Catholic Record.

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

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The Catholic Record.

London, Saturday, February 9, 1901.

THE POSITION OF ITALY. Some keen-sighted writers are never at a loss to discern the ever increasing glory of United Italy. People however of normal vision see only a kingdem burdened with an immense debt, smitten with political restlessness, and haunted with anarchistic ideas - a kingdom with a discreditable past, a third class army, a poor navy and a

the economic and political conditions confronting him. THE TEMPORAL POWER.

king who will be unable to deal with

Our religious weeklies are still wondering at what they term the indiscreetness of the Duke of Norfolk's utterance apropos to the restoration of bullying, caddishly insolent, and the temporalities of the Pope. Were the brutally foolish sort they have had or Duke a peanut politician his remarks still have." might have been conservative enough poral independence is necessary for the bigotry is active in the brain of a few religious weekly editors.

SOUPERS IN ITALY.

The Christian Guardian is disposed to be sarcastic at the Pope's lablessing for the sects? We presume, for the editor stands for righteousness, that he would refrain from undue eulogy of the crusade of lying and calumny of the religious soupers who ply their trade amongst the poor It-1 historic religion they seek to filch from them the fantastic creations of the various isms, banded together in hatred to Rome. Those wandering evangelists go about the country ridiculing the Church of which they know and clothing, lure the simple, unlet tered people into their conventicles. John Wesley, that we have so many converts to Popery and so few to Protestantism, when the former are sure to starve.

CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

We have waited for a long time for someone to explain why the Catholics of a certain city are to day without a representative in the Dominion parliament. Assuming that they did not knife their own candidates, we may be pardoned for seeking the cause of this strange condition of affairs. The strangest thing of all, however, is that the political orphans do not seem to mind it. They are becoming accustomed to it, or perchance they are thinking of emigrating to some land untroubled by the split vote gentry. But if they remain in this country and wish to rejoice in the rights of other citizens they will have to form up into fighting lines or the bigots will wipe them off the political map forever. The good people who believe that the splitting of votes is an intelligent exercise of the franchise are few, and, as we are told, abhored by respectable Protestants. This, of course, may be indicative of increasing toleration, but it is very poor consolation to the Cath-

FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

What about that federation of Catholic societies of Canada? We hope the proposers have not yielded to inactivity, and, above all, have not hearkened to the counsel of the wiseacres to whom everything is rosy and who believe in letting sleeping dogs lie. We, too, believe in the same policy anent the dogs, but it is a good thing to have a club ready for them when they begin | lies in their power, in their schools and to back and to; show fight. And a publications and pulpits, to check the

influence upon the aforesaid dogs.

We have not so much need of it as our brethren across the border. In that favored country-land of liberty and various other things-as indicated by orators every year, Catholics are discriminated against in many ways. Whilst here in Canada we have not, though living under a monarchy, the same reason to complain, still for the concentration of our energies and more systematic work, a federation is most desirable, and it may be of use at any moment.

HAZING.

In our last issue we published a letter from an esteemed correspondent to the effect that the "United States and Canada are alone notorious for whatever college abominations of the

We are as yet a new people, and to have pleased the most exacting of may in the after time have the barour brethren. But being a man who baric edges chipped off us. But with does not believe in condoning robbery, a deep conviction of our shortcomings and a Catholic who is satisfied to ac- we were not quite prepared for the cept the teaching of Leo XIII. that tem | revelation of brutality as practised at West Point Academy. One can put free exercise of his apostolic mission, forward some excuse for a student's he said a few words that have evoked a frolic, but there is no condemnation too howl of protest from certain sections of severe for the detestable savagery of the English press. The outcry shows those young men who are supposed that Catholicity is, in some quarters at to be gentlemen. They appear to have least, regarded still as the Ishmael of promised to give over such exhibitions Christendom and that the bacillus of of manliness for the future, and the investigators, deeming this sufficient reparation, accords them a gracious pardon. We wonder what political magnate was behind that committee. Those students will some day, if a kind fate does not remove them from the planet, wear the United States uniform, menting the Protestant propaganda in and then we shall pray for the new Italy. But does it expect a special peoples whom they may attempt to civiliza.

A PERNICIOUS HABIT.

We are told by reputable authorities that the use of alcohol and drugs is on ians and give in exchange for the old the increase, not only amongst men, but amongst the gentler sex. Our emancipated sisters now indulge in the weed and delight in the stimulating and bracing influences of cocaine, m rphine and scents of different kinds. Next we shall have absinthe and nothing, and, with the bait of money opium joints for the fair sex. It goes without saying that such habits, that wreck body and soul, cannot but re-But the perversions are few. The sult in deleterious consequences to how, after the usual Bible reading and my symmetric many Latins may lose their faith but not society. Alcohol is bad enough, but explanations, we were allowed to ask and try to comfort and cheer me. How their reason. What wonder is it, said the drug habit is tenfold worse. Its influence is more pernicious, and one that cannot be counteracted in some cases at least except by heroic to want nothing and the latter almost means. Every dose brings the victim nearer a premature grave or the lun atic asylum, and yet men and women who are thoroughly convinced of the fact persist in the habit.

> Without examining the different reasons that may account for its existence, we are quite sure that its inception is attributable sometimes to the overreadiness of medical men to give cocaine or morphine to their patients. A physician is perfectly within his rights in administering the above drugs to benefi his patients, but he will, if wise, reflect that the good thus obtained is but temporary, whilst the pernicious in fluences may be lasting; and that his treatment, biameless enough at times. may give into the keeping of the sick man or woman undreamed of resources for self-indulgence. Many a habit dates from the first morphine pill or application of cocaine.

FRANCE AND THE RELIGIOUS

ORDERS. The recent action of M. Waldeck-Rousseau against the religious orders may be just the very thing needed to infuse a fighting spirit into French Catholics. They will place no value on his hypocritical statement that the measure is intended merely as a protection to the Bishops and secular clergy, and will remember that the monks, at whom Governmental hostility is directed, are, in view of their signal services to the nation, entitled to the respect and gratitude of every right-thinking citizen. Consistent upholders of the Republic, friends of morality and order, they have done, and are doing still, all that

federation may also have a soporific ravages of an infidelity that is sapping Church, evidently a baptism, for one of national vitality.

again—the policy that made the mob, especially careful, in passing the build who would not obey the authority of log, to do so on the opposite side of the the Church, put up barricades, and street. afterwards follow blindly the fortunes of Napoleon.

do not know. It may be considerable, for long watchfulness has convinced us ious than their constituents : but this worshipping God? he has but an imperfect idea. We hope that such may be the result.

PART OF A SOUL'S STORY.

Windthorst.

Letters From the Diary of a Convert.

It has come. This is surely the happiest day in all my life. I feel that I am walking on air; I want to

dance with joy.

How I have looked forward during these past few days to the time when I would kneel there, in the chapel of the convent where I have learned so well to know and love my dear Lord He then explained to me very patient and Saviour, waiting for His coming. How I have prayed that He would not come and find me unprepared.

During my retreat I lived over and

over again the last seven years, of my life, and traced through all my trials and pleasures God's hand bringing me to Himself slowly but surely. Did I say seven years? No; surely He has watched over me add guided me al ways, all the days of my life. I know not what is before he, but my trust is in him. I have now the same perfect confidence in Him that I had when I knelt at the Communion rail in the Episcopal Church of St. Mary, in Bir kenhead, the town in England where I was born, to receive confirmation at the hands of the Protestant Bishop Well I remember how on that occasion my heart went out to Him whom I had promised to love and serve, how I gave myself to Him unreservedly to do with me as He in His divine wisdom thought best, and surely He has answered my

How it all comes back to me now. How vividly I remember my Sunday afternoons in the Bible Class held in the old Abbey chapel where the monks

questions in our own way. When at home in the evening I would ponder over the answers we had received, wishing that they were more satisfying. I did not like to think that our teacher, whom we knew and liked so well, could not explain away difficulties; and so I concluded that the fault was mine, that I had not succeeded in making myself understood. I would put the questions to her again in another way, but with the same result. was more confounded than ever : I

could not unravel the tangle.

What was I to do? I had often been told by my mother that children could not clearly understand everything.

This surely was an instance of it; I must wait till I was older. I continued to attend Church and to receive Communion. I was, as tar as I knew, doing just what God wanted me to do. I could repeat from mem-ory almost all the Church service, especially confession and absolution, the psalms for each Sunday, the Te Daum, the creed, the collects, the prayers for the royal family, and a prayer of St Chrysostom which was always read to ward the end of the service, and which I would repeat with great fervor. But for special study of the questions, which troubled me from time to time and the doubts which would continually arise in my mind, I had little or no time. My father had died some years By Thomas O'Hagan, M. A., in February Dona before, leaving five young children, and my dear mother needed all my And so through those busy years the doubts still persisted, ever after my confirmation in the Episcopalmind would not be satisfied and I talked the teachings of their churches only to It is veined with Irish legend, see

in the year 1892 that I left my home in England to join my sister in Wash. ington, D. C., and during the month of tention on both sides of the Atlantic. visited St. Patrick's in Washington.

the party carried an infant. M. Waldeck Rousseau, of course, is stepped into the vestibule and stood M. Waldeck Rousseau, of course, 18 not the originator of that tyrannical regulation. He is the spokesman of those the dreadful things we had heard were who aim at the destruction of the done in Catholic churches. When one Church. It is the cry of Voltaire over of the attendants invited us to come in-

My first visit to St. Patrick's differed somewhat from the memorable one. I What amount of support, says the the music; but I must say my prayers Spectator, M. Waldeck-Rousseau will in my own way. The people of this find for his ideas in the Chamber, we congregation seemed to me to be mumbling their prapers, and watching the people assemble, many of whom ap peared to be strangers. Presently a that French Deputies, drawn as they gong would sound; then for a few mo are from the less prosperous of the pro. ments every head was bowed with fessional classes, are more anti relig. great reverence, and in a little while Was this all the we do know, that he has given the Op devotion and reverence these people position a magnificent rallying cry, gave to Him? For during the reand will rouse forces of whose strength mainder of the Mass the congregation seemed to employ their time in various ways. Some were looking about as if to discover any friends who might Now is an opportunity for a French be there, while they counted their strings of beads which they held in their hands; some appeared to be ad dressing prayers to the statues and even to the pictures on the wall which represented Our Lord at the different

stages of his journey to Calvary. During our walks together friend and I would talk of what I had noticed in church, and of my surprise that the people should kneel with such apparent devotion before a statue and how the Blessed Mother of Our Lordor as I would call her then, the Virgin Mary-was fully equal, even if it did not exceed, that offered to God Himself. ly that in placidg ourselves under the protection of His Mother, our action must necessarily be pleasing to Our Lord Himself; and that these people of the congregation, believing what Christ taught, do in fact commune with the saints in Heaven, and through their intercession obtain for themselves and others many blessings and graces of which they, of their own merit, are not worthy. This, then was the explanation of the words I had so often repeated: "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church, the Communion of

Why, then, did I not avail myself of it? Did I not realize that of myself I ould do nothing? How many, many times my good resolutions had come to naught, and I have found myself yield ing over and over again to the small temptations of my daily life. How many opportunities for little acts of self-denial and of help and encourage ment to others, passed by unheeded be cause I had peglected to ask for the grace of perseverance and the help of

Was this God's way of showing to me my own helplessness? I longed at these times that I could share his feeling and know that I was doing just what our Lord would have Yet I feared that were I to the Catholic religion I would find so much to disprove it that I must lose my faith in God entirely. In the year 1896 it was decided that I should accompany my sister on a visit to England, yet I was sorry to part with my friend. I would miss him so much; for I could then see in him only kind ness, generosity and nobleness of character, combined with a humility and reverence for his religion such as I had never seen in any man before, and which to me had hitherto only existed in books. I would miss his wise counsel, and above all, his example of goodness and piety. But we must say good bye; and I well remember how, on that occasion, he told me of his perfect confidence in God's goodness and mercy and that my efforts to do right would not go unrewarded, and that he believed I would not die until God had revealed to me the truth as taught by the Roman Cathelic

THE BEST IRISH BALLADIST NOW LIVING.

Father James B. Dollard, "Silevna mon," has recently brought out his poems in book form under the beauti-ful title of "Irish Mist and Subshine," after my confirmation in the Episcopalian faith, were of necessity too often and it is a volume worthy of this gift-forced into the background. But my mind would not be satisfied and I talked shine "is a distinct and valuable constitution." with various Protestants concerning tribution to the wealth of Celtic poetry. find that no two had quite the same opinions concerning any one doctrine. But God had not forsaken me even in the midst of the darkness. It was in the year 1892 that I left my home Dollard by his sweet lyrics and strong ballads has already attracted wide at-

This volume will assuredly enhance the fame of our modest and gifted "Soggarth Aroon." We have no hesttation in pronouncing Father Dollard church. On one occasion, when I was about eleven years old, a girl friend and myself were attracted by a procession which was entering a Catholic written for years.

THE CATHOLIC CONVERTS' LEAGUE.

