Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XV.

source of anguish and despair.

It recommends charity to "friend and

foe." "Charity that droppeth as the

gentle rain from heaven" has ever and

always characterized true Orangemen.

Oh, the farce and mockery of coupling

the sacred name of charity with any

thing connected with Orangeism! Are

they not accustomed to boast of the

battles of Dolly's Brae and the Diamond.

where Catholics were brutally massa-

cred. How many mounds of ashes

marking where once stood Irish homes, and stains of blood attesting the mur-

der of son or father who struck a blow for kindred and liberty, might be

adduced to give us an idea of the char-

ity known within the precincts of an

WE are, however, forgetting the

blood and shame of the past, content

onto made us fully aware of the spirit

that animates our saffron-hued breth-

ren? Who does not remember the

reception it gave to Wm. O'Brien-a

reception that displayed the bigotry of

every citizen of Canada. But enough.

We are willing to believe that

Orangemen are recognizing that truth

To two causes, says a correspond

ent of the Catholic News, may be as-

cribed the mild tone of the Grand

Master's address. The Lang agitation

has certainly had something to do with

it, for it taught the Orange tenant-

farmers not to trust blindly to the land-

lords who controlled the Orange institu-

tion. The unflinching impartiality of

John Morley during the Belfast riots

of 1886 has also been an important

factor in curbing the valorous antics

of the 12th of July men. Before that

year the vellow banner claimed and

secured unqualified allegiance, not

only from its armed followers, but also

from the constabulary. With frantic

cheers it would be borne along the

street that ere nightfull would be slip-

pery with the blood of peaceable Irish-

men. Morley, however, constrained the

police to be impartial in their efforts

for the preservation of peace and order.

The result is that the demonstrations

of Orange loyalty consist now in the

flaunting of flags and innocent

speech-making, and not, as formerly,

in bullet and sword exercise on the

WHY is that some Catholic editors

are discussing incessantly questions

whose solution belongs only to the

hierarchy. It is amusing to read

bodies of defenceless citizens.

to look at the present. Has not Tor-

Orange Lodge.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28 1893.

London, Saturday, January 28, 1893. ORANGEISM is on the wane in Ireland. The brave defenders of British liberty are commencing to ascertain

the guiding strings.

that their methods are not appreciated by the rank and file of Protestantism. COUNT MAXIMILLIAN O'DONNEL has Time was when a message from the been lately the recipient of numerous Grand Master was considered argument congratulations upon the attainment of Why Cardinal Gibbons is Loved by all enough for the slaughtering of dehis eightieth birthday. Austrians of fenceless Catholics; but now he dare of all ranks vied with one another in not frame a measure that may testifying their gratitude for the man imperil the life of a single Cathwho so gallantly risked his life to save olic. Verily times are changed! We have before us the late address of the Grand Master to the Orangemen of Ireland. We fail to detect in it the arrogance and conscious power that stamped the manifestoes of his predecessors as classic specimens of Grange literature. We can almost fancy him shedding tears, in the writing of his paternal advice to his filial children of the Lodges of Ireland. The thought that Irishmen can live and grace high station must be a many first of the grand process. This is equally true of press, bishop of few can it be more truly said than of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the American Church. As a zealous priest, wise Bishop and prudent Cardinal he has well fulfilled the greatest trusts imposed on him. The gossip over the prospective creation of another American Cardinal by Pope Leo XIII. naturally turns public attention to the present wearer of the red and the Cardinal prepared to say Vespers and practise their religion and occupy and grace high station must be a stabbed in the neck. O'Donnel, who was standing near, shielded him from the further onslaught of the assassin, and, fearing the dagger to be poisoned. Sucked instantly the blood from the wound. No reward was too great for the gallant Irishman. He is a decendant of those whom Penal Laws banished from their native land and who went forward to where valor and ability were awarded a just recompense. Had they remained in their own country. Verily times are changed! that of his sovereign. On the 18th of feriors by ail the ignorant and worth-ORANGEISM is styled a religious inless squireens who signed the Declarastitution, probably because of the effition against Transubstantiation. One cacious argument it has used in the of the most cherished possessions of conversion of Catholics to its tenets.

words, "God reward thee."

THE Christian Guardian, of Toronto. the official organ of the Methodist Church, has in a recent editorial called the attention of its readers to "the old the attention of its readers to "the old persecuting spiritof the Roman Church." The editor writes, no doubt, for those who accept his assertions as infallible, and not for the many, who, thinking and reading for themselves, have long since regarded such stories as childish fables. Let him turn over the records of the past and point out one hero of the Reformation who was not a persecutor. Intolerance has gone hand in hand with the religions evoked by the pride of Luther. We do not seek to wound the tender feelings of our content of the assertion and the remaining the college of the word, for her has already passed his fifty-seventh birth day, but he is young in comparison with his venerable colleagues in the College of Cardinals. Cardinal Gibons is an American from the soles of the Reformation who was not a persecutor. Intolerance has gone hand in hand with the religions evoked by the pride of Luther. We do not seek to wound the tender feelings of our content to the college of the Roman Church. He was ordained a priest on July 30, 1861, and displayed such marked ability that in 1863 he was appointed Vicar they get here." temporary. We state facts known to every reader of history. What treathatred of them was excessive. He would burn their houses to the ground the city and made it a reproach to and hunt them out of Germany like the city of his birth. mad dogs. Their presence should not be endured by Christians. Rome, Orangemen are recognizing that truth and justice are more becoming a Christian than falsehood and untrammeted bigotry; but let us hear no more that prating about charity, alien to the practices and repugnant to the dearest instincts of trained Orangemen.

The training are recognizing that truth however, was, during the middle ages, called the "Paradise of the Jews." There, under the protecting reign of the Roman Pontiffs, they, although prating about charity, alien to the practices and repugnant to the dearest instincts of trained Orangemen.

The training are clear cut, and ms kindly manners make him friends wherever he goes. The card the grown in his and no one who has ever read the "Faith of Our Fathers" can help being charmed with the clearness of his style. As a speaker he is always effective in argument and simple in whether such a distinguished gathering had ever assembled under their made up principally of sermons did the Christian Guardian read but a short time ago the noble address of delivered while on missionary tours in the City of Brotherly Love was a reception given in his him friends wherever he goes. The card in the City of Brotherly Love was a reception given in his him friends wherever he goes. The card in the City of Brotherly Love was a reception given in his him friends wherever he goes. The city of his stay in the City of Brotherly Love was a reception given in his him friends wherever he goes. The card in the City of Brotherly Love was a reception given in his him friends wherever he goes. The card in the City of Brotherly Love was a reception given in his him friends wherever he goes. The card in the City of Brotherly Love was a reception given in his him friends wherever he goes. The card in the City of Brotherly Love was a reception given in his him friends wherever he goes. The card in the City of Brotherly Love was a reception given in his him friends wherever he goes. The card in the City of Brotherly Love was a reception given in his him friends wherever he goes. however, was, during the middle ages, did the Christian Guardian read but a made up principally of sermons short time ago the noble address of delivered while on missionary tours in Cardinal Manning to the Jews? He, with mind unprejudiced and seeing in other similar Catholic work ever them a common humanity appealing published. Since its publication more for love and protection, spoke to them in the language appreciated and under-

> stood by manly, charitable men. But to return to Luther. He instigated the peasants to revolt, and then urged their princes to butcher them. History tells us how well the task was performed. His antagonism to Catholics was naturally carried to extremes, and Audin cites a memorable passage breathing certainly every sentiment of charity and tolerance-"If we hang robbers on the gallows, he says, "decapitate murderers and burn heretics, why should we not wash our hands in the blood of these sons of perdition, these Cardinals, these Popes, these serpents of Rome and of Sodom who defile the Church of God." Any one who presumed to interpret the Bible contrary to Luther felt the weight of his anger. John Wesley himself would have had a "high gallows and short shrift."

WE have no desire to write longer on the dread subject persecution, that sounds discordantly on the ears of freemen. The feet of the Church are, as their effusions. They profess to know ever, on the path of justice and charity. everything about ecclesiastical affairs; No blood save that of her children and they, in their unbounded self- stains her regal robes. She invites all conceit, imagine that their suggestions, men to come unto her, but she coerces if listened to, would bring about a no one. Intolerance she has connew and better order of affairs. Dis- demned; and if at times Catholics have cussion is a very good thing, but imbued their hands in the blood of their

Othe Catholic Record. any unjust or uncharitable comparison, never maintained a claim of "punish- he could be given sufficient time to but the heated arguments heard from certain quarters are productive of ment and death." Leo the Great, little good, and of much evil. It writing about the Manicheans, says desire of Catholic instruction, held iastical authorities avoided all sanguinary punishment M. B.

A PRINCE OF THE CHURCH.

Classes of Men.

The familiar quotation tells us that The familiar quotation tells us that poets are born, not made. The same might be aptly said of successful ecclesiastics. This is equally true of priest, The laugh was on the lawyer, sure might be aptly said of successful every siastics. This is equally true of priest, Bishop or Cardinal. Of few can it be enough.

No priest in the Archdiocese works the Cardinal. On Sun-

they remained in their own country
they would have been regarded as inlife and the value of his example have
life and the value of his example have fitted with a plainness and absence of and made a short address. O'Donnel is a ring containing a lock of display that mark emphatically the unostentatious character of the man.

the Emperor's hair, and bearing the the distinction of being the youngest of the Cardinals. Hithertofore it was organization which proposes to encour old. But the present Pontiff has shown old. But the present Pontiff has shown his desire of having some young men the Southern States, was held recently to assist the other Princes of the Church in furtherance of the scheme.

in 1863 he was appointed Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina. Four they get here." every reader of history. What treatment, then, was meted out by Luther to Jews, who so excite the commiseration of the Christian Guardian? His

are clear cut, and his kindly manners North Carolina. The book has met

tic incidents. While he was an humble

priest in the small parish of Elkredge. near Baltimore, one of his characteris-tic actions gave him more than local fame. Small-pox broke out in its most virulent shape in the village, and all the people who were able deserted the place as rats desert a sinking ship. One old negro, who was on the point of death, was deserted by his friends and family, who left him neither food nor medicine. Father Gibbons heard of the case and hastened to the dying man's bedside, where he remained until the last. This was not all, however, for no one could be secured to carry the corpse to the grave. Father Gibbons was not long in making up his mind. He determined to act as negro boy was invoked, and between the two the remains were conveyed to the place of interment. The last rites of the Church were performed, the open grave filled in, and the duty of the pious priest was at an end.

Another story that has been told so

frequently that it cannot go unnoticed relates to the time that Cardinal Gibbons was Bishop of Richmond. There was some suit in Court relating to called upon to give his knowledge of the transactions. The lawyer for the other side, a pompous individual, determined to resort to technicalities. plied that he had received his appoint it may be abused. It is like a sharp fellows, their religion's. Read her official hands of children. Not that we mean declarations, and you will find she has a ment from the Pope, whereupon the puffy councelor insisted on seeing the Papal bull and having it read in Court. The Bishop agreed to this if "This world is all a fleeting show; For man's lilusion given;

"This is quite satisfactory to me, Your Honor, and establishes the right tian.
of Bishop Gibbons to his title."

The examination was then pro-eeded with. A few days later a story ceeded with. came out that the messenger, unable to place his hands on the Papal Bull, had carried to Court and shown to the

been the means of firmly implanting him in the affections of the people. The rooms of the Cardinal in the Archiepiscopal residence on Charles street are there again administered confirmation that he passed that Sunday of more than a eleven working hours.

The distinguished prelate enjoys the South, and is at the head of an Cardinal Gibbons has a great love for of the Cardinals. Hithertofore it was almost proverbial that to become a ge desirable immigration in the Southern States. A convention, attended by nearly all the Governors of

Bayley the full Archbishopric. A few est and most uneducated parishioners years ago the red cap was conferred on him with imposing ceremonies in stand at the head of both. One in-In personal appearance the Cardinal is slender and delicate. His features mind. The Cardinal was one of the prominent figures at a recent celebra-tion at Philadelphia. One of the events ember of his Cabinet, the General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy. the Governors of at least thirteen States with their respective staffs, and a score other national, State and local than 125,000 copies have been sold.
Cardinal Gibbons' career has been filled with many humorous and pathecelebrities, together with any number of Archbishops, Bishops and priests. He had an appropriate word for every one, and every individual went away feeling that he had been especially favored by the Cardinal. He talked war with the head of the army and war ships with the head of the navy, he surprised the Secretary of State with his knowledge of foreign affairs, and showed the Governor of Pennsylvania that he was well "up" on everything relating to William Penn and the Key-

stone State.

During the evening the Cardinal was thrown in contact with a group of newspaper men. Here he appeared to be at his very best. He possessed an insight into journalism which very few persons outside of the profession have, and, strange to say, did not have the undertaker as well as minister. A plain pine coffin was obtained and the body placed in it. The assistance of a negro boy was invoked and he edge of the level restriction. pleased his auditors most of all. He nearly all the papers, and in an off-hand manner referred to the political opinions of each and the class o people they catered to. Newspaper men, who by their calling are enabled to see beneath the shallow ways of the world, are not apt to be dazzled by the glare of authority, and it is a high compliment to the real worth of the church property, and the Bishop was head of the Church to say every news admirer of the Cardinal.

Cardinal Gibbons is a very liberal prelate, without saying or doing any what right the witness assumed to be the established doctrines of the Church. Bishop of Richmond. The latter re-Beneath a very agreeable and always thing to conflict with or detract from courteous manner he has a devou nature. With the poet he believes

The smiles of Joy, the tears of Woe Deceitful shine, deceitful flow, There's nothing true but Heaven.'

There is nothing Puritanical about him, however; and he believes that to be a Christian and to be happy is not only possible, but perfectly Or, in other words, to be really happy, one must necessarily be a Chris

Innocent IV., at the Council of Lyons in 1245, conferred on the Cardinals the dis nction of the now famous red cap. The special meaning of the cap is, that the Pope places it on the head, the seat of the brain, to warn the Cardinal that he must give learned and loyal counsel to the government of the Church, while the color signifies that the wearer must be prepared to shed the last drop of blood rather than betray his trust. The cap is now one of the ceremonies only, and serves for use but twice - once when the Cardinal receives it in Consistory, and next when it rests on his catafalque at his obsequies. It is then suspended of the church in which he is buried, or in which he officiated when alive. The form of the hat is round with a low crown, and wide, stiff brim, from the inside of which hang fifteen silk

Cardinals Gibbons' health is com paratively good at the present time, but it is doubtful whether he will do any more literary work—at least for some time to come. The "Faith of Our Fathers" and "Our Christian Heritage" together so admirably explain the doctrines of the Church and the beliefs of Catholics that it would be difficult to cover that particular field GEORGE BARTON. much better.

A BIGOT ANSWERED.

Boston Republic.

Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., a Union ist from Tyrone, Ireland, and a rabid anti-Catholic, has been visiting Canada and the United States for the purpose of inflaming the Orange and Know nothing sentiment of both countries against Home Rule for Ireland. In published interviews and in set speeches from platforms he has undertaken to malign the portion of the Irish people who have been, and are now, struggling for their country's right to govern her own affairs. The chief objection raised by Mr. Russell against the consummation of this sublime national ambition is of a religious nature. He does not want Ireland to have self-government because a majority of the population are Catho He states this objection with brutal frankness. The flimsy calum nies which he calls arguments, and which he throws out in support of his position, are hardly worthy of notice. They would not stand the test of scrutiny for a single moment.

After he had made a trip through

Canada, and had conferred with a few

Orange leaders, he permitted himself to be interviewed by a Boston paper. In the course of that interview he said:
"In Canada they have the Roman Catholic Church supreme as a Christian institution and as a political machine. To this fact he attributes all the ills to which Canada is heir. He does not state what these ills are, but proceeds to build upon this foundation an argument against granting Home Rule to Catholic Ireland. Quebec is the only Catholic province in the Dominion, and certainly no more prosperous or orderly section of the State exists. Our non-Catholic contemporary, the Boston Advertiser, takes Mr. Russell to task for his reckless charges and insinuations. "It cannot be," says the Advertiser, "that a State Church is among these evils, for there is none in Quebec, or anywhere else in Canada; though there was one in Ireland-the mos monstrously unjust one on the face of the earth-until Mr. Gladstone, whom Mr. Russell so cordially detests, abated the nuisance. It cannot be on account of the school question that Home Rule is deemed so bad a thing for Quebec, seeing that free public instruction is established throughout the Province, and that it is neither monopolized no controlled by any one sect to the exclusion of others. By the way, the same cannot be said of England or of Ireland under English domination. The trouble cannot be that Quebec sets at defiance the rest of the Dominion, for any law passed by a provincial Legislature is, under the consituation, liable to be 'disallowed' at Ottawa if deemed in conflict with the rights or interests of the country as a whole. It cannot be that Roman Catholic Quebec menaces the liberties of Protestant Ontario, Protestant Nova Scotia, Protestant New Brunswick, Protestant Prince Edward Island, Protestant Manitoba, Protestant British Columbia and the Protestant North-West territories, seeing that all the provinces, Quebec included, are subject to a House of Commons in which Quebec has only sixty-five members in a total of 215. Pursuing the arraignment of this

bigot with merciless force and intensity of purpose, the Advertiser asks whether if evils exist in Quebec they would be removed or abated by depriving the province of the right of self-rule. "Does he think," our contemporary asks, "that either the happine prosperity of the people of that province, or the welfare of the Dominion as a whole, would be greater to day if

the history of British rule in Ireland had been repeated in Quebec-a history of conquest, confiscation, coercion, of race and religious hatreds, of an alien population always imperfectly cowed down under a reign of terror backed by fire and sword? Does he think that Ireland to-day presents a fairer example of the fruits of good Govern-

N.). 745.

nent than is to be seen in Quebec?"

Mr. Russell's mission was intended o convince Protestants of the error of their ways in permitting themselves to aid Ireland to attain its long-deferred freedom. Let him pender on this answer to his proposition from the most conservative non Catholic journal in New England.

THE TRUTH AS TO SNELL.

That the drift of proselytes is not entirely toward Rome is proved by the marriage of one of the clerical instructors in the Catholic University in Washington to the daughter of a Protestant elergyman, this act, of course, sundering his tie with the Church.— Congregationalist.

Our esteemed contemporary has been misled somewhat by the first telegrams on the subject. The news agents, desirous of sending out something snappy, something that would insure good headlines, announced that Mr. M. M. Snell was a priest, and the idea of a priest marrying a Protestant minister's daughter had a juxtaposition about it that was very taking in a newspaper sense. And justly so, too, for it is cer-tainly the most fascinating argument a Protestant minister can offer to a "converted" priest who has a dull conscience and a keen eye for beauty. But, as a matter of unpoetic fact, Mr.

Snell was not a clerical instructor. He is not a priest. He was not a professor in the University. He occupied no position in the University. He was a private secretary or ananuensis to the Right Rev. rector and paid from the rector's p. ivate purse until his services were dispensed with some two months

It appears that Mr. Snell was a convert, who, after putting his hand to the plow, looked back and saw — a divorced widow, who as such he could not, by the law of the Catholic Church, marry. In the light of this fact it is not surprising that the errors of Romanism suddenly beamed on his darkened intellect. What wonderful inspiration, and so forth, comes from a woman's eyes? A twinkle is worth forty argunents and a prunes and prism smile s enough to puzzle and confound even an anti-ontologistic psychologist all to pieces. We believe it was John Mitchell who said in reference to Pere Hya-cinth's "conversion," "When I saw his blooming cheeks and hungry eyes I knew there was a woman in it. The Catholic Times.

AN ARCHBISHOP NOW.

Bravery of a Priest During the Late War.

During the late war a priest approached the commanding officer of the Federal troops that had fallen back after a sharp skirmish with the Con federates, and requested a pass to get out beyond the lines.
"There are," said the Father, "a

camp beyond.'

"But," said the commander, "the pickets of both lines are at close quar ters, and you may be shot. "It is my duty to administer to the spiritual wants of the wounded," re-

plied the priest with much firmness and persistence, "and danger is a secondry consideration."

The commander, with eyes full of

admiration, called an orderly and gave directions to have the priest conducted to the Federal pickets. There he was left to take his course alone into a deep wood full of the enemy and full of dangers. He had advanced but a few hundred yards when he was halted and several rifles presented to his breast.

A few words along with the presen tation of the Federal pass lowered the guns, and rebel soldiers became his escorts to the camp hospital, where he gave administration to the forsaken wounded soldiers.

This simple priest was the present distinguished pretate, Archbishop Gross, of Oregon.

