IAL

S.

f those who tell
ted so long that
t. Very many
can be entirely
no are rendered
to transact bustheir friends,
make them useod a blessing to
ty at large.
I Do not let a
nd run on from
th, or perhaps,
e so completely
ope of regaining
use.

ult from catarrh tube that leads

rs

ars? eard? y days? onally? escaping?

others?

nave a cold?

s. cut them out

you out a plain to do to get well. h Specialist, 7 to

sale at the London, Ont-

MANAC OF

s Excellency the ostolic Delegate, as and Bishops of

mily; Hermitage lother Marie de and the present mmemorative of

f St. Vincent de nders in different

d Heart, London, the grouto the d the study hall, refer by a former London, Oat-ment of the Mis-trated). Ontario

on (with photo.)
(with photo).

he is engaged the

I901.

e do your ears

# The Catholic Record.

London, Saturday, February 2, 1901

IS IT A COINCIDENCE?

Her late Majesty was born on 24th May, Feast of Our Lady Help of Christians: she will be laid in the tomb on the 2nd February, Feast of the Purifieation. Very appropriately, according to the cable news, "Madonnas by famous painters hang from the draped walls." Not so many years ago could such take place?

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

The day that Mr. Markham published his Hoe poem was a fateful one for a long-suffering public. Since then he has been lecturing about it, and revealing to less favored mortals its manifold beauties. All this may be permissible, but we fail to see why the vogue of his poetical production glory of the last cycle of years. has inspired him to pose as a world teacher. He is not a whit worse than a certain class of writers who know as much about true science as they do about true religion - who, because matter is indestructible, argue that it is eternal, etc. - but why increase the number. Edwin, however, throned on his Parnassus, deems it a duty to send us from time to time communications - weird jumbles of strange words and picturesque adjectives that are interesting testimonies to his philosophic instincts. "Religion," he says. " is alonghing off tradition and superstition and finding that it can root it things." He will give us a commentary on that bye and bye. Meanwhile, Edwin, take root in a library having a few treatises on religion.

A RELIGIOUS MONO-MONOMAN. IAC

It is pitiable to watch the deteriora tion of Goldwin Smith. Time was when his luminous and forceful prose evoked favorable comment from such a distin guished critic as Frederick Harrison, but his utterances to-day are halting and ungainly. One thing alone has he preserved from wreck and ruin, and that is his bitter animosity to Cath olicism. On this point he appears to be a menomaniac. He brings learning and critical acumen to bear upon other subjects, but in dealing with the Church he has nothing better to say than what has been said a thousand times by third rate controversialists, and to day he is im pelled to an inquiry into his origin One must bear carefully in mind and destiny because man will not rest that the action of the western powers This, about the year 800, was so shak in blank agnosticism-but, unfortu nately for himself, will not go to th only society on earth that can give him a satisfactory answer. Goldwin Smith is a convincing proof of Protestantism's pernicious influence upon the human

SOME MORE "HISTORY-MAKERS."

mind.

We think chroniclers of the nineteenth century have not done injustice to some of the individuals who made its history. Of course Mr. Stead can speak for himself, but what about Madam Blava.sky? Then there are Mrs. Eddy of Christian Science fame and Mr. de Rougemont who enter tained the British Association with wondrous tales of the land of Nowhere. Bishop Potter also is entitled to recog nition - as a gentleman of abnormal receptiveness. He was guiled by a "green goods" man named Foreman.

We have every sympathy for a simple and confiding scholar taken in by the children of this generation, but he should not have told the public of the transaction. But with a courage worthy of a better cause he rushed into print with an account of his cruise to the Philippines, and now in addition to other anxieties is confronted by two or three letters that are anything but complimentary to his charity and ver

acity. President Schurman, too, wrote hts name on the honor roll of the century. On his return from the East, it will be remembered that he advised the secis to agree upon a religious pro gramme before venturing to convert factions is to be deplored, and detri the Filipines. He wished them to ex-

ing at Manila. And Tesla, the 'electrical wizard," must not be forgotten. He is a firm believer in the power of the press and in Tesla. He is continually making announcements of inventions that never seem to materializa. He can spin scientific yarns, any number of them, and have them quoted all over the country as scientific realities. Just now electrical

the civilization circus now perform-

actions have given him a deep conviction and foreknowledge that ere long all human beings on this globe will be thrilled with a glad message from Mars, "Brethren, we have a message from another world, unknown and remote. It reads: one-two-three. Perhaps the Martians were playing golf or base ball. But the message, so far, is not a thrilling one, nor is

Space prevents us from referring to others who have contributed to the

Tesla's foreknowledge satisfying.

IN CHINA.

The Sacred Heart Messenger for January has a very readable and opportune article on Missionaries and Martyrs in China. The writer refers to the long and glorious record of the Jesuits amongst the Celestials. They were there preaching, and, as is their wont, going gladly to death for Christ's sake long before the sects appeared in the land. And with few resources, and without aid of foreign Government, they succeeded in attainself in the reason and nature of ing prestige, and in converting thousands of souls.

> This fact should make our separated brethren wary of making sensational statements. Our readers will remem ber how loudly our quill driving brethren proclaimed that Catholic mis sionaries were responsible for the atrocities of the Boxers. It was an ac cusation trumped up by a newspaper man, at a loss, may hap, for copy or to provoke a discussion; but any accu sation, however unfounded, will be taken up, despite our increasing toler ation, by some religious weeklies.

Most people are now of the opinion that the Chinese trouble is due to the commercialism and imperialism of the European powers. A few writers, and, unfortunately, some Protestant dignitaries, are of the opinion that the Chinese have no rights-that they must stand and deliver at the command of the powers, and see their country parcelled out among foreigners with never a feeling of irritation.

loes not imply a crusade of civiliza tion against barbarity and ignorance. but that it has been simply prompted by a determination to force upon the people of China commercial and political relations which they have always shown a desire to escape. And yet the nations that would resent outside inter ference with their politics, and spend blood and treasure for the maintenance of their integrity, view with astonishment the opposition of China to their encroachments.

What would we do were we to see yellow faced " battalions from the middle kingdom sailing into our harbors to the music of their cannon, and quietly taking over for their own use the choicest portions of the land we love?

We admit that Chinese opposition took a terrible form, but an infuriated mob deems no punishment just enough Kansas a band of citizens may lynch a negro and torture him in the most barbarous manner, with school children and women looking on complacently, what can one expect from a heathen mob?

Regarding the missionary side of the subject the writer quotes the testimony of Mr. Alexander Mitchie, a healed them.

Protestant living at Tientsin in 1891.

Agricola, the governor of Cappadocia, at this time came to Sebaste to In his book on missionaries in China

he save : "The missionaries who are spread over China do pretty much what they individually like, and give such ac counts of their work as they think suf-ficient. Much as the division of the Christian force into so many separate

figments of their own excited brains as the pure gospel. The crep of doctrinal anomalies exhibited in a country where each individual utters recklessly what ever comes into his head, without check either from higher authority or public opinion, is, as might be expect ed, a rank jungle growth the extent of which can never be known. It is obvious to enquire whether Christianity must not eventually pay the penalty of being found out as an imposi-tion."

given to complimentary notices of their missionaries. The individuals to cure all who might be afflicted in the who derive their information from the reports of Bible Societies may wax are, if not condemnatory, at least noncommittal. Possibly our brethren do meagre results of the work of years, and of the immense outlay of money, MISSIONARIES AND MARTYRS that, according to a Chinese authority,

Other Protestant writers are not

Feast, Feb. 3rd.

Chicago New World. Again in Rome, but not on or below the Capitoline Hill. Still we can drive from the door of Saint Martina round the base of the Capitoline Hill, through the Arch of Septimus Severus, across the old Roman Forum, through an other arch, the most beautiful arch in Rome, that of Titus, and we stand opposite the great ruin of the Coliseum, the ancient amphitheater of Rome, where she kept her wild her lions, her tigers, her left, round the Coliseum, we come to an ancient church, built on the foundations of the house where Clement I., was born, where he lived, and which he gave to the Christians as a place of worship. This was so near the Colisthat Clement must often have heard the lions roar and the leopards and panthers growl, when the Christians were made their victims instead of brute animals; but none of this frightened him when, hearing Saint Peter and Saint Paul preach, he became a fervent Christian; not only a Christian, but a chosen companion of these apostles sharing their labors and their dangers. In the year 100 of the Christian era he was martyred, not, however, by being thrown to the lions, but from a cliff overlooking the sea in Crimes. The house, or palace as it really was, which he had given to the Christians became a chapel. Over this was built another very much build a church above it, and thus, as you see, there were three churches on one foundation. The middle church

was hidden from the eyes of men and actually forgotten. The beautiful church resting on two other churches, had been built so long that everybody called it ancient when, in 1854, the pastor of the church the Ray. Joseph Mullooly, a Domini can Father, discovered this second church, and then the first church, and brought to light the wonderful pictures which had been painted on the walls and even the square pillars more than a thousand years before. But the only picture which I shall tell you about is the picture of Saint Blase, the

was filled up with bricks and stones

and all sorts of solid rubbish thrown

down by the earthquake, and thus it

Bishop of Sebaste in Armenia. This holy Bishop was holy as a outh. When he became of age to choose a profession he studied medifor the object of its resentment. If in | cine, which he always practiced with the fear of God before his eyes and with untold charity. Finally he be came a priest and then a Bishop But after this, by an inspiration from God. he retired to a mountain where he lived in solitude, having no companions save the wild animals, who be came as gentle as lambs with him. If any of them met with an accident or were ill they came to Blase, who always

find out all the Christians, in order to torture them until they denied their faith or put them to death To do this according to the ways of Rome he sent his men into the forests to capture the wild beasts roaming through them by them, but perfectly safe and even caressed by them, as a faithful dog

more serious evil in the vagaries of hundreds of irresponsible evangelists who go about the country retaining the lowed his captors willingly, saying: the Church may look for great, good

little son, strangling from a fish bone ment in the Catholic Church. which he had swallowed and from which no one could relieve him. With EXTENSION OF THE UNIVERSAL in vigor.

throat and appealed to him. This was in the year 316, and what do you think we saw when we visited eulogistic, but the remarks of the men who obtain their knowledge first-hand, Clement in Rome with Father Mullooly for our guide? On one of the square pillars a picture of a Bishop; before not read them. But considering the in her arms, imploring the Bishop to relieve his throat, which he touches and cures.

that, according to a Chinese authority, only Catholicity will regenerate China, it is certainly no proof of wiedom to America and in Chicago, in behalf of derived from a third or in which the persist in a senseless scattering of the so many little children who are suffer ing from scarlet fever and diphtheria SAINT BLASE, BISHOP OF SE.

BASTE.

BASTE.

BASTE.

BASTE.

BISHOP OF SE.

BASTE.

BAS sound throat and a sound voice?

The very one, we were assured; and can you not believe how thankful we were that we had, from the time we first heard of Saint Biase, put our you not try to realize for how many hundred years Saint Blase has been asked to cure sore throats and to pro

tect well ones? You may ask wby the priest, when he blesses your throat on the 3rd day of those who wittingly or unwittingly february, holds to it two blessed can dies, crossed, while he makes over your throat the sign of the cross, and gree, or of the third only, or of the Blass said to the woman whose child he of consanguinity, or of affinity even cured in the prison: 'Offer, every derived from lawful connection, he year, a candle in memory of me and you and all who follow your example will be blessed."

Our holy Bishop of Sebaste, Saint Blase, after enduring many torments, performing many miracles even while under the hands of his tormentors, was allowed to receive his well earned crown as a martyr by the edge of the

Is there one of my readers, old or young, sick or well, who will not ask the blessing of Saint Blase at the hands of his parish priest on the 3 d day of February, not only of 1899, but every

year of his life ? ELIZA ALLEN STARR.

A GRAND TRIBUTE.

Chicago Minister Expresses Admira-tion for Mother Church.

in swelling the volume of the world's reverence. Baptism, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Confirmation, Holy Orders and Matri mony-carry to a tault the deepest been deepened by Catholic institutions.

much Sir Walter Scott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and the numerous strictos, si conjugi supervixerint. writers of the present day have done by mere description to bring the Pro testant mind in touch with the beauty and grandeur associated with the Cath one Church! Art, architecture, cathe creations belong to all by right of our common tie, and because the symbol ioes awaken the thirst and quicken the conception of final glory, therefore the Church universal is greatly in

debted to Catholicism even for the en richmen, of its ideals "Protestantism recognizes Catholi cism ae a true Church The Presby terian Church, by the authority of it supreme court, receives the Catholic into full membership without baptism Historically, neither Luther nor C l vin denied the true communion of the church. The age of bigotry passed Protestantism no longer refuses fellow snip with Catholicism on the ground of former persecutions, for did not Carvin burn Servetus at the stake, and did not Congregationalists hang Qua kers on Boston Common, and did not the Episcopalians dye English soil reo with Parlian blood? Whether in the acunced as having incurred other sen trend of thought, which from the very genius of humanity is everywhere to within the six months have made repar and here they found Blase, surrounded by them, but perfectly safe and even under one Pontiff or patriarch, will In the case of these who, after be

pected you"

When Blase refused to sacrifice to idols the governor ordered him to be put in prison; but no sooner was it known that Blase was in the city, in laration of Independence, by its sweet prison, than every one who was sick charity, by its ten million souls in our hurried to him to be cured. Among land whom no other church could hold them was a woman who brought her to God, we find cause for encourage

Translated for the Freeman's Journal.

VANT OF GOD TO ALL THE FAITH-FUL WHO SHALL READ THOSE LET TERS HEALTH AND THE APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION.

(Concluded from last week )

IV. So also all vows reserved to "And this," we said, " is the same the Apoetolic See (with the exception solution would cause a third to incur the Apostles Peter and Paul injury, and of those penal obligations commuted to other devout and salutary acts. And penitent in sacred orders, including regulars, may be absolute.

Vised.

C. Card. ALOISI-MASELLA Pro Dat.

—A Card. MACCHI from hidden irregularities concerning the exercise of their orders devolving throats under his invocation; and will on their superiors, only contracted by violation of censures, provided that such irregularities have not been

nor are likely to be so brought. will be interested to know that Saint third and fourth, or of the fourth only may grant a dispensation, in the forum of conscience only to continue in mat-rimony, provided such impediment

VI. So, too, he may grant a dispen-

sation, in the forum of conscience only from a secret diriment impediment, as well of the first and second, and of the first only, and of the second only, degree of affinity from an unlawful con nection and affecting a contracted marriage, and even for contracting matrimony, provided there be grave reasons canonically considered sufficient-in such wise, however, that it such affin ity be derived from a connection with the mother of the woman esp used or to be espoused, the birth of the latter must have preceded the connection, and not otherwise.

VII. To dispense likewise, in the

same forum from the impediment of spiritual relationship, contracted or to This, about the year 800, was so shak en by an earthquake that the walls and the pillars were cut down until they came to what was solid enough to build a church above it, and the pillars a church above it, and the pillars are to what was solid enough to build a church above it, and the pillars were cut down until they are to what was solid enough to build a church above it, and the pillars were cut down until they came to what was solid enough to build a church above it, and the pillars were cut down until they came to what was solid enough to be contracted, and also from a secret impedimentum criminis, neither party, however, acting deliberately, that is, only when adultery is combined with a promise of matrimony affects. "The History and Place of the Ro- be contracted, and also from a secret vately prayers and good works for their Chicago. He said in part:

"Catholicism has made vast strides of a husband or wife. VIII Dispensare ad petendum de-

The seven sacraments- bitum possit in caru affi itatis incestuosae matrimonio supervenientis

IX Ad petendum pariter debitum cum illis qui voto simplici castitatis natural springs of devotion in the obstricti matrimonium contraxerunt, human heart. Nor are we aware to dispensare valeat, illos monendos facwhat extent our emotional nature has turos contra id votum, si extra usum matrimonialem delinquant, ac remansuros codem prorsus ac antea voto ob

regularity, public or private, or from any defect or no e, or from any incapacity or inhability contracted in drai, Vatican, Michael Angelo Ra any way whatever, nor do we grant phael—because human genius and its any faculties from dispensing in such cases or of rehabilitating or restoring anybody to his or her former state, ven in the forum of conscience; we do not grant faculties to any confessor to absolve an accomplice in any indecent sin against the sixth command ment ; nor do we grant liberty to an accomplice to select a confessor of this kind by reason of these presents, as Benedict XIV , which begins with the words Sacramentum Poenitentia : nor to We derogate in anything from this and other Pontifical Constitutions con cerning the denunciation of accompitces; and these letters cannot and must not be of avail to those who have been nominatim excommunicated, sus pended or interdected by Us and the Apostolic See or by any Prelate or ecclesiastical judge, or who have been de clared to have incurred or publicly detences or censures, unless they shall ward unity, when the larger bread h atton, and when need is made arrange

depend upon the final state society gluning the prescribed exercises with itself will assume. the Filipines. He wished them to extract a special blend, not warranted to special blend, not warranted to special climes, out of their native homes to the spoil in tropical climes, out of their native homes to the soil of China, it is not on the missions a kind of religious cocktail that would have more effect on the natives than the salcons, the side-shows of the missions are savage beasts was a Caristan, for he had often seen the lines like the hands and feet of Christians in the tractal series of they went back to the governor and told him what they had found. He guessed that the one who could thus astrong nucleus for a final hierarchy. Structural siterations without any are hindered from completing the full double from completing the full of warrant or authority for so double from completing the full they went back to the governor and told him what they had found. He guessed that the one who could thus structural siterations without any are hindered from completing the full double from completing the f

doubted. But there is, perhaps, a still Coliseum in Rome; therefore he told is still treated under the head of the that they are truly penitent, confess lowed his captors willingly, saying.
"You are welcome; I have long exthings.
"Meanwhile, by its model Church dispensations, with the serious intention otherwise required for the gaining of the Indulgence and of fulfilling the other necessary works, change their dispositions; even though they can hardly be deemed as being from sin in so doing; yet We declare and decree that such absolutions, commutations and dispensations obtained by them with the said dispositions remain

> Biase, praying fervently to God, not only relieved the child, but promised to cure all who might be afflicted in the throat and appeared to him.
>
> JUBILEE.
>
> JUBILEE.
>
> Celebrated in the City in the year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred to the Whole Catholic World.
>
> We wish and decree that the Present Letters are to be in all respects valid and efficacious in their plenary effects, wherever they are published and executed, and to be available for all the We wish and decree that the Present of the Apostolic See.

We wish also that the same credence be shown to transcripts or copies of these Letters, authenticated by the seal of a notary or of a properly constituted ecclesiastical authori y, as would

be given to these our original Letters. Let no one dare to rashly add to or take from this Apostolic decree or to misinterpret its spirit or purpose. Should any one so presume let him fully understand that he will draw down upon himself the wrath of the

Christmas Day in the year of our Lord 1900 and the twenty-third of our Pon-

Loco † Plumbi

Reg. in Secret. Brevium

I. Cugnonius.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

London, Jan. 26 - Cardinal Vaugh an, Archbishop of Westminster, has written a long letter to the clergy of his diocese, which is dated at the English College, Rome. This letter will be read in the Catholic churches on January 27. It is full of the sir cerest tributes to the memory of the Queen, for whom, it says, the Holy Father was most assiduous in his enquiries and anxiety during her sufferings, and who sent messages of condolence and said prayers for her recovery. The letter continues: Of public religious services for the dead the Cathelie Church knows none, but such as she has institu-No one would feel it right that in our grief we should so far forget ourselves or the proprieties due her deceased Majesty and the official position she filled as to even appear to claim her as a member of our Church, which we should be doing were we to per-form in her behalf the religious rites that are exclusively applicable to de-ceased Catholics. At the same time we may remind you that it is lawful to those who believe that any persons who have departed this life in union with the soul of the Church, though not in what can we do? Everywhere a deep entiment of loyalty and patriotism is swelling within the heart of the Catholic community in England, and seeking some outward expression. Gladly and eagerly shall we join in the purely civil and social mourning that will be generously offered by the nation to the memory of such a Queen. Where there are church bells they will be tolled, and the national flag may be placed at half mast either within or X. But we do not intend by these without the precincts of our churches. We fully and actually share the nationletters to dispense from any other ir-

al sorrow, and the anxiety insepar-able with such a period. We trust and pray that the noble traditions established by the mother will be carried on and perfected by the son. The attachment of Catholics to the throne and dynasty is beyond suspicion.

# LIBERAL CATHOLICS.

Our London contemporary thus deto the joint pastoral letter recently addressed by the Cardinal A choishop and Bishops of Westminster to their flocks, on "The Church and L beral Catholicity." "Liberal Catholics are those who,

being wanting in filtal docility and reverence, would fain take upon themselves the task of disposing of the doctrine, practice and discipline of Mother Church without the least reference to the mind of the Church or to her ministers. As the Bishops appositely describe him, a Liberal Catholic is 'like one who, having received a gracious invitation from his Sovereign to reside in the royal palace, should take advantage of his position to destroy, or dispose of the reyal furniture according to his own caprice or that of his friends outside, and even to make structural alterations without any

he is engaged the eceived letters of Excellency Mgr. tom His Holiness; His Excellency legate; Cardinal of Ottawa and Hamilton, Peteroke and London. E DOZEN, \$2. blic Record Office, TORS

Y MALE OR Separate school, plications, stating ddressed to J. S. Ont, 1161-3 TED DO KNITTING furnish yarn and Good pay Send andard Hose Co., 1162 2.

day of February or receiving Petiday of February

S CLARKE, ative Assembly. 1162 3

o. 4, London.
Thorsday of every
r hall, on Albion
ank Smith, Presi-

fruit of their own brains can imagine

the joy with which I beheld that little

piece of paper; but my spirits were slightly checked when, on opening the

magazine, I saw at the end of the story

course I had signed it as I should a

etter, unthinkingly The fact of my

name really appearing, to proclaim to

all the world that I had written a story,

never struck me, even when I saw

in proof.

my name, Dora Gwenlion, in full.

# A FATAL RESEMBLANCE

BY CHRISTIAN FABRE. XXXVIII.

In the second month of the spring Ned was to be married; a quiet ceremony performed in Rahandabed, followed by a wedding breakfast, after which the young couple were to take a brief trip to New York, Washington, and a few other prominent cities. In deference to his aunt, to whom Carnew was especially grateful for her kind treatment of his bettoghed, he had agreed to make the trip. In the second month of the spring Nec

grateful for her kind treatment of his bettothed, he had agreed to make the trip thus short, but he intended to take his bride to Europe the ensuing winter.

And Dyke and Meg must be at the wedding; Ned sent the most loving letters to them, letters with affectionate postscripts appended by Carnew, entreating them to gratify her. But Meg was confined to bed from an attack of rhemation that the doctor said would render

that the doctor said would rende matism that the doctor said would render her unable to travel for three months to come, and Dyke wrote in his tender, lov-ing way that he could give no decided answer yet. She did not dream that his indecision came from the cowardice be-gotten of his love for her. He doubted if his heart could bear to see her given to construct whether, his year, manhor another; whether his very manhood would not forsake him at the eight. He kissed her letter and put it away, but not with the packet of her former letters; se in some sense were more precious re his own.

It became incumbent upon Ned to write at last to Eina, from whom she had n received a single line in all those months, in order to apprise her of her approach-ing wedding, and to write also to Mr. Ed-gar, which she did in her kindly way, gar, which she did in her kindly way thanking him for all that he had done fo her, and asking him to forgive any an noyance or displeasure she had eve

caused him.
What was her amazement to receive from Edna the following reply :

from Edna the following reply:
"My Dearest Ned:—Can you imagine any
thing more singular? At the very instant I
received your letter. I was about to write to
you, to apprise you of my approaching wedding,
Only, I shall be married at an earlier date, three
weeks from to morrow; yours will be three
weeks later. My engagement has been very
brief, and the ceremony will be quiet and
hurried. We are going to Europe immediately
after it, my husband and I; papa does not feel
well enough to accompany us. But all this
time. I deciare. I have not told you who is to
be the bridegroom. No less than ouroid friend.

Mr. Brabellew—"

Ned could read no further, for a mo-ment, from assonishment. Brekbellew, who had been the butt of Rahandabed, ne had only departed a month before; whose insipid conversation she had heard Edna frequently ridicule; who had noth ing to recommend him save his wealth and Edna surely had no need of that and Edna surely had no need of that could it be possible that she was about to give her heart and hand to that man And how had her father's consent been won to such a union? She resumed the letter, but it explained nothing that so puzzled, and in some sense shocked her. It only said:

"You know how devoted the poor fellow used to be to me; I felt I must reward him. As our wedding is to be so quiet and hurried, I cannot invite you to be present at it; and as we shall leave in such haste, there will be no time to see you; but I know, my dear Ned, that you will give me your very best wishes, as I give you mine.

EDNA."

A postscript stated that Mrs. Stafford ad gone to England to make her perma-

nent home there.

She also received an answer from Mr Edgar, an answer that chilled her to the very soul—it was so coldly courteous. Miss Edgar having chosen to remove her-self so completely from his authority or advice, he knew not why she should deem it necessary to ask his forgiveness for anything, or even to apprise him of her intended change in life. There was not the most remote allusion to his daughter's marriage, nor the slightest wish for Ned's happiness. She crushed the letter in her hand, and

thrust into her pocket, with an uncon-trollable feeling of anger and disappointold, aggravating man migh surely, at such a time, have given her Edna's letter she showed to Carnew.

amused and lingering look. For once masculine wisdom had been greater than feminine astateness; he divined, or imagined that he divined, the motives which prompted Edna's burried and ill-matched marriage—pique at her disap-pointment in securing a more eligible offer, and ambition to be married before should be. But seeing that his guileless companion had no such thoughts, he did not tell her what his own were, but returned the letter to her with a broader smile still, and a hone that Elns would be happy. She was on the point of showing him Mr. Edgar's letter also, she refained, thinking that, if she did, it would make Carnew dislike him; and since she owed her education and her home, for a part of her life, to the gentleman, she could not bear, in com mon gratitude, to diminish any friend

ship he might have won
That same afternoon, Macgilivray brought a message to her from Josephine She's scarcely a' there "said the honest sympathizing fellow, his expressive Scotch way of putting that her mind was not right, "an' the doctor says she'll dinna last till morning. She's sair tribbled, Miss Ned, an' she's ca'd mony times for you. Perhaps you wad nae min' gang to the puir creature.