New York Freeman's Journal. Every new movement in the Church fact that a person is a convert opens the door to usefulness, there being understood, being judged partially and among non Catholics at times an ir With reference to this diffipublic meeting of the Catholic Converts' League, held in the hall of the Cathelic Club, on Monday evening, January 28, Archbishep Corrigan being on the platform, Dr B. F. De-Costa made some observations, im-proving the occasion to indicate what the League does not propose. Leav-ing the speakers who followed to deal

in a brief and distinct way. 1. First, he said, the League did not propose to rival or supersede any existing societies in the Catholic Church, but to work in entire sympathy with the various organizations. It did not, as some actually fan-

with the positive side of the subject, the

cied, propose to isolate or cut off its membership from the general life of the Church, but to bring the members of the League into closer touch with the Church and all its activities.

3 It was not proposed to form any sect, party or select coterie in the Church. The League is as broad as Church. the Church itself. Any and every Catholic whether man or woman, who has arrived at the proper age, may be come a member. The speaker observed that that must be a very narrow and select coterie or clique, or whatever it may be called, that desired to receive to membership, Bishops, Archbishops, Cardinals, priests, deacons, sub deacons, members of all religious orders, and, in fact, all sorts and conditions of people, high and low, rich and poor. Members of religious orders had simply to send their names, the membership dues being remitted.

4. It is not proposed, nor would the idea be telerated, to take any action tending to diminish the interest felt by Catholics at large in existing soci-

5 It is not proposed by the members of the League to take any less interes than formerly in other societies and movements. They will not relax their efforts in connection with soci eties of which previously they were members, but rather hope that this new League may prove an additional encouragement to every good work.

It is not proposed to assume critical, aggressive or intrusive attiious denominations, but to treat all such persons and their beliefs with the utmost respect and courtesy, holding themselves in readiness to meet in quiries, to deal gently and wisely with prejudices and to furnish needed information.

It is not proposed even to stand aloof from non Catholics with whom they formerly had religious associa tions, or to love and esteem them less. By entering the Catholic Church, the convert has attained to nobler views of humanity than those held before. The truths held free from all vagueness, of the value of each individual soul On every ground, they feel specially listen to and believe what he told me of the Catholic religion I would find so fare of those to whom they have been bound by the ties of friendship; and the love of old friends must, if any thing, be deeper and stronger than before. Above all other forms of be lief is the Catholic faith a humanizing power. The Catholic faith makes all

he world kinsmen. 8. It was hardly necessary to and that the Converts' League would not encourage or tolerate any departure from the truest loyalty to the Catholic Church, or its doctrine and discipline taught and ordered by the ecclesiasti cal authority. Reference was made to the fact that certain anonymous writers in England, professing to be Catholics, had proposed departures on pretended "liberal" lines, thereby calling out the unanimous condemna tion of the English Bishops. The members of this league knew too well

the worthlessness of this so called "liberalism" to encourage or tolerate anything of the kind; and the American hierarchy might rely upon the League for an example of unshaken devotion and loyalty to the Catholic faith in all its aspects, being resolved not to undertake anything that does not meet with the fullest approval of those who are over them in the Lord.

9. The League did not propose to depart from the quiet, unobtrusive methods of work already projected, though at the same time it will not shrink from any needful public issue. On the question "Why organize?" it was said by the speaker :

1. First, there was a great and unoccupied field, a sphere of labor not now wholly and systematically provided for. 2. Converts had need of mutual en-

couragement and support, and could do much to stimulate a zeal that would manifest it elf, not simply in connec tion with the League, but in its rela tion to every department of the Church's work. The League would

benefit the whole Church
3. Converts have an experience
that specially prepares them to deal
with those who are alienated from the Church and who, nevertheless, may be-

come reconciled. The convert will often be listened to when an original Catholic is unable to make the least In a thousand cases, the

repressible desire to learn from a formculty, in taking the chair at the initial | er associate something of the reasons that led to a change of faith and made him a Catholic. 4. Organization alone will enable converts to attain to their special and highest usefulness. By keeping in

touch with one another they will find unequalled opportunities for knowing the actual non-Catholic conditions, as every new convert will bring in his quots of that information so essential subject was treated by the chairman to successful work among non Cath-5. Organization will bring the

funds that may be needed in the prose-cution of work. Money would be needed not simply for ordinary current expenses, but (a) for providing the needed literature; while (b) it was contemplated to raise a fund for the temporary relief of converts, having specially in mind Protestant ministers who, on entering the Catholic Church, require time to find means of earning a support for themselves and their families. Many of this class have endured severe hardship.

At the close of the meeting, which was very successful, Archbishop Corrigan gave the Papal Benediction to the converts and their work; and. under the circumstances, the League, after diffusing the necessary information regarding its aims and methods, will feel under no obligation to apologize for its existence; though it is begged of the critic, that, before expressing an opinion, he may weigh well what the Converts' League does not favor or propose.

The audience, composed of converts and their friends, was much gratified by the statement of the Archbishop, that he already had \$1200 in hand as the beginning of a Renef Fund to be used in cases of need. The League will at once take measure to push this matter, and it would be gratifying to the members to hear at once that ad ditional subscriptions were being sent to the Archbishop, especially after the example of one who sent his check for

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

The Rev. Father McSorley some time ago, in an article in the Catholic World, contended that Protestantism tends to destroy belief in the divinity of Christ. A writer in the Observer (Presbyterian) sets himself to reply, and attempts to prove that the Catholic Church is inimical to scholarship Even if he succeeded-which he does note would not refute Father M.S rey, because his proposition is not the antithesis of the latter's contention that Protestantism tends to destroy belief in the divinity of Christ. The truth of Father McSorlev's contention does not in any way depend on the Catholic Church's attitude toward scholar-hip. Place the two propositions in juxtaposition and the irrelevancy of the Ob-

server writer's reply is apparent. Father McSoriey— Protestantism tends to destroy belief in the divinity of Christ.

Observer writer-The Church is inimical to scholarship. It is apparent that this second proposition is not a reply, but an invasion of the issue raised by the former.

The Observer writer attempts to prove his proposition by citing statis-tics of the German universities showing that the great majority of the pro-fessors are Protestants. He assumes that all the professors that are not Catholics are Protestants—an assumption that cannot be admitted, for it is notorious that the German universities are hotbeds of infidelity, agnosticism and atheistic evolution. ship of that kind the Catholic Church is undoubtedly opposed, and always.

But passing that, the German universities are state institutions, which means institutions of a Protestant government, having, like England, a State Church. In view of this fact, it is not surprising that Catholic professors are greatly in the minority. It is rather surprising that there are any Catholic professors in the institutions of a Government that has for more than a quarter of a century been persecuting the Catholic Church, banishing its best scholars and educators.

In refutation of the charge that the Catholic Courch is inimical to scholarship, we need but refer to her record. She alone filled Europe with universities and other institutions of learning before Protestantism began. All the great universities trace their origin back to Catholic times. - N. Y. Free man Journal.

If there is one thing that education must aim at it is the formation of character. That missed the education is a failure. To that the training of the intellect is necessarily auxiliary and subservient. You may dazzle the mind with a thousand brilliant discoveries of natural science; you may open new worlds of knowledge which were never dreamed of before; yet if you have not developed in the soul of the pupil strong habits of virtue which will sustain him in the struggle of life, you have not educated him, but only put in his hand a powerful instrument of self-destrection. You have made a monster and not developed a man.—Rev. T. J. Campbell.

A FATAL RESEMBLANCE.

BY CHRISTIAN FABRE.

XL.

The happy couple were back in Ra-andabed, Ned flitting about in her handsome suite of apartments with the de-light of a bird, and Alan settling down to ne loved, of his wife, his be the life he loved, of his wife, his books, and his long romantic rides about the country. Mrs. Doloran was most unusually amiable; some of the guests said that it was because she had proposed to Ordotte, and that he had accepted her. dotte, and that he had accepted her. Whether such was the case, Ordotte was, if possible, more attentive to her, and she had become so much like ordinary women that she was now without a "companying" house without a "companion," having dismissed two who had succeeded Ned, and further declared she intended to continue without one; she intended to continue without one, more than that, for a whole month she had not once broken into a violent temper, so that Maggilvray said:
"The and bornie must have heavy work elsewhere, when he forgets me leddy so long."
The mouth of July came, and Dyke

leddy so long."

The mooth of July came, and Dyke wrote that Meg and he were in the little mountain home. He had gone to Albany for her, made a stay of a few days while his relatives were preparing for departure to Anstralia, and now he was trying to live over again the old happy times when Ned was like a little sprite of the mountains. It was his usual letter, bright, tender, cheerful, even in some sonse amusing, for he had the faculty of telling common place incidents in a humtelling common place incidents in a hum-orons way. Ned was so glad to receive orons way. Ned was so glad to receive it, and so sorry that it came just as Alan had set off on one of his long solitary rides, from which he would not return until evening. Sne was eager to show it to him, for he had only waited some such news, to prepare to accompany her on a visit to the home of her childhood. But she curbed her impatience, and fitted about the numberless little pretty things a woman of leisure finds to do, until it was time to go to her music. Alan wished her to cultivate that, and his alightest desire was her law. She had slightest desire was her law. She had scarcely seated herself at the instrument when a servant summoned her to Mrs.
Doloran's private parlor.
Wondering a little, for such a summons

was most unusual since she had ceased to be a "hired companion," she left the piane, continuing to hum the air she had just began to play. She was so happy, that there was a strange feeling of wanting almost to hug the sunshine as it straggled through the half-closed blinds of the veranda which she passed on her way to Mrs. Doloran's apartments. There was no shade, no presentiment of how she would leave that lady's pres-

when Ned entered the parlor, there were more persons in it than the mistress of Rabandabed. There was a middle-aged woman, evidently of the lower class, with a little, plainly dressed sleeping girl about a year old in her arms side her was a young, and wel and beside her was a young, sate work dressed man. Though not good-looking, he would attract attention from his set, determined features. They were all seated in the centre of the room, and Mrs. Doloran was beside them, sitting bolt upright, a position she assumed only

when she was excited, or angry.
Urterly unsuspicious of what awaited
her, Ned came smilingly forward, but the smile froze upon her lips, when Mrs. Dol-oran, without moving a muscle of her rigid face, or inclining in the least, her stiff, erect form, pointed to the babe in the woman's arms, and said loudly and sternly: "Mrs. Carnew, this child is said to be yours; your child by a private marriage with Richard Mackay, who committed suicide some months ago upon

these grounds."

Ned was bewildered; the accusation
was so sudden and so outrageous, that the
very emotions it called up as she recovered her voice, made her appear almos

Sach a charge, Mrs. Doloran, is too absurd even to be answered; if such be the purpose for which I have been sum-I must retire immediately.'

And she turned to leave the room.
"Notso fast," said Mrs. Doloran rising and hastening to interpose her form beand hastening to interpose her form de-tween Ned and the door, "this is some-thing more than an absurd charge, as you will learn before long. These people are armed with the most conclusive proofs of your guilt, and, to leave no link wanting, the minister who married you to Mr. Mackay, is to arrive here to-day. I used to suspect that you were a sort of actress, Ned, but I never dreamed that you could have gone to the length of discarding your own child.

ma'am," spoke up the woman unpleasant boldness of voice. with an unpleasant boldness of voice, this is the lady's child. She was confined in my house a year ago this month and I'd have always kept the little thing, for I'd grown to love it, but Mr. Dickson, here, who was the bosom friend, it seems, of Mr. Mackay, come to me, and he says,

It would be an injustice to the child, not to reveal its parentage, especially as its mother was a lady, and had made

"How dare you?" burst from Ned, no longer able to control herself, "how dare you tell such an atrocious lie? I never

you tell such an atroctous he? I hever saw you before in my life."

"These heroics are very fine," said Mrs. Doloran, who, having heard the story of the strangers, had made up her mind to believe it. Anything that promised a sensation, even though it cruelly sacrificed some one, was hailed by her, and friendships for her own sex were too weak and fleeting to be permitted to stand in the way of an event that prom-ised excitement or novelty. "I repeat it," she continued with an

aggravating sarcasm, as she saw Ned trembling from indignation, "these hero-ics are very fine, but they carry no proof of your innocence. Why, this young man has in his possession letters of that unfortunate Mackay to him, in which you, Ned Edgar, are constantly mentioned, as the object of his love, and afterwards as his wife!"

'It is true, Mrs. Carnew," said the young man rising, but preserving a most respectful bearing, "I first met D.ck Mackay abroad, and we formed so great a friendship for each other that he made me his confident, when he became acquainted with you. He wrote to me frequently about you, and even sent to me a letter just before his death, telling me that he contemplated suicide, because though his wife, you did not return his love, but preferred to him a Mr. Carnew, and asking me to see to his child, for you, its mother, had discarded it. I could not me his confident, when he became ac-

get away from London where I then reget away from London where I then re-sided, but as soon as opportunity off-red, I did so, and I hastened to this woman, who informed me that for ten months she had received no compensation for her care of the child, nor had any one called

see it. I confess, Mrs. Carnew, that I was indignant, not at the father, who, because of his long eilence, I feared had carried out his threat of death, but at the mother. I made it my business to come here and make secret inquiries. I found that poor Mackay had indeed committed suicide, and on these very grounds, and that his wife had unfeelingly married not a year after the event. That nerved me anew. after the event. That nerved me anew.

I returned to this woman's house, and brought her and the babe back with me brought her and the base base with me in order that the dead might be in some measure avenged, and that justice might be done to the innocent offspring.

"I have also written to the Reverend Mr. Hayman of Rhinebeck, who Mackay and the ceremony, and he

Mr. Hayman of Kalinetees, "
told me performed the ceremony, and he
promised to meet me here to-day."

