return to

De Vérac. Have you met him? Cecil had only time to answer in the egative when the Vicomtesse

court's suitor exceptional advantages "I hope that you will see something of France outside of Paris," said the are demanded." "What then ?" asked Cecil, beginyoung count. There is much in the ning to be amused. "Will he resign provinces that I think would interest hope since he has not the necessary Foreigners are too apt to believe fortune?

"He is inclined to do so, but I am

ould be so suitable in every way that

her a timely warning against any

She paused a

that Paris is France. There could be no greater mistake. opposed to such an idea. The alliance I am very sure that provincial France will interest me most of the I have set my heart upon it, and if he two," said Cecil. " For there, surely, some remnants still exist of old roya would listen to me-' moment, then said quickly : That is what I care for, and France. sire to assure him of the absolute inwish most to see. heritance of my fortune. That, united to his own, would make him an elig-"Then I must persuade my aunt to

bring you down to my old chateau. It ible parti." "You are very generous," said Cecil. Surprise was her first feeling, her next was an almost overpowering is an interesting relic of the past for, by a series of fortunate circum stances, it escaped destruction in the Revolution, and remains almost un inclination to laugh ; for it occurred to

touched as it was previous to 1789." "Oh, I should like that very much ! said Cecil quickly. "In that case it must certainly be

done," said D3 Vérac. "I think I can answer for my aunt, who likes the chateau-for a time-at the right sea son. You must prepare yourself for a moment. great deal of antiquity. Since the Revolution the family finances have not admitted of much restoration."

tone of irritation. "1 have urged, I have pleaded, but he is like steel; I cannot make him bend." "Which is often another name for demolition." I am glad they have not admitted of that.'

The young man shrugged his shoul ders, laughing slightly. "I cannot say that I am exactly glad of it," he " But the result is at least must observed.

interesting." "I am sure that it will interest me,

said Cecil frankly. And indeed, as their conversation stand. Armand is thoroughly conservative in all his tastes and opinions -an aristocrat of aristocrats. He deproceeded, she found M. de Vérac him sires the alliance very much, and it self interesting. A man of the world. with the grace of its highest society, he would be so suitable in all respects that I hope he will yet hear reason with re had also a well-cultivated mind and a charm of manner quite irresistible. gard to it. was impossible not to like him; and

Cecil had already conceived quite a Miss Lorimer. "But I approve him for declining your offer. He must be cordial and friendly feeling for him, when the Vicomtesse interrupted their an interesting person. conversation by summoning her to be This remark was uttered so carelessly, with so much of the princess-like presented to a very great lady. The interruption was so gracefully made air and tone which was characteristic but quite unconscious on the part of

that it did not occurr to Miss Lorimer Cecil, that her cousin was for an inuntil some time later that it had been done with a purpose. It was not untilafter the guests had stant uncertain whether to be amused or offended. What was to be thought of a girl who condescendingly re-marked that she "approved" of the departed that Madame de Vérac's reason for ending the conversation be Comte de Vérac? tween her nephew and Cecil began to Nothing more was said on the sub-

dawn upon the mind of the latter. ect, but before Miss Lorimer retired "You are not tired, my dear, are "You are not tried, in you ?" said the Vicomtesse caressingly, to her pillow, she wrote a long letter to when they were finally left alone. her sister, and this was one passage in tell you how much I am it : want to charmed with your success this even-"Now that I have described Madame

It is a great pleasure to me to de Vérac, I hope that you and Jack ing. introduce to my world one whom the will set your dear, solemn heads and most critical must admire hearts at rest about any matrimonial "You are too good," said Cecil, who intrigues on her part with regard to

saw that these words were spoken with myself. In the first place, she has no perfect sincerity, and were indeed the suspicion that I am matrimonially de overflowing of the Vicomtesse's great sirable; and in the second place, all her attention in that line is bestowed satisfaction. "I am very glad to do you credit," she added, with a laugh. at present on her nephew (by mar "It was something of a risk to invite riage). items of information which have very an unknown cousin to Paris. You must have been a trifle nervous over much amused me, because her inten

the result. tion in giving them was obvious. "My dear," replied Madame de is that the inheritance of her fortune Vérac, so relieved that entire frankis absolutely assured to this young ness was possible, "to tell you the Comte de Vérac ; the other, that he is truth, I was miserable. I knew you were handsome from your photograph, sires an alliance with the daughter of but manner is so much more than the Duc de Mirécourt. It seems, howlooks! How could I tell what you ever, that a slight obstacle in the way would be?"

of this alliance is the fact that he has "I felt sure you were frightened at squandered a large part of his fortune. your own rashness," said Cecil. " In So the Vicomtesse comes forward and desires to throw hers into the scale, to your place I could not have been so courageous. But now let me say how facilitate his ambition and make the much I am pleased with your friends Dake's daughter possible. This is They are altogether delightful." very kind of her-or would be if one Cela va sans dire. I know only could overlook the fact that the gen-

the best people. Few have been more successful, I think, than myself in forming a most desirable circle. roached them on the arm of a young Bu man, whom she presented to Cecil as "My nephew, the Comte de Vérac." tell me what you think of Armand. "M. de Vérac? I find him very Cecil's intu tion was too quick for charming, and do not wonder that you her to give a merely surface reading to the pride which filled the words "My nephew;" and as she glanced at call him your nephew with an air of pride. "He is more like a son than a bearer of the title, she thought nephew to me, " said Madame de Vérac kindly that pride was permissible in claiming connection with one in whom in a tone of genuine feeling ; "and] am devoted to him. But like other grace and distinction were so happily men, he can be very provoking some lended. Instead of the small, dark times. Frenchman with whom one is familiar.

which would have betrayed her — trembled on Cecil's lips but she restrained it, and only said lips, 'I am afraid I must bear the odium of being comantic, for I should not like money to be a factor in my marriage

- if I ever marry. But I think that doubtful. Madame de Vérac shook her head. 'It is doubtful, if you are too roman

tic," she said. But she dropped the subject there . for, dearly as she would have liked to arrange a grand marriage for this beautiful, stately creature, she knew the ways of her adopted country too well to think of it for a moment as pos sible. Had she been aware of Cecil's fortune, nothing could have withheld her from match-making schemes ; and, perceiving this, the young lady felici her that Madame de Vérac was offering tated herself on the forethought which hopes of such inheritance for herself. had caused her to maintain silence on

this point. "I should be as much tormented 'M de Vérac must have been very much gratified to find his difficulty se with suitors as Miss Percival in 'L'Abbé Constantin,' "she said to hersmoothed away," she added after a "The Vicomtesse would give me "He will not consent to accept the self. no peace. Who knows? I might even be considered worthy to become assurance," said Madame de Vérac, in a Comtesse de Vérac."

For one so accustomed to admiration "Perhaps he is not anxious for the as Miss Lorimer could not fail to permarriage," bazarded Cecil. "It seems to me that he might object to an arrangement of the kind. A woman ceive that the young Comte admired her extremely. She was, in fact, charming to him, with her beauty, her her extremely. eleverness, her unconsciously princess submit, I presume ; but a man-"My dear," said the Vicomtesse, majestically, "you don't at all under-Like his aunt, he thought that she had in her the making of a grande dame. "What a pity," he thought, with an involuntary sigh, "that she has not one of the great American fortunes !" He did not add even to himself the unexpressed idea that was, nevertheless, in his mind, that in such a case he might resign with philosophy "For your sake, I hope so," said his pretensions to the hand of Mademoi selle de Mirécourt, and follow the ex

> ample of his uncle. But now, as ever, thoughts of marriage were little in Cecil's mind. She liked the social atmosphere in which she found herself — that charming atmosphere of highbred French society into which for eigners seldom penetrate-its culture. its grace, its exquisite refinement she expanded in it like a flower, adapt ing herself readily to manners which pleased her, and receiving on all sides fresh impressions.

One thing which struck her forcibly was the tone of unaffected piety which seemed to pervade the best of this society. Religious questions were dis cussed with as much interest as the last development in politics or discovery in science. And when Cecil, who had hitherto thought of religion thing belonging as little as possible to the intellectual world, heard it spoken of in its intellectual aspect, affecting the gravest social questions and in fluencing the politics of great nations, she felt as if she had wakened in another world. They interested her very much, these questions : she seemed to catch a glimpse in them of something greater, higher, nobler than she had ever known before ; and she began to enlarge her knowledge of them with all the energy which characterized her 'an aristocrat of aristocrats,' who de-

It was not long before she discovered that she could not hope for much assistance in this direction from the Vicomtesse. Madame de Vérac had indeed entered the Catholic Church at the time of her second marriage, but religion was in no sense a vital force in her life. She attended Mass decorously, played her part in charitable affairs as befitted a great lady, and listened to the sermons of great preachers with apparent appreciation ut all this was, in certait

JANUARY 23, 18.7.

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for justifying any moderately goo opinion.'

"Jack is a very enthusiastic friend, answered Miss Lorimer : " but I have have no doubt of your capability to justify his opinion." Craven bowed. "I hope that I shall

be fortunate enough to justify yours, the he said ; and as they sat down, while Madame de Vérac turned to greet other guests, he added : "I have just congratulated the Vicomtesse on your arrival, and must new congratulate you. Every one has heard of the accident to your ship. It was a wonderful she saw a tall, blonde gentleman, with manners of quiet repose, who looked escape for all concerned. at her with evident admiration, but

"I think we all feel it so," she an-vered. "The ship was greatly shatswered. ared by the collison, and but for her watertight compartments would have een lost.

" It must have been a terrible shock when you came in contact with the

" It was terrible." She paused for a pleased you. moment as if to recall it, while the beautiful drawing room seemed to fade asked Cecil, with her brilliant smile. "At least" — with a glance around away, and she saw before her again the long saloon of the ship, the pale, her - "it certainly could not fail to excited faces, the vision of death which please me. ad appeared so near, and Tyrconnel' "At this season Paris is very charm dark grave eyes ng

"A shock to the strongest nerves.] you do not enjoy it, you will be unlike should think," Craven went on. "Did the majority of your fair compatriots t not make you apprehensive for the They are generally devoted to Paris. est of the voyage? and Paris returns the compliment by finding them charming.

She shook her head. "I was not apprehensive at all, although we saw much more ice. Nothing is more true than that a coward dies a hundred leaths. Now, I cannot see the good of dying more than once. th m

"You are very sensible as well as "but most people-most women especi-

have been persuaded to remain with us," said M. de Vérac, smiling.

A short pause followed. Cecil neither felt bound to ask nor curious to know how M. de Vérac was provok ing ; but presently the Vicomtesse con tinued : "Now that you have seen Armand,

"I hope, Mademoiselle, that you have quite recovered from the fatigue you can imagine that there is nothing and perils of your long journey," h o near my heart as his success in life. said in English, without a trace of foreign accent; "and, since first im-He is very talented, and has lately en tered politics. Belonging to the Royalist party, he has little to hope for at present, but works for the day of reressions are strong, that France has

Does France ever fail to please? action, which he and others believe certain to come. Meanwhile his friends desire to see him strengthen himself by a suitable alliance-you know that in France, in certain rank of like, all marriages are arranged for the mutual advantage of the parties concerned." "Yes," Cecil replied, she was aware of it. "I have read a few French novels," she added, with a smile. " and if

"It is a very wise custom," said Madame de Vérac. "Well, an oppor-

tunity for an alliance of this kind is presented to Armand, with only one disadvantage on his side. He has rank, social prestige, and talents, but he lacks fortune. His father was a

notorious viveur, who impoverished the family estates ; and Armand himself led a life of gay extravagance for several years. Consequently there is this drawback to his presenting himself as a suitor to the lady in question, who is

a daughter of the Due de Mirécourt. "Indeed !" said Cecil, with polite ttention. "But is fortune always attention. lack of wealth.

"It would atone for it in ordinary were thinking of marrying beneath his rank. But in Mademoiselle de Miré-

erosity really costs her nothing, and is tten much eclat in writing this; but, charming as Madame de Vérac is, I see already the cloven foot of adoration for rank peep ing out in more than one respect. Can any one live as she does and avoid the contagion, I wonder? With avoid the contagion, I wonder? her, I fancy, it is held in check by good taste; but I am sure she would consider the De Mirécourt alliance cheaply purchased at the cost of pledging her fortune — after she can no longer enjoy it. You may imagine how much I was amused by her warning me not to hope for any share of this fortune, and not to set my ambitious thoughts upon the nephew, whom, 1 suppose, I must soon see quite often h, what comedy there is in life! 1 think I am really going to enjoy my visit very much.

She has already given me two

One

CHAPTER VIII.

"I FIND HER ADORABLE." Certainly if Miss Lorimer's prophecy was not fulfilled, it was not the fault of the Vicomtesse. Delighted to find her young relative so presentable, Madame de Vérac spared no effort in securing her success in the world in which she had made good her own place. It was a pleasure to show the exclusive circle which had received her that the stem from which she her-

self had bloomed was capable of producing other flowers as fine. You have in you all the material of a grande dame, my dear," she said one day to Cecil. "You ought to make a great alliance; but, unfortunately, money-a good deal of money-is necessary for that.

"Oh, my prophetic soul !" thought Cecil, with a smile. Aloud she said : "I should not care for an alliance that had to be made by money ; so do not regret that the grande dame in me is not likely to come to light. After all, I am not sure that it exists.

"I am sure," said the Vicomtesse "But you have the romantic ideas of essential? I fancied that rank, social your country-or at least what are prestige, talent, would atone for the supposed to be the ideas of your country. I find, however, that most Amer-

icans are quite ready to lay them aside cases, and more than atone for it if he when they come over here-provided of this incomparable dressing, it bethey have money enough.'

A quick answer - an answer comb and brush.

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sense, a deference to the world-that portion of the world with which she desired to identify herself-and had little interest for her in itself. Yet as far as she went she was sincere. She admired the Catholic Church, and be lieved all that it proposed for belief, without troubling herself to inquire into the grounds of that belief. Cecil's questions, therefore, she returned but vague and unsatisfactory replies; and, observing this, Miss Lorimer soon ceased to ask information from her. But her interest in the subject did not cease. She went to the functions in the great churches with eyes and ears open to learn if possible their full meaning ; and the more she saw, the more deeply she was interested. Here was something which in greatness appealed to her love of greatness, while in majesty and while in majesty and poetry it fulfilled her highest ideal. TO BE CONTINUED.

The Circumcision.

Why did our Lord fulfill the law of ircumcision?

First to give it an honorable end, by terminating it in His own person. Second, to prove the reality of His human body, which was denied by some ancient heretics.

Third, to show that he was a son of Abraham, of whose seed the Messiah was promised to come.

Fourth, to offer an early proof of His love for us by enduring this sharp pain for us.

Fifth, to teach us obedience to divine law.

Sixth, to give us a lesson in humil-

Seventh, to inculcate the need of spiritual circumcision-of suffering for sin, of detachment from the comforts of life, of separation from the wordly spirit. -Catholic Columbian.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly a remarkable preparation, and nothing like it has ever been produced. No matter how wiry and unmanageable the hair may be, under the influence comes soft, silky, and pliable to the

RY 23, 18.7.

betrayed have on Cecil's lips, it, and only said : t bear the odium of r I should not like or in my marriage But I think that

c shook her head. you are too roman

the subject there would have liked to marriage for this creature, she knew adopted country too or a moment as pos-en aware of Cecil's ould have withheld king schemes ; and, e young lady felici-forethought which maintain silence on

as much tormented Miss Percival in n,' "she said to her-tesse would give me knows? I might worthy to become

tomed to admiration ould not fail to per ung Comte admired was, in fact with her beauty, her consciously princess nt, he thought that making of a grande pity," he thought, ary sigh, "that she great American for-not add even to him-ssed idea that was, is mind, that in such sign with philosophy he hand of Mademoi , and follow the ex

er, thoughts of marn Cecil's mind. She al atmosphere in and herself — that sphere of highety into which fornetrate-its culture, quisite refinement t like a flower, adapt y to manners which receiving on all sides

h struck her forcibly naffected piety which de the best of this us questions were dis-nuch interest as the in politics or discov-And when Cecil, who ght of religion as a as little as possible to orld, heard it spoken ual aspect, affecting al questions and in itics of great nations. had wakened in an ey interested her very stions ; she seemed to in them of something nobler than she had re; and she began to wledge of them with which characterized

before she discovered not hope for much s direction from the adame de Vérac had he Catholic Church at second marriage, but no sense a vital force attended Mass de her part in charitable d a great lady, and sermons of great pparent appreciation was. ir a certain ce to the world-that vorld with which she tify herself-and had rher in itself. Yet as she was sincere. She holic Church, and be t proposed for belief, ng herself to inquire s of that belief. To s, therefore, she reie and unsatisfactory observing this, Miss eased to ask informa-But her interest in the ease. She went to the e great churches with en to learn if possible ng; and the more she deeply she was inters something which in aled to her love of in majesty and d her highest ideal. CONTINUED.

JANUARY 23, 1897.

The Helper of the Afflicted is Helped in Return.

"The quality of mercy is not strained, But is twice blessed ; blessing him Who gives and him who receives." Within my own knowledge there re-

of their superfluous wealth to objects of public and private benevolence; and the results of such generosity is a cently fell a practical illustration of the truth of the above proposition. It decided gain to the community was a case of an aggrieved individual, means the distribution of cash and an who had suffered from a series of yexaincrease of work for the laboring class. tious disappointments, and, although he was well grounded in the faith and precepts of the true religion, he was inclined to view life on its dark side, and what seemed at least to him an endless chain of reverses had left a sad impression on his mind, and in this state of melancholy brooding he was incapable of seeing or feeling the kindly influences which humanity is ever wont to bestow upon any of its really afflicted members. For him even the bright sunshine had lost its

correction and amendment of life ; and

that if rometimes the blow falls with

unwonted severity it is because the

perverse will has stubbornly resisted

the first divine voice that called us back from the path of sin and error.