Of course, Ned did not mind : she even gave up her afternoon ride with Alan, leaving a little note of excuse for him lest, did she tell him, he might object to her visiting Josephine just then. He had already demurred at the frequency of her visits to the girl, signifying his readiness to provide for the unfortunate creature in every other way than in allowing her any of the society of his intended. He could not bear the thought of his pure, lovely betrothed sitting at the bedside of that erring woman. But the erring man was soothed and benefited by N visit to such a degree that the old Scotch wife, with whom shestayed, regarded the young lady as little less than an angel; and Ned's own tender charity disposed her to minister, in whatever way she could, to the comfort of Josephine, even to the verge of offending Carnew. But, generally her plea for the poor girl won and he so far yielded as not to fordid hervisit !.

cret that the poor French girl so well kept, not even telling it to I preyed upon her with bitter effect. made her ill, and sent her to her bed be-fore even the birth of herchild. For days she lay there, silent and uncomplaining, natil the strain went to her brain, and she vas "not a' there," as Macgilivray

had expressed it. Then she called for "Mademoiselle" Ned; it was the one name upon her lips all that night and all

name upon her lips all that night and all the next morning, and the Scotch wife watched for Macgilivray when he drove to the village, which he did every day, either with or for guests, in order to ask him to tell the young lady.

When Ned arrived at the little cottage, she found all in commotion. Josephine's baby had been born two hours before, but still-born, and the young mother would hardly live through the night, the doctor said. But she was quite herself, with a consciousness of and a resignation to her circumstances almost touching. She consciousness of almost touching. She asked for "Mademoiselle," begging that she might be sent for; and when informed she might be sent for; and when informed that Macgilivray had promised to tell the young lady, tears of gladness and relief came into her eyes. When Ned came, she extended both of her thin hands to great her.

doctor has told me that I will not "The doctor has told me that I will not live," she said, "and I would be so glad, only for my poor little sister—she has no one"—tears prevented her speaking, and she covered her face with her hands and let her tears have their way through

her wan white fingers.

"I shall see to her," said Ned, "always see to her; only yesterday Mr. Carnew paid her school bill a year in advance, and he has told the managers of the institute to draw upon him for all her ex-

penses."
O mademoiselle, how can I thank
you? What have you not done for me;
you are an angel. If the blessing of a you? poor, sinful creature like me can be of any se, you have it; but God will bless you."
She covered Ned's hands with kisses,

and shed her happy tears upon them.
"They told you about my baby," she resumed, "didn't they? And how glad I am that it is dead; for, poor little one, what would it do? Draw your chair closer, what would it do? Draw your chair closer, mademoiselle, for I want to say something very secret. I want to tell you, you who have been so good to me, and now that I am dying, who the father of my child is; but you must promise me not to tell any one, for I love him, and I want to show my love of him by going down to my grave without giving his name to any but you. It is—" with a sort of gasp in ntering the words, "Harry Brekbellew."

Nad gave a violent start, and for a

Ned gave a violent start, and for a moment she became as pale as the poor sick creature beneath her.

"You are surprised, mademoiselle; you did not dear of him for homestart." did not dream of him, for he never looke at me before anybody; but we met many times when there was no one to see, and he told me how he loved me from the first time I came to the house; and I grew to love him, until now, mademoiselle, even now, I love him so much I cannot say one

word against him." word against him."

"But he has wronged you so," burst from Ned; "he has deserted you when it was his duty to marry you."

"I shall be soon gone, mademoiselle, and as my child is dead it makes no difference."

ference But it will be my duty to speak of this,"

said Ned, her face very pale still.

"Oh, no, mademoiselle!" and she tried to raise herself in the bed in order to

make her entreaty more effectual, 'could not die if his name were told.' There was but one course for Ned to pursue; to tell the dying girl that Brekwas about to be married, and that it would be criminal not to reveal his character to the lady he would marry. Her very soul shrank from the task, for she feared the shock it would give to her who "loved too well," but it was the only way to win her onsent to the revelation of his name. And in the interest of jus tice, for the sake of Edna, whom she imagined as having full trust, at least in Brekbellew's upright character, it seemed to be her duty to do so. She stooped down and told it as gently as she could. But all her gentleness did not temper the shock. Josephine could bear his heartless desertion in her hour of trouble, his cruel forgetfulness, for she was still buoyed with the hope that her devotion to him in the matter of not revealing his name would touch him, and that her very death would cause him to have a tender memory of her; but to hear that he was about to marry, proved so conclusively that he no longer cared in the least for He read it through without a word, and then he looked at her—a peculiarly recalled to the had flung away all the he looked at her—a peculiarly recalled to the had flung away all the head flung away the slender hope that had animated her,

"O mademoiselle!" she said, taking in her hot grasp both of Ned's hands, "that is the last pain. You can tell the lady It seemed so, for relinquishing Ned's hands she turned her face to the wall with a great sigh, and she did not speak again. The young lady waited a long time, and the old Scotch wife came in and leaned over her.

"She's amaist awa'," she said, nodding her head at Ned. "She'll noo bide til

Her words came true, for, even as sh spoke, there was a motion of the head on the pillow, a swift, upward opening of the eyes for a second, a gasp, and all was over. XXXIX.

Ned was so pained and distressed, and even shocked by all the circumstances at-tending the death of Josephine, that she could scarcely hide her feelings from Carnew. He saw that she was pale and troubled, and at times most unwontedly pre-occupied, upon all of which he raillied her, and said that he was glad the French girl was out of the way, since, having such an effect upon Ned, what it be if she had continued to live; and he hoped his betrothed would not happen upon any more cases of the kind. He liked sisters of charity, but not exactly in his own family; and then he laughed and made wry faces at Ned and his aunt, who had heard nothing of the young lady's good offices in behalf of Josephine until the death of the girl, when she exclaimed:

"Gracious, Ned! how could you? Don't you know you might injure your own reputation by going near such a creature? wouldn't have her a minute in Rahanda

bed after what had occurred.' And Mrs. Doloran's nose went up to a much higher angle than its usual eleva-

Ned wrote to Edna, never doubting that she would break off her engagement im-mediately, when she learned the baseness of Brekbellew. But what was her astonishment to receive in reply :

"My Dearest Ned:—The circumstance you mention is by no means so dreadful asyour imagination pictures it to be. Were you mare acquisined with the world, you would know that it certainly was not sufficient to break off an engagement of marriage. In us of the fraiters with the control of the strictest kind is expected and demanded, but in our lords and masters these dreadful things are merely youthful indiscretions. So Mr. Brekbellew being only guilty of a 'youthful indiscretion,' it would be most urjust for me to punish him as severely as you seem to infer that I ought to do, and it would

Ned was disgusted, and for once she fairly contemned her cousin. Was the latter utterly devoid of heart that she could write thus, when Ned had depicted could write thus, when Ned had depicted in strongest language the love, devotion, and suffaring of the unfortunate French girl and the heartlessness of Brekbellew? But it must be so, else how could she so easily and so soon forget poor Mackay? In little less than three weeks all Rahandabed received the wedding cards of Mr. and Mrs. Brekbellew, and also the announcement that they had gone immediately to New York, thence to take passage for Europe.

"That beautiful girl," said Mrs. Dologn "to marry such a monkey: but that

"That beautiful girl, said Mrs. Doloran, "to marry such a monkey; but that just proves my theory about women; they're fools from the first to the last of them," evidently forgetting that she was including in the same category herself and Ned, for whom she now professed such an ardent affection.

"And that stiff, unmannerly old father "And that still, unliablely on laterier
of her," she resumed; "its a wonder how
his pride could ever be reconciled to such
a match—why, he snubbed that fol
Brekbellew when he was here."
And Alan and Ned wondered also, but

they were too much absorbed in the pre-parations making for their own wedding Dyke wrote at the very last that he was not coming; and it was true that his business (he being the newest partner in the firm) claimed very close attention, but he did not say that he was glad it was so, for he felt now that he could not

was so, for he felt now that he was sea that was so, for he felt now that he could not witness unmoved the marriage of Ned. She had written that he must give her away, that Alan said so, and that that fact contributed so much to her happiness, all of which Dyke answered in the

ness, all of which Dyke answered in the inimitably tender way so peculiarly his own—a way that told so much, and yet that told nothing he would conceal.

Ned cried from disappointment when she received the letter. Neither Meg nor Dyke to be at her wedding! All Rahandabed could not make up for their ab sence

and Carnew coming upon her, still in tears, also read the letter.

"It is too bad," he said, sympathizingly; "but we shall punish him, Ned. We shall stop long enough in New York to have him call upon us, and if this driving business of his won't aven let him do business of his won't even let him do that, we shall call upon him, if necessary

at his business place."

"O Alan, how good you are! I never thought of that," looking at him with

smiles and tears.
"Well, prove your gratitude by drying me to your eyes at once, and permitting me to tell Ordotte that you will let him give you away. He is most anxious to have that privileged position."
"Is he, really?" half interested and half amused.

"Why, yes; he has been talking mos mysteriously about his right to do so, an if I were not familiar with his strange in unendoes and strange insinuations, put forth to excite my aunt's laughable curiosity, I would say he knew some secret about you, Ned."

"No secret about me," she rejoined laughing. "Everything plain as the day. I have had it from Meg a hundred times a poor little English waif in whom Mr. pened to bear the same name daughter, and he knew my parents; only for those fortunate facts, I might have grown up a poor, neglected orphan."

Alan did not answer; he loved her s well that he questioned nothing about her. She was the queen of his heart, and he

wanted no more. wanted no more.

The wedding morning arrived, and even the weather seemed to have some nuptial design, for never had the sun shone more brightly, nor the foliage about the grounds of Rahandabed looked. greener. The very birds were caroling in such a way that they woke up Ned even before it was time for her to arise. She could not sleep again, however, and she rose, as it were, to "nurse her joy." All night she had been in the little mountain home, a child again, talking to the trees in her quaint, childish language, with fond old Meg, and true, tender Dyke bout her; and as she realized that that was entirely gone, that on to day she was to pass a Rubicon which would sep-arate her forever from her maidenhood, that never in all the years to come coul she ever experience any of her childhood's delights, burning tears started from her eyes, and rolled down her cheeks. Yet she did not for a moment doubt her happiness. She was only obey-ing the strange impulse of regret for something lost which to strong natures comes most forcibly in moments of greatest happiness, or perchance it was an un-conscious sympathy with Dyke, some-thing only to be explained on the principles of second-sight and presentiments, for at that same hour, early though it was—but he had scarcely slept all night— Dyke was reading her letters, reading om for the last time while she was a

maiden, he said to himself.

When Ned found the tears on he cheeks, she brushed them away hurried-ly, and then laughed as she did so, be-cause of her silly superstition, for she had read somewhere that:

The tears of a bride on her wedding morn, Bring grief and neglect, and the finger scorn."

Owing to Ordotte's frequent interposition, Mrs. Doloran's desire for vulgar dis play in the preparations for the wedding had been kept decently subdued, though in the matter of her own toilet she was in the preparations for the wedding provocative of mirth on every side.

Never was a sweeter bride than Ned. Her own exquisite, modest taste had prevailed in the choice of a dress, and as she entered the great state parlor where the ceremony was to be performed, and where the guests, and, in the background, the servants were asssembled, everybody grew enthusiastic in admiration. She was leaning on the arm of Ordotte, and even his tawny face was somewhat flushed as if with pride and delight Carnew, to many an envious heart in the assembly, never appeared so handsome Happiness had given to his cheeks a rich flash, and to his earnest, dark eyes an

exquisite sparkle.
The brief cereme f ceremony was over, and Ned was an Edgar no longer, but Mrs. Carnew, wife of the richest and handsomest man in C -- But of those advantages she never thought; he was her love, tender and true, and in that she rested, and had her treasure and her joy. The pleasant wedding breakfast also was over quickly, and then nothing remained but for the bride to put on her travelling dress away husband from Rahandabed Mrs. Doloran hugged her very tight, and

be most unwise for me even to hint that I had heard of his folly.

Wishing yoa, my dearest Ned, a deeper wisdom in the future. I remain, "Edna."

Ned was disgusted, and for once she filly contemped her consin. Was the

Macgilivray, honest, delighted Macgilivray, drove them to the station, and as he afterwarde xpressed to his fellow-help: " A bonnier bride ne'er steppit."

Never having travelled, beyond her journey when a child to the Pennsylvania School, thence to Barrytown, and afterward to Albany, the journey was a constant source of delight to Ned, and to Carnew, who had travelled so much both in the old world and in the new, her simple, unaffected enthusiasm was her simple, unaffected enthusiasm was most refreshing. He loved to watch her silently, as with the glimpses that she caught of the pretty places along the river, the color rose in her cheeks, and the sparkle came to her eyes. She was hardly wearied when they reached New York, and the thought of seeing Dyke seemed to imbue her with fresh spirits.

"I think, Ned," said Carnew the next "Think, Ned," said Carnew the next morning, after an elegantly appointed breakfast in their own apartment in the Astor House—at that time one of the leading hotels in the city—"that we shall call on Mr. Dutton. I am afraid your impatience would never brook the delay of sending to him to call upon us. So if you like, we shall go immediately."

"Shall we?" her wide eyes alight with pleasure. "How very thoughtful and good you are, Alan!"
"Am 1?" He was standing near her,

and he could not resist the impulse to draw her to him and fold her in his

"My own," he murmured. Was it the spirit of prophesy which occasionally, al nnconscious to ourselves, comes upon us, that impelled her to say almost as if an-other and not she were speaking: "Will the day ever come, Alan, that you will not find it in your heart to call

And he answered firmly ; clasping her

Neither dreamed of the black, cruel horaid phantom which was so soon to

separate them.

Dyke, in the private office of his business house in cognitation with the senior partner, was told some one wished to see

"Let the party come in here," said the senior partner, and he retired to a desk in a remote corner of the room.

a remote corner of the room.

Mr. and Mrs. Carnew appeared. It was
Ned's plan to send in no cards, in order
to surprise Dyke, and never was a surprise more effectual. Though knowing that their wedding trip was to include New York, he never dreamed of their visiting him, and now as he looked at the lovely, blushing, smiling bride, it seemed to be all a dream. But she did not leave him in dreamland long. Forget not leave him in dreamfaul long. Firsterful of everything but that the honest fellow whom she loved with all a tender sister's warm affection stood before her, she rushed to him, put her arms about his neck, and kissed him heartily. Even the senior partner could not help looking up, and wondering, and almost envying Deba for Ned was so lovely.

Dyke, for Ned was so lovely.

Dyke was crimson up to the roots of his hair and down to his shirt collar with surprise, delight, and a host of emotions Something even like moisture came into his eyes, but he managed to conceal that

and to avert a recurrence of it Ned drew him to Carnew, introducing My husband!

with a naivete and pride that was charm ing, and Dyke wrung Alan's hand and congratuled him in a voice that to him self was unexpectedly steady. It was no use for him to beg to be excused from giving the day to the couple, for the senfor partner, from his corner, over-hearing some of Mrs. Carnew's entreaties, cam forward, apologizing for his intrusion, bu saying that, having heard the young lady solicitations, he could no longer refrain from adding his request to hers that Mr. Dutton would take the day. Then followed introductions to the gentleman and Dyke finally was induced to go out

with his friends.

What a happy day it was! In the brotherly attention which Carnew paid him and the sisterly affection of which each moment he was the recipient from Ned, Dyke felt the pain in his heart lulled, and when he saw how truly happy was Ned, he rejoiced for her sake. With himself, all his agony should not weigh

a feather against her joy. Then he had some news for her. The relatives with whom Meg lived in Albany were all going to Australia—promises of most lucrative employment being tendered to them by friends already in that listant country. They were going in June, and by that time Meg would be June, and by that time Meg would be able to travel, the doctor said, and Dyke intended to bring her to the little mountain home, at least for the summer. Meg was longing for it, and he himself was anxious to spend a few weeks there. The senior partner had told him that he could be spared at that season of the year for

two months if necessary.
"Delightful!" said Ned; "and Alan and I shall visit you there. I want him to see the mountain home of my child-

Dyke blushed a little.

"I don't know about the propriety of your making a visit there now. Meg has dissuaded me from my desire to make some improvements in the little place. She says it would lose its charm for her if it were altered, and that, as she is so old and scarcely expects to live a great while longer, it will not be much for me to defer my plan.

to defer my plan."
"And she is right, dear old Meg," responded Ned, tears showing for a
moment in her eyes. "I am glad she
requested that. For me, too, it would se its charm if you had it altered.

"Bat don't you see," said Dyke, "how little and how poor the accommodation is for you if you should visit it. The mar-ried lady, Mrs. Carnew, will hardly, I think, be content with what amply suited the little girl, Ned Elgar." And Dyke smiled.

Must Dyke smued.

"Mrs. Carnew will be just as amply ited," mimicked Ned, "and as for Mr. mited, Carnew, he has become so plebeian since he married poor little Ned Edgar, that I believe he could accommodate himself to a mud hut." At which they all laughed, but im-

mediately afterward it was settled that some time in the ensuing summer the young couple would visit Ned's mountain That day ended, as all happy days do, far too quickly, and Alan and Ned continued their bridal trip.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### A LITERARY VENTURE.

I have some imagination and a great many near relations. These two facts go far toward explaining why I nearly became an author, and did not

As a child I was fond of imagining

things and for this reason was con sidered untruthful; but all the punish ments and scoldings endured on this account from nursery maids and governesses failed to entirely crush my love of inventing. Indeed, when I became emancipated from the thraldom I found the early habit return in greater force, and at last, some years after I had been "out," it occurred to me to try my hand at authorship. The reason that I had not done so before was not because I was entirely given up to gayeties. I went to dances nore as a duty than a pleasure; and in my secret, very secret soul I disliked dinners and loathed afternoon teas—as social functions, be it understood, for I have a very healthy appetite. No the main reason why I did not seek this outlet earlier lay in Family influence. write it with a capital, for in our household Family reigns supreme. It is not so much a matter of pedigree though I believe we go back to the Ed-One of my brothers declared once that Edward V. was an ancesto in the direct line. But I have never troubled to hunt it up myself, though

oughly corroborated, about the history of the Gwenlions. However, to return to family affuence. My people, I had, perinfluence. haps, better explain at once, are of the old fashioned type, and the idea of any female member of the Gwenlion family ever doing anything is undreamt of b and my four sisters drift in our old country home, sewing and chatting and visiting our neighbors aunts and great-aunts and as our great-great aunts have done before us

I suggested to Fred that it might be as

well to study the history of England

before making statements, not thor-

for generations.

When my friend Edith Marsden tool a studio and turned from an elegant amateur into a professional painter, who actually sent her pictures to exhibitions and offered them for sale, the news was received by my family with

every expression of sympathy.

'Sold her pictures!" cried my eldes sister, Marianne. "Poor girl! has she really come to that?" while my Aunt Sarah, who, with her sister Ellen lives in the dower house on the father' estate, said in a shocked tone of voice that "it did not seem to her quite nice."

"But it does to Edith," I could not re ain from saying. "She thinks it frain from saying.

very nice indeed."
"Well," said Aunt Sarah, with a stil more horrified expression, "all I can say is that I don't know what can have possessed the girl. She has a good home and kind relations—what can she want more?

"Don't you think," said my gentle little Aunt Eilen, "that we ought to pity rather than blame her? It seems so sad to be reduced to really making money for her pictures. She must be very poor.

But Aunt Sarah was not to be mollified. "Elen, my dear," she said, severely, "in our young days a gentlewoman would have preferred starvation to remunerative work.' It would, of course, have been quite

aseless for me to attempt to explain that Edith had not even the excuse of poverty and had sold her work from choice, not necessity, preferring to do so, even if the returns did little more than cover the outlying expenses, as they at least gave her the means of pursuing her ency of the next remark I heard. art. It was soon after this, and prob "It is shockingly bad taste," said ably as the result of Eith Marsden's success, that it suddenly occurred to me that I, too, might earn an honest penny and add to my scanty supply of pocket money by turning my taste for imagining things to account; so I wrote a story. It is not necessary to relate the plot in detail here; perhaps it is better not to revive what has long since been forgotten : let it suffice to say that it turned partly on the idea of a woman giving her love unknown to and unreturned by the man on whom The subject seemed it was bestowed. to me serious enough, and I endeavored to treat it in a befitting spirit. weeks before I put pen to paper I thought of my characters, and tried to imagine how they would act, and what they would say, until at last I felt as if I were actualty living with them, and knew them far better than the people really around me, though at the time I flattered myself that they were all entirely the creatures of my imag ination, and unlike any one whom had ever met or known. At last it was completed and sent up,

with much trepidation, to the editor of Morris' Journal, which was the only magazine I was in the habit of seeing, and which was taken by most families in the neighborhood. It was so characteristic of our neighborhood that we all followed each other, even to the matter of the magazine we took in, thereby losing the advantage we might have had from interchanging different ones. For a few days I was in a state of feverish excitement every time the postman came ; but after a little time this subsided, and I had, indeed, aimost ceased to think about my story, when one day, a few weeks after it was sent up, I opened a packet in an unfamiliar writing, and was greeted, to my surprise, by my story in print, with a note requesting me to correc the proof and return it immediately. About a fortnight later I received

copy of the magazine containing the story, and by the same post a letter from the editor inclosing a cheque for

I don't believe that any one who has

However, the joy of being accepted and of having my £5 outweighed my momentary discomfiture; and feeling that I must share my delight with some one, I made a confidente of Dolly, my youngest sister, the one of us whose role was that of the family beauty, as mine was of the family book worm -if, indeed, any of us could be said to be allowed enough individuality to have a role at all.

"Dolly," I said, "I have written a story in this month's Morris's "Written a story !" cried Dolly, pausing with a pair of curling tongs in mid air, for she was dressing for din-ner at the time. "What on earth ner at the time. "What on earth

for? What will papa say?"
"I don't know," I said. "Perhaps
he won't find out; but as the editor had inserted my name after it I am afraid he will.

"Dora," cried Dolly, "how could you? I thought it was only people like-well, the sort of people one doesn't know, who really wrote and

had their names in print. "I don't see that it matters much "I have done nothing to be

ashamed of, and I've got £5 for it." "Five pounds !" said Dolly, looking at me with rather more respect.
"What a joke. What shall you do with it? It would almost buy you a new evening gown.

I did not answer, for the idea of spending such precious earnings on a dress that would be done for with a few evenings' wear seemed to me almost sacrilege, and I felt that Dolly would never understand such an attitude of

mind "Shall you tell the others?" was her

next question. "They will soon find out," I replied Adelaide always reads Morris's on

the first evening. The next afternoon, when I came in from a walk, I found my two elder sis ters seated in front of the fire, and on Adelaide's lap was the copy of Morris's

containing my story. "Oh, Dora," she cried, on seeing me. ' such an annoying thing has occurred; some one has written a miser able story in Morris's, and they have taken your name! It must be some one who has heard it, for no one would ever have hit on such a name as Gwenlion of their own accord.

"Yes, is it not dreadful!" echoed Marianne. rianne. "Papa will be quite put out to see our name used like that. It is very impertinent of whoever has done You don't seem to mind much. she continued, as I made no reply 'and surely you are the one ought to resent it most, since it is your

name in full that annears "But I can't resent it," I said, meek ly, "because, you see, the person who wrote the story has every right to the

use of my name, since it was myself."
"You wrote it!" and "How could you do such a thing ! You have disgraced the family!" were the remarks which greeted my announcement, which greeted though the surprise displayed struck me as being a little too great to be natural, and I largely suspected that the authorship had not been unguessed by my sisters. This surmise on my part was strengthened by the inconsist

"Every one will know that Adelaide. the old aunt is meant for Cousin Susan, and the clergyman is, of course, Mr. Stopford.

Indeed, it is nothing of the kind. I exclaimed, indignantly.

"And the sentiment is so false, chimed in Marianne; "one can tell at once that the writer is trying to describe feelings she has never herself experienced. Look at this passage in and taking the magezine evidence. from Adelaide's lap, she copened it at a passage which, more than anything else in the story, contained a little bit of my own inner self, and which, on that account, I had for some time hesitated to include. "It has at once the touch of unreality, my dear," said Marianne. "If you must write stories, you must at least have felt a little more and lived a little more but it is the fact that women of our position cannot see life from the point of view of the vulgar, which should in itself debar us from enter ing the professions of those who happen to be placed lower than ourselves in the social scale '

At this point Louisa, the sister next younger to myself, came in. She had evidently read the story before the others, and made no preamble about the authorship. She took up the magazine from the table upon which Marianne had placed it, and with a withering glance at me said :

Well, I little thought a sister of mine would prove so false a friend! "False a friend!" I echoed, feebly; what can you mean ?"

"Oa, don't pretend you don't know," she said. "I am only wondering what poor Minnie Watson will think when she sees her own personal, private story tell in print with your name at the end.

"But I never even knew she had a story," I protested.
"Nonsense!" said Louisa; "all the

neighbors knew that she was heart broken when Major Cuuliffe married Madge Westbrook 'I did not," I said.

" That's what comes of being a book never earned a penny entirely by the worm," said Louisa. "You are so imagine hat little

ning the the story

should a ct of my

oclaim to

a story

ghed my d feeling

ght with

of Dolly,

us whose

eauty, as

said to be

written a

d Dolly,

tongs in for din-on earth

Perhans

editor had

am afraid

now could

ly people

vrote and

rs much.

ing to be for it."

y, looking

ill you do

uy you a

e idea of

ings on a with a few

me almost

olly would

ttitude of

I replied.

forris's on

elder sis-re, and on

of Morris's

on seeing

ng has oc-

they have st be some

one would eas Gwen-

echoed Ma

ite put out

that. It is

nd much.

no reply

one who

said, meek

ight to the

How could

have dis-

ne remarks

yed struck

reat to be

pected that

unguessed

ise on my

e inconsist heard.

taste," said

ll know that

usin Susan

course, Mr.

the kind."

so false.

e can tell at

ying to de-

ever herself

e magazine ened it at a

n anything d a little bit

which, on

e time hesi

r," said Ma-

felt a little

more first ;

women of fe from the

gar, which

who happen

selves in the

e sister next

a. She had before the

amble about ip the maga-

which Mari-

th a wither-

a sister of a friend!" oed, feebly;

don't know.

dering what

think when

our name at

w she had a

sa; "all the

liffe married

from enter

as myself.

dreamy that the world might tumble to pieces under your very nose and you would never notice it. But it makes would never notice it. no difference. Every one will think you knew, and it will bring all the

family into bad odium just the same."
Now, as a matter of fact, if any one had had a fancy for Major Cunliffe I should have said it was Louisa herself not that I thought of her any more than of Minnie Watson in writing the story which really was planned before either of them had met Major Cuniiffe

'Yes, that's just it," said Adelaide, "It is what the country will say of us you muthat I cannot forget. We shall all be knew." that I cannot forget. We shall all be talked about and looked upon as so

"No one has ever called us that be-"No one has ever called us that before," said Dolly, who had now joined us, and who always went with the majority in any discussion; "and story, and think it very clever and all that, but, at the same time, I must tell that, but, at the same time, I must tell story about some one she knew who knew some one who wrote, and one day a man came to the house, a very nice man, good family, lots of money and everything, I believe, and Sophie happened to mention that they were expecting a woman who had written a book, and he said at once, 'Then I'm

off,' and he went " "What a solemn warning," I could not help saying. "I see that you are afraid of the effects of my scribbling on the matrimonial prospects of the

family."
"Really," cried Adelaide, "you vulgarmight at least spare us your vulgar-

"I am sorry if I am vulgar," I retorted; "but does it never strike you that it is a little dull to be always exactly like every one else?"