He had snoken very calmly but very

He had spoken very calmly but very firmly, and Ned had listened with a sort of strange curiosity mingled with her in-dignation. Before he had finished she understood it all. It was E ina's story understood it all. It was a line a confided in was telling, Eina who had confided in Ned to the extent of revealing her secret marriage, but who had forborne to tell of the existence of her child, and she ans-wered with what calmness she could assume

"You are entirely mistaken in suppose "You are entirely mistaken in supposeing me to be the wife of Mackay, or the
mother of that babe. I am neither, and
I shall not longer remain to be insulted
by such an accusation. If you, Mrs.
Doloran, will not protect me from it, my
husband will, when he returns." And
without wen a second glance at the parwithout even a second glance at the par ties, she went from the room.

ties, she went from the room.

But, in her own apartment, when she sat down to think calmly of what had occurred, there came to her for the first time since she had been so dreadfully accused, the remembrance of her oath to Edna. A sudden pain shot through her temples and she could almost feel the blood re eding from her face. Then, also, came ceding from her face. Then, also, came before her the note delivered to her on the lawn, and addressed to Ned Eigar; through her own forgetfulness to demand it, she had never received any explana-tion of why her diminutive had been

Had Eina, fearing some such exposure as this, deliberately planned to have her swear? Was that a part also of Edna's malicious deception, in order to save her The room swam about her with sell? The room swam about her with the thought, and for a moment it seemed as if she were going round with it. Though seated, she clutched the sides of her chair to save herself from falling. If only Alan would come! But if he were there, she could not tell him what she she could only deny the accusa knew—sne could only deny the accusa-tion; but he, knowing and loving her as he did, would not for a moment credit the charge. There was comfort in that thought. But how should she prove her innocence to Mrs. Doloran, who evidently had given entire ear to the wretche story? And then she remembered what had been said about the Rev. Mr. Hay man coming that very day to Rahanda bed. He would disprove the charge in

stantly, for she had never seen the gentle Oh! for the day to pass, that Alan might come! And she spent the never leaving her own apartments, in a restless, wretched manner. The fact that she so secluded herself was construed by Mrs. Doloran into a fresh proof of her guilt, and she appealed to Ordotte to second her opinion; but he shrugged his shoulders and said Mrs. Carnew should be granted at least the justice of being supposed innocent until fully proved to be guilty, upon which the lady looked angry, and said that Ordotte was entirely too partial to Mrs. Carnew.

Mr. Dickson and his companions were made especial proteges of Mrs. Doloran. One would think they had brought her news of some treasure, so grateful, so kind, and so considerate of their comfort was she. She insisted that Rahandabed must be their home until the dreadful thing was settled; and she lent a greedy ear to all the conversation of Mrs. Bun-mer, the woman who accompanied Mr. Dickson. He was evidently sincere and Pickson. He was evidently sincere and earnest in his undertaking, actuated by the motives that he had mentioned: love for his dead friend, and a desire to see justice done to the neglected offspring; but the woman evinced a disgusting garrulity—a readiness to tell, even to the very servants with whom she came in contact, all about Mrs. Carnew's neglect of her own child So the dreadful story was known in all Rahandabed before Carnew returned, and it was believed (by some of those who had envied Ned, gladsome of those who had envied Ned, glad-ly believed) by all except two persons, Ordotte and Macgilivray. The latter, in his dry, honest Scotch way, scouted it at once, and had a war of words with more

than one of his fellow-help about it. Alan returned, but a watch had been kept for him, and before he could get t his wife, he was summoned to meet Dick son. Mrs. Doloran had a vien of shrewd ness in her nature. With the tact of he sex, she divined that it was better to le Carnew and Dickson have an uninter rupted private interview before she in troduced the woman, Bunmer. Dickson quiet, gentlemanly, earnest manner would carry surer and quicker conviction to her nephew than to meet him first with the story of the garralous, unprepossessing female. And she was right. After Car-new had recovered from the first sort of dazed shock that Dickson's story gave him, he actually found himself with a forced calmness, reading carefully every the letters which the gentleman

produced. There were nearly a dozen them, none of them very long, but all well written, both as to composition and penmanship, and filled with accounts of the writer's affection for led Edgar. She was never spoken of as Edna, and was even referred to as, not the daughter of Mr. Edgar, but as one the daughter of Mr. Edgar, but as one whom his boundy supported, and whom he loved as an adopted child. He came to the last letter, the letter which announced his contemplation of suicide; that ran :

"Do not censure me, friend of my soul, for doing that which wiser and better men in harrowing circumstances have men in harrowing circumstances have done before me. I can endure my life no longer. Ned will never acknowledge our secret m triage; she will never consent to be knight as the wife of a gardener's son. She is here in a place called Rahandabed; hired companion to a wealthy lady, who has a handsome and wealthy nephew. She says she was there all the time I supposed her to be in Weewald Place, and during which time I was endeavor-

ing to earn a living in New York, and, in accordance with her request, had refrained from writing to her. That she obtained permission to go to New York, where our child was horn. child was born, and then that she re-turned here. I followed her in secret, and by hiding myself upon the grounds,

I managed to see her.
"You wonder why I so deferred to her; "You wonder why I so deferred to her; why I did not assert my rights and remove her from temptation. O my friend, if you have ever loved as I have done, you will understand, and pity, and for give me. I loved Ned so madly that I could not lift my finger against the lightest wish of hers; and further, what means have I to support her—what kind of a home could I provide for her compared to the one she has now? I saw her, as I told you, and I suppose in my desperato the one she has how? I saw, he had told you, and I suppose in my despera-tion I spoke wildly. I accused her of be-ing willing to violate every law, of being ready to accept the attentions of this hand-some, wealthy Carnew. She looked grave at that, and answered that Mr. Carnew too rarely noticed her for me to have an jealousy. O Walter, how I loved her; jealousy. O Walter, how I loved her; I felt, as I looked at her, as we both stood in the shadow of an old deserted mill, with the darkness of the evening closing about us, that I could make any sacrifice

after all, for her happiness.

"We were startled by the sound of approaching steps, and she fled to Rahanda. ed, while I hurried in an opposite dir-

"That night my resolution was made She had said to me that no love was grea which would not make every sacrifice. I would never be in circumstances to rescue her from the life of a dependent, and my existence would be a bar to her mar riage to a better man So I would make for her the greatest sacrifice it was in my power to make. I would end my life. I know not if she will see to our child; I sometimes think that she has as little power to make. I would end my love for it as she has for me; but, in any case, Walter, you will see to it. You have means, and you, I feel, will do your poor dead friend this service. "PS. They are having some sort of a

fete in the grounds of Rahandabed, and have dispatched a laborer, whom I have found on the road, with a note to Miss found on the road, with a note in Ned Eigar.' He is to inquire among the gay company which, from my hiding-place I can see assembled upon the grounds, but he is not to wait for an answer. I wonder, when she reads 'Within an hour the last and greates sacrifice I can make shall be completed Can any love demand more?' if she wil uess what it is; if she will sudder, if she will pity, if she will love me. And to morrow, when they find my body cold and morrow, stark, will any thrill of compassion run through her frame, will any of her old re-gard for me come back? But what is the odds? I shall only have died for a woman's sake!

"Good-by, Walter, old friend. How that my heart held only its love for you.
"Yours in death,
"RICHARD MACKEY." Walter, old friend, Would

Carnew looked up, and across at his companion with eyes that fairly blazed, and a face so pale and rigid, that Dickson shrank from it. As the whole life of a person drowning is said to pass in instan-taneous, but most distinct view, before the eyes that are closing forever, so every iota concerning Ned seemed to come in-stantaneously before Carnew. The note that so strangely had been given to ber on the afternoon of Mr. Edgar's arrival at Rahandabed, and which evidently was the note referred to in Mackay's letter. Her two months' absence a year ago, dur-ing which she said she had been ill, and her sick appearance on her return fully corroborated her statement, but, O God! how all these facts substantiated wretched charge against her. All that Edna had told him regarding Ned and Mackay rushed to him; Ned's appearance and evident illness just after the identity of the suicide had been proclaimed, all his old doubts and thoughts about her his old doubts and thoughts about her, even her very remark in the hotel in New York, would the day ever come, in which he would find it in his heart not to call her his own,' all came to him with tantalizing minutenesss that seemed fairly devilish. He rose, saying with a voice that had undergone as great a change as his face had done:

I shall take these letters for the pres-

Dickson did not object, and Carnew went out of the room, without expressing any wish to see Mrs. Bunmer. But he

ed you?" she asked coldly, her eyes fair rlittering. He did not answer her, but only pushed

by her as if he had not heard her ques-tion. But she opposed his further pro-Are you not going to see this woman nmer? And Mr. Hayman has ar Bunmer rived; he is waiting in the parlor for

Mrs. Doloran was in her most enjoyable element; not that, really from a spirit of viciousness, she wished to see Ned unappy and disgraced, but because childish credulousness, and that fickle disposition that formed such prominent disposition that formed such prominent traits in her shallow nature, she believed Ned to be fully guilty, and she disliked and despised her accordingly. She would show her as little mercy as she had shown the French girl. And, with characteristic selfishness, no thought of her nephew moved her to pity. Did he enforce it would only be a little variety in suffer, it would only be a little variety in hie life, and something which he merited for having, against her wishes, married only a " companion." So there was no sympathy in her face and certainly none in her voice.

Alan put her aside again, and said in the same changed tones which he had used to Dickson :

I am going to Ned." Impatient, restless, fevered Ned! She had heard that Alan had returned. Her own maid had informed her, having heard it, when she went to tea, from the gossip loving, watchful servants who knew that Mr. Carnew's return was looked for with great eagerness by Mrs. Doloran, And Ned wondered why he did not, according to his wont, come immediately to her. She never dreamed that he would see any of the strangers first; and, as for the tenth time she opened the door of her parlor to listen for his step along the corridor, her maid, who seemed to divine the cause of the anxiety,

said respectfully:
"I heard one of the help say at the tea-table, that Mr. Carnew was talking to Mr. Dickson; that they were talking together a long time '

a long time."
"You may go to your cwn room, Jane,"
said Mrs. Carnew coldly. "I shall ring
when I want you."
So the wretched story had become servants' talk, since they knew the name of

the strauge gentleman, and that he was closeted with Carnew, and instead of coming to her, her husband had chosen to listen to the stranger's accusation. Pale before, she became deathly then, and her head throbbed as if it would burst; but at that moment Alan's step sounded in the corridor, and in another instant he was standing before her. She saw his face, and it struck a sort of terror to her heart; but she extended her arms to him, and she cried with an agonized entreaty:

O Alan ! my husband !" He did not move; he did not even lift a finger to respond to her motion. He only looked as if he were frozen into that omy loosed as if he eyes were two burning orbs, looking over a blank of ice beneath them. Still she kept her arms extended, and she moved towards him, for it could not be that he, her husband, loubted her; but when she was so close doubted her; but when she was bruses that she might have thrown her grasp about him, as if she, too, had become suddenly frozen by the icy spell which seemed to bind him, her hands dropped to her sides, and she tottered back. He appeared to recover some volition then for he approached her, and in that same ice, which seemed too much al ered ever to give place to his own again,

" Ned !" At the sound of her name pronounced in that manner, a manner which was further horrible proof that her husband believed the wretched story, something of her old spirit came back; the old, sudden, flaring temper that had been wont to bring such trouble upon her childhood. She drew herself up, and while the color rushed into her cheeks, and even red-dened her brow and neck, she ansdened her brow and neck, she ans

"What would you say to me, if, dur-ing your absence, I listened to, and be-lieved some miserable accusation against you? If I gave the traducers full ear, be-fore even I asked one question of of you? And this is what you have done to me,

your wife !" w beautiful and noble she looked as she stood gazing into his very eyes fear-lessly and frankly, and how marked was her resemblance to Edna. To Carnew it had never seemed so great before. And how confirmatory of her innocence was her appearance. Guilt could never wear her appearance. Guilt could never wear the expression that her face wore unless, indeed, she was a consummate actrees. He did not speak again, but led her by

he arm to an inner room, then, placing chair for her beside a little centre-table he opened the bundle of Mackay's let ters; one by one, beginning in order wit them according to their dates, he opened them and placed them before her, and bade her read. She obeyed, growing like

bade her read. She obeyed, growing like one in a ghastly nightmare as she proceeded, and he, sitting opposite, watched the varving expressions of her face.