The inmates of the sick chamber were

coming face to face with real illness

cheered and comforted by these reflect

In this sense the donor is a benefactor indeed, but if we look beneath the surface and try to fix the motive that prompted his action, we find the moral and charitable element wanting. 'As a rule, the great moneyed kings who think well to divide their millions under a pretense of benefitting the public, are making a liberal bid for

contrast to the generous class of souls

just mentioned, there are many large

minded persons of secular or irrelig

ious belief commonly known as public

philanthropists, who donate large sums

as it

the esteem and applause of the world. They are seeking fame and personal gratification from a morbid desire for self-glorification, and while the free lustre and its pleasing glow ; the scattering of their money bags is a great help to an impoverished locality, flowers seemed bereft of their grateful fragrance. The songs of the birds had lost their cheerful cadence. In his the merit of their deeds is sadly less-

ened from want of a pure incentive. perplexing and almost despairing mood he viewed the whole creation of The right kind of charity is that which makes no boast of what it does, animated nature with a perverted and yet is ever on the alert to seek out and dislocated vision, and he saw nothing in all its operations abodes near home where the shadow of hunger and misfortune broods, but that was designed to soothe or palliate wherein self-respecting poverty is wont to hide its worst privations. The any part of the inherited or acquired afflictions that mortal man is heir to. ministering angels who bring needed In this desponding and hopeless frame succor to homes like these are indeed of mind he bethought himself of a the real benefactors of the race. The methods and purposes of the two house of sickness and privation in which the afflicting angel had entered groups of relievers are as widely sepand left his mark, and having visited that abode of sorrow, he drew near to

rated as are the poles. The first named or honor seeking the bed where suffering humanity was penefactors are moved by sheer love of notoriety and thirst for the empty praise of the world. They like to be laid, and seeing before his eyes a real case of painful distress, he strove to relieve it by a sympathetic exercise o lattered in life and praised after death. whatever remedies were at his com-This is merely obeying the dictates of mand. He began by pointing out to the exhausted sufferers what hope and con worldly inflated spirit, the natural outcome of which is a fruitless yield of solation the great heavenly Watch moke and ashes or, perchance, vexaer, from His throne above, pours into the tion and disappointment. On the contruly resigned soul, and how short and trary, the heart that is thoroughly iminsignificant are all the trials and dis bued with the solid principle of charity comforts we are subjected to in this s stimulated in its good works by a mortal life in comparison with the never ending joys that await the true, olier ideal and by loftier motives. Religion and charity are two branches patient and faithful Catholic Christian in the next life. The comforting exgrowing from one root. The first in-culcates the exercise of the second, and, horter also sought to impress the lessor working in conjuction under the vigil that all earthly tortures are not mean ant eye of the Church, they cannot ingless or abortive ; and that the grea conscientiously pass misery and afflic Dispenser of rewards and punishments only sends us trials and afflictions tion by without rendering whatever assistance may be in their power to beaccording to our deserts and for our

It was this supernatural instinct of the uplifting power of the sure hope of a heavenly reward that enabled the martyr priests to go among the plaguestricken lepers, and it is the same blissful hope that strengthens the Little Sisters of the Poor and the various orders of nuns to devote their tions, and the beneficial results reacted sacred lives to the relief of the poor and well-being of humanity, with no upon the benevolent exhorter, for on and well-being of humanity, with the and well-being of humanity, with the thought of earthly gain, but in firm reliance in the recompense of Him reliance in the recompense of Him the sever just and sure.— held three thorny crowns and three held three flowers. and hardships he vividly saw that his own grievances were largely imaginary, and that to inflate them into a pretended cause of complaint were Times. mere sophistry and base ingratitude. Herein he realized that "the quality

A Religious Renaiscence.

of mercy is not strained," but that it is Miss Grange notes that in the redoubly blessed, for by the very effort he made to allay the pangs of others ligious renaiscence which London in at present undergoing, apparently, one of the principal activities is that his own ills were assuaged and what he before regarded as afflictive evils he now recognized as blessings in dis Catholic lay undertaking which has guise. With these thoughts solemnfor its object the presentation and ly impressed upon his mind he began to figure to himself the untold miseries that thoughtless people explanation of Catholic truth by a series of free public lectures; and of these lectures she declares that perhaps the most striking ones, as far as nurture in their own bosoms, magnifyand by their uograteful murmurs livered by laymen in Hyde Park. "Here, almost on the spot where martyrs sowed the seed," she writes, helping to turn the fresh and fragrant valleys into fruitless desert wastes If the good results mutually derived 'a gallant attempt is made, Sunday after Sunday, to carry the harvest from the one good action above re lated were amplified and carried into Nor are the workers altogether with the practical concerns of daily life, out their reward. Gentleness, courtesy and scholarly train of argument what an assistance the whole race of win their way. Protestants come from long distances to listen and Adam could render to one another in days of darkness, interior conflict and bitterness of soul ! Nor is it optional learn, and to ask bona fide questions; encourage one another." with Christian believers whether of and a rash attempt made by an assonot they shall render help to distressed ciation (unconnected with the Estab lished Church) to clamor down the fellow creatures, for the Divine Comlectures, died harmlessly away. Numerous conversions have been mand has gone forth that we should " bear each other's burdens " and traced to both the indoor and outdoor thereby fulfil the law of Christ. We all know how the great bulk o conferences; and it is probable that the crusade of tract distribution, organized average men and women treat this great precept, and how the selfish eleby the same promoters, though its wounds. results are necessarily to some extent ment in mere humanity considers it an hidden, also bears fruit in that removal intrusion to be saddled with the burana ; dens or concerns of others. This of prejudices which, at the very least, natural sentiment which hardens the leaves the mind as a clear page or heart of mankind to the woes of the unwhich truth may write itself." No attempt is made in this brief paper to fortunate had its origin in a remote predict what the outcome of this enperiod of history, for the rebellious son deavor to bring London back to its of Adam repudiated all responsibility ancient Catholic faith will be. All of being his "brother's keeper." The vile taint of selfish wickedness that beautiful garden by the seashore. that the writer asserts is that the impulse has been given to such an animated the breast of that primitive murderer has made itself manifest in endeavor; that the rest lies largely the hearts of the human race down to with Catholics themselves, especially with lay Catholics ; that men are disthis day. Of course, Iam speaking of the heedless multitudes who pass through heartened with Protestantism because it gives so little; doubtful of Anglilife without a thought as to the wants one another. or claims of the helpless, so long as canism for the reason that the sect is they can secure enough of the world's doubtful of itself ; and that Ritualism, which is trying to counteract the move comforts to make their own lot happy. was nigh. I always keep before my mind that in ment, "is too incohesive even to stop a gap, and is generally looked upon all ages and climes the human race has been redeemed by the heroic efforts rather as foam and flotsam borne on drew near and, with a loud, mocking of sanctified lives who consecrate themthe inrushing tide." laugh, cried : selves to the service of the poor and to the propagation of the true faith. But Read Ayer's Almanac, which your these holy men and women who devote druggist will gladly hand you, and note the wonderful cures of rheumatthemselves to the cause of religion and charity have turned aside from the ism, catarrh, scrofula, dyspepsia, world's wickedness, and they stand on eczema, debility, humors, and sores, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the a virtuous plane far above the unthinkonly Sarsaparilla admitted at the ing masses. Then again in the ranks of the righteous laity there are noble World's Fair. relieve poverty, and that, too, from motives of pure charity. These are the Christian types whose charitable concern for suffering humanity evoke tears and prayers of gratitude from the wretched, bringing down blessings upon their heads and drawing heaven benefactors who give of their means to If attacked with cholera or summer com-

The Desired Haven. CHAPTER IV. THE ADVENTURES OF IREN.EUS, MICH-

AELIS, AND NURANA. Irenaus persuaded his companions to follow into the poorest part of the great city, where the streets were so narrow

HOLY CHILD JESUS.

and dirty that Nurana wanted to turn back in disgust, and even little Mich aelis turned sick and faint. But Irenaus made them go on till they came to a house half in ruips, and so dirty that a respectable pig

would have felt uncomfortable if lodged therein. They went in, and in a room on the ground floor found three little beggar children-one lame, one blind, and the eldest covered with the loathsome sores

of leprosy The latter Irenaeus invited to come with him on his journey. Michaelis led the blind boy away, and Nurana, at the bidding of Irenaus, raised the lame one in his arms to bear him away

to the seashore. Many people flocked around them in the streets to ask where they were going. Some mocked at them ; others tried gently to dissuade them from Some even laid hands on them, going. but Irenaeus bravely passed on un heedingly, encouraging his compan-ions : and not one of them flinched when the words and cries were changed into blows, and stones and dirt thrown

on them. The ascent of the hill was, as they had foreseen, very difficult. A heavy thunder storm came on, and while the lightning and the rain half blinded them, the wet earth clung to their feet and the loosened stones no longer formed safe supporters. Still they went on undaunted, though sometimes falling on their knees.

"Irenaeus," called Nurana more than once, "I cannot go on." Then Iren-aus would give him his disengaged hand and help him as well as he could. Little Michaelis never flinched. He had always been used to follow Irenæus, and to look up to him as his guide, and he felt glad even in difficulties and hardships to follow his friend.

At last the storm died away, and the sup shone forth. And when his fierce rays fell on their uncovered heads, they suffered even more than during the storm. But finally they reached the summit of the mountain, and it was not difficult to descend the grassy slope running down to the seashore. "Come," said Irenaus, "we will go

to the garden and chocse flowers to

"Choose," he said. "The crown of thorus is what your King Himself wore when He passed through this country." "Give me what my King wore,

said Irenæus, taking a thorny crown and pressing it on his head. But Michaelis chose a garland of white and blue violets, and Nurana a

brown of scarlet poppies. In the garden Irenæus chose white lilies to adorn his boat, Michaelis violets, and Nurana poppies. Then they embarked, not without regret for the beautiful garden in which they had

THE POWER OF A GOOD ACTION. and earth closer together. In painful LEGENDS AND STORIES OF THE his sails are not white ; his boat is not pure gold." "No cross," sneered the man. "Think you that the cross will save you? No, no, poor fools, be not so easily duped. Look on your chart, and you will see that you have not even yet traversed one half of the distance from your garden to the country

> have you passed." Then Nurana, having no longer Irenaus at hand to encourage him, gave way and followed the enemy, begging only to be taken quickly from

The little lame boy resolved not to follow the enemy. He cast himself in the sea, praying to the King to send His messengers to deliver him. And lo! two angels came and bore him away to that far off country and laid him at the feet of the King, who kissed him tenderly and gave him a glorious

and a celestial harp that he might sing the song of the redeemed forever. And the enemy tempted Nurana to land on the Island of Riches, and there he picked up so much gold-for all the

count it. But when he wished to leave it, he could not unfasten the door. one knew where he was, for he had made no friends, resolving to keep all his gold for himself ; and he died of starvation in the midst of the gold that had brought him no happiness

faithful, enter thou into the joy of thy remained steadfast in spite of many at ord. acks of the enemy. Storms arose, but they passed ; the journey seemed at Then, with the great multitude of white robed saints, among whom Iren-aus recognized his leper boy and

Michaelis, he passed into the beautiful country, to join in the eternal song of praise to the Lord God Almighty, to follow the Lamb withersoever He At last an adverse wind came and drove them apart again, and Irenæus, looking out for his little companion, goeth. Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excresences, as many have testified who have tried it.

the promised land. A high wall of shining jasper, built on a foundation of all manner of precious stones, rose before him. Through a gate of pearl he saw the streets of the city of pure gold-as it were of transparent glass -glittering in the light of the glory of God, and of the Lamb, the light thereof.

But suddenly, all around him, he saw huge monsters with fiery eyes and long claws. A darkness filled the atmosphere ; a sudden giddiness came over him : his boat was tossed hither and thither by the monsters swimming about in the water. For a moment he thought all was lost. He looked for the leper boy whom he had tended dur-ing the voyage, to whom he had given the best place in the boat, and on whom

But he was gone, and Irenæus was alone in the darkness.

waters and the voice of mighty thund erings, saying: "Alleluia, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth." He heard the voice of a great multitude, harps. Then he was deafened by loud mock

Paper, 25 cents; Cloth, 50 cents; THERE could hardly be a more appropriate book for Catholies than this excellent little work on Church Ceremonies. Every thing connected with the Church, everything we see at public devotions, is here fully ex-plained and described. A feature of the book are the numerous illustrations, representing nearly every article used in connection with divine worship, each bearing its appropriate name. CONTENTS.

But he knelt and prayed and trusted in the King, and cried aloud when the

espers. Explanation of the divine office. Explana-tion of the psalms. Explanation of the Mag-nificat. Compline. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. whirled round and round ; the waters opened, and far below he saw cruel,

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of the King. Not one-half-not one-half of the dangers you will encounter

the storm and the dangers.

crown for his patience in suffering,

pebbles were pieces of money-that he locked himself up in a large cellar to

Meanwhile Irenaeus and Michaelis

times long and irksome, but they rusted the promises of the King, and knew they would land safely home at ast

saw a bright light in the distance slipping back a few steps, sometimes His heart beat fast, for he knew it was

he had lavished the tenderest care. Then he heard the voice of many

the sound of harpers harping with

was darkness. The little boat was

ing laughter close to his ears, and hoarse cries of "Down with him !" "Seize him !" "Let him not go !"

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Lord fulfill the law of

it an honorable end, it in His own person. ove the reality of His which was denied by

retics. 7 that he was a son of bose seed the Messiah come. Fer an early proof of by enduring this sharp

us obedience to divine

e us a lesson in humil

inculcate the need of mcision-of suffering hment from the comseparation from the Catholic Columbian.

igor is certainly a rearation, and nothing r been produced. No y and unmanageable e, under the influence arable dressing, it beky, and pliable to the

flames leaping up, as if they played as little children, and for their would ensuare him in spite of himself. friends and relatives in the town, He heard fearful wailing and groan whom they never thought to see ing. A foul, thick smoke, with a again.

nauseous smell, came rushing up from ' You will try to keep with me, will the pit. Still he praved, trusting in you not, Irenæus ?" said little Mich-aelis beseechingly. "I should be lost, the King and saying: "Lord, save me I perish I know, if I were left alone."

Suddenly, with howls of baffled "Yes, we will keep as close as pos malice, the demons dispersed ; the air became pure and clear. He was at the sible," answered Irenaus ; "we shall very gates of the city.

The pearly gate opened as his boat touched the shore. There, amid countless throngs of angels and saints, stood the King The sea was rough, and violent winds swept across the waters. Strange kinds of monsters swam about beneath the waves, often threatening stood the King, who wore a crown of thorns, which shone like no light that to overturn the boats and giving them violent shocks. The thorns in his mortal imagination hasever conceived. His welcoming, outstretched hands were pierced; He smiled so kindly; crown pierced deep into Irenæus' head, and made many red and painful His voice was sweeter than the morn

"Cast off your crown," said Nuring stars when they sang together for you can never bear the pain. oy at the creation of the world as He "What my King has worn I will wear too," answered Irenaus; and drew Irenaus to His breast, and the love from His heart thrilled the boy's even as he spoke the drops of blocd soul, while a chorus of praise and joy falling from his brow changed into rang through the courts of heaven as bright red roses, more lovely than any He said : "Called and chosen and the children had seen, even in their

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HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathar-ic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, Dark clouds were driven up from the horizon by the wind ; the hour of peril Irenaus knelt in his boat

Had La Grippe. - Mr. A. Nickerson, armer, Dutton, writes · "Last winter I had and prayed not only for himself, but armer, Dutton, writes · "Last winter I had a Grippe and it left me with a severe pain n the small of my back and hip that used to atch me whenever I tried to climb a fence. also for his companions. The enemy

catch me whenever i tried to chino a tence. This lasted for about two months when I bought a bottle of Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, and used it both internally and extern-ally, morning and evening, for three days, at the expiration of which time I was com-pletely cured." "Ha, Nurana, seest thou these clouds, and the angry sea? Hearest thou the howling of the wind? Thinkest thou that thou canst ever reach that far away shore, so far that, after so

Why not profit by the experience of others who have found a permanent cure for catarrh in Hood's Sarsaparilla? many days' sailing, thou canst not even yet descry it? No, no, Nurana. Come with me; I will help thee and guide thee



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London, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1897 THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

A year ago it seemed that there was a likelihood that war would break out between the United States and Great Britain. The occasion which brought about this state of affairs was not any disagreement on matters which directly affect the interests of the United States, but only on such as relate to them very remotely.

The balance of power is a principle which governs the relations of the European great powers, and it is considered to be a sufficient reason why each of these should have its say in regard to every question which has any bearing upon European international politics, whether the trouble be in Europe, Asia or Africa. No one power will permit the preponderance of another in the settlement of any such question, and so there are diplomatic difficulties and numerous interviews between the representatives of the powers concerned, whenever there is a question relating to any of the three continents we have indicated, affecting the relations of European powers to each other.

The matter may be a war between China and Japan, the securing of a maritime outlet on some new coast, as in the case of Russia's recent acquisitions on the eastern coast of China, the extension of English or French dominion in Birmah, Siam, Cochin China, India, or Egypt, or of German or Italian influence in the Transvaal Republic or Abyssinia ; but in all such cases every European power imagines whether rightly or wrongly, we need not discuss here, that its interests must be consulted before any final arrangement be made.

The idea has grown in the United States also, that the balance of power is to be preserved in the Western hemisphere ; though there is this difference between the cases, that the United States has acquired its predominance at a recent date, whereas the European powers go back to past ages, and several of them had acquired possessions in America long before the

wish to be, they would naturally in- ous opinions; and there is, besides, cline toward the views of their own Governments, on doubtful issues at least. It became, therefore, a matter of great importance, who should be selected as the fifth arbitrator. Who was to settle questions where there would be a tie between the votes of the four arbitrators chosen by the Governments directly concerned in the

dispute ? This matter has been settled by the appointment of King Oscar of Sweden to the position of fifth arbitrator, and the King has accepted the office. A fairer board of arbitration than this could scarcely be conceived, as it is not to be supposed that King Oscar would have predilections for either of the parties directly concerned in the dispute; but the chief matter for which we have reason for congratulation is that the peaceful settlement of this question, which a few months ago threatened to create what would undoubtedly have been a most disastrous war between the two great English speaking nations, is the first fruit of an agreement between the two powers, to leave future disputes also to the arbitrament of a similar judicial board. Thus pro vision is made for the future preserva tion of peace between the countries,

perhaps for all time to come. It is provided in the treaty that ques tions which concern the honor of either of the two countries shall not be thus subjected to arbitration. This provise leaves room for either party to withdraw from the board of abitration any question which it may deem proper, yet it is undoubtedly a great step toward the preservation of peace that the agreement has been made even with this provision.

A war between Great Britain and the United States would be disastrous to the interests of both countries, and we must congratulate the statesmen of both on the satisfactory conclusion which has been reached, and which forebodes a peaceful settlement of nearly all, if not all, future disputes.

No small honor is due to the Catholic Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Charles Russell, for his foresight and wisdom in indicating the general principles on which a tribunal of arbitration might be agreed upon between the two nations. The treaty which has just been signed follows in almost every respect the lines on which Lord Russell declared in his address to the United States Bar, that such a treaty could be made with due regard to the honor of both countries.

THE REV. DR. LANGTRY'S LETTERS.

The Rev. Mr. Langtry is still engaged in writing letters which appear in the Toronto Mail and Empire, and The Orange element, especially, United States had existence as a dis the purpose of which is to show that "worship" images with the atholics

this difference between the two cases, that whereas there is good reason for the view taken by St. Thomas, the views of Archdeacon Wilson cannot be explained in any other sense than that God is merely an imaginary being, and there are hundreds of Anglican ministers who hold views as subversive of all Christianity as are those of Archdeacon Wilson.

NEW HOPE FOR IRELAND.

The Tory press of England and Ireland have been very persistent in tell ing us that the cause of Irish Home Rule is dead, the last and decisive blow having been given it by the elections of 1895 which brought back to power Lord Salisbury and that implacable enemy to Ireland, Mr. Arthur Balfour. The wish was father to the thought ; but it is not so easy to destroy national aspirations at one blow, and notwithstanding the adverse present indica tions of the will of the people of England, and the deplorable dissensions existing among the Irish factions, the Irish Nationalists are as resolute as ever in demanding that justice shall be rendered to Ireland, a justice which cannot be had antil self government be obtained.

The revelations made by the Financial Commission which has been investigating the monetary relations between England and Ireland have done more towards bringing the Home Rule movement to renewed life and vigor than years of argument have succeeded in doing, and we have seen that in a single moment the apparently hopeless cause has assumed a vigor which is both a surprise and a terror to the Government.