The students in the Irish College at Rome have been more than usually successful in their thesis just handed in. Fifteen places have been accorded them. Two took Solus medals, and two—Messrs.O'Reilly, of Newfoundland, and Hartnell, of the Diocese of Cloyne have been created Doctors of Divinity and Philosophy. Altogether sixteen doctors of theology and seven of philosophy have been proclaimed.

Brother Isaac John (in the world Edmund Murphy), director of the De La Salle Institute, New York, died of pneumonia Monday. He was born in the county Carlow, Ireland, in 1845, and joined the Christian Brothers in He has since labored with special success in the schools of his

The late Admiral Saint Bon, the founder of the modern ironclad navy of Italy, was a practical Catholic, and, in 1865, when he was a captain in the navy, he refused to light a duel, publicly announcing that he took this course because he was a Christian and a Catholic.



of improvements— Dr. Pierce's Pleas-ant Pellets. To begin with, they're the smallest, and the easiest to take. They're tiny, sugar-coated anti-billows granules.

seeds. Every cand is ready for them. Then, after they're taken, instead of disturbing and shocking the system, they act in a mild, easy, and natural way. There's no chance for any reaction afterward. Their help lasts. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and

boxes.

And they're the cheapest pills you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

-THE-

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I cannot do otherwise than praise the composition of tiese pills which you have made known to me Containing no mercury, thy can be taken without danger in many causes where mercurial pills would be quite dangerous.

Not only do I make considerable use of there pill in my practice, but I have used them many time for myself with the most gratifying vestits.

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DR. NET'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS to those who required MILD, EFFECTIVE AND HARMLESS purga Lavaltrie May let 1887. Dr. D. MARSOLAIS For sale everywhere at 25 cts, per box

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GRAPES AND THORNS.

M. A. T., AUTHOR OF "THE HOUSE OF YORK," "A WINGED CHAPTER IX .- CONTINUED.

"Oh! it wasn't a Sister; it was Anita," said Mr. Macon. "My wife went with the child, and stood by her all the time. It was Anita who took

all the things from the carriage while my wife was talking with Sister Cecilia in the garden; and the girl counted and examined every package. "She must have been terrified to death, that poor little lamb !" exclaimed F. Chevreuse, rising to walk about the room

there with her. I would have gone if I had known. You keep too much I had known. You keep too much from me, Mr. Macon. I know that you and others do this from kindness; but you must remember that it isn't for me to be cowardly and shrink like a baby. I'm not sure but I should feel better to be in the midst of it all than to be shut up here suffering the torments of suspense."
"You had a great deal better have

nothing to do with it," his friend said decidedly. "You are not needed. F. 'O'Donovan was in court with Anita and my wife, and there was a bodyguard of Catholics all about to make room for them going and coming. It was hard for the poor child; but what she felt most was not being in a crowd, and obliged to speak in public; she did not appear to think of that; but the thought that what she must say might bring trouble on any one almost overpowered her. She excited a great deal of sympathy. While she spoke, you could have heard a pin drop in the

"After all " F. Chevrense said. catching at a consolation, "it won't hurt any of them to so one of God's snow-drops; and she is no more tender than many a martyr of the Church has

Mr. Macon's brief story did not giv any idea of the sensation produced in court by the appearance of this child, who was as strange to such a scene as if she had been, indeed, a wild flower rought from some profound forest olitude. Her beauty, the dazzling large eyes looked full of anguish and fear, the flower-like drooping of her form as she leaned on Mrs. Macon's supporting arm—all startled the most hardened spectator into sympathy. Careless and callous as they might have been, feeding on excitement as a drunkard takes his draught, ever stronger and stronger as his taste be comes deadened, each one seemed to realize for a moment how terrible a thing it is to see a human life at stake and to have influence to destroy or to save it. If she had been a relative o personal friend to the accused, the imssion would have been less deep; bu the fact that she would have shown the same painful solicitude for any one of them may have stirred in their conessness. They made way for her, and stened in breathless silence to hear what she would say. Her very distres lent a silvery clearness to her voice, usually so low and soft, and every word was heard as plainly as the notes of a small bird chirping when its nest

is attacked.

Mrs. Macon drove about Crichton to ask for things for the convent; and Mother Ignatia let me go out to bring in the parcels she brought, because it pleased me. I always set down on a slip of paper a list of the articles, and the day of the month she brought them, and some of the Sisters helped me, and after Mother Chevreuse was killed, and everybody was in great trouble. Macon said, when she came, that she had spent the night before at Madison with her sister there, and started early in her phæton to beg for us, and had heard nothing of the news till she reached Crichton late in the afternoon. Then she drove straight to us; and, when she got out of the phæton, she ran to Sister Cecilia, and they threw themselves into each other's arms, and We were all crying, but I went to take the parcels out of the phæton, because I wanted to do something. And I made a list of them, because I always had, and I carried them up-stairs. And I knew just how everything looked, because I tried to the gray shawl which was laid over our lounge was brought that day. I and, when they arranged it for a cover, they turned the torn corner behind. That is all, your honor, except that Miss Carthusen came to the convent one day, and, when I went into the

MANLY PURITY

ood, skin, and scalp of every , and disease, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or ul-cerative, no agency in the world is so speedy, econom-ical, and unfailing as the CUTICURA

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from Mrs. Macon's arm, and leaning imploringly toward the judge-"I hope that what I have said will not hurt anybody nor be used against anybody. And I ask Mr. Schoninger to forgive me if what I have said displeases him; for, if it should do him harm, I shall be

unhappy about it as long as I live.

led, trembling and half fainting, out of the court room. The prisoner re-garded her with astonishment while she spoke, and when she turned to ward him her pitiful face, and made her appeal for forgiveness, he bowed, and a slight involuntary motion of his hands locked as if he would fain have supported her drooping form. had he seen so simple and so impassioned a creature. An angel taking its first flight out of the white peacefulness of heaven, and looking for the first time on the miseries of earth, could scarcely have shown a more shrinking and terrified pity than had been displayed by this young girl, drawn from her peaceful convent home to the arena where crime and justice struggle for the mastery. And yet that pure and tender child had given him a terrible blow. Perhaps he felt that her testi-

mony was important, simple as the face grew deathly pale, and for the first time during the trial he lost that air of scornful security which he face slightly, he seemed to be study ing out some problem, and, as he thought, the faint lines between his prows grew deeper, and those sitting near him could see the veins in hi temples swelling and throbbing with the stress of some sudden emotion. ing of one beloved professor for another who speedily became as dear. The next morning F. Chevreuse

ent out to make sick-calls after his Mass was over, and returned quite convinced that his friends had been right in advising him to remain in-doors. Everybody he met gazed at him, as if trying to read in his face what thought or feeling he might be striving to hide; people turned to look after him; and groups of excited talkers became silent as he approached, only to resume their conversation with increased vehemence when he had passed. He had been obliged to check the wordy sympathy of some and the angry denunciations of others, who to Mr. Schoninger; and more than once his heart had been wrung by some loud lament over his lost mother.

"You were right," he said to F. O'Donovan when he went in. "I will not go out again unless there is need "Then I give you as a task thi

orenoon to translate ten pages of that book," his brother priest replied. is needed, and should be ready for the early spring sales. F. Chevreuse laid aside his wrap

pings with alacrity, glad to have a task assigned him. "But I would like task assigned him. "But I would like to go into the church a minute," he said, making this request with the humility of a child. "Not to pray," humility of a child. "Not to pra he added quickly, as if afraid of ceiving too much credit for piety want to go into the gable, and look

down to the courthouse."

He stopped for permission, and his worn and troubled that his friend checked the slight smile that anconscious display of obedience had provoked.

Go, by all means, but do not stay long," he said. "The day is very cold. And, besides, it will do no good

to watch there."
What he called the gable was a looked on. But this time no one but long, low attic running the whol me did anything, for it was the day length of the church, and lighted by a small gable window at each end. steep stairway led up to a chamber over the altar, but from that the ascent was made by long ladders, very seldom The window over the alter used. gave a fine view of all the eastern and northern part of the city, and looked directly into the square in front of the court-house.

F. Chevreuse toiled wearily up, feeling himself grown old, and stood in the long, dusky room. The floor we covered with wood-shavings left by the builders, and spiders had hung their webs in thick festoons from beam to beam. One side of the southern window, at the further end of the church, was gleaming brightly, where the sun had begun to come in, and the think of my work and not of Mother rafters near it glowed as if kindling Chevreuse. And I do know surely that with fire : but the north window, tha felt scarce a touch of sunshine in the winter-time, was covered deeply with saw the piece tern out of the corner, frost, piled layer on layer through the cold night.

He put his face to the frame, and breathed on it till the glittering cold-nes melted, and a drop of water ran down, then another, and presently there was a clear spot in the glass. He wiped this dry with his hankerchief; then, covering his mouth and nose, that his breath might not freeze over the improvised loophole into the outer world, he leaned closer and looked out. For the large panorama of the city, spread out under a clear winter sky, and shot through by the two sparkling rivers, he cared not. one spot attracted his attention, and that was the court-house and the square in front of it. Looking there,

All who are troubled will find a safe, sure, and speedy relief in Ayer's Pills. Unlike most other cathartics, these pills strengthen the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restore the organs to Hood's Sarsaparilla as well as the cures acnormal and regular action.

parlor, she was examining the shawl, and she said she did it because there was one like it missing out of their house. And I hope," said this simple creature, rising, in her earnestness, from Mrs. Macon's arm, and leaning the shawl, white with half-trodden snow, and dotted by passers here and there; in stead of that, it was entirely black. But the blackness was not of the soil nor payement; it was from Mrs. Macon's arm, and leaning the saving blackness of a crowd. the swaying blackness of a crowd. rail of the balustrade, and streams of They thronged the streets, pressing toward the square, and stood on the brightly between the gray sweeps of steps of the court-house, struggling to enter. Even at that distance he could able bine that can be west, a dazzle of un-see that policemen were forcing them a gem; in the west, a dazzle of un-

> F. Chevreuse turned hastily away from the window, and descended to the He church, heartsick at the sight. threw himself one moment before the thought was a pagan one. You said that then went into the house. As he entered, Jane, who was on the lookout, into the midst of the city, and leth her entered, Jane, who was on the lookout, hid herself in her room till he had Since passed through the kitchen. the trial began, they had not met. She felt sure that he did not approve entirely of her conduct, and he allowed her to be invisible without asking any

F. O'Donovan looked at him anx iously as he re-entered the sittingroom; and, when he went and leaned on the mantel-piece, hiding his fac in his hands, approached and touched him kindly on the shoulder.

"It isn't your way, Raphael, to break down so," he said in that sweet voice of his, still sweeter with pity

That name, the name of his boyhood, when were at school together; when he was so over - flowing with happiness that he could never be still, but had to be for ever at work or at play; when he knew no more of care than what the getting of his lessons involved, no more of sin than the little faults he recounted at his confessor's knees and forgot the next moment. and no more of sorrow than the changthe beautiful boy, the O'Donovan, youngest at school, had been his pride and idol in those days. He turned to him now, and, in the old way the English boys used to mock at him for, kissed his friend and school-fellow on both cheeks; at which the Irishman laughed a little and blushed a good

"You're not much changed from the boy you were," said F. Chevreuse You had always a way of seeming to coax, while you were really com-manding. Well, you're almost always right. How the wind whistles!"

It was a cutting north wind that broke multitudinously against the church, and seemed to splinter there went up from the narrow passage beinto separate sharp voices. tween the church and the house, they rang from the chimneys, and sighed and whimpered about the feet of the stone Christ, as if some wounded creature, invisible to man, had crawled there to seek for pity.

"What a day!" repeated F. Chev reuse, looking out. "December i "December is certainly an ugly month, and January is a worse one. February would be worst of all, but that it is so near spring you can snap your fingers in

He seated himself at the table, drew the books towards him, and glanced round at the fire, as if to assure himself that there was something shining in his vicinity, then took up a pen, and laid it down again, shivering, not because he was cold, but because he knew there was so must cold about.

F. O'Donovan, seated near the window, with his finger between the leaves of his Breviary, to keep the place, had observed his every movement. He dropped the book on his knee, and spoke in a gentle, dreamy way that was the very essence of soothing.

or in memory, to have a differ-ent idea of December and everything else. How many years ago to day is it that you and I saw oranges ripening in the sun in December, and roses blooming, and people pushing back their cloaks for the heat? It is an anniversary, for I have some little reason to remembe the date. We were in Rome. I had been shivering in a bare, sunless room at the Propaganda, when I looked up and caught a glimpse through the window of a bit of miraculous blue sky over the roof of San natural. Each part grew for itself, instead of being cramped by some dominating idea that spoilt all in trying to direct all. You were delighted with the perfectly cool way in which a whole street would go up-stairs or down-stairs. Well, there was the down-stairs. whole side of a piazza going up-stairs. We went up, past the group of models, you know, who stand there to be stared at; the bearded old man who stands he drew back, winked to clear his the brigand's wife, and the little brown for S. Peter or Moses, the brigand and by the sharp and tangled lights and shadows of the place; then looked shadows of the place; then looked air said it was April. When we shadows of the place; then looked air said it was April. When we again. The square should have been paused at the first landing, and began to wish we had left our cloaks at home,

it was May, and up in front of the Trinita de' Monti it was mid-June.

In the east was that unimagin Even at that distance he could able blue that can only be compared to clouded sunshine; and between the two, Rome floated in a silvery mist. You leaned on the balustrade, andwretch that you were !- your first drapery of cloud clinging all about it, and that, when she should withdraw, Rome would be nothing but

there would be a vision in the sky, but That was the best image that Raphael Chevreuse could find, with the city before him all a bubble with the domes of Christian churches. You may recollect that I gave you a very pretty lecture on the subject. Then you pointed out to me a pillar of snoke wreathing slowly up into the sky, showing be-tween the bold front of the Pincian Hill and the twin cupolas in the Piazza del Popolo, with the distant forest and mountain for a background, and you said that we were nothing but cloudpeople living in a cloud, and that the only realities were Moses and the Israelities out there offering up sacrifice in the wilds between Egypt and Chanaan. Well, December being too hot for us then, we walked off toward Santa Maria Maggiore. Do you remember the great orange-tree, as large as an apple-tree, that showed over the convent walls, and how thickly the golden oranges were set among its green foliage; and the symbol over the convent door of two ions trying to get at a bird that was safe in the top of a palm-tree; and the vane that you said could have been thought of nowhere but in Italy—a rod with a cross at the top and a bird's wing swinging round as the wind changed? And when we walked on among the ruins, what superstitious young man gathered dandelions, be

cause gold-colored flowers always brought him some happy chance, he said; and then, in the next breath. looking at these mountains before us, swimming, it seemed, in a sea of rosy purple vapors, broke out with a psalm Montes exultaverunt ut arietes ; et colles, sicut agni ovium?" You dewere dancing, and I had to hold you to keep you from dancing too. A pretty sight it would have been to see young Christian priest twirling pirouettes among the ruins of temple of Minerva! Doubtless, while we are in the midst of the snows and frost of a northern morning, the sun is just going down over that same warm and glowing scene. And, doubtless, too," said F. O'Donovan slowly, coming to the point he had started to reach, "outside this pain and confusion there is peace and happiness waiting to come in and give us our soul's summer in this world even

The storms are short, but the peace is long, and for ever waiting over head."
"But life is not long," concluded F.
Chevreuse, "and it behooves me to be about my work.

He drew the books toward him, and began to work in earnest. He had been comforted in one regard that morning: he would not himself be called into court, the only points on which he could give evidence being better known to others. Jane and Andrew had both seen the condition of the cold spots on the earth; but we O'Donovan and Mr. Macon saw it in have only to climb a little, in spirit the morning before he came home. The other point, relating to the sort of bank-bills he had lost, was of no consequence, as the bankers could not say what sort of money Mr. Schoninger had paid them. Every disposition was shown to spare him unnecessary pain, and they even strained a point for that

purpose. He was not needed, indeed, and the case was being brought rapidly to a conclusion, as his first despatch showed

"Old Mr. Grey, from the pond farm, with his grand-daughter, have been brought in," Mr. Macon wrote, "and Andrea's. It was four o'clock in the afternoon, and time for a walk. I called you, and we started on a little turned to Crichton that day past their exploring expedition; for we had neither of us seen much of Rome at that time. We muffled ourselves well, and went out into the Piazza di Spagna I received the search of the control of t Spagna. I recollect you saying, as when he went up to the door. While the young girl was gone for the rope, they must have been modelled by some to the bad Jacobian and put it into my one who had Jacob's dream-ladder in his mind. You said, too, that one reason why Rome is so much more Grey in the house. Mr. Grey was at heaviful, then peautiful than any other city is not work in the garden, and saw what was because it is more artistic, but more natural. Each part grew for itself, his arm when he came, but did not notice it afterward. It islikely to go hard with him."

F. Chevreuse had a very red face when he looked over this note. But he handed it to F. O'Donovan without a word, and resumed his writing again. If he knew well led the what he was writing is doubtful. That God. color did not leave his face, and now and then he pressed his hand to his and one after another the Joyful forehead, as if confused. "Mr. Schoninger has roused himself

The Testimoniais

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at last," the next note said. "He seems for the first time to comprehend that he is in danger. He looks like a lion. hope he may prove to have some of a lion's strength, for his chances are small.

F. Chevreuse handed the paper to his brother priest, who had be and come in again, and watched his

face while he read it. opinion of this?" he said then.

F. O'Donovan dropped his eyes, hav.

ing, evidently, no mind to be frank on the subject. "I cannot have a settled opinion on a question of which I have heard but one side," he said. "I have been in court this morning, and talked with some people there, and the chances at present seem for a convic-But we cannot tell the strength tion. of the defence as yet."

In spite of his reserve, there was no mistaking his belief in the prisoner's

guilt. F. Chevreuse shut his book deci

si vely.
"Since I am not needed here, I marthe hishop," he said "I was to have gone this week to settle important business with him, but he excused me on the supposition that I would not be allowed to leave Crich ton. Can you take care of my people a few days longer?"

'A week longer, if you wish. "Four days will be enough -two to go and come, two there. You wil know where to telegraph for me, if I

should be wanted. I will go straight to the bishop's house, and stay there. "How glad I am that you did not say 'episcopal residence!" remarked

his companion. F. Chevreuse was already making his preparations for the journey. He glanced up rather imperiously from the

valise he was packing.
"Why should I say it?" he demanded. "Never used such an expression in my life. And this reminds e that you have been criticising me before to-day, calling me superstitious and I don't know what else. little corner of my mind I have been thinking the matter over ever sine and have arrived at these conclusions superstition, being nothing but erration faith, should be treated with great enderness; and, besides, you will recol lect that I was at that time reading the pagan classics; forthermore, Rome herself was not born in the faith, but is a converted pagan, and she stands there, a Christian Juno, with all Olympus kneeling about her feet : and well so, for any form is good that is capable of holding a Christian soul. Still fur ther, I have concluded that young O'Donovan, whose hair still looks across the room, quite black, should show a becoming reverence for Chevreuse, who has long since ceased to count his white hairs and begun to count his black ones. I said an elder soldier, not a better. Did I say better?

Good-by. God bless you!" And he was off, glad of the noise and speed of the cars, of the changing faces and scenes, of anything that would help to ease his mind by a momentary distraction. Yet, in spite of every effort, the thought haunted him of Mr. Schoninger rousing himself to do battle for his life. Call up whatever image he would to entertain his mind, that one intruded. He pictured to himself the first dawn of apprehension in the prisoner's face rapidly intensifying to a flash of angry terror, the reddening or the whitening color, the gathering storm of the brows. He tried to gues what he would do and say, by what grand effort he would at last fling off in scorn the accusation which he had spoke in a gentle, dreamy way that was the very essence of soothing.

'Yes, this is now for a while one of house that fatal night, and both F. called to mind something to banish it. He remembered what F. O'Donovan had been saying of Rome, and tried to recollect something of that old picture book part of his life, to see again in fancy its shady streets and sunny piazzas, to enter in spirit some dim church starred around with lamps, and lined with precious marbles : but when he had laboriously fashioned the scene, a hand was outstretched to put it aside like a painted curtain, and again be saw th Jewish gladiator, alive

alert, fighting desperately for his life.
"You can see that I have run away to escape disagreeable scenes and talk, were his first words on reaching his destination. "And now to business It was quite understood, then, that no one was to tell him anything relating to the trial, nor mention the subject to him; so that when, on the even

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There were but few passengers that evening, and F. Chevrense established nimself in a corner of the car, put his ticket in his hat band, that he might not be disturbed by the conductor, leaned back and shut his eyes, that he might not be talked to by any one else. and took out his beads to exorcise troublesome thoughts and invoke holy ones. It was a saying of his that the beads, when rightly used, had always one end fastened to the girdle of Mary and were a flowery chain by which she led the soul directly to the throne of

They proved so to him in this case. Mysteries were budding and blossom ing under his touch, when presently he found himself somewhat disturbed by the voices of two men who were talking behind him. At first the sound reached him through the long vista of that heavenly abstraction: the distance lessened, and then a

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

Mrs. G. M. Young, 1 Sully Street, Grove Street, Liverpool, Eng., writes that the contents of one bottle of St. Jacob's Oil cured the following of the she had given up all hopes of ever being better.