Had Edna deliberately palmed herself upon Mackay as Ned, and as the latter remembered the life at Weewald Place, she felt that it would not have been a difficult matter None of the Mackay family had sufficient intercourse with any one in Mr. Etgar's house to ascertain the truth. Edna could easily, for purposes of her own, have pretended to her lover that she was not the Edna Edgar who was Mr. Edgar's daughter, and the heiress of Weewald Place. With equal ease she could have gone further, as she evidently had done, and deceived her lover to the extent of making him believe that it was she who had gone to Rahand. that it was she who had gone to Rahand abed to earn her living; but for what pur-pose had Miss Edgar told so many malic-lous lies? If to conceal her own imprudent love, surely there were other ways and means than laying her guilt upon Ned's shoulders. When she came to the last letter, the letter that spoke of the note that had been delivered to Miss Ned Edgar on the grounds of Rahandabed, and of which she had first forgotten, and then eglected to demand any explanation Ned gave a cry—a cry forced from her by the remembrance of that note which had been intended for Edna but given to her. She pushed the letters from her and rose one pushed the letters from her and rose to her feet. In that moment as she looked down at the mass of cruel lies, and then, as she looked across at the white, rigid face with its eyes burning into her every for the first time, in her whole white, rigid face with its eyes outning more her own, for the first time in her whole life that she ever hated anybody, she hated Edna; and yet her oath bound her from saying a word of the truth, and Edna was beyond reach of any entreaty to undo the terrible wrong. With these feelings struggling in her bosom, she crossed to her husband; she took his cold hands in hers, she knelt at his feet, and looking up into his eyes, said in tones that, from their earnestness and their agony, seemed to be irresistibly convincing: for the first time in her whole

to be irresistibly convincing:
"Alan, as God is in heaven, I am inno cent of this horrible charge. Richard Mackay was never my lover, never my husband. Oh! that I should even have to deny such as this to you. I thought your love was such that no doubt could

ever cross it."

He raised her up, almost with his wonted tenderness, to his knee, and supported her there; but still he did not speak. His heart was yet too much torn with doubt and agony to allow him any voice. But his action had opened the flood gates of her heart, and she clasped to the party and she pa him closely, and cried upon his bosom with the abandon of a child.

Some one knocked for entrance at the door of the outer room. Carnew put his wife down, and answered it. It was a message from Mrs. Doloran to the effect that Mr. Hayman was waiting, and as he

mas obliged to return up the river some miles that night, it would oblige him if Mr. Carnew would see him at once.

Ned also heard the message, the latter not being delivered in a very subdued key, and when Alan returned to her, her tears were wined away, and she conkey, and when Alan returned to her, her tears were wiped away, and she confronted him with something like a smile.

"I heard the message, Alan, and it has restored me. Let us go to this Mr. Hayman immediately, and he will disprove this horrible story; he will know at once that it was not I he married to Mackay."

She was so eager that it was she who set to a heim along to Mrs. Deloran's rather led him along to Mrs. Doloran's private parlor; and she was so confident private parior; and she was so condent, and even so happy, feeling that convincing proof of her innocence was so near, that she was strong and brave, and smiling, and almost entirely her own old self.

Mr. Dickson was in the private parlor,

and Mr. Hayman. The woman Bunme and the bady were in an ante-chamber ready for instant production on being re-quired. Mr. Hayman was a delicate-look ng little gentleman, with very fair whisk-ers and a very weak, strangled sort of voice, as if something within him was perpetually struggling with his vocal or-

"I remember distinctly the pleasure of meeting you before; it was on the occa-

sion of your private marriage to a Richard Mackay, on the evening of the 29th, of August, now almost two years ago. I remember it so distinctly, because both you and the young gentleman seemed very much flurried, and you were even married with your veil down. When you went into the vestry to sign your names, and I remarked upon the strangeness of such a name as Ned for a lady, you threw aside your veil for an instant, as if in forgetfulness, and I recognize now, only possibly somewhat more mature as if in forgettiness, and I recognize now, only possibly somewhat more mature looking, the face that I saw then. Further, I ventured to inquire if the lady was any relative of the wealthy Mr. Edgar of Barrytown, and I was told that she or Barrytown, and I was told that she was an inmate for the present, of his home, and supported by his bounty, for which reason it would be most imprudent to make her marriage known, and I was saled to hear marriage known as the sale was saled to the sale when the sale was saled to the saled to the sale was saled to the saled to the saled to the saled asked to keep my counsel about it. I promised to do so, and kept the promise until Mr. Dickson's letter reached me in forming me what urgent reasons there were for breaking my pledge and beg-

ging me to come here."
All this be said, looking straight at Ned whose smile vanished, but whose spirit rose at the very audacity of the charge. "You are entirely missaken," she said, her voice and her lips quivering," I never saw you before in all my life

rolonged and derisive "oh" from Doloran followed Ned's answer, Mrs. Doloran followed Ned's answer while the minister for an instant seemed Mrs slightly non-plussed by the firmness and even hardly concealed indignation of Ned's reply. But he returned to the charge, even putting a little ministerial sternness into his accents:

I regret exceedingly, Mrs. Carnew, to be obliged to repeat my statement: you are the lady whom I married to Richard are the lady whom I married to Richard Mackay on the evening of the 29th, of August, now nearly two years ago."
"Can you swear to that?" asked Car-new leaning forward, and speaking still is his charged with

in his changed voice.
"I can," returned the minister.

"Then you would swear to a lie," burst from Ned, the indignant tears show ing in her eyes.
"Heroics," said Mrs. Doloran sarcasti

Alan turned to his wife; she had never relaxed her grasp upon his arm, and now her hold was so tight, it seemed as if her fingers were a vise. God help her! The anchor to which she clung, her husband's artust in her, was fast slipping away; she read it fully at last in his eyes, as he uttered but one word: "Come!" and then he turned with her to the door. Mrs. Doloran stirred herself :

"Alan, you have not seen Mrs. Bun-mer, nor the child."

He waived her back with a sternnes that even she could not oppose, and he went on silently with Ned to their own apartments, to the inner room which they had left but a little while before. There, he withdrew himself from her grasp, and stood before her. For one moment his face was white, and stern, and rigid, as it had been in his aunt's parlor; but the next, all the agony of his soul broke into it, and, with a cry that pierced like a sword the heart of her who heard it, he braw himself into a chair, and covering his face with his hands, sat bowed and broken-looking, as if old age had sudden

ly overtaken him. She flew to his side, she took his head in her arms, and she dropped her own

burning tears upon it.
"O Ned!" he said at last, "why deceive me so? Why not have told me before our marriage that you were a widow? There was no crime in your having married tw years ago, and I would have loved you the same, for I loved you so well, Ned, and I would have provided for your child."

"Alan! my husband! I am innocent of all this—oh! if I could only tell you, but I am bound by an oath, by a solemn oath

"What oath?" looking at her with eyes that seemed to be burned back into his head

"But what oath can disprove the min ister's readiness to swear that he per formed the ceremony for you? What oath can give the lie to these convincing letters of the unfortunate Mackay? What oath can prevent the linking of your own actions into overwhelming proof against you? You obtained my aunt's permission to visit your friends—you were absent at the very time that the child was born you overstayed your time because, according to your statement on your return, you had been ill, and your feeble appearance when you did return, confirmed your

"O Ned! do not longer keep up the rt you have assumed. Your duplicity part you have assumed. Your duplicity now is breaking my heart more than all that has gone before.

She clung to his knees again, and answered with a sort of piteous horror:
"I was in Albany, while I was away
from your aunt; in Albany with Meg, and Meg's relatives, and I was sick with a fever caught there. They can tell you; they can all prove what I say,"—but even as she spoke, there flashed, in a sort of siekening way through her mind, that Meg's relatives had gone to Australia, —"and Mr. Hayman may confound me with some one who resembles me."

TO BE CONTINUED.

CONVERTED BY A VISION.

Frederic Campbell, a window decorator employed by a 125th Street, New York, dry goods firm, was baptized and formally admitted into the Catholic Church on New Year's Eve, the ceremony taking place in St. Joseph's Church, 125th Street and Columbus Campbell has heretofore atavenue. tended Methodist and Episcopal churches, says the Sun, and his con-version was brought about, he says, by a vision that appeared to him thre months ago. Campbell lives at 406 West 124th street. His two young daughters were confirmed in the Epis copal faith at St. Andrew's Church two

weeks ago. Father Gerhard H. Huntmann baptized the father, assisted by Father McMullen, at St. Joseph's. The church was crowded, many priests attending to see the convert.

Mr. Campbell said the vision ap peared to him while he was so ill with gastritis that he expected to die. "I was doubled up in my bed with pain. he said to a reporter on Jan. 1, I felt as though I was passing away. The sensation was like that after ether has been administered to one. For

eight years I had been ill with gastritis. I had been a high liver and I paid for it with eight years of suffer. There's no cure for gastritis Well, as I was thinking that I was passing away a light like a sunburst appeared. It was small and round and colored. My father, who died nine years ago, and my sister, who died twenty-two years ago, appeared in the light. They told me to promise to join the Catholic Church if I would be cured. I promised I would. The whole thing lasted only two or three seconds. The next morning I awoke painless and able to eat what I pleased. was almost immediately well. I have not suffered since.

The story of the vision was printed and evidently went all over the world I got letters from people asking me to dvise them whether or not to join the Catholic Church. One woman wrote me to urge her husband, who was ill with gastritis, to join the Church, in order to be cured. Of course, I can't advise people that way, each must decide such matters for himself. Monsignor Capel has sent me copies of three of his pamphlets, inscribed with his autograph, from the Philippines, where he now is on business for the My Father and sister were Pope. Episcopalians and their advice to join the Catholic Church was surprising to

Monsigner Capel is not in the Philippines. The speaker probably meant Archbishop Chapelle.—Ed. Pilot]

WHERE ARE THE MEN?

The question is not a novel one, says writer in the Hartford Transcript. It has sought solution at the hands of many a priest, who has cast his eyes his congregation during the special devotional exercises, that are not regarded binding in conscience in point of attendance.

As far as I can observe the pretexts upon which many excuse their indiff erence arise from the condition of modern society, for in our time great corporations have in many instances converted the "Day of Rest" into the busiest day of toil. They have closed the church door in front of hundreds of thousands of men. Much of this is

of recent origin. Modern invention has mingled a peril with its blessing. These advantages for a part of mankind come through injury to another part. Steam and electricity have driven the Sunday out of each week for a vast army of men. Other demands of this day are associated with these forces in the same ruinous work. Some travel and traffic and work are unquestionably necessary on Sunday; but the large part of that which is now going on might be avoided with benefit to man and machinery alike. Without conscience or hesitation man and machinery are pushing their way through the anctity of the Lord's day. The de mands are so great upon thousands that they are rendered unfit and unable to occupy their place in the house of God. The roar of machinery has

silenced memory and conscience. The torces in society which are destructive of the sanctity of Sunday, are also among the forces which are keeping the men away from church, And fiens dico-the Sanday newspaper is the most guilty of all the criminals It ought to be tried and sentenced-"I cannot tell you. I am so bound, I the results of their Saturday midnight cannot speak; but, if I could, O Alan! cogitations. No justice on earth or in then you would know how I am wronged." deadly work. There are ten arguments against it for every specious arguments in favor of its continuance It is usurping the place of the world's best literature. It keeps uncounted numbers of men away from church, who would be in their places, if it was not for this unwarranted intrusion upon the day consecrated to the wor ship of God. It is the guilty party also in unfitting hundreds of those who come late to Holy Mass. The stupendous increase in size and numbers and attractions and evil influence is dealing a death blow to many a church Count, if you can, the thousands engaged, I will not say in its printing, for that is in part at least done on Sator in the early hours of urday night Sunday morning—but figure out the myriads of men and boys required for its distribution and for its perusal. It vitiates literary tastes, but worse still -it deadens religious feeling, and empties the pews of their occupants, whose appetites no longer relish the Sermon on the Mount.

Whatever little good there is in it can never atone for its abominable curse. It strikes the Sunday where no other agency reaches. It thrusts itself boldly into the very face of the man who wants to go to church. It reaches the class of people whom the gilded palace of debauch or the low grogshop does not affect. The men of o-day remain at home—at least a fair portion do-with the ponderous metro politan Sabbath magazine in their hands and because there is a religious column and a stickful of type, announcing the sermons in the sensational meeting houses, they imagine that they are not so irreligious after all, unmindful of the great responsibilities of life and the indisputable claims of the Church upon all its mem bers. The sublimest feature of the whole problem is the spectacle of a York Sunday paper solemnly flaunting the most refined rationalism in the face of its readers and flattering itself that the Lord is under obligations to it for sacrificing so much valuable space for spreading the gospel of Christ.

Prayer is the power of the Christian, with-out it the soul is like a boat without a rudder and swithout sails, tossed by winds and storms, With it the soul rises up to heaven on two easy wings. Prayer is the flery chariet in which we ascend to heaven.

A CASE OF HUMBLEDIPRIDE. BY GRACE W CHRILTMAS.

"D) not mention her name to me!! And then Mrs. Dean closed her lips in that firm line which her friends knew to mean finality of purpose. She and her nephew, Jack Clayton, were the only occupants of the former cial sitting room where the fire light fickered rostly on priceless chin and inlaid cabinets, and where the margin for his "menus plaisirs subtle scent of violets and yellow roses The craving for alcohol grew upon made it difficult to realize that it was him, as it is apt to do when a man i

Christmas eve. Her nephew-he was a good looking young man of twenty eix or twenty. even-glanced at her in a somewhat deprecating fashion over the edge of

his newspaper.
"It seems awfully rough on her,"

he murmured, "and—"
"Now, once for all, Jack," interposed his aunt, "let us drop the sub-My daughter has chosen her and elected to live her own life, and she must abide by what she marriage, and because, as after all it was only to be expected, it happened to turn out badly, there is no reason why I should go back from my word and er under my roof

Jack Clayton shrugged his shoulders, and returned to the perusal of the daily paper. He had learned in the school experience that when his aunt said a thing she meant it, and that argument only served to fan the fire of op position in her breast "Woman's vows are writ in sand," says the poet, but if he had numbered Mrs. Dean among his acquaintances it is more than probable that he would have modified his censure, or, at all events, have quoted her as a notable exception

to the rule. She was a striking looking woman with clearly cut aquiline features and ses of luxuriant gray hair piled high upon a well-shaped head, and she made an effective picture in her ruby velvet gown leaning back in the s of a silkened cushioned chair The diamonds and opals on her long lustre in the firelight, an emerald star gleamed among the folds of her point ace fichu, and her whole appearance betokened one whose lines are cast in pleasant places, and who has never known what it is to have a materia want ungratified.