"Surely," said Marianne, "one must be a lady before anything else." "Even before a nice woman, I sup-

pose," I said.
"Why, certainty," she said; "one's cook may be that.

cook may be that."
"You are very flippant," replied Adelaide. "I wish you would try to remember your family."
If by remembering was meant not forgetting, there was not much chance.

And next afternoon my Aunts Sarah and Ellen appeared, and I could see at a glance that they too had read the story. After a few frigid remarks Aunt Sarah plunged into the subject. "Dora," she said, coldly, " is it in-deed true that you have allowed your full name, your family name, to ap-

pear in this month's Morris?" 'It is my family name, of course,' "You see I have not any

"It is then, indeed, true that the name which was also that of your sainted graudmother, and which can be seen any day on our family tomb, history can realize how very vigorous actually appears after a story in a and widely influential a creed Quaker

I fear it is," I said. "Weil, all I can remark is, that I blush to think that any niece of mine should have come to this," she replied. Here my Aunt Ellen's soft, cooing

voice chimed in.
"We should not mind it so muchat least, I think not, should we?" she said with a deprecating glance at her sister, "if the story were rather dif-ferent-how shall I say? rather dif-

"and I must confess that, in addition certainly useless, and possibly Satanic to every other consideration, there was a touch of immedesty about it which faith — a corruptible and corrupted an organism independent of its envirpained me very much as coming from so near a relative. In my young days it would have been considered a shock ing thing for any young lady to give away her heart unasked.

From this statement I felt sure that I might conclude that Aunt Sarah had

never given her own.
"It was indeed," she continued,
"considered bold and forward for the idea of love even to occur to a young lady until an actual proposal had been made. But your heroine, Dora, gives her affection when the man has not even asked her father's consent to paying her his addresses. I cannot think where you can have come across such an idea. Certainly any tendency in that direction is not inherited from the Gwenlion side of the family.

It may not seem strange after this if I mention that the Gwenlion family has always been noted for the number of its unmarried women.

So much for the aunts; but I knew the worst would not be over until I had faced my father. This, however, was not as bad as I anticipated. His language, as usual, was forcible, but, at the same time, it was brief. Our conversation on the subject was as fol-

'So I hear you have been writing a

"Yes, papa"

" And under your own name?" "Well, I'm afraid my own name has appeared."
"Well, mind this: If I hear of any

more of this folly, I shall pack you off to your Aunt Sophia for a six months'

Aunt Sophia was my father's only married sister, and a visit to her was among the most painful of our duties, and never, as he knew, extended beyond the regulation fortnight if we could possibly help it. After this in terview with my father I began to breathe more freely, but I found even more trying experiences were in store The next day a great friend of ours, named Laura Chorteris, called, and after chatting pleasantly for some time managed to make an excuse to

get me to herself in the garden. 'Dear old Dora !" she cried, "Lew I feet for you!'

"Feel for me !" I said in bewilder | latter uncased against them the bloody

own miner experience that you relate."

In vain I tried to assure her that she

"It is no use, dear, trying to have concealments from me," she said. "I knew as I read the story that it came chiming in with Louisa's last remark. straight from your own heart. How "It is what the country will say of us you must have suffered, and I never

Hardly had Laura left me when au other intimate friend, Geraldine Bur-

ton, called.
"Dora," she said, almost at once, in now it will always be said that one of that, but, at the same time, I must tell us writes. Sophie Mortimer told me a you that we are very angry with the way you have made use of that unfor tunate experience of Sydney's. It is very unjust, and he never encouraged the girl a bit, as your horrid hero does !

"I don't know what you mean?" I said. "I never knew that Sydney had an experience

"But you must have known," said Geraldine, "or how could you have described it?"

After such logic as this I felt powerless to say more. The climax to my literary experiences was, bowever, reached the next day, when Adelaide came so me in great excitement.

"I have just been to see Cousin Su san," she said, with what I could not help thinking an air of rather malic-ious triumph. "She is very angry about the portrait of herself in your story, and says you are an impudent minx, and that you shall not have a penny of the £100 she was going to eave to you in her will."

When I added up the results of my fruit. story I found I had gained much re- A L proach, some misplaced sympathy, several enemies and £5. Against this I had lost £100 left me by Cousin Su san. I came to the conclusion that it was hardly good enough.

This was how I didn't become an au thor. - Norley Chester, in Temple Bar.

## THE QUAKER CREED

The Quintessence of Eccentricity Victims of Fieres Persecution.

Weekly Register, London, Eng. In these closing days of the nine teenth century, when Quakerism is thrust upon public notice in no more prominent manner than in the geniai broad brim who from the boardings bids us "eat Quaker Oats," only those who have studied something of its past ism once was. William Penn defined it "a new nickname for old Christian ity," or primitive Christianity revived. In particular, they argued the unlaw luiness of military service, and encouraged that aloofness from the duties of citizenship, traces of which are to be met with in the apologetical writings of Tertullian and Cyprian, Origen and Lactantius. The Quakers were further characterized by stubborn resistance to the common customs and ferent in tone—and—yes, not quite so courtesies of society. They disliked unmaidenly—was not unmaidenly the tithe paying and oath-taking; had a word you used when speaking of it, deadly hatred of hat honor and a singular aversion from the use of the plural Bible-had to yield place among them to the immediate, incorruptible revelations of the Holy Spirit to the indivi-dual soul. Thus in brief, the Quaker creed may be regarded as Protestant ism in its final stage of emancipation

from ecclesiastical guidance

Any species of religion in which enthusiasm can live, move and have its being may become an asylum for fanatics. But a religious system deserve not the epithet of fanatical unless the excesses of individual members be directly, or indirectly, due to its own principles. In Quakerism, unhappily, such a plea does not hold Though the simpler and more soberminded among the "Friends" bewailed and disowned the extravagances prevalent in their midst, the Quaker creed was the quintessence of eccentricity, and Quaker queerness the direct product of their leading doc trine, which bade men look for sudder flashes of heavenly light as the inward guide of individual belief and conduct. When the Quaker tailor mounted a parish church pulpit during divine service on Sunday, and in full sight of the con- naked and you clothed Me. gregation fell to work on a piece of cloth, he was moved thereto for a sign directly, or, not having these, give house of God, nor the special observance of one day above another pleasing to the D.vine Majesty. When Solomon Eccles—who, according to the Quaker historian Sewell was "not mad, but a man of strange zeal"—entered a Catholic chapel in Galway, stripped to the waist, and carrying on his head a chaf-ing dish of coals and burning brimstone, he told how the Lord had sent him to show those idolators the portion awaiting them in the world to come. So, too, when Quakers, male and female, strode stark naked into public

promptings of the Spirit.

"Feel for me!" I said in bewilderment
"On yes," she said. "I have reed
your story, and I assure you it went to
my heart. Other people may not see
beneath the surface, but it has that
touch about it that I, as your friend,
cannot mistake. I know it is your
own miner experience that you relate."

latter uncased against them the bloody
blade of persecution. Pernaps no
other dissenting body has such a retord to exhibit. In a paper laid before Parliament in 1659 it was stated
that during the previous six years 2.

000 Quakers had suffered in their
gords or persons. Under Charles II. 300 died in the prisons of this land. was mistaken. She only shock her Thousands of books and pamphlers head and smiled. were written against them, and the were written against them, and the Friends proved themselves as prolific penman as their opponents. Smith's

Bibliography of Quaker and Anti-Quaker literature fills four goodly sized octavo volumes In England their bitterest adversaries were the Nonconformist divines, while in New England across the seas their barbar ous treatment at the hands of the Pur itans is notorious in the annals of Proestant intolerance.

In the dream of George Fox, Quakerism, far from being limited by local or even national aspirations, was a missionary organization seeking to enclose the whole world within its fold, teach ing the younger civilization to lisp the Quaker creed and to live the Quaker life. Hence its votaries preached over Europe and Asia and Africa. In Austria and Hungary, in Malta and Rome, they help d to sate the gluttony of inquisitions, so that at one time there were no fewer than 3, 400 in their dungeons Mary Fisher set out on a mission to win over the Sultan, Mahomet IV. then encamped with his vast army near Adrianople, and met with a kindly reception while John Perrott, with a companion named Luff, undertook the arduous ask of converting the Pope through the medium of the English tongue These two arrived in Rome and sought an audience with His Holiness, who met them in St. Peter's; but whether from want of acquaintance with their language, or owing to other reasons, the mission did not bear the desired

A LANGUISHING, MORIBUND CREED

The fortunes of Quakerism con sidered in connection with those of Catholic Christianity suggest a re markable comparison and contrast Both underwent in their early stages the fiercest trials in the struggle for existence. In both cases bitter pers cution developed wonderful vigor with in their communions, and created intense sympathy from outside, particu larly among the influential classes of society and among these who had been their hardest assailants. But the result was not the same. True it is that in both instances persecution combined to crush out a certain extravagency of belief and conduct; but whereas Catholic Christianity emerged therefrom, purged, refined and all the more vigorous for its terrible chastisement, Quakerism in its first fervor and enthusiasm had put forth its strength preternaturally, inducing an exhaus tion from which it has never recov-ered. In dealing the death blow to its vagaries, persecution had wounded even unto death the creed to which they were so inseparably allied. If Quakerism still lingers it is as a lan guishing, moribund creed, sadly changed, permeated with Socialism, its "Friends" hopelessly split up as well in principles as in practice. doctrine of the uselessness of human effort, the system of an unpaid ministry, the tendency of sustained silence to degenerate into somnolence and, more than all, the disintegrating principle of private judgment in its cease. "I believe it was," said Aunt Sarah; number. They spurned sacraments as less fluctuations, were fatal to its con evation Not only did Quakerism at

> most unstable part of human naturemoods and passions and feelings. The logical sequence of Protestant first principle, Quakerism has served to emphasize the fact of human history that individualism based on psycholog ical experience is wholly inadequate and even mischievous when assumed as the sole basis of religious life. Religion must not merely accomplish the uniting of man with God, but the link ing of man with man. In the religious as in other spheres neither liberty nor authority is fitted for a solitary life. For as surely as authority with out liberty tends always to tyranny, so surely does liberty without authority lapse freely into license.

# ALMS GIVING.

By Father Pardow, S. J. Oar Lord in the Gospel "Come, ye blessed, possess the king dom prepared for you; because I was hungry and you gave Me to eat, I was whether I give the bread and clothes that the steeple house was not the the money to procure them, the argument is the same. Possess the kingdom because you gave the money Why, this looks not only like the sale of Indulgences, but the sale of the Kingdom of Heaven itself for money. Does Christ, then, mean that a man

can go on committing sin after sin,

and then at the close of a life of sin, without any true interior repentence, give bushels of bread to the poor, and carloads of clothing to the naked, and then receive the reward promised ?-"Come, ye bleesed, possess the king-dom." No one could dream of utterdom." assemblies, they alleged a like commis sion as Isaiah; and when James Naylor, preclaiming himself the Son of God, rode into Bristol attended by ing such blasphemy. Yet the words, such blasphemy ing such blasphemy. Yet the words, say that they stand, seem to say that. What, then, does Christ mean? He are no bodies, extended things, there is no space. Consequently, beyond the sa e of heaven means. The sale of In abstract.'

God, offers you what Christ offered, the mitigation of the penalty due your sins. The Church, in the name of Christ, accepts the alms deeds as part of the penalty, and then Christ gives you, sooner than you would have otherwise deserved it, the possession of the kingdom of heaven. The Catholic Church, in granting Indulgences, is

SPACE, REAL AND IMAGINARY.

A constant reader sends us the following letter and asks us to give our impression of it: Nov. 27, 1900.

Dear Sir—We are in receipt of your favor of the 17th inst. There is no reason to suppose that the universal space is limited. If it is, what is on the other side? No reputable scientist tended and finite things, and extended and finite things, and extended and finite things, and extended and finite things. believes that it is limited.

Yours faithfully.

Munn & Co.

The Scientific American is an ably conducted paper whose field is the physical sciences Hence we assume that what Munn & Co. say of space. that what Munn & Co. say of space is said from the physical science point of view. We do not think that space comes within the domain of the physical sciences. It is not something that can be scrutinized under the magnify. ing glass, or measured or weighed, or melted in crucibles, or analyzed in chemical retort. It does not come within the range of any of our sciences. Before it, then, the tools of the physical scientist fall from his hands, and his attempt to deal with it in the light of his science is a mistake Space belongs not to the physical, but he metaphysical order and must be

Before one can say anything valuable towards the solution of the many problems involved in the consideration of space it is necessary to know what space is - in other words, to have a definition of it.

Just here the magnitude and difficulties of the question become appar ent. The great philosophers since and including Aristotle do not agree on what space is. After studying their various speculations about it, and finding oneseif groping as helplessly as a child reaching for the rainbow, one is apt to come to the conclusion of Bal mes, who says: "Space is one of those profound mysteries which the natural order presents to man's weak under-standing. The deeper he examines it the more obscure he finds it; the mind is buried in darkness which we imagine to exist beyond the bounds of the finite, in the abyss of immensity. We know not if what we behold is an illusion or a realty For a mement we seem to have found the truth, and then we discover that we have stretched our arms to embrace a shadow. We form arguments which in any other matter would be con clusive, but are not so here, because they are in direct contradiction to others equally conclusive. We seem to have reached the limit which the Creator has put to our investigations, and in endeavoring to pass beyond it our strength fails, for we find our selves out of the element which is natural to our lives. When certain philfew words, we can assure them that either they have not meditated much onment, but it centered itself in that upon the difficulty which these ques tions involve, or else they have not understood them. It was not thus that Descartes, Malebranche, Newton or

Leibnitz proceeded." Let us see what some of the philoso

phers thought about it. Descartes made space, body and ex-tension identical. According to this view there can be no space where there are no bodies, no extended things In the opinion of this great French philosopher of the modern school space is limited by the limitation of created, extended things. Where bodies hav ing length, breadth and thickness do not exist there is no space. Yet Descartes is considered by the enlightened world as a reputable philosopher.

Newton held that space was nothing else than the immensity of God. Kant held that space had no objective real ity; that it is only a subjective condi-iion, a priori, no real thing external from the mind.

Leibnitz held that space is "A rela tion, in order, not only between things existing, but also between possible things if they existed." Here in making space a relation or order between things he denies it any real extween things he dentes it any real existence distinct from and independent of extended things. Since it is only a Hood's. Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. Be sure to GET HOOD'S. relation between things it does not and cannot exist where related things do

Aristotle, like Descartes, Kant and Leibnitz, denied the existence of space as something distinct from bodies capable of existing by itself.

Balmes, the great Spanish metaphysician after devoting a whole book of his Fundamental Philosophy to the subject, comes to the following conclusions concernining space : 1. "Space is nothing real distin-

guished from the extension of bodies. Quaker and Quakeress adorers who sang aloud his praises, "Holy, Holy, Lord God, of Sabbita!" these sins, provided, of course, there is true were but obedient to the supposed interior repentance. This is what the space is the idea of extension in the

VICTIMS OF PERSECUTION

If Quaker offensiveness gained prominence for Quaker principles, these designs supposed, if you will give alms in extended bodies, and by generaliz-

for works of mercy, for the feeding of ing and considering that extension the souls of men by means of inerrue-tion, for the feeding of the bodies by bread, then the Church in the name of gives us no real space; at best it is

only potential or possible space. The imagination of an unlimited space is only an attempt of the imagin-ation to follow the understanding in the abstraction of extension."

Sanseverino, after examining the various theories on space, concludes that "Space is nothing separate from bodies, and therefore before creation, altogether acting according to the had no existence: but was created by teaching of Christ and the Bible.

God in creating the world. This capacity, then, of receiving bodies which exists outside the limits of the universe and in which we conceive the universe to be created is not real, but im aginary space; namely, a phantasm destitute of all reality, which the imagination pictures to itself, and which St. Augustine calls 'Spacious nothing.'

sion and limitation came into being as

sion that Sanseverino reached, that ab solute for what Munn & Co. improperly call universal) space is not anything existing outside the mind. Rothenflue says actual, that is, real, space is the relation between actual or real things and possible space is the possible rela tion of possible things. And he con-cludes that space (absolute is nothing more than the possibility of extension. From all that has been said the conclusion seems to be: (1) That actual, real, existent space is limited to the limits of extended things. (2) That absolute space, that is, space distinct from and dealt with in the light of that higher independent of extended things, has no existence outside the mind, or, rather the imagination.

We hope we have said enough to prove that the problem of space cannot be selved in a few words. - New York Freeman's Journal.

#### A GOOD WOMAN.

A good woman! Heaven helds nothing sweeter. Not even the whitest asphodel that grows upon the heavenly hill is purer. To know a good woman in the serenity of her excellence is to stand within the presence o God's angels. She is tender, sympath etic, true, infinitely loving and without guile. Her heart is a pavilion wherein one hides in the time of trouble. Her wisdom is a shield and her devotion a strong and staunch deliver ance. She is never loud, nor ribald nor coarse; as well might a flute be come a fog born. She is full of merry conceits, yet never boisterous. She is brimming over with joy and mirth, but her laughter never springs from a source that works harm or discontent to any one. She is sensitive to the sorrow of others, eager to redress wrong, quick to champion the weak and defend the cruelly oppressed. Children love her, women trust her, men adore her. Her humanity keeps her near to earth, while her purity draws her evermore toward heaven There are a few types of her kind lef on the sordid old earth, and God be thanked for it. Amid the preponder tural to our lives. When certain philosophers pass rapidly over the ques of the other sort of wemankind the sweet beneficence of her presence tions relating to space, and flatter the sweet beneficience of ner presence themselves with explaining them in a specific property of petiting of peti in a plantation of nettles. -- Le Cout

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

eulx.

have tried it.

There is dauger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

and lungs.

If attacked with cholers or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

Out of Sorks.—Symptoms. Headache, less

Out of Sorts.—Symptoms, Headache, less of appetite, furred tongue, and general in-disposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saydevelop into acute disease. It is a trie saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a
pound of cure," and a little attention at this
point may save months of sickness and large
doctor's bills. For this complaint take from
two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on
going to bed, and one or two for three nights
in succession, and a cure will be effected.

WHEN YOU are feeling tired and out of



Mothers and Children

Rejoice in the cleansing, purifying, and beautifying properties of CUTI-CURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment, purest and sweetest of emollient skin cures. These gentle yet effective skin purifiers and beautifiers have made thousands of homes happy by curing torturing, disfiguring humours, rashes, and irritations of infancy and childhood, and relieving tired, worn-out parents of care and anxiety.

Sold by all Colonial Chemists. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Brevity is the

Soul of Wit."

Wit is wisdom. Blood is life. Impure blood is living death. Health depends on good blood. Disease is due to bad lood. The blood can be purified. egions say Hood's Sarsaparilla, Amerca's Greatest Blood Medicine, purifies to A brief story but it tells the tale.

Nervous Weakness-"I suffered from nervous weakness and loss of appetite. My blood was impure, my stomach disordered and I could not sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me entirely. Mrs. E. Lockwood, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Educational.

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE LIMITED.

We teach full commercial course, As well as full shorthand course. Full civil service course. Full telegraphy course.

Our graduates in every department are to-day filling the best positions. Write for catalogue. Address

J. FRITH JEFFERS, M. A. Address: Belleville, Ont. PRINCIPAL

ON NORTHEKNA M Susiness (ottege OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Re-opens for Fall Term SEPT. 3rd, 1900.

oung men and women who wish to be accessful should call or write for par-culars and be ready to start on Opening C. A. FLEMING, Principal,

Peterboro Business College

New Term Opens Sept 4th Increased attendance has compelled us to rovide more accommodation Send for handsome new circular giving full particulars. Peterboro, Ont.

W. PRINGLE,
Principal,

ASSUMPTION + COLLEGE. SANDUMIN ONT.

SANDWICH, ONT.

THE STUDIES EMBRACE THE CLASS
I CAL and Commercial Courses. Terms
Including all ordinary expenses, \$160 per age
unm. For full particulars apply to
REV. D. CUSHING. C.S.S.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE

BERLIN, ONT.
Complete Classical, Philosophical and
Commercial Courses, Shorthand
and Typowriting.

For further particulars apply to-REV. THEO. SPETZ, President

co write for our new catalogue if you are inter-ested in the selection of the best school in which to train for business pursuits,

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Toronto.

central business outliers, fromto, employs II regular teachers, owns 60 typewriting machines and uses 20 splendid rooms in its work. Its courses are thorough and practical and its students and graduates are in strong demand.

Winter term from January 2nd. Enter any time after that date. We also give splendid courses by mail for those who cannot attend our school. All particulars cheerfully given.

Address W. H. SHAW, Principal.

Kingston Business College Co., Limited

Commercial, Shorthand and Civ I Service All worthy graduates secured positions. References: Most Rev. Archbishop Gau-bier; Principal Grant, Queen's University.

Catalogue sent free.

J. B. McKAY,
1157 9
321 Queen street, Kingst Prepare for a good situation by taking a

Business College STRATFORD, ONT.

A school well known from one end of Canada to the other for its superior work. We place many of our students in good situations, Students admitted each week. Handsome catalogue free.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal. Established 1859. The LONDON MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Co. of Canada. Head Office, LONDON, ONT.

JOHN DRYDEN, D. C. MACDONALD, Manage CAMERON MACDONALD, Asst. Manager. James Grant, Treasurer,

H. WADDINGTON, Managing Director and Secretary.

Over \$2,500,000 paid in losses Lowest rates. Losses promptly settled. OITY AGENT: A. W. BURWELL, - 476 Richmond Street.

Catholic Prayer Books, Rosaries, Gruetias, Scapu-lars, Religious Pictures, Statuary and Church Ornaments Educational works Mail orders receive prompt attention, D & J SAINLEES & CO. Montreal PLUMBING WORK IN OPERATION

Can be Seen at our Warerooms, DUNDAS STREET. SMITH BROTHERS Sanitary Plumbers and Heating Engineers, LONDON, ONTARIL Sole Agents for Peerless Water Hotelsphone 538

CATHOLIC HOME AND LITTLE

We have a few of Benziger's Catholic Home Annuals for 1900 still in stock, and should be pleased to mail same to any of our readers, for the sum of 25 cents in stamps.

The boys and girls who have purchased copies of this little Annual are delighted with it. It is within the reach of all, as it costs only 5 cents. The stories are interesting and instructive, being written especially for the young readers of this little book. The illustrations are numerous and pretsy.

Address: Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

CLARKE & SMITH, Undertakers and Embalmers

118 Dundas Street, Open Oay and Night Telephore 586

being a book

You are so

The Catholic Mecord Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Rich street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription—82.00 per annum.

EDITORS : Author of " Mistakes of Modern Luddels."

Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidela."
THOMAS COFFEY.
Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey.

Messra. Luke King, John Nigh, P. J. Neven and Joseph S. King, are fully authorized to receive subscriptions and transact all other business for the Carholle Record.

Agent for Newfoundland, Mr. T. J. Wall, St. onns. Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each sertion, agate measurement.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA,
Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900.

The Editor of The CATHOLIC RECORD
London, Ont.:
Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
your estimable paper, The CATHOLIC ReCORD, and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published.
Its matter and form are both good; and a
truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.
Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend
it to the faithful.
Blessing you, and wishing you success.

le faithful.

sing you, and wishing you success,
Believe me, to remain,
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,
+ D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Lariss
Apost. Deleg.

London, Saturday, February 2, 1901. A PIOUS ACT.

An evidence of the solid piety of the late Marquis of Bate, who was a convert to the Catholic faith, is found in the fact that when he learned that the municipal council of a town of Brittany in France where there was a historic chapel dedicated to St. Ninian, intended to turn it into a school, he

presented a school site to the town. The chapel had been erected by Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, in com memoration of her landing in France in 1548 to be married to the Dauphin.

purchased the chapel to preserve it

from destruction, and at the same time

St. Ninian, to whom the chapel was dedicated, is reckoned as the first Apostle of Scotland, as he preceded St. Columba by about seventy-three years, his mission being to the Southern Picts in or about the year 490, whereas St. Columba preached to the Picts of the North, and to the inhabitants of the Isle of Iona in 563.

THE LETTER CARRIERS PETI-

The letter carriers of the city of Toronto have sent a petition to the Postmaster General asking that the salaries of that branch of the Civil Service be increased by 20 per cent. We trust the Hon. Mr. Mulock will comply with their request.

It is well known that the lettercarriers are a hardworking and faithful body of men, and it is also well known that their remuneration is not at all commensurate with the task they perform. Their duties are especially burdensome about the holiday season.

The Postmaster-General has shown himself to be a most capable and energetic Minister, having, since his assumption of that office, made many needed improvements in the department which are highly appreciated by the nutlic. We trust he will add to his laurels by granting to the letter carriers the desired increase in their salaries. We are satisfied, if he does, the public, from one end of the Dominion to the other, will commend him for his course.

FRANCE AND THE HOLY SEE.

It would be premature to say what we suppose will be the upshot of the present strained relations between France and the Holy See. Mons. Waldeck-Rausseau is an enigma which cannot be readily solved, and it is impossible to say whether he will declare open war against the Church or not. The Pope in a dignified way has given him to understand what will be his course should the Government get a measure passed by the Chamber, practically suppressing the religious orders in France. The Holy Father has signified plainly that a Government which aims at destroying the religious orders at home shall not be relied on to protect them on the missions of the East; and then-adieu to the protectorate of the Christians of the East which France has regarded as a great privilege because it gave her prestige in China, Japan and the Mahometan countries of Asia. It has been said that Waldeck-Rousseau is already appalled at the ions bill, but we do not presume to say that he will do so. He has brought on the battle, and it rests with him to say if it is to be fought to the end. The enemies of France are delighted with the prospect, and already the German papers openly express their pleasure

TORIA.

On Tuesday, Jan 22, at 6:30 p. m., which time corresponds with 1:07 p m. in this city, Her Majesty Queen Victoria passed peacefully from this life. As the CATHOLIC RECORD WAS already in press, it was impossible for us to do more than merely record the fact in last week's issue.