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F. Chevreuse gaspe For God's sake, stop! half turning towards the sinking instantly into A perfect silence f priest was strugging wi ad regretting not have before his self-control the gentlemen behind covering the shock of their neighbor was, and

of them had an inspirat and have a cigar," he Chevreuse was left to hi But his solitude was f images, and in that few relations with the J changed. He would n himself that he beliefully, and he would guilty or innocent, he harm ; but what his in Schoninger with his m fate the plain talk of th accomplished. He coseparate the two; and Jew, or the sound of I would, in future, call intolerable to him.
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Parilla—the Superior &

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single word brought him down with a deed, that he had no questions, or few, "He fought hard at last," one said, "but it was of no use. Everything was against him."

It needed not another word to tell the priest who and what were meant; but wher words were spoken.

"His defence was a mere mass of sentimentality," the speaker went on. "He owns to having walked the streets the whole night of the murder, but he says that it was from distress of mind. He had to decide before the next day whether he would abandon all hope of the fortune for which he was contend-ing, and lose with it all that he had expended, or else throw into the chasm he few hundreds he had retained that an accident might not find him penniless. He declared that the state of his mind was such that he could not sleep, nor keep still, nor stay in the house. Now, that part of the story would not have been so bad if he had not been seen of the murder. The tracks were not a strong point, for Newcome makes

a strong point, for Newcome makes everybody's boots just alike, and there are a good many men in Crichton who have as neat a foot as Schoninger. But the rest of the defence was nonsense. The shawl was what convicted him. It was hawl; he owned it; and the fragment found in Mme. Chevreuse's hand just fitted the torn corner, thread for thread. I could see that he was confounded when that came up. He says he left the shawl in Mrs. Ferrier's garden in the evening, Mrs. Ferrier's garden in the evening, and went for it early in the morning before anybody was up, and that he vain, and because they showed with found it just where he had left it. what horror he contemplated his im-He owned, too, that he put it slyly into Mrs. Macon's carriage. He said he knew her and what she was collecting for; had heard all about it at he took his shawl over his arm absentmindedly, and found it a nuisance while he was going through the woods. Seeing Mrs. Macon's carriage there full of parcels, some gray blankets among them, it occurred to him to add his shawl to the pile without putting any one to the trouble of manking him. He said that he believed those nuns to be very good wemen, and that he felt a respect for them for the sake of F. Chevreuse, who had been very polite to him. Fancy a Jew taking off his shawl to give it to a nun, and that to please a priest! The story is too ridiculous, you see. Oh! it is clear. There never was a clearer case of circumstantial evidence. No one could have

doubt. But the verdict is too hard.' 'You think it should not have been murder in the first degree?" another voice asked.
"It should not," was the emphatic

reply. It is almost an outrage to make it so. But people became ferocious the moment it was clear that he was guilty, and I believe they would gladly have taken him out and hanged him to the first tree. The fact undoubtedly is that he was loving invitation to him. pressed for money, and meant to help himself to the priest's. Mme Chev reuse heard him, and started to alarm the house, and I think he gave her an unlucky push. But nothing of that sort would content the prosecution, attaches to the publication of a translation of the recently discovered manution of the formula discovered manution of the recently discovered manution of the formula discovered manution of the recently discove turned in the priest's room, which must have gone out in falling. Madame's first thought would naturally be to light a candle. Still, that is no That same servant wished to show that the prisoner had a spite against the priest's mother, and the Carthusen girl had the same story; but if people had been calm, their gossip would have made no impression Schoninger's lawyer tried to prove that madame's death resulted from the fall ;

but there was a bad bruise"

F. Chevreuse gasped for breath "For God's sake, stop!" he cried out, half turning towards the speaker, the sinking instantly into his seat again.

A perfect silence followed. The priest was strugging with his feelings, ad regretting not having withdrawn before his self-control gave way, and the gentlemen behind him were recovering the shock of learning who their neighbor was, and feeling their way to a solution of the difficulty. One of them had an inspiration. "Let's go and have a cigar," he said; and F. Chevreuse was left to himself. But his solitude was full of terrible

images, and in that few minutes all his relations with the Jew had been changed. He would not have said to himself that he believed the man guilty, and he would have said that, guilty or innocent, he wished him no harm; but what his imagination had utterly refused to do in connecting Mr. Schoninger with his mother's tragical fate the plain talk of this stranger had accomplished. He could no longer separate the two; and the sight of the Jew, or the sound of his name even, would, in future, call up associations

intolerable to him.
"You know all, then?" was F. O'Donovan's greeting when they met. The face of F. Chevreuse showed, in-

It is probably not the coldest weather you ever knew in your life; but that is how you feel just now, because past sufferings are soon forgotten, and be-cause your blood needs the enriching, invigorating influence of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the Superior Medicine.

to ask

"The law has decided," he said, "and, for the present at least, I cannot question its decision. They know better than I how to arrive at the truth. At the same time, I never will say of a man that he is guilty till he has himself told me that he is, or till I have the what have you to tell me about my genius.

I shou

'It is well," was the echo. their usual quiet mode of life again with surprising readiness, as often happens to those who, giving themselves entirely up to an excitement, exhaust its force the sooner. The conviction and sentence of Mr. Schoninger not one among them, whatever his ton in the morning, he had not heard prejudices, who was not pleased to receive his salutation; in a few months longer—months of misery and disgrace—he would be called on to suffer the

> haps because they had been uttered in what horror he contemplated his impending doom.

"You seek my destruction because I am a Jew, not because I am a criminal," he exclaimed; "and you con-bigotry. It may triumph for a time, but the triumph will be short.'

Not a very pleasant sort of address to be listened to by a judge who had tried to be impartial, and meant to be honest, nor to a jury who were fully con vinced of the speaker's guilt, and who had moreover, as juries are likely to have, a more than judicial sense of their own dignity. Yet, for all that, there was not one of them who would have liked to face again those flashing eyes and that white hand pointing like a flame where his words should fall. They were rather afraid of the man, and looked with equal un easiness toward the execution of his sentence and the possibility of rescue of escape, or of revenge even, which he

had seemed to threaten.

For the present, however, the prison was strong and well guarded, and the convict, being in solitary confinement, had, no means of communicating with any friends he might have outside. He was still in Crichton, the state prison being near the city still, if he chose, he could look out from his grated window and see the Christ in air stretching out arms of

TO BE CONTINUED.

Writings of St. Peter.

Great interest in the religious world attaches to the publication of a transla tian tomb. It is thought it was made

in the eighth century.

There was also found a copy of the lost apocalypse of St. Peter. This is the most valuable discovery, for, as the translator indicates, it furnishes the origin of most of the early Christian ideas of hell. Much of the latter liter ature on the subject is traceable to this now restored document. A simple

quotation shows its nature: 'And I saw also another place over against that other, and it was a place of chastisement, and those that were being chastised and the angels who were chastising had their raiment dark according to the atmosphere of that place. And there were some there hanging by their tongues, and these were they who blasphene the way of righteousness. And I saw the murder ers and hem that had conspired with them cast into a certain narrow place full of evil reptiles and being smitten by those beasts and wallowing there thus in that torment, and there were set upon them, as it were, clouds of darkness, and the soul of them that had been murdered were standing and looking upon the punishment of those murderers and saying, 'O, God, right eous is thy judgment

Everyboly stands aghast at the enormous amount of information in the STAR Almanac of Montreal. There is a scramble to get

opies of it. Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Ork-Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Ork-ney, Scotland, writes: I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medi-cine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may bene-fit by its providential discovery."

Bordering on Consumption.

THE ORATORS AND CRATCRY OF SOCIETIES.

BY JOHN MAHONY.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Not long since I was greatly amused to hear a lawyer, who has more cheek than wit, telling the members of a very ambitious society that such organizaevidence of my own senses. And now, tions as theirs were cultivators of

I should like to be able to agree with him; but should I differ from him, in The people had, indeed, settled into the course of what I have to say, I shall simply be giving him the knowledge that many popularly accepted truths are very often extremely delusive, and that after all men are not bound to agree either to agree or disagree. An association of any kind which gives its memhad not only given them a satisfying bers the opportunity to participate in sense of justice vindicated, but had imsense of justice vindicated, our last pressed them with awe. The suddenness of his fall, when they had leisure public men of the future. I am almost inclined to believe that the public men of the public men of the public men of the future. Now, that part of the story would not have been so bad if he had not been seen near the priest's house, hanging about there, and going away when he was observed, and if he had not declared proudest, and there was observed, and if he had not declared proudest, and there was observed, and if he had not declared proudest, and there was observed. belonged in youth.

On the contrary, I am of the opinion that such men have had to unlearn

A young man enters a society to be come what? At first he himself does not know. Is it the companionship that draws him? The social features? The selfish, inborn desire for office? see his name for the first time in print : demn me without proof. But do not flatter yourselves that I shall perish so. Do not believe that I shall fall a victim become the great man of the small society?

Men love to rule, and (to steal a thought) if they are dressed in that little bit of brief authority how wonderfully elated they become !

They never think of self-analysis They never pause in their march of vanity to try to think of themselves as others do, and to do that which is man's most difficult, yet best, task-to study

In all the world there are few really great orators-men who are orators Why, we hear on all sides, of every city and town and hamlet having their several orators, but this fact only illus trates still more strongly that great weakness of the human race which persists in calling mostly everything

by a wrong name.
So far as this subject is concerned I need only ask you to attend any meeting of any of the ordinary societies in your own city.

Is it not a fact that there are half a

dozen nonsensical speakers; and once in the while, when any matter of importance is considered, are there not The good democratic idea of every

man having his own say cannot be condemned, but when that say trans forms a man, sensible in private, into a man, foolish, in public, it is but fair to commence to believe that the training school of debate is in reality a training school of fools.

Of the graduates of that school I have

of his fellows and talk, talk, talk, ceaselessly, glibly and lengthily, is a fine speaker, a great orator!

Actual experience has made me quite sure of the fact that in 'nine cases out of ten,' such speakers do not know what they themselves are saying; and, moreover, after they have finished they annot recall a single thought. I have nade the test in many cities.

In St. John I once knew a man who wanted to do a great deal with very little talent. As some persons say he was 'fond of using big words.' He was shallow and superficial, but possessed the little quality of cuteness.

Making the most of his small stock of ability he posed as the orator of the many societies to which he belonged.

It was really surprising to notice the nanuer in which this man improved in his own particular line. In a very short time he added to his already inflated vocabulary a vast number of

many-syllabled words.

He did not know their meaning. He could not correctly pronounce them. But his cuteness helped him out so much that the words of his speech were made to fit as precisely almost as the squares in a tesselated floor. I often looked at him in wonder and, I must confess, admiration.

One night after he had delivered a very long speech on some matter of local interest I asked him to repeat an argument which he had used. He colored quickly; his eyes fell, and he became quite confused. Finally he raised his head and in his usual torrentike way tried to make me believe that

I was mistaken.

In Quebec I met just such another society orator. But he lacked the St. John man's cuteness. My Quebec friend excelled in the art(?) of speaking longer on "nothing" than any other person that I have ever met. It was rather singular, however, that very few members attended his society's few members attended his society's II. was like a Jack in the When a cold is neglected it frequently develops a conditi n bordering on consumption. No other remedy will so quickly relieve and cure cases of this dangerous kind as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrap, because no other remedy possesses such perfect curative powers as does this prince of pectoral remedies.

Montreal. In a society there a certain Mr.—— is without a peer in the mighty kingdom of Boredom.

In the Commons it would be said of him that "he speaks to the gallery." To my mind he also knows how to

speak to the house. He changes rapidly from the spreadeagleism of an American stump-speaker to a cold, parliamentary style He fancies that he has more than a touch of Chatham and a strong suggestion of Fox.

When one reflects that the noise is

supposed to be Chatham and the grimaces and gesticulations Fox the idea of insane sanity hovers yet more clearly in the horizon of heredity and experience. Of course these are extreme cases

But they point and give point to a moral. I use them, here and now, because in a lesser degree debating societies are working greater harm than good. They make young men pert, smart, glib, superficial, indifferent and intellectually lazy.

Many young men with strong, active

brains and aspiring souls enter socie ties only to shadow or wreck their future lives. All unconsciously to themselves, they

change their methods of labor, and the earnest, persevering study of the closet is gradually superseded and ultimately done away with by the smart and shallow system of the debating society.

To youth applause is danger and flattery death. Before the mind is formed to understand the wiles and deception of the world and its people the work of ruin has begun and braincell after brain-cell becomes diseased. The hand-clap—no matter how lightly given; the insinuating, the unctuous word of flattery-no matter if neve so falsely spoken—are, to the mind and heart of the young speaker, the most delightful incense stealing into every nerve; the most melodious To be called upon to take part in the music, captivating the delicately attuned ear of fancy ; the most beauti ful poetry, carrying away in a whirl wind of passion every sense and every thought.

No more the slow, plodding work that genius itself must go through to attain success. No more the slate and the desk and the midnight oil.

Evermore the glitter, the applause, the momentary triumph and—when too late-the terrible knowledge that with out years of labor no man can win enown or hope to have the crown of victory placed upon his brow.

Do not try to startle the world-just now. The Thames is slow to catch By and by one may drain its bed and build a great fire where once its waters flowed. But in the living present men may and can work Work now, that the future may be assured. In that work—the labor of to day-you and I may share, and with us every organized body under heaven

The societies should unlearn everything that they have learned. have acted falsely throughout the piece. It is for them to teach their debaters to speak briefly and wisely. It is for them to let every man in their ranks know full well that he has not the right to talk for nere talk's sake, nor to manufacture debates like clay pipes or clothes pins. It is for societies, above and beyond all else, to educate themselves up to the glorious knowledge that the highest thought should be given to the lowliest subject, and that in every place and at every time-as my best and dearest teacher used to quote to me—"the best thing to do is to do the best thing."

Give Us Back The Sisters.

Paris, Dec. 25.—The Catholic workingmen of Paris, and many of those who do not profess the faith, are mak ing concerted efforts to compel the re call of the Sisters to the hospitals Many meetings have been vigorous speeches made and resolutions passed, and within the past few days dead walls throughout the city have been placarded with demands such as: "Give us back the Sisters in the hospitals"; "Hospital treatment horrible since the Sisters are no longer there;" "Our sick now are badly cared for, insulted, beaten and treated like animals—Give us back the Sisters:

This state of things must be altered. Already the movement has assumed such proportions as must necessarily receive attention from the authorities

Why go about hawking and spitting when Nasal Balm will remove e-ery ve tige of your cata-rh, and thus relieve you of this disagreeable habit? In cases of cold in the head. Nasal Balm gives instant relief and effects a prominent cure. From dealers or by mail, post paid, 50 c., small or \$1 large size bottle. Faltord & Co., Brockvill , Ont. size bottle. Fullord & Co., Brockvill., Ont. Mr. Thos. Bell, of Messrs. Scott, Bell\(\)\ Co., proprietors of the Wingham Furniture Factory, writes: "For over one year I was not free one day from headache. I tried every medicine I thought would give me relief, but did derive any benefit I then procured a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and began taking it according to directions, when I soon found the headache leaving me, and I am now completely cured.

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GENTLEMEN,—I have found B. B. B. an excellent remedy, both as a blood purifier and general family medicine. I was for a long time troubled with sick headache and heartburn, and tried a bottle, which gave me such perfect satisfaction that I have since then used it as our family medicine.

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ative powers as does this prince of pectoral remedies.

No COLD OR COUGH too severe to yield to the an uny man living did he like to the curative power of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

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The worst growth of all appeared in Minard's Liniment curse Barns, &c.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Fourth Sunday After Epiphany.

LOVE OF OUR NEIGHBOR. He that loveth his neighbor bath fulfilled the aw. (Epistle of the Day.)

There can be no doubt, my brethren, that the saving of our souls sometimes seems to be a very troublesome busi There are so many laws and commandments binding on us, so many sins which we are likely to commit and if we break any of these laws in any grievous way-if we are guilty, that is to say, of mortal sin-our salvation is lost till such time as we repair our fault. Yet it may seem that we are surrounded by so many rocks on our voyage through life that it is almost useless to try to steer clear of them; and, if we may judge by their actions, many Christians actually come to the conclusion that there is no use in trying to keep their ship off these rocks. They make up their minds that spiritual shipwreck is unavoidable, and that the only way to reach the port of heaven is to be towed in on a raft

which can be made out of the sacra ients at the last moment. But really our salvation is not such a complicated and intricate affair if we would only look at it in the right way The course which we have to follow is not such a difficult one to bear in mind and to keep. There are many com-mandments, it is true; but they all have the same spirit; and if we have that spirit, they will all come quite

easy.
What is the spirit? Our Lord has told us. It is the love of God, and of our neighbor for God's sake. The love of God and of our neighbor gives us a short cut to the kingdom heaven; if we are guided by it, we shall not come near the dangers tha

seem so many and so threatening. Let us see how this is; how is thi love going to work to keep us in the safe and sure track? It is not so hard to see. For what is it to love any one how do we act towards one whom w really and truly love? Are we alway trying to give him no more than w can help, and keep as much as we ca for ourselves? Do we try to have our own way as much as possible, and never to step out of it for his sake, un less compelled by force or threats?

No, of course not. We keep fa away from what will offend him. always are trying to find out what will please him best. So if he is not un reasonable, and if he knows our desire and intention, the danger of offending him disappears.

Well, it is just so in the matter of serving God and keeping His law The continual mortal sins into which Christians fall, and which it seems se hard to avoid, are due to their trying to run too near the rocks. No wonder they so often get wrecked in the dangerous waters. They are all the time striking on the commandments. and the whole sea seems full of then because they try to sail as near them as they can. If they would only give them a wide berth, and keep out in the deep ocean of the love of God, sin and its forgiveness would not cause so much anxiety and trouble.

If we would only ask ourselves what will please God best, and try to give Him all that He desires, as we should if we loved Him as He deserves to be loved, and as we do with others whom we really do love—if we would do this instead of trying how far we can have our own way and yet come out right in the end, the whole matter of saving our souls would have a very different aspect. Now, why not try to follow this line? It is no fanciful thing beyond our power. Plenty of Chris ns have d doing it all the time.

But if we do not feel prepared, or are a little afraid to commit ourselves to this course just yet, at least we could endeavor to have some love for our neighbor, and make some sacrifice for him. We have St. Paul's word for it you see, that even he who loves his neighbor will be sure to fulfil the law Yes, we may feel quite sure if, by a generous love of our neighbor, keep far off being wrecked on the last part of the Ten Commandments, that we shall run clear of the first part as

Handsome Features, Sometimes unsightly blotches, pimples or sallow opaque skin, destroys the attractive-ness of handsome features. In all such case-Scott's Emulsion will build up the system and impart freshness and beauty. Minard's Liniment for sale every-where.



St. John's Asylum, { Kenton, Ky., Cet. 9, 1890. } In our orphan asylum here there is a 15-year old child that had been suffering for years from nervonsness to such an extent that she ofttime

in the night got up, and with fear depicted or every feature and in a delirious condition would seek protection among the older people would seek protection among the older people from an imaginary pursoer and could only with great difficulty be again put to bed. Leat year Father Koenig willo on a visit here happened to observe the child and advised the use of noemig a Nerve Tome and kindly farmished as several bottles of it. The first bottle showed a several bottles of it. The first bottle showed a nearled improvement and after using the second bottle and up to the present time the child is a happy and contented being. All those suffaring from nervousness should seek refege in Father Keenig's Nerve Toole.

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London, Saturday, January 28, 1893.

THE PUGNACIOUS EX-BISHOP.

As we anticipated, Rev. Dr. Carman's two sermons, which were published in the Mail of the Brd and 4th just, were but the beginning of a series which this confirmed fanatic seems to intend to deliver.

There was a mass meeting on the 9th inst. at St. John, N. B., held in the interest of the Mount Allison Methodist educational institutions, at which if he had once been a Catholic. This Dr. Carman was present.

The evening before the meeting the in one of the Methodist churches of the city, and he could not let the oppor-Canada's Premier.

Montreal, commending the latter for fearlessness in attacking the Premier of the Dominion in his sermon at as Dr. Carman has imagined. Tilsonburg, and more recently in his view on Christmas eve.