But there is a crumpled rose leaf in every lot, a skeleton in every cup board, even if the door handles are of gold and the shelves of polished rose

Five years ago Dorothy Dean, an im nable girl of eighteen, who had inherited her mother's beauty without her strength of character, and given her impulsive little heart into the keeping of a handsome young actor, with the features of a Greek Carnes and a pronounced taste for stimulants

She had met him at the house of a married friend, who, as she expressed it, "went in for lions," and where celebrities of nationalities and various degrees of distinction "roared" more or less lonely at her crowded It must, in justice, be ac knowledged that Edword Liele had honestly fallen in love with pretty Dorothy, and if the fact of her reputed wealth added an impetus to his impasstoned wooing-well, there are bette men than he who found that discretion is an admirable quality where affairs of the heart are concerned, and that if a "stailed ox" can be joined with the sauce of mutual affection, its flavor far surpasses that of a "dinner of herbs.

The "stalled ox," however, was con spicuous only by its absence. One fine morning in early spring Dorothy carried away by her lover's personal condition, his face purple and his magnetism, consented to a private breathing stentorious. He was alone "Open the door, Jack," said marriage, and lett her home while her parents were sleeping the sleep of those who fear no evil. Then, when she was actually Edward Lisle's wife, and nothing could separate her from the man she loved, she wrote a penitent letter to her mother imploring her forgive ness. Her easy going father, although bitterly disappointed in his hopes for his only daughter, woul probably have relented, had it not been for the intervention of the practical ruler of the house. Mrs. Dean was obdurate, and her indignation was all the greater on account of the love she still feit for her Dorothy had dis graced herself, and as she had sown, so must she reap; she should never again be permitted to enter her parents' home or be acknowledged as their daughter. The sum of £150 should be allowed her annually, so that she might be spared absolute starvation, but the fortune which should have been hers by right would not be handed over to the tender mercies of a vaga

affection, had endeavored to soften her mother's heart and induce her efforts had not been crowned with With regard to the girl her success self, the guilt had very quickly been effaced from her own particular piece of gingerbread. Marriage, great disillusioner," as it has has been des ribed by a Frenchman, had caused the idol of her romantic fancy to appear in his true colors, and these were decidedly garish tints. The dark eyed Romeo who sang love songs in a melting tenor voice in "smart" drawing rooms, and who looked so picturesque in his stage costumes, was a very different person to the man who grumbled at his dinners and openly lamented his folly in burdening himself with spoken to you about his monetary

Now and then Jack Clayton, whose

feelings for Dorothy had a little over-stepped the boundary of a coustuly

a speedy exit by the window. It had once been Edward Lile's idea to leave the stage and enjoy a life of ease and luxury on his wife's money, but this pleasing little scheme had to be abandoned, and when the housekeeping expenses and various other necessaries had to be provided out of his salary, it left but a microscopic The craving for alcohol grew upor self-indulgent and minus a moral back bone, and before very long the hand some young actor, the hero of Dorothy Dean's girlish dreams, had become confirmed drunkard fact had reached Jack Clayton's ears, and by him had been communicated t her father and mother, but, at any rate, so far as the latter was concerned, without making any visible impression on their minds He had made one las

despairing attempt this Christmas eve in Dorothy's behalf, and now as he pretended to be a sorbed in the new of the hour, the contrast between his aunt's luxuriously-furnished rooms and her daughter's shabby lodgings weighed heavily on his honest heart This was the season of reconciliation he reflected, the time when peace and good will were appropriate adjuncts to nolly berries and plum pudding, but Mrs. Dan was as immovable as a rock and as unimpressionable as the dianonas which glistened on her fingers. "How late uncle George is," he re-

marked, presently.

Mrs. Dean glanced indifferently at Louis XV. clock on the mantelpiece. "Yes," she said, "it is nearly 8, and he has promised to be home for dinner. He had to go into Chesterfield on busness, but the train ought to be in by

"Missed it, perhaps," returned Jack, as he took up his paper, and his aunt resumed her former occupation of doing nothing, while gazing idly irto the glowing embers of the wood fire. was fond of her husband in her own imperious fashion, but it was very idom that she allowed him to perceive he fact, while he, on his side, cher shed a dog - like devotion to his undemonstrative wife, and looked upon her as the most superior of created beings. There was, in fact, but one

will between them, and that was hers As the clock struck 8 a peal at the door bell announced the arrival of the normal master of the house, and Mrs. Dean roused herself from her reverie.

"There is your uncle, Jack," she said, "you had better go and dress, or you will be late again as you were last night.'

Jack rose obediently and strolled toward the door, when the sound of heavy cootsteps in the hall below made him pause abruptly. His uncle had arrived-yes, but it was on a stretcher, and four men were carrying his pros-trate form "You had better not come trate form "You had better not come out, aunt," he said, turning to Mrs. Dean, who had risen from his chair and was in the act of crossing the room.

"I-I think there has been an ac-With an unconscious hand cident " she pushed him out of her path and descended the broad staircase with an

unfaltering step.
"What is the matter? she demanded, her ivory tinted complexion just a shade paler than usual, but her voice as firmly modulated as ever. "Go at once for the doctor, James, addressing a trembling footman "why do you all stand staring there doing nothing ?'

At Chesterfield station, so the men who had found him told her, Mr Dann had been discovered in an unconscious in the carriage and had probably had a seizure of some kind, and this latter supposition was shortly afterwards confirmed by the verdict of the doctor " He will require careful watching for some time," he added, "and if you will allow me. I will send you a thor

oughly competent nurse That will not be necessary," interposed Mrs. Dean. pared to nurse my husband and there

are servants to assist me " "Pardon me, my dear madam," said the doctor, severely. He was an old friend of the frmily and knew whom he had to deal with. "I have every confidence in your ministrations and the greatest admiration for your capability, but your husband has evidently been suffering from some strong mental excitement, and it will be bet ter that he should be attended by an absolute stranger.'

Mrs Dean remained silent for a moment while a short, sharp struggle took place within her.

"You may send a woman as soon a

you like," she said abruptly.
That was a somewhat melancholy
Christmas eve for Jack Clayton, who diped in solitary state, while Mrs. Dear watched beside her busband's bedside revoke her decision, but hitherto his for the first signs of returning consciousness. While he was lingering over his dissert, however, she him in the oaken-paneled dining-

room.
"How is he now?" asked Jack, ris ing to place a chair for his aunt, and pouring her out a glass of old Ma-delra.

"He is conscious now," she ans wered, "but the sight of me seemed to agitate him in a most unaccountable manner, so I thought it advisable to leave him with the housekeeper. 'Jack," she continued abruptly, you - has your uncle ever hinted at any

a penniless wife. As the months affaire?
passed by, he grew more and more Jack Jack Ciavton's honest blue eyes and ferent to the woman who had sac opened to their widest extent as he that it was utterly unfounded. rificed her worldly prespects for his gazed at the speaker inthoroughly un. he spoke it was as one who was honest-

sake, and as poverty put its intrusive | feigned astonishment. His imperious ly desirous of obtaining information. head in at the door, love, as is his aunt, who stood upon such a lofty pin-usual custom on these occasions, made nacle of superiority, that she should nacle of superiority, that she should condescend to ask for information on any subject, especially one which so closely concerned her husband? ly, he reflected, trouble must be turn. ing her brain.

"He has said nothing of the kind to me," he replied, when he had sufficient y recovered his power of speech Then in a consolatory tone :

"Don's worry yourself, aunt ; he would have told you right enough if

there had been anything to tell ' A slight shadow crept over Mrs Dean's impassive face. Her confi ence to her own infallibility had received a distinct shock at this unexpected con firmation of the doctor's words, for what but "mental excitement," or in other words, the knowledge of some tact of which she was ignorant, could have caused his agitation at the sight of his adored wife?

At this instant there was a ring at the bell and she rose from her chair with her usual air of calm dignity.

'That is the nurse, I suppose must speak to her before she goes up stairs

Jack followed her to the door just in time to witness the entrance of the new arrival, and to hear the musical modu lations of a voice which fell upon his ears with a strangely familiar cad-

"Nurse Mary," as the doctor had called her, was a tall, slight young woman, apparently about twenty two or twenty three, with delicately mould ed features and a somewhat sad expression, and as the electric light in the hall fell upon her face Jack Clayton uttered a sufied exclamation.

" My God -Dorothy ! Mrs Dean started and cast a swift scrutinizing glance at the nurse. " Are you out of your senses, Jack?" she began, and then realizing the situation, with an angry flash in her

eyes, she drew her stately figure up to its full height, and re-entering the dining room closed the door behind her. The moment they were alone to gether, Jack turned towards his cousin and took both her hands in his

" I am delighted to see you. Dorothy It is more than two years since I had a glimpse of you in that wretched hole in - do you remember? But how is it that you are here? Did you know where you were coming? you doing in a nurse's dress and where is your husband ?"

Dorothy looked up at him, the tears glittering in her hazel brown eyes, and a faint smile on her lips. "You ask just as many questions as

you used to Jack," she said, "but I annot stay to answer them now, I must go "Go?" echoed her cousin indignant y, "on Christmas eve? Just as you

have been restored to us in this miraculous manner ?' Mother will never let me stay, she faltered.

" Nonsense ; of course she will. I And then the sudden recollection of how powerless he or any one else was, where Mrs Dean's decision was concerned, checked the words on his

Then the dining room door opened slowly and the mistress of the house, her head erect and her eyes shining, approached the spot where they were

standing. "Jack," she said coldly, "do not detain Nurse Mary any longer. It is growing late and I must send to Dr. Fanshaw for a substitute

"Let me stay and nurse father, murmured the girl imploringly, her hands clasped together and her face as I am a trained nurse. nale as death indeed I am, and you need not see me

Dean. There is no use in prolonging this discussion Do you hear what I say?" she added peremptorily, as her nephew shewed no symptons of obedi-

"If she goes, I go with her !" answered Jack the light of battle gleam-ing in his blue eyes. "Dorothy is my cousin, and I have a right to stand up for her. You have been very good to me, aunt, all these years," he con-tinued, his voice softening, "you and uncie have been like a second father and mother to me, since I lost my own, but the line of submission must be drawn somewhere, and I draw it at an injustice to a defenceless girl."

Then you may go together !" ex-claimed Mrs. Dean, flinging open the hall door as she spoke.

She was considerably taken back at

her nephew's unlooked for opposition to her will, and, recognizing in her sister's son a touch of her own fiery nature, had, perhaps, never felt so kindly towards him as at this moment when he was defying her authority.

"What is all this about?" inquired Dr Fanshaw, as he alighted from his carriage and ascended the ste, s lead. ing to the hall door. "Surely you are not sending Nurse Mary away?" he continued, his keen eyes glancing from Mrs. Dean's daughter's face to his keen eves glancing her nephew's flushed countenance and resting finally on Dorothy's shrinking

form.
"You must send another," began Mrs Dean, and then a sudden over whelming suspicion flashed into her mind and she exclaimed indignantly It is all a planned thing, doctor. You did it on purpose, and - and it is

most unworthy of you." Lionel Fanshaw was a clever doctor, but the chances are that he would have ' do succeeded even better if he had adopted the stage as his profession. Not a business worries to you lately? Ever muscle of his face moved as he listened with an air of grave politeness to Mrs. Dean's accusation, and Jack, who was watching him closely, mentally decided

"Oh what dark crime do you suspect me?" he asked, "or is this only a Christmas eve charade?" Then, in a graver tone, "Come come now, Mr.

Dean is the person to be thought of at I will take you up to this moment his room," addressing Dorothy, was weeping silently under her thick

"Doctor, I protest," interposed M.s. Dean. "Nurse Mary, as you call her -Mrs Lisle, as she is in reality - shall not go near my busband. Her un duritul conduct has already caused him sufficient sorrow in his life, and what may be his last hours on earth shall not be disturbed by her presence

"Mrs Lisle," murmured the doctor. vaguely. Then, with a well-assume air of concern, he approached Mrs Dan and laid his strong, nervous fingers on her wrist. "Pulse very quick. This sudden shock has been too much for you, my dear lady," he said soothing iy. "B d is the best place for you now, and I will send you an opiate

which will calm your nerves. "Bed, indeed!" exclaimed the now thoroughly irate Mrs. Dean. "Granme patience! Do you think I don' know my own daughter, man?"