The death occurred at Osborne House near the village of Cowes on the Isle of Wight, where Her Majesty was staying for some time in the hope that the salubrity of the climate might restore her strength to some degree, but God willed otherwise, and she suc cumbed to the severe attack of the paralvsis which, as we stated in our last issue, had fallen upon her. The news was conveyed to Canada in a simple despatch which said: "Her Majesty the Queen breathed her last at 6:30, surrounded by her children and grandchildren." The whole British Empire is plunged in grief at her loss; for she was deservedly loved by her subjects, not merely for her queenly dignity and the ability with which she fulfilled the functions of her high office, but also and chiefly for her virtues as a woman and a mother; and in these sentiments not only the people of the British Empire, but those of most foreign nations shared. This is made evident from the tone of the press, even of those countries whose traditions have been somewhat those of hostility to Great Britain and her policy. In Russia, France and the United States, the press has almost vied with that of Great Britain and the colonies in its expressions of regret for the death of a noble-hearted sovereign and a Christian woman Even in France, where there have been many occasions of late years wherein the interests of the two countries clashed, and with which country it has been several times feared that open hostilities were on the point of breaking out, there are only a few journals of no influence which have spoken in depreciatory terms of the dead Queen, and their discordant note has not met with any responsive echo

from the people generally. President Loubet, Prime Minister Waldeck Rousseau, Foreign Minister Delcasse, and many other persons of prominence in Paris lost no time in calling at the British Embassy to ex press their sympathy, and kindly expressions of condolence were sent to our new king Edward VII. to console him and the English people in their great family and national bereavement. The Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII , we are also informed by the cable despatches, fell upon his knees in prayer for the Queen when he was notified of her death, and offered for her the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, at the earliest moment when he could do this. It is not the practice of the Catholic Church to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in a public or ostentatious man ner for those who die outwardly out of communion with the Church; but for those whose lives were such that there is a presumption of good faith in their favor, so that they may be regarded as belonging to the soul of the Church, prayers may be offered, and private

Mass celebrated. The President of the United States, the Czar Nicholas, and their respect ive Governments also expressed their sincere sorrow : and suitable, touching replies to all these telegrams were sent by the new king.

In Washington, for the first time in the history of the United States so far as is known, on occasion of the death of any foreign ruler, the flag on the Executive mansion was placed at halfmast, as a mark of respect to the memory of the Queen. The Czar Nicho las also, it is announced, will send a representative to assist at the funeral which will take place on February 2 or he may attend in person with his wife the Empress, who is the Queen's

The Emperor of Germany, who is a grandson of the Queen, was at her bedside with the members of the royal family when she breathed her last. Notwithstanding the paralysis from which she was suffering, she recognized prospect thus brought home to him, the Emperor, and at her request both and that he will withdraw his obnex- he and the Prince of Wales, who is now Edward VII. of Great Britain, and Emperor of India, knelt down by her bedside and solemnly promised that they will do all in their power to preserve a lasting peace between the British and German Empires.

The scene was a touching one, and at the situation. The English and it manifests the sincere love of peace Italian papers say the protectorate is between Christian nations which was over ; but we can scarcely come to this always in the heart of Queen Victoria. gun. conclusion. It may mean M. Waldeck's There have been, indeed, wars during withdrawal of the obnoxious measure, her reign, such as those with Russia or a moderate government. We shall and with the Transvasi and Orange Republics of South Africa, also with

THE [DEATH OF QUEEN VIC- Afghanistan, China, and some barbarous states, but these have all arisen out of the circumstances which could not be controlled, and it must be said that in every instance it was with most profound regret that in the necessity of each case the Queen gave her consent that an appeal should be had to the last arbitrament of the sword.

It is positively stated that the anguish of the Queen on account of the sufferings of both the English soldiers and the liberty-loving Boers during the South African war hastened her death. It is certain, too, that her influ ence and authority prevented this war from breaking out sooner; and we may be sure that, at all events, if it could have been avoided, this sad episode of her reign would not have occurred.

In common with all the Queen's sub ects throughout the British Empire. the greatest and most widespread which the world has ever seen, we mourn the loss of a noble and worthy Sovereign, whose long and glorious reign has been associated intimately with the prosperity of our own Domin ion, as with that of all the British Colonies.

Albert Elward, late Prince of Wales, scends the throne of the Empire under prospect of a bright future. For years his life has been spent in the endeavor to assist her late Majesty by making her duties as Sovereign less operous, and he has thus prepared himself for the important functions he will have to discharge. He assumes the throne amid the best wishes of the people who have come to regard him as "the first gentleman in England." He has declared that in ruling the nation he will be guided by the principles which actuated his mother, and if this promise be adhered to, the morality of the court will be assured during his reign as it was during that of her late Majesty. That this may be the case will be the ardent expectation and hope of all loyal British subjects, with whom we join in the prayer which is now general: "God save the

MR. JUSTICE MACMAHON'S TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SOVEREIGN.

His Lordship Mr. Justice MacMahon was holding the Assizes at Toronto on the 22nd inst., when the news of the death of Her Majesty was received, and immediately ordered the adjournment of the Court to the following Thursday, and said :

"A great calamity has befallen the empire in the death of the noblest woman in the land. It is hardly fitting now that I should say anything concerning the grief and sorrow that must prevail in every part of the vast em-pire over which Her Majesty has so ong and so wisely ruled, by reason of the passing away of our well-beloved Sovereign. We all know what she has been to her subjects; we all know to what position she has raised the empire over which she has held sway for a longer period than has ever been the fortune of any other monarch. We all know what she has done for thos who have been under her mild admin stration. And perhaps in no country in the entire circuit of the globe will there be found a people who will not sympathize with us in the loss we have sustained. We know what she felt for us, and we all know from what she said to those who had the great honor and pleasure of meeting her just a few days ago on their return from fighting the battles of the empire, what she thought of the loyalty and devotion of her people here. As I said, it is a great calamity, and one of which l cannot trust myself to speak, as it is difficult at such a trying moment to find words in which to properly express the great, the overwhelming calamity the Empire has sustained in the death of Victoria, the Good and

LOOTING BY PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.

In connection with the absurd charges which some Presbyterian and Methodist missionaries lately returned from China have been making against the Catholic missionaries in that country to the effect that the latter are the cause of the Boxer uprising, it is interesting to note that the Protestant missionaries in Pekin held high revel in the Chinese public temples, palaces, and other buildings, looting without stint after the alied forces occupied the city. A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser who was staying at the house of Dr. D-, one one of these missionaries, in an interview with Li-Hung-Chang, was rather taken aback by the Plenipotentiary's jocular questions which were poured upon him as if coming from a machine-

Li. How long have you been in Pekin?

Reporter. Six days.

L. Have you secured any loot?

L. How much loot did Dr. Dsecure ? R. I don't know.

Li-Hung Chang here began to laugh and talked in Chinese to his interpreter who explained that the Earl was joking about the preachers' looting. Li continued:

Li. Do you know that Dr. Missionary Society, and Dr.
of another Missionary Society secured vast quantities of loot in the shape of silver, furs and jade, and have held frequent auction sales, realiz ing lenormous sums of money from

Yes, I have heard much about R this, and have seen some articles sold, but I do not know how the missionaries secured them.

Li. Do you imagine China will know when the day of reckoning comes and indemnities are demanded? R. Have you maintained a secret ervice, Your Excellency?

Here Li laughed heartily again and cracked another Chinese joke. He then remarked that he had read the Christian ten commandments, and had found in them one, "Thou shalt not steal." He suggested it should be amended by having added to it, "but thou mayest loot."

Of course the love with which the eturned Capadian missionaries say they were regarded by the Chinese will be greatly augmented by their knowledge of the facts told by Li Hung Chang.

The reporter admits that he did not himself pass scathless through the ordeal to which he was subjected, as the following conversation shows:

Li. Have you purchased any article rom the missionaries?

Yes: I bought a Chinese trunk R. rom Miss of the London Mis-

sionary Society.
Li. What did you want with a trunk more than you brought with you to Peking? R. I have purchased a few little

curios for myself and friends Here Li laughed again and cracked another joke.

THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADE OF 1212, A. D.

M. B. enquires of us whether the story of the Children's Crusade of A. D. 1212, as related in a recent issue of an eastern paper, is correct in every particular. In reply we have to say that it is in part fabulous and exaggerated, and in part true, so that it cannot be entirely denied, nor can it be said to be true "in every particular." It will be noticed that the year 1212 the date of the Children's Crusade, lies between the dates of the 5th and 6th Crusades.

The Crusades proper were undoubtedly encouraged and blessed by many Popes in succession, who desired ar dently that the Holy Land, the scene of our Divine Lord's life on earth, should be delivered from the domination of the Saracen Sultans, who treated with cruelty all Christian pilgrims who made journeys to Palestine to visit the sacred spots which had been sanctified by the presence of our

Lord during His life on earth. These expeditions, viewed as wars carried on for a special purpose, were not so successful as we should wish they had been. Many thousands of devoted and brave men died in these attempts to rescue the Holy Land from the rule of the Saracens. It was a noble thought, though many disasters followed these expeditions, owing chiefly to the dissensions and jealousies of kings and princes who took part in them. It was morally impossible to foresee such results, and it is not fair to charge them against the Popes and monks who encouraged the expeditions undertaken with so noble a purpose Yet even amid all the disasters which followed, or were the consequence of the crusades, it must still be said that at times the prospect of the Crusaders to gain their objects were encouraging, as a Latin kingdom was actually established in Jerusslam which lasted so long as to give the hope that it would be a permanency.

No human foresight can tell to a certainty what will be the result of a political movement, or a warlike enterprise; and in the instance of the Crusades we should pardon the want of success for the excellence of the motives of their chief promoters.

Besides this consideration, it is admitted that the Turks meditated a determined incursion into Europe at the period of the Crusades, and the invasion of their own territory by the Christian soldiers prevented Europe from being overrun by them. At a later period it was actually invaded, and the Turks were driven back only by the most indomitable courage of a few small Catholic nations. Even now they retain a foothold in Southeastern Europe which they gained at the time of this invasion. The Crusades were not, therefore, in all respects a failure.

The Children's Crusade was not encouraged by the Church or by the Popes, but was the result of an uncontrollable wave of enthusiasm or fanaticism for which it is impossible to account fully. Two grown boys, one in Germany, named Nicholas, and one in France, named Stephen, were the chief promoters of the enterprise, and some hot headed and irresponsible grown up people encouraging them, the story is that they succeeded in getting about 30 000 French and 20 000 German children, boys and girls, to start for the conquest of the Holy Land, and to rescue it from the Turks. These figures are, however, probably exag-

The details of this story are not very well authenticated, and may be said to belong rather to the region of romance than of real history; but there is no doubt that these little ones met with a dreadful end through disasters by land and sea, and many were sold in the Turkish slave markets.

gerated.

This event is one of the unaccountable things of history : vet it is not times. After the siege of Paris in each other as Communists and Repub licans extended to the children, and a battle between them was agreed upon, and before their parents were aware of it several thousands of children came out as two opposing armies, armed to fight the battle which their parents were carrying on with more elaborate arms, and hundreds of the children were killed before the fray could be stopped.

How these children were brought to such a state of frenzy it is hard to tell, but it is certain that they were excited to it by fanatical and enthusiastic lads who urged them on, and the same thing appears to have occurred to bring on the Children's Crusade of the year 1212.

The parents of these children, for the most part, had taken a share in the unsuccessful fifth crusade, and had returned home, and the notion was propagated in some unaccountable way that a new crusade must be under taken by the innocence of childhood in order to prevail against the infidels, and this unfortunate expedition was the result.

THE REUNION OF CHRISTEN. DOM.

The Rev. Dr. Langtry, who is one of the most prominent of the Church of England clergymen of Toronto, and who is generally regarded as being of very advanced High Church views, on Tuesday, January 21, addressed the General Ministerial Association of that city on the subject "Christian Unity."

In the report of his address as given in the Toronto papers we are told that he spoke of "the woful division of the by itself never was and never Church, causing an enormous waste of men and money," and of the "rivalry of the sects with their bidding for the popular ear."

It is somewhat strange to read of an Anglican High Church divine giving us to understand that the sects compose the Church, and we can hardly suppose that Dr. Langtry meant this when he thus spoke, though his language certainly, at first sight, would appear to have this meaning, and it would seem that this was the meaning which was generally attached to his words. We are inclined to think, therefore, that he here deplores the divisions within the Church of England itself, and in the next place the divisions of Christians generally into sects.

The Church proper cannot be divided into sects; for by the exercise of the supreme authority which Christ vested in the true head of the universal Church, the essential unity of the fold of Christ is maintained, and sectaries are cast out. They refuse to "hear the Church " and so become no better than "the heathen and the publican."

We believe that Dr. Langtry himself would admit this, in theory, at least. We therefore understand that when he deplores that the dissensions among Christians are the cause why "the only things a teacher in the schools is not allowed to teach are the truths of the Christian religion."

The rev. doctor states that "the Bible stands upon the testimony of the Church ;" and " if that testimony were hesitating and divided, it would in many cases be denied altogether.' This is undeniably correct, for we could not know that the Bible is inspired if the Church of Christ had not plainly instructed us on this point. Neither would we know even the humanly historical truth and the authenticity of the Bible if it had not union lies in a return to the unity of tradition which comes to us from the the one Church which Christ instituted

apostolic age. But the Church which has preserved to us this tradition is not the Anglican Church, as the doctor seems to wish us to believe, nor any of the sects, all of which date back only to the sixteenth century at the furthest The Catholic Church alone has preserved the Bible throughout the genera. tions which have elapsed since it was written, and it is solely on her authority that its inspiration is accepted and believed by Christians. It is, there fore, a strange phenomenon that a learned divine like Dr. Langtry should propose a reunion of Christendom which leaves the Catholic Church out of the account-the Church which alone attests and establishes the foundation on which that reunion is proposed to be brought about. This is, surely, to attempt to make an omelet without eggs.

But Rev. Mr. Langtry proposes to base the union upon the Lambeth resolutions adopted by the Church of England Convocation some years ago. He is not very distinct in setting forth the conditions of these resolutions, without a parallel even in our own probably because he might well foresee that they would not be acceptable 1870, the antagonism of the people to to the multiform assembly he was addressing; but presuming that he stated accurately these conditions, he would not leave the Bible only as the basis of a reunion, but would in addition insist upon the return of the sects to "the Historic Episcopate," and to the Book with knives, daggers and sharp sticks of Common Prayer for a statement of doctrine and form of liturgy.

> The Mail and Empire report, in fact, quotes the doctor as saving :

quotes the doctor as saying:

"The desirability of Christian Union is generally admitted. I favor a corporate union, that is the union in one organization, professing one faith, and governed by one set of laws. Some years ago they (evidently the Lambeth Convocation) had agreed upon three principles of reunion—the Holy Scriptures as the source and final court of appeal in all matters of doctrine; the administration of the Sacraments with unfailing use of our Lord's words in instituting them, and thirdly the Nicene Creed, as a sufficient standard of doctrine. I think the preservation of the historic continuity of the Church could be adopted without the sacrifice of principle on the part of the denominations."

The World in its report states these

The World in its report states these conditions more clearly, as including the principle of Episcopacy, and the adoption of the Common Prayer Book, and explains the Rev. Dr. Langtry's position as plainly proposing that the sects should join the Church of England if they desire reunion. This, of course, the sects will not do ; and why should they? Have they not based their " thorough godly Reformation" on the same principle of individual infallibility in interpreting Scripture as is claimed by the Church of England to be its justification in making a "godly Reformation " when separating itself from the Cathelic Church which possessed at the time jurisdiction over the whole world, in deciding matters

whether of faith or discipline? The truth is there cannot be any re union on the basis proposed by Rev. Mr. Langtry. The Scripture taken can be the ultimate rule of Christian faith. The Church of Eng land itself tests the faith and liturgical practices of its clergy by the Prayer Book. The Presbyterian General Assembly tries its recalcitrant clergy by testing whether their teaching accords with that of the Westminster Confession. The Methodist Conferences insist upon their followers clinging to the Book of Discipline, and even the Congregationalists and Baptists have their formularies of faith beyond which they will not suffer their clerical teachers to wander, though they profess to give entire freedom to their congregations to settle for themselves both what they are to be taught and what form of worship shall be used in their

The sects also know well enough what the boasted "historic Episcopate" of the Church of England amounts to. They know that its claims rest upon the validity of orders avowedly derived from the Cathelic Bishops who occupied the English Sees in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The Catholic Church repudiates, and has always repudiated, the validity of the orders thus claimed; but even if it were conceded, the Presbyterians would declare at once that orders claimed toispring from "the synagoge of Satan," and the 'great anti-Christ" cannot be of any avail in the reconstruction of the Church of Christ. For a similar reason neither Presbyterians ner Methodists nor Baptists will; ever consent to adopt the Book of Common Prayer or the Nicene Creed as the standard of Christian teaching, for that, too, has been borrowed mostly from the Catholic standards of faith and liturgy.

The Rev. Dr. Langtry's plan for the re-union of Christendom can never succeed. The only hope for such a rebeen attested by the uninterrupted faith by submission to the authority of 901.

rch which

tion is not he doctor

any of the

k only to

furthest.

has pre-

hegenera

nce it was

er author.

epted and

is, there

on that a

try should

ristendom

Church out

hich alone

foundation

roposed to

surely, to

et without

proposes to

ambeth re-

Church of

tting forth

esolutions,

well fore

acceptable

he was ad-

at he stated

, he would

the basis of

lition insist

cts to "the

to the Book

tatement of

ort, in fact,

ian Union i

a corporate organization erned by on ey (evidentl)

agreed upon e Holy Scrip-ourt of appeal e administra-ifailing use of ing them, and s a sufficient the preserva-of the Church e sacrifice of nominations."

states these

s including

cy, and the

rayer Book,

. Langtry's

ing that the

of England

is, of course.

why should

based their

tion" on the

al infallibil.

pture as is

England to

ng a " god-

parating it-

urch which

diction over

ing matters

ot be any re

sed by Rev

pture taken

and never

rule of

rch of Eng

faith and

clergy by

Presbyterian

recalcitrant

their teach-

Westminster

Conferences

s clinging to

nd even the

aptists have

beyond which

lerical teach-

ey profess to

ir congrega-

es both what

d what form

ed in their

well enough

e Episcopate"

amounts to.

ms rest upon

vedly derived

who occupied

beginning of

The Catho-

d has always

of the orders

f it were con-

would declare

ned tojspring

tan," and the

not be of any

ction of the

r a similar

terians ner

vill ever con-

of Common

Creed as the

hing, for that,

ostly from the

h and liturgy.

's plan for the

n can never

for such a rethe unity of e authority of rist instituted

ine?

living God which is the pillar and ground of truth."

This Church still exists, unchanged from the beginning, and it teaches without hesitation or doubt "the faith without hesitation or doubt "the faith once delivered to the saints." It is in did not unfit him for the associations fulfil the obligation of stating the atti household of the Church may be rethat Church only that the real "historic Episcopate" of nineteen centuries is to be found. That Church is the Catholic Church, the same to day But the care and love and devotion of as she was when Christ built it upon a this holy couple centred in One Object; rock against which the storms of heresy and persecution, and all attacks proceeding out of the gates of hell shall not prevail.

When Luther, Calvin, Zwinglius, Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, John Knox, John Wesley, John Calvin and others established their respective love of husband and wife a carrament heresies, the voice of that Church was all channel, by which divine life is to heard condemning them, and calling enter their souls, rendering their love upon all good Christians to remain within the one fold of which Jesus Christ is the Shepherd; and now the only way to establish a reunited ing the married couple to see the won the Hebrews not to intermarry with drous privilege of being His associates the idelatrous nations around them. authority which comes from Christ, and which is to be found only in union with the lawful successor of St. Peter.

We are not without hope that such a reunion may be in a great measure effected within the period of the lives of many now living. There are signs of the Children of God shall be gath of the return of many Eastern schis- | ered together. matics to the one fold, and it is not merely possible, but very probable, that a large section of the Church of England itself will make its submission to did the Church, to whom He im the Pope, the centre of Catholic unity. In any case the proposals of the Rev. for whom He died—a union in which the wife is to love her hus tical resul; for a house or kingdom divided against itself cannot stand. The Church of England must settle the meaning of its own doctrinal standards within itself before it can hope to first marriage took place in the Garden

The Family for Christ.

American Messenger of the Sacred Heart. The ideal and model of every Christian home is that of the Holy House of Nazareth. Gaiilee, in which Nazareth was situated, was that part of Palestine where the home life of the ordinary people was admitted to be purest and best. The choice of that place was not a matter of accident. According to a writer, who is not a Catholic, the little town nestled among the hills which closed it round and made it like a sanctuary. Most of the great events of the Old and of the New Testament occurred near it. On the west was Mt. Carmel. where the prophet Elias fought against the idolatry that had invaded and desclated his country. North of it were the hills and glens which form the scene of that Song of Solomon whose subject is the marriage of the soul with God. Beyond that again is the giant of the far off mountain chain, snow tipped and family life were such as God in Hermon, whose fertility and beauty the psalms were continually singing. To the east, the eve is arrested by the wooded height of Mount Tabor, where the Lord was to be transfigured. Below it is the harp shaped Lake of Genesareth, upon whose waters Christ was to walk and on whose borders He was to work so many miracles. There was Capharnaum, where He was first to reveal the mystery of the Blessed Sacrament. Past the little town went the great highway for the caravans that led to tion, and the decay and destruction of the Holy City, and Nazareth itself was those great "priest centres" where, in due course, the ministers of the altar went up to Jerusalem to offer sacrifice, while those who were unable to go spent the week in fasting and prayer. The great traffic of the world, coming from east and west, passed by without disturbing the peace of illes in which sin has trampled on the the town, which, at the time when sacredness of this union; more than a the Holy Family dwelt there, was a scene of tranquil, homely beauty. To borrow again the words of the writer, "it stood out against the clear sky and was almost embowered in its watered and terraced garden, its gnarled, wide-spreading fig-trees, its graceful, feathery palms, scented oranges, silvery oilves, thick hedges

wide plain of Edraelon. By similar holy visions of beauty should every Christian home be surrounded. Under the influence of the great mysteries which God has revealed to mankind, the Creation, the Redemption, with all of the radiant and inspiring scenes of Christ's life on earth; on the highway that leads to the temple of God and to the holy city of heaven, bathed in the glory and light of the sacraments, amid the in-cense of prayer and the dim mysteries of the holy sacrifice of the altar, the every Christian home are to abide, making it, though as poor as that in which Jesus and Mary and Joseph dwelt, a centre of happiness of which the natural beauties which sur-

and rich pasture lands, with the bound-

ing hills to the south and, beyond, the

emingly unbounded expanse of the

and commanded all to hear under penalty of being cast out as the heathen
and the publican, the "Church of the
and the publican, the "Church of the
that it did not take from her the marthat of the evils that commonly ensue do not,
the work of the publican and so the publican are some of them where all the evils that commonly ensue do not,
the work of the publican are some of them where all the evils that commonly ensue do not,
the work of the publican are some of them where all the evils that commonly ensue do not,
the work of the publican are some of them where all the evils that commonly ensue do not,
the work of the publican are some of them where all the evils that commonly ensue do not,
the work of the publican are some of them where all the evils that commonly ensue do not,
the work of the publican are some of them where all the evils that commonly ensue do not,
the work of the publican are some of them where all the evils that commonly ensue do not,
the work of the publican are some of them where all the evils that commonly ensue do not,
the work of the publican are some of them where all the evils that commonly ensue do not,
the work of the publican are some of them where all the evils that commonly ensue do not,
the work of the publican are some of them where all the publican are some of them virginity. Next to her, was the pa-tient, faithful and holy Joseph, whom the Seriptures, in order to declare that in him was every virtue, describe as the Just Man. His labor brought him with Mary and Jesus in the Holy Home, for which it was his duty and his joy to provide, and in which, though the east favored of God, his word was law. the Child, who, under their guidance was growing in wisdom and age and grace before God and men, and was preparing for His work of redeeming

> Such is the home as God would have it for all His children. It is in order to realize that ideal in every Christian family that He has made the natural for each other deeper and more in tense; converting the trials and hard snips of life into occasions of stronger and more tender affection and enabland co workers in providing for the temporal and spiritual wants of the children whom He sends them, or we might say, whom He lends them, in order to make the earthly home a preparation for the eternal home, which our Father who is in heaven, is preparing, and in which the great family

That is why Christian Marriage is modeled on the mystic union of Christ with His Church—a union where the husband is to love his wife as Christ band as the Church loves Christ, gladiy dying for him, if so the beauty and the power of those virtues which are Christ's be developed in him, to exert their influence upon the family and upon the world. That is why the be the nucleus of a reunited Christen of Eien, when these two lovers stood dom. LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART. heard God pronounce them one. That is why, in the Christian Dispensation, GENERAL INTENTION FOR FEBRUARY, when marriage is celebrated, as it should be, with all its beautiful rites and ceremonies, the pure virgin who is to be a wife enters within the sanctuary enclosure at a time where even Recommended to our prayers by His a consecrated nun is excluded, and Holiness Leo NIII. Sacrifice of the New Law, where angels unseen are bowed in ador atton, the blood of Jesus Christ seals her marriage bond, and makes it so strong and so holy that only the Angel of Death, when he comes to separate soul from body can sever her from him to whom she is then united. That, finally, is the reason why the Church will face any danger, and beoverwhelmed by any disaster, rather than consent to the breaking of that nuptial bond. It matters not whether the woman be the highest or the lowest, a slave or a queen, the Church will suffer any persecution, nay, as she has done already, will permit whole races of men to be torn from her and be plunged into schism and heresy rather than say that what God has joined to-

> We can well imagine that if married tended it to be, and such as Christ has said it was in the beginning, the condition of the world would not be as it is to day.

For any one who has even a superficial knowledge of the history of the world, this fact stands out in very startling prominence, viz, that where laxity of the marriage bond was per mitted, and the practice of divorce in troduced, corruption of morals had been eating out the heart of the nathen, are we to think of our own coun try and of what the future has in store for it, when we are confronted with the grim and hideous fact that within twenty years there were no less than 484 683 applications for divorce in the United States? A half a million fam million of people driven apart from each other with hatred and other sins in their hearts; and their children flung upon the world to be brought up not only with disbelief in the permanency and the holiness of that contract, upon which we may say all morality and all natural stability depend, but, as almost commonly happens, left with no moral training at all to shape their lives and save them from ruin. Well may we say, with the Protestant minister who. struck with horror at this condition of things nowaday, exclaimed that "Marriage is abolished." The "divorce mills" are grinding our country to powder; for if you destroy the fam-ily you destroy the State. One de-pends on the other. If one rots the

other falls to the ground.

Catholics are, thank God! conspicuous for their attitude of opposition to this assault upon the commonwealth. But there is a thing for which some among us may incur bitter and well-deserved reproach, and that is the increasing number of "mixed marriages," which are unhappily noted, especially among some of those who the eternal salvation of himself and have achieved worldly prominence, or others. The child of a Christian

other not yet having received or ac we now advert to it.