We call Dr. Douglas's last pronouncement a protended newspaper interview, because, though for the sake of effect such was the character under which it was published by the Montreal Witness, it was evidently a carefully prepared paper whose object was to influence the Methodist electorate against the Dominion Government, as constituted under Sir John Thompson's leader-

The Carmonac Recomo is essentially a non-political newspaper, and we have always carefully abstained from taking its central authority somewhere. It sides on political issues which divide the people of Canada. But we are not so far removed from the political arena cause the sphere of its operations is not declared themselves against that trolled the course of that journal. Mr. as to permit any clique, coterie or caueus of Methodist preachers to excite with impunity a crusade against any Catholic statesman on the ground of German, white, red or black. It is only vet become Reformers. his religion, whatever may be his political party.

From the fact that Rev. Dr. Carman occupies the highest rank among the Methodist ministers of Canada, and that Dr. Douglas, also, holds the high position of Principal of one of the most important Methodist colleges in the Dominion, and that he has been especially invited on more than one occasion to deliver anti-Catholic distribes before an important Methodist Conferme in Ontaria it seems to be indubi able that the Methodists as a body have laid it down as a fundamental principle of their politics that no Catholic shall be admitted to any prominent position in the government of the country.

We are aware that John Wesley held It as a maxim that "no Government, whether Protestant Jewish or Mahometan, should tolerate Papists : but we had hoped that in the lapse of a century the spread of education had made Methodists more tolerant, as it had done with other people. But these recent displays of fanaticism throw great doubt upon the matter; and we shall be forced to entertain this doubt until the Methodist body by some official act disclaim and rebuke the fanatical official utterances of these their leading parsons.

It is true there have been disclaimers of these utterances by individual Methodists, as Mr. Coatsworth, M. P. of Toronto; and at the St. John meeting Judge Tuck also repudiated all the United States. formally Dr. Carman's sentiments as proclaimed in that city; but such isolated action is not sufficient in view of the repeated assaults of these meddleconsider that these assaults have met

Judge Tuck said that "the Mount Alliston College is not a narrow insti-

in some of Dr. Stewart's muscle and special approbation. married a Methodist girl he would never have been where he is."

We can characterize this statement n only one way, as a piece of mission, said: mpertinence and false insinuation. Dr. Carman then commended Dr. Douglas for sincerely stating his convictions. The General-Superintendent cannot be commended on similar grounds, for he only meanly insinuated what in the presence of an bonest co-religionist be dare not say boldly. The meaning of his insinua-

s therefore impertinent. Catholics bellicose doctor had occasion to preach have never made objection to any politician on the ground of his religion, and no one has a right to assume that tunity pass to have another fling at they would do so under the circumstances set forth by Dr. Carman. Let He used the occasion to eulogize his the Methodics produce their man who. Holy Father as we receive all other They would be less than men if they compeer in bigotry, Dr. Douglas of is fit for the Premiership, and acceptable in his political views, and he will not be objected to on any such grounds

The statement that Catholics are not pretended off-handed newspaper inter- British subjects first, and that they pay allegiance to a foreign power, is an other piece of involence and perhaps ignorance. Catholics, equally with al Christians, hold that their first duty is to obey the law of God. To the civi authority we pay all the allegiance which is due to it; that is to say, w recognize its supremacy in things emporal, thus "rendering to Casar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's."

We owe no civil allegiance to any oreign power ; but a Universal Church, world, and nowhere is it foreign, bein civil or national matters, and because it makes no distinction between "Local Religious Institutions " which ! make such distinctions as are made Baptists" and the like : but such distinctions prove that the denominations which make them are not the Universal Church, instituted by Christ to " preach teach all nations.

There has been much discussion concerning the purpose of Monseigneur Satolli's mission to the United States, but it is now certain that the object was especially to settle disputes which were necessarily numerous in fiscated estates. so important a branch of the Catholie Church; and so satisfactory has been to the Holy Father, the work done by this eminent prelate that it is now announced that his mission has been made permanent, a telegram having been received by him from Rev. Dr. as Monsigneur Satolli has until now his new powers he will be an Apostolic of a Supreme Ecclesiastical Court for Mail.

Holy See for trial. His work will, in McCarthy, by offensively proclaiming some parsons, especially when we fact, extend to disputes between himself the champion of ultra-Proteswith so marked manifestations of ap extensive a country are necessarily enemy of all Catholic rights, has numerous.

It is stated that nearly all

son studied at Mount Allison and taken his decisions so far have the Pope's his own unpatriotic conduct.

the Pope, in referring to the opposition Mr. McCarthy is the victim of a Catho- alike by it. The talk about "Home which had been offered to Mgr. Satolli's lie intrigue! It has stated that finan-Rule "being "Rome Rule" is simply

opposed to the establishment of the Conservative ranks. It also states that delegation; but whatever opposition the Catholic electors of North Simcoe he may have offered to it in the begin- are "unanimously hostile" to Mr. Mction is, of course, that Catholics would ning be has withdrawn on finding Carthy. oppose and succeed in preventing a that the Holy Futher was resolute in Methodist from gaining such a position taking this action : that is to say, he assumption is purely imaginative, and York Sun called to see him on the Platforms of twelfth of July gatherings, subject, his Secretary, the Rev. J. M. whence he went so far as to threaten Connolly, furnished the reporter with the Catholics of Canada with Orange

> the profoundest reverence, respect peals to Orange vindictiveness. acted there might have been room for a difference of opinion. None now his re-election by the use of such lana difference of opinion. exists. For my own part I gladly re- guage before North Simcoe audiences, ceive and welcome the news in ques- but it is too much to expect that Cathoon, always supposing it to be authen-

It has been stated that the jurisdiction of the Delegate will extend to animosity. Canada, but this will probably not be known for certain till the arrival of his documents from Rome.

DISAPPOINTED POLITICIANS.

Of all our Canadian politicians, none dicated. Mr. Long says: have been more ardent supporters of "I have not given the Empire any the Conservative "National Policy" financial aid more than paying the than Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M. P. for calls on my subscribed stock when they whose sphere is in the domain of faith North Simcoe, and Col. O'Brien of is in duty bound to do." and morality, must necessarily have Muskoka. Considerable surprise has been therefore created by the fact Empire is said by Mr. Long to be but a was established by Christ for the whole that both of these gentlemen have small percentage of the whole, and it within the last couple of weeks partly is certain that Catholies have not conpolicy, and have virtually cut themselves loose from the Conservatives English, Irish and Scotch, French and without declaring that they have as Catholic clique formed or attempted to

The Toronto Mail, which has for several years been nothing but a no- Carthy is spiteful because he has been between "Wesleyan and A'rican Popery paper, and has manifested disappointed, and Col. O'Brien is prob-Methodists: Hard Shell and colored a desire to become the organ of any ably attached to him by ties which will party which might accept its services for some time make him continue to be as an organ, sees in this new move- a faithful henchboy to the Equal Rights ment a chance to carry out its views leader. by the formation of a new party, of the Gaspel to every creature "and "to which Mr. McCarthy shall be the ieader, and whose policy shall be the ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI'S MIS- cated, and which has been already labors on the Home Rule Bill which is government sees fit to give him named, at least since they figured as the coming session, and it is expected olic, two of the thirteen members who that the measure will be thoroughly tound to say that wrong has been voted for the disallowance of the satisfactory to the Irish people. It claim for compensation for their con- of the Irish Nationalist party, and they

The constituencies of Messrs, Me-Carthy and O'Brien are both strongly speech that every true Home Ruler Protestant - ultra - Protestant, we should say. Muskoka is largely settled by Orangemen, and has hitherto been Conservative, while North Irishman who has at heart the welfare O'Connell, the American Secretary of Conservatives and Reformers. The Ireland everywhere. The statesmen the Propaganda, to this effect, so that latter is settled to a large extent by sturdy and industrious Scotchmen from been an ablegate of the Holy See Argyleshire, and both constituencies with a temporary mission and limited are readily influenced by appeals to Ireland, and they are men in whom the powers, from the time when he shall religious prejudices. Hence their rehave received the document defining presentatives in Parliament think namely, Earl Spencer, Lord Herschell, delegate representing the Pope, and these prejudices, and by so doing they leading Nationalist members of Parliawill have permanently the authority likewise secure the support of the ment, including Mr. Edward Blake,

would otherwise have to be sent to the the Dominion of Canada, and so Mr. priests and their Bishops, which in so tantism and the uncompromising made himself literally a Governmental impossibility.

the Bishops and Archbishops of It was undoubtedly his expectation tution, and is not confined to teaching the United States were opposed to that in the reconstruction of the Domin- that it would reduce the Protestants of he expressed himself as not alto-Methodism. It does not teach that a the permanent establishment of ion Government as made necessary by Ireland to a subordinate position in gether friendly to it, but man who was once a Methodist, and this Apostolic Delegation, only ArchithedeathofSirJohn Macdonald, he would the country, the Catholic Nationalists excused himself for supporting it on where he is conceded to be a rising is now a Catholic, is not fit to be bishop Ireland and perhaps a few be called upon to take a position in have not been goaded into any desire the ground that it was a means Premier of Canada. He is himself a others being in favor of it; but the the new Cabinet, or that at least be to have a bill framed which will be to an end. And so Col. O'Brien

man in a public office is to be judged account of the great distance, the recently expressed discontent with the which may be necessary to assure to by his acts, and not by fas religious length of time consumed in having Conservative Ministry as at present them fair treatment under the rule Dr. Carman, who was present when expense attending their appeals, politician, and from the course he has any Home Rule Bill will do away with he objected to So. John Thompson on opposition offered, to establish this expect anything but disappointment. which has hitherto prevailed. added that he "was willing to join from which just and merciful judg- great injury of the country, to sow the Irish opponents of Home Rule want. hands with any Catholics who are will-ments might be dispensed. In fact the dissension on religious and racial Nothing less than a continuation of ing to be first of all British subjects, despatch which announces the appoint- grounds. He cannot expect, there- that ascendancy which they have

It is said in the Roman despatch that is endeavoring to make it appear that Protestant and Catholic will benefit cial sid was guaranteed by Mr. Thos. | nonsense. Home Rule is a purely Whether well or ill, that waich Long and other Catholics, to the Em-Mgr. Sanolli has done, he has done pire, against any loss which might people of the country tempor because I told him to do it. Mgr. result from the reduction of its price dependently of their religion. Satolli is not mistaken. He is always from three cents to one cent to increase Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, its circulation, provided it would aid in driving Mr. McCarthy from the

It could scarcely be expected that in view of Mr. McCarthy's violent denunbows to the will of the Pope in the ciations against Catholics, uttered in matter. When a reporter of the New and out of Parliament, and even on the the Archbishop's written opinion, in bullets if he failed in gaining ascendwhich occurs the following passage: ancy at the ballot box, that Catholics "We all receive the decision of the would be very enthusiastic in his favor. isions emanating from him, with did not resent such inflammatory ap-

Mr. McCarthy may possibly secure lie electors will encourage him in his malevolent course of exciting religious

We may add that Mr. Thomas Long in a letter to the Mail over his own Nationalists demand that Ireland's consignature has denied the whole story concocted by that journal, that he had but this proposition will not be furnished any guarantee to the Empire such as that which the Mail had in-

The stock held by Catholics in the Long adds:

"I state positively that there is no be formed to control the Empire

The truth is simply that Mr. Mc

THE HOME RULE BILL.

It is announced that the Cabinet of the policy of the two gentlemen to be submitted to Parliament during the position in question, no Cath-Quebec Act which settled the Jesuit has been seen by the leading members express their complete satisfaction with it. Mr. John Dillon said in a recent will accept it as fulfilling every reasonable expectation.

This will be good news to every Simcoe is a debatable ground between of his country, and to the friends of who prepared the bill, in company with Mr. Gladstone himself, are men perfectly conversant with the needs of people of Ireland have full confidence. themselves quite safe in appealing to James Bryce and John Morley. The have also been consulted, and though But it is not to be supposed that a the details of the measure have not He will be authorized to adjudicate no-Popery policy will be proclaimed yet been made public, we have no upon all disputes and grievances which by any party which expects to rule doubt they will be such as ought to satisfy perfectly all classes of Irishmen, not excluding the ultra-Protestants and Orangemen of Ulster.

Notwithstanding the efforts of such firebrands as Mr. T. W. Russell, who ings, however, consisted in a statepurpose of exciting Orange opposition to any Home Rule Bill, on the plea his opinion of the National Policy, Lilic, Methodist or Baptist, and that a Propaganda or of the Holy See, on and this is certainly the secret of his give that minority all the guarantees in party politics!

In the face of these facts, the Mail and they oppose it accordingly, though people of the country temporally, in-It is said in a recent despatch that

there is considerable friction between members of the Cabinet concerning details of the bill as framed. We can not conceive that there should be serious difficulties on this score, for the members of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry have long been in accord that a bill is requisite which will satisfy the Irish people. Hair-splitting on details will not prevent them from coming to a satisfactory conclusion; and in spite of pessimistic prognostications we fully believe that such a conclusion has been arrived at, and that the new Home Rule Bill will soon become the law. It is stated that under provisions of

the Bill as prepared Ireland's share of contribution to the Imperial exchequer will be one twenty-third of the whole sum, which will amount to £2,070,865 instead of one-fifteenth as provided by the Act of 1886. This would have amounted to £3,242,000. This new apportionment is found to be more just on comparing the wealth of the three kingdoms. It is said, however, that the Redmond section of the tribution be reduced to £1,600,000, entertained by Mr. Gladstone.

EDITORIAL NOTES. In the Toronto Mail of the 20th it

was announced that Mr. R. S. White,

M. P. for Cardwell, has the refusal of the vacant Collectorship of Customs for Montreal. Mr. White is a Protestant, yet we do not hear of any murmur amongst the Catholics because this lucrative post in the great Catholic city of Montreal will likely fall into the lap of a Protestant. When vacancies are to be filled in any part of the Dominion the man who raises a question of race or creed is an enemy of his country. Never has this cry been raised in Catholic Quebec; yet this is the section of the Dominion which the Mail tells its readers is governed by mediævalism. Were a Catholic named as Collector of Customs for Toronto the shouts of the protesting Orangemen would bring the rain from the clouds. Mr. White is a worthy gentlewe feel assured, will be done, and that the place should go to one professing the faith of the majority. The Province of Quebec sets many a good example to proud and boastful and bigoted Ontario, the home of the Protestant Protective Association-crusaders who are sworn to prevent if possible a Catholic obtaining either a governmental or municipal office-sworn to refuse employment to a Catholic if a Protestant can be found to take the position, and sworn not to vote even for to Catholics. Col. O'Brien-an Orange member

of Parliament, and one of the celebrated "Devil's Thirteen "-made a speech recently in reference to public matters, and could not resist the temptation to have a fling at the Jesuits, repeating the old fable that they teach that the end justifies the means. No matter how often this slander may be refuted, the Orange orators will groundless charge in the back concessions. The funny part of the proceedmade his tour through Canada for the ment made by the speaker in the same oration. Being called upon to give of strong Methodist; yet he thinks that what the people want is good government, whether by Protestant or Catholic, Methodist or Baptist, and that a least be long in favor of it; but the strong Methodist; yet he thinks that would receive this distinction on the unjust in any way to the Protestant or Catholic, Methodist or Baptist, and that a least be long in favor of it; but the strong Methodist; yet he thinks that would receive this distinction on the unjust in any way to the Protestant or Catholic, Methodist or Baptist, and that a least be long in favor of it; but the new Cabinet, or that at least be would receive this distinction on the unjust in any way to the Protestant or Catholic, in Santa Fe, New Mexico. This church was built seventy-seven years before the landing of the Filterin Fathers at Propaganda or of the Holy See, on and this is certainly the secret of his give that minority all the guarantees after the landing of Christopher Columbus.

A TELEGRAM from Rome states that the Pope has expressed a desire that their cases beard, and the heavy constituted. He is a disappointed of an Irish Parliament; but of course at the coming municipal elections the Catholic societies shall unite to make this rebuke was uttered, denied that determined, notwithstanding any thought proper to pursue he could not the Protestant and Orange Ascendancy the Catholic influence be felt in the account of his religious faith, and court of appeal, as a centre Mr. McCarthy has endeavored, to the cities of Italy, with a view towards organizing the Catholic vote for the and not subject to a foreign power." ment expressly states that the merciful fore, to sway its destinies, and his dis-He added that "had Sir John Thomp- steps taken by Mgr. Satolli in issuing appointment is the natural result of This, of course, cannot be conceded doubt that if this step be taken the them under any system of Home Rule, Catholic influence will be felt in the government of the country to a degree to which it has not attained since the spoliation of the Pope's territory. We are glad to see such a movement inaughrated, and the wonder to us is that it was not carried out long ago.

> Ir is stated by those who are intimate with President Carnot of France that he is capable of exercising great energy, and severity too, if it be necessary for the suppression of any efforts at revolution which may be attempted under cover of the scandals which have been made public in connection with the Panama canal: and, if required on a few minutes notice any street of Paris can be commanded by a strong force of artillery, cavalry and infantry. Whether the rising might be attempted in the interest of monarchy or anarchy the President would be found equally ready for the emergency. and would suppress it with a severity which would surprise those who know him only as an affable gentleman. It is believed by those who know him best that his affability, courtesy, and polished manners are the glove in which is concealed an iron will which will not hesitate to crush insurrection and punish any who participates in it.

So delighted was Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, with the recep tion accorded to him by the Czar on the occasion of his last tour through Europe, that to mark his high appreciation of the autocrat's character the doctor has regularly repeated in his Sunday service a prayer for the Czar in conjunction with one for the President of the United States; yet it does not appear that that potentate has become any the more tolerant for his interview with the Brooklyn divine. The persecution of the Stundists, who are sometimes styled the Methodists of Russia, has recently been made more rigorous than ever, and the German Lutherans of the Baltic Provinces are also experiencing the harshness of religious persecution, heavy penalties being inflicted on all who will not conform to the orthodox Greek Church. It is scarcely credible that the Czar is not aware of the enormities practised upon all non-conformists to the State religion. It is very true that the despot is badly in need of the prayers of goo and fervent Christians, but it is a strange phenomenon that prayers should be offered for him in a Christian church on the ground that he is

worthy of high admiration. Dr. E. S. CLARKE, the paster of a overnment sees fit to give him Harlem Presbyterian Church, and one of the directors of Union Theological Seminary, has openly declared his dissatisfaction with the progress of the Dr. Briggs trial. He is in accord with the Presbytery as far as the acquittal of Dr. Briggs is concerned, but he declares that in view of the probable condemnation of the doctor by the General Assembly, he cannot continue his present relations with a Church which restricts that liberty of opinion which he considers that Protestantism rightly understood allows. He has therefore come to the conclusion that to preserve his liberty he must release a Protestant who is known to be friendly General Assembly. It is said that himself from his thraldom to the many other sympathizers with Dr. Briggs intend to follow Mr. Clark's ex-

Father Rivington.

Rome, Jan. 20.-In the midst of all that is so attractive, especially to strangers here, it is marvelous that so many thousands attend the services conducted nightly by Father Rivington, an English convert. He has been preaching wonderfully eloquent and nevertheless repeat the ridiculous and della Valle, where from time to time the greatest English speaking. French. Spanish and German pulpit orators have been heard. Here vast audiences have at one time or other been held spell-bound by the magnetic eloquence

of Wiseman, Manning, Spalding. Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Ireland. Father Rivington's labors are man in Church affairs.