"There, you have acknowledged her." said Jack, coming forward, with a triumphant expression, "and you swore you never would! It is only the first step that costs, don't you know now it will be all plain sailing, aunt, he added, pleadingly. "It is the sea son of forgiveness, and Dorothy has been more sinned against than sin

ning ; forgive her ' There was a momentary silence dur ing which the fate of two future lives hung trembling in the balance Pride and love were fighting a duel in Mrs Dean's stormy heart. Both were strong elements in her nature, and the power of their forces were about equal on the side of the latter, and love wor the day. With a sudden cry, her face working convulsively, she opened her arms, and Nurse Mary, rushing for ward, was clasped to her mo her's

breast. It was twelve months later and the Christmas belis were once more chim ing over the glad tidings of peace and good will. Mrs. Dean's daughtershe had been a widow for two years when she made that unlooked for appearance at her parents' house in the dress of a hospital nurse was living with her mother in a quaint old foreign city, where the necessaries of existence were inexpensive and sunshine plenti ful. Her skilful nursing and all the loving care she lavished upon him had been powerless to save her father, and the sudden failure of a dearly cherished speculation had utterly sapped his strength and weakened his hold on

So he died in his daughter's arms on New Year's eve, and it was not un il atter his death that the news of his financial difficulties was broken to his mourning widow. She bore the blow bravely. Adversity had softened her proud nature and she had already beun to realize the fact that wealth alone does not constitute perfect happi

And Dorothy? She, too, had felt the stern touch of sorrow's finger, more intensely, perhaps, than had been th case with her mother, and all that she could hope for in the future was a lite of placid content. Jack Clayton had done his best to persuade her to allow a husband's protection to take the place of consinty love, but she had explained o him the impossibility of his sugges tion. The man she loved and married in her hot headed impulsive youth had grown weary of her, had treated her with contempt and coldness, outraged her womanly feelings and driven a sword into her heart, but she had loved remained fathful to his memory There are some women who are fash ioned like that.—The Rosary Maga

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

Of Judgment, and the Punishments of

There the proud will be filled with all confusion, and the covetous be straitened with most miserable want There one hour of suffering will be more sharp than a hundred year spent here in the most rigid penance. There is no rest, no comfort there for the damped; but here there is some times intermission of labor, and we re seive comfort from our friends.

Be careful at present and sorrowful for thy sine, that in the Day of Judg ment thou mayest be secure with the blessed.

For then shall the just stand with great constancy against those that have afflicted them -- Wisd. v 1.

Then will he stand to judge, who now humbly submitteth himself to the

judgment of men. Then the poor and humble will have great confidence, and the proud will Then will it appear that he was wise

in this world, who learned for Christ's sake to be a fool and despised. Then all tribulation suffered with patience will be pleasing, and all iniquity shall stop her mouth - Ps. cvi.

Then every devout person will rejoice, and the irreligious will be sad. Then the flesh that has been mortified will triumph more than if it had always been pampered in delights. Then will the mean habit shine, and

fine clothing appear contemptible. Taen will the poor cottage be more commended than the gilded palace. Then constant patience will be of

more avail than all the power of the Then simple obedience will be more prized than all worldly craftiness.

Then a pure and good conscience shall be a greater subject of joy than learned philosophy

Then the contempt of riches shall weigh more than all the treasures of werldlings.

Then shalt thou be more comforted because thou hast prayed devoutly, than because thou hast prayed devout v. than because thou hast fared daint

Then shalt thou rejoice more for hav ing kept stience, than for having made long discourse or talked much.

STRENGTH OF THE ROSARY.

If you wish to conquer the foul spirits of evil who are banded to gether for your destruction here and hereafter, take in you hands this holy sword of the Resary, meditate on it devoutly every day, and you shall overthrow all your adversaries This sword of gold, wielded by you with fortitude and perseverance, will overcome now and at the hour of your death every enemy who threatens your spiritual ruin; and armed with this you may, at the last, be found worthy to enter the C-lestial City, where Marvs reigns as Queen, and to be numbered among those nearest to her throne whose unceasing joy is to repeat with thankful and hearts: "Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus!

The man who has begun to live more seriously within begins to live more simply without.—Phillips Brooks.

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATOR.

Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900.

The Editor of The CATHOLIC RECORD
London, Out.:

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
your estimable paper, The CATHOLIC RECORD, and congratulate you upon the manmer in which it is published.

Its matter and form are both good; and a Its matter and form are both good; and a truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.

Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend Blessing you

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

London, Saturday, February 9, 1901.

A COWARDLY DEED.

While the Queen Regent of Spain was boating with her children in the Royal Park on the outskirts of Madrid on the 26th of January, according to a correspondent of the London, England, Daily Express, a shot was fired at her from the bank, and penetrated the gunwale of the boat. The Queen Regent was much alarmed, and the Park was searched, but the cowardly assailant was not discovered. It is not doubted that the outrage was the work of an Anarchist, and it was probably concocted at an Anarchistic meeting.

If more stringent measures are adopted in Spain to put down Anarchis tic societies as a result of this outrage, it will be all for the better.

ORANGE "LOYALISTS."

In face of the resolution just pub lished by Mr. Clarke Wallace, where in 200 000 Orangemen in Canada protest their "loyalty," etc., would it not prove interesting reading for those gentry as well as for the people generally were they to study the 'Report of the Select Committee of the (British) House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Origin, Nature, Extent and Tendency of Orange Institutions in Great Britain and the Colonies." This committee were appointed on account of an alleged plot to set aside the then Princess Victoria (the late Queen), and to place her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, who was Grand Sovereign of the Orange Order of the Empire, and who was at the same time Commander in Chief of the Forces, on the throne His Royal Highness had the army, horse, foot and artillery, pretty well permeated with Lodges, some of them in Canada. Mr. Clarke Wallace and his army of Orange "Loyalists" may hear further from us in this connection.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

Amongst the recent appointments made by the Dominion and Ontario Governments we notice with pleasure the names of two prominent and representative Irish Catholics. Mr. George McHugh has been called to the Senate. A better appointment could not have been made, as Mr. McHugh deservedly entertains the respect, not alone of his own co religionists, but of the entire community. He will be a useful member of the Senate Chamber. By ap pointment of the Local Government Mr. R. H. Dignan, barrister, has been made Registrar of the City of London. Mr. Dignan is a native of our Forest City, and is a son of the late John Dignan, one of the most respected Irish Catholics in the West. He was for some years practicing law, and by industry and rectitude had already forged his way well to the front before he was appointed Registrar. A more popular man could not have been chosen for the office. And the editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD sincerely wishes Messrs. McHugh and Dignan a long span of life to enjoy their newly acquired honors.

BIGOTRY AT THE CAPITAL.

A few weeks ago the RECORD had oceasion to refer to the bigoted line folits references to Catholics and the Catholic Church. Some weeks ago this paper out heroded itself in a vile which - regrettable to say -seems to sion he threw through the windows of

mosphere of the Capital. In a lengthy nights sufficient sums of money to tighten the ties of social charity." He ent Englishman on the barbarous article in which reference was made furnish them with dowries so that they also urges Catholics, and asks them to manner in which the war is carried to the funeral honors paid to the late might be happily married. Hence Sir John Thompson, the Citizen it became the custom for the sought, by implication, it is young to expect gifts from St. Nichotrue, not having the manliness to say so outright, to lay the blame for the misunderstanding that had occurred as to the use of the word "State" in connection with the memorial service in the Anglican Cathe dral in Ottawa in honor of Her late Majesty, on the Catholic portion of the community. Needless to say the Catholics neither officially or privately had anything to say about the matter. The Octawa Journal on the afternoon of the same day published "interviews" with a number of Methodist, Presbyterian and clergymen of others of the sects, but the most that any of these gentlemen could be got to say was that they did not know of any objection having been made "officially "(?) to the Anglican service, while at the same time it was announced that "memorial services" would be held in their respective churches on the same day, and at about the same hour as the socalled "State" service would be in progress in the Anglican cathedral. Reading between the lines it was pal pable to the poorest intellect whence came the objections-not "officially of course - but there are, to use a homely phrase," more ways of killing a dog than by choking him with butter. But to return to the Ottawa Citizen, with the foregoing to its knowledge it has let the matter drop, feeling that it had failed in its efforts to arouse ill feeling. Not a word of explanation, much less of apology, and yet its worthy brother of the Hamilton Spectator refers to the ex-editor of the Citizen as an outspoken, fearless writer? Arcades ambo!

THE PRACTICE OF HAZING.

In consequence of the dastardly and fatal hazings which took place at West Point, an account of which already appeared in our columns, and the disgraceful character of which was laid bare at the investigation made by the Congressional Committee, a resolution has been passed by the students to discontinue the barbarous practice. This promises an improvement in the morals of that institution.

It now appears that in other institu tions of a similar character, practices equally reprehensible have been car-

ried on . Representative Sherman of New York a few days ago moved a resolution in Congress for an investigation into alleged hazing practices in the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, and later he informed inter viewers that it is his intention to fol low up the resolution, and that there is no doubt the investigation will be ordered. Mr. Sherman said :

"I am informed by cadets who have been at Annapolis that as soon as a boy reaches the city for the purpose of examination, the practices are set in motion against him. I have been told that boys have been made to stand on their heads until they had hemor rages from nose, ears and mouth This comes to me from such creditabl sources that the matter demands in-

CHRISTMAS TREES AND SANTA CLAUS.

D. of Rapid City, Manitoba, enquires the origin of Christmas trees and their connection with Santa Claus.

The Christmas tree arises out of the oyous festivities with which the great festival of Christmas has been celebrated from time immemorial in civil zed countries. In England large andles were burned, and festivities were kept up for a long time at court and in the houses of the wealthy, and an official called the Lord of Misrule presided over the amusements of music, gaming, conjuring, dancing, banqueting, etc. These amusements were often carried on to an excess of evelry which the Church endeavored to suppress, though they were readily allowed so far as they were innocent. Houses and churches were decked with evergreens, and presents were given to friends in memory of Christ's birth, and as time went on these usages became blended, and the Christmas tree arose out of the use of evergreens, lights and gifts.

The connection of the name of Santa the fact that Santa Ciaus is a corrup-

las, and gifts being customarily given on Christmas Day, as we have already stated, it came about very naturally that gifts, the donors of which did not wish to make themselves known, were supposed to have been given by St. Nicholas, and the Christmas tree, which became in later times the medium by which Christmas presents were made, was held to be the special medium of Santa Claus' generosity, in addition to the filling up of their stockings hung up for the purpose of receiving their aged and saintly patron's bounty.

POPE LEO XIII. ON SOCIALISM.

Despatches from Rome state that the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., has is sued an encyclical letter on Socialism, dated January 16. A summary is given of the doctrine laid down in the encyclical, but as the telegrapic despatches regarding doctrinal teachings are not always accurate, it would be premature to accept what is stated as being certainly a correct statement in the present instance.

We are told that the Holy Father does not favor the use of the term Socialism to express what Catholics can accept in relation to the aim of ameliorating the condition of the working classes. In fact the designation Socialism " has been used in the past for many evil combinations for unlawful purposes, and it is therefore a suspicious name, though in itself, apart from the evil which has been advocated under it, might easily be regarded as inoffensive. But when a word has been consecrated to evil uses, it be comes perilous to apply it to express what is lawful and praiseworthy.

It is stated that the Holy Father makes use of the term "Christian Democracy" to express the ameliora tion of the condition of the workingmen in a lawful sense, and thus under stood, Christian Democracy respects the principles of the divine law, and while seeking material amelioration, has in view the spiritual advancement of all mankind.

Christian Democracy does not mean what politicians call Democracy; but being intended to raise the general condition of the people, it may exist under any form of Government. It behooves Catholics, therefore, to aim at bettering the condition of the working classes, while not endeavoring to overthrow the rights of property as they exist and are recognized in all civilized countries, and to a greater or less extent even in barbarous lands. It is stated that the Hely Father encourages strongly those who devote themselves to the work of bettering the condition of the masses, provided they do not aim to destroy the land marks of proprietorship.

The Socialists, in the condemned sense, maintain that the giving of from the seat of war for us to judge alms is an insult to the poor. Their contention is that property cannot be vested in individuals, and that, there fore, the poor should take wherever they find it what they need or think they need. Then there can be no receiving of alms, but solely appropria tion of what belongs to them as much as to those who are recognized as pro prietors. This dangerous doctrine is contained in the Socialistic principle, "Property is robbery:" a principle condemned by reason and religion. Religion teaches the ten command-

ments as the basis of Christian moral ity; and among these we have the commandment given by God Himself. "Thou shalt not steal." This presupposes the rights of property; and this being so, the act of almsgiving promotes the brotherhood of man, and increases friendship and good-feeling between the various classes of society ; whereas the violent taking of what belongs to another would beget anarchy. discord, and even bloodshed. Hence charity for all mankind is commanded under the Christian law, and the giving of alms by those who possess much to those who have but little. In fact, so important a feature of Christianity is almsgiving, that Our Divine Master declares it to be the principal act which will ensure to the just on the last day the favorable sentence: "Come ye blessed of My Father, possess the kingdom which is Claus with these usages sprang out of prepared for you." The ground upon which this invitation will be given is lowed of late by the Ottawa Citizen in | tion of the name of Saint Nicholas, who | that they have "fed the hungry, given | tion is one of loyalty to the flag under was a very kind-hearted Bishop of drink to the thirsty, clothed the naked, Myrs, in Asia Minor. He was good to and received the destitute into their the poor and especially kind to the houses:" that is to say, they have attempt to emphasize, and, if possible, young, so that he became regarded as given alms generously, and with the increase the anti-Catholic feeling the patron of children. On one occa- love of God and man in their hearts.

urge others, to avoid whatever is of a out-by the British. There is nothing seditious or revolutionary character, to respect the rights of others, to be respectful to superiors, temporal and spiritual, to observe sobriety and the practices of religion. Thus will social peace flourish anew in the world.