To the dissensions in the ranks of the Irish Nationalists, whereby they have been split into three contending factions, the apparently hopeless condition of the Irish cause was chiefly to be attributed, but now that it has been clearly shown that owing to the government of the country by an alien majority at Westminster, Ireland has been overtaxed to the enormous extent of £2,500,000 per annum, the first time in the history of the century there is a prospect that there will be now a really united Irish party ; and this time that party will be composed, not of the Catholic tenantry alone, as has been almost the case down to the present time, but of all creeds and classes.

It has frequently been pointed out that Protestants are just as deeply interested as Catholics in the question of Irish autonomy ; but the evidences of this fact were not able to convince them that they should be Home-Rulers, and comparatively few of them were ranged on the Nationalist side, though there were some honorable exceptions.

among Protestants pretended fear

Government majority by 32, which is a matter for serious consideration, as no doubt the justice of Ireland's claim will also have great weight with other present supporters of the Government in England and Scotland, and unless the Government yield in this instance the whole representation of Ireland in the House of Commons will be inevitably permanently united into one Home Rule party. This matter is not merely hypotheti-

Opposition, and the reducing of the

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cal. Col. Saunderson, who has been hitherto one of the staunchest supporters of Lord Salisbury, and who is regarded as the leader of the Irish Unionists, is their leader still in the new movement, and so far has it gone that the Unionists have had a meeting with the three Nationalist parties, led by Messrs. Dillon, Healy, and Redmond, and the Hon. Edward Blake has been selected to move an amendment to the address to the effect that justice be accorded to Ireland by the immediate reduction of her taxation. This course has been decided on, because the Government proposes to delay the matter until a new commission to be appointed shall make a report.

Mr. Blake has been chosen for the purpose, because he represents the cool headed, argumentative and logical type, instead of the hot headed and fiery enthusiast. Thus Mr. Blake will represent the new united Irish party, and it is possible that this may forecast his appointment as leader of a new Nationalist party, which will represent Mr. John Dillon superseded in the leadership, but we are sure that Mr. Dillon himself would be glad to retire from his present post, if by his retirement a united Irish party could be

SUPERSTITIONS.

established.

The superstitions of "Romanism are a constant theme with our Protest ant religious contemporaries, and there is scarcely an issue of the Toronto Presbyterian organs, especially, which does not deal sanctimoniously with the subject, it being assumed that the Catholic Church encourages superstitious practices. Hence it is held to be a very laudable enterprise to rescue the French-Canadians, the Mexicans, the Spaniards, and the populations of other Catholic countries from the horrors of " Romish superstition ."

This is the only plausible excuse for the missions which Presbyterians and a couple of other Protestant denominations keep up in the Province of Quebec and elsewhere, where the population is chiefly Catholic. These missions are universal failures : but the missionaries engaged in the work are able, by misrepresentation of the facts, to induce their dupes to subscribe liberally to-

Of all the superstitious frauds which have appeared on earth, under the riage should take place under such name of religion, there has probably been none so transparently ridiculous and absurd as that which goes to-day under the name of Spiritualism, with the aliases of clairvoyance, animal magnetism, biology, etc.

Mahometanism has, to say the least, a code of morals to recommend it. It does not profess to regard infidels, that is, unbelievers in the divine mission of the mule driver of Mecca, as possessing any rights to life or property, and so we have witnessed during the past years the efforts of Sultan Abdul Hamid to rid himself of the inconvenient presence of Christians in his Empire, by wholesale massacre.

But the spiritualistic superstitions have taken great hold upon the minds of hundreds and thousands of people in spite of the boasted enlightenment of the age, and it is the more to be deplored as it puts on the mask of a species of religion as a means of propagandism. Yet its promoters are in almost, if not in absolutely every instance, simply prestidigitators who find among the people plenty of dupes to pay them well for their fraud. We are happy to be able to say, however, that it is very rarely that Catholics are caught in the meshes of this superstition, or any who have had a Catholic education. Would it not be advisable if some of the missionaries who are devoting themselves to the work

of demolishing imaginary superstitions among Catholics, would put some of the whole country, whether Protestant their energy toward destroying this or Catholic. We have no wish to see superstition among those of their own faith?

A curious development of the Spiritualistic superstition has come to light within the last few days in Detroit. Under pretence of a gathering for religious purposes, a meeting is held in a certain house near the centre of the city, every Sunday, where ghosts appear and kiss or embrance the audience, with such endearing expressions addressed to the individuals as "Uncle Robert," or "Brother Alfred, do you not know me? I am your niece (or sister) Eva (or Ida etc.)" It often happens that the person addressed from the oppressive measures which has neither niece nor sister of the name given, but the seances are nevertheless attended regularly by large audiences, who willingly pay a dollar a head for the religion they get out of them. It is needless to say that these

people would be very backward about paying so much toward the worship of the true God, devoutly as they worship these material ghosts.

We recommend the missionaries now engaged in French-evangelization to devote some of their attention to evan. gelization among the wealthy Protestant citizens of the City of the Straits. and of some of our Canadian cities"too, who are devoted to a superstition far worse than any to be found

JANUARY 23, 1867.

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provision whereby only a civil marcircumstances, but as the Church is entirely subject to the laws of the State it cannot refuse the religious marriage in the Church to those who desire it, if by the civil law they are free to marry.

THE Anglican Bishop of Manchester is disgusted with the farcical demand made before the consecration or installation of a Bishop of the Establishment, that any person having any objections to offer should now come forward and present them, whereas when at Archbishop Temple's installation, the objector, Rev. Mr. Brownjean, was told that his objections could not be listened to. The Bishop of Manchester says the demand should be abolished from the rite, as it is well known it is meaningless.

THE attendance at Catholic schools in the United States at the beginning of the year 1895 was reported to be 933.944. In the beginning of 1896 tha number had increased to 1,059,366, showing the astonishing increase of 115,422 pupils. Facts like this are a sufficient answer to those who have said during the Manitoba school discussion that Catholics in other countries are quite satisfied to send their children to godless or Protestant Public schools. Catholics everywhere wish for the religious education of their children.

THERE is now a better prospect than ever that the condition of the Poles in Russian territory will soon be ameliorated. The reigning Czar has been

supposed to be more humanely inclined than have his predecessors for many generations, but for some reason or other his attention has not been seriously called to the sufferings to which the Catholic people of Poland have been subjected on account of their religion. But the efforts of Pope Leo XIII. have been directed for several years towards drawing the Czar's at tention to the matter, and it is stated that they have at last been successful, and that orders from St. Petersburg have been issued to officials to desist have hitherto been employed in governing Poland.

It is something we could never comprehend, that Catholic France persists in electing unbelievers and enemies to religion to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of that country. Religion has certainly not lost its hold upon the people of the rural districts, though the cities are very largely given over to the control of sceptics. But there exists an incomprehensible apathy among the people to elect sound Catholics to the chambers, and the result is the same year after year. At the elections just held for one hundred seats n the Senate it is said that only twelve who may be relied on as sound Catholics have been chosen. There are thirteen Radicals and thirty one Socialists elected, and sixty-nine who are known as Moderate Republicans. We presume, however, that some of these are likewise sound on religious questions. THE Catholic Truth Society in Ontario is making splendid headway. In Toronto there are now four branches, connected with St. Mary's, St. Michael's, St. Basil's and St. Helen's parishes respectively, besides branches in Trenton, Ottawa, St. Thomas and Winnipeg. A public meeting is to be held at an early date in St. Mary's church, at which reports will be presented from the different branches in Ontario. In connection with this meeting a lecture will also be given by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto (who is the patron of the society). He is taking an active interest in the work. The future of the society seems to be assured, and the encouragement which it is receiving from those in authority is very gratifying. We hope to see by this time next year branches established more generally and the laity more actively interested in the great work of disseminating broadcast amongst our separated brethren the knowledge of the teachings of the Church of Christ.

inct sovereignty

In America, North and South, questions also arise from time to time in which European powers have an interest, but the United States, being the predominant power in the hemisphere, bas assumed that its welfare requires that no European power shall assume any sovereignty not already existing therein, or extend existing sovereignty beyond its present limits.

The doctrine known as the Monroe doctrine was laid down by President Monroe, whose tenure of office was from 1817 to 1821, and, though never form ally recognized by the European powers, it has been adhered to with much pertinacity by successive Presidents of the United States, and when the boundary dispute arose between Great Britain and Venezuela President Cleveland so strongly reassarted it in order to limit the contentions of England in 1896, that it seemed on the point of becoming a cause of war between the two powers. The dispute, however, has been apparently satisfactorily ended, and a treaty has now been signed between Great Britain and the United States. whereby the whole Venezuelan question will be settled by arbitration. Two arbitrators are to be selected by each of these powers to consider judicially the British demands. On the United States side it is expected that one of its arbitrators will be a nominee of the Venezuelan Government, and the other a United States judge. It is to be supposed that these arbitrators will incline toward favoring the American view of the case, whereas the two judges selected by the British towards obtaining a condemnation of Government may be supposed to be these views, on the ground that it is Lord Castledown at the meeting which favorable to the British contention in not sure that the Archdeacon is an inthe dispute.

both powers were inclined to judge thus tolerated is not in a position to immediately, but it means the trans- are rampant among their own co-rejustly; for, however fair they may accuse Catholics of tolerating danger- ferring of sixteen votes at once to the ligionists.

same adoration which is given to Almighty Ged, and he still maintains that this is the doctrine taught by St. Thomas of Aquinas.

We have already shown by quotations from the authoritative decrees of the Council of Trent that the respect shown by Catholics for the images of Christ and His Saints is a merely relative honor, not offered to the image

itself as a material object, but to the original, and as Christ is the object of that honor when it is an image of Christ which is before us, of course the honor paid to Christ is the supreme is referred and offered to Christ, the material image being used merely as a medium to represent Christ vividly to our minds.

We have seen also that, according to Bossuet, there are theologians who do by St. Thomas, who is, after all, not the Church itself. Nevertheless, his explanation is not to be hastily rejected, as he stands in the front rank among the exponents of Catholic belief and practice.

But the Rev. Mr. Langtry is not in a position to insist so strongly that every theologian's views are to be taken as the sure exponent of the doctrine of declared that the existence of a Pernon-existence of a Personal God means yet the Council of the English Church Union has just refused to take any step fidel.

This is naturally to be expected, A clergyman who belongs to a

that the Catholic majority would tyrannize over the minority, and the landlord class, Catholic and Protestant therefrom. alike, convinced that the Home Rule

cause is inseparably connected with that of Tenant Right, and that under it the tenants would acquire many new privileges at the expense of the landlords, were also decidedly anti Home-Rulers.

But the enormous over-taxation to which Ireland has been subjected has suddenly opened the eyes of the anti-Home-Rule party, and now we have the spectacle of landlords and tenants, adoration of latria-but the adoration | Protestants and Catholics, the Orange and the Green, for the first time seri ously uniting to fight under one banner, and the Protestant landlords who have taken up the cause of justice for

Ireland, are more threatening in their attitude than have been the Nationalnot coincide with the expressions used ists at any time, unless we take the extreme physical force party, which has never had control of the Nationalist policy. With one voice the country now demands "justice for Ireland; and at a meeting on Thursday last the Earl of Mayo was very outspoken in

opposition to the Government. He threw back into Mr. Arthur Balfour's teeth the statement that Irishmen cannot pull together on any one question, the Church. It is only a few days and declared that on the present quessince the Anglican Archdeacon Wilson tion they will be a unit. He said they are now ready to suggest economical sonal God is not a revealed truth. The reforms, and he reminded Mr. Balfour that over taxation had been the cause that there is really no God at all, and of many revolutions, and that it was just such a question which sealed the doom of Charles I.

This is just like what was said by sounded the key-note to the present movement. The union of all Irishmen, which now seems imminent, will not they close their eyes entirely to supereven though all the judges selected by Church in which positive Atheism is suffice to overthrow the Government

wards their maintenance, and so the work goes on, though they have been unable to point to any real results

The Catholic Church does not, and never did, encourage superstition in any form. Every Catholic child is instructed, in the little catechism which he learns at school, that all superstitious practices are [strictly forbidden by the first commandment ; but we do not include under the name of superstition prayers offered to God for mercy, or to the saints in heaven asking for their intercession with God for us, nor is it superstitious to show due rever ence to the images of Christ crucified, or the images and relics of the saints, because these objects are used merely to remind us of Christ and the saints whom the images represent, or to whom the relics call our attention.

Protestant polemists rave wildly against these Catholic practices, but they themselves employ images. statues, pictures, and relics of persons who may not be saints at all, as of monarchs or statesmen, and even of noted characters in the history of sectarianism, with precisely the same purpose in view with which these objects are used by Catholics.

Why is the image of Queen Victoria stamped on the current coin of the realm, unless it be that the Queen is to be honored through her image? Why are statues erected to the memory of distinguished statesmen, unless with the similar purpose of honoring the dead, or of inciting us to imitate their example, which is not always worthy of imitation in every respect? But with all the zeal of Protestant missionaries to repress superstition

among Catholics, which does not exist, titions of a most gross character which

French-Canadians.

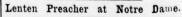
EDITORIAL NOTES.

IT IS a strange fact that the mania for suicide is becoming more common not indeed in Canada, where religion of some sort has its hold on the minds of the people, but in the United States. which have for over a complete generation been almost without any religious education. In the city of Detroit alone, with a population but little larger than Toronto, there were during the year 1896 forty six suicides, of which six were Americans, six Cana dians, two English, two Irish, two Poles and one Bohemian. It is sad to think that in the closing years of this boasted century of enlightenment there should be such a record, but we have no doubt that to the absence of religious education in the schools this condition of affairs is chiefly attributable. Those Canadians who wish to abolish religious education in the

Dominion are laboring for a similar

state of affairs here.

A LETTER from Dr. Tristram, Bishop of Stepney, appears in a recent issue of the London Times, which shows the anomalous position of the Anglican clergy in regard to the questions of marriage and divorce. He declares that a large portion of the clergy, especially of the High Church section, desire that the marriage tie should be indissoluble, but he admits that owing to the Church being a State Church their views cannot be carried out in practice. A clergyman cannot refuse to remarry a divorced person, nor can a Bishop refuse to issue a license for such a marriage, as by so doing the clergyman or Bishop would be subject a quarter of a century as a preacher to the penalties prescribed by law for refusal to fulfil his duties. The a perfect master of the elocutionary refusal to fulfil his duties. The art, who never fails to rivet the atten-Bishop thinks that there ought to be a tion of Parisian audiences.



The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has appointed Pere Ollivier, the famous Dominican preacher, to the post of Lenten preacher at Notre Dame, vacant by the death of Mgr. d'Hulst, thereby continuing the tradition which connects the great order of " Preaching Friars" with the cathedral pulpit. Pere Ollivier, who is already wellknown in Paris, has the reputation of

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whereby only a civil marhould take place under such ances, but as the Church is subject to the laws of the cannot refuse the religious e in the Church to those who , if by the civil law they are arry.

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JANUARY 23, 1857.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

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TWILIGHT COMRADES.

literature :

The President, in his address, re

would naturally accrue to every per-

son who cast in his lot with the club,

and pointed out that as a literary or

Sometimes we hear people, calling themselves Catholic, say all religions To make such an assertion are good. to belie our faith. Catholicism alone is true, alone is good. There is no abstract Christianity ; there is no abstract revealed religion. The truth which God has revealed is absolutely and simply Catholicism.-Pittsburg Catholic.

The power of the Catholic Church lies in its possession of the Real Pres-ence of Jesus Christ. To it He is indeed Immanual-God with us. He gives it light and grace, peace and hope, unity and strength. On the altar He rests as on a throne, happy On the to be with the children of men and disposed to grant their prayers. He is the true Head of the Church. No wonder that it is guided with more than human wisdom and that its solidarity in essentials is the awful admiration of its enemies !- Catholic Re view.

"Priests, who are responsible for the souls of our flock, and who can best save them by taking care of the chilrden, have a solemn duty to encourage Cathalic writers and Catholic publishers. If they are not always up to the highest standard, let us be satisfied with a good standard. Let us make it possible for them to be better. This is not done by general denunciations. We are to build, not to tear down; and we should be thankful for the help given us by all who profess and sincerely desire to further Catholic truth. If we would know what is good and what is ter Frederick Bricklin, of St. Peter's better, let us read. - American Ecclesi. astical Review.

"A nation which has lost the capacity of begetting great men is a nation in decadence.'

So writes Mr. W. T. Stead in his Review of Reviews. And in the article in which this sentence occurs he declares Pope Leo XIII. to be the grand-est of all the world's "grand old men." thers to whom the title has been ap plied, like Bismarck and Gladstone. have failed to maintain the claim until the end. But it must not be inferred from this that the Kingdom of Italy is not in decadence. The Holy Father is not a product of that kingdom, but of Italian race, which will survive and be great long after the present monarchy has become a thing of the Nor as a great man does he beong merely to Italy, but to the world, n which he holds the first place among illustrious men, a rank, too, which he is likely to retain until called to his reward. -Catholic Standard and Times.

The secretary of the Indian Protestant Mission, who bears the unctuous name of Foley, declares with much fervent regretfulness that the outlook Protestantism in China, India and Caylon was never so dark as at present. Hereafter followeth the pathetic lamen. hadowy elfin army. tation of Brother Foley: "The Roman-ists are advancing by leaps and bounds in Tonquin,-100,000 converts, 150 priests, and 170 schools under Jesuits alone (not to mention missions under other religious societies) in Western, Eastern and Northern Cochin China The Romish advance is still greater at the present time in China and Corea, where there are more than a million and a half converts, with 1,000 priests and 8,000 schools. In India and Ceylon the strides of Romanism are startling and unprecedented." We thank you,

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effort to save him.