On last Sunday even Archbishop Walsh pr Paul's church in this c the League of the Cr large congregation. a special report : DEAREST BRETHRENrequest of your beloved come this evening to sa on the question of Temp not but express my ple an opportunity of League, whose object is virtue of temperance, person of its members, erful influence of good presenting the matter I before you o place it light, but rather to

appeal to your reason

science upon the sub

First of all, what i

It is one of the cardina

may be said to enter in

tues: the first law o

upon man was abstin

eaking of that law sin and misery that world. And when Cl upon earth to rectify world He showed the example of self-denial. in a stable. When He cross His executioners pity, and offered Him with myrrh to quench He refused, that, by H example to all mank and total abstinence. And this necessity arises from the very Man is one of God's posed of a body and so God's image and lik animal is a beast of the a rational being and eason : he must ador Divine Maker; but a knows not his Maker. own instinct. Now w

the habit of liquor he degraded being, a se No matter what his ta been, he has lowered mire of vice, and bel the beasts. In the cit was once a beautiful peror; but now it i ruined statue. So who come a drunkard, h ruined creature, one image of God, now a sight of his Creator. can they hope to esc dignation and wrath perance? But temp only moral advantag physical advantages. men and successful a class in every age hav St. Paul, Corinthians, said: striveth in the games all things. Now, they a corruptible crown, 1 ruptible one. When we come to co effects of intemperant disastrous. And the

strikes us is the numb

If a Catholic priest

record of every drunk he has attended it wo appalling revelation As with t each lends its support is it with society. A its support, and all w its elevation. But drunkard do? Does every law, sometimes fortunes of such mague perance? Who fill enitentiaries, the in but drunkards and th remember when I wa London I was by accid ness of a scene which As I was takin, visited the orphan as dren were all at recrea to talk to them, who sad sight. Apart from children were three were sobbing as if th break. I went over to the cause of their learned that their drunkenness, and th dving of a broken he spectable Irish wom had known in Ire brother was a respecta This vice is also a

are bound by the l take the drunken b man who reels cursis into a house, bringi a home where other peace, prayer an he honor and love his I picture to you that father staggering in earnings spent, his watching, his childr bread? I rememb consecrated Bishop I knew the case of abandoned that she out on a night as c money, and for wha to buy food for children, but to buy is the comfort in a on a night like th their children be rea

way as to curse th

to curse their fathe when he is lying

evil. Aye! here i

where the results of

seen in all their viterrible sight to wi

has attained as merely tentative and

approximative. It is perfection in fieri and not in facto. The work of

movement hedragsan everlengthening

chain. Therein his sentiments differ

from the mystical vagaries of the neo-

Platonist Plotinus whose mysticism was

mere dreaminess and whose elaborate

scheme of theology was the creation of an oriental fancifulness that had east

off the moorings of reason. Its tenta-

tive character also served to discrimi

nate between it and the self-satisfied

hypnotism of the Hindoos. The Yogi of the East confounded mental passive-

ness with contemplation and mistook

mere inaction of the mind for absorp-

it becomes the toy of caprice and the creature of the imagination. Then it

runs into reverie, deeming that alone

real which is invisible and aught else

unreal and illusory. But Christian dogma served as a check to this ten-

dency, just as it draws a rein over

solution of problems that lie outside its

province. Positive doctrines are the

foes of morbid fancy, and mystic-ism uncontrolled by them re-

solves itself into mere riotous plunges of the imagination.

to this happy tempering of speculation by Catholic doctrine that we owe the

the most beautiful products of mediæval

mysticism. It was Catholic doctrine

that cooled the ardor of St Theresa's

longings for the unattainable, and

held her fractious imagination subject

humanity. In the contemplation of

philos

ophy when the latter seeks the

tion in the Godhead. And this is th danger to which mysticism tends when

TELEGRAM from Rome states that Pope has expressed a desire that he coming municipal elections the holic societies shall unite to make Catholic influence be felt in the ire management of muncipal ters. This step is to be taken in Rome, and afterwards in other es of Italy, with a view towards anizing the Catholic vote for the t general election. There is little bt that if this step be taken the holic influence will be felt in the vernment of the country to a gree to which it has not attained ce the spoliation of the Pope's ritory. We are glad to see such

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The oldest church in the United States is that of San Miguel, in Santa Fe, New Mexico. This church was built seventy-seven years before the landing of the Filgrim Fathers at Plymoth Rock, twenty years before the founding of St. Augustine, Fla., and fifty-three after the landing of Christopher Columbus.

where he is conceded to be a rising man in Church affairs.

TEMPERANCE. Impressive Sermon by Ills Grace the

On last Sunday evening His Grace Walsh preached in St. Archbishop Walsh preached in St. Paul's church in this city on behalf of the League of the Cross, to a very large congregation. The following is

a special report: DEAREST BRETHREN-At the earnest request of your beloved pastor I have come this evening to say a few words on the question of Temperance. I cannot but express my pleasure at having an opportunity of addressing the an opportunity of addressing the League, whose object is to promote the virtue of temperance, not only in the person of its members, but by the powerful influence of good example. In presenting the matter I have no wish to place it before you in an extreme light, but rather to make a quiet appeal to your reason and your conscience upon the subject of temper-

First of all, what is temperance It is one of the cardinal virtues; and may be said to enter into all other virtues: the first law of God imposed upon man was abstinence; and the breaking of that law brought all the sin and misery that existed in the world. And when Christ came down apon earth to rectify the evils of the world He showed the most wonderful example of self-denial. He was born in a stable. When He hung upon the cross His executioners were moved to pity, and offered Him wine mingled with myrrh to quench His thirst; but He refused, that, by His sacred thirst, He might make atonement, and set an example to all mankind of sobriety and total abstinence.

And this necessity of self-denial arises from the very nature of man. Man is one of God's creatures, composed of a body and soul, and made to God's image and likeness; but an animal is a beast of the field. Man is a rational being and must follow hi eason; he must adore and serve his knows not his Maker, and follows his own instinct. Now when a man forms the habit of liquor he becomes a self degraded being, a self-made wretch. No matter what his talents may have been, he has lowered himself into the mire of vice, and below the level of the beasts. In the city of Rome there was once a beautiful statue of an embut now it is a broken and ruined statue. So when a man has be-come a drunkard, he is a broken, ruined creature, once made to the image of God, now a monster in the sight of his Creator. How, therefore, can they hope to escape His just in dignation and wrath if they defiled and debauched His image by intemperance? But temperance has not only moral advantages; it has great physical advantages. The great oars men and successful athletes of every class in every age have practised temperance. St. Paul, writing to the Corinthians, said: "Every man that striveth in the games is temperate in all things. Now, they do it to receive a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible one.

When we come to consider the social effects of intemperance they are most disastrous. And the first thing that strikes us is the number of drunkards. If a Catholic priest were to keep a record of every drunkard's death-bed he has attended it would be the most appalling revelation that could be As with the human body each lends its support to the whole, so is it with society. All contribute to What habit produces misfortunes of such magnitude as intem-perance? Who fill the jails, the penitentiaries, the industrial schools, but drunkards and their children? I remember when I was in the city of London I was by accident an eye-wit-ness of a scene which I shall never forget. As I was taking my usual walk I visited the orphan asylum. The children were all at recreation, and I went to talk to them, when I saw a very sad sight. Apart from the rest of the children were three little girls who were sobbing as if their heart would break. I went over to them to find out the cause of their sorrow, when I learned that their father died of drunkenness, and their mother was dying of a broken heart. She was a respectable Irish woman, whose friends had known in Ireland, and whose brother was a respectable young priest

This vice is also a terrible domestic vil. Aye! here in the homes is where the results of this habit are terrible sight to witness. Children are bound by the law of nature to honor and love their parents. But take the drunken bully of a young man who reels cursing and swearing into a house, bringing disorder into a home where otherwise there might a home where otherwise there might be peace, prayer and comfort: does he honor and love his parents? Shall I picture to you the husband and lather staggering into his home—his carnings spent, his wife weary with watching, his children clamoring for watching, his children clamoring for sonoscerated Bishop I was in this city, I have the case of a mother so abandoned that she sent her child out on a night as cold as this to began money, and for what purpose? Not buy, food for the half-starved children, but to buy whiskey. What is the comfort in a gift as cold as this to began money, and for what purpose? Not buy, food for the half-starved children, but to buy whiskey. What is the comfort in a gift as cold as this to began money, and for what purpose? Not buy food for the particular that the solutions of the carnel but in the political change in the husband and relating the condition of the solutions of the dark of the precision of the practical, and the inchildren her area of constitutional Church in the constitutional Church in the condition, now happily past, may be upon a night as cold as this to began office of the bright the conditions of the precision of the practical, and the inchildren her area of the carnel of the case of a mother so abandoned that she sent her child on the propose of the case of the condition, now happily past, may be to buy should be condition, now happily past, may be compared to the change of the condition of the precision of the present and their children her area of the carnel of the carnel of the case of t seen in all their worst forms - a terrible sight to witness. Children

grave? Society suffers fearfully from this vice.

Yesterday I was reading in one of our friendly papers that Protestants say that the Catholics of this city do papers that Protestants say that the Catholics of this city do to beerve temperance. But I beg to correct that statement which was made to a very friendly manner. Since I have been consecrated Bishop, twenty-live long years ago, I shop, twenty-live long years ago, I shop the child be freed the sacrament of confirmation to sixty thousand children; and cache child be freed to have been consecrated manner of the catholic Church does not hold big temperance meetings or make a great parade of temperance work, but by thus minetured of the country he has actually been in her young people during the years when their characters are moulded, the habit of solviety is found and the new order of things by the means of a of ligher things by the means of a flight things by the means of a millions of Catholics in this country double of correct has tatement which was made to a very friendly manner. Since I have been consecrated Bishop, twenty-live long years ago, I shop the principles and political, run in parallel lines.

Cheagy New World.

The Orangemen of Belfast, Ireland, and the successing occupied a of higher things by the means of a millions of Catholics of this country double that will bring about. Thus the two orders of development, the religious and political, run in parallel lines.

Cheagy New World.

The Orangemen of Belfast, Ireland, and the protection the low of God and absorption to sixty thousand children; and each child be forced to larly before the Crown a charge of high i reason against the present Lord Licutenaut. In the appoint the present Lord Licutenaut of the country has been consequently and the crossing occupied to decide for a distinct that there more than a dear of the p surest foundations are laid for moral and temperate lives afterwards.

In conclusion I advise all the men who have not become members of the League of the Cross to do so at once : and more particularly the young men. And may God in His infinite mercy bless and protect you all and lead you to a happy eternity. This is a blessing which I wish you all.—Toronto Catholic Register.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review.

How can the new year be put to better use than the one just closed? should be a problem for every member of the family to consider and More restraint of selfishness, more kindness to those in the ome circle, more charity towards the neighbor, more good wooks done to lay up treasures in heaven-these should ccupy the days of the new year. If

The author of "The Imitation "has said that "he who travels much is seldom sanctified," but there is at least ne holy man to whom this general exhausted his strength in long journeys, and that "the miles one travels use up one's energies more than the years." One who knew the great Cardinal thus describes him: · He was always moving : to day in Rome, to morrow in Paris, a few days later in Algiers. After preaching to a fashionable congregation in Paris, he thought nothing of being off to Tunis to address crowds there immediately on his arrival. His voice was heard on the borders of the Great Sahara and on the site of ancient Carthage, while within the same month he would be declaiming from the pulpit at Saint Sulpice or from a chair in the Sorbonne." Would travel to as good purpose as did he who could extort this eulogy from a Protestant pen: "There are still some Peter the Hermits left, even in this callous, luxurious, easygoing age.

Catholie Columbian, Archbishop Ireland publicly con-tradicted last week that forged forged Papal encyclical, to which Archbishop Elder gave similar treatment three weeks ago. The forg-ery will continue to be circulated, nevertheless, by its authors, in the cowardly, underhand fashion in which they have hitherto diffused it.

The Christian Union of New York, commenting on a paper written for its columns by Lida Rose McCabe, on it a branch of the Church of Christ; we rejoice in its great poets, preachers and missionaries; we glory in all that is resplendent in its history of faith and good works; and we claim a share in such a labor of love as is being wrought to-day by Roman Catholic hands and hearts in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle.'

London Tablet. A short time ago several English men-of-war were at Maderia for some days, and a French training ship. On the Sunday Father Smidt, the Superior of the Seminary, was asked to say Mass on board the latter, and its commanding officer sent on board the English ships to invite any Catholic sailors there might be. Several went, and Father Smidt, after preaching in French, was asked to say a few words in English for the English sailors. A pretty example was thus given of the universality of the Catholic faith. A German priest, on board a French ship, preaching in French and in English, to French, English, and Irish sailors,

in a Portuguese port.

appoint Catholics to no public offices whatever. No Catholic has ever been Mayor of that city, nor a way of the influence which the body exer-Mayor of that city, nor a member of its dissatisfied with whatever perfection i common Council, nor an executive officer of any kind or character. And yet, here they are now with seven Catholics in their magistracy! If we do not hear about this the Orangemen never ceases, and at every progressive will surprise us.

N. Y. Catholic Review. The Presbytery has gone back on the doctrines of Calvin and John Knox, and its pulpits should henceforth be Foreknowledge and predes tination now mean nothing, and the doctrine of eternal punishment has been virtually expunged from the Presbyterian catechism. Of the old true-blue religion of Geneva and Edinburgh there is left but the shadow of a name, the mere tinkling of a cymbal and the rattle of dry bones. The late verdict in Dr. Briggs favor is a logical settlement of the question as to whether private judgment is sufficient and upreme in the determination of religeverybody in the house would turn over a new leaf, how much happiness would and implied consequences of that principle been admitted. Now, individualchangeable terms, and a man may take his teachings from Dr. Hall, Bishop Potter or Robert Ingersoll, and still maintain that he is a strict and orthorule does not apply. The late Cardinal dox member of the kirk. The disinte-Lavigerie said of himself that he had grating influence of Protestantism has rarely been made more manifest than in this ecclesiastical cas celibre, and its details would form a suitable appendix to the great Bossuet's history of

MYSTICISM AND MODERN THOUGHT.

to the control of a wondrously sound reason and an eminently practical The age is essentially a practical one. In every branch of human activity the truth of this saying is plain and palpable. The sensible order bounds the range of its vision in of her life who understand her character, never feel disposed to set down her every direction, and out of the sensible springs the practical. Its poetry inclines to naturalism; its philosophy to an unrestrained imagination. It was the absence of this counterweight that that they who travel much might rationalism; its science to materialism; made Eckhart's wild mysticism so its fiction to realism, and its art to potent for harm in the thirteenth censenualism. The so-called "good grey tury and led him into such extrava-gant expressions as this: "The eye poet" Whitman, not long since laid to rest, struck a note on his lyre that with which I see God is the same eye suited the times, the note of a rank with which God sees me. My eye and sensuality, which even the earlier days God's eye are one eye, one vision, one recognition, one love." Here we of his own generation pronounced harsh and out of tune. Swinburne, have a lamentable divorce between consummate maker of faultless verse reason and imagination. And the one though he be, is an apostle of the school of fleshly longings, and yet the doctrine of the Church which has most powerfully contributed to the creation voice of thousands would deck his brow of a mysticism which reason guides along the shores of the beauti-ful is the doctrine of the Incarto-morrow with the laureate's wreath. The younger painters of the day have enlisted under the banner of the nude, nation, the doctrine of a deified and their motto is the Greek one, that "true art hides nothing." The philosophy of Germany and England is the this sublime truth the imagination has more material than it can feed upon, out-cropping of the doctrine of evolu-tion and has landed its followers on but let it feed even to surfeiture and parish work as managed by the tion and has landed its followers on Jesuits, says: "For ourselves, differthe arid shores of pantheism and it can ever commit excess; let it plume its wings for flight into infinite space its support, and all work together for its elevation. But what does the drunkard do? Does he not violate every law, sometimes even committing it a branch of the Church of Christ; dentalism of Emerson and his idle and truth and beauty must accompany it always. It was the spirit of this doctrine that cheered the heart of speculations on Soul and over-Soul. There is nothing tangible or real about it like the pantheism of Spinoza and the German philosophers of the eighteenth century. It lies too far beyond the range of the sensible order to hold the modern mind captive, and the modern mind consequently admits it as a sort of corollary that flows from the relativity of knowledge and its limitations. It stands too remote from the borders of sea and earth and sky to interest those by whom the things of the earth alone are prized, and for whom the sea and sky represent the ultimate domains of scientific research. In fiction realism reigns supreme, and no department of mental activity so thoroughly reflects the prevailing tone and trend of popular thought. Romanticism is practically dead among us, and critics sneer at the tender vagueness of those who sigh after an ideal that is roughly said to lie beyond their Zola, with his Theres their grasp. Zola, with his Therese Requin, holds the sceptre in this department of literature, and the

and later still another near careful soro' heights.
His whole life was a career of self sacrifice—lonely save for the consolation God bestows.
He gave himself with all the devotion and earnestness of his heart and all the strength of mind and body to the service of the Church; nor did he look for wealth, save that which is not did his world. not of this world.

Like his Divine Master, "he went about

doing good."

May we not truly say with the Apostle St.
Paul, "He fought the fight, he kept the Faith,
he finished his course."

May his soul rest in eternal peace.

JAS. J. MURPHY.
23 Denison Ave., Toronto.

THE LATE MRS. D. BROPHY.

OF BALLARAT, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

OF BALLARAT, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA,

The last Australian mails brought the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Mrs. Brophy, the esteemed wife of Mr. Daniel Brophy, K. S. G., which took place at Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, in the early morning of the 20th November last. The deceased lady, who was in her lifty-eighth year, had been suffering from bronchitis, attended by heart trouble, but no immediate fatal result was anticipated. On Sunday, the 19th, she attended Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the evening of that day she spent at home surrounded by her family, some of whom had barely returned to their own homes when they were summoned only in time to gaze upon the features of their dearly-loved mother stilled in death. Mrs. Brophy was, judging by the Ballarat newspapers, a veritable "lady-bountiful" in her interest in all that concerned God's Charch and His poor in the country of her adoption. A regular contributor to the Ballarat Courier, under the nom de vlume "Tom Tomestone", has the judgment. Her ecstasies were rapturous but they were al-ways sensible, and the readers statements to the undue influence of

the Ballarat newspapers, a veritable "ladybountifal" in her interest in all that concerned God's Charch and His poor in the
country of her adoption. A regular contributor to the Ballarat Courier, under the
nom de plume "Tom Touchstone," has the
following to say of the deceased in his
weekly notes: "A few days ago I was
riding down Start street in the tram car,
and I had a distressing fit of coughing.
A hady sitting beside me displayed, in a
few kind words and kind looks, much
sympathy for my pain, and I thought at
the moment how weil and strong she looked,
and I wished that I had as sure a lease of
life. That good lady was Mrs. Brophy, who
died so suddenly on Sunday night, and who
was followed to the grave by so many warm
admirers of her many virtues, on Wednesday. The loss must be a great shock to
Mr. Brophy and his family; but even in his
deep sorrow he would have been gravified
if he had gone about like me on the Monday,
and heard so many old and young, rich and
poor, speaking so well of the departed lady,
whose face is and will long continue familiar
to many people in Ballarat."

The following account of the fameral is
summarized from the local papers:

The remains of Mrs. Brophy, wife of Mr.
Daniel Brophy, J. P., K. S. G., of this city,
were yesterday interrect in the Ballarat Old
Cemetery. The funeral procession was
about the largest and most representative
ever seen in Ballarat.

Sturt street, and removed to St. Patrick's
Cathedral at 6 o'clock yesterday morning,
where a Requiem High Mass for the dead
was celebrated. The Rev Dr. Delaney, in
the absence from the city of Bishop Moore,
officiated, assisted by the Rev. Fathers
OFarrell, Rogers, Doyle, Scanlon, Cleary,
Where a Requiem High Mass for the dead
was celebrated. The Rev Dr. Delaney, in
the absence from the city of Bishop Moore,
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OFarrell, Rogers, Doyle, Scanlon, Cleary,
where a Requiem High Mass for the dead
was celebrated. The Rev Dr. Delaney, in
the absence from the city of Bishop Moore,
officiated, it always. It was the spirit of this doctrine that cheered the heart of humanity when clouds gathered blackest and gave to the world that gem of mystica? life we call the Initiation of Christ. To-day its mystic spirit finds expression in devotion to the Sacred Heart, and all men are mystics at heart who hail the morn of the Saviour's birth with canticles of joy and date the world's redemption from the hour when the angels sing "Gloria in Excelsis."—N. Y. Catholic Review.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER O'RIELLY.

Special to the Catholic Record.

Died at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, on the 17th inst., after a short illness, borne with perfect resignation to the will of God, the Rev. Michael M. O'Reilly, in the fifty firstyear of his age, being well prepared for the solemn moment which divides time from cternity, fortified with the sacraments of the Church, strongthened by the Holy Viateum and watched over by the untiring attention of the Rev. Fathers Walsh and Ryam.

Feeling his last end approaching, this joins priest, with the true spirit of submission, yielded up his soul into the hands of his Greator, mourned over not only by his conferers, the priests of the Archdiocese, and his parishioners, but also by the whole city of Toronto who had been honored with his acquaintance.

On Wednesday, the 18th, his remains were borne to St. Joseph's Church, where the body lay in state, and where thousands of all classes and creeds viewed it with moistened eye. The next day a solemn Requiem Massy was offered up for the repose of his sonl, the celebrast being Year Per View Commission, yielded up his soul into the hands of his Greator, mourned the places of bisiness along the route of the mourning carriages, filled with relatives and friends of decensed lady; the elergy; the clerk ylum, Ladies of the Ballarat Hospital, Clothing Association; members City Commeit, Clothing Association; members City Commeit, Theory Commeit, and Pastoral Society, and others. The procession comprised about two hundred view of the Rev. P. C. C. Messrs.

son, two married and two unmarried daugnters.