The Commune of Paris in 1870 was one of the effects of the wicked Socialism which must be condemned. Our readers will remember that this kind of Socialism deluged France, and especially Paris, in blood, and among its victims was the saintly Archbishop of Paris and many priests and other prominent citizens, some of whom were conspicuous for real piety toward God, and charity to the poor. This was simply a form of the raging and disgusting Anarchism which has still its tollowers and upholders in many European countries, and is even found on this side of the Atlantic. Yet the avowed Socialists, or at least their extreme section, openly approve of such crimes against humanity. One Socialist in praising the Paris Commune, palliates its deeds by saying that "the blind justice of revolutions punished in the first comers the accumulated crimes of their caste."

We admit freely that not all Socialists approve of such deeds, but the principles which lead to the deeds must be regarded as extremely dangerous and if any Socialistic principle logically leads to such an ending, the prin. ciple is clearly bad, and must be sternly condemned.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

A reverend gentleman writes to us in a somewhat sarcastic strain rebuk ing us for what he styles our pro-British attitude in regard to the Boer war, and tells us of horrible cruelties exercised by the British troops towards the farmers in the Transvaal and the Orange State. He tells us that we ought in our columns to be strictly just, being neither pro British nor pro Boer, if we think proper, but that we ought at least to tell our readers, 'you are wrong, and even success

will not justify your guilt." Our articles on the war have been for the most part a summary of the military position from week to week, though we did not hesitate to state when we believed too much cruelty was shown either by Boers or British in their manner of carrying on the war.

War is always cruel and hard, but it certainly ought to be tempered by mercy, especially to non combatants and no matter how mercifully it may be carried on, it will still be a hard ship to those innocent parties, women and children who are rendered homeless, or are deprived of their breadearners, their husbands, brothers, or fathers. It is difficult at this distance whether or not any greater hardships have been inflicted than were necessary under the particular circum stances of each case.

Our respected correspondent must be aware that we have more than once declared our conviction that the British Government was forced into this war by the hostile attitude of the Boers. and that on the British side the war is just. We regret that it has resulted in so much loss of life, damage to property, and miseries to women and children, both British and Boer, but especially has it been severe on Boer non-combatants, from the fact that

they have been the losers. Yet we are not disposed to become pro Boer or anti-British, merely because our esteemed correspondent may perhaps be inclined with his fellow countrymen of France to give an ovation to Herr Kruger all the way through; and after our correspondent's experience with a certain journal in the East, he can scarcely say that we would be discreet if we followed blindly his lead. We have reason to believe that it was through following his lead that a certain journal required to be pulled out by the efforts of two Archbishops and several other ecclesiastical dignitaries, from the awkward position in which it found itself. We have no doubt that the laudations he bestows upon certain other Canadian journals, at our expense, are intended as a consolation to them for the trouble he brought upon them; but our posiwhich we live, and probably we must expect to be held in reprobation by those who would wish us to take any other stand.

Our correspondent sends us an ex-

pervade to so large an extent the at- three young virgins on three successive ing to the despatch), "Alms serve to fesses to give the opinion of a prominsaid about the harshness and tyranny of the Boers to the English settlers and the Kaffirs in the first instance, the treacherous use of the white flag to entrap small British detachments to places where they could be fired upon, the shooting of peace envoys by De Wet and similar atrocities which have been perpetrated by the Boers, and the supplying of arms and food supplies by the farmers who had taken the neutral-

ity oath. The British Generals were obliged to take severe measures against Boer farmers on account of these deeds, and no doubt there was much suffering entailed on Boer families in consequence; but we believe it was not the intention of either Lord Roberts or Lord Kitchener to inflect the punishment upon women or children; and as far as we know, when the Boer farms were burned, the women and children and aged infirm were sent, as far as possible, to such places of safety as could be utilized for each occasion.

The Paris Temps, from which the extract is taken, is known to be, like most of the people of France, pre Boer, not through any special regard for the Teutonic race, but through hatred of England. The extract sent to us we would willingly publish, if it were certainly authentic; but when not even the name is given, or any other indication who is the prominent Englishman who gives the description of British atrocities, we do not consider it would be fair to publish it as really the opinion of a prominent English man. It may have been concocted in the office of the Temps for aught we know to the contrary. Descriptions of the sufferings endured in South Africa can be easily had without having re course to those which are not authenticated even by the name of the narrator.

Our correspondent also takes upon himself to suggest that our editorial columns would be much improved if we followed the course he points out, in preference to the one we follow, and he adds that certain other Canadian, and presumably Catholic journals are superior to the CATHOLIC RECORD, inasmuch as they come nearer to his ideal of a good Catholic paper. We shall not debate the question of our superiority or inferiority in comparison with other Catholic papers, but we will mention here that an ecclesiastical authority much higher in dignity and responsibility than the rev. ger tleman who thus rebuke us, has several times stated to ourselves and to others that the CATHOLIC RECORD is the best Catholic paper which he sees; and we can as sure our correspondent that this dignitary scans carefully all the Catholic papers of the Dominion, and many also of the United States.

We cannot expect to please every one in our conducting of the CATHOLIC RECORD, but we are pleased to find that our efforts to issue a truly Catholic paper are appreciated by those of whose judgment we have good reason to rely, and whose office makes their good opinion specially valuable.

THE PROPOSED "STATE ME-MORIAL SERVICE" IN OTTAWA.

It was announced some time ago that there would be in Christ Church Cathedral (Anglican) of Ottawa a State funeral service for Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the day of her funeral. February 2ad, but, as the day itself drew near, a counter announcement was made to the effect that as there is no State Church in Canada, there would be no State funeral service in any Church, and that the Government would not make any appropriation for

any Church service on that day. Some papers are endeavoring to make political capital out of this fact. representing it as a dramatic change of mind on the part of the Federal Government as "the Government was prepared to participate officially with the rest of the Empire in the mournful ceremony.'

The Toronto Mail and Empire, from which the above extracts are taken. puts on the countermanding of the arrangement the face that "certain members of the Administration have discovered that they do not wish to pay this last tribute to the good Queen ;" and.

Apparently two or three Ministers of the Crown may kindly consent to be present at a service as private citizens; but as servants of the Crown, or as representatives of the people, they will not pay the last sad tribute to the Queen.

To this the Ottawa correspondent of

lency" (the Governor - General) " would be fully justified in dismissing his advisers." A confirmatory reason is added to the effect that "public sympathy runs strongly with Lord Minto.'

Two reasons are put forward hypothetically to explain this alleged deplorable decision." The first is that some say "a State function would necessitate the purchase at the public expense of some drapery for the Church in which the service was to have been held, and the Government is unwilling thus far to violate its sacred trust as the defender of the public treasury."

We fully agree that in the matter of paying out so small a sum as would be needed to defray the expense of testifying respect for the Queen, excessive economy would be out of place, but the question here was not simply that of loval reverence for the memory of our Sovereign, as the same paper admits in giving a second reason which is more weighty, and as we understand the matter, it was the second, and not the first reason which in the main influenced the Government, that is, still in the words of the Mail and Empire: "Another explanation is that the service was to be at the Anglican Cathedral, and that it would not do to recognize the Anglicans or to infer that the Church of England is a State Church (in Canada) because such it is not.

From this it follows that there is no good reason why the service announced to take place in the Anglican Cathedral should be selected as the special State service, in view of the fact that services were announced to be held in nearly all the principal churches in the capital, of every creed; and the Presbyterians even announced a union memorial service in which ministers of several denominations took part.

The Mail and Empire asserts that the Government had already committed itself to participate officially in the Church of England Cathedral serv ice, and that the Governor-General had been curtly informed of their change of intention. While we do not deem it expedient at the present solemn moment to enter into a discus sion on this matter, we feel that we would not be doing justice to all concerned if we omitted to state that this representation of the case does not appear to be accurate. Archdeacon Bogart, who represents the B shop of O:tawa (Anglican) in making arrangements for the service stated a few days ago that the word "state" should not be used in reference to the service, as this term is appropriate only to England, where the Church is established. He added that "one of those who had received an invitation to attend was His Excellency the Governor-General" who, as it appears, took an interest in the preparations, as he had a right to do : but this fact did not constitute the matter a State affair. It was a private act of the Governor General, in accordance with his own religious belief, and against which no one has the right to demur.

Archdeacon Bogart added that there was no intention on the part of the (Anglican) clergy to make the assumption that it was a 'State serv ice,' as it was intended to have simply a memorial service like any other church in the city. The word 'state' was used owing to the fact that His Excellency was going in state to attend the service."

It thus appears that at no time was the service really regarded as a State function, either by the Government or the Anglican clergy. We shall leave it to our readers to judge why it has been represented, or rather misrepresented as such. We have, besides the assurance of the Hon. R. W. Scott, who, when asked regarding the intentions of the Government, declared that the payment of the expenses of the service had not been asked for from the Government, and that the Government had not discussed the matter at all. We cannot believe that the gentlemanly officials of the Church of England in O:tawa even entertained the notion of making such a request. But if the Government had really made the mistake of recognizing one denominational service above others as the State ceremonial, it would not follow that they should not rectify the error before it was too late.

We are told, indeed, that the Queen belonged to the Church of England, and that therefore a state service should appropriately take place in a church of that denomination; but we are reminded by the Presbyterian clergy that though she was a member of the Church of England while in the same journal adds that "there are England, she made herself a Presby-Hence the Holy Father says (accord , tract from the Paris Temps which pro- some here who hold that his Excel- terian in Spotiand, where Presbyterat both Greek and Lutheran services right, but that is no reason why their forms of worship should be practically forced upon members of the Government whose faith is different. According to our conviction, the Government did perfectly right in not making any denominational service a State service.

It has been said that the fact that Thompson in the Catholic Church is a good precedent for holding an Anglican Church service for the Queen.

We give here the answer of a well known Protestant journal, the Montreal Witness, to this reasoning :

"There is no sort of parallel between the two cases. Sir John Thomp son was a Roman Catholic. The only service that was to be held was one in a Roman Catholic Church. The nation took part in it because he was Premier he died. The Queen was, no was a Presbyterian in Scotland. The result of choosing any one Church as the one in which to honor her memory would certainly have been greeted by Other denominations would have been almost forced to assert them. that by His grace, the Latin missionselves by holding separate services of their own.

the effort made by a few journals, ing to the Greek United rite) among which the Montreal Gazette is conspicuous, to make it appear that the authorities of the Catholic Church had been the cause why the Government had refused to make the Anglican service a State service, and by this statement of the case to raise a Church authorities interfered in the matter in any way. On the contrary, several Protestant clergymen have act ually spoken on the subject strongly denouncing the proposal to make a state affair of any Church celebration. The Catholics have simply gone about the matter by such memorial services as are in accordance with Catholic faith and practice which have been the standing rule of the Church for centuries, and which are not changed with every wind that blows for north or south, east or west.

POLISH AND RUTHENIAN MIS-SIONS.

To His Grace Archbishop Langevin,

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD Church of the Holy Ghost, Winnipeg, Man., Dac. 8, 1900.

O. M. I., St. Boniface, Man .: Your Grace-I have not time to give you detailed accounts of the Polish and Ruthenian missions, but send you only a few notes. I have visited the colonies of Yorkton, Crooked Lake, Othon, Stuartburn, Pleasant Home, 's Creek, Whitmouth, Broken-Dauphin, Sifton, Mountain, Ethelbert, Drifting River, Valley River, etc., and wherever I have been, I have been received with much joy and contentment and even, I may say, peg our Church of the with enthusiasm.

first visit, which was like a little battle at first, on account of the struggle to be made against the prejudice, ignorance and mistrust which they feel of the Latin priest, I could have sung the 'Magnificat." for victory was com

The greatest enemies to be encoun tered are not strangers, the inhabitants of this country, but the fellow-country men of these poor people, who are always arming against us some new weapon. There are preachers of socialism and even of atheism in every colony. Unhappily, the Ruthenians are more exposed to be deceived and to fall away because of their ignor-The Poles, on the contrary, reject these implous attacks with courage and success, because they are better taught and more religious. In the Dauphin district I visited 11 centres during the space of and comprises more than 40 square miles and numbers about 1,000 families which accounts for more than 6,000 souls. Sitton, Ethelbert, Drifting River, Mountain, Valley River are in this district. Daring the 14 days passed in this locality, my sacerdotal labors ceased not : every day I heard confessions and gave baptism. I heard 300 confessions, baptised 43 children and blessed 8 marriages. Religion is growing and strengthening in this region where there are a great many Ruthenians and Polish. In the month of Ostober I here baptised 30 children, so that in the space of a month, I baptised 73 children and gave Holy Communion to 400 persons. Very few parishes, your Grace has told me, can ffer so large a number during a whole year. The journeys I have to under-take are difficult because the farms are a long way apart and the roads frightful, almost impassable. Nevertheless, I travel during the night often on a conveyance drawn by slow-footed oxen or per pedes apostolorum, which is called in France, the coach of St. Francis. One night I carried my portable chapel, which is very heavy, 16 me paule minus habitasset in inferno miles, then I slept in a haystack, the

ianism is established by law as Angli- | cold was intense and the hay anything canism is in England. We are also but warm. It was like Bathlehem, but reminded that at times she has assisted at both Greek and Lutheran services. at both Greek and Lutheran services wheeled cart and we just escaped being in London. It was very proper, undrowned crossing a river. But God doubtedly, for the authorities of the protects His missionary. Your servant the Galicians Church of England in Ottawa to hold arrives this night at 2 a. m., he im-Church of England in Ottawa to hold mediately begins to hear confessions, a service for the Queen, according to hears 80, baptises 13 children and the forms which they believe to be preaches 6 times. A high Mass has cup of coffee until 2 p. m. I fast All letters containing remittances adnearly all the year round, and it is dressed to: rare for me to take anything before 2 or even 3 p m.