Cambridge, and the most interesting ies and the domestic inconveniences to among them are perpetual arguments in favor of the claims of Rome.-Livwhich they give rise, remembering that while she matures her plans for the formation of a coffee plantation in

Booriboola Gha, the Jellybys are deprived of that beverage at breakfast, and while she schemes the physical THE CATHOLIC CLUB and moral regeneration of some Boor-The Catholic Club of London formiboolan waif, the hapless Peepy is ally opened their handsome quarters on making a rapid descent of the cellar-Richmond street on January 15, with a grand concert, when two of the largest stair, keeping count of the steps by the bruises on his person. I think of poor Mr. Jeliyby dazedly rooms were filled to overflowing. The audience numbered 700 people, about surveying a state of affairs he is 350 being in each room, both of which powerless to remedy, of forlorn Jo at were tastefully decorated for the occa-sion. President Thomas J. Murphy presided in the room upstairs, and Mr. her very door, and I would be very severe with her, only that under the influence of the hour I fall to moraliz-Henry Beaton did honors as chairman

ng, and remember that we are all Mrs. Jellybys on a small scale. Figuratively speaking, I hasten to add, ferred to the special benefits that for we meditate too often upon the oft quoted "Charity begins at home," to join sewing circles and such like organizations before we are quite cerganization it would not be surpassed

tain that no peepy of ours wanders of Dickens' London, following in the path of a pathetic little figure whose abroad in garments more holy than The programme was an elaborate righteous. But we would be great reone, including a variety of solos, reci-tations and instrumental selections. formers and inaugurate our reforms with others; it is the old parable of the beam and the mote, our spiritual The first part was as follows: In-strumental selection, Miss Maud Regan; vocal solo, Mr. Frank Firth; recitation, Miss Stella Carrothers; eyes are so very far sighted that they are apt to overlook the abuses lying at our doors which cry aloud for remedy duet, violin and piano, Miss Hattie V before we turn our attention to the regeneration of some moral Booriboola Taylor (of Hamilton) and Miss Emma L. Walsh; vocal solo, J. M. Daly; recitation, Mr. W. E. Mullins. Part Gha. Having served to point a moral where long years of hope deferred have upon which I have mused not, I trust two consisted of an instrumental selecunprofitably, Mrs. Jellyby very obligtion by Miss Cora Packham; essay, Miss Maud Regan; vocal solo, Miss ingly betakes herself to other scenes, leaving me at liberty to contemplate Mary Lenihan; reading, Mr. Thomas Anderson; duet, Mr. T. M. O'Hagan the architectural features of No. 9. Brig Place, fortress of the fell Mrs. Bunsby, erstwhile MacStinger. Even as I gaze down the street stray school ; vocal solo, Mr. James O'Con-

the two Wellers arm in arm, and deep in earnest converse, the face of the Each participant received wellelder positively aglow with the fervor merited applause, and when their numbers were rendered in the one of the sentiments to which he is giving utterance and which unhappily for me room, they were escorted to the other. stream she would pour into his hands. are drowned in the cries arising from The accompanists were Misses Cora It is Gridley, the angry man from Shropshire, for the possession of whom Inspector Bucket on behalf of the out-raged majesty of the Lords of Chanthe paving stone where Alexander Packham, Mary Connors (organist of MacStinger is in process of cooling after a warm and brisk encounter with St. Mary's church), and Christena Mcthe maternal slipper. However as they The energetic committee, to whom pass the open door way of No ne great success of the entertainment where Mrs. Bunsby mounts guard over this improvised refrigerator, there is due, included: President T. J. Murphy, C. G. Wright, J. McDon-ald, John Dromgole, Wm. E. Mullins, Geo. Aust, John M. Daly, Wm. Corcomes to me between wails the sage exhortation, fruit of sad experience reduced to a compass suitable to daily needs, "Sammy, beware of widders," coran, James Ward, Martin O'Sullivan, John Dougal, Ed. McDonald and Secwhereupon a shadowy form looming up in the dark hall way gives vent to an enigmatical, "If so, why not?" Therefore leading me to suppose that We have much pleasure in repro ducing the following essay composed and read by Miss Maud Regan, a the sentiment has found an echo in young lady who will yet, we doubt not, the bosom of the oracular Bunsby. Happily the picture fades ere I witness ttain a foremost place in Canadian any painful scene consequent upon this outburst, but it seems that I am Twilight deepens, and the shadows fated to hear the affirmative answer to which but a few moments since lurked the question "Is marriage a failure, n remote corners of the room, now for I am confronted by the disconsolate tretch far out across the floor, till at beadle, Bumble, fallen from his high he hearth stone they are held at bay estate and shorn of his parochial honors by the fire, redly glowing in the wide old-fashioned grate, and flicker and uttering aloud in bitterness of spirit this honeymoon reverie : "And tolance, advance and retreat, like a morrow two months it was done. It she toils wearily up the steep stairway seems an age. I have been idly watching the shift-

Even while he speaks his place is ng nictures in the burning coals, Plunder, wear their little lives away illed by two enthusiastic witnesses for tracing in the fiery depths a fleeting awaiting the judgment which is to set the defence, David Copperfield and his resemblance to a mediæval city, or on them free, poor little Chancery prison winsome child wife hand in hand and the heights a towered Norman keep ers dying one by one in captivity bechatting blithely. A momentary shade is visible on Dora's laughing faintly suggestive of Front de Boeuf's cause their lives are short, and the doomed castle, and like it vanishing in judgment, indeed, remote as the Judgface caused by some passing allusion to the affairs of prosaic daily life or to a sea of fire. Hungry little blue flames leap and dance about the ment Day. There is borne to my ears a distant one of the many subjects broadly classicavern, where my castle lies buried, cavern, where my cashe hes burled, and as I gaze at the pictures in its fiery heart I think of Lizzie Hexam's "hollow down by the flare," and wish that I, like her, might read build buil rumbling sound as of heavy carts under the common head of "Dread jolting over the stony street. I can fuls." I am no less sensible than is hear the subdued murmur of an expectant multitude-all other noises of ghtfully irresponsible little nerson great city are for the moment hushed. I might fancy myself still in and not being of her household can one of London's crowded thorough afford to smile at her frankly avowed inability to cope with domestic problems in general, and the servant nearer I can hear them groaning and creaking beneath a weight of misery question in particular - problems which have puzzled many a wiser head and have in these latter days found one solution in co-operative housekeeping. though lacking in the spice of novelty, David'sfairy god mother, Betsy Trotstill, because of the endless variety of wood, vouchsafes no greeting as I the performers who contribute to the pass the open gate of her cottage by the sea, and as I gaze upon her irate countenance I gruesome sport, fails not to excite a momentary interest. These tumbrils, laden with the daily quota of victims conclude that it would be a most unfor the hungry guillotine, form part of propitious moment for obtruding myself upon her notice. Fast and furious is making the dread journey in the rages the struggle upon the debateable place of Citizen Goremonde, escaped. land between that most wonderful of women; I borrow the words of Mr. fearless head and shake your hair Dick, and her inveterate foes the about your face, lest at the very last your secret be discovered and your donkey drivers, and amid the din of conflict her battle cry, "Janet ! Don-keys!" rings ominously on the air. sacrifice rendered vain. Heroism such as this is beyond the conception of the Another moment and I am an unseen madexecrating crowd, and known only guest at Peggotty's hospitable hearth, to the little seamstress, with hand fast easting my eyes upon the beauty of ocked in your strong clasp, for whom little Emily, seated by her uncle's knee, death has been robbed of its terrors the fire-light shining on her upturned face and playing at hide - and seek among the waves of her golden hair. since it is to find her side by side with one who meets it in testimony of a I gaze upon Pegotty's rosy, good natured face, bent low over the inevlove hath. In the grate, where an hour agone table mending, and marvel not a the fire burned brightly, there are only a few dying embers, too feeble to Barkis' " willin'ness " to embrace the matrimonial state ; upon Ham, that struggle with the shadowy army, hero in homespun, endeavoring to smoothe the "contrairy" path of the which, grown steadily bolder, has, at last, united its forces and wrapped all lisconsolate Gummidge at her lonest the room in a dark pall. Twilight and lornest, for the time has not yet has deeped into night, and with its come when she shall be forced to passing my dream friends have one by one vanished. Like scenes in a forego the melancholy pleasure of musing upon her own griev-ances, to scothe true - hearted child's magic lantern the pictures have faded, and there are no others to Dan'l's incomparably great grief. The wind wails softly about the walls of the little house-boat as though freighted with the moans of the many who had gone down to the sea in ship to return no more, and far away on the beach the waves are breaking with a

pitable home a desolation compared to A REALLY UNITED IRELAND.

which that of death itself were merci The old phrase, "England's difficulful. As I look upon him I fancy that ty is Ireland's opportunity," is as true to day as when it was first uttered, but there is an angry note in the mourn ing wind, the happy home picture to day as when it was first uttered, but fades away and 1 am out on the sands a new opportunity has been offered by the report of the Royal Commission on amid a crowd of the fisher folk, gazing Ireland's over taxation and it is one vaguely upon the tempest driven clouds scudding across the angry sky, which may be improved without reference to any English difficulty. For at the green waters piling themselves into great dark walls that rear their the first time in centuries, Irishmen of every creed and class find themselves foamy crests a moment aloft, then break upon the beach with deafening in a situation of accord as common suf roar-at a few spars and beams ris-ing and falling on the waves that ferers. It is Ireland's difficulty which makes Ireland's opportunity to-day tell where the wreck once lay ; gazing and Irishmen are not slow to apprecite the fact. most of all at a knot of men gathered The report of the Royal Commission, about two lifeless forms cast upon the

showing that the country has been shore by the last receding wave, which robbed of over a hundred million pounds since the Act of Union has they have laid a little distance apart, not thinking it fitting that Steerforth should rest by the side of the man pened the eyes of the most inveterate nionist to the injustice done not only whom he had so deeply wronged and who had given his life in a fruitless o his country but to his own pocket for once, would that it were forever the landlord and the peasant, the loyalist and the patriot, the Catholic Once again I am treading the streets and the Orangeman, are of one mind step has lost its lightness in the hopein demanding the redress of an intoler

able wrong. less daily journey to the courts of Lin-Ireland in the past has had a thoucolns Inn, and whose mind has gone as tray in the long-continued effort to fol-low the mazy windings of Chancery's proceedings. She is walking more slowly than is her wont, and there are sand greater wrongs, but they were mainly endured by only one class of the people, and the other classes looked upon them with philosophic indifference, human nature being much the traces of tears on the withered cheeks same in Ireland as in the rest of the world. Only when the injustice written their story in unmistakeable touched themselves did the Volunteers characters. Even the remembrance of the "Judgment" which is to right all of 1782 unite to demand Home Rule, which they won and held until a venal abuses and leave her at liberty to confer estates, fails to woo her from sadder Parliament surrendered the nation's liberty in 1800. The wrongs of their thoughts, for the day has witnessed a parting which no judgement till the Catholic fellow-countrymen were not redressed by the dominant party durlast can make good, and were the fortune of which she has in her poor mad ing the eighteen years of independence, though the more broad minded dreams so often disposed, hers in very patriots saw the wisdom of emancipa deed, there is one friend whose nerveless fingers could not close over the least coin in the golden tion, and advocated its granting.

To-day, without an independent Parliament, the party of ascendency is beginning to discover that it has common cause with the oppressed and de-spised "Papist" and the heretofore abhorred Home Rule.

cery has waged grim war with the "fell sergeant" whose arrest none may dispute. Certainly Gridley It is not for the latter to meet their former enemies with rancorous re minders of the past, but rather with alad welcome as allies for the future yielded himself a willing prisoner. Fortune, happiness, friends, were all If the landlord and the Orangeman have found out that there is little com vague memories; his very name had been forgotten in his Chancery title, fort and no profit for either, but a seri-ous loss for both, in supporting a systhe "man from Shropshire," bestowed upon him by their Highnesses of the Bench and Bar, whom, according to grim promise he defied to the bitter end, em which robs all of some millions of dollars every year, the discovery good for their country as well as for and the only tie between him and the themselves.

As for the friends of Home Rule, living world was the tie of many suf fering years which bound him to the they will wisely accept the aid of their former opponents, and will do so sinlittle mad-woman. A dim realization of the sadness of his fate penetrates to cerely and without any ulterior purthe clouded brain of poor, lonely Miss Flite, mercifully dulled to the pathos of pose which all the world may not scrutinize. Believing truly that self gov-ernment is the first step towards her own lot and to night lamentations for her friend are strangely mingled national prosperity, they can afford to with the sentence, "I expect a judg ment on the day of judgment," which forget anything which might tend to is ever part of her wanderings. Then to the attic where the oddly-christened birds, Youth, Joy, Peace, Despair and

years have the people of Ireland had promising an outlook. Never in all their history has there been a time when it was more imperative to forget faction and think only of country .-Boston Pilot.

5

CONVERSIONS.

Names of many notable persons in this and other countries who have embraced the faith, having abandoned Protestantism or Judaism, are recorded in the list of recent converts just made public by the Paulist Fathers.

Among those mentioned are General Wingate, of St. Louis, Mo.; Governor Woodson, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Judge Parker, of the United States Circuit Court, and the Rev. Earnest Silicost ker, of Lena, Ill., a former minister of the German Lutheran denomination Mr. Silicostker has announced his in tention of entering some Catholic order preparatory to joining the priesthood. The list also contains the name of former Representative Bellamy Storer, of Wisconsin.

One of the most important of the onversions is that of the Rev. Thomas Velson Ayres, who was ordained to the priesthood in New Orleans, La., by Archbishop Janssens. Father Ayers was born in Sing Sing, N. Y., in 1841, the son of Thomas Nelson Ayres, a Wall street broker. He was ordained as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1873, by the Right Rev. Alexander Gregg, Bishop of Texas. His last charge was in Bay St. Louis, Miss., where he conducted the Coast Mission of the Episcopal Church. It was while he was at Bay St. Louis that he left the Episcopal ministry, about two years ago. His wife, who was Miss M. De May Morrison, died in 1894. They had five children, three of whom survive.

In Italy, at the shrine of Our Lady of Pompeii, the Marchioness Ditmar di San Giorgio and her son were received into the Catholic faith by the Bishop of Sarnio a short time ago, having previously been Lutherans. At Devonport, Eng., the Rev. H. Patrick Russell, Anglican vicar of St. Stephen's, has resigned his living to unite with the Roman communion. The living of St. Stephen's is the gift of Keble college. Another case reported from England is that of the Rev. E. Lloyd Thomas, M. A., who, with his and wife and six children, has given up his living to be ome a communicant in the Catholic aith.

From Buda Pest information has been eccived that Herr Heinrich von Le vay, the only Hebrew member of the House of Magnates, has abjured Judasm and has been baptized into the Catholic Church.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY CONCERT.

national prosperity, they can afford to for get anything which might tend to ate duty is to wipe out every trace of dissension in their own ranks and make common cause for the common welfare. No matter what their reasons, if the landlords and the Unionists of Ireland be willing to co-operate with their fel-low-countrymen in demanding justice for all, they should be received cordi-ally as co-workers for that end. The more intelligent among them will not be slow to perceive that the parlia-mentary independence for which their forefathers united over a century ago is the best thing for themselves and for Ireland to-day. The course of the Nationalists is so clear that only the wilfully blind could go astray. It is no time for Parnellites, Healyites, Dillontes, or any other "ites" to brood over past grievances. Ireland's opportunity is here, coming not through the broad manner. This notice would be indexed incomplete if it omitted the reference to Miss Mary Thompson, the well-known elecution-ist who ably sustained her reputation. The presentation of the comedy was worthy of the work of professionals. Taken altogether the concert was a most enjoyable one. Amongst the clergy present we noticed : the Very Rev. J. J. McCann, Rev. Fathers F. Walsh, Minehan, Kenny and McCann.

ten Preacher at Notre Dame.

'he Cardinal Archbishop of Paris appointed Pere Ollivier, the fam-Dominican preacher, to the post of ten preacher at Notre Dame, vat by the death of Mgr. d'Hulst, reby continuing the tradition which nects the great order of "Preach-Friars" with the cathedral pulpit. e Ollivier, who is already wellown in Paris, has the reputation of uarter of a century as a preacher unusual power and originality, and perfect master of the elocutionary , who never fails to rivet the atten-n of Parisian audiences.

Mr. Foley for these statistics, which ay fortune in the glowing coals. are not in the least startling, only turn instead to the pages of Our gratifying-highly so.-Ave Maria. Mutual Friend to follow the fate of

Lizzie's Castles in Spain, only to find that my invading shadow has laid a The New Year of 1897 dawns upon wavering ghostly hand across the the world with kittle of the peace pages and separated me by a veil of darkness from my which the world knew nearly two thousand years ago. On the contrary, genial Dickens, a twilight compan-ion of whom I never weary. Yet not separated : I have but to close my eyes there is a strange spirit of unres agitating its heart ; and how it will all end is more than mortal man may know. Europe is bristling with bay nd I am surrounded by the immortal children of his pen, living, breathing onets, and ready at the behest of a few comrades who echo my every mood, individuals to make the old world figures grotesque or pathetic, merry tremble with the roar of cannon. Meanwhile young Liberty rallies and or sad, over whom time and death lifts her ever laureled head in Cuba, have no dominion. No form is missing saving that of Ireland, the Philippine Islands, and lsewhere over the flowering earth. the much-quoted Mrs. Harris, complacent voucher for all the apocryphal The East is especially perturbed. The tales which it pleased the imaginative cruel Islamism, which for so many Sairey Gamp to set afloat upon a cred centuries has been the terror and the ulous world. In a remote corner the Gamp and Prig sisterhood wax confishame of Christian decency and rule s at last tottering on its throne ; and

dential over a tea-pot full of a beverthere is hope that once again the bells age eminently cheering in its nature, of St. Sophia will ring out Christian but Mrs. Harris persistently refusing greetings along the shores of the to materialize I am reluctantly forced Bosphorus as in the days of the glorito the conclusion that she is simply a ous Chrysostom. - Union and Times. personification of that mysterious power known to scandal mongers as The committee of the Protestant

the very best authority, and exclaim Reformation Society would be glad to with the sceptical Betsy Prig, "There hear of a Cambridge graduate in never was no sich a person." They pass to and fro, before my honors, "thoroughly evangelical and Protestant," willing, for "a fair rechair, these dream friends of mine muneration," to devote part at least of his time to the work of the society in grouping themselves as fancy wills, for at this hour all barriers of time and that town and university. He will be place are broken down, and Nell and little Dorrit are hand in hand, and poor expected to deliver addresses to ladies. give lectures to Sunday-school Jo, the waif and stray of the London teachers, and to distribute Protestant streets, whose knowledge of the vir literature at railway stations and tues begins and ends with gratitude, other places. So we learn from the Rock, which adds that the need for rests for awhile on his toilsome march to "that ere buryin' ground," in 'vigorous work " at Oxford is very great, as the new Jesuit hall, under blessed forgetfulness of the fact that life is a serious business for boys that Father Clarke's management, was "don't know nothink" and are con-demned to be "movers on," on the opened in October, and a similar in stitute is to be started at Cambridge. face of the earth. A forlorn figure, We quite agree that there is serious difficulty in combatting the Catholic he is seated, broom in hand, upon the door step of that benign exponent of Church at the English universities telescopic philanthropy, kaown to Africa and to fame as Mrs. Jellyby. I and it may well be doubted whether the fight can be effectively carried on by addresses to ladies and the circula estimable lady, confident that her own tion of Protestant tracts. With the exception, perhaps, of Rome, there are eyes are being riveted on Africa's disno spots in the world where the histori- tant shores. She will yet resent the libcal character of the monuments is erty and laugh and sigh in a breath up in eager welcome; unhappy Steermore impressive than at Oxford and as I meditate upon her foreign charit- forth, who is soon to wreak in the hos. pope !"-Boston Pilot.

Professor Garner has failed in his sullen roar. A hand is laid upon the efforts to phonograph the language of the apes in Africa. He went to the latch, the door flies open, the room is gaze long and earnestly upon this filled with the salt sea air, and framed wrong place. If he had gone to Boston in the open door way stands a little graceful figure with laughing face or Detroit he would have been able to and wind tossed curls to which all look get at least one phrase for record in will depend upon the unanimity with any A. P. A. jungle, "Tell widde- which it is supported by those vitally

fares, only that as the carts draw here, coming not through the broad such as, thank God! was neverdragged front door of England's difficulty, but through London's streets. A benefi from within the house in the confessed cent republic has provided for its patriot citizens a spectacle which, al injustice done to the weaker partner. It is not a case for rhetorical denun-

ciation, nor for hifalutin' appeals to the nast. Here is a civil community which has been robbed, as is admitted by a commission appointed by the rob bing power, of \$500,000,000, and it wants the robbery to be stopped, and, the pageant, and to day Sidney Carton if possible, to have restitution made for past robberies. If a stage-coach were to be "held up" and its inmates plund No need, brave Carton, to bow your ered in such fashion, we imagine that not one of the passengers, of sane mind, would care to make any inquirie about the religion or politics of robber or of robbed, before asking the sheriff to arrest the thieves and recover the

booty. The landlords are wise in their gen eration in demanding restitution. are the Orangemen, too often deluded and swindled by appeals to their relig ious prejudices. The Home Rulers will not be less wise in accepting the "greater than which no man assistance of such allies for the common

benefit. Perhaps, in the Providence of God. even so material a motive as that of redressing a money wrong may teach Irishmen of every creed and class the wisdom of uniting at all times for the general welfare. If so, it will be the first step towards attaining the higher wisdom of Christian charity by demonstrating the utter folly, even from a worldly standpoint, of judging one another unjustly.