Mr. Brophy was himself, for sometime, a resident of Quebec city, having arrived there from Ireland in the dreadful year 1847. He revisited Ireland and Canada some two years ago. A pilgrianage which he made to Grosse Isle to the grave of his mother, in company with the writer and another friend, has left an impression on their minds not to be easily effaced. It was a beautiful day towards the end of summer. He took the train to St. Thomas, on the south shore, below Quebec, where we embarked on our friend's yacht. There was a very strong



of application, inexpensive, pleasant and efficient-indeed, a specifi as may be, to wit, simple table salt, "sodii chloridum" of the U.S. P. The rationale is this—the chlorine kills the diphtheria poison. The simplest method of application is to moisten the tip of a finger with water and touch the finger so moistened in a salt-cellar Then convey to the mouth the salt that adheres to the finger. Do this every quarter hour. If the understanding of the patient is not sufficiently developed for this, as much salt as will lie on the tip of an ordinary pocket-knife blade can be administered every quarter hour. What salt does to the low forms of life is well shown by its application to a snail. In those diphth eria patients, when the disease attacks the larny x, "membrane croup," salt water vaporized in the presence of the patient will certainly do good.

R. B. GLASGOW, M. D. Burlington, N. J., December 16, 1892

PEOPLE FIND

with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old stan-dard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-parifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumat'sra, Dyspepsia, Ezzena, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured

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and will be retained an ance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

E. F. E. ROY.

Secretary. Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 3rd January, 1893.

THE FOUR ANGELS.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. (ALBA.)

There had just been a mission at the Catholic church of Slacktown. The parish was a large one, and included, along with many faithful and devout souls, a great number of backsliders men, and even women, who had openly broken away from allegiance to the Church; others who kept up their profession before the eyes of the world, but had not been at their duties for years; others again (and these, perhaps, the most grievous wound of the parish) who went to their duties from parish) who went to their duties from time to time, and talked pious "shop" by way of giving edification, but shirked their just debts, left their children to the care of servants, indulged themselves unduly, entertained uncharitable judgments, and passed these en to their next neighbors. But now there had been a general cleaning up. The parish priests had exerted them selves to the utmost in hunting up the hard cases, and exacting from them a promise to attend the services. The missionaries had spent themselves from 5 in the morning till 10 at night, exhorting, rebuking, encouraging and sitting in the close stuffy confessionals; in which latter duty they were zeal ensly assisted by the local Fathers.

The mission was a grand success. The church had been thronged every day and every night. Many "big fish" were captured and set once more in the right way; many who had become careless, and were balancing between good and evil, had made their neares with Heaven, and were their peace with Heaven, and were resolved on making a fresh start; the decks were cleared, so to speak, and all save a few incorrigibles were armed anew for the Fight against th World, the Flesh and the Devil. But now came the critical time the time when the battle for which the decks had been cleared and the arm dealt out, must be fought-fought courageously, persistently, in the face carried so much before it, had done its work and passed on; and the reaction inseparable from all excitement was setting in, with the return of matters to their normal state, to test the re ality of conversions and the solidity of

Madouna, which was doing duty for an altar-piece. But it was no longer the poor little print, but a splendid painting wherein the figures seemed life-sized. Presently the form of the Blessed Virgin became radiant and ruimated, as did also the accompanying saints, whose number appeared greatly multiplied, although their individuality was much confused. Then the outlines changed, and the picture became the counter-part of a small "Sacred Heart" which Sam carried in his prayer-book, the Form of our Lord taking also the size and appearance of life; while at His Feet there knelt four beautiful angels. Immediately thereful upon the dreamer a great hush, in which he seemed to hear with wonderful clearness the words which our Divine Lord addressed to him, thus:

"My son, your heart is filled with trouble and sadn ss, because, separating yourself from the things which have so long separated you from Me, you see before you the far-stretching road which leads to Eternal Life—the road of mortification and self-denied. You Madonna, which was doing duty for an altar-piece. But it was no longer the poor little print, but a splendid painting wherein the figures seemed life-sized. Presently the form of the Blessed Virgin became radiant and

which leads to Eternal Life-the road of mortification and self-denial. You feel solitary and companionless on that path of sanctification, and it fills your soul with desolation. My son, you are not alone. For the associations you are asked to renounce, I offer you others. I offer you the Love of this, My Heart, which was broken for you upon the Cross. I offer you the special love and protection of My Immaculate Mother, and the special patronage and intercession of such of my glorified saints as you will take the trouble to invoke. Surely these might fill the void in your heart. They will do so if you cultivate them. If you neglect them, your soul will remain desolate, and you will surely fall away.

"I have also appointed these Four Angels to assist and accompany you on your heavenward journey. Here on your heavenward journey. Here is, first, the Angel of Daily Prayer. He knocks at your door every morning; but sloth, or worldly affairs ren der you deaf to his call. You know that he is there, but you will not open to him. He is also beside you through of weariness, temptation, discourage to him. He is also beside you through the day; but having refused him admittance in the morning, your ears become more and more deadened to his voice; the sounds of the world drown

When temptation is nigh, says: 'Lift up your heart to God!'
When you pass the church, he says:
'make an Act of Love to your Hidden

small print of the Sistine Madonna which hung on the wall. He looked at it mechanically for a moment; then a barely perceptible shade of compunction came over him, and without any change of demeanor or suggestion of revoke, he went on his knees before it. and recited the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. He began it by way of a half-sulky compromise; but it tranquilized him, and at its conclusion he proceeded to repeat attentively his ordinary evening prayers, and then betook himself to bed.

Sam had not slept long when he began to dream. He dreamt he was in the church, kneeling in the Lady Chapel, and struggling, after the constrained and broken manner of a dream, to recite the "subtuum præsidium" before his picture of the Sistine currency out of the dross of your humblest actions.

"Lastly, behold your Guardian Angel, that blessed spirit to whose care I have committed you from the moment of your creation. He is ever by your side; he watches lovingly over you by night and by day; he protects you from innumerable dangers, some of which you see, most of which you do not core nouse of a long far from the grave. In the course of a long after the you do not some of which you see, most of which you do not even suspect; and suggests to you many a good intent which you do not follow up. Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all his care? Do you ever thank him for all him for all his care? Do you ever thank

CASE THAT HAS ASTONISHED THE ANCIENT CAPITAL — THOS. CROTTY'S REMARKABLE RECOVERY—HELPLESS,

AND ADDRESS AND AD

of St. Mark's "have been recognized as such by the authorities of Venice for more than a thousand years—ever since the year 877.

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Sometimes one and sometimes a dozen of the poor, fluttering creatures would manage to break the paper thongs which bound wings and feet together, whereupon they almost invariably sought refuge on the roof and in the steeples of the historic old church.

All of the escaped birds assumed a certain sacredness, and it being against the law to kill or harm them in any way, increased to enormous numbers. During the time of the republic the "Sacred Pigeons of St. Mark's" became objects of a national solicitude, tons of grain being annually supplied for their maintenance. After the fall of the republican thousands of them starved to death, and all would have died but for provision made by a pious old lady, whose will perpetually provides for them.

A QUEBEC SENSATION.

A CASE THAT HAS ASTONISHED THE ANGERT CAPITAL—THOS. CROTTY's REMARKABLE RECOVERY—HELPLESS, TORLURED AND DEFORMED BY INFLAME AND DEFORMED BY INFLAME AND SEOM HADDEFORMED BY INFLAME HADDEFORMED BY INFLAME





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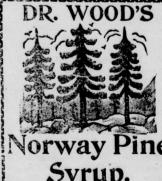


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Chunder All's Wife

(From the Hindostanee.

1. I am poor," said Chunder Ali, whi dairn above him browned in supercilious anger at dared to speak;

1. I am friendless and a Hindoo;

meets few to love him Here in China, where the Hindo truth alone is weak.

I have naught to buy your justice;

I had not striven.

Speak your judgment;" and he arms and bent his quivering flear the then the unjust senter goods and gold were given.

To another, and he stood alone, the place,

the place,

And the man who bought the judg in triumph and derision

At the chevied Hindoo merical rubbed his hands and smiled. The his bould his hands and smiled the whispered gratulation of his at the vision

Of the more than queenly dower his only child.

Fair Ahmeer, who of God's creature only one who loved him.

She, the diamond of his treasurable the his his bound by the his fold.

She, whose voice, like her dead must be only power that moved his he would praise the skill that god the his hid his breath?

Every eye urns on the Hindoo, what is the hid his breath?

Every eye turns on the Hindoo, what in wond'ring expectation grows will a death.

And in wond'ring expectation grows still : s death. Not alone stood Chunder Ali; by his

Not alone stood Chunder Ali; by his was standing,
And his brown hand rested lig shoulders a he smiled
At the sweet young face turned.
Then the father's voice comm. Flercely bade his daughter to high whose touch defield.
But she moved not, and she looke father or the others.
As she answered with her eyes u doo's noble face:
'Nay, my father, he defiles not: the above all others.
Is my choosing, and forever by the my place.

When you knew not, his dear hat many a sweet love token. He had gathered all my heartstr bound them from dissiffer. Yet you tell me had defiles me; nay you have spon and not knowing der All's wife."

Laba Boule of the bound of

LADY JANE. CHAPTER XXIV

About this time, a noticea took place in Madame Jozain not seem nearly so self-sat so agreeable to her custome remarked among themselves thing had certainly gone w madame was very absent-m rather cross, and was alway about business being poor quarter growing duller e while the neighbors were a

ous gessips and busybodies. As soon as they find of has had trouble, they black they can," she said bitterly Fernandez, who was her onl

friend. She spoke cautiously and her troubles, for she did whether the news of Raste's had reached Good Children not. "I dare say they it in the papers," she thoug to herself. "Locked up days, as a suspicious character had listened to her and her had been a list or the list of the lis had listened to me, and sold at first, he wouldn't have g trouble. I told him to be che was always so headstrong I don't know what may he moment. The whole story out, through that watch be about in the papers, and p man that bought it was a Raste didn't even find out v it. I shall never feel easy

Raste is out of the way. his thirty days are ended, while. I'm disgusted wit disgrace me in this way, a want him here. I can ha enough to support myself If it wasn't for the hidden away, I should feel di thankful Raste don't know about it, or he'd get it from way. I'm glad I've got rid things; I'd be afraid to ha me now. There's nothing sequence left but that silver and I'll get that off my han

time I go out." Then she thought of the c pose some one should rec child? She was becoming A guilty conscience was an able companion. Everyth ened her and made her Madame Paichoux had a startling questions; and b did not know what the child Children were so unrelia would think they had forgo thing and did not see nor h suddenly, they would drop that would lead to wonder

tions. Lady Jane was an thoughtful child, and suc things from her. Then sh lated herself that she had enough to get her away fro Diane, and the Paichoux, that cunning little hunchba and old Gex—he was a sly and no doubt her enemy was so affable and polite. would keep the child away all as much as possible.

best to move away from the of the city; but then, her g excite suspicion, so she further developments with When Raste's thirty da he came to his mother, ver and apparently very peu-her angry reproaches, he

Sometimes she thought

he had done nothing; tha no crime in his having They didn't steal the watch n't ask the poor woman into and rob her. She came the they took care of her; an turning her child into the had treated her as if she

OBS OIL. over his bruises. I saw work. All the blue spots

, leaving neither pain, K. NEUMANN, M. D.

L DID IT."

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Chunder All's Wife.

[From the Hindostanee.]

-John Boyle O'Reilly.

LADY JANE.

CHAPTER XXIV.

RASTE THE PRODIGAL. About this time, a noticeable change took place in Madame Jozain. She did not seem nearly so self-satisfied, nor so agreeable to her customers. They remarked among themselves that something had certainly gone wrong, for madame was very absent-minded and rather cross, and was always talking about business being poor, and the quarter growing duller every day, while the neighbors were a set of curi-

ous gossips and busybodies.

"As soon as they find out that one has had trouble, they blacken one all they can," she said bitterly to Madame Fernandez, who was her only intimate friend.

whether the news of Kaste's escapade had reached Good Children Street or not. "I dare say they have seen it in the papers," she thought angrily to herself. "Locked up for thirty days, as a suspicious character! If he had listened to me, and sold that watch had listened to me. at first, he wouldn't have got into this trouble. I told him to be careful, but In a moment Lady Jane came runat first, he wouldn't have got the the trouble. I told him to be careful, but trouble. I told him to be careful, but he was always so headstrong, and now, ning with the key. Mr. Raste had brought it to her, and had told her that brought it to her, and had told her that he was always so headstrong, and now, I don't know what may happen any moment. The whole story may get out, through that watch being talked about in the papers, and perhaps the man that bought it was a detective. Raste didn't even find out who bought it. I shall never feel easy now until Raste is out of the way. As soon as his thirty days are ended, I shall advise him to leave New Orleans for a while. I'm disgusted with him, to disgrace me in this way, and I don't want him here. I can hardly make want him here. I can hardly make had met Madame Paichoux and Marie enough to support myself and that in the Bon Marche on Rue Royale, and child. If it wasn't for the money I've hidden away, I should feel discouraged; but I've got that to fall back on. I'm her to come and dine with them, to thankful Raste don't know anything about it, or he'd get it from me in some were beginning to see that she was way. I'm glad I've got rid of all those things; I'd be afraid to have them by There's nothing of any consequence left but that silver jewel-box, and I'll get that off my hands the first

Then she thought of the child. Suppose some one should recognize the child? She was becoming cowardly. A guilty conscience was an uncomfortable companion. Everything fright-ened her and made her suspicious. Madame Paichoux had asked some startling questions; and besides, she did not know what the child might tell. Children were so unreliable. One would think they had forgotton everything and did not see nor hear; then, suddenly, they would drop some word that would lead to wonderful revela-

Lady Jane was an intelligent, thoughtful child, and such people as locked her bureau, the d'Hautreves could find out many With the pecul things from her. Then she congratu-lated herself that she had been clever enough to get her away from Mam'selle Diane, and the Paichoux, too. And that cunning little hunchback, Pepsie; and old Gex—he was a sly old villain, and no doubt her enemy, for all he was so affable and polite. Yes, she would keep the child away from them all as much as possible.

all as much as possible. Sometimes she thought it would be best to move away from that quarter of the city; but then, her going might excite suspicion, so she waited for further developments with much anx-

When Raste's thirty days were up he came to his mother, very sheepish, and apparently very penitent. To her angry reproaches, he replied that he had done nothing; that there was no crime in his having the watch. They didn't steal the watch is the watch of the watch. They didn't steal the watch; they didn's ask the poor woman into their house and rob her. She came there sick, and they took care of her; and instead of she sat down on the edge and read the turning her child into the street, they large characters, which were only too had treated her as if she belonged to familiar and distinct, although they

them. As for the watch, he had been keeping it only until the child was old enough to have it, or until her relatives | Dear Mama:

I've decided not to go into partner-

the place.

And the man who bought the judgment looked in triumph and derision

At the cheated Hindoo merchant, as he rubbed his hands and smiled

At the whispered gratulation of his friends, and at the vision

Of the more than queenly dower for Ahmeer, his only child.

Fair Ahmeer, who of God's creatures was the fully one who loved him,

She, the diamond of his treasures, the one lamb within his fold.

She, whose voice, like her dead mother's, was the only power that moved him,

She would praise the skill that gained her all this Hindoo's silk and gold.

And the old man thanked Confucius, and the judge, and him who pleaded.

But why falls this sudden silence? why does each one hold his breath?

Every eye turns on the Hindoo, who before was all unheeded,
And in wond'ring expectation all the court grows still; and gold.

And in wond'ring expectation all the court grows still and gold.

And in wond'ring expectation all the court grows still and gold.

And the man who bought the judgment looked in triumph and derision take of which no one knew, she felt greatly comforted.

"Respectable people," he said never read about such matters, and consequently, none of our friends will ever know of it. It won't happen again, for I mean to cut loose from the fellows who led me into that fix. I mean to go with respectable people. I shall begin all over, and earn a living in an honest way."

Madame was delighted; she never knew Raste to talk so reasonably and to be so thoughtful. After all, his punishment hadn't done him any harm. He had had time to think, and these good

No keener or purer jettle of the cheered in the tive gon take of which no one knew, she felt greatly comforted.

"Respectable people," he said never read about such matters, and consequently, none of our friends will ever know of it. It won't happen again, for I mean to cut loose from the fellows who lever and earn a living in an honest way."

Madame was delighted; she never knew Raste to talk so reasonably and to be so thoughtful. After all, his punishment ha

And in wond'ring expectation all the court grows still; s death.

Not alone stood Chunder Ali; by his side Ahmeer was standing.
And his brown hand rested lightly on her shoulder as he smiled.

At the sweet young face turned toward him. Then the father's voice commanding. Flercely bade his daughter to him from the deg whose touch defiled.

But she moved not, and she looked not at her father or the others.
As she answered with her eyes upon the Hitz she moved not. And she looked not at her father or the others.

Is my choosing, and forever by his side shall be my place.

When you knew not block. and in wond ring expectation all the court Hehad had time to think, and these good grows still as death.

quietly at work around the house, assisting his mother in various ways, When you knew not, his dear hand had given many a sweet love token. He had gathered all my heartstrings and had bound them round his life; Ye tyou tell me he defiles me; nay, my father, you have spoken he had been some der All's wife."

John Borde C'Reitte. even went so far as to propose that they should form a partnership and extend

their business.

"My credit is good," said Madame, proudly; "I can buy a larger stock, and we might hire the store on the corner, and add a grocery department

by and by."
"But the capital? we haven't the capital," returned Raste doubtfully. "Oh, I'll provide the capital, or the credit, which is just as good," replied madame, with the air of a millionaire. "Well," said Raste, "you go out among the merchants and see what you can do, and I'll stay here and wait on the customers. There's nothing like getting used to it, you know. But send that young one over to the 'Countess,' or to some of her swell friends. I don't want to be bothered friends. with her everlasting questions. Did you ever see such a little monkey, sitting up holding that long-legged bird, and asking a fellow a lot of hard ques-tions, as serious as old Father Ducros

friend.

She spoke cautiously and vaguely of her troubles, for she did not know whether the news of Raste's escapade whether the news of Raste's escapade whether the news of Children Street or why you didn't come to church."

Madama went out to see about the

were beginning to see that she was worthy of some attention, she thought. Now, if Raste would only behave himself, they could do very well. With the ready money she had hidden away and by using her credit she could buy a large stock of goods. She would have more shelves put up, and a counter, and a fine show-case in the a counter, and a fine show-case in the window; and there was the store on the corner which Raste could fit up as a grocery. Suddenly she remembered that her rent was due, and that it was about the time for her landlord's visit She took out her pocket book and counted its contents. She had been rather extravagant at the Bon Marche, to impress Madame Paichoux, and had spent far more than she intended. She found that she lacked a few dollars of

the amount due for rent. "I must borrow it from the private bank," she said jocosely, as she un-

With the peculiar slyness of such people, she thought her hoard safer when not too securely concealed. Therefore she had folded up the whole of her year's savings, with the amount taken from Lady Jane's mother, inside of a pair of partly worn gloves, which were thrown carelessly among her other clothing in the drawer. It was true she always kept her bureau locked, and the key was hidden, and she sel-dom left her house alone. But even if any one should break it open, she

thought they would never think of un-rolling those old gloves. When she opened the bureau it seemed very disorderly. "I didn't

slip of paper was found.

The gloves dropped from her nerveless fingers, and staggering to her bed,

[From the Hindostanee.]

"I am poor," said Chunder Ali, while the Mandaria above him prowned in supercilious anger at the dog who dared to speak;
"I am friendless and a Hindoo; such a one meets few to love him Here in China, where the Hindoo finds the truth alone is weak.

I have naught to buy your justice; were I wise I had not striven.
Speak your judgment;" and he crossed his arms and bent his quivering face.
Heard he then the unjust sentence; all his goods and gold were given to another, and he stood alone, a beggar in the place,

And the most relatives through the Mandaria provided to the plausible arms and bent his quivering face.
Heard he then the unjust sentence; all his goods and gold were given to another, and he stood alone, a beggar in the place.

Keeping it only until the child was old enough to have it, or until her relatives turned up; he had never intended to split tuntil he found that it was getting him into trouble, and then he was obliged to get rid of it.

Madame listened to the plausible arguments of her handsome scapegrace, and thought that perhaps, after all, there was no real cause for anxiety; and when he treated his thirty days with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn, as a mere trifle, a mistance with fine scorn with fine Your affectionate and devoted son

ADRASTE JOZAIN. TO BE CONTINUED.

GOOD THOUGHTS.

If the advocates of State education would meditate on the words of the Master, "What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his soul?" they would quickly change their opinions and their policy.—Catholic Herald.

No keener or purer joy is known to earth than that which is felt by parents who see the virtues which adorn the soul of their child visibly reflected in his face.