The Church is not the first or the only one to condemn "mixed mar-riages." We read, in Genes. ii, 12. "that after men began to be multi-plied on the earth, and daughters were born to them, the sons of God, seeing the daughters of men they were fair, took to themselves wives of all which they chose" The sons of God were of the holy race of Seth and Egos; the daughters of men were of the unholy race of Cain. What was the consequence? "All flesh," says Holy Scripture, "corrupted its way" and deluge came and destroyed the human race. That was God's promulgation of His hatred of such unions.

On Mount Sinai, God commanded the Hebrews not to intermarry with "Neither shalt thou make marriage with them; nor shalt thou give thy daughters to their sons, nor take their daughters for thy sons, for she will turn away thy son from following me, that he may rather serve strange gods and the wrath of the Lord will be kindled and quickly destroy thee."

St. Paul (2 Cor 6) commanded the early Christians "not to bear the yoke with the unbeliever," and from the earliest times Popes and Councils have reiterated that command.

this day the Jews detest any union has made Great Britain the envy of with Gentiles for the same reason.

When a Catholic is united with a bond which unites a man to his Maker, instead of being a strong link of affecis detested by the family because of the strife it engenders, or if the question is never brought up, the conviction that it is of little or no importance, fastens itself on the child's mind and can with difficulty be dislodged. The division of the family in different churches, or their complete abandon-ment of church attendance, the restraint of the Catholic party even if faithful, in receiving a priest, let us our allegiance will, I am sure, adopt say in time of sickness, for Confession, Communion and Extreme Unction, and these things explain how the Church Truth's. deplores such unions because of the impending peril of being compelled to count her losses by millions in consequence.

It must be so. They are not the marriages that God intended and there is little left in them of the beauty, the holiness and the peace of the holy Home of Nazareth. God's blessing is not on them, and at best they are tolerated and wept over.

But the main object and intent of breathed into human flesh an immortal soul, that has entrusted to His creatures not only the care of the marvellous body which they have procreated, but makes them responsible for the im mortal soul that came directly from

the Divine hands.
In the Holy House of Nazareth, Jesus Christ was preparing for the great work of the Redemption of the world. Daring those thirty years He was growing in age and wisdom and grace before God and men. The period which He assigned for that formation, and the fact that He chose for the work the two greatest human beings upon the earth, show us the importance that He attaches to the education of the Christian child whom He has designed from all eternity to co-operate with Him in the world's redemption. Hence the awful responsi bility upon the parents of training that soul by the example of virtue which ought to shine resplendent in themselves, and by their sedulous care to obtain for him in his education all the helps which are available, so that while he is acquiring secular knowledge he may grow also in heavenly grace and wisdom. If there is any thing that is necessary at the present time, and especially in our own coun-try, it is the inculcation of morality. The impossibility of achieving this without religion is beginning to dawn even on the enemie of the Church, who look with dismay upon the absence of restraint and the corruption of morals in the growing generation. For parents to reject deliberately the help which can be ob-

tained from Catholic schools, and to do so merely or mainly for social reasons is assuming an awful responsibility, or Spanish, when I met them, but with rather it is doing an awful wrong to the doubtful success I think. This part helpless child whom God has entrusted of the State has been under the juristo them, not to have him shine in frivolous or bad society, or accumulate priests from the beginning; and the money, or win honor, but to be a great instrument in the moral uplifting and ever had in the English language. which the natural beauties which sur-who are anxious to do so, and whose household is another Christ, with his rounded Nazareth are but the figure education should have led them to work to do in the world, no matter

perhaps, take place, and we have no children, both by the education they intention of being harsh and censor receive at home and the instruction ious, especially where there is question that is imparted in school, may de of one party converted to the faith, the velop first of all into good Christian men and women; that marriages tude of the Church with regard to such garded as God regards and hates them unions, and which even, in spite of that the sanctity and inviolability of herself, she is compelled to admit, that the marriage bond may be a standing reproach to the iniquity that is desolating the world in that respect at the present moment and be, at the same, an abiding promise of stability to the country's institutions; and that all Christian homes, may to some extent, reflect the beauty and enjoy the peace of the Holy Family over which the Blessed Mother presided, and which the authority and virtue of St. Joseph directed, is the object for which we are to pray in the month which succeeds ie one that has celebrated the Espousals of the Blessed Mother and de voted its last Sunday to the honor of

> HIS LORDSHIP MR. JUSTICE MAC-MAHON'S ENCOMIUM.

King Edward VII. Has Shown the Proper Spirit.

At the re-opening of the Assize Court yesterday, Mr. Justice MacMahon passed an eloquent encomium on the new King, as follows : -

the Holy Family.

" Although we have entered upon a new reign we have the assurance of the Sovereign, King Eiward VII., in his speech on his accession to the throne, that it will be his constant endeavor to walk in the footsteps of his iliustrious mother.

"We shall, then, during his reign, The reason of it is so clear, almost have a continuance of the absolute ertain, viz, that of pervision. It is security and well-ordered liberty which so clear that during all the times of persecution in Eagland the Government forbade Protestants, under heavy press, Victoria, been productive of penalties, to marry Catholics, and to the nations.

"It has truly been said that a great non Catholic the very first thought of spirit befitteth a great nation. And, the heart, and the one that is necessarily assuredly, it requires such a spirit to deepest there, viz, religion, or the rule an Empire of four hundred millions of people - an Empire whose morning drum beat circles the earth tion and love is a subject of dissension; with one continuous and unbroken commonly it grows to be a subject that strain of the martial airs of England'

"We know and feel that King Edward VII. is possessed of that spirit, and that, in emulating the life and following in the footsteps of such a high ex ample as that of the late illustrious Sovereign, we shall have a continu-ance of that Government which has made the name of Great Britain the synonym of constitutional freedom.

as his motto that which guided his illustrious mother in all her relations the almost unavoidable apostasy of all in life: 'Let all the ends thou aimest if removed from Catholic centres, all at be thy country's, thy God's, and

"The King to whom we now transfer

The audience in the court-room re mained standing while the judge was speaking. -- Toronto Mail and Empire, January 25, 1901.

#### TILTS WITH PROTESTANT MIN-ISTERS.

Interesting Account of Father Brancon's Debates With mon-Catholic Clergy-men on the Piatform.

Bannan's detailed account of some of his missions to Prestants, and of the way in which the non-Catholic population flocked to hear Catholic truths of how the Protestant ministers objected and of how he routed them with nothing but Scriptural quotations from their own Bibles, makes interesting reading. Father Brannan writes as follows:

Since my last report, three months ago, I have talked to people of two Republics and five different States. After leaving Colorado, I began my first work in Houston, Texas, a city fifteen miles from Galveston. The usual fruit was harvested in the confessional, the recent storm in Galves ton being a great auxiliary to my work. Some who escaped from that fated city who had been derelict in their religious duties again made friends with God, and allayed the spiritual storm of conscience which

had raged for years in their souls. From Galveston I went to

EAGLE PASS, TEXAS. town of some five thousand people situated on the Rio Grande, a river which is the boundary between the Re publics of the United States and Mexi-A majority of the population of the town is Catholic, composed for the most part of Mexicans. They look with disfavor on a priest who cannot speak Spanish, and not having acquired that lingual accomplishment, I was a victim of their suspicions.

They said to me: "Catolico, no mano." A liberal translation of Romano. which is: He may be a Catholic priest, but not Roman Catholic. I tried to counteract this imputation by the usual matutinal and Vesper salutations in mission I gave was the first that they

I received two converts into the Church at this place, and the confes

a mission a year previously. He asked me if I had heard the result of mission I had given at his place. I said I had not. He told me he had received thirteen persons into the Church a short time after I had left.

THE BIBLE A WEAPON.

At this place I had a great audience every night. The Methodist minister was out every night except when I lectured on confession. I had bor-rowed his wife's Bible, his own being at his church. Everything was so enthusiastic for the work that the Methodist preacher thought something must be done. I stated that I would have to leave on Monday for another appointment. The night before I was to leave I

got a document challenging me to meet him in debate. I read the challenge to the audience, and told them that I would stay over Monday night especially to accommodate the preacher, who thought I would have to go next day and could not meet him. He was holding services in his own church, it being Sunday night, so I sent him an acceptance of his challenge by a young man after I finished my lecture at 10 o'clock at night. I told him he could choose any subject he wished, and I would meet him next night, staying over specially to accommodate him, and that we would use no book except the Protestant Bible. He is a young man about thirty years of He wrote an answer stating he would call to see me next morning. He must have been laboring under great excitement, as his note ap peared to have been written

BY A PALSIED HAND He came next morning on his wheel. I met him at the door. He was pale, and in a tremor of excitement. I greeted him pleasantly, and told him to sit down. I said :

Well, what subject do you choose ?

"Confession," he said. "Very well, I have the opening and conclusion, you know, having the affirmative of the proposition." He

acquiesced. "We will use no book except the

Protestant Bible," said I. He assented, of course. Next morn ing I had several hundred hand bills printed announcing the debate, had them scattered all over town, and sent a number of them to Mexico. There never was such a crowd in that court house before. Every English speak. ing person from the neighboring city in Mexico was there, as well as every adult white person in Eagle Pass. The court house was filled an hour before the time for our meeting. I was there first. The minister arrived fifteen minutes after the appointed time. The crowd made way for him, and when he came forward he extended his hand, which I accepted as a pre-liminary to the coming battle. It is said: "There is nothing new under the gun." But to engage in contro versy with no weapon but the Bible of your antagonist's wife, I am con strained to think, is a novel proceed ing under the solar luminary.

WHEN I AROSE all was as silent as death We were to have an hour and a quarter each. I opened the argument in about fifteen minutes, having given him in the morning all my Scriptural authorities to be used at night. When I was through, my preacher friend arose and began his talk in a tremulous tone. He warmed up later and did very well from his standpoint. I saw Christian marriage is the child, whose generation makes the parent co-oper port of Rev. P. F. Brannan of the ator with the Infinite Power that has Catholic Missionary Union. Father said: "You have twenty minutes more;" but his material was exhausted and he sat down. I had only an hour and no time to throw away, and I began with the heaviest artillery in the armory of Catholic truth.

AN INTERFERENCE. After the firing had continued about ten minutes I saw that I had mortally wounded a man behind me. It was the old Baptist preacher. He could stand it no longer. When he spoke he excited the whole audience by the interruption. I was not as mild as a morning in May. Turning towards him, with my index finger pointed at him. I said :

"Old man! you must keep quiet You and this Methodist preacher are at daggers' points when I am not here, but in your opposition to Catholic truth you are as thick as thieves.

This rebuke was received with re-peated showers of applause, and the old man subsided, taking his medicine quietly to the end. It takes an artist to tell about his triumphal achievements without disgusting others, and as I am not an artist I will simply say that it took me a half hour to receive the congratulations and hand shakings which followed the conclusion of the The consensus of opinion was that the preacher would debate a long time with himself before debating with another priest.

From Eagle Pass I went to UVALDE ; TAYLOR, TEXAS AND THEN TO JONESBORO, ARKANSAS

This is a very prejudiced town. The Methodists had been holding a revival for several weeks, and were to have concluded on the Sunday on which I was to begin ; but it was extended an other week so that I might not, among other things, prove to their people that John Wesley was never a Methodist, and that under certain circumstances, he claimed the power to forgive sins in the sense in which it is claimed by Catholic priests.

I always get a Protestant preacher's Bible when I can, but sometimes they sional was prolific in good results. Won't let me have it. Here I borrowed Confessions were heard of those who the Bible of an intelligent Protestant and the type.

The one who is the centre of that

We understand perfectly that there in, and the father and mother are to home, though not the greatest in dig
The one who is the centre of that

We understand perfectly that there in, and the father and mother are to home, though not the greatest in dig
The one who is the centre of that

We understand perfectly that there in, and the father and mother are to hall the way from three to thirty years. see what I would do with it. Having all the way from three to thirty years. See what I would do with it. Having the found out how much he didn't know the father and mother are to hall the way from three to thirty years. See what I would do with it. Having the found out how much he didn't know the father are to had not been to their religious duties physician, and he came every night to all the way from three to thirty years. See what I would do with it. Having the found out how much he didn't know the father are to had not been to their religious duties physician, and he came every night to all the way from three to thirty years. See what I would do with it. Having the found out how much he didn't know the father are to the found out how much he didn't know the father are to had not been to their religious duties physician, and he came every night to the father are to had not been to their religious duties physician, and he came every night to the father are to the

is now engrossed in Cataolic books as a supplement to the information re-ceived from the "old Cataolic priest."

The minister of the "Old School Presbyterian Church was an interested attendant every night. He sent in an objection against Purgatory which was easily and readily answered. He saved his big gun till the last night. He introduced the hackneyed falsehoods about the Arian heresy, claiming that it was accepted by the whole Catholic Church at the Council of Nice, and was later on rapidiated by the Church; that Pope Liberius subscribed to it, etc., etc. I made an exhaustive and elaborate answer to these objections, which were presented in a very courteous and dignified style. This preacher was Mr. Lady, and I took occasion to state then, as now, that he was the only Lady I had ever met who

was also a gentleman. I was not a little surprised, when returning to the house after the lecture on the infallibility of the Church, to find that he was there waiting for me. He said he had come to make his capit ulation, to ask my prayers, and to send him some books. The people of his congregation were much incensed that he should attend "that old priest's lectures" instead of being present at the Protestant revival going on in the Methodist church. When he went to preach the following Sunday he had no congregation. They refused to attend church, and he at once resigned. Poor Lady! Wretched gentleman! Wretched gentleman ! What he will do I don't know. Let us all say a prayer for him.

SOLEMN HOMAGE TO CHRIST.

The century has ended with acts of solemn homage to Jesus Christ in all Christian lands. Whatever, says the Liverpool Catholic Times, we may think of the moral condition of the world, this testimony to the vitality of Christ's doctrine is full of encouragement for His followers. In well night every Catholic church throughout the world the holy Sacrifice was offered up exactly at the opening of the new century. And at the same solemn time multitudes of non Catholic Christians joined earnestly with one another in adoring and worshipping the Re-deemer of the race. It was a sublime, a magnificent acknowledgement of God's sovereign power and abounding mercy. The earth was, as it were, covered with worshippers. And in addition to regular services and prayers the expressions of the gratitude to the Saviour took many forms. Bonfires were lighted on hill-tops in Italy and other countries; bells were rung; processions were held at sacred shrines; memorial crosses were blessed; in a word every striking method that could be suitably employed for honoring Oar Lord was adopted by the hundreds of millions who reverently recognize Him as their Master and King. Let the enemies of Christianity say what they will, it is clear without the shadow of a doubt that faith in the D.vinity of Christ is not a moribund belief, but that on the contrary, it enters upon the new age as a conquering and vivifying creed.

# WASHINGTON'S GREAT NIECE.

Miss Eugenia Washington, who died recently in Washington, was one of the few remaining relatives of George Washington, and took the initiative in founding the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Some thirty years ago, Miss Wash ngton, while Louisiana, attended a Catholic mission held by the Paulists in a neighboring church and after careful study, joined the Catholic Church. She spoke of the step she was about to take to a clergyman of the Episcopalian Church she had been attending with her relatives. Naturally, he was somewhat shocked and advised her to reconsider. She said, "Oa! no, I must act up to my convictions, and," she added, ingly, "I shall pray hard that you may be given the same grace." turned home and some years later had the gratification of meeting her former pastor as a prominent lecturer of the

# THE TRANSVAAL.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The news from the seat of war in South Africa is meagre this week, yet what has been received show that the Boers are still remarkably active. They have made some very persistent night attacks on posts along the Railway between Pretoria and Delagoa Bay, at distances covering 69 miles in a straight line from Brack Pan on the west and Novitgedacht on the east, though, measured along the track, the distance is much greater. These attacks have not usually inflicted great loss on the British, but in some instances the Railway has been greatly damaged.

There have been several encounters with the Boer commandoes of Delarey and Haasbrock, but General Kitchener in his despatches speaks of them as unimportant.

From German sources it is stated that the Boers will no longer respect the neutrality of Portugal, and that Gen. Louis Botha will endeavor to seige the Delagoa Bay Railway, while Delarey will head an invasion of Nabal. This news may be regarded as doublful, at least in some of its parts.

In the north-eastern part of Cape Colony there are not now any considerable bands of Boers, but there are still detachments near Clamvillain and Brand Vici, all of which localities are in Calvinia districts. General Kitchener is disposing large forces in a semi circular position with the intention of dispersing these Boer commandoes, and if possible, of capturing them.

Boer commandoes, and if possible, of capturing them.

Distrust is the last wisdom a great heart learns; and noble natures feel that the generous view is, in the end, the true view. For them life means good; they find strength and jy in this wholesome and cheerful faith, and if they are in error, it can never be known, for if death end all, with it knowledge ceases. Perceiving this, they strive to gain spiritual insight, they look to God; towards Him they turn the current of their thoughts and love; the unseen world of truth and beauty becomes their home; and while matter flows on and breaks and remakes itself to break again, they dwell in the presence of the Eternal, and become co-workers with the lufinite Power, which makes goodness good, and justice right.—Bishop Spalding

BY A PROTESTANT MINISTER.

CXXII.

Dr. Hodges, as we have seen pre-sents the Spanish Inquisition as having been set up, first, as against the Jews and Moors, for their expulsion from Spain, second, having accomplished this work, as having been found con-venient to turn against Christians "Having rid us of the infidels," said the Spaniards, according to the Dean, "let the Inquisition now rid us of the heretics" These heretics, according to the course of the lecture, can not well mean anything but the Luther-

Here is a muddle, indeed. The Dean betrays not the slightest consciousness that neither the Episcopal, nor the Dominican, nor the Spanish Inquisttion had ever dreamed of summoning before it a Jew or Moor to give ac count of his creed, and that excom munication was expressly denounced against any Catholic who should mo lest a Jew for this reason, as it also confessedly rested with the Crown, not with the Church, to decide whethe Mohammedan worship, not being idol atrous, should be permitted. So long as the Moors stayed in Spain, and the Saracens in Italy, they practiced their worship openly. As late as 1524, after the Castilian Inquisition had been in operation for forty three years, and that of Aragon from time immemorial, re find the Mohammedans in all parts of Spain, openly practicing their relig ion, and allowed to defend it. On the sole condition of abstaining from contumeliousness towards the Church, they were as free of the Inquisition as we are here. Their expulsion in or about 1524, by the Emperor Charles, was not an act of the Inquisition, but of the Crown.

In like manner, the expulsion of the Jews, in 1492, although it was strongly urged by the Grand Inquisitor, Tor quemada, who was also, I believe, the queen's confessor, was purely an act of the sovereigns, who neither needed, nor used, the Inquisition for the pur Ferdinand, King of Arragon and Navarre, and his wife Isabella, Queen of Castile and Leon, combining their authority, banished the Jews, by several joint edicts, from the whole of Spain. A good many of them took refuge in the Papal states, where they were kindly received, and where the act of the sovereigns was by no means viewed with much favor. They were not, and could not be heretics, and therefore they had not fled from a trib unal of the Church, for they were not subject to it. Accordingly they were received and treated simply as unfor-

tunate guests.
Mr. Henry C. Lea might have advised the Dean that neither the elder nor the newer Inquisition ever claimed jurisdiction, in the question of faith, over Jaws or Saracens. Indeed. Mr. Lea, by an absurdity peculiarly his own, and pointed out in a friendly way by the Nation, actually reprosches the Church of Rome that, punishing heretics, she did not punish Jews and Moors, who, as he urges, were much further from the faith. That is, he reproaches the Holy See because, view ing itself as entrusted by Christ only with the care of Christians, it did not usurp control over the professors of Massachusetts, but she allows a than suspected parricide of New Hampshire, for whom that state makes no demand, to come and go freely." In other words, every well ordered power and the Hoty See among them, in quires, not after the enormity of the offence, but after its own authority to This is another instance, in Mr. Lea, of learned sciolism, crammed with facts, and blind to principles As I have already remarked in the Andover Review, this portentous inex actness makes a breach in the very foundation of his History of the Inquis ition. It is of a piece with his exquisitely funny admission, "shildlike and bland," that "an infallible Pope, with an infallible Council," has power, by Catholic dectrine, to abrogate an article of faith, and to substitute an exactly opposite one! What is the emphatic denial of such a power by the

clousness that for a good while most of those against whom the Inquisition proceeded, although baptized Catholics. and although proceeded against, not as Jews or Moors, but as heretical Christians, were of Jewish blood, in a much lesser measure of Moslem blood He has also a hazy consciousness that, while the expulsion of the Jews and Moors proper was purely an act of the King and Queen, no more concerned with the Inquisition than the expulsion of the Jews from England by Edward , or from France by Saint Lewis, yet it was strenuously urged upon Isabella by Torquemada Accordingly, after a fashion which we have seen him repeatedly using before, he tumbles everything together, Crown and Holy Office, persons who professed Judaism or Islam and persons whose fathers or grandfathers had once done so, or who had once done so themselves, but who had expressly abjured their old relig-Assuming that entirely different classes, if of one blood, may be treated as one class, al hough of two religions (which if conscious, would be anti-Somitism run mac), and that acts of wholly different characters, executed by wholly different authorities, are one thing if they express one under-Century as hopelessly bewildered it. would become so engrossed with the

No one who knows either Spanish his tory or Catholic doctrine with measurable distinctness would ever make such a queerly caricatured statement as that the Castilian Inquisition was set up, first, against Jews and Moors, then, against Christians. It was set up over baptized Christians first, last and mid

However, although Dean Hodges in extricably confuses Spanish history for the century after 1481, he does not exactly falsify it. Renouncing (as we must always renounce in reading these lectures) any hope of precision, we do get a vague impression that the Holy Office and the crown first worked against Jews and Moors, and after a while against real Spaniards. If, for "Christians," he had put "Old Chris tians," he would not have gone so very far amiss.

Dr. James Martineau, however, di rectly falsifies history. In Schaff's Church History, vol. vii., page 689, In Schaff's Note, Martineau, there quoted, speaking of the severities of Torquemada, declares that his victims were put to death "not for offences against the moral law, or crimes against society, but for thoughts of their own about re ligion which only God, and not the Pope, had allowed," "or for being Jews that would not be apostates."

Here we have the statement of a monstrous falsehood. Dr. Martineau, the great light of English and of universal Unitarianism, tells us that the Grand Inquisitor of Spain used to sum mon Jews before him, would demand of them to abandon their religion, and on their refusal would burn them alive something which has never harp ned in the whole history of the Cuarch, something the very attempt of which involves the greater excommunica

I must give another paper to this matter, for the Protestant world in general, involving such a man as Dr. Martineau, and such a paper as the Spectator, entertains a belief of Roman Catholic doctrine and practice in this matter which is almost the exact reverse of the truth Meanwhile let me say that Dr. Schaff himself was greatly shocked at his own inadvertence in having copied this note, and assured me, in a letter written not long before his fatal illness, that it should be corrected in the next edition. Whether it will be now, since he will not be there to take charge, remains to be He may have forgotten to leave seen. specific directions.

We will continue this topic next week.

CHARLES C. STARBUCK. Audover, Mass.

FIVE - MINUTES' SERMON.

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.

THE VOYAGE OF LIFE. "And behold, a great tempest arose in the

(Matt. 8, 24.) In the beautiful gospel of this Sunday, brethren, we find not only a true picture of St. Peter's bark, i. e, the Church, sailing through the storms and waves of time, but also a true representative of our own life. What indeed, is our life but a voyage on the great ocean of time? On a frail bark, we sail through winds and waves to wards a distant haven, namely to-wards our heavenly home. To insure a safe and successful voyage, and experienced pilot is necessary, one well other religious! This is exactly as if pertended pilot is necessary, one well who delayeth not to ask forgiveness of one should say: "See, our Common acquainted with the dangers of the wealth has executed a simple murderer deep, to guide the frail bank cofely sion than to anger; who frequently deep, to guide the frail bark cafely over the shoals and rocks : so we to are in need of an experienced pilot to guide us on the voyage of our life. Where shall we find such a pilot? In Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Way of truth and life. He came a Saviour from heaven, to this curse laden earth and brought us the heavenly light of doctrine, the extent of His commandments, and the treasures of His grace. The Church which He established, is as a light house which will, during the mist and darkness on the great ocean of the world, indicate the right read and point out the hidden rocks and shoals on which our bark of ife might be shipwrecked.

Happy, indeed, the man who trusts imself to the guidance of this Divine Pilot and permits himself to be guided His hely Church ; truly, he needs not tremble, even if the storms rage and the surging waves dash against Vaticanum to this learned gentleman? his frail bank; under the holy protection of Jesus, he will arrive in safety say this for him. He has a hazy con at the long-desired port of eternity. his frail bark; under the holy protecat the long-desired port of eternity Woe to the unfortunate who rejects the Divine Pilot and closes his eyes to the beacon light of the Church, as a ship without a rudder, he will be tossed to and fro on the surging waves of lite and will never arrive at the eternal port ; his frail bark will be dashed to pieces on the cliffs, and he will be

buried in the depths of destruction. It often happens that on a sea vovage the beautiful blue sky is suddenly overcast by dark and fearful clouds in a similar manner, it often happens during our voyage of life when we are rowing gently and quietly; all things are to our hearts' content, but at once a storm arises, the smiling sun hides his features behind the dark clouds, the ocean of passions is aroused and the unknown rocks of poverty, sickness and innumerable wees of life make their appearance. Painful situation, indeed, my dearly beloved Christians, but come they must, for as in nature, although the storms arouse fright and terror, and often cause great destruction, yet they are necessary to purify the air, to disperse the germs of disease and to produce new life in field and meadow; in a similar manner, the storms of sorrow are not only beneficial ou; even necessary and indispensible. lying feeling, he has not so much fals. Without cross or serrow, without strife ified Spanish history of the sixteenth or battle, we poor, miserable beings

goods of this world that we would have no desire for the eternal. We would be satisfied to let the bark of our lite play continually on this temporal sea, without even desiring to enter the port of eternity, therefore, God, in His goodness, permits these tempests to arise, in order that we will not become oblivious of the heavenly home which He has prepared for us, but with hely anxiety exert our strength to row towards the haven of our eternal portheaven.

Why are we fearful in the dark hours of suffering; when the lightning flashes and the thunder rolls, Jesus is with us. "Why are you fearful, O ye, of little faith." If we do not voluntary banish Jesus from our ship, He certainly will not leave it ; He, at whose commands, the storms related in the gospel of to day were stilled, wil also command the storms of sufferings to cease; when in our hearts the pas sions, tower up like billows; when im pure, proud, uncharitable temptations, like dangerous rocks, appear in our hearts, will He not calm those winds and tempts? Ah, if we look up to Jesus and cry: "Lord, save us we perish" will He not also hear our cry? Will He not also save us from these

It is true, God does not always grant our prayers immediately; sometimes He appears as if asleep, as if He were not mindful of our dangers and would have to be awakened by our cries, but God does this for His own wise end He hestrates with His assistance, that we may parceive our own weakness and that with greater humility and confidence, we may the more earnestly beg for His assistance.