This is not a case which calls especially for any Leader. The American revolutionists had no leader at the in ception of the revolt against King George. Men then instinctively embraced the popular movement because they saw that it concerned them all. Ireland needs only skilled counsel to present her case before the world. The strength of the case lies in its palpable justice, but its success interested in it. Never in a hundred 14, WEDDING BELLS.

HAGAN-HURLEY.

WEDDING BELLS. HAGAN-HURLEY. One of the most interesting weddings that Port Lambton has witnessed for some time took place at the Sacred Heart church, Tues-day, January 12, when Capt. Wan. Hagan, of Marine City, Mich., and Miss Lizzie Hurley, of this place, were united in the holy bonds by Rev. Father Aylward. The church was filled with interested friends and spectat-ors when the bridal party entered. Miss Nellie McEovy acting as bridesmaid and Dr. DeGuise, Marine City, as groomsman. The bride-dressed in cream silk. After the most of cream roses - was led to the altar by her father, Mr. Dan. Hurley. The brides-maid was also dressed in cream silk. After the mptial ceremony the bridal party drove to the residence of the bride's parents, where breakfast was served to a large number of intimate friends, among whom was the Rev. E dher Ternes, pastor of Marine City. Tong captains on the lakes, and a gentle-man esteemed and respected by all who know him. Miss Hurley, all her life time a manner and a kindly disposition, which has acquaintances-all of whom extend to her mappender the bride is held by her friends. The happy couple left on the extent rites, and the shower of rice and good wishes. The bride, traveling dress was ahandsome my and brown tweed costume, stylishly trimmed with green velvet.

Departure of Mrs. Power.

Mrs. Power, late organist of St. Patrick's Church, who was obliged to resign her posi-tion owing to ill health, left yesterday to take up her future residence with her brother, Rev. C. Cantillon, parish priest of Brock, Ont. A large number of her friends were present at the station to wish her *bon* voyage. Mrs. Power will be greatly missed by St. Patrick's congregation, to whom she had en-deared herself by her gentle and unassum-ing manner and her great spirit of true Christian charity.-Quebec Telegram, Jan. 14.

take their place. Maud Regan, 294 Central Ave., London.

Frofessor Garner's Mistake.

PILLARS OF SALT.

Writing under the above title in the Catholic World Henry Austin Adams, M. A., who is himself a convert, speaks of the converts, particuthose who are tempted to turn larly bac

It is the day of the convert. How to make one, how to develop him when made, then how to make more converts - these, it would seem, will presently be the questions most dis-cussed by the Catholic press. There possibly was never a time before when one heard so much about non-Catholics Nor, indeed, is this to be as such. wondered at in view of the growing company of pilgrims pouring across the Campagna of bleak negation by every highway, into the Eternal City. "All roads lead to Rome "eventu-

The world is likely to find this ally. out quite soon, thanks to the new signposts which Leo XIII. is setting Every encyclical of his is one, and set up, too, at the perplexing cross roads of our modern thought.

It may be that his reign will most be celebrated in the days to come be cause of just this motley concourse of those whom his compelling love has won to God-strangers at Rome, and proselytes innumerable, and the dispersed.

At all events it is a time of conversions and of converting energy. Hence the peculiar prominence given the subject. To every phase of it attention has been called not only by newspapers published by Catholic authority, but (in a different temper) by the non-Catholic religious press. The latter frequently has that to say which, ludicrous as it must seem to us, nevertheless throws light on, let us not say the facts, but what is quite as use ful, namely, their own interpretation of phenomena which from our safe, near side seems clear enough.

Of late, for instance, it has become the fashion among these journals to say of converts,

"Leave them alone, And they'll come home," etc.

The Episcopalian Bo-Peep, whose sheep are forever being lost in the adjourning Papal pastures, does presently much comfort herself with the above refrain. So much so, indeed, is she sustained by that hope that the editor of her foremost paper, in commenting upon the return of a "pervert" the other day, jauntily declared that "most all of them return, anyhow, after a year or two."

We know, as does also the reverend editor, that hope and prejudice between them beget a delicious indifference to facts and that nothing is easier than hasty generalizing, unless, perhaps, hateful generalizing. At Charleston the first earthquake seemed an awful exception ; the second shock had a familiar look ; the third fixed the earth quake habit, and for months the negroes looked for the cataclysm as regularly as for sunrise.

Given our cat and another cat on the roof, and the imagination of the boy at once prompts the statement of the old nursery tale, "There must be a million cats on our roof." Editors will be boys. No, not "most" converts fall away.

One can count those that do, but not those that do not. Moreover, such a spiritual revulsion is quite the most inexplicable movement that one sees. It stands out above and apart from

the conceivable : it is exceptional, sin gular, disquieting. Hence two, three, half a dozen cases, and our editor flies off into his "most of them.

himself unspeakably. Either in leaving his first position or deserting his new he confesses that he has acted in the most humiliating lack of the only motives which can for a moment be held sufficient for so un-

speakably important a step. Look at it. It is inconceivable that any one would think at all of putting every sacred tie in life to the perilous strain involved in a change of faith except for some compelling, fundamental, vital reason. A conversion to the Catholic religion means, usually, the giving shame, heartache, anxiety to parents, friends, fellow Christians. It involves the repudiation of all that is held sacred by those who love one most. It scandalizes disturbs, disgusts those whose respect has been one's chiefest measure of satisfaction. It seems to be a betrayal of honor in its very soul, when the convert is called and thought to be a priest of God. And-since man is still an animal-it nearly always costs him suffering. In nearly

every instance it means a loss of comfort, influence, respect and money. Therefore it would most certainly not once be thought of but for the voice within which will not down. Some lofty, powerful reason must be sought for a self-injury so grievous.

The Holy Spirit moves in many ways. Perhaps no two recount the same impelling motives ; but surely, coming from whatever point, the pant ing pllgrims when they fall within the om of the dear old Church all know and say that they have come from doubt, confusion and uncertainty, in quest of the "City which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." Yes ! they have come for two things-Certitude and the Presence For these only was the sacrifice made, these alone were before father or mother or wife or lands or houses.

Nor is it conceivable, furthermore, that a man could take the awful responsibility, and inflict and incur so much pain, unless the negative untenableness and untruthfulness of his present position had first prompted the search for the positive good of some Only after the heart had other. starved, and the soul has fainted, and the mind grown bewildered by the dis cord and godliness of a Church, is it to be thought possible that a man can think of escape. Even then he searches diligently for reasons for re maining ; he calls aloud for some one to comfort and reassure him. Oh ! the pitiful clinging to the house where one's faith lies dead. Oh ! the hunger. ing quest of those who, though abiding in the tents of their fathers, "show plainly that they seek a country.'

They remain-God knows! - till they cannot ; some even till they die. those who escape we take note of, comes an hour when they must go ! is it creditable that one so Now, harrassed and constrained by lack of truth where he is, and having-at infinite cost and pain-sought it in thede spised Nazareth of Catholicity, can for any of the commonly alleged causes return to the city of the plain? Never !

And yet some do return. Why God only knows ! But that a soul so returning back can possibly be any thing less pitiful than was Lot's wife I cannot think. Pillars of Salt, at best, whose bitterness is this- they found no refuge.

orphan girls who stand beside them -or, if he does so earnestly, degrades of the life, after becoming a Catholic, that he could not before? Nothing. In fact, it is beyond belief that any one could and clink their silver plates for sweet charity's sake.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

possibly endure the throes of a conver-

sion, unless and until all that is in-cluded in the Catholic faith burned it-

self into the conscience as God's inex-

orable truth. What happens is the death of faith. And so the wretched

soul creeps back to the familiar faces

and accustomed scenes of the Old Babel

from which while faith remained he

It is not logical to say "he found Rome

wanting, therefore he returned ;" for

he did not seek Rome till all else failed.

Does the Episcopalian din turn into

God's own order during the temporary

absence of some convert? Certainly

CREOLE DEVOTION.

Deep Religious Feeling of the Creoles

of New Orleans.

The deep devotional spirit of the

French Creoles of the South forms the subject of the following paragraphs

by Ruth McEnery Stuart of the Ladies'

that she goes out seldom excepting to

church-to the old St. Louis Cathedral,

probably, and maybe, occasionally, for nine consecutive days, for a no

vena, out to the little chapel of Saint

Roche-to secure a needed benefac.

tion for a poor kinsman or friend, or

to pray for sight to blind eyes or re-

newed life for paralyzed hands or feet.

She rarely makes these weary pilgrim-

In this quaint old cathedral all the

proud old Creole families that New Orleans has ever known, have, in one

generation or another, come to kneel and pray, and to the old who worship

there to-day, the high altar, with all

its wealth of suggestive symbols, is re-

miniscent of a thousand tender associ-

ations, that in the retrospect are as

way stations along the pathway of life

Here, to look upon the scene of the miracles of Lourdes, and may hap re

ceive the perfect gift of faith, many

have brought their little ailing ones.

and when the gool Lord, through the

granted their petitions here they have

hung their tablets of thanks, or per-

a gift - a handsome lamp or cross of carved ivory or fine

of carved ivory or

metal. Here, amid the votive tablets

ence of the Divine manifestation.

into a little black box a gratuity in ac

knowledgment of the benefit-a fund

which is distributed among the poor.

While there are, perhaps, no people

less ostentatious than the Creoles in

cross

ages in her own behalf.

Your venerable hostess will tell you

Why, then, return? Ask of

fled at any and all costs

Lot's wife.

Home Journal :

FOR FAULT-FINDERS.

Speaking of fault-finding, a recent writer on that subject said that the habit of fault finding is so common that most of us seem to take delight in giving the reason why our fellow-suf ferers in this vale of woe have no done better than they have. If by any chance we are led to take an introspective view, and analyze our own attainments and undertake to deter mine our own latitude, we find that it is owing chiefly to our misfortunes, rather than our faults, that we have not become bright and shining lights beckoning those below us to greater effort, in the hope that they might scale the precipices above them and at last stand unterrified by our side. This is no doubt the case with a great many people, and the position we find ourselves in as compared with that occupied by our neighbors—and we use the word neighbors in the larger sense of the word—is neighbors-and probably the effect of an obliquity of vision, which, strange to say, we notice in others so much sooner than we do in ourselves. While we are not prepared to dispute the truth of the ancient writer who declared, "There is not one perfect ; no, not one," we believe that most people occupy the very place they are best fitted for every man were capable of making himself famous, fame would lose it value and become too common to be worth striving for. It all men had equal ability to accumulate riches, then each one would have a like amount, and in the division the share that would fall to each would be so small that it would not be worth while to make special effort to become possessed of it. After all, the rather trite saying, "You can't keep a good man down" is true to a very great ex tent. The man with ambition and energy will succeed along the lines upon which he expends his energy, upon which he expends and doctor, a whether he become "a doctor, a lawyer, a beggar man, or a thief. is altogether likely that the man who is a doctor would have failed as a lawyer, and a lawyer would have made intercession of the Blessed Lady, has a sorry preacher, while both would have failed as farmers. It is a wise provision of Providence that there are haps they have enriched the altar with "many men of many minds," and that men are so constituted that what is easy of accomplishment for some is utterly impossible in others. A man with their grateful inscriptions, "Merci" or "Ex voto," have some may be both witty and wise and not times hung the identical discarded succeed, and still not be in any way at fault because of his lack of success crutches that the healed sufferers have Very few men have greatness thrust no longer needed ; models in wax or upon them, and it is quite safe to asmarble of eyes or ears made whole : sume that any man who is really great examples of distorted, maimed and twisted hands or feet. Here rich and poor may generally be seen kneeling together, black and white, reputable is no harm in speculating over "m direction of his achievements. There is no harm in speculating over "mute inglorious Miltons or Cromwells guiltand notorious-all equal in the pres less of their country's blood, "but there If is no possible foundation upon which the Lady of the Grotto does not heed the petition perhaps Saint Antoine. to base a logical argument that any Miltons ever lived who did not sing, the patron saint of little children, will add his intercession to hers. When or any Cromwells who did not lead their partisans into civil war. prayers are answered through his intercession the beneficiary will drop If we feel inclined to find fault we

should stop an instant and ask our-selves this question : "Why am I not more of a success than I am?" We will find that our inability to answer that constitutes, or should constitute, a souls, who for some cause have not re-ceived that "Margarita preciosa"— Faith! These re-verts stand out from



The First of these Monthly Competitions will commence January 1st, 1897, and will be continued each month during 1897.

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NO. OF DISTRICT Vork, Simcos & all Counties W. and S. of these I I NAME OF DISTRICT Laver Brotners, Law, and Mark Laver Brotners, Law, and Mark 4. A printed list of winners in competitor's district will be forwarded to competitors 21 days after each competitors.

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hundre your o attenti our ow deed b our g say the too low we hay ity. 1 e ver ever 1 spects, opinio fore ev ceedin and th ing ch Loo regard than t of dig It is t upon iustice often ways being nity mark conter often cause and e Con paren childr and d terly their treatt of the but I upon How good their impe are, a civil actin the p not ti to ob of su duct oppos that whic Bu this teach the a ness fully give If th spea whic would dem odio sequ conf

Not most! Infinitesimally few. But inexpressibly saddening these few, are they not? And full, more over, of significance to us and our day of convert-making.

To the average Catholic mind it seems strange beyond all else that devout men and women, earnestly striv ing to face God and and the light, can live and die outside the Church. How utterly beyond comprehension must it seem, therefore, that anyone who has once passed the stormy trials insepar able from a conversion to the Truth, can deliberately retrace his steps and choose again the city of confusion for his soul's abode ! And yet this "looking back " to the abandoned city does occur at times, and the effably sad spectacle is seen of some one hurrying across the plain to enter once again the very Sodom or Gomorrah from which he had but yesterday escaped with fear and anguish !

When these relapses shock us by their nearness to us we feel, as possibly at no other time, our Blessed Lord's swift, terrible injunction: "Remember Lot's wife !" But to no Catholic can these pathetic derelictions speak as to such Catholics as have themselves come from the desolation that is doubt. The present writer knows no subject quite so full of pain, no problem so perplexing and sadden-ing withal. A few thoughts bearing on it may not be now amiss. First of all, then, the reasons commonly asfor these reversions are signed superficial and anything but char-itable. We hear that "So-and So," having "turned Catholic "a year ago, has just thought better of his illdigested step and has returned to his former Church. And in explanation we are told that he found that all is not gold that glitters ; that he found things behind the scenes not as fair as in front of the footlights : that now that glamor and tinsel are seen close by, their cheapness is discovered ; and "the human element," under saintly robes and back of spectacular mysteries, has now been felt too palpably.

The revert who declares these reasons have actuated him only echoes

These re-verts stand out from the dreary plain quite the most needy of our prayers and pity. Think of it! Theirs was no soul to

make its ease amid the Babel of confu sion and the death of truth. They heard and heeded when the Voice bade

each our sweet walled city. And then, to our unutterable amazement, we saw them leave. Whither? Apparently to go whence they had come ; but fancy to what bitterness the soul has sunk when, having thought God had a place and home where man could know Him, it has come to think there is not such a place nor home-and so, heartsick, chagrined, plod back to that which was a hell of torments. The man may reach it-his joy and peace do not; they are congealed, a very monument of dried up tears, there on the track-tess plain. God pity them !

All this talk about "the human ele ment in the Church" scandalizing the raw convert, and the disappointment on finding human nature under Cath olic conditions is nonsense. As if there were any lack of human element in the Protestant denominations ! was constantly amused when I was first thrown with Catholics after becoming one myself, by their efforts to explain and apologize for this human element, finding myself thought to be very tender, not to say squemish, sort of a Miss Nancy who would be shocked by the downright common-sense and lack of calt found-thank God !among Catholics.

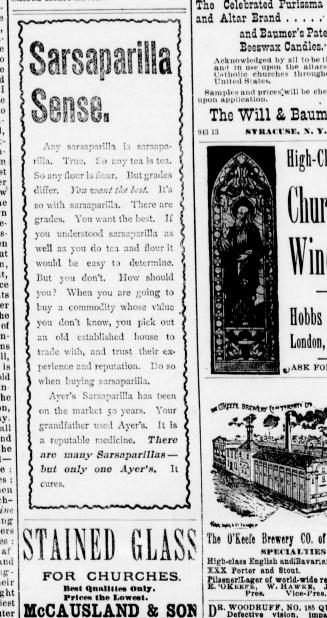
So far from this precious human element scandalizing the recent convert I believe that nothing is more refreshing than this very naturalness of Cath olicity, after the long suffocation, arti-ficiality, and emotionalism of Protestism. Poverty, plainness, simplic-ity, bluntness, downrightness are glories, and they seem so to the fresh convert from the plush and unction of official Protestantism.

Nor can we find any sufficient reason for a relapse in the experience of the convert as a practical Catholic. No.

There is one reason-his faith is dead. It was given to him ; he has lost it. What can he learn for the tombs ; Sisters of Charity at the outer the statements of an unthinking world history of the Church, of the doctrines, gates chaperoning the pink bonneted

teresting and definite a factor in dis-tinguishing them. Whether it be

tinguishing them. Whether it be May or November, Christmas or Easter, or only one of the lesser religious sea sons of the Church calender, the Creole is always in evidence in relation to her Church. In writing the above heard and heeded when the voice such sentence I have unwittingly unput them flee! They broke their very sentence I have unwittingly unput the feminine pronoun, and, while I the feminine pronoun, and, while I would disclaim any charge against the would disclaim any charge against the sentence I have unwittingly unput to be for the feminine pronoun, and th tidelity of the Creole *pater* in regard to his religion, I am, nevertheless, inclined to let the pronoun stand-and, for this reason : The beauty and picturesqueness of the religious ceremonials, as they impress the spectator from the outside, are so closely and almost exclusively associated with the gentler sex that when one thinks of the New Orleans Creole as a religious unit he is apt inadvertently to write her down a woman. And this is not only be-cause he first realized her as a procession of dainty, veiled First Communion girls, passing in one street and out another, through the old French town, immaculate as little brides; nor is it, yet, because he recalls her gentle face as Sister of Charity, and knows its sweetness even though he has never seen her lift her placid eyes from the starched rim of the beautiful bonnet of her religious order-the beautiful bonnet of one of the few enduring fashions that know no change. Nor yet, still, is it because it is the woman who is most in evidence in the crowded old cemeteries on All Souls' Day-the an-nual festival of the dead-where the Catholic is the only expressed religion, and French the language of the day Women are there by daybreak and all day bearing testimonials of flower and and plant and beaded symbol to the tombs of their departed dead-women in tears and heavy crape; women in rose bonnets and smiles; women in Paisley shawls, and women in gilt shoes ; old, withered, Frenchtalking, brown and yellow praline women; shabby women, bending to rearrange the white shell borders that outline the cheaper graves; rich women who can well af ford the luxury of priest and red gowned acolyte with swing-ing censor, who intone their beautiful Latin lines at the wrought



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THOMAS D. EGAN.