God hears ours prayers everywhere, but it is especially at the foot of the abundantly .- St. Alphones Ligouri.

The truly great and good, in afflic tion, bear a countenance more princely than they are wont; for it is the temper of the brightest hearts, like the palm tree, to strive most upward when they are most burdened .- Sir Philip Sidney.

Live as you would wish to die, be cause as you die so you will be for all eternity. Precisely that character which you have woven for yourself through life, by the voluntary acts of free will, be it for good or for evil, that will be your eternal state before God. As the tree falls, so shall it lie. Make one mistake, and that mistake is made forever. - Cardinal Manning.

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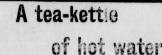
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C. M. B. A.

Meeting of Trustees of the Grand Council of Canada.

At a meeting of the Grand President and Board of Trustees of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, held in Brockville, Ont., on Tuesday, January 17th, 1893, the following business was transacted.

transacted:

Members present: Grand President O.
K. Fraser, Grand Secretary S. R. Brown,
Rev. P. M. Bardou, Rev. M. J. Tiernan,
T. P. Tansey, Lassalle Gravelle and P. J.
O'Keefe. There were also present F. R.
Latchford, Judge Rioux, R. J. Dowdall, T.
J. Finn, Grand Deputy Hebert, P. J. Montreuil and Dr. Ryan, Supervising Medical
Examiner.

Examiner.
Grand President O. K. Fraser took the chair at 3 p. m., and called the meeting to order as a meeting of the Grand Council of

chair at 3 p. m., and called the meeting to order as a meeting of the Grand Council of Canada.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and, on motion of Mr. O'Keefe, seconded by Mr. Gravelle, were adopted.

The Grand President read communications and telegrams from St. John, N. B., regarding the admission of an applicant Mr. O'Keefe gave an explanation of the matter, but no action was taken.

A lengthy discussion took place regarding the action of the Supreme President in granting the petition for a Grand Council in Quebec.

Moved by Mr. T. P. Tansey, seconded by Mr. P. J. O'Keefe,

in granting the petition for a Grand Council in Quebec.
Moved by Mr. T. P. Tansey, seconded by Mr. P. J. O'Keefe.
That in accordance with the agreement between the Supreme Council and the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, the Grand Secretary be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to issue forthwith assessment No. 1 of this Grand Council to pay aldeath claims which accurred within the jurisdiction of this Grand Council up to the 31st Dec., 1882, and for which alevy was not made by the Supreme Council prior to or under this assessment No. 18, dated 5th Dec., 1892. Carried.

otion of Mr. O'Keefe, seconded by Mr.

On motion of Mr. O'Keefe, seconded by Mr.
Tansey, the meeting adjourned until 8 p. m.
On re-assembling, it was
Moved by Mr. O'Keefe, seconded by
Rev. M. J. Tiernan, that the Grand
President send a protest to the Supreme
President against the formation of
the Grand Council of Quebec, and ask the
Supreme Council to withdraw the charter for
such Council. Carried.
The following petitions were read by the
Grand Secretary:

Montreal, Jan. 16, 1893.

T. J. Finn Esq., Grand Deputy, C. M. B.
A., Grand Council of Canada:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We, the Grand Council of the C, M, B, A, of Canada, do hereby respectfully request, you to not a property of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We, the undersigned, as District Deputies of the Graud Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, do hereby respectfully request you to urge personally before the Board of Trustees of our Ceuncil the necessity of giving to the Province of Quebec everything in the shape of supplies in the French language, and al-o a French assistant secretary to transact the business of the Association in that language.

We furthermore wish to add that we have much pleasure in recommending for that position District Deputy J. E. H. Howison as the choice of the Province of Quebec.

A. H. Spedding, Montreal.
G. T. MOREAU, M. D., Montreal.
G. T. MOREAU, M. D., Montreal.
J. C. MORRISON, Quebec.

JAMES COLEMAN, Montreal.
O. J. MONTREUIL, Levis.

CHARLES DUPONT HEBERT,
Grand Deputy, Three Rivers,
Moved by Mr. O'Keefe, seconded by Mr.
Gravelle, that Mr. J. E. H. Howison be assistant secretary and organizer for the association, subject to the instructions and orders and under the directions of Grand Secretary S. R. Brown. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Tansey, seconded by Rev.
M. J. Tiernan, that the salary of Mr. Howison be fifty dollars per month, with actual and necessary travelling expenses and hotel bills while travelling. Carried.

Moved by Mr. O'Keefe, seconded by Mr. Gravelle, that the term of said assistant secretary's engagement be from month to month at the discretion of the Grand President. Carried.

A lengthy discussion took place regarding the funds of Branch 26, but no definite action was taken.

On motion of Rev. M. J. Tiernan, seconded by Mr. Gravelle, the contract for furnishing the guarantee bonds for the several officers of this Council required to give bonds was awarded to the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, through its general agent, Mr. H. Wolf, of Rochester, at a cost of \$3.90 per thousand dollars per annum, and that our solicitor be consulted by the Grand Secretary as to the proper execution thereof.

A communication from District Depaty Mr. C. Bedard regarding the condition of Branch 127, Win

Br. C. Beatard regarding the condition of Branch 127, Windsor Mills, was read. The Grand President explained the action he took, stating that he wrote the Deputy to have the Branch re-organized at the expense of the Council. The action of the Grand President was confirmed.

A communication from the President of Branch 158, St. Vincent de Paul, regarding the installation of officers was read. On motion of Mr. P. J. O'Keefe, seconded by Mr. Tansey, the matter was referred to District Deputy J. E. H. Howison to attend to without delay.

Deputy J. E. H. Howison to attend to with-out delay.

Moved by Mr. Tansey, seconded by Mr. O'Keefe, that the several Deputies present meet this evening and draw up rules for the instruction of Deputies regarding the organ-ization of branches and the duties of Deputies generally, and submit the same to the Grand President and Grand Secretary, Cayrial

Midland, Ont., regarding a Spiritual Adviser was left in the hands of the Grand President. A communication from a member of Branch No 5. Brantford, Ont., regarding the class in which a member should be placed when granted a higher grade certificate than the one previously held was read, discussed and decided as follows: the member continues the beneficiary, paying on \$1,000 the same as he had been doing, and must pay on the additional \$1000 beneficiary according to his age at the time he was granted said additional amount.

Dr. Ryan, Supervising Medical Examiner, addressed the meeting, explaining a circular which he had drawn up, and which he considered advisable to send to every branch and every Medicial Examiner in his jurisdiction. He also requested the Council to supply him with stationary, and asked if the Supervising Medical Examiner was allowed postage.

On motion of Rev. M. J. Tiernan, seconded by T. P. Tansey, it was decided to send the circular referred to to each Branch and each Medical Examiner, and to also supply Dr. Ryan with stationary.

In 10gard to postage for the Supervising Medical Examiner, and to also supply Dr. Ryan with stationary.

In 10gard to postage for the Supervising Medical Examiner it was decided to follow the custom adopted heretofore. Not allowed.

Moved by Rev. P. M. Bardon, seconded by Mr. P. J. O'Keefe, that Dr. Ryan be provided with an "Index Book," in which to register the names of rejected applicants and also with blank forms for the purpose of making enquiries regarding Medical Examiners. Carried.

It was decided that the time for taking applications for exchanging the Supreme Council beneficiary, cerdicates for certificates.

cates from the Grand Council of Canada be extended.

Moved by Rev. P. M. Bardou, seconded by Mr. Gravelle, that the Grand Secretary revise the blank forms, and submit them to the solicitor, Mr. Latchford, and Judge Rioux before calling for tenders. Carried.

Moved by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, seconded by Rev. P. M. Bardou, that Mr. P. J. O'Keefe and Mr. T. P. Tansey be a committee to prepare material for a C. M. B. A. circular explaining the objects of the Association. Carried.

pare material for a C. M. B. A. circular explaining the objects of the Aszociation. Carried.

Moved by Mr. O'Keefe, seconded by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, that the bill read by Mr. Latchford, incorporating this Grand Council in the Dominion, be left in the hands of the committee appointed for that purpose, with a recommendation that the part pertaining to the incorporation or registering of branches be omitted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Tansey, seconded by Mr. O'Keefe, that a vote of thanks be and is hereby tendered Branch No. 43 for the use of their hall, which they so kindly placed at our disposal. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Tansey seconded by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, that a hearty vote of thanks be and is hereby tendered Grand President Fraser for the very able and satisfactory manner in which he has defended this Grand Council, carried out the instructions of the Hamilton Convention, and looked carefully after the interests of his Canadian brothers. Carriel.

Moved by Mr. P. J. O'Keefe, seconded by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, that \$5 be given the jamitor of the hall. Carried.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Grand President.

Assessment No. 1.

The first assessment from the Grand Council of Canada has been issued. The money received therefrom will pay the bene ficiaries of three deceased brothers, namely:
Joseph Stanton, Branch 193, St. John, N.
B., 81000, admitted Nov. 25, 1891, died Nov.

B., 8:000, admitted Nov. 25, 1891, died Nov. 22, 1892, aged 23.
Wm. Bridgeman, Branch 149, La Salette, Ont., 8:2000, admitted Jan. 1, 1891, died Dec. 4, 1892, aged 21.
Patrick Flynn, Branch 1, Windsor, Ont., 8:2000, admitted Jan. 27, 1879, died Dec. 13, 1892, aged 59.
Grand Secretary's statement of the Benchiciary and Reserve Funds of the Grand Council to January 1, 1823.
The Grand Council will not hold any beneficiary money of its own until this assessment

ficiary money of its own until this assessment is collected. Beneficiary money from Assess-ments issued heretofore is the property of the ments issued heretolore is the property of the Supreme Council.

RESERVE FUND.

Amount reported on No. 18, Supreme Council Assessment Notice. \$26,045-56

Amount accrued since last report. 706-59

premeCouncilAssessmentNotice \$26,045 56
Amount accrued since last report. 706 59
Total. \$23,752 15
The following latter from the Grand President accompanied the assessment notice:
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The Trustees of the Grand Council, together with several members of the Law Committee, met at Brockville on the I'fth inst., and decided that in pursuance of its agreement with the Supreme Council, made at the last Couvention of the latter body, it would immediately issue this, its first assessment notice, to cover all death claims for which it is responsible up to the 1st day of January inst. You will be pleased to learn from it that but one assessment is necessary, and that after these claims are paid a surplus will remain in the hands of your Treasurer. These are the only death claims for which the members of the Grand Council, so that claims may be paid without any unnecessary delay. In future all benefits will be paid, as far as possible, as soon as proofs of death are complete, thus avoiding the delay of sixty days which has heretofare been the practice.

The few members who have not already exchanged their old certificates for new ones should do so without further loss of time, so as to leave no doubt as to their standing.

At the same trustee meeting Brother J. E. H. Howison was appointed organizer for this association, and will in addition perform the duties of Assistant Secretary, having special charge of all correspondence in French. His present address is 14 Laroix street, Montreal, and all members of the association seeking information and preferring to the correspond in the French language will address him there. The general business of the association, activity (Frand Secretary) at January and charge will abserted to the contraction of the association, and will as heretofore be contracted as the feet of the contraction of the association of the contraction of the contr

to correspond in the French language will address him there. The general business of the association, particularly that involving matters of finance, will as heretofore be conducted with the Grand Secretary at London. The new constitution is in course of preparation and in a short time will, together with all blank forms, etc., be printed in both languages and distributed to such branches as may require them. Fraternally yours, O. K. FRASER, Grand Pres.

An Important Matter.

Ed. Catholic Record—Your Lindsay correspondent draws attention to a live question in the C. M. B. A. The question of the excessive use of intoxicants is overlooked by many of our branches, to the injury of the members who indulge in them and the financial loss of the entire association. It is certainly my opinion that a certificate before each of the member of the financial loss of the member dies from liquor. I am not sure but that the constitution obliges the branch to suspend or expel the offending member: certainly that should be the rule, if it is not the rule. The branches are too lax on this question. A word from the Grand President would be timely. By all means let us have the C. M. B. A. protected from this internal enemy.

Well-Deserved.

Moved by Mr. Tansey, seconded by Mr. O'Keefe, that the several Deputies present meet this evening and draw up rules for the instruction of Deputies regarding the organization of branches and the daties of Deputies generally, and submit the same to the Grand Generally, and submit the same to the Grand President and Grand Secretary. Carriel.

An account from Mr. John O'Mara for same was read. After explanations by Grand Secretary and the Rev. Father Bardon it was moved by Rev. Eather Bardon it was moved by Rev. Eather Bardon it was moved by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, seconded by Mr. P. J. O'Keefe, that the account be paid. Carried.

Oa motion of Rev. M. J. Tiernan, seconded by Rev. P. M. Bardon, the Catholic Register of Toronto was made an official organ.

A communication from Branch No. 153, Midland, Ont., regarding a Spiritual Adviser was left in the hands of the Grand President for the manner in which he has carried out the manner in which he has

Worthy of Imitation in Other Places.

The combined Branches of Toronto of the C. M. B. A. propose holding a grand concert under their auspices, and with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, in the Pavilion, on Monday, 30th January, in aid of the new Catholic hospital in that city. The following artists will take part in the programme: Mrs. Mackelcan, of Hamilton, contralro; Mrs. Klein, soprano; Miss. Marguerite Dann, Elocutionist; Miss Sullivan, pianist; Mr. Frank Anglin, baritone; Mr. J. F. Kirk, tenor; Mr. W. E. Ramsey, humorist, and Geo. A. Fox, violinist. The concert is to be under the musical direction of Mr. F. H. Torrington, of the Toronto College of Music and under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Kirkpatrick and His Worship Mayor Fleming. With such a list of talent and such a deserving object of charity, we feel confident that the public will heartily support the efforts of the members of the C. M. B. A. of Toronto in making this the grandest event of the season. Worthy of Imitation in Other Places

Encouraging.

Encouraging.

It may now be claimed that the Grand Council of Canada has fairly started on its career of usefulness. The number of applications received for change of Supreme for Grand Council certificates approaches so nearly to the total membership in the Dominion that the extent of the disaffection in Montreal is scarcely worth taking into account. The first assessment is a single one, which is a

good beginning for the new year. Under the old system our members would have been forced to pay out just double the amount of money. It would be unwise to make any prophecy as to the future; but, judging by the past, we may safely say there is every prospect that the burthen on the shoulders of our brothers in Canada will for the time to come be much lighter than it has been in the past. In months when we have but one or two deaths—and this occurs frequently—a considerable surplus will remain after the claims are paid; and this surplus will, it is reasonable to suppose, meet the requirements of an unusually heavy mortality which may occur in any particular month. What we should all do now is to stand shoulder to shoulder and work with energy and perseverance in the procurement of new members in every branch, and forming new branches wherever advisable.

Resolution of Condolence. Brantford, Jan. 20, 1893. At the last regular meeting of Branch trantford, the following resolutions we

Resolved that his branch, in regular meeting assensity and the same to prove the hash feel and the sorrowing family and the free hashes and the hashes and review of his hashes and the hashes and the hashes and the hashes and the hashes and religious fervor she has set and the many good deeds she has left as monuments to her life of self sacrifice and devotion in the service of her Master. Be it

Resolved that this branch, in regular meeting assembled, extend to Brothers William and Thomas Fleming and the sorrowing family their heartfelt sympathy with then in the hour of their bereavement, and trust that the knowledge to at she whom they mourn has entered into a better than this sorrowful world will enable them to be are with Christian fortitude the heavy cross placed upon them, and that they may be consoled by the hope of a glorious reunion hereafter.

And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Brothers William and Thomas Fleming and to the official organs of the C. M. B. A. Moved by Bro. Linon, seconded by Bro. Doyle,

whereas it has been the will of our Heavenly Father, to which we will bow submissively, to visit drother Comerford, in removing by the hand of the Angel of Death his kind and loving father, who, though not a member of our association, was well-known by nearly extern member of this Branch and justice extended by all with whom he came in contact for his noble and sterling qualities. Be it Resolved that we tender to Bro Camerford, and the afflicted family, our unspeakable sympathy with them in the great loss they have sustained. Words are poor and inadequate to ex

Election of Officers. Branch 126, Calgary.

Branch 125, Calgary.

Chan, C B Roulean, pres. J R Costigan, first vice pres. J W Costello, second vice pres. E H Rouleau, treas. + S Feenan, ree, sec. J R Miquelon, asst sec. A P Godin, fin. sec. NA Cloutier, mar, Win. Carroll, guard P J Moran, trus, for two years M A McCormack, A P Godin and Jos. Harkley, for one year Jas. O'Brien and Jos. Walsh. Branch 172, Collingwood.

Spir. adv. Rev. E. J. Kiernan, pres. W. J. Slean first vice-pres. P. J. Stone, second vice-pres. T. Mulvihill, rec. sec. J. Corbett, asst. sec. C. Mickler, fin. sec. D. J. Hanley, treas. M. P. Byrnes, mar. J. Nolan, guard D. J. Calroon, trus. J. J. Lang, C. Noble, J. Guilfoyle, ... Dec. and J. Lang, C. Noble, J. Guilfoyle, ... Dec. and J. Branch 151, Eganville.

Branch 15), Eganville.

Spir, adv. Rev. P S. Dowdall, pres. John A. Kitt, first vice-pres. Thos J Queally, second vice-pres. John H Potter, rec. sec. John A. Lacey, asst sec. James Bonnield, fin. sec. An drew Moran, trens. Fred Shruder, mar, Chas. Foy, guard Xicholas Balger, trus P Furlong, Fred Shruder, M F-y, Wm George, R Duon.

Branch 11, Dundas.

Spir adv. Rev. L Heenan, V. G., chan.

Fred Shruder, M.F.-y, Wm George, R. Duon.

Branch II, Dundas.

Spir. adv. Rev. I Heenan, V. G., chan.
John Kirwin, pres. The Hickey, first vecepres. Maurice Robertson. second vice-pres. Wm
Barry, rec. sec. Joseph Trant, ass't sec. Joseph
Hourigan flu sec. Wm Lunn, n. treas. A S. Cain,
mar. Thos. Mahony, guard Timothy Cosgriff,
tru-, John Kerwin, W. Lunn, Jas. Hourigan and
Mathew Lahy.

Branch 79, Gananoque.

Spir. adv. Rev. J. D. O'Gorman, chan. M. MeParland, pres. J. B. Mooney, first vice-pres. J.
Donohue, second vice-pres. D. Byron, rec. sec.
I. Raach, ass't sec. J. Henesey, fin. sec. Wm
Philips, treas. T. Philips, mar. J. Lee, guard D.
J. Bishop, trus. M. Donoghue. J. Murphy, F.
Roland, L. Lafrone, P. Pealon.

Branch 78, Oshawa.

Branch 78, Oshawa.

Spir. adv. Rev. N Jeffcott, pres. George O' ober's, first vice pres. M J O'Driscoli, second vice pres. M Foley, treas. R Troy, rec. sec. C F Rinneard, sec. Thos McKettrick, mar Jas Dwyer, rus. Jas. Dwyer, Thos McKettrick, Chas. F Rinneard.

Branch 134, St. John, N. B.
Spir, adv. Rev. T Casey, pres. John L Carle
ton, first vice pres. Thomas Gorman. second
vice pres. Thomas Kickham, rec. sec. John D
Burns, asst rec. sec. M D Sweeney fin, sec.
John F Gle son, treas Michael Ryan, mar. J
Kane, guard James E O'Brien, trus. Michael
Tole Thomas P Comor, John King, John McManus and Henry King.

Branch 148, Calumet Island.

Pres. Charles Barsalon, first vice pres. C D Blondin, second vice-pres. Charles Trupbley, treas. Cornelius McNally, ree. sec. Richard Mc Nally, fin. sec. Paul McNally, guard Alex. Ricard, mar. John Marooney, spir. adv. Rev. Father Pleotte.

Branch 70, Mildmay.

Branch 70, Mildmay.

Pres. Geo. Herringer, first vice-pres. Andrew Gissler, second vice-pres. Mathew Hoefling, rec. sec. Kiliam Weiler, ass't sec. John F Schnetz, treas. Chas Schutter, fin sec. Hy Keelan, mar. L. A. Hinsperger, guard, Albert Br ehler, trus. Andrew Gissler, A. Kramer, Herry Maier, A. Goetz and Hy Keelan.

Branch 9, Kingston.

Pres. R.J. Bowes, first vice pres. T.J. Leahy, second vice pres. M.J. O'Connot, B. A., rec. sec. E. J. O'Brien, ass't sec. W. Flanagan, fin sec. J. Farmer, treas. John Gleeson, mar. P. Daley, guard H. Doyle, trus. L. O'Brien, T.J. Leahy, H. Laerolx, Jus. Morris, P. Daley,
Branch 131, North Sydney.