Happy, indeed, the man who, during

the storms of life, perseveres in con fidence and in prayer to God ; he will experience the divine aid, Jesus wil be his Saviour in all dangers, and at the end of his life, Jesus will command all storms to cease and after a danger ous and tempestuous voyage, He will lead His true disciples into the haven of eternal rest, where all storms cease into eternal bliss, where all faithful servants will receive the crown of eternal glory. Amen.

#### IMITATION OF CHRIST.

Of Judgment, and the Punishments of

In all things look to thy end, and see how thou wilt be able to stand before a severe Judge, from whom nothing is hidden; who taketh no bribes, ceiveth no excuses, but will judge that which is just.
O most wretched and foolish sinner,

what answer wilt thou make to God who know all thy evil deeds-thou. who sometimes art afraid of the looks of an angry man?
Why dost thou not provide for thy

self against the Day of Judgment when no man can be excused or de fended by another, but when every one will have enough to do to answer for himself?

At present thy labor is profitable thy tears are acceptable, thy sighs are heard, and thy sorrow is satisfactory and may purge away thy sins.

A patient man hath a great and wholesome purgatory, who, receiving injuries, is more concerned at another person's sin than his own wrong ; who willingly prayeth for his adversaries. and from his heart forgiveth offences useth violence to himself and to bring the flesh wholly under subjec tion to the spirit.

It is better now to purge away our sins and cut off our vices, than to re serve them to be purged hereafter.

Truly we deceive ourselves through the inordinate love we bear to our

What other things shall that fire feed on but thy sins?

The more thou sparest thyself now and followest the flesh, the more griev ously shalt thou suffer hereafter and the more fuel dost thou lay up for that

In what things a man hath most sinned, in those shall he be most heav ily punished.

There the slothful will be pricked forward with burning goads, and the glutton will be tormented with extreme

hunger and thirst There the luxurious and the lovers of pleasure will be covered all over with burning pitch and fetid brim stone, and the envious like mad dogs will howl for grief.

There is no vice which will not there have its proper torment.

First and Foremost
In the field of medicine is Hood's Sarssparilla. It possesses actual and unequalled
merit by which it cures all diseases caused
or promoted by impure or impoverished
blood. If you have rheumatism, dyspapsia
scrofula or catarrh you may take Hood's
Sarssparilla and be cured. If you are run
down and feel wesk and tired, you may be
sure it will do you good.

The favorite family cathartic is Hood's

Pills.

Had La Grippe. — Mr. A. Nickerson, Farmer Dutton' writes: "Last winter I had La Grippe and it left me with a severe pain in the small of my back and hip that used to catch me whenever! tried to climb a fence. This lasted for about two monts when I bought a bottle of DR. Thomas' ECLECTRIC OIL and used it both internally and externally, morning and evening, for three days, at the expiration of which time I was completely cured."

TOBACCO, LIQUOR AND DRUGS.

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few weeks. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price 82.

Simply marvellous are the results from taking his remedy for the liquor, morphine, and other drug habits. Is a safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart. Room I. Janes Building, corner King and Youge streets Toronto.

TELL YOUR DEALER YOU WANT

The best, and see that you get Labatt's, the best Domestic Ale and Porter on the market. As good as imported and will cost you less.



AN INGENIOUS DEVICE FOR PRINTING ADVERTISEMENTS ON ASPHALT PAVE-MENTS BY MEANS OF AN AUTOMOBILE.

# INVESTMENT SECURITY

If you have money to invest for one year, or for a longer term, the Four per Cent. Debentures of

The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation,

afford a security which cannot be exciled for absolute safety and a probable return. Interest accru-ing from the date on which the money is received is payable haif-yearly.

HEAD OFFICE,

Toronto Street, - TORONTO. 

# Disease

is caused by weakness of the stomach or bowels is likely to yield to Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

We don't say sure; and you may not be sure that your, or your little one's trouble is due to weak stomach or bowels.

Doctors can't always trace a disease to its cause; and you

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the easiest food for a tired digestion. But that isn't all; it encourages stomach and bowels to tackle their work; it gives and gets them strength from the other food they are able to take. Give it time.

Food is the best of medicine: food that sets the body going again.

This is health: give it time.



Thegenuine has this pict-ure on it, take no other.

If you have not tried it, sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

# Catholic Supply Co.

Manufacturers and Importers

19 Barclay Street, n. Y. 300 ... This beautiful and

ornamental gold plated Passion Cross, incased in glass globe, stands 12 inches high; will express the same, on receipt of \$2.00. Catholic men wanted to take agency.

Headquarters for SHRINES, STATUARY. MISSION CROSSES, E



# CARLING

When Ale is thoroughly matures is not only palacable, but wholescen Carling's Ale is always fully age before it is put on the market. But in wood and in bottle it is mellowe by the touch of time before it reachs the public.

# CARLING

indows Ont London. = Church & Cathedral COMP'Y. make a Specialty of High-Class (

# O'KEEFE'S Liquid Extract of Malt



ounces, 30c. per dozen is allowed for O'Keefe's empty boutles when re turned, thus making "O'Keefe's" the mos economical Malt Extract made.

Refuse all substitute said to be just as good.

W. LLOYD WOOD, Wholesale Druggist General Agent, TORONTO

THE WILL & BAUMER CO

Bleachers and Refiners of Beeswax, and Manufacturers of

The Celebrated Purissma and Altar Brand . . .

and Baumer's Patent Finis Beeswax Candles Acknowledged by all to be the best in use upon the allers of the Cath-olic Churches throughout the United States.

Samples and prices will be cheerfully sen THE WILL & BAUMER CO

SYRACUSE, N. Y. For sale by Thos. Coffey, London, Ont 1052 13 From a policy-holder's standpoint

the PROFIT-EARNING po

# The Mutual Life

POLICY

Assurance Company Of Canada Formerly The Ontart

Leads all Canadian Life Companies. Its ratio of profits earned p r \$1,000 of insurance in 1899

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS.

180 King Street.
Lasding Undertakers and Emis mer
Open Night and Day.
Talsphone—House 878 : Factory 54.

## OUR BOOK LIST.

On Receipt of Prices named Below we will Send to any address any of the Following works: Address Thes Coffey, London. Ont.

CACRED PICTURES.-WE HAVE NOW CACRED PICTURES.—WE HAVE NOW in stock colored crayons of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and of theis scred Heart of Mary—size, 12x22. Price, 50 cents each. Same size, engravings, 75 cents each. Extra large size, (engravings, 81.50 each. Smaller size, colored. The Sacred Heart of Jesus and the Sacred Heart of Mary, 25 cents: The Holy Family, colored. 25 cents. Colored pictures of 81. Anthony of Padua—size. 12x16½—at 25 cents each. A nice solection of colored pictures for 15 cts, each.

COLDEN BOOK OF THE COMMAND. If ments and Sacraments, by St. Alphonaus Liguori, Instructions on the Commandments of God and the Sacraments of His Church, Translated from the Italian of St. Alphonaus Liguori, by Rev. Eugene Grimm, C. S.S. K. (Paper) 25 cents.

THE NEW TESTAMENT — CLOTH LIMP cover—25 cents. Translated from the Latin Vulgate, diligently compared with the original Greek and first published by the English College at Rheims, A. D. 1552. With annotations, references, and an histo ical and chronological index. Bearing the imprimatur of Cardinal Vaughan. Printed on good paper, with clear type.

MY NEW CURATE — A STORY GATH-ered from the Stray Leaves of an Old Diary, By Rev. P. A. Sheehan, P. P., Doneratle (diocess of Cloyne), Ireland. Price, \$150.

DRAYER BOOKS FOR SALE.—WE HAVE
A new stock of Catholic Prayer Books
ranging in prices from 10, 15, 20, 25, 36, 59, 75c.,
\$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50.
Subscribers wishing to
procure one or more of these prayer books,
will please remit whatever amount the intend
to devote for that purpose. We will make a
good selection for them and forward their
order by return mall, postage prepaid.

PLAIN FACTS FOR FAIR MINDS.-THIS I has a targer sale than any book of the kind now on the market. Has not a controversial work, but slimply a statement of C-tholic Doc-trine The author is Rev. George M. S. arle. The price is exceeding low, only is cents.

THE FAITH OF OUR FATHERS, BY Cardinal Gibbons. Price (paper) 50 cents and (cloth) \$1.00.

CATHOLIC CEREMONIES AND EXPLA-Onation of the Ecclesiastic Year This books contains ninety six illustration of articles used at Church ceremonies and their proper names. From the French of the Abbs Durand. Price (paper) 30 cents.

THE SACRAMENTS OF THE HOLY I Cathone Church by Rev. A. A. Lambing, LL. D., author o "Masses for the Dead," "Mixed Marriages, etc., etc. Price (paper) 25 cents.

TATHER DAMEN, S. J., ONE OF THE most instructive and useful Pamphlets extant. Is the Lectures of Father Damen. Tey comprise five of the most celebrated ones, delivered by that renowned Jesuit Father, asmely: The Private Interpretation of the Bible, "The Catholic Church the Only T.ue Church of God," "Confession," The heal Presence," and "Popular Objections Against see Catholic Church." The book will be sent a say address on receipt of 15 cit stamps. By the dozen, \$1.00.

GOFFINES' INSTRUCTIONS ON THE COFFINES' INSTRUCTIONS ON THE U. Epistes and Gospels.—For the Sundays and holydays, with the Lives of many Saints or Goo Explanations of Christian Faith and Duty and of Church Ceremonies: a Method of Church Ceremonies: a Method of Church Instruction of the Holy Land. With a preface by Cardinal Gibbons.

The largest and cheapest book of its kind. 763 pages. Price (cloth binding),81.00. Postage 12 cents extra.

RELAND IN PICTURES, — A YEAR'S subscription to the GATHOLIC REGORD and this beautiful work of art for 86.00. The accent treasure of the world IRELAND IN PICTURES in book form, the most beautiful historic art work ever published. Containing four hundred magnificent photographic views of everything of interest in the four provinces, with written sketches by Hon, John F. Finerty, of Chicago. It is an interesting, instructive and educational photographic panorama of Ireland as it is. Produced at a cost of over \$15,000. The size of this grand work is 1014 inches.

pi IN14 inches,

DICTORIAL LIVES OF THE SAINTS

and the CATHOLIC KECORD for one year
for \$3\$. The Pictorial Lives of the Saints contains Reflections for Every Day in the Year.
The book is complied from "Butler's Lives"
and other approved sources Edited by John
Gilmary Shea, LL.D. With a beautiful frontspiece of the Hoty Family and nearly 400
other illustrations, elegantly bound in extra
cloth.

cloth.

The above work will be set to any of our substribers, and we will also give them credit for a year's subscription on the CATHOLIO RECORD, on receipt of \$3. Chargesior carriage

Is made from the best Canadian Barley Mait an English Hops; and is put up in 16 ounce bottles to retail at 25c, per bottle, while others at the same price contain only 13 and 14... ounces, 30c, per dozen

PAMILY BIBLE.—FOR THE SUM OF \$5 JAMILY BIBLE.—FOR THE SUM OF \$5 We will man to any address—charges for carriage prepaid—a Family Bible (large size) lox12x3, bound in cloth, gut edges, splendidly illustra ed throughout—and also give credit for one year's subscription to the CATHOLIC RECOLD. This edition contains ALL THE ANNOTATIONS OF THE RIGHT REV. R. CHALLONER, D. D. together with much other valuable illustrative and explanatory matter, prepared expressly under the sanction of Right Rev. James F. Wood, Archbishop of Philadelphia, by the Rev. Ignatius F. Hottamann, D. D.

Rev. James F. Wood, Archbishop of Philadelphia, by the Rev. Ignatius F. Hortamann, D. D.

[Pamilly Bible. — FHE HOLY BIBLE

Containing to the Decree of the Council of Trent, translated from the Latin Vuigate: diligently compared with the Hebrew, Greek, and other ecitions in divers languages. The Old Testament first published by the English College, at Douay, A. D., 1699. The New Testament by the English College at Rheims, A. D., 1882. With useful notes by the late Rev. Geo. Leo Haydock, from the original of Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, D. D., V. G. To which is added an Hinstrated and Comprehensive Dictionary, based on the works of Calmet, Dixon, and other Catholic authors, and adapted to the English Version first published at Rheims and Douay, as revised by the Ven. Richard Challoner. With a comprehensive history of the books of the Holy Catholic Bible and Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of Christ, from the New Testament Scriptures, and the best Traditions of the East, as accepted by the Greek, and Latin Fathers. By-Bernard O'Reilly, D. D., L. D. (Graduate of Laval University, Quebec). An Historical and Chronological Index, a table of the Epistles and Gospals for all the Sundays and Holy Days throughout with numerous full sized steel plates and other appropriate engravings. This edition has a space for Marriage Certificates, Births, Deaths and other Memoranda, as well as for Family Portalls. For The SUM of Physics as boout five inches thick, eleven inches long, twelve inches wide.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

Monday, the Eighteenth day of February next, will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills. next, will be the last day for receiving for Private Bills.

Monday, the Twenty-Fifth day of February next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills to the House.

Friday, the Eighth day of March next, will be the last day for presenting Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills.

CHARLES CLARKE,

Clerk Legislative Assembly.

Toronto, 10th January, 1901.



BY CHARLES NEWTON HOOD.

Dennie Murphy was a shining example of enthusiasm in work. He was a telegraph operator, and I have always taken some pride in the fact that I taught him the Morse alphabet. That was doing little for him, for he would have learned it anyway, whether I helped him or not, once he had wished to do so.

By and by he got his first office; he

was given charge, at night, of the wires

in a village railroad station. In such a position most young operators rest, do what work they are positively obliged to do, sleep all they can with-out being caught and if they improve in their work at all, do so because of the practice which they cannot avoid. Not so with Dannie. He had a "railroad" wire and a commercial wire, and night after night he kept an al-most complete record of every word which passed over them, even down to the train reports, train orders and gossip. He was incessantly hungry for practice. The newspaper corres-pondents used to tell him that they believed he would almost be willing to murder somebody if he could feel sure that the big grist of news specials consequent upon the murder would be filed

have me or some of the other "oldtimers" consent to spend an evening with him at the station and "send" for him to "receive" on a "short-circuited "set of instruments. It made no difference to Dannie what was sent. Anything would do-matter from an old newspaper, the contents of a timetable or extemporaneous matter; he would "take" the stuff all night if we could be induced to stay so long.

It was pure enthusiasm in his work.

It would have been just the same had he been a boot black or a book keeper or a railroad engineer—he would have tried to be the best man in his line.

Naturally, when there was a vacancy in the terminal office Dennie got the position, and when the Western Union needed an operator in one of its city happy when he couldn't experiment as to how many words he could handle in eight hours, was just the sort of man they wanted. And so it came about that when Dennie drifted to New York he was soon assigned to work on the special wires in the offices of the big newspapers.

It was in the early days of the perfected Paillips code and of receiving telegrams on typewriters. Now the Phillips code, as most telegraphers and newspaper men know, is a system invented to enable the telegraphic cir-cuit to match the speed of a typewriter. For instance, in "code" "tt" stands for "that," "tr" for "there," "e" for "that," "tr" for "there," "e" for "the," and when the operator jerks out the code word "s c o t u s," the receiving operator at the other end of the wire hurries, and in the brief time the wire hurries, and in the country than to anything else, writes Elbert Hubbard in Success. My parents were poor the wire hurries, and in the other end of time and money was a part it takes to transmit those letters pounds out in full on the typewriter, "Su-preme Court of the United States."

usual way and mastered the code book

when it occurred to him to go to St. Xavier's College and support himself there by working half of each night on a "press wire," he found the code very handy in his college work. It took the place of shortband, and his rotes of handy in his college work. It took the place of shortband, and his notes of teaching try to overcome the "advant

fippant operator who had been put on any child. He may not succeed, but the other end of the Pitteburg wire his chances of success are better than He had occasion to send for a carpen He was a skilful machine operator, and if his father had an income of \$25,000 he was aware of the fact to an extent a year and sent him to college and which made him a nuisance. He was gave him every "advantage." disagreeable, supercilicus, sarcastic, merciless, exasperating, conceited, overbearing and all of the other things conceited, which a good many men are, and which are ten times as exasperating hand-to hand conflict with the soil; when the man is in communication the secondary meaning is that of perwhen the man is in communication with you - although five hundred miles away and out of reach of bodily harm. And because he was an excel-

Night after night he caused gnash. ing of teeth in the Chronicle office. Picked men were put at the key, but have it to do; it is your task; you it mattered not to Pittsburg. When must hoe your row. Having begun, the picked man would be sending at his utmost speed and the sounder seemed to be making a mere clatter, Pittsburg would open up lazily and say something like, "Please hurry up all that you can. We go to press in about three hours," or, "Can't you put on a man to hustle things a little?" and the perspiring victim in the Chronicle office would grit his teeth and do his best to make the Pittsburg man "break," but without legitimate success. For a good operator never stoops to intentionally poor work, or, as it is called, "poor Morse," even in

an emergency of this kind. It was after about two weeks of this sort of thing that the Chronicle office force sent up to the college for Dennie and begged him to come down to work the Pittsburg wire for just one hour-

When he sat down at the key you couldn't have " raised " the Chronicle office on any of the other wires to save your life, for the force was all gathered in a little semi circle behind Dennie's chair. Dennie bade Pitisburg "good evening," and then said, in an inno-cent, halting way, "I-am-a-new-man. Can-you-take code?"

'Of course !" snapped back the an-

"Is your machine well ciled?" con-

"When you are ready please say so and I will begin," telegraphed Dennie,

Then Dennie began, slowly and hesitatingly, spacing his letters carefully.

Or get somebody who can!"
Then Dennie grinned and opened
up. Faster and faster he sent, and
the work was faultless. He sent code
abbreviations which the Pittsburg man had never heard of, and tapped them off at the speed of a limited train. It was a battle royal between two experts. The Pittsburg man was plucky, and it was all of five minutes before the end came, and then he "broke."

And when he broke, twenty two words behind, the office force embraced one another in their delight and danced wildly about and flung their arms and sent up a shout of victory which brought in numberless angry copy-holders, proof readers, desk men and other slaves of the eye shade to expostulate.

For thirty minutes Dennie kept up the fusilade, and then he rose and re-marked: "Gentlemen, he'll be quiet as a lamb after this. The office boy Nothing pleased him better than to can send to him now. He's tamed.

And so it proved.

Poor Dannie! He did not live to make the name for himself which he was certain to win. He was killed in the terrible railroad wreck at Yonkers, N. Y., some years ago-for this story

is all true.

He would have escaped alive, the newspapers said, but he remained in-side the wrecked and blazing car, amid the scalding steam, to assist other injured passengers through a window to safety. I have often wondered if, in those last terrible moments, he didn't enter cheerfully into a contest of speed with time to see how many lives he could save before he was himself over come. The act would have been like him.—Youth's Companion.

## CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

If you want to succeed in the world you must make your own opportunities as you go on. The man who waits for some seventh wave to toss him on dry land, will find that the seventh wave is a long time coming. You can commit no greater folly than to sit by the roadside until some one comes along and invites you to ride with him to wealth or influence. - John B Gough.

Self-Reliance a Poor Boy's Secret. Any degree of success I may have attained I owe more to the fact that I the most of time and money was a part of our lives, as a matter of course. Few operators try to master all the abbreviations in Mr. Phillips' clever work but Dennie went at it in his and decide, are very essential parts of every child's education. Just now science, with costly apparatus and

# Moeing Your Row.

A homely phrase, suggestive of patient work under a broiling sun, a sistent, energetic and steady perform ance of duty. It may not be pleasant; very probably there is something else lent operator he seemed ten times as going on which you would much more enjoy; perhaps you are tired, and this drudgery is obscure and you will get no thanks for it. Nevertheless you you must persevere until you have reached the appointed conclusion of your particular stint. Nobody else can do your share you must do it your-

A sort of Spartan indifference to mere comfort and convenience, a Christian sense of responsibility, a very commonplace, but nevertheless a very admirable virtue, are all more or less implied in the every day accomplishment of an every day task in the

careful heeing of your row. Perhaps you live with uncongenial people, who constantly rub your fur the wrong way. Perhaps you are handicapped by imperfect preparation for the work you have undertaken. Perhaps your environment has been an unhappy one, and you long to be

Stay where you have been placed by Divine Providence. Stick it out. Don't give up-hoe your row.
When your work is accomplished,

#### then you can let go. Doctors Against Immorality.

Under the title "A Serious Word to German Students," twenty of the most eminent medical professors of the German, Austrian and Swiss Universities have issued a joint letter to all university students, containing a serious adbasest amongst them.

slowly and evenly.

The haughty "G. A.," or "Go yielding to the temptations which surahead," which came back sounded as if the characters had been bitten off. period of their life, and too often lead to future ruin of both body and mind. They declare that in their letter they In less than a minuto Pittsburg fell are writing strictly as medical men, into the trap and, opening the wire, snapped out, "Hustle it! Hustle it! cal health, and prescinding from all ethical arguments: "But let it be cal health, and prescinding from all ethical arguments: "But let it be observed," they add, "that in scarcely any other matter is the deterioration of character, thought and feeling so easily involved in that of the bodily frame as in this." They urge upon young men to think not only of their young men to think not only of their personal future, but also of that of their Fatherland: "You are the noblest and the most precious first-fruits of the nation and State; on you rests the hope of the future." A copy of this appeal is being handed to each student who matriculates at a university. The professors who signit are sity. The professors who sign it are: Buchner (Munich), Esmarch (Gottingen), Finkler (Bonn), Fischer (Kiel) Flugge (Breslau), Forster (Strasbourg, Frankel (Halle,) Gartner (Jena) Gaffky, (Giessen), Gruber (Vienna)

Look on the Bright Side

berg), Prausnitz (Graz), Schottelius (Freiburg, Baden), and Wyss (Zurich.)

Happy is the man who forms the habit of taking all the light and warmth and cheer he can get with a fine glow of appreciation, looking meanwhile somewhat sidewise at those opposite experiences he cannot escape. Let him squint a little, or look the other way. He will be a happier man, as well as more popular, than the grumbler who sedulously notes the mugginess of the weather, the feebleness of his pulse, or the fact that he is ' tired "-which we all are-until we

He will be a happier man, moreover, for two reasons and by virtue of two distinct forces which his act of attention enlists in his behalf. In the first place, by removing the constant irrita-tion to his mere body, his viscera and nerves and muscles, which has resulted from his morbid attention, he leaves a clear stage for the benign action of the tendency to health. A man's body is not the normal object of his attention.

Just as the normal focus of a senseorgan is an external object (of the eye, a sight; of the ear, a sound), so the normal rocus of the mind as a whole is the Almighty God and His, universe the breathing, colored world outside itself, and particularly the absorbing world of other people. The very in-sidiousness of sickness is that it tends to seduce the mind from this wholesome outlook, and concentrate it upon inner sensations. The process once begun, proceeds apace, and soon the healthy activity of the body is still further de ranged by the meddling attention, precisely as clearness of execution on the piano, for example, is deranged by particularized notice of fingering other mechanical processes which should be automatic. Conscious thought always bungles the delicate acts properly cared for by the subcon scious mind. The remedy is, in both cases, to direct the attention elsewhere.

It is a rule that a workman must follow his employer's orders, but no one the college lectures were practically verbatim reports.

It was at about this time the men in the telegraph room at the Chronicle office began to have trouble with a figure of the country of poor in the telegraph room at the Chronicle office began to have trouble with a figure of the country of poor in the country of po ter, and a sturdy young fellow ap-

peared.
"I want this fence mended. There are some unplaned boards—use them. You need not take time to make a neat

I will pay you only \$1 50. Later the judge found the man carefully planing each board. Supposing that he was trying to make a costly job, he ordered him to natl them on just as they were, and continued his walk. When he returned the boards were all planed and numbered ready

"I told you this fence was to be covered with vine," he said angrily.
"I do not care how it looks."

"I do," said the carpenter gruffly, carefully measuring his work. When it was done, there was no other part of the fence so thorough in finish. "How much do you charge" asked

the judge. "A dellar and a half," said the man, shouldering his tools.

The judge started.
"Why did you spend all that labor on that fence, if not for money?"

For the job. sir. "Nobody would have seen the poor

work on it.' "But I should have known it was

knew we should have only genuine work from him. I gave him the contract, and it made a rich man of him."

THE BEST should be your aim when buy ing medicine. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have the best medicine MONEY CAN BUY. It is a pity that young men are no taught even in their earliest years that highest success belongs only to those whose work is most sincerely and thor-

oughly done.

and by a promise of great rewards He entices man to correspond with His desires."-Lee XIII.

Nothing so afflicts the Heart of Jesus as to see His sufferings lost on so many -Cure D'Ars.

It is said that the heart is the first to Thy Heart was the first to live for us, and the last to die, the first wounded love. - P. Nouet.

O Eternal Father! I adore Thee through the Divine Heart in place of Thee. I visit in spirit every part of the world to seek for all the souls pur-chased with its precious Blood. I fond ly embrace them all to present them to Thee and I ask their conversion of Thee through the Sacred Heart of Thy Son. - Ven. Mary of the Incarnation. "After the immortal words of Pope Heim (Erlangen), Lehman (Wurz-burg), Lode (Innsbruck), Loffler Greifswalk), Neisser (Breslau), L. Pfeifer (Rostock), R. Pfeifer (Konigs-

Leo XIII., addressed now nearly a year ago to the human race, we cannot now insist too much nor too long on devotion to the Sacred Heart, "writes the Paris Universe. "The Sovereign Paris Universe. "The Sovereign Pontiff has in fact placed this worship on an incomparable pedestal \* \* \* He has performed two acts unknown up to his time. He has taken the whole of the Cross to Constantine, he points to the Sacred Heart and says: "Behold the new sign." hold the new sign."

#### THE HOLY FATHER.

Three Hundred Million Children Obey His Least Command."