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

JANUARY 23, 1897.

PRIDE. The advice given by St. Paul to the Christians who lived in Rome eighteen hundred years ago, "Be not wise in your own conceits," well deserves the attention of those who are living in our own days. Great progress has inour greatest admirers will scarcely say that we are remarkable for having too low an opinion of ourselves-that we have grown in modesty and humility. In fact, I do not think I should be very far wrong if I said that, however much men differ in other respects, every one has a very good opinion of himself, places himself be-

fore every one else, is, in short, ex-ceedingly wise in his own conceits, and that this is one of the most strik. ing characteristics of our times. Look at our young men. Consider

the want of respect and even decent regard so many show to those older than themselves. "Old age is a crown of dignity," Holy Scripture tells us. It is true that this is made conditional upon its being found "in the ways of But now whether it is found instice.' in the ways of justice or not, and too often because it is not found in the ways of justice, old age is far from being looked upon as a crown of dig nity ; it is rather made the target and mark for derision, ridicule, and even contempt, and advice and counsel are often rejected and despised simply because they are given by the more aged and experienced. Consider, too, the manner in which

children. I do not refer to those sons and daughters specially who are utterly bad and depraved, those who, by their vicious lives and their cruel treatment, are bringing the gray hairs of their parents in sorrow to the grave. but I refer to those who may be looked

good children show their parents! In their way of speaking to them how imperious and dictatorial they often are, and if not that, how rude and uncivil it would seem from their ways of acting, as if the Lord had commanded the parents to honor the children, and not the children the parents. And as to obeying them, they scarcely think of such a thing. Does not such con duct as this - conduct diametrically

opposed to the teaching of Holy Scrip ture and of the Church-spring from that being wise in their own conceits which is condemned by the Apostle ? But why does the Apostle condemn this false wisdom, and why does he

teach us, on the contrary, to aim at the attainment of humility and lowliness of mind? It would take too long fully to answer this question ; but to give a sufficient answer is quite easy. If the faults of which I have been speaking were the only evil effects which spring from self-conceit it would be enough to justify its condemnation and to render it hateful and

odious. But there is a more fatal con sequence to which it may lead. "I confess to Thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent (that is to say, from the wise

and prudent in their own conceits and hast revealed them to the little ones. Yea, Father, for so it hath seemed good in thine eyes." These are the words of our Lord Himself, and they show clearly the awful conse-quences of pride. They show us that which blinded the eyes o was pric the Jews of old to that divine message of truth and love which our Lord came in order to bring them, and which, by blinding them, closed to them the way of salvation. And as it has closed i to them, so it will also to us if we should fall into this dangerous self conceit. Strive, then, my brethren, after true humility of heart, that you may not be cut off from the grace of God, which is given only to the hum

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK. "I was in hopes, Charles," she said, that you had given up that foolish idea. There was a pause during which

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHARLIE DAY'S VOCATION.

Charlie's wistful eyes did not turn from deed been made in many things, but his mother's face. She could not withstand them. " O Charlie, my darling !" she ex

claimed, drawing him nearer to her, her face now fall of loving reproach. "You would not leave me? You do not love your mother, or you could not be so anxious to go away."

"Yes, yes, I do, Mamma," replied the boy, his eyes filled with tears, as he kissed her fondly. "You know I do." Then why are you so anxious to

leave your home?' 'Because I feel that I must."

The answer startled her, it was spoken so decidedly. She looked quickly at her boy's face, and at that moment Charles' fate was decided-for that night at least.

"Nonsense," she said, rising and speaking in her former cold tone. What right have you, a mere boy, to decide what you are to do and what you are not to do. I have some authority over you yet, I am thankful to say and I think I know what is best for you. You will stay at home, which I hope you will soon find is the place for you. Mrs. Day left the room, and Charles remained seated on the stool musing over the situation. It was hard, he hought, that he was not older, and

ould not do as he pleased. Perhaps his parents are so often treated by their nother was right after all. He admit ed with a sigh that it would be hard to eave his mother, brothers and sisters ; but then they could go to see him at the convent. Well, as that was not to e, he knew Father Cesarius would tell im to make the best of it, so he would try to. He went to bed that night with a determination to be reconciled upon as fairly good and virtuous. How little respect even these fairly o what his duty was, and not to sigh any more for the convent.

His mother noticed with pleasure that he seemed contented and happy, and did not think any further of his wish until an event happened a month later that changed things considerably. One day, it was on a Saturday, five year old Paul complained of a sore throat. He was irritable and wanted to be amused, so Charlie made blocknouses for him, read to him and did various things to divert the little boy. Mrs. Day did not doubt but that he would be all right the next day, but

was alarmed to learn that he became She sent for a doctor who pro worse. nounced the case diphtheria. Mrs Day, knowing well the serious nature of the disease, was quick to act. She had the little sufferer put in a room that was far removed from those of the other children, and, of course banished them entirely from it. She tenderly nursed the little fellow night and day, but he did not grow better.

Three or four days after he was taken she saw with a faint heart that Charlie was seized with the same symp-toms. She then had her hands full indeed.

Paul became worse. He was very weak and breathed with difficulty and then came the end. Paul died Mrs. Day gazed upon her fair curly headed little Paul, whose face now wore in death such a happy, smiling expression, with a dull aching heart Then she was obliged to check her ris ing tears and go to attend to the wants of the sick boy in the next room. The days that passed seemed to h

Charlie grew steadily better, and before very long was quite well again. Mrs. Day had gone through a severe trial which she never forgot. It softened her character and she learned to appreciate, more and more, the noble qualities of her eldest son ; and, surprising as it may seem, she now took no little pride and pleasure in thinking of him

as a priest, and she wondered how she ever could have been opposed to it. As for Charlie, he was made happy by the change in his mother, and be lieved implicity that his recovery wa

due to her prayers. One day he presented himself to Father Cesarius and said, "I have

come. "What !" said the priest ; "to stay?" "Yes, Father," replied Charles, with glad smile.

Nothing further concerning Charlie Day need be said, except that he did become a priest and at an unusually early age. From the moment of hi ordination he did not cease to do good to suffering humanity, which was the wish of his life.

Besides, being a philanthrophist in the true sense of the word, he was a learned man, and it is scarcely necessary to say that his mother was justly proud of him. - Young People.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Catholic Columbian

We have them in our own community and they are to be found everywhere, young men who delude themselves with the thought that consistent and open profession of their faith is a bar to suc ess. A little consideration will prove the fallacy of this notion and show that far from being a hindrance relig-ion is the greatest aid, as it is the most efficacious safeguard, in the pursuit even of temporal advantages. There fore, there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by

Being True to Convictions.

Be sincere in your religious belie and practice. If you have any doubts in matters of faith go to your pastor and ask him for some work that will clear them up. Don't let them go on

particularly as a Christian, you owe to the Supreme Being. Adoration is paid by the sacrifice of the Mass and by individual prayer ; Obedience, by the observance of the Decalogue ; and Communion by the reception of the acraments, especially the Eucharist. While vet a child at school, or perhaps even through your college course, you probably had religious exercises forced on you that you did not understand or love. As a consequence, you may now have a distaste for Mass, Confession, prayer, etc. If this be the case you must do all in your power to counteract the mischief of your early, imprudent teaching. You must study the motives that will inspire you with

a sincere and ardent love of religion. Think, what is a young man without

the help of religion? The toy of pas-sion, the slave of selfish desires, the victim of disease brought on by foul self-indulgence. The generosity and noble instincts of youth are killed in him. He is shunned by respectable repugnance for vice and irreligion. He is ashamed to show his blotchel, unhealthy face in decent society; and if he goes into it and aspires to gain pure woman's love he is rejected with ill concealed disgust. Faugh ! let him St. Thomas. In spite of all precau-tions, unworthy men will creep into the sanctuary and descerate the Holy of Holies. We must be prepared for such possibilities. Priests and Bishops and Popes themselves are men, not These post of the sector of the beautiful to historical tradi-tion, and of the women characters, back is the beautiful. The sector of the beautiful to historical tradi-tions, unworthy men will creep into the beautiful, frivolous and vicious and Popes themselves are men, not These porters. unhealthy face in decent society; and if he goes into it and aspires to gain a

and whitest clothes Surprise is best cause to others. Remember the end of religion is charity; what wounds this cannot be sanctioned by that, Besides, all Christians are engaged in a common warfare against infidelity and vice. They should, then, join

forces and stand shoulder to shoulder. instead of cutting one another's throats. Our separated brothers have a long Baptism of Penance to wade through before they return to the unity of the faith : but it is not for us to keep them off dry land longer than Divine Prov idence intends. Unworthy motives commit dreadful havoc in the practice of religion. A young man, for ex-ample, without any true conversion of heart, goes to confession and Commun ion because his guild or club or sodal-

ity are going. Or he assists at High Mass because he expects to see his sweetheart there. Or he attends at Vespers to hear a certain famous opera-singer in the "Magnificat." And he thinks this is religion ! Surely an American Catholic, with an inborn hatred of shams, ought to know better. Be sincere in all things, but particularly in your relations with heaven.

A young man may sometimes be dis gusted with himself and inclined to give up all religious practices because he has some habit of sin that he will not throw off. "I am bad enough, he says to himself, " but I will not be

a hypocrite." Now there is no hypoc risy in that young man's religion as far as it goes; the only thing amiss is that it does not go far enough, it is not as deep and earnest as it ought to be. One who has only ten dollars to clear them up. Don't let theor go to festering in your mind. Keep a clear idea of the essence of religion before you. It is simply the service of Adoration, Obedience and Communion which, as a man, and ligion — going to church on Sundays, for example, or saying a prayer at night now and again-ought not to be despised because it does not keep one out of sin. It is a lever that may in course of time raise him to a higher

> from drifting helplessly out to sea. While not parading your religion, you must not seem ashamed of it, much ess conceal or deny it when you are required by charity or other motive to profess it. Who has ever heard of a prince being ashamed of his royal birth? Now, by Baptism, we are born sons of the King, princes of the king-dom of heaven. Why should we condom of heaven. Why should we con-ceal the fact? Is it because we are unworthy of the honor, or because we undervalue it? "O man," says an old writer, "know thy dignity," and, I

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

It is wonderfully significant of the change in the temper of Protestants Molloy, D. D., is known as one of the towards things savoring distinctly of most learned of the Irish clergy : a towards things savoring distinctly of the Catholic Church, that a play with man whose attainments and work as a the above title should hold the boards scientist give him a national reputafor hundreds of nights in London, Eng., drawing immense audiences, and be received with marked favor by people of all forms of belief in the Museum, Boston.

Wilson Barrett has grasped the dramatic possibilities of the acts of the of Genesis," and in particular with the matter possibilities of the acts of the interpretation of the word "days" re-made a play of the most pathetic and garding the period of creation.

absorbing human interest. He chooses the reign of Nero as the ime of most effective contrast between the poverty, purity and devotion of the Christians and the luxury and appalling corruption of the Roman court and aristocrocy.

He is absolutely faithful to history in the latter. As to his handling of the religious

element in the play, a fair judgment might be gathered from the remarks of the audience.

"I am prepared to appreciate the Sign of the Cross," said an intelligent man, evidently a non-Catholic, " for I am a close student of the history of the Roman Church

"How proud I am of being a Catho lic!" exclaimed a young woman, after in this they assume too much. the curtain had fallen for the last Doctor Molloy, in his paper time.

concede these early martyrs to St. Peter.

such effect in the writing of the playa fact which but adds to the strength of the impression.

There were sentiments on the part alike in London and in Boston, when Christianity was denounced as " a foreign superstition," and its prolife - a mooring that will keep him fessors as conspirators against the Government ! This, too, resulted merely from the author's fidelity to history.

The most piteous scenes in the drama -bringing tears to the eyes even of the men-are those in which the Christian boy Stephanus figures. After boldly proclaiming his faith, even under the lash, the child is put to the rack, and, crazed with pain and terror, partially betrays his trust. His remorse is heartending ; but again his courage fails, at the door of the amphitheatre

If you hear of scandals in the Cross conquers, however, and he goes to his death like Pancratius, in Cardinal Wiseman's famous tale. After Stephanus, the most tale. Redeemer's day, there were terrible Prefect, won to the Cross through his scandals—the treachery of Judas, the love for the Christian girl, Mercia, and denial of St. Peter, the rationalism of going with her to death. going with her to death.

THE "DAY" OF CREATION.

The Right Reverend Monsignor tion, and whose rank as a theologian is more than respectable.

The Monsignor, in a paper recently read at a meeting of the Maynooth College Union, dealt with "The Historical Character of the First Chapter

One of the most generally urged ob-jections to the veracity of Scripture by common people whose critical powers are still in bud and not yet developed into the umbrageous amplitude of Higher Criticism is that the First Chap ter of Genesis declares that creation took place in "six days" and that as but six thousand years have elapsed since the completion of creation, the earth, according to Scripture, can only be six thousand years old. Now, proceed the critics, science can show that the earth is much more than six thousand years old, and therefore Scripture in this regard is inaccurate. But these gentlemen go too quickly. They assume that "day" as used in

Genesis means twenty-four hours, and

Doctor Molloy, in his paper referred to, returned to a subject treated of by There seems a general willingness to him many years ago, when he contend ed that the interpretation of the word "day "could not be given as a day Of course, there was no intent of of twenty four hours. His argument is brief, though thorough. The inspired writer who placed on human record the narrative given in Genesis could not have written from any of the Christians' accusers, too, which human experience. He must have must have sounded rather familiar written from interior illumination, since no man witnessed creation-man being the latest of God's works. And since this is so, there is nothing to show that "day" meant "day" as we know it. The Monsignor cites the case of the Ninth Chapter of Daniel, where the word "week" occurs. Taking week to mean a week of yearseach week a period of seven yearsthe prophecy fits in exactly with the events which followed.

Concluding, Doctor Molloy shows how exactly the ascertained facts of science fit in with the Sacred Writ-ings. The first great geological ages -the Primary or Palæzoic Age-shows to the geologist the remains of trees and forests. The secondary or Mesozoic Age gives trace of enormous and gigantic birds. The Ter-tiary or Kainozoic Age gives earl-iest evidences of mammalians, of the beasts of the field. Most lately are found traces of man and his works. See how accurately this fits in with the order of creation as narrated in Genesis. On the Third Day (corresponding with the Palezzoic Age) we are told that God made the plants and trees. On the Fifth Day the waters brought creatures having life, and the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD



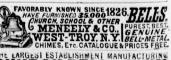
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One of the most instructive and useful pamples s extant is the lectures of Father Damen-ey comprise four of the most celebrated ones livered by that renowned Jesuit Father, mely: "The Private Interpretation of the bel," "The Catholic Church, the only truo urch of God," "Confession," and "The Real seence." The book will be sent to any ad-sence to The book will be sent to any ad-sens on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Orders y be sent to Thos. Coffey. CATHOLIC BROOSP face. London.

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18 DUNDAS (STREET, North Side, LONDON, Ont.

Alcohol Cures no Ills.

Dr. R. N. Bucke, medical superin tendent of the Asylum for the Insane ondon, Canada, in a report said 'As we have given up the use of alcohol we have needed and used les opium and chloral, and as we have dis continued the use of alcohol, opium and chloral we have needed and ess seclusion and restraint. I have during the year just closed carefully watched the effect of the alcohol given and the progress of cases where in former years it would have been given and am morally certain that the alcohol used during the last year did no good

"With humiliation I am forced to admit that until in the recent past my noble profession has been to an alarm ing extent, and is still too much so guilty of producing many drunkards in the land directly and indirectly by the reckless and wholesale manner in as he looked then with his high, noble orehead, softened by the wavy brown which so many of its members have hair, and his sweet, though firm, mouth. Tears of pride and love rose rescribed alcoholic stimulants in their laily practice for all the aches and to her eyes, and a sigh of anxiety espains, agues and dances, coughs and caped her. olds, inflammations and consumptions, Charlie opened his eyes and his face fevers and chills, at the hour of birth, lighted up as he saw his mother. at the time of death and all intermedireached out his hand from under the ate points of life, to induce sleep and to

promote wakefulness and for all the eal and imaginary ills that comes under the eyes of the great Æsulapian descendants."

In his VEGETABLE PILLS, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of long scientific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For Delicate and Debilitated Consti-tutions Parmelee's Pills act like a charm. In Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor,

it with kisses for an answer.

her tears.

ike a sad, sad dream. The funera eep in the kennel. was over, and she found herself anxi

Picture to yourself, on the other ously watching by Charlie's bedside The doctor came and his serious face hand, how beautiful and consistent is the life of a young man, guided by struck her with terror. She followed religious principles. His conscience has no sting of remorse for him ; the nim out of the room and breathlessly asked him how the boy was. He refuture no horrors. He enjoys the pleasures of life, because his religion plied that it was only a question if he had vitality enough to pull him ceeps him from abusing them. He is

through. happy because he yields to no illicit When the doctor had gone Mrs. Day desires; and because there is exquisite gave a despairing cry and sank upon her knees, and remained thus for some happiness in the flush of victory that ever comes from a conquered passion time. A thousand things came into her head. Uppermost was the thought And how does he stand with his fellows that, although she had not been willing men? They respect him for the firm pess and integrity of his character give up one of her sons to work for he glory of God, He had chosen to take They rely on him, because they know one to Himself, and perhaps was going his honesty is not a superficial sham or a well-laid trap, but staunch and intake another ; and she was power grained, as though it were part of himself. He is promoted to positions less. Was this a punishment to her? She shuddered. How very little and insignificant she was in comparison of trust and emolument, because he is with the Great Power above! And the fittest to hold them. He is wel what right had she to intercept that come in any society or home he wishes hand that seemed to have laid itself so to enter, because his religion teaches decidedly upon Charles? She vowed then, that if God would spare her her him to hold a woman's honor as sacred as the altar. There is no "Blue Monday," no police court exposure, no acquaintance with the penitentiary for boy she would not hinder him from entering the holy life he so craved. such a man. Above all, what inde-scribable joy is experienced by him in Feeling somewhat consoled she arose and quietly went into the sick room. the exercise of those sacred rites-but harlie's eyes were closed. He seemed be sleeping peacefully. Mrs. Day oked at him long and steadfastly. this thought is too solemn for news

paper reading : I only suggest it as ver had he looked so beautiful to he food for reflection.

The love of religion that will sarely come from dwelling on the foregoing motives will be your best safeguard against temptation. Fill your mind and heart and imagination with them until your whole being thrills under their influence.

He Have a broad spirit of charity for those who differ from you in religious belief. We are all children of one coverlet and said in a half whisper, Father; and if this brotherhood 'I was wondering why you did not come back." Then noticing her tears he added "but why do you cry, mam means anything it should mean helpfulness, forbearance, gentleness, sympathy. Nothing has ever been gained by heated religious controma?" She took his hand and covered "O mamma !" he said to her in sur-prise. "Tell me how did the doctor versy ; therefore, avoid it and let your only argument in favor of your Church say I am? I feel better." "I am thankful for that, my love," be the impression made on outsiders

angels, and therefore as liable as you or I to yield to temptation.