Branch 131, North Sydney.

Branch 131, North Sydney.

Pres. R F Phalen, first vice pres. Wm. Haggerty, second vice pres. W. Hulls, treas. Rev. D J Helitosh, fin. sec. James Desmond, rec. sec. Jos. McDonald mar. Hugh Gillis, guard J A Cuunic, trus. Jos. McPherson, Rev. J McIntosh and Wm. Haggerty, asst. sec. William Rogers.

Rogers.

Branch 72, Formosa.

Pres Peter Kuntz, firs: vice pres. Gotfried
Arnold, second vic-pres. Jos. Kuntz, rec see
Theobald Kraemer, asst sec. Jos. J Fedy, fin.
sec. Jos. Anstell, treat. John Schnurr, mar. N
P Othelser, g-ard Ignatz Ubrich

soc. Jos. Austell, treas, John Schnurr, mar. N. P. Olhelser, goard Ignatz Uhrich.

Branch 122, Sandwich.

Spir. adv. Rev. J. J. M. Aboulin, pres. L. T. Parc first vice pres. Jos. Lassaline, second vice pres. Odlion Desrosiers, rec. sec. Albert T. Marcott. set. rec. sec. Jos. Luc. Ouellette, fin. sec. Eugene Dupnis, treas. C. F. Pequegnot, nar. Dominique Girard, gnard, Cl. Guenot, trus. for one year Jules Robinet, Xavier Jenet and Albert J. Marcotte, for two years Magdele Guindon and Henry Morand.

Branch St. Smith's Falls.

Spir. adv. Rev. M. J. Stanton pres. John Meagher, first vice pres. John Malloy, second vice-pres, M. Ryan, rec. sec. Patrick Delaney, asst. rec. sec. Odey Dunn, fin. sec. T. Cushing, treas. Jas. O'Reilly, mar. Patrick McNulty, guard Louis Rennett, chan. D. F. Wood, rep. to grand council D. F. Wood, alt. M. Ryan, trus. for two years M. Ryan and P. Donegan, for one year D. F. Wod. John Malloy and John Meagher, med. ex. W. J. Anderson, w. D.

Prince Malatesta, who took part in 1832 with Napoleon in the rising against the Pope in Romagna, has just died as a Trappist at Aiguebelle, at the age of eighty-six.

Mrs. G. M. Young, I Sully Street, Grove Street, Liverpool, Eng., writes that the con-tents of one bottle of St. Jacob's Oil cared her of lumbago after she had given up all hopes of ever being better.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Patrick Tiernan, Detroit.

We regret very much to be called upon to announce the death of Mr. Patrick Tiernan, of Detreit; in the fifty-eighth year of his age. The deceased was a brother of the Rev. M. J. Tiernan, rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, London. His death took place in St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit, where he was attended with all the delicate nursing and care or which the good nuns of that institution are noted. He had the happiness of dying a most edifying death, having received all the rites of the Church. Such an end was indeed to be expected, as during life he was always known to be most upright in all his dealings and a fervent and practical Catholic.

The funeral took place on Monday last, the remains being interred in Madstone. Rev. Father Tiernan and many friends from a distance were present on the occasion. May his soul rest in peace.

Miss Maggie Bateman.

At Hamilton, on the 1th inst., Miss Maggie, daughter of Mr. P. S. Bateman, died after in Mr. Patrick Tiernan, Detroit.

Miss Maggle Bateman.

At Hamilton, on the 11th inst., Miss Maggle, daughter of Mr. P. S. Bateman, died after a long and painful illness, which she bore with patience and resignation to the Divine will.

The funeral, which took place on Tuesday morning, was largely attended. There was a solemn Requiem Mass celebrared in St. Patrick's church by Rev. Chancellor Craveu, at which the young ladies of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary attended in a body. The deceased was a valued member of the society. The pall-hearers were Messrs. Jas. Turner. Hugh C. Sweeney W. H. Lovering, Nicholas Bucke, Thos. Fitzpatrick and Chas. Smith. The floral ribute with hich the casket was covered were many, as well as beautiful. The sorrowing friends have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

TOTHE ED OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD, LONDON—DEAR SIR—I take gr at pleasure of Informing the friends of our order and the public that our order is in a good, sound healthy condition, and that we are now registered for the transaction of a legal business, as the enclosed c-py of certificate will vouch. As our order is making great progress in this Province, any information any body of Irishmen or of Irish descent may desire for the object of forming a division will be freely given, and constitutions will be supplied by any of the provincial officers—John Carry, P. D., Hamilton; Michael Guerin, P. T., Stratford, and John McGarry, R. Sec., is Markham Place, Toronto.

Your struly, J. McGarry, Rec. Sec.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

No. 43. DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

INTERIM---ONTARIO--INTERIM.
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY AS FRIENDL'
SOCIETY.

Whereas, by application of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Ontario, made pursuant to the Insurance Corporations Act, 1802, it has been made to appear to the undersigned the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Province of Ontario, that applicant is entitled to registry as a riendly Society. Now, therefore, this is to certify that the said Friendly Society is accordingly registered for the transaction of insurance against sickness and death in the Province of Ontario, for the term beginning on the first day of December, 1892, and ending on the first day of June, 1893, subject to the provisions of the aforesaid act.

Entered on Friendly Society register No. 43, Follow, Markey Markey and Mark

Entred on Friend,
Folio 5.
(Signed) J. Howard Hunter,
(Registrar of Friendly Societies,
(Signed) WILL J. VALE,
Entry Clerk (seal) Registry Officer,

CHARITY SERMON.

On Sunday evening a charity sermon will be preached by Rev. Father Brennan, C.S. B., of Toronto, in St. Peter's Cathedral, in this city, on which occasion a collection will be taken up in aid of the charitable work carried on by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. A grand musical Ve-pers will also be rendered on the occasion. We hope a very large congregation will be present and contribute liberally toward the most praiseworthy work carried on by the excellent society we have named.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for 1893: St. Patrick's Branch, No. 7, Toronto. St. Patrick's Branch, No. 7, Toronto.
Chaplain, Rev. Father Coyle; President, S. J.
Black; Vice Pres., Mathew Madden; Rec. Sec.,
Martin Madden; Fin. Sec. S. Mullard; Pros. y.
D. A. Carey; Mar., John Keating; Asst. Mar.,
L. Roy; trds, M. J. Tierney, M. L. O'Nelli; Mag.,
T. Richardson; I. Susr., Sec., S. Mullard; Delg. to
G. B. Conv., M. J. Tierney, S. J. Black; Ext. Gom.,
S. J. Black, Martin Madden, M. J. Hayes, T.
O'Reilly, W. J. Hogan.

O'Reilly, W.J. Hogan.
St. Faul's Branch, No. 8, Toronto.
Chap, Rev. Father Hand; Pres., P. Hurley;
Vice-Pres., P. Smith; Rec. Sec., J. Cleary;
Fin. Sec., A. McDonald; Treas., C. Burns; Mar.,
B. McGuffin, Asst. Mar., A. McMullen; Strds., J.
'Neil, E. Hurley; Msg., J. Judge Libr., J.
Leston, J. hanahan; Insur. Sec., A. McDonald.

Neil, E. Hurl-y; Msg., J. Judge
Leston, J. hanahan; Insur. Sec., A McDonald.

St. Peter's Branch, No. 23, London.
Pres., T. Gould; Vice-Pres., J. Tierney; Rec., Sec., M. Quirk; Fin. Sec., P. Mohan; Treas. J. B. Henry; Mar., F. Kenny; Asst. Mar., M. Delaney; Strd. H. Johnson, W. McGowan; H. Mar., M. Mrychey; Insur. ec., T. Gould; Delg. to.
B. Gonv. J. Tierney; Ext. Com., W. Hickey,
T. Burke, J. Pumphrey, W. McGowan, H. Johnson, D. Donohue.

W. LANE, G. S. T.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the meeting of the Separate School Board,
Alt the meeting of the Separate School

At the meeting of the Separate School Board, Brantford, held on Wednes iay, Jan. 18, the following resolution was carried unanimo sly, on motion of Mr. McGregor, seconded by Mr. Powers:

Resolved, that having heard of the loss sustained by Mr. William Fleming, of this Board, in the recent death, at St. Joseph's Convent in Hamilton, of his eldest daughter, known in religion as Sister Josephine, the members desire to extend to him and his family their sincere sympathy; and also to piace upon record an expression of appreciation of the virtues and sterling qualities displayed by her whose young life was devoted to charity and the advancement of the cause of Catholic education.

Advancement of the control of the co

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHTON KIDD.

On Wednesday, the 18th of January, at St. Peter's Church, Goderich, by the Rev. Father West, wr. H. Wrighton, commission Merchant of Chicago, III, was married to Miss Geella Josephi e (Terna) Kidd, of Sieux City, Jowa, the ninth daughter of the late Joseph Kidd, of Dublin, Ont The bride, who was given away by her brother, Joseph Kidd, was attired in her travelli g costume of terra cotta and drab mat lise and mink trimmings, with lat to match, and wore diamonds (the gift of the brideproom). She carried a handsome bouquet of choice ta France roses. The bridesundit was Miss Tessie Kidd, of Sloux City, Jowa, slater of the bride, Her costume consisted of an Empire gown, fawn and red changeable silk, red velvet trimmings with large hat of red and pink roses. She wore a diamond ring (the gift of the bridegroom), and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The groomsman was Mr. O'fleir, of Chicago, III. A formal reception was held at her broth r's residence. North street, and later in the afternoon the happy couple left for New York, en route for an extended southern tour. The presents were valuable and varied. WRIGHTON KIDD.

Address and Presentation.

Address and Presentation.

Miss M. Morissey, organist, of Forest, was, on Thesday, 17th inst., presented with a purse, in gratitude for her services, and the following address, which was read by Mr. Ed. O'Donnell, and signed by Misses J. Meloch and M. Madden, on behalf of the congregation. After the presentation a very enj wable evening was spent in music and singing:

— To Miss M. Morissey—Dear Friend—We are assembled here this evening to tender you our sincere thunks for your valuable services for some time past as organist and choir leader hour church. Although your services were freely given, you were always lathful and willing to perform your part. We desire to show our appreciation of your efforts, and on behalf of the congregation of Forest and vicinity, wish you to accept this purse as a slight token of our gratitude.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Lemes Francis Egan, convicted of participation at Birmingham in 1884 in an Irish dynamite plot and entenced to twenty years penal servitude, was released from Portland prison by order of Home Secretary Asquith, on the ground of ill-health. The extra editions of Dublin evening newspapers containing the release of Egan had an enormous sale. The general opinion is expressed that this action of the Government is but a prelude to further clemency toward the Irishmen convicted of participation in dynamite plots and conspiracies. Egan owes his release from Portland prison to the persistent efforts of Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Parnellites.

from Portland prison to the persistent efforts of Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Parnellites.

All the party leaders have issued whips exhorting their followers to be unremitting in their attendance to their Parliamentary duties during the coming session. Lord Salisbury and Balfour emphasize the statement that it is of the utmost importance for every Unionist to be in his place early and constantly, as the Home Rule Bill will be introduced hortly after the opening, and heavy and hot debates are to be expected from the beginning.

At a prolonged Cabinet meeting the Minister discussed the legal aspects of the Home Rule Bill. Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General, and Lord Herchel, Lord High Chancellor, who previously had not attended the Cabinet meeting, were present and gave their opinions as leugth.

Mr. Gladstone has received hundreds of letters in the past few days and hundreds of callers making inquiries as to the state of his health. The reports that he is failing have caused great solicitude and some alarm among his personal friends and the advocates of Home Rule. To dispel all doubts he walks and drives frequently in the parks, besides sending out occasional denials that he is feeling less strong and energetic than formerly. There is general apprehension among Liberal Englishmen that the Prime Minister is not so well as he and his friends would make the world believe. It is impossible to verify these apprehensions, as Mr. Gladstone is very clo-ely guarded by his family and nearest friends, and only personal or political intimates are able to gain access to him.

At the close of the Liberal Federation Home Secretary Asquith an nonunced that the plan of Home Rule for Ireland would be on large Liberal lines. Ireland would obtain general autonomy, although ultimate ascendancy of Imperial Parliament would effectually be maintained.

SUCCESSEUL ENTERTAINMENT.

A large and highly appreciative audience greeted the boys of the Brockville Catholic Separate school on the 2-th inst., in their first effort in the Itae of Ilterary and musical intertainments. The large assembly hall of the new Separate school was filled to overflowing, while many, being musble to find seats, were forced to stand. On the platform were the Very Rev. Vicar-General Gauthier, Rev. Father Collins, the Rev. Sisters of Notre Dame Convent and the members of the School Board.

The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and banners of Britain, Canada, Ireland, Scotland, England, France and the United States, while lights of every color sparkled from the ceiling of the room, giving to the whole scene an appearance both beautiful and picturesque.

The grogramme consisted of selections of a high order of merit from the leading authors of the day, both literary and musical, while the rendition of the same by the pupils was both graceful and pleasing.

Miss Rosaic McGreevy a talented and rising young lady plands of 'rockville presided at the blano, and the hearty and continuous appiause of the authence showed that her talents were recognize. The boys ranged in age from five to fourteen years, and as each youthful performer came to the front and delivered his part, it was evident at once to every observer that caref-lirahing had been devoted to their preparation for this entertainment.

One of the leading features of the performance was fine club swinging by twelve young athletes of the school, and took the audience by storm, while the rendition of a dialogue called the "Trades," by twelve very small boys, showed what careful attention can accomplish.

An orchestra, composed of four young musicians from the school, nedered in very effective style, one of Prof. Fullord's latest musical compositions, while the recitations of "The Bock Eye," The Schoolmaster," The Critics, "The Opening Speech," and "Courting by Proxy" convulsed the audience with laughter, while the kindergarten songs of "The New Moon," "The F

ceived.

At the end of the performance Mr. J. J. Noonau, the principal of the school, thanked the audience heartily for their kind appreciation and encouragement given to the byst in their first efforts in the musical sphere, after which the na ional anthem was sung and the performance closed.

ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS RECEIVED TO JANUARY 10, 1893.

Total 85720 75

For Bronchitis

"I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensely from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis. After trying various remedies without benefit, I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the effect has been marvelous, a single dose relieving me of choking, and securing a good night's rest."—T. A. Higginbotham, Gen. Store, Long Mountain, Va.

La Grippe

"Last Spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breath seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I precured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

Lung Trouble

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the poroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured. I can confidently recommend this medicine, "Franz Hofmann, Clay Centre, Kans.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; ix bottles, \$5. Prompt to act, sure to cure

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Sprup, Testes Good, Use
In time. Rold by druggist.

CULLED FROM THE OLD YEAR. Lewis S. Butler, Burin, Nfld., Rheumatism, Thos, Wasson, Sheffield, N. B., Lockjäw, By, McMullin, Chatham, Ont., Goitre, Mrs. W. W. Johnson, Walsh, Ont., Inflam-

mation. James II. Bailey, Parkdale, Ont., Neuralgia, C. I. Lague, Sydney, C. B., La Grippe.
In every case unsolicited and authenticated. They attest to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Kill The Cold.

Kill it by feeding it with Scott's Emulsion. It is remark-

Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites will step a Ceugh, cure a Celd, and check Consumption in its safely stages

seek Consumption in its Frepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

The Recognized Standard of Modern

Piano Manufacture.

BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, 22 & 24 E. Baltimore St. 148 Fifth Ave. WASHINGTON, 817 Pennsylvania Ave. MISS ANNIE O'KEEFE. OF THE SACRED Heart Convent, London, Gold Medalist for vasic from the Ursuline Academy, Chatham, and late of the Detroit Conservatory of Music, is open for concert engagements in either instruental or yocal music. For terms, etc., address Box 75, Strathroy.

FATHER DAMEN'S LECTURES.

One of the most instructive and useful pamphle's extant is the lectures of Father Damen. They comprise four of the most celebrated ones delivered by that renowned Jesuit Father, namely; "The Private Interpretation of the Bible," "The Catholic Church, the only true Caurch of Ged," "Confession," and "The Reat Presence." The book will be sent to any adcress on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Orders may be sent to Rev. Father Harnols, O. M. I., 191 Wilbrod street, Ottawa, or to Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London.

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.

Montreal. Jan. 22.—Wheat is dull and nominal. No. 2 hard Manticoba wheat, 83 to 84c; No. 18 hard Manticoba wheat wheat which says to 83.5; superfine, 83.5; to 82.9c; strong bakers! 84 to 84.20. Oatmeal—Grann bacted at The coordinated wheat w

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO. Jan. 26.—Cattle—For one or two small picked lots of exceptionally fine beeves le per lb bigher was paid, but these sales do not represent the ruling quotations. The market was pretty well cleared up by noon, prices being firm to the close.

close.

There was only a moderate enquiry for stockers and very few in to meet the demand. One load was picked up this week for the Waterbodistillery at prices ranging from 3½c to 3½c per load.

distillery at prices ranging from 3½ to 3½ per lb.

Milch Cows and Springers—About 15 were placed on the market. The demand was good and prices steady at from 35 to 550 per head.

Sheep and Lambs—A few under 200 were offered, most of which were lambs. Sheep were generally bunched in with lambs and sold at 33, 0 to 55 per head. A few sales were: 19 mixed sheep and lambs at 34, 59 per head; 32 do sheep and lambs at 43, 50 per head; 32 do sheep and lambs at 43, 50 per head; 32 do sheep and lambs at 34, 50 per head; 32 do sheep and lambs at 34, 50 per head; 32 do sheep and lambs at 34, 50 per cad.

Calves—Only a few poor animals were offered. Good medium weight calves, averaging from 13° to 160 bbs, are in active demand, and will no doubt bring good prices at present.

Hers—The prices paid to day were the high cost for years. For the best straight fat hogs 35.55 per cwt. off car, was paid generally, and a couple of small lots of extra choice animals were reported sold at 37. All kinds of hogs are waited on this market at present. Store hogs were taken at 36, 35 to 31,51 per cwt, and roughs at 35 to 3,55. Der cwt, and another bunch of 61, averaging 250 lbs, brought the same figure.

61, averaging 250 lbs, brought the same figure.

Buffalo, Jan. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, two cars; market slow and easier; no good lots here. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5 cars, 12 of them Canada lambs; warket dull and lower for all but choice grades; prices quotable; choice to fancy wether, 35.5 to 35.51; fair to good sheep, 35.5 of; cuils and common sheep, 35 to 84.5; Canada sheep, 4.50 to 85.5 canada wethers, 25.25 of 85.5; fair to good, 85.50 to 85.75; cuils 10 fair, 34.25 to 85.61; Canada lambs, choice to fancy, 36 to 85.5; fair to good, 85.50 to 85.75; cuils 10 fair, 34.25 to 85.61; Canada lambs, common to fancy, 36 to 85.61; a few fancy, 35.29. Hogs—the offerings, were 25 cars; marked ruler rather slow and prices for light grades especially were flower, with better grades slow; packers paid 8.75 to 87.81 for good sorts of 189 to 200 lbs, and two decks of extra brought 87.99; good Vorkers, 87.61 to 87.70, and light, 110 lbs, 37.45 to 87.55; all were sold, and the market closed steady.

were sold, and the market closed steady.

London, Jan. 26.—Wheat was steady, at \$1.05 to \$1.08 per cental. Beef was easy, at \$5.50 to \$7.09 per cwt. Lamb, 9 to 99 cents per pound wholesale. Pork was in large supply and steady, at \$8.50 per cwt. Turkeys sold at 13 to 14 cents per pound. Geese 7 to 8 cents a pound. Good roll butter sold at 21 cents a pound by the single roll, and 23 by the basket. Fresh eggs were searce, at 25 to 28 cents a dozen. Fortatoes, \$15 a bag. Apples, \$1.50 to \$2 per bbl. Hay, \$8 to \$5 per ton.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—What—No. 2 spring \$10.

Sper 601. Hay, 85 to super 601.

Toronto, Jan. 26. — WHEAT—No. 2, spring, 81c. to 62c; white 65c to 66c; rose, 58 to 66c; No. 1, hard, 88c to 84c; No. 2, 86c; No. 3, 71 to 76c; frosted No. 1, 62 to 63c; poss, No. 2, 85 to 68c; barley, No. 1, 47 to 48c; No. 2, 41 to 42c; No. 3, extra, 35 to 57c; No. 3, 35 to 53; oats, No. 2, 30 to 31c; 63c; extra, 36 to 57c; No. 2, 80 to 31c; 63c; extra, 36 to 57c; No. 2, 80 to 31c; 63c; extra, 36 to 57c; No. 2, 80 to 31c; 63c; extra, 36 to 57c; extra, 37c; ext

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