"It is five years since I saw the Holy Father before," said the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, in his cathedral church of St. Eugene, Derry, on the occasion of his recent return from Rome; "and ten years since I saw him first, and it is almost impossible to discern a change in him. In every sense of the word he is the most remarkable man of the age. He is now closing his ninetieth year, when in his prime. From the early when a case of Dr. Williams' Pink hour at which he rises he is engaged the entire day with the duties of his high office-giving audience, receiv- time when a dozen boxes of those pills ing ambassadors on affairs of state, were of more value to me than the best conducting negotiations with king gold mine in the country." A re and emperors over ecclesiastical affairs, appointing Bishops throughout the hear Mr. Johnson's rather startling re and emperors over ecclesiastical affairs, appointing Bishops throughout the world, creating Cardinals, receiving day after day bodies of pilgrims from every country, directing and superin-tending the work of the various congregations which have the charge of Church government throughout the whole earth, writing those wonderful hard apparently, but it left me weak all the same. Anyhow, after lesing of society. His life is one of incessant labor. Yet he neglects nothing, and when his weaks I add not have it very hard apparently, but it left me weaks I concluded to go to work labor. Yet he neglects nothing, and when his weaks I add not have it very hard here. when his weary day is done, no matter how late the hour, no matter how ex. I got wet the first day. That night hausted with toil, he gathers around him his household and servants in his addition of a severe cold. I managed private chapel, and joins with them in the devout recital of the Rosary and force of the disease settled in my night prayers. What an example for stomach, kidneys and joints, and boils us? If every father of a family was broke out on my body and limbs. My anxious to gather around him at night his children and domestics and join with them, as Leo XIII. joins with his house distressed me, and I became so nervous hold in the devout recital of the Rosary that any unusual noise would over and night prayers, what blessings come me. I tried several sorts of would it not bring upon the land. Yet this venerable old man, for the twenty-two years of his Pontificate has been a prisoner in h's palace, depending for his support on the charity of his children throughout the world. Most of dren throughout the world. Most of his to result. About this circumstance is a short time lost its effect. He then changed the medicine, but with no dren throughout the world. Most of us well remember that Victor Emman ual entered Rome and seized on the states of the Church, how prophecy was re-school that the Papacy was ended, they did not materially benefit me. I and that the reign of anti Christ, as had now been some weeks idle and they termed the Pope, was no more. How false were their prophecies the strongly advised me to go to a nospital event has proved. Christ said of old for treatment and I had just about de cided to do so when an acquaintauce His kingdon was not of this world, and therefore wicked men could not and therefore wicked men could not learning I had taken but one box of destroy it. His kingdom still exists the piles suggested that I should try on earth in His Church, and the kings three boxes more before giving them of earth cannot overturn it. They up. The matter of money decided me may rob and plunder it, as has been done a thousand times; they may imprison or murder its Lupreme Head. as has been done again and again; yet they are as far as ever from accom plishing their wicked designs.

Church never doubt Christ's fidelity to If your stomach is weak it should have help. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength to the stomach and cures dyspepsia and indi-gestion.

gates of hell shall not prevail against

it, and therefore no matter how violent

the persecution the children of the

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it bome. it home.

there. No, I'll only take \$1 50"

He took it and went away.

Ten years afterward the judge had a contract to give for the erection of several magnificent public buildings. There were many applicants among the master builders, but the face of one of them canght his eye. "It was my man of the fence," he said. "I knew we should have only genuine it home.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion is occasioned by the wait of action in the billiary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to ecrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also being the principal cause of Headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never for one of them canght his eye. "It was my man of the fence," he said. "I knew we should have only genuine the master builders, but the face of one of them canght his eye. "It was my man of the fence," he said. "I

Coughs, Colds, BRONCHIAL Asthma, Bronchitis, POCHED Hoarseness, and Sore Throat. Fac-Simile Some of Brown on every box.

The response was not courteous and betokened exasperation.

"When you are ready please say so all will begin," telegraphed Dennie, lowly and evenly.

"The heavely will a " or "Go and intellectual, which result from and by a promise of great rewards He and by a promise of great rewards He and by a promise of great rewards He are the and three heavely and three heavely are the and three heavely are the stronger.

The heavely will a " or "Go are the first attack of la was the Papacy stronger. His slighted by a promise of great rewards He are the and three heavely to make the product among youth.

The heavely will a " or "Go are the first attack of la was the Papacy stronger. His slighted by a promise of great rewards He are the product among youth.

The heavely will a " or "Go are the first attack of la was the Papacy stronger. His slighted by a promise of great rewards He are the product among youth.

The heavely will be a prisoner, that he is stripped of all his possessions, yet never was the Papacy stronger. His slighted by a promise of great rewards He are the product among youth.

The heavely will be a prisoner, that he is stripped of all his possessions, yet never was the Papacy stronger. His slighted to health. All my stomach the Pope is a prisoner, that he is stripped of all his possessions, yet never was the Papacy stronger. His slighted to health. All my stomach the Pope is a prisoner, that he is stripped of all his possessions, yet never was the Papacy stronger. His slighted to health at the Pope is a prisoner, that he is stripped of all his possessions, yet never was the Papacy stronger. His slighted to health at the Pope is a prisoner, that he is stronged to health. All my stomach the Pope is a prisoner, that he is stronged to health. All my stomach the Pope is a prisoner, that he is stronged to health. All my stomach the Pope is a prisoner, that he is stronged to health. All my stomach the Pope is a prisoner. The Pope is a prisoner was the Papacy stronger. His slight the population of the population

#### A HUMBLE SAINT.

Among the Indians on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and one live and the last to die. Thou hast indeed proved it to us, sweet Jesus. est white settlement, lives and had Thy Heart was the first to live for us, and the last to die, the first wounded during life, the last wounded after death. At the same time that death closed Thy eyes, death opened Thy closed Thy eyes, death opened Thy white visitors are the sailors whom the Heart to show us the excess of Thy tempests drive to his nelgoprhood, and tempests drive to his neigborhood; and with whom, if living, he shares his poor fare and humble shelter; if they are dead, he buries them with kindly all them that do not adore Thee, I love prayers. In a smallpox epidemic, it Thee in place of them that do not love was he alone who nursed the sick and buried the dead, for his fear-stricken flock gave him no help, as the Indian stands in mortal fear of that dread disease. Once a chief shot the good Father in the hand, and he, thinking it an accident, stooped to wash the wound in the creek, when the Indian shot again with such effect that the priest still has some of the lead in his back. Yet he will not declare that his assailant was malicious. "It is only a wanton freak," he says of his poor spiritual child." We can feel small wonder when we learn that such Christ-like meekness, and charity have brought about what is called "a marvelous transformation " in the habits of his dusky flock. Such men

#### LA GRIPPE'S VICTIMS Are Left Weak, Suffering and Despendent

A NOVA SCOTIAN WHO WAS ATTACKED ALMOST GAVE UP HOPE OF RECOVERY - HIS EXPERIENCE OF VALUE

TO OTHERS From the Enterprise, Bridgewater, N. S. Mr. C E Johnson is about twentyeight years old, a gold miner by occu mark and asked him why he spoke so highly of the pills. Mr. Johnson's statement was as follows: "About four years ago I was attacked with la grippe which kept me from work about three weeks. I did not have it very to get rid of the cold, but the whole changed the medicine, but with no be ter result. About this time a clergymen who called at the house ad vised me to try Dr. William's Pink Pills. I got a box and used them, but was feeling desperate. A friend on trying the pills again. I got three boxes and when used I was quite a bit improved. Could eat light nutritious food, slept better, and felt noticeably stronger. But I was still an unwell man. As the pills were doing a good work, however, I sent for eight more Divine Founder has promised that the

boxes. I continued using them till all

were gone, when I felt that I was re

Watches

are carried in the pockets of over eight million people—are known everywhere as

The World's Standard

because of their mechanical per-fection, accuracy and durability.

Genuine Ruby Jeweled Elgins

An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed. Booklet Free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO. ELGIN, . ILL.

in various sizes and styles.

re sold by Jewelers everywhere

Elgin

earth, and three hundred million children obey his least command."

strength to my muscles. So, after about six months, I went to work again and have not had a sick day since. One dozan boxes of Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills saved my life and gave me better health since than I had before, and that is why I said they were worth more to me than any gold mine, for all that a man has he will give for his life "
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by go-

lng to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville. Ont.



SURPRISE SOAP

is a pure hard soap ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. St. Stephen, N.B.

## COWAN'S

Hygienic COCOA Royal Navy CHOCOLATE

Are the favorites with most people, Buy COWAN'S, The Purest and Best.

FOR SALE AT
THE CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE. Gatholic ...

Home Annual For 1901\_\_\_\_

With cover printed in colors and forty-four full page and text illustrations.

Stories by the Best Writers Historical and descriptive sketches, anecdotes, poems, etc., and the usual calendars and astronomical carculations.

PRICE, 25 Cents.

What is said of the Catholic Home Annual. "A fine sample of taste and judgment in

Times
"Indispensible in the Catholic home."—
Catholic Register.

"Both in the quality and the variety of its
reading and its illustrations it is the best of
its kind"—New Ireland Review.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN: "In Spite of All."
A story of life in Louisiana, told in a deligabful way.

MARY CATE MRINE CROWLEY: "The Plunket
ville Fox Hunt." A lively tale of well suslived hydroxy. VERY REV. FERREOL GIRARDEY, C.SS.R.
"Thoughts on the Seventh, Tenth and Eighth
Commandments."

Magdalen Rock: "On the Fairles' Rath." An ingeniously wrought-out tale, breathing an atmosphere of peat fire and mountain breezes. CLARA MULHOLLAND: "Marie's Repentance," A delightful story of peasant life and love in her native land.

her native land.

Very Rev. Marianus Fiege, O.M.C,
"Devotion to God the Holy Ghost."

Yigome Mareul, Villebois (The hero of the Transvaal): "Court Martial," A stirring, pathelic tale of military justice.

Marion Ames Taggart: "The Centennial Jubilee Piterimage to the Roman Basilicas," "Ai Kenza," a Turkish legend of the days when the Crescent floated above the Cross. "The King's Will," a well-told illustrated story of royal charity and mercy. "Hope," a story of self-sacrifice.

Retrospest of the Year.

Retrospest of the Year. Address: THOS. COFFEY, LONDON, ONT.
Also to be had from our travelling

LITTLE FOLK'S ANNUAL—1901.

FIVE CENTS.

With a frontispiece "First Steps"—The Infant Jerus, surrounded by ministering angels — with the Cross and the instruments of His coming sorrow in the distance—the Little Folks' Annual for 1901 comes to us in even a more attractive and pleasing form than its predecessors. Besides numerous pretty flustrations, it also contains many interesting stories and a number of games, tricks and puzzles.

Sent anywhere on receipt of FIVE CENTS, Address Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Address Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD, London.
We have still a number of these Annuals for 1900. which are well worth the price, 5 cents.

DR. CLAUDE BROWN, DENTIST. HONCF Graduate Toronto University. Graduate Philadelphia Doutal College, 189 Dundas 81 Phone 1881.

DR. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS ST London, Specialty—anaesthetics, Phon

D. WAUGH, 537 TALBOT ST., LONDON Ont. Specialty—Nervous Diseases. DR. WOODBUFF, No. 185 Queen's Avector Defective vision, impaired bearing, near extern and troublesome threats. Eyes test ad. Glasses'adjusted. Hours: 12 to 4

R. H. DIGNAN, BARRISTER, ETC., 418 Unds to loan. Private

#### ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

St. Michael's Cathledral.

St. Michael's Cathledral was filled by a large congregation last Sunday, it having been understood that His Grace the Archbishop would preach the sermon, and take the opportunity to make some reference to the death of the Queen. Father Ryan, however, occupied the pulpit, and after making the usual announce ments for the week said:—His Grace had to leave the city yesterday to attend the obsequies of his mother, and he asked me to represent him. I believe the public and the press will pardon me if I ask sheir sympathy for our father, our beloved Archbishop, who is mourning the death of his mother. Our sympathy goes out to him. Let our private and public prayers accompany the soul of his mother to the throne of God. Everybody is mourning for our Queen, not only her own subjects, but the whole world. She was a great Christian woman, a noble woman. For sa, her subjects and children, I have spoken of her before on the occasion of her jubilee. I shall say very little now, for I believe that silence is for a man often the best kind of symmathy. When a man feels sympathy for you be shakes your hand, but says nothing, because soriow is too deep for words. We have a twofold sorrow, a twofold bereavement—we grieve for our Archbishop and for our decased mother, our beloved Queen. She was the mother of her people, and a good mother, and that is the thing which will be best remembered. For the rest I leave it to yourselves, my beloved brethren. The Cathelic Church has shown we are second to none in our loyalty to our reigning Sovereign, king or Queen. We come first in the acknowledgement of rightly constituted authority. While we mourn the death of the Sovereign, and heartily participate in the public demonstration of bereavement, you will follow in your private prayer as you think proper the soul of our deceased and beloved Queen.

ear deceased and beloved Queen.

PATHER SWEENEYS BEPARTURK FROM BARRIE.

Bather Sweeney, who has been assistant at
Barrie during the past four years, has been
remoted by His Grace Archbishop O'Connor,
a tae Pattorate of Orangeville and Bramp-

The Mednesday ovening the 16th inst., a barge number of the representative parishioners of Barrie met at the school house, to bid Father Sweeney an affectionate farewell, and to present him with an address and purse, The address was read by Mr. Michael Shaughment, and the purse which contained over \$200, was presented by Miss Mary Stritch. Following is a copy of the address:

Barrie, Jan. 16, 1901.

Barrie, Jan. 16, 1901.

Rev. H. J. Sweeney:

Rev. and dear Father—It is with the deepest
Seelings of sadness we gather around you to
day to bid you a sorrowful farewell.

With sincerest regret and heartfelt sorrow
we learn that our loved Father and friend is
making to dwell amongst us, to cheer us
has kindly presence—that God has called him
to labor henceforth in another portion of His
viney ard.

te labor henceforth in another portion of vises and.

Pour years you have been with us—our gadle, our consoler, our friend, our model.

You came to us with the holy oil of consecration at lil fresh upon your hand, that hand which has ever since been extended in tender cat sympathy to the afflicted, and in cordial sympathy to the afflicted, and in cordial sympathy to the peady.

cal sympathy to the afflicted, and in charity to the needy.

To linger upon and enumerate your deeds of seedness white with us is immeasurably be yend our power. To attempt the task would indeed be to us a labor of love, but we retrain, knowing your modest humility which ever prompts you "to do good by steaith and blush to find it fame."

knowing your modest humility which ever prompts you "to do good by stealth and blush to find it fame."

Now we shall miss you, dear Father! How we shall miss your sunny smile and cheering ward; your genile presence in its accustomed place!

Our hearts are too full for further words, dear Father. Gladly would we always keep you in our mids, but the fat has gone forth and in humble obedience to Mother Church we salmissively bow our heads, and in fond farewell utter a fervent "God bless you "Accept this small token of our esteem. Higned on behalf of St, Mary's congregation this lift hay of January, A D, 1981.

A. W BEARDSLEY, Chairman.

S. B. HIS S Secretar, Treasurer.

Wassen Mars M. A. STHECH, Treasurer.

Pather Sweeney replied in eloquent and feeling terms to the gratitude he fell for the people of Barries and his regret in leaving them and their pastor, Dean Egan, to whom he was deep by a treshed.

Y stached.

Yery Rev. Dean Egan spoke in feeling terms

of his affection for Father Sweeney, and of the
less which he and the entire parish sustained
in his departure, also of the ability and zesi
with which he performed his duties.

The foll-wing is the address presented by
the school children:

Barrie, Jan. 16, 1991.

Rev. Father Sweeney:

Dear, dear Father — When the sad tidings of your removal was announced, none felt it more keenly than we—your children. And why should not our hear's be filled with serrow! In your heroic compliance with the many precepts of our dearest Lora, surely this one has ever shone forth with special lustre. "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and ferbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

warded,
Pray for us, dear Father, that persevering in
the good resolutions which you have incited us
to form, we may meet again in God's eternal
home 'where there is neither mourning or sorsow "and where pain and parting are unknown. Your d-vot d.

# ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA

Previous to reading the circular letter of His Grace the Archbishop referring to the death of the Queen and the accession of King Edward VII. in St. Patrick's on Sunday, tev. Father Whelan said in effect: The close of the nineteenth century was the melanchely preliade to the close of the Victorian era; the life of a good woman, a great Queen, a faithful widow had gone out with it. Pliy it was that her last years should have been clouded by the hearors of war; that she had not had wise counsellors at the close of her reign as she had at h r ascension. The opening of the twen tieth century witnesses the accession of a King to rue in he stead, and it is to hoped that wiser counsels will prevail with him. After Mass the Te Deum was sung followed by the Psalm, Exaudiat and appropriate prayers.

Being the Feast of the Holy Family, Father Whelan preached on the words of Ecclesias-ticus: "Beware of the children." Rey, Father Fallon of St. Joseph's is suffer-ing from la gripus

Rev, Father Fallon of St Joseph's is suffering from la grippe.

Rev Dr. Constantineau, Rector of the University, who has been ill for some time back, will, it is understood, go South for the benefit of his health.

The St. Patrick's Literary Association are making arrangements for the annual concert on St. Patrick's night, Mr. Bark Cockran will be the orator on that occasion.

# DIOCESE OF LONDON.

Last Sunday, in St. Peter's Cathedral, the rector, Rev. J. T. Aylward made the following reference to the death of the Queen:
Last Sunday I recommended to your prayers our Gracious Mejesty Queen Victoria, who was then reported to be seriously ill. To-day, as a matter of respect and reverence, I ask you to join with all our fellow citizens in expressing our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of a Queen So good noble and true. We as Catholice have every reason to regret the demise of such an exemplary ruler, who, on many occasions, proved her love for her Catholic friends A notable and touching instance of this was the death of Sir John Thompson, which occurred whill His Excellency was paying Her Mejesty an offi inl visit. As Sir John died in her home, the Queen gave every facility in order that in accordance with his faith the holy Sacrifice of his sent. Again, why good she did on her last visit to Leader! the Mess was offered up there for the repose of his soul. Again, what good she did on her last visit to Ireland! Never did a country loss mensrch so ut iversally exceemed. The loving mensrch so ut iversally exceemed. The loving medical sympathy come not only from the millions of Her Majesty's subjects, but also from the rulers and people of all countries, testifying the great respect and veneration in which she was held.

R v. Father Sinnett and Gunner Beird the latter in full uniform, was the signal for an output of chemical signal signal for an output of chemical signal signal for an output of chemical signal for an o

We hall with delight the accession to the throne of King Edward VII., and trust that he will be a worthy successor to his illustrious mother. As Catholics we are always taught to respect authority and to pray for our rulers and those who are in high staions that we may lead a quiet and peaceful life. May Edward VII be a worthy successor of Edward, who was called Edward the Good. Let us ray that King Edward VII may be guided us privaled to the prosperous one.

pray that king Edward v11 may be guided by pleaceful and prosperous one.

GODERICH ITEMS.

The young men of St. Peter's congregation met in the sacristy, this 27th day of January, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, according to call of their pastor, Rev. Father West, the object being the formation of a union to be henceforth known as the Society of Ushers, the officers elected for the present year being:
Honorary President and Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father West; President, B W. Alexander; Vice President, John Burke; Secretary and Treasurer, J. D. O'Connell; Trustes, Philip Kiely, Ed Campion, Wm. Siastery and John McAvoy.

The parapheonalia to be similar to that in usein the chorches of New York City, same to be purchased in said city, by our Honorary President.

A meeting of the Young Ladies Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, announced by our pastor, at the solicitation of its President Miss.

M. Nicholson for Sunday Feb. 3rd., immediately after Vespers, for the purpose of received confirmation upon the last visit of His Lordship Bishop McEvastue.

With regret do we learn of the prionsed illness of our esteemed organist, Miss., Bhannon. We hope ere long for her con vescenne. During her absence Miss Trouch has presided at the organ in a manner which merits great praise.

The C. M. B. A. will hold its regular monthly meeting. Monday, Feb. 4th., in their hall, corner North Street and Square. With pleas ure do we note the fourishing condition of our branch, owing to the unitring zeal of Ex Grand Organizer Jos, Kidd. Visiting brethren cordi

STANISLAUS W. ALEXANDER.

#### THE QUEEN'S DEATH

Windsor, Ont. 22.—When news of the demise of the Queen reached here His Worship Mayor Davis had a special meeting of the City Doun cil summoned, the Council chamber being in the meantime heavily draped in mourning when the members had assembled His Lordship addressing them said: This is the most painful event in our generation. We have lost a Sovereign who was noted for her love add charity to the world, and these qualities, which were stamped and impressed in the Empire, will be a living memorial to her name in the years to come. Her her large will be a good reward in Heaven, while the good she has done will be to our advantage on earth. The following resolution of: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite Wisdom and sovereign right to any other her her large has been seen and sovereign right to make the spirit of our beloved Queen. Victoria the Good, the pride and joy of the British people and the admiration of all civilized things: Concil of the City of Windsor, while freely acknowledging submission to the modate of the Creator's sovereign with hersby express on behalf of the Citizens at large their intense sorrow over the Majesty's death, not only by the waste mpire over which she had for so many years reigned with impartial justice, true beneath of the human race; and the sumparhy of the human race; and the sympathy of the Consol and City is hereby in deepest sincerity and largest measure extended to the analyses of Christian telerance, pure womanhood, relided marves power toward the uplifting and enlightening of the human race; and the sympathy of the Connel and City is hereby in deepest sincerity and largest measure extended to the allowed the His Hymprital Justice, true benefits of the human race; and the sympathy of the Counsel and City is hereby in deepest sincerity and largest measure extended to the astrone to salute His Imperial Majesty, and to f

#### REV FATHER SINNETT TEN DERED A GREAT RECEPTION.

A Fine Procession -Immense Gather

levide children not, for ef such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Yes, we know, dear Father, that your heart was with the lambs of the flock.

Mow shall we thank you for your untiring seel, your fatherly kindness, your leving care, you who have ever, "allowed to brighter weids and led the way."

Yord fail is dear Father, but your little children will never forget you, nor the lessons you have so patiently striven to implant in our bearts. God grant that the seed may have failen on good ground to bring forth fruit a bundred-fold, so when before the great White flauence.

With sorrowful, grateful hearts, we add our simple, childlike farewell to the rest, and if the received in the received in the procession, reformed, started up town in the following order:

Citizens band a crowd of a carriage in waiting the hard of the divisors much proposed the form which the Canadian Contingents have performed the ardiuous tasks allotted to them in South Africa. We remember with admiration of souls saved through you hold in the following order:

Citizens band a the Second Canadian Contingent, received a magnificant reception upon his served at the fire hall and started to the fire hall and started to the fire hall and started to the way. We feel proud to refer to the soldierly manner in which the Canadian Contingents have for actions the many brilliant victories of the war. The intelligence displayed on the pleasure. Father Sinnett, who was looking well, was conducted to a carriage in waiting well, was conducted to a carriage in waiting well, was conducted to a carriage in waiting well will at some future time at four the ward.

With sorrowful, grateful hearts, we add our simple, childlike farewell to the rest, and if the received will not the people of the Empire.

With sorrowful, grateful hearts, we add our simple well, was conducted to a carriage with strong the people of the Empire.

With sorrowful, grateful hearts, we add our simple well, was conducted to a carriage with strong the people of the Empire.

With sorrowful and the

but thousand people wildly cheefed toking leasure. Father Sinnett, who was looking well, was conducted to a carriage in waiting and the procession, re formed, started up towo in the following order:

Citizens band under Capt. Albertson; carriage containing Rev. Father Sinnett, Gunner Baird, Mr. Thomas Sinnett and Mr. William keyan; carriage with six horses, outriders on the leaders, and beautifully decorated, con taining firemen in uniform; carriages containing the mayor and members of the town council, reeve and councilor: of Howard; citizens in carriages and an immense concourse on foot. At he head of all rode Mr. Alf. Hunter on a spirited chestnut horse carrying a large Union Jack. Capt. T. P. Watson in full regimentals sated as marshal. Several citizens on horse back at 0 took part.

Ad along the route the cheering was continuous, the bells rang and factory whistles blew a piercing welcome. Flags were fiving in all directions, and few houses along the route but what were decorated more or less. Reaching Mains street the procession turned west and the cheers increased in volume. Vion arr ving in front of the Opera Houses a hatt was called, and a few minutes later when Father Sinnett. Gunner Band, the mayor, reeve and members of the reception committee appeared on the balcony a mignty cheer went up.

appeared on the balcony a mighty cheer went In Mayor Graham again welcomed the Chaplain home, and invited everybody to be present at the Opera House in the evening. Father Sinnett in a brief speech thanked the officials, committee and people generally for the kindly and enthusias ic welcome to his old home, a home he would never farget, for after all there is no place like home. When fat away his mind constantly went back to the pretty and progressive town on the ridge and the good old township of Howard where how by the standard of the reception was something he had searcely expected, while it had not been necessary on make him a toreint for him to know and under the control of the standard of the control of the con

The enew'd in a dispersed after additional cheers for Father Sinnest and Gunner Baird.

Long before S of took the Opera House was crewded to the doars. Poole were present from diparts of H ward, Harwick and Orfo d, and the ladies were out in strong force. Under the direction of Capt. Watson the stage and hall had been niely decorated with flags and butting. Across the stage was atsend butting. Across the stage was a stand surm united by a heimst with crossed muskets resting on two red coats and a sword between. To the right and left of the stage were large Union Jecks and portraits of the Queen and Lor Roberts O's the rear wall were large union Jecks and portraits of the Queen and Fid Laurier while on the sides were pictures of Sir John Macionald and Sir Wilfid Laurier while on the sides were pictures to Sir John Thompon Sir Oliver Mowat, Elivary and the Chizens Band occupied the gallery and rendered excellent music, adding much to the enjoy ment of the evening.

May or Graham presided and on the platform were the members of the town and township the councils, the county council represents it estimated in Mr. William Regan.

The Mafor of panel mayor accommended by the councils of the councils of the mayor accommended by the councils of the mayor accommended by the councils of the mayor a

Mr. Jed Bohnam sang "Rally Round the Flag," creating great entrusiasm.
Rev. W. Frosser, Dr. Lake, Rev. C. Burdette, H. D. Smith, Henry Buller, and Rev. Father Roubat were called on in turn, and delivered brief, patriotic addresses full of appreciation of the services rendered by the two gentlemen they were pleased to honor. Sandwiched Letween the addresses were songs by Mr. Waiter Mills, Mr. W. E. Smith, and Miss Maud Mr. Mab, the latter sweetly rendering "Home Sweet Home."
At this point Mayor Graham asked Father Sinnett to stand up and then proceeded to read the address, Reeve Boothroyd, at the proper moment, presenting the reverend gentleman with a beautiful gold watch bearing the following inscription:

Rev. Father J. C. Sinnett
C. C. Sinnett
C. C. Sinnett
Captain
2nd Canadian Contingent South Africa
by the
Municipalities of Howard and Ridgetown.