A last hint. Aim at making your Cross "is a striking new departure in outer life the expression of your religious convictions. You will not wholly the elevation of the drama : and its ucceed; and therefore need not be uccess ought to lead such playdiscouraged by failure. But you can wrights as have due reverence strive honestly and earnestly; and the more you strive the nearer you ing, to a study, for example, the more you strive the nearer you ing, to a study, for example, will come to the mark. Perfection is of the acts of SS. Perpetua, Felicitas, Maurice, Sebastian, Agnes, and Cecilia, which abound in incidents of striving to be perfect.

Some young men will, I know, take these hints in good part and find them he most tender and romantic human helpful; others will be inclined to skip interest, inextricably mingled with their value as religious and historic them as heavy reading. But, I think, if the latter overcome for this once chronicle.-Boston Pilot. their horror of "sermonizing" (which,

however, I have tried to avoid) and read carefully what I have written, Risked Her Life at the Bedside of : they will learn that religion is not the gloomy, chilling, mysterious thing they conceive it; but, on the contrary, a source of strength and inspiration Indiana. It is vouched for by a priest, and is certainly true. As told here it of light and gladness, of beauty and perfection — in a word, of all that rounds the character of a young man consists of bare facts, but they are elo and gives it its crowning grace and quent :

Christian Marriages. In the fifteen years that I have been

glory.

Bishop I have become convinced that some Catholic men and women do not ectures and advanced her interests in every manner possible. The lady be-ieved all of Mrs. Shepherd's state-ments. Mrs. Shepherd had scarcely know the sacred character of Christian marriage. Some Catholics decide in in hour to get married, some in six aken her departure when this frien was attacked by diphtheria. Before the notice had been placed upon the door by the Board of Health the hus nonths, and they run off to a squire, a non-Catholic minister, a layman, a Jew, a heathen or a pagan and get married. They make no Christian band of the stricken woman had tele preparation for the marriage, but ingraphed to the hospital in South Bend or a Sister of the Holy Cross to nurs tead they commit crimes and sins of his sick wife. There being no Siste there to spare, he was referred to Mishawaka, Ind. There a Sister was se-cured who started on the evening train and entered immediately upon her dangerous duties. Bishop Wigger.

Handsome Features

ly countenanced, are not described. Rich red Blood is the foundation of good health. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, gives HEALTH.

tunate in their impersonations. The setting of the play is splendid. Altogether, "The Sign of the

A NUN'S RETALIATION.

Friend of Margaret Shepherd.

Here is a pretty story from Elkhart

Margaret Shepherd, whom our read

hoods, recently visited Elkhart. She

ecame especially intimate with one

The feelings of the patient as she

health by a gentle nun, the besmirch-

ing of whose character she had recent-

being nursed back to life and

fowl were created that fly over the earth. On the Sixth Day the cattle and the beasts of the field came into being at the Divine command. And lastly man was made. So that the de-tail of the geologist follows exactly and in strict sequence the order given by the inspired writer of Scripture's first book.

From which we have evidence of what all Christians already know and feel; that true science - actual, as certained fact- can never controvert Divine Revelation ; that truth never overthrow truth, and that they who assert that there is between rea science and religion a necessary antagonism fly in the face of the world's experience, and affirm that which the discoveries of every succeeding day and age deny and demolish.

Perfect and permanent are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes pure, rich, healthy, life and health-giving BLOOD. These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it,



of ten drug stores. It is the reluctant testimony of 40,000 druggists that Scott's Emulsion is the standard of the world. And isn't the kind all others try to range up to, the kind for you to buy? Two sizes, 50 cts. and \$1.00.

such an awful character that I would not dare to mention them. There are many who get married in a state of mortal sin. This brings curses down

BANNERS, COLLARS, FLAGS, EMBLEMS FOR BRANCH HALLS

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ESTABLISHED 1879.

C.M. BA.

Branch No. 7, Sarnia

Branch No. 7, Sarnia Sarnia, July 14, 1897. Dear Sir-The following members were installed on Monday evening last, as the officers of Branch No. 7 for the year 1897: High O'Reilly, President ; M. Lyssacht, Chancellor ; James McDonald, 1st Vice President ; Mapolean Sauve, 2nd Vice Presi dent ; Mapolean Sauve, 2nd Misser dent ; Mapolean Sauve, 2nd Misser dent dent the branch present an address from Sarnia to Windsor. On the evening of the 13th inst a portion of the members met at the Hall and proceeded to the parochial presended to Rave. Father Bayard the follow. May address Bayard, P. P., Recording Secret. Instead to Rave. Father Bayard the follow. May of Branch No. 7, C. M. B. A. have learned with rearet of Wir departure from Sarnia to with reare for a sport departure from Sarnia to with reare Dens Sir and Brother-The mem. May of Branch No. 7, C. M. B. A. have learned with rearet of the Branch bes to sta good and holy.

the larger field for your spiritum indors at Windsor. The brethren of the Branch beg to convey to you that the branch has lost a good and holy Spiritual Advisor. a faithful officer in the dis charge of the during of the spiritum sand occasions of the granization is founded. what is Sarnia principles on which this noble Catholic or s loss is Windsor's gain, and Whits Sarnia may have a feeling of envy against Windsor in taking from her a pastor and a brother as booked as onds the matter.

and a brother so well beloved by all we can only say "Rome has spoken and so ends the matter." The members of the branch pray for you many years of healthrul life that through your works you may be able to accomplish many such noble works for the of or our truly Catho-lie society as Sarnia well testify. We pray for the members of Branch 7, C. M. B. A. your blessing. Bigned on behalf of the branch 7, C. M. B. A. your blessing. The Rev. Father replied feelingly to the address, and advised his hearers to cling stadafastly to the faith that was in them, to extend the influence of the C. M. B. A. as unch as possible, to encourage the young that they bade good-bye to a faithful friend. Before leaving the members present were indicated by the faith that was in them, to extend the influence of the C. M. B. A. as in the influence of the C. M. B. A. as in the influence of the S. The leave taking was sad, and all left feeling that they bade good-bye to a faithful friend. Before leaving the members present were inited ucced to Rev. Father Kennedy, P. P., who succeeds Father Bayard. He spoke in streduced to Rev. Father Kennedy, P. A. hat very bade good by to the solve in the leave the Bayard. He spoke in the leave the benefor the branch at Sea-forth for some thirteen years and could your. K. B. A. Sa forth for some thirteen years and could vouch the good the principles of the C. M. B. A. had wrought amongst the people, etc.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence. Stratford, January 14, 1897. At a regular meeting of Branch No. 18, Stratford, held Wednesday ovening Jan. 13, 1897, the following resolution was unanim-ously adopted: That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the father of our respect-ed brother, Charles Stock, Resolved that we, the members of Branch No. 13, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss sustained by him, and extend to him our most sincere sympathy and condol-ence in his sad affliction. Also. Resolved that a copy of this resolution be inserted in the minutes of this meeting, and sent to him, also published in the official James O'Loane, Pres., E. J. Kneid, Sec.

E. J. Kneitl, Sec. At a regular meeting of Branch 201 Alex-andria, Ont. held Dec. 22ad 1896; the follow-ing resolution was unanimously adopted : Whereas it has pleased Divine Providence in His infinite wisdom to call to their ever-lasting home Catharine McMillan, beloved sister of our much esteemed brother, Rev. Donald D. McMillan; Mrs. Alexander Mc-Donald, beloved mother of our highly-respected brother, Donald J. McDonald ; the beloved child of our worthy First Vice-President, Brother P. A. Hart; be it Resolved, while we bow in submission to the all-wise Providence, that we, the mem-bers of Branch 201, tender Bro. Donald D. McMillan, Bro. Donald J. McDonald, Bro. P. A. Hart our sincere sympathy in this the hour of their trials.

the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Thomas Cheeseman, be it, therefore, Resolved that we, the members of Sarsfield Branch, No. 1, E. B. A., extend our sincere sympathy to Brother Cheeseman in the loss he and his children have sustained, in the death of a loving wife and a kind and affectionate mother, and pray that Almighty God will comfort them in this their bereave-ment.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Brother Ceeesman ; inserted on the minutes, and a copy sent to the G. S. T. for insertion in the official journals. W. Lane, S. T.

C. O. F.

C. U. F. At the last regular meeting of Sacred Heart Court, No. 201, Toronto, Ont., which was held for the purpose of electing officers for 1807, a social time was spent by the members and their triends. In the course of the evening several of the members upon the aims and objects of the order, dwelling at length upon the necessity of members attending the meetings regu-larly, and in conclusion they remarked that they hoped that the good feeling and attend-ance that prevailed during the past yearwould continue to grow still more during the pres-ent one. The meeting was brought to a close with prayer. The next meeting will be on Thursday, Jan. 21, when every member is requested to be present. A. McCKerr, Sec.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON. Last Sunday evening His Lordship Bishop Dowling was present at Vespers at St. Mary's cathedral accompanied by Right Rev. Mgr. McEvay and Rev. Father Thos. Davis of Madoc. Rev. Father Mahoney was celebrant, and he was assisted by Father Holden and Rev. Mr. Wey. The Sanctuary Boys choir sang the psalms very correctly, and special music was rendered by the cathedral choir. After Vespers the Bishop blessed a new statue of St. Anthony of Padua which was presented to the church by Mrs. Crowther, Jackson street west. The statue is a very fine one. It rests on a very handsome pedestal and has been placed near the gates at the baptistry opposite the statue erected many years ago to the memory of the late Right Rev. Bishop Farrell. The Bishop after-wards preached on the life of St. Anthony, He extrolled the virtues of that great saint. He told of his own visit a few years ago to the scenes and places of the preaching and miracles of St. Anthony. He explained the new devotion called "The Bread of St. Anthony," and exhorted the people to im-needs. The following is from the Hamilton Spec.

pore the intercession of the tamilton Spec-tator of Thursday last: "A meeting of the Separate School Board was held last evening, and as it was the first of the year the officers and committees were appointed. The meetings of this Board are characteristic for their shortness, and last evening was no exception. The members attend carefully to all business that comes before them, but they do not indulge in any useless discussions, and therefore mid-night sessions are unnecessary.

attend carefully to all obsides that comes before them, but they do not induke in any useless discussions, and therefore mid-night sessions are unnecessary. "The first matter to come up was the elec-tion of a Chairman, and Thomas Lawlor was the unanimous choice. The other officers elected were: Father Holden, Secretary of the Board and Superintendent of schools; P. Ronan, Treasurer; E. Furlong, representa-tive on the High School Board 1.J. T. Routh, representative on the Public Library Board : J. Morin and J. O' Brien, Auditors. Messrs. Baby, Shields, Arland, Thomas, McIntyre, Blake and J. Ronan were appointed a strik ing committee, and they retired to select the different committees. The report which they brought in was adopted without change, and the committees are : Internal management, Messrs. McIntyre (chairman), Shields, Thomas, Baby, O'Dowd, P. Ronan and Arland : finance committee, Messrs. J. Ronan (chairman), Coffey, Collins, Galvin, Conley, Blake and Thomas. " The personnel of the Board this year is the same as last year, all of the cld members having been re elected by acclamation. The only absentees last evening were T. O'Dowd and J. Coffey. " The only other business that came up was a motion to the effect that the city clerk be requested to supply the trustees with a list of the Separate school supporters and the amount each of them was assessed for. As there was not a dissenting voice the motion carried and the Board adjourned." The following items are from the Hamilton "Theore work the network of the Hamilton Times: " LEO LITERARY SOCLETY."

The following items are from the Hamilton The following items are from the Hamilton "" LEO LITERARY SOCIETY." " The weekly meeting of the Leo Literary Society was held in St. Mary's Hall last even interesting feature, was opened for the first the chair. The "question box," a new and in-teresting feature, was opened to the first interesting feature, faulting first chief would not be commandi-battallion to which this enteresting feature is that much manched with the first chief would first chief first

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

TWO INTERESTING LETTERS On the Settlement of the School Ques-

tion.

La Presse, of Montreal, published lately the resolutions which have been adopted by the citizen of St. Malo, Manitoba, against the settlement of the school question. These resolu-tions had been addressed also to the French Canadian. Ministers in the French Canadian Ministers in the Laurier Government. On receipt of a copy of these resolutions, the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, addressed to Rev. A. Noret, parish priest of St. Malo, the following letter :

Office of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, Dec. 21,

Rev. A. Noret, P. P., St. Malo, Man. :

Office of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, Dec. 21, 1896. Rev. A. Noret, P. P., St. Malo, Man. : Rev. Sir-I received what you call the protestation of all the Catholics of St. Malo. The signatures, numbering three, are of the same hand, which must be, I presume, yours. I have come from Manitoba and I know how things are done there. The Catholic tax-payers do not enjoy there the liberty which should be in all parts of the civilized world, the privilege of citizens worthy of governing themselves. But the day is not far when my compatriots of that provinces will realize that they have everything to lose by continuing to follow the disastrous policy which has placed them in the sad in-feriority in which they are to day. I am convinced that you have not given serious attention to the settlement against which you say you protest. If by your attitude, you succeed in preventing the Catholics of your locality of availing them-selves of the precious concessions which the Manitoba Cabinet has just made, you will deprive the French-Canadians of the benefits of a good education and compel them to pay taxes much to heavy for their re-sources. I am convinced that if you were at the head of a family, and if you contribut-ed to public charges, your protestation, I. My reading the names of the newspapers to which you address your protestation, I. The party of which you are one of the dis-ciples could easily disallow the laws adopted by the Manitoba Legislature in 1890. They let this legislation go into full force. You complain of the present Government, which obtained for our compatriots and co-religion-its important guarantees, and I am sure that you did not say a word of protestation. The party of which their working. It is, then, evident that you play the part of a political partisan. This is perfectly under-stood by the electorate of Canada. The re-sult of the Cornwall election should show you that appeals to passions and prejudices and unjust denunciations such as those you in-duge in have no influence on le

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

cord. It is in these sentiments of the most absolute religious independence towards you, Mr, the Minister, that I subscribe myself, Abel Noret, Parish priest of St. Malo.

8130.00 per school. 2nd, Religious teaching. 3rd, The teaching of the French language, even in localities where there will be but ten children of French origin attending the You know it well that there are in Mani-toba, at the present time ere are in Mani-

You know it well that there are in Matu-toba, at the present time, over twenty-five French and Catholic schools which work under the laws of 1890 and of 1894. We ameliorate these laws. We render them more acceptable, but you do not want

nem. I leave to you, and those who like you, wish vidently to make an agitation in the inter sts of the Tory party, the responsibility of your action

ests of the Tory party, the response to pub-your action. I repeat it—I give you parmission to pub-lish my letters—if you were at the head of a family and paying taxes, you would not take the line of conduct you follow. Believe me, Rev. Sir, Yours, etc., J, Israel Tarte.

gladness. With her little schoolmates she was a general favorite, and will be greatly missed by them. The fameral which was very largely at-tended, took place Saturday morning, to the Irishtown cemetery. The casket containing the precious remains were borne by the pall-bearers — J. McKenna, J. Williams, W. Klinkhammer, G. Symonds, F. Sadlier, and J. Klemen.

Klinkhammer, O. Symous, T. Samor, and J. Klemen. To the members of her family heartfelt sympathy is extended, and we pray for them the courage to bear their sad loss. "For death the pure life saves, And life all pure is love t And love can reach From heaven to earth, and Nober lessons teach Than those by mortals read."

MARKET REPORTS.

BAKKET KEPOKTS. London, Jan. 21. — Wheat, 78 to 81c per-bushel. Oasi, 15.5:10 to 20.2:5 per bush. Peas, 36 to 45c per bush. Barley, 19 15 to 31 156 per bushel. Buckwheat, 14 1-5 to 32 5.5c per-bush. Rye, 28 to 30 4.5c per bush. Corn, 22 5 to 35 5.5c, per bush. He outside meat market had a large supply, and beer could be bought at \$4.50 per ewt. No. 2 quality at \$5.50 per cwt. Lamb, 7 to 71 cent per pound by the carcass. A few caives were offered, at 5 cents a pound by the carcass. Mutton, 51 to 70c a pair. Fowls, 40 to 60c a pair. Butter, 13 to 56 a b for roll, and 11 to 12c a pound for erock. Eggs, 15 to 9 cents a dozen. Pointatoes, 55 cents a bag. Cabbages, 25 to 40 cents a doz. "arasnips, 45 cents a bag. Hay, \$7.50 to \$8.00 a ton. TORONTO.

Cents a bag. Cabbages, 25 to 40 cents a doz. Parsnips, 45 cents a bag. Hay, 57,50 to 88,00 a tou.
TORONTO.

While treaming but at 13 to 14jc. and potatoes 55 to 40c. Port Huron, Mich., Jan. 21.-Grain-Wheat, per bush., 83 to 55c; oats, per bush., 15 to 17c; corn, per bush., 22 to 24c; rye, per bush. 22 to 34c; buckwheat, 23 to 25c per bush. 15 ar 1ey, 50 to 55c per 100 lbs.; peas, 28 to 33c per bush.; buckwheat, 23 to 25c per bush. 17c; per dozen; lard, 5 to 6 cents per pound; boney, 10 to 12c per pound; cheese, 94 to 12 per pound. Hay and Straw-Hay, \$7.50 to \$8.50 per ton on the city market; baled, hay, \$7.00 to \$9.00 per ton in car lots; straw, \$4.00 per ton. Vegetables and Fruits.-Potatoes, 15 to 29c, rebush.; apples, green, 15 to 25c per bush.; dried, 4 to 5c per pound; Dresse Meats.-Beter, Michigan, \$5.00 to \$0.00 per cwt. Live weight; \$8.50 to \$3.50; per k.; Chicago, \$5.00 to \$4.25; choice, \$4.50; per year. J, \$64.00, no sale. Live weight; \$8.00 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Form 2avy, \$3,50 to \$4,00, no sate. 5,00 to \$3,25 per ewt. Mutton-28,00 to \$7,00 per ewt. Spring Lamb-Dressed, \$7,00 to \$8 per ewt: ive, \$3,00 to \$4,00 each.