The work, watchings, fasting and journeys are sometimes overpowering. but God help; us, and we are full of life and courage, blessing God with all our heart. One Sunday I did not there was a state service for Sir John break my fast till 7 p m. At half past Thompson in the Catholic Church is a S I had finished the administration of the Sacraments, then I was called away five miles to a sick person, I hasten there and had the happiness to open paradise to a soul. Returning, the moon shone high in the firmament but did not warm my stomach which was very empty and the weather was very cold. I will not speak of dirt or vermin, fearing to shock Your Grace

Everywhere they are beginning to build little chapels, very modest ones, made of logs. These are very poor, it is true, but much better than having to say Mass in a little cabin where doubt, an Anglican in England. She there is hardly room to put a portable altar. The good God is a King contented with but little, in the way of grandeur, and in truth He is often meanly lodged.

I must teil you, to the glory of God, ary (missionary according to the Roman rite) has worked wonders, even Here we must also protest against amongst the Ruthenians (those accordhappens every day goes to show it; thus at Stuartburn, with a population of 400 families, of which 350 are Ruth entans and only 50 are Polish, within the space of two and a half years all is changed, since an Oblate missionary. your servant, visited this colony for the first time. Since then I have gone there several times a year, What a creed dissension. There is not a par difference now! Hardly in 1898 ticle of evidence that the Catholic would the Ruthenians, influenced by the evil publications com-ing from the United States and edited by Ruthenian priests, I am told, be willing to receive me. In the month of November 1900, all these implored me tor emain always with them They have not hesitated to begin build ing a fine large church for every body. Latins and Rathenians, under my dir ection. I baptized there, in one week, thirty eight children and blessed ten marriages. Confessions were numer-ous every day. I shall return to this place for the feast of the Ruthenian

Christmas which falls on the 7th of

January, 1901. It seems to me that in Manitoba all goes well with regard to the Ruthenian missions. Allow me to repeat to your Frace what I have often had the honor of saving to you. One seems to forget that there are Poles and consequently Latins in the Ruthenian colonies. I know, your Grace, that you, our first pastor, never forget them, and that you send the missionary who regularly visits them, but I say this because it is thought that we receive on this continent only an inferior class of Ruthen ians from the Enpire of Austria, the truth being, that there are also many Poles amongst these emigrants, urgent ly requiring missionaries and churches In all these places mentioned and in many others, there are Latins, that is to say, Poles profoundly attached to the Bishop, to the Pope, to the Holy Roman Church. In Winnidoes immense good. Thi church certainly does honor to these and need badly-to be aroused to a poor exiles, so full of faith. I beg of sense of their duty on holy days.

The Holy See, taking into according to the sense of their duty on holy days. Excellency, the Apostolic Delegate, of this Polish mission. You know an normous debt weighs upon us, but that with pecuniary help and more priests we could do great things. I venture to say, we could find many nore missionary centres if help were given. A convent of nuns would do

us great service in Winnipeg. I do not think it will be easy to flad n Europe priests capable of endurng the rigorous cold of this climate-30 to 35 below zero sometimes, not to mest fatiguing journeys, the want of cleanliness in the poor cabins of the new colonists, the dangers and diffi culties of the roads, almost unbroken as yet across woods, swamps and rivers devoid of bridges, without speaking of the difficulties to be met with in the midst of these new comers of whom a great many are excellent Catholics, profoundly religious, but several of whom have given up the practice of their religion. We want here true apostles, robust in health and ready to endure all these miseries. I must say, however, that these people are indus-trious and economical, and have the making of excellent colonists. A small number of Poles and even Ruthenians are getting comfortably well off, and what consoler us is this that several have returned living here, to the practices of faith, until now neglected; all of them will be-come with time, I have every hope, devoted children of Holy Church. For my part, I love them much, Your Grace, and will willingly pass my life in their midst. I would even shed with joy my blood for them. Their liturgical hymns are very beautiful, and I take part in them with happiness; but God knows hard are these beginnings. The evil one has thrown so many ob

We pray Your Grace, as a most dear Father, to bless us, so that we may not be discouraged. You know better than any other, how much we have suffered, and now some people outside But God of the Church will say that we neglect

Your grateful and affectionate Son in Jesus Christ and Mary Immaculate, ALBERT KULAVY, O M I Missionary among the Poles and Galiclans.

REV. FR ALBERT KULVAY, O M. I.

Church of the Holy Gnost, Winnipag, Manitoba, Canada. will receive grateful acknowledgment. P. S A school for Polish and Galician children is opened in Winnipeg by the Oblate Fathers.

AUTHORIZED DOGMA AND UN-AUTHORIZED DOGMATISM.

It has been said by a shrewd observer that probably because Catholics are obliged to agree on many points, they utilize, to a large extent, liberty that is given to them of dis agreeing on many other points. It is our blessed privilege of having a body of dogmatic teaching which is abso lutely sure. It gives us a solid foot-ing. We are not floundering around ing. on an unstable basis. Because we know where we stand we are much freer to investigate the realm of undeworthy of the closest reading in the January Catholic World Maga-zine entitled "Digma and Digma tism." While it conserves the of the divine teaching, it claims a liberty for the individual in the matters on which authority has not placed its seal. It carefully distinguishes be tween authorized dogma and unauthorized dogmatism It says:

While we are strong in upholding the claims of divinely revealed dogma and in condemning unqualified license of doubt and opinion, let us be no less firm in denouncing the spirit of selfconfident, unauthorized dogmatism, and in commending what might per-haps paradoxically be termed a certain Christian 'agnosticism,' a modesty and diffidence of judgment which becomes the advanced age in which we live, an age which has put away the crude mind of boyhood and has been taught by bitter experience to distrust itself. For such a moderate and prudent distrust is as favorable a dis position for faith as a dogmatizing spirit is an unfavorable one.

"Although much which passes to day for toleration and charity in re gard to diversities of opinion is only indifference to truth, or a conviction of the unattainableness of absolute and final truth in any matter, yet it would be unjust to our age, and hardly to the overruling providence of God which permits evil in the interests of which permits evil in the interests of good, to deny the fact that many minds outside the Church are learning the lesson which the failure of rationalism and science to supply for religion is teaching them. Private judgment and private dogmatism, which carried their forefathers out of the Church, are working their own cure, and as the fever burns itself out it leaves the mind purified of the poison of narrow self-sufficiency, and disposed to rest once more in simple faith. Doubtless, in numberless cases a fatal weakness, the head of the church are the sufficiency and disposed to rest once more in simple faith. Doubtless, in numberless cases a fatal weakness, the head and analysis of the private dogmatically and the sufficiency. in numberless cases a fatal weakness has been induced and helpless scepti-cism is the result. Still, the tendency of the movement is as much towards faith as that of the dogmatizing spirit is away from faith."-Pilot.

THE HOLY MASS.

A great many of our people need -

The Holy See, taking into account social conditions in this country, im poses only six holy days on American Catholics. Now, the law of the Church regularly ordains that feasts of pre-cept are to be kept like Sundays. Our duty on them is two fold. We must abstain from servile work and we must hear Mass. The obligation is divisible. If we cannot fulfill it in its ntirely we must fulfill it in part Now, so far as abstinence from labor s concerned, the Church - kindly Mother that she is-expects it from no say 40 and 45 some winters. The man whose station in life is such that he cannot, without great inconveni-ence, observe it. The sacrifice of a day's wages, or the danger of losing his job, would be a grave inconventence for a workingman. But, if he cannot stop work, he must, unless excused for weighty reasons, hear Mass. Proper facility is given him for complying with this portion of his holy day obligations. The excuses that are commonly alleged to justi y non-compliance are simply excuses. They are not weighty reasons. They are in spired by sloth. Despite our sympathy for the shop girl and the factory stacles and difficulties in my way that have plenty of time for sleep by andit is a miracle I am not dead of grief by."—New World.

LIBERAL CATHOLICISM.

Far removed from this spirit of faith from this conformity of mind with the mind of the Church, is another spirit which has been to manifest itself amongst us. It is a spirit which strips of all the instincts of faith and religious obedience, till scarcely my sentiment survives beyond a desire to avoid actual heresy. In place of those noble Christian instincts, which constitute the franchise of the Catholic soul, reposing trustfully in the care and guid ance of a Divine Teacher, the intellect becomes a victim of fears and appre-hensions. There are cases in which theories, criticisms and assertions, ad vanced in the name of intellect or science, seem to exercise an almost irresistible control over the mind, while it often happens that those who were loudest in claiming liberty and independence of thought in religious mat ters, become themselves slaves to human respect, trembling with fear in the presence of the bitter criticisms and worthless theories, which are often launched against the Church by her It is not so much that the enemies. liberal Catholic has formed independ ly for himself a scientific opinion, as that he has practically surrendered his own independence, by taking for granted, and as venerable and true, the halting and disputable judgments of some man of letters or of science, which may represent no more than the wave of some popular feeling or the view of some fashionable or dogmatising school. The bold assertions of mer of science are received with awe and bated breath; the criticisms of an in tellectual group of Savants are quoted as though they were rules for a good life, while the mind of the Church and her guidance are barely spoken of with ordinary patience. The liberal Catho lic appears to be nervously apprehens ive lest the Church should in some way commit herself and err. He doubts her wisdom, her patience, her ability in dealing with mankind. And he flatters himself that his own opinions are the outcome of a strong minded, impartial and philosophical spirit. It is from germs such as these that the most noxious liberalism has infected the Catholic Church in others lands. It is from seeds such as these that schisms and heresies arise, take shape and form. It is from the spread of such opinions by persons who have won a position in literature or in science, that the faithful begin to lose their holy the faithful begin to lose their holy dread of erroneous doctrines and false principles. Thus faith becomes tainted, moral virtue becames relaxed, and, in process of time, liberalism in religion invades the whole mind, like their leaders, many of the faithful are thought to be alive, and they are dead.—Pastoral of the Eoglish Bishops.

THE TRANSVAAL.

At the scene of war, the position of affairs has not greatly changed since our last week's summary. There is reported a combined move-standard and claims to reverence closed In her as mother, wife and queen."

As loyal subjects of Her Deceased Majesty

Christian De Wet, the present Boer leader has been hither to greatly admired for his ourage in defending the territory of the two recent Dutch Republics from aggression which
he believed to be unjust, but his latest conduct
in shooting mercilessly the peace envoys who
came to him on a lawful mission to endeavor to
bring about an end to the present disastrors
guerilla warfare cannot but be condemned by
carry impartial observer.

bring about an end to the present disastrous guerilla warfare cannot but be condemned by every impartial observer.

Three Boers, one a British subject, the others citizens of the two Boer Republics, were convinced that the present ruinous nostilities should be stopped. They went to De Wet as a committee under a flag of truce to open negotiations, if possible. They were sized by De Wet's own order and two were shot after being brutally tortured by flogging. This story is fully corroborated, and as a result, it must almost necessarily occur that if the quondam courageous soldier be taken prisoner, he will be shot as a murderer, even though he might preclaim that Martial Law is his excuse.

General Kitchener is said to be preparing fully to suppress the Boers who are giving so much troube on the Swaziland border. As he has an overwhelming force, it is hoped that he may succeed. The trouble is that his troops are necessarily dispersed over a large area to protect every point from possible attack, so that only a comparatively small force is available to repel attacks at the points where the actual Boer incursions are made.

At Brugsprint near Middleburg the Boers wrecked a train by means of a large dynamite cartidge placed on the rails. Elsewhere there have been other encounters on a small scale between the opposing forces. Col Gorring's column had two skirmishes near the Kongs for safety after suffering severely in both engagements.

In reply to the Generoemer to be desired. A Brugsprint near Middleburg the Boers wrecked a train by means of a large dynamite cartidge placed on the rails. Elsewhere there have been other encounters on a small scale between the opposing forces. Col Gorring's column had two skirmishes near the Kongs and the points where the acquenced to the capture of the capture of

for safety after suffering severely in both engagements.

In reply to propositions made on behalf of the Boers to the German Government to be permitted to settle in German South-West Africa, the Government answered that they must agree to become Gorman subjects if they go there, and must give military service. Their children must learn the German language, and all children born to them must be German subjects likewise.

It is actated that a Stilish cruiser is endeavor.

guage, and all children born to them must be German subjects likewise. It is stated that a British cruiser is endeavor-ing to catch a vessel which is trying to land ammunition for the Boers. It is reported that a force of Boers attacked Baysburg on January 30, and that the Boer commandment Marais is among the prisoners taken.

I. C B U.

pathy for the shop girl and the factory hands and workers generally, we fail to see that the loss of an hour's sleep on five mornings out of three hundred and sixty-five, is a hardship serious enough to justify them in ignoring a serious law. Many of these people make no difficulty about staying up till midnight or later, whenever there is a question of amusement, and turn out the