Jan. 19, 1901. The address read as follows :

The address read as follows:

To Rev. Father Sinnett, Chaplain 2nd Canadian Contingent:

We, the Reeve of Howard and the Mayor of Ridgetown, in behalf of the citizens of the two municipalities, beg to extend to you, our most hearty welcome, on this your safe return, from the war in South Africa.

We are proud to have read in the press of the magnifecent reception of you all along the line, the kindly things that have been said about you personally as chaptain, the bravery you have displayed on the the wound d and dving, and the manner in which you have administered the last sad rite to our honored dead.

ministered the last sad rife to the bottom dead.

We cannot refrain to mention the many hardships you have endured by long and tedious enforced marches during the severest kind of weather, which have won for you the admiration and respect of the people of the Emrica

of weather, which are interested in the people of the Empire.

We again welcome you home, and trust that your future career will be as honored as your facture career will be as honored as your past, without having to pass through crue war. We assure you that your noble sot of self sacrifice in going to South Africa, as chaplain of our 2nd Canadian contingent. to uphoid the Sovereign yof Her Gracious Majasty, will ever be gratefully remembered by nor loyal subjects, not only in this, the place of your chidnood, but throughout the British Empire. We, therefore, wish you to accept this token (suitably inscribed) of our great esteem for you, and may your years be prolonged by Almighty God to enjoy it.

JOS BOOTHROYD, Reeve.

W. B. GRAHIAM, MAJOR.

Ridgetown Jan. 21st 1901.

Almighty God to enjoy it

Jos Boothroyd, Reeve,

W. B. Graham, Mayor.

Ridgetown Jan. 21st 1901.

Rev. Father Sinnett, after the applause had subsided, said he never knew he was a hero until he arrived home-in fact had never auspected it—but as the mayor had said so there must be some truth in ir. He thanked one and all, the mayor and reeve, the councils and citizens for their enthusiastic with the councils and citizens for their enthusiastic with the said of their beautiful present, which was entirely unexpected. In one sense, however, it was unexpected. On the fath of the sense of the people of this, his native section of beloved Canada. While he and all others had striven to do their duty in south Africa, at they were all glad to return to their own fair country. War was always cruel, and sithough everything possible had been done to alleviate the pain of the sick and wounded and for the comfort of the groups, still one must see war to appreciate all its cruelties. The speaker then proceeded to relate some of his experience on the voyage, at Cape Town, on the march. In camp and on the battle-field. Several comic episodes were dwell on showing that even war has its humorous side. The status of the Ksfire were briefly touched on, it being far from what it should be. As the hour was late the speaker excused himself from talking longer, concluding by again expressing his hanks.

Father Sinnett is a pleasing speaker, his remarks were very interesting and many regretted the shortness of his address.

After a selection by the band. Revs. Munro and Bond made brief, pertinent addresses containing words of welcome and praise, and they were followed by Rev J. B. Kennedy, of Toronto, who made a witty address full of kind and pleasant words for Father Sinnett and Gunner Baird.

Mr. W. E. Gundy sang a solo.

The mayor then called on Gunner Baird and Mr. M.

Presented Gunder G A. Baird
2nd Capadian Contingent South Africa
by the
Municipalities of Howard and Ridgetown

Jan 16, 1901 The address read as follows:

Fo George A Baird, E.q.,
Member of the Royal Canadian Artillery:

or the wat. The intelligence displayed on the battlefield and the endurance shown in the many long and forced marches in the severest kind of weather, have commanded the admiration of the people of the Empire.

We cannot forbear making special reference to the fact that several members of the Canadian Contingents have, for acts of personal bravery, been recommended for military decorations by our beloved Queen.

As a mark of our appreciation for services rendered by you, and also as a proof of our sympathy for the cause for which you risked your life, to uphold, we ask you to accept of this gold watch as a boken of our esteem and that you may always remember that Canada loves and admires her brave defenders.

Signed on behalf of the Town of Ridgetown, and the Township of the ware.

W. B. Grahlam, Mayor.

John Market of the Town of Ridgetown, and the Township of the cheers which greeted him had stopped, spoke at some length, returning his thanks for the reception an apresent, and con inding gave a brief account of his marching and fighting in South Africa where he was with Plumer's force which assisted in the relief of Mafeking. As already said, the Gunner is a bright looking, many fellow, and his popularity was increased by his well delivered, modesi address

Afrer a song by Mr. Sumner Hancock the great meeting was brought to a close by the audience jobing in 'God save the Queen.'

Sweral of the speckers fo linkly r-ferred to the liness of Her Majesty and expressed earnest properties.

NOTES. Mrs Hummel and Miss Shaw were the ac-

Mrs Hummel and Aliss Shaw were the accompanist.
D. Young, who was to have been one of the sprakers, was mavoidably absent.
Rev. Mr. Baidwin was absent on account of ill health, soing to Chatham on Monday to consult a specialist.
The watches presented to Father Sinnertand Gunner Baird were purchased through Mesus L.J. Hummel and J. E. Neison, the local jewelters.

rs.

Rev. Father Sinnett will deliver a public ceture on "South Africa and the War "in the opera house, on Monday evening, Feb. 4 h the lecture will be illustrated and no doubt will be interesting as well as instructive. The price of admission will be 25 cents to all parts of the hall.

of the hall.

Rev. Father Sinnett will "talk" to the chil dren about Son'h Africa in the opera house this afternoon (Thursday) from 3 un'il 5 o'clock. The "talk" will be il ustrated with magic lantern views. Father Sinnett is anxious to have the children from Howard presents as well as those from the town. There will be no admission fee, and every child is invited to the opera house.

# A Great Bell Foundry.

A Great Bell Foundry.

One of the world's greatest bell foundries is located in Baltimore, Md., the property of The Henry McShane Manufacturing Company. It is now somewhat more than half a century since the first McShane bell was cast. Since then this foundry has completed to 900 single bells and hung 270 peaks and 70 chimes—more than 12 000 bells in all. Of all these sales, every purchaser was more than satisfied and each of them commends the McShane bells. All McShane was are of new ingot copper and imported block the carefully proportioned and carefully melted to secure to all quality and lasting quality. They are mounted very carefully and solidly for ease of riving and ceature as of design. Everything that conduces toward satisfaction is put of the McShane endeavor. The McShane Company will send catalogue free to persons contemplating purchase.

#### OBITUARY.

MR. WM. RYAN, BRANTFORD.

M. William Ryan, formerly of Brantford, died at the residence of Mr. N. J. Clark, 65 Gloucester street, Toronto Deceased was the father of Mr. Charles M. Ryan, a well known newspaper man, formerly of Toronto, but now of Detroit. The remains were removed from Mr. Clark's residence at 9 o'clock to St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, where the funeral service's were held. The body was interred in St. Michael's cemtery.

My Lory Colombor To. MR. WM. RYAN, BRANTFORD

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR. TORONTO Former pupils of St. Peter's Separate School, London, Ontario, will, we feel sure, hear with heartfelt regret of the death of their old com-rade and beloved friend, John O'Connor, which took place on Monday, the 21st January in-

took place on Monday, the 21st Sandary in-He was born on the 2nd November, 1874, in our Forest City, and removed to Toronto about ten years ago. He had the supreme happiness of receiving all the rites of the Holy Catholic Church, and was attended throughout his iil ness by Roy, Father Kelly, being happily re-signed to God's holy will. Besides his bereaved parents three brothers and two sisters survive. May his soul rest in peace!

MR JOSEPH PRIMEAU. WINDSOR,
Joseph F. Primeau, a well-known young
gentleman of Windsor, died on Thursday, Jan,
5, in the afternoon at a o'clock, at his parents'
residence, 45 Windsor avenue. He had been
suffering for a long time with lung trouble,
and this, with a severe cold he contracted,
proved fatal.

suffering for a long time with lung fround, and this, with a severe cold he contracted, proved fatal.

"Joe," as he was familiarly known amongst his friends, was a cousin of Rev. A. McKeon, P. p., of Strathroy, and was a young man of the best of habits. He had hosts of friends on this side of the river and in Detroit. He had been a member of St. Alphonsus' church choir up to a few months before his death, and was also a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He was head bookkeeper for the Depew Baking Co... Detroit, where he was a general favorite. Mr. Primeau was twenty five years of age. He was born in Chatham, having moved here about six years ago. His many friends will be grieved to hear of his death, The funeral was held from the family residence to St. Alphonsus church at 9:30 on saturday, the 26th, and the interment took place in St. Alphonsus cemetery.

May his soul rest in peace!

MRS. MARY MCNAMARA, ORILLIA

MRS, MARY MCNAMARA, ORILLIA.
Died, at Orillia, on December 23, 1900, at the
advanced age of seventy years, Mary, relict of
James McNamara, after an illness of many
weeks, borne with Christian fortitude and for
tified with all the prayers and sacraments of
the holy Catholic Church of which she was always an ardent and zealous member.
She was a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, but at the age of sixteen she and her sister came to Canada—first to Ottawa, then ByLown—where sheimet her cousin, Bishop Phalen,
from whom she received advice, which greatly
assisted her in a mixed community in which
were but few Catholics
She shortly afterwards married James Mc
N mara, whose demise she mourned for twenty.

She shortly afterwards married James Mc N mara, whose demise she mourned for twenty-six years.

Being of exemplary character she made strenuous and successful efforts to bestow a iteral education on her family to fit them for business in this world, yet she never forgothat higher education and sound moral training so necessary for a place in that Heavenly Jerusalem where during her suffering her thoughts were continually and lovingly centered. She had the consolation of having several of her family around her bedside in her last moments and until she peacefully passed away two days before Christmas.

Her remains were on Dec 25, taken to the Church of the Angels Guardian where a Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev Father Moyns, who in his sermon paids alight tribute to her as a woman, mother and Christmas than, and thence to the cemetery, where she was interred.

God took her to enjoy her Christmas in heaven, while her family were left to mourn her loss, in which they have the sincere sympathy of her and their acquaintances who pray that her soull, may rest in peace.

Mrs. ZOE OURLLETTE, WINDSOR.

MRS. ZOF OURLILETTE, WINDSOR.

The funeral obsequies of the late Mrs. Hercule Ouellette were held at St. Aiphonsus, church this morning at 9 o'clock Sole on Requirm Mass was sung. Rev. Father Meusier. P. P. celebrant of the Mass. Father Renaud. C. S. H. deacon, and Father Downey sub deacon. J. Pepin presided at the organ and sang an appropriate sole at the Offertory of the Mass. During the singing of the solemn requiem service Father Beaudoin of Walkerville said Low Mass for the repose of the deceased lady, at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary. This Mass was followed by a second Low Mass said by Father Theodore Valentin, P. P. of Zurich, and nephew of the late Dean Wagner.

The altar, pulpit and stalls were heavily draped with mourning. The casket resead on a catafalque in the centre alse. In respect to a desire, expressed by the deceased lady during her last illness, no flowers were placed upon the bier, but wax ights innumerable were on the altar. After the singing of the Libera Father Mounier pronounced the final Benediction in the church.

The interment was in the cemetery of the parish of the Assumption, at Sand wien. The pall bearers were Mr. Guindon, Dr. Reaume. Mr. Panet. W. J. McKee, Mr. Odette and F. X. Meloche.

The deceased lady, Mrs. Zoe Outlette, was born in Sandwich Jan. 4th 1835. She was the child of the marriage of Edward Boismier and Miss Joil. She received her early education under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus at the convert of the Sacred Heart, the ladies of that community being located in Sandwich from 1831 to 1857.

In November, 1839, Miss Zoe Boismier became the wife of Hercule, eldest son of the late. MRS. ZOE OUELLETTE, WINDSOR.

Society of Jesus at the convert of the Sacred Heart, the ladies of that community being located in Sandwich from 1851 to 1857.

In November, 1859, Miss Zoe Boismier became the wife of Hercule, eldest son of the late Vital Quellette. After marriage the young people resided in the double house on London street just west of Goyeau, now owned by Dr. Reaums. From Windsor they removed to the Quellette farm, Sandwich Est, but upon the death of Mr. Quellette, in April, 1872, his widow and seven children removed to Windsor and took up their residence in the house on Ouellette avenue where Mrs. Ou-liette died.

Mrs. Ouellette was an invalid for several years, but her final illness ext-nded over a period of seven weeks. Sae died at 715 p. m. Tuesday, the 22nd whilst four Sisters of the Community of the Holy Names and her children knelt in prayer at her b-dside. Her end was in accordance with her life, and in death her countenance reflec ed., "The peace that passer hunderstanding."

By the death of Mrs. Quellette the Altar Society of St. Alphonsus' church loses its found ress, its most experienced and faithful worker and its Honorary President. The beautiful work of her hands is linen in the vestments and in embroidery will long stand in evidence of the salectuary.

Mrs Ou-lette is survived by even children, five daughters and two sons. To them, and to the other members of the Ouellette family their many friends offer their condolence and sympathy while they join with them in the prayer, of Holy Church. "May she rest in peace!"—M. C. K. in Windsor, Ont., R-coro, Jan 25, 1911.

Miss Anne Manny, Guelleth, Ont. We was a to the son death of Miss Anneous was a process of the add of Miss Anneous was a process of the sole of the salectuary.

MISS ANNE MANNY, GUELPH, ONT
It is with feelings of deep and profound sorow we have to resport the death of Miss AnnManny, who died (fortified with all the rit sof
Holy Church) at St. Joseph's Hespital Greiph,
oo Friday morning, Jan 18, after a brief bupainful liness.
Admired by those who knew her, and level
by those who had the privilege of calling her a
friend her death has occasioned the most pro
found sorrow throughout the city.
A little over a week previous to her death
Miss Manny was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital
suffering from pneumonia. From the first her
case was critical but the feil deficier over
whom no earthly power can exercise control,
whose ravaging course is impeded by no bar
rier however mighty, who knocks imfartially
at cottage and cas le gate, claimed her as his
own.

Herdemiss brings sorrow, not only to her rela-

rier however mighty, who knocks impartially at cottage and cas le gate, claimed her as his own.

Her demise brings sorrow, not only to her relatives heracquaintances her friends, but shall be told with lamentations by those who only knew her by repute and not a few of the residents of the city and surrounding district irrespective of creed or nationality, hastened to place a gar land of mourning on the beer of this kind, patient, charitable, unassuming and virtuous lady. Never was sha known to injure anyone by word or deed; her charity was unbounded, and her bonificence towards the poor, in distressed, the sorrowstricken has caused her name to be eulogized at many a fiewide, has won for her benedictions without number. Her life, a continual round of grod deeds, was soon for her benedictions without number, and its close equally as gorious. Many a long weary night, lake a minis erina angel did she witch by the bedside of the seek and suffering. Many an aching many a fever-racked brain has been couled by the grant angel did she witch by the helstide of the seek and suffering a one setting out on the great mysterious journey from life to clernity, when op one githeir eyes for the last time upon the things of earth have met her sympainetic face animating them with hope and comfor. Her greatest happiness was in doing something good for others. She will be missed in the congregation of Our Lady, where every undertaking in which the Ladies were interested found in her

an enthusiastic worker and a good adviser. The funeral, which was very largely attended, took place on Sunday afternoon, Ian. 20 at 3.30. Beautiful floral designs sent by nymerous friends hid the casket from ylow. The pall-bearers were Messrs Mac, Carroll, John Hayden. T. C. Duignan, Gregory, Frank, James Ryan and Thomas Ryan. At the Church of Our Lady, the solemn funeral service was performed by Rev. Father Kenny, S. J. As the casket was borne to the altar times Rose Heffernan sang with true expression. "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," and as it was leaving the church, "Abide with Me" was rendered in an impressive manner by Mr Jno. A Gailagher, Mrs. Thos. Carroll of Moosemin, N. W. I. the only surviving member of deceased's family, arrived in time for the funeral.

#### "THE DREAM OF THE DEAD."

Have you dreamed of the dream, the sweet silent dream.
The beautiful dream of the Dead?
As they sleep 'mid the rust of the snadows and dust.
And thrill at the flowers' soft tread!
And thrill at the flowers' soft tread.

Have you dreamed of their dream, their beau titul dream.
As sweet as the breath of a kiss.
Where the Sorrow and Sin dare not enter in, And Silence and Darkness are bliss?
And Silence and Darkness are bliss.

Is the dream that they dream, their beautiful

as the gream that they dream, their beautiful dream. A radiant vision of Spring? Do they feel the new grass as it shoots through the pass. Where the hills with God's mysteries ring? Where the hills with God's mysteries ring?

Or is it their dream, their beautiful dream, Has biotted all mem'ry of Loss— Do they rest on the Height of the glorious Light, Neath the banner of Calvary's Cross ! 'Neath the banner of Calvary's Cross.

No clash of the world, the mad rushing world, No roar of the cannon's hot breath, Not a throb of its wars, not a stain of its scars, Can stir the great army of Death— Gan stir the great army of Death.

Oh, whatever their dream, their beautiful dream,
The Dead have forgot how to weep—
For they reck not of years, nor of pain, nor of tears
Else why should they smile in their sleep
Ah me,
Else why should they smile in their sleep;

#### IN CHINA.

-CRHILE JOYCE in Boston Pilot.

The position of affairs in China has not materially changed since last week, though, as a matter of course, there are constantly occurring events which have more or less connection with the negotiations which are being conducted in the interests of peace.

A despatch dated Pekin. Jan. 16, which was celayed in transmission states that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have asked for favorable modifications of the agreement which has been already signed by them. The things asked for arc chiefly that all military expeditions be suspended by the allies, that troops be removed as rapidly as possible, that the limits of the legations be defined, and that public buildings be restored to the Chinese Government.

limits of the legations be defined, and that public buildings be restored to the Clinese Government.

The French and Germans appear to thick it unwise to withdraw the forces from the city for some months yet, as dangers still exist, and the French especially regard it as a cowardly act to leave the Chinese converts to the mercy of Boxers and other Fagan Chinese till the peacefulness of the latter be assured.

It has been always a source of trouble that there is a latent jealousy at least, and a suspicion of each others' intentions existing between the powers. A new cause of jealousy has arisen from the action of Admiral Seymour who destroyed several piratical junks on certain islands, which the Russian Vice-Admiral A exieff claims to be Russian territory. These are ninety miles from Port Artour, and Admiral Seymour is of opinion that to grant the Russian claim would justify that Russias should claim also the Niatao group lying much nearer, and controlling the navigation of the Gulf of Pechini which would be infinical to British in these thickness of the powers in China results.

Despatches coming through Germany state that there is an army of 25 00 Chinese troops gathered in close proximity to the French sphere. This is regarded as a menacing fact, inough they have not up to the present shown any disposition to hos sitty.

Prince Ching recently assured a committee of missionaries that the Chinese Government has no intention to place restrictions on missionary work.

# THE GLOBE'S ETHICS.

Editor Catholic Record:

Dear Sir.—In an article entitled, "The New King," Saturday's Globe says of him:

"True he is no sain, and is the last person in the world to wish to be set up on a pinnacle as such, He is subject to the same weaknesses, frailities and errors of one kind or other as ordinary mortals. His morals are neither better nor worse than those of the majority of his country men, and it is precisely this fact which endears him to them. The sympathy thus established between Albert Edward and his people contrasts strongly with the upopularity of his father, whose blameiess behavior was generally regarded by Englishmen as a reflection upon their own conduct. His faults are neither very grave nor very numerous They are of the class so pleasantly described by the French as les peiis, vices constituting the Rembrandt shading, calculated to bring the very attractive points of his character into greater prominence. They are the results not of any evil instincts but of the generous temperament and warm heart of Queen Victoria seidest son."

The same paper very logically informs us that Queen Victoria endeared herself to her people by her noble womanhood and domestic virtues.

Surreely would it be possible to find a more glaring applogy for vice, a more ridiculous ab urdity, caused by a vain attempt to prove that black is white. If the artist had contented himself was a vain attempt to prove that black is white. If the artist had contented himself with leaving out the "sears and wrinkles" we would have passed the matter over with Hamlet's reflection.

"Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp; And crock the pregnant hinges of the kaee Editor CATHOLIC RECORD :

over with Hamlet's reflection,

'Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp;
And crock the pregnant hinges of the knee
Where thrift may follow fawning."

Buh when he makes what he is pleased to
torm les petits vices, constitute the R-mbrandt
shading of his picture, we resectfully suggest
that it be relegated to a pagan gallery
"OBSERVER."

# MARRIAGE.

CROSSLAND FARRELL.

CROSSLAND FARRELL.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at 930 o'clock Wednesday morning, January 9, at St Patrick's church Bidduph, when Miss Henrick's Herick's church Bidduph, when Miss Henrick Helen, youngest daughter of Mr. John F'rrell druggist, was united in holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Robert Crossland, of Barrie, a former publisher of the Lucan San. The bride, who was given away by her fa her, was bandsomely gowned in white duchess satin, with chiffon trimmings, and wore a bridal veil and weath of orange blossoms, carrying a shower bouquet of white-carnations. The bride maids were her sister, Miss Barbara Farrell, and her cousin, Miss Laura Mara of Point Elward, who were tastefully attired in white organity, with chiffon and valencienness trimmings, and carried pink carnations. The groom was attended by his brother, Mr. Will Crossland, of Barrie.

After the ceremony the wedding party, together with mediate relatives, adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents, where a dainty breakfast was partaken of Mr. and Mrs. Crossland left on the afternoon train for their future home in Barrie, amid showers of rice and many good wishes for their future home in Barrie, amid showers of rice and many good wishes for their future happin-say The bride was one of Lucans most popular young ladies and will be greatly missed by all. The large number of valuable presents and the immense crowd that greeted them at the church and bid far-well to them at the station is ample proof of the popularity of both bride hid and groom, and our heartiest wish is that heir travel down the stream of life may be one of lappiness in the true sense of the word.—Lucan Sun.

# N&W BOOK s.

"True Pedagogics and False Ethics" Mer-ality cannot be taught without religion By Wm. Poland S. J. St. Laus University. Published by B. Herder, 17 S. Broadway, S.-Louis, 10. (Paper) 15 cents.

Beeswax Candle for sale at the Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

# C. O F.

There has recently been organized in Toronto a Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters, to be known as St. Helen's, No. 118t. A phenomenally large number of names have been enrolled on its charter and the new court has sprung into exisence with an energy and enthusiasm that aiready ensures its success.

On Jan. 17th a meeting was held at which Provincial Chief Ranger, Bro. C. S. O. Beaudreault of Ottawa presided and performed the duties of initiating the candidates to membership after which he addressed them at some length on the aims and objects of the society and of the benefits to be derived from being banded together as brothers, in a noble cause, pointing out their duties as men as Catholics and as citizens. At the conclusion of his very interesting and instructive address the following officers were duly installed.

Spiritual Director, Rev. Jas. Walsh; Chief Ranger, J. F. Strickland; Vice Chief Ranger, Jas. Delory; Past Chief Ranger, Jas. Belory; Past Chief Ranger, Jas. Borlor; Past Chief Ranger, Jas. Delory; Past Ranger, Jas.

## SIR FRANK SMITHS WILL.

SIR FRANK SMITHS WILL.

Toronto, Jan. 28—The will of Sir Frank Smith was filed this morning. The total sum left is \$1.279.561, the chief items being stock of the Niagara Navigaton Co. and various banks, \$645.080, of gas companies, \$257.077; of other companies, \$124,131; bonds, \$116,090; realty in Toronto, London. Ingersoll and elsewhere, \$125,380. The public bequests are \$1,00 each to the House of Inchastry, House of Providence, and St. Michael's Hospital, to which Sir Frank made large gifts during his life. The death duties payable to the Government will be \$65,000. The provisions are very simple. An allowance of \$4,000 a year to each of his son, Austin Smith, of \$600 a year to each of his sgrandchildren, and of \$400 a year to his since, Mary Munro. To four children of his sister Margaret a bequest of \$500 ach is given, and to his nephew. Andrew Munro, \$500 His two daughters are to get each one-third of the residue of the income of the estate, and if thay die before their husbands, the latter are to get \$1,200 a year. At the end of Iwenty years or the death of Sir Frank's last child, the capital is to be equally divided among all the grand-children.

After holding the position of Treasurer of

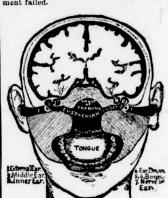
After holding the position of Treasurer of the Roman Catholic Separate School, Barrie, since the resignation of Rev. R A O Conne, on his appointment. Bishop of Peterborough twelve years ago, Mr. Emile Sevigny has re-signed.

# FREE BOOK

DEAFNESS

New Edition of Dr. Sproule's Famous Book on

It illustrates how Catarrh creeps from the throat into the inner tube of the ear, blocking up the passage and gradually destroying the Explains the roaring and buzzing and crack-ing sounds in the ears and head. Describes clearly the working of the human ear. Shows where former methods of great ment failed.



If you are a sufferer from this trouble, send

Address, DR. SPROULE, B A., (former) Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), English Specialist, in Catarrh and Chronic Diseases , 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Doane Street, Boston, Mass.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the underseason of the sign of and endorsed. Tender for Elevator Wharf Extension at Depot Harbor, On.," will be received at this office until Friday, 2nd february 1901, for the construction of an additional length to the Elevator Wharf at Debot Harbor, Muskoka District Ontario. Plans and specification can be seen at this Department; at the offices of Mr. H. A Gray, resident engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto; The Resident Engineer Room 411, Merchants' Bank Building St James St. Montreal; Mr. Ph. Béland, Clerk of Works, Post Office, Quebec, and on application to the Postmaster, at Parry Sound, Ont. Fo ms of tender can also be obtained at the above mentioned places.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

The con ractor will be required to conform to regulations, medical treatment, and sanitary protection of the working men employed on the work.

Each tender must be accompanied by an agreept de brigge on a chartered bank made nat.

tion of the working life chapter.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted chapte on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for twenty five the usand dollars (825,00). The chapte will be forfeited if the party define the contract of fail to complete the work contracted for. If the bender be not accepted, the chapter will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender,

By order,

JOS. R. ROY.

Acting Scretary.

JOS. R ROY
Department of Public Works of Canada,
Ottawa, January 22nd, 1901
Nawspapers inserting this advertisement
without authority from the Departmen, will
not be paid for it. 163 2 CATALOGUE FREE

### INCUBATORS A. J. MORGAN Mfr., London, On

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY MALE OR f mole teacher for R C Separa e school. No. 7, township Glenelg. Applications, statistically a selary and exp rience, to be addressed to J. S. Black S c. Teas., Pompus, Out. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED-PARTIES TO DO KNITTING for us at home. We furnish yarn and machine. God easy work. Good by Send stamp for particulars. Standard Hose Co-Orillia, Out.

C M. B A.-Branch No. 4, London. Meets on the 2cd and 4th Thursday of every month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, on Albips Block Richmond Street, Frank Smith, Pres-dent, P F. Boyle, Secretary.