T. J. DOYLE. "Alpine, Brewster Co., Tex., Dec. 26.—T. J. Doyle, extra conductor on the Southern Pacific train, died suddenly here this morn-ing with hemorrhage of the lungs. The pas-senger train he was running stopped here for breakfast. Deceased took breakfast and came into the telegraph office for orders, signed them, and started out of the office, when he began coughing up blood, and dropped suddenly and expired. "His body was sent to El Paso on the train he was running, and the brakeman took the train in."

live, s3.00 to \$1.00 each. Veal, 86 to \$7.00 per cwt. Poultry—Chickens, 8 to 9c per pound; hens, 6 to 7c, per pound; alive, 4 to 5c per lb; tur-keys, 9 to 10c per pound; pigeons, 15c per pair alive; ducks, 10c per pound; geese, 8c per

alive : ducks, here per point, per point, Hides and Tallow-Beef hides, No. 1, 5) to 5c per 1b; No. 2, 4) to 5c, per 1b. for green; call skins, No. 1, Se per 1b.; No. 2, 6) to 7c., per 1b. shearlings, 15 to 20c each; lamb skins, 25 to 5c cents each. -21 to Sc per lb. Tallow

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TOBONTO. TOBONTO. Toronto, Jan. 21. — Export Cattle — The de-mand was good and prices steady at from 84 to 51c, and occasionally 4c for choice selections. Sales were brisk, and the demand is likely to continue.

ontinue. Butchers' Cattle-All the best butchers cattle Control of a control of the set butchers cattle was boucht to day for export, and the stuff left for the local trade was as a rule poor, and prices low. For fair, ordinary cattle from 21 to 220 was paid; in a few cases, for a few selected lots, and Sic was paid. Common stuff sold at 2c; but everything sold early. Good cattle will be in demand for next market day, and we leed justified in saying that prospects are good for the trade next week. Bulls and milkers – Migo. Sheep and Lamba-Too mend at a and She ner

JANUARY 23. 1897.

reat Danger Involved in Weak Heart Action — The Trouble can be Cured, and Mr. D. A. Bullock, of George-ville, Points Out the Road to Renewed Health,

Magog, Que., News. Mr. D. A. Bullock, boatbuilder, of Georgeville, is well and favorably known to all the residents of that village. He has passed through a very trying illness from which his friends

feared he could not recover, but he is once more happily enjoying good health. To a correspondent of the Magog News Mr. Builock recently gave the particulars of his illness and cure, saying that he would be very glad if his experience would prove helpful in enabling someone else to regain health. He says :- "There is no doubt in my mind that Dr. William's Pink Pills brought me from the horrors of death to the glad cheer ful world. Some years ago, owing to overwork and trouble, I was reduced to a weak state of health, wherein the heart failed to do its work properly and not unnaturally the stomach be came inactive. I had visits from three doctors, but without beneficial results. The medicine given by one of them caused a nervous shock that prostrated me for several weeks. The last one who treated me gave me a preparation of strychnine which upset my kidneys to such an extent that I was confine

to the house and daily growing weak er. I had to keep stimulants constant ly at my side to keep the heart at work

and even with this artificial aid its action was very faint. Then I began to try advertised medicines, but still without any good results. I lost strength, flesh and hope. I was ad-vised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that reminded me that I had a box of them at my place of business, which had been lying there for more than a year. Without very much confidence in them I decided to give the pills a trial. The result, I must confess seemed to be almost magical. I had not taken the Pink Pills long when I was able to rest in my chair and take good refreshing sleep, something that had not taken place for months before. From that day with the use of the Pink Pills I continued to gain in strength, and am to day a strong and healthy man. believe that even Pink Pills should be assisted in their good work on the sys tem, and that assistance is exercise. and this exercise I took from the time I began to regain my strength have every faith in this medicine and believe that if those who are sick will use it, health will be the reward.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail, post paid, at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady,

Y. Beware of imitations and subst tutes alleged to be " just as good.

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HEART FAILURE.

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Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence. Moved by Rev. D. P. McMenamin, P. P., and seconded by Emil Shelburg, that we, the members of Branch 231 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, extend to Brother Martin Smith, and, through him, to his father, brothers and sisters our sincere sympathy and condolence in their bereave-ment by the death of his mother, whom God in His goodness called to her eternal reward on Jan. 7, 1897; and that a copy of this reso-lution be sent to Brother Martin Smith, the CATHOLIC RECORD and *Canadian*, and be entered on the minutes of the branch. J. C. O'Neil, Rec. Sec. Simcoe, Ont., Jan. 11, 1897.

Election of Officers.

Branch No. 43, Brockville.

Following is the list of officers installed for 1897 by Grand Deputy J. T. Noonan, at the regular meeting of Branch 43, Brockville, regular held Jar

regular meeting of Dialect by Dicker by Dicker by Dicker by Diritical Adviser, Very Rev. C. H. Gan-thier, V. G.; Chancellor, R. McNabb; Presi-dent, J. McBrearty; 1st. Vice Pres., Tim. Burns; 2nd. Vice Pres., H. Sheridan; Rec. Sec., J. T. Noonan; Asst. Rec. Sec., W. T. Jento; Fin. Sec., J. H. Kelly; Treasurer, S. J. Geash; Marshal, Thos. Burns; Guard Geo. Morency; Trustees, D. W. Downey, P. Burnes, R. C. McHenry, J. Downey, P. Burnes. P. J. ven. P. Barnes.

E. B. A.

Sarsfield Branch, No. 1, Hamilton.

Sarsfield Branch, No. 1, Hamilton. At the last regular meeting the officers for 1897 were duly installed, and the Executive Committee elected, consisting of the follow-ing members: J. Kesting, A. Turcotte, N. J. Curran, W. J. Sullivan and P. Dowd; Auditors, John Flabaven, N. J. Curran, and A. Turcotte. The members decided to cele brate the twenty fifth anniversary of the branch by having a banquet on the evening of March 18, the date on which the branch was organized, and it promises to be a great success. success. St. Paul's Branch, No. 8, Toronto,

the rate s branch, No. 6, 1070010, had an enthusiastic meeting for their instal-lation of officers. At the close of the cere-mony the Executive Committee was elected, and A. McDonald was elected to represent the branch at the coming convention.

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

The regular meeting was well attended,

The regular meeting was well attended, and the officers duly instaled for 1897. The President, J. Fahey, was elected as delagate for the convention of 1897. Several debates took place during the evening, and it was unanimously decided to receive Holy Communion in a body in St. Cecelia's church, on Sunday, Feb. 7. debates tok place during the evening, and it was unanimously decided to receive Holy Communion in a body in St. Cecelia's church, on Sunday, Feb. 7. VOTE OF CONDOLENCE. Whereas it having pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from this life

and pathetic. Mr. H. J. Mullin gave a read-ing, and Mr. O. Hiscott played plano selec-tions." A YEAR'S GOOD WORK. "The annual financial statement of St. Vin-cent de Paul society has been prepared, show-ing that much good work was done by all the pranches during 1886. St. Mary's branch raised \$167.69. of which \$205.40 was spent for wood and coal, \$55.26 for bread, etc., and small amounts for other relief. The branch has \$71.780 hand. "St. Patrick's branch raised \$433.76 ; spent store, and the purposes, and has \$10.29 on hand. "St. Lawrence branch raised \$433.76 or ther charitable purposes, and has \$10.29 or other charitable purposes, and has \$15.17 on hand. "St. Lawrence branch raised \$433.76 or ther charitable purposes, and has \$15.17 on hand. "St. Jawrence branch raised \$435.26 or other charitable purposes, and has \$15.17 on hand. "The council of the society raised \$147.96 in addition to the above. The council and the branches have cash on hand amounting to \$253.40, and 91 active members. "Ell'ERANY ENERY Society gave a mus-fical and literary creating entry enjoyable and well attended the society raised \$117.96 in addition of the society performer. Dr. W. Griffin, the solo. Mr. Jas. Cox ; recitation. "He rowen and Rev. Father O' Reilly. The programme was: piano solo. Mr. Hugh Hen-velo. Mr. John Boyd. A debate also took place. It was real solo. Mr. Mat O Brien [piano alo. Mr. John Boyd. A debate also took place. It was resolved that Canada would be better of fas an independent country. Mr. John and Mr. John Boyd. A debate also took place. It was resolved that Canada would be better of fas an independent country. Mr. John ative speakers, and Mr. Hugh Hennesy and Mr. Con Donovan the negative. The negative side won."

Mr. Con Donovan the negative. The negative side won." MISS HUNT'S ELOCUTION CLASS. Clever and entertaining, says the Hamilton Iteraid of January 15, was the performance given last night by Miss M. Hunt and her elo-cution class in St. Mary's hall. As an elocu-tionist Miss Hunt's ability is too well known to require any comment other than that in the various numbers last night the clever artist stepped out on the stage and opened the eve-ming's entertainment with a few bright re-marks, after which the following programme was most artistically rendered : Selection. Siddell's orchestra: pantomine, "Legend of the Organ Builder:" recitation, "Royal Bumper Degree," Miss R. Cunning-ham. The Fairies' Visit-Dramatis, parsonae

"Royal Bumper Degree, Miss K. Cunning-ham. The Fairles' Visit-Dramatis personae: Helen, a spoiled child, Miss M. McKeever; Ethel, Miss I. Meegan; Grace, Miss M. Mo-Laughlin; Minnie, Miss B. Andrews; Queen of Farles, Miss G. Battle; Fairles, Charly, Justice Humility and others. Recitation, "How Ladies Fish," Miss M. Hunt; selection, Sidell's orchestra: "Quarrel Scene from Sheridan's School for Scandal ?" Joantomine, "The Inquiry: "netication, "Master Joanny's Next Door Neighbor," Miss Me-Keever

a myman, a more canone new you, it is were addressed to you; a priori, it fails completely in the respect which a faithful Catholic owes to a priest-a mere soldier to any chief in the army of Jesus Christ, even if this chief would not be commanding in the battallion to which this soldier would belong. And I will prove what I advance. First. You do not answer in any way the afirmations contained in the foresaid protestation. This is a lack of politeness or of argument. And this letter identically the same, as to the construction as well as the form, was addressed to the president of the Board of school commissioners, who was very much astonished to see himself called the parish priest, and bearing my name; the same as you, Mr. the Minister, would have been surprised on such occasion to hear yourself called "the Archbishop of St. Bonitace." Furthermore, you have accused my parishioner, as well as myself of being the only signer of the protestation; the signatures being, say you, " of his hand," or " of mine," or of both together. Is this inexplicable statement the result of an error? Then, I say nothing—" Errare humanum est." Is it due to economy worthy of a ministerial office. Would it be for a mockery? In this case, I return you entrely this mockery by telling you that puerility of that kind is unworthy of you. " I come to theend. I will foll wyou line by line in order not to failin politeness—and not being short of arguments. You say that you have received what " I call the protestation is the protestation. have no order not to fail in bottoness - and not being short of arguments. You say that you have received what "I call the protestation of the Catholics of St. Malo." And you, how would you call a document which would be would you call a document which would be "a protestation" coming from the Catholics of St. Malo? As to the three signatures, what do you mean by writing that they are of the same hand, which you suppose to be mine? Is it a mere statement? It is useless. The original is at the Archbishopric of St. Boniface. You may ask His Grace Arch-bishop Langevin for it. You have had a true copy. If, on the contrary, this remark ion-plues a suspicion on my honesty in this Boniface. You may ask His Grace Arch-bishop Langevin for it. You have had a true copy. If, on the contrary, this remark im-plies a suspicion on my honesty in this matter, I request you to prosecule me as a forgerer at the next assizes of the county of Salabery in the coming month of February. "You arrive from Manitoba," say you. It is true. "And you know how things are done there." This I do not believe. You know what Mr. Greenway has told you. You may per-haps have visited a few Protestant schools. This is possible. But have you heard the voice of those presecuted? You a Catholic, who is supposed to defend the interests of the Catholics, have you visites the Catholic exchools and questioned the Catholic authori ties? Not at St. Malo, at all events. How can you tell me that you know how things are done? And, furthermore, you draw a radical conclusion by calling us uneducated, and deploring the sad inferiority we are in? You tell me that it was only dust, intend-ed to bindfoid those who do not want to see. I do not insist. But I assure you that inas-much as I am concerned I need not your paronage, nor the intervention of the Gov-ernment, feudal or local, nor the permission of parents, nor the authorization of the school commissioners to make one half-hour or more of catechism after the school is over, when I will deem it necessary.

"His body was sent to El Paso on the train he was running, and the brakeman took the train in." "Marfa, Tex., Dec. 26.—Conductor Doyle, in charge of the Southern Pacific west bound passenger train, died suddenly and almost without warning upon arrival of his train at Alpine this morning. The train bearing his remains proceeded in charge of Brakeman Green to Valentine, from which point Con-ductor Stock well took charge. "The sad occurrence is deeply felt by the entire railroad fraternity of this division and has even cast a gloom over the little wayside communities, to whom the deceased was only known as a quiet, courteous official. Among his fellow-employes, to whom he was better known, the sterling qualities of his character had made a place for him which it will be difficult to fill." The above, which we copy from the Gal-veston Daily News, refers to Thadeus Doyle, son of James Doyle, of Clandeboye, and brother of the late John Doyle of St. Thomas. His remains were sent from El Paso, Texas, to his father's home, where they arrived on New Year's day. The message announcing his death was a terrible shock to his parents, as it is a number of years since they heard from him. On the following day the remains, accompanied by a large number of sym-antizing, friends, were taken to St. from him. On the following day the remains, accompanied by a large number of sym-pathizing, friends, were taken to St. Peter's church, where High Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. Father Traher. After Mass the body was laid at rest in the adjoining cemetery. Besides his father and mother the de-zeased leaves two brothers and two sisters to mourn his loss. The family desire to express their sincere thanks to all the friends of deceased, especi-ally to Conductor W. M. Stockwell for the great kindness rendered. R. I. P. PATRICK BOYLE, COLLINGWOOD. There died in Collingwood, on Sunday.

OBITUARY.

PATRICK BOYLE, COLLINGWOOD. There died in Collingwood, on Sunday, Dac. 27, 1896, one of our oldest residents, in the person of Mr. Patrick Boyle, in his eighty-first year. The deceased genleman was a native of county Tipperary, Ireland, and came to Collingwood from Toronto be-tween thirty-eight and forty years ago. For many years he was a well known figure around the G. T. R. elevators here, where he had the contract for unloading grain from the fleets of vessels which plued between Chicago, Duluth and Collingwood. The fumeral took place from his late residence, The hast of vessels which plied between Chicago, Duluth and Collingwood. The funeral took place from his late residence, St. Paul street, to St. Mary's church, on Thursday, Dec. 31, and was largely attended. The church was crowded by old time friends of all denominations who had turned out to pay their last respects to deceased. A Re-quiem High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Kiernan, at the close of which all that was mortal of Patrick Boyle was con-veyed to the tomb, there to await the Resur-rection morn. He leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters—all grown up—to mourn the loss of a kind husband and indulgent parent.

Mr. Boyle was an exemplary Catholic, and Mr. Boyle was an exemplary Catholic, and a good citizen. No one ever called on him in the cause of charity, and went away empty-handed. He lived a life of benevol-ence and good deeds. He was for over twenty years Vice President of the St. Vin-cent de Paul society in connection with St. Mary's church. He was kind and generous to a fault. Gifted with a jovial disposition and jocose nature, still he was a man of deep re-ligious terror and was very conscientious in attending to his religious duties. It was his pride and pleasure to assist the afflicted, the poor and needy, and impress upon the minds of others the importance of industry and the sterling value of integrity. May his soul rest in peace ! LUZZIE CARBOLL. DUBLIN.

LIZZIE CARROLL, DUBLIN "A delicate blossom gone.

Once more has the Augel of Death cast his sad wings over our village, bringing in his wake grief to the home of Mr. T. Carroll. On Thursday morning last, when it was whis pered around that little Lizzie, the youngest child, had breathed her last, many an eye was dimmed and many a heart ached — not for the pure soul that had left this earth forever, but for the sorrowing friends who mourn the young lifecut off in its bloom, at the tender age of thirteen years. The child had been ill for only two weeks, and from the first no hope was entertained for her recovery, as she was of a delicate constitution. She was one of the sweetest little girls in the village; her bright, inno-cent face bespeaking always sunshine and Once more has the Augel of Death cast his

but share initial and initial

Stars 20 per point. An grades are housed, except store hogs. East Buffalo. N. Y., Jan. 21.—Cattle, 134 cars through ; 1 car on sale ; market firm ; good stock steers, 83.25 to \$3.55; choice veals, 80.59 to \$7; Hogs—35 cars through ; 25 cars on sale ; market higher ; yorkers, 85.80 to \$3.85; mixed packers, 83.65 to \$3.70; roughs, \$3 to \$3.85; itags, \$2.25 to \$2.75. Sheep and lambs — 5 cars through : 21 cars on sale ; market dull ; good, to choice native lambs, \$4.90 to \$5.55; common to fair, \$4.25 to \$4.75; mixed sheep, good to choice, \$3.70 to \$3.90; culls to fair, \$2.50 to \$2.65; no Canadas here.

Becomes a Catholic.

Ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer, who married Cincinatti's richest woman, Mrs. Maria Longworth Nichols, has been converted to Catholicity. Archbishop Ireland of St Paul was recently a guest at the Storer mansion, and is said to have explained the few points which still troubled the mind of Storer. The latter said Wednesday: "I am a Catholic. There is no se

cret about my conversion, but I never sought to advertise the matter, as I regarded it solely as an affair of my own. But I certainly do not shrink from the admission, as there is nothing of which I am ashamed. I reached the conclusion after long and mature thought and am now a member of Father O'Rourke's congregation of the Church of the Holy Angels.

There was an entire absence of disolay in the baptism of Mr. Storer Mrs. Storer became a Catholic convert in Washington while her husband was in Congress. Her daughter, recently married to the Marquis De Chambrun, is also a convert. Mrs Storer's devotion to the Catholic faith recently

brought her into prominence by her offer to present Archbishop Elder with a costly country residence, which the Archbishop declined. Ex Congress Storer, who stands very close to Pre-

sident-elect McKinley, is mentioned as minister to France.

C. M. B. A.-Branch No. 4. London. Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every sonth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Albion Block Richmond Street. G. Barry, President; J.J.O'Mearalst Vic-President; P. F BoyLs, Jeoording Secretary.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-dine Work, "will be received at this office until Friday, the 5th day of February next, inclus-ively, for the construction of sheet piling and other work at Kincardine, Bruce County, On-tario, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Town Clerk, Kin-cardine, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders will not be considered unless made signatures of tenderets. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for om-the Start of the Minister of Public Works, for om-the Start of the Minister of Public Works, for om-the Start of the Minister of Public Works, for om-the Start of the Minister of Public Works, for om-the Start of the Minister of Public Works, for om-the Start of the Minister of Public Works, for om-the Start of the Minister of Public Works, for om-the Start of the Minister of Public Works, for om-the Start of Start of Start of Public Works, for om-the Start of Start of Public Works, for om-the Start of Start of Start of Public Works, for om-the Start of S

order of the Minister of Public Works, for any thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00), must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the con-tract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-accept ance of tender.

ance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, E. F. E. ROY.

Department of Public Works, 1 Secretary Ottawa, 31st Dec., 1896. f Newspapers inserting this advertiseman without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 953.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-Sund Work." will be received at this office until Friday, the 5th day of February next, in-clusively, for the construction of sheet pilling at Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario, accord-ing to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Town Clerk, Owen Sound, and st the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the act-ual signatures of tenderers. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the officient fits the mark definition of the start thousand fits hundred dollars (81,500, 00), must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract of fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of The Department does not bind itself to accept

will be returned in case of them except tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, E, F. E. ROY, Secretary

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 31st Dec., 1896.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 953.2

THE SAUGEEN MAGNETIC MIN-ERAL WATER

FLOWS FROM AN ARTESIAN WELL In fitteen nundred feet deep, and is bottled as it flows from the spring. It is a sure cure for dyspepsia, rheumatism, or any kind of nervous trouble. As a table water it has no equal in Canada. Sold by all the principal hotel and liquor dealers in Ontarlo, or at the Springs, by **Carey & Creighton**, Southampton, Ont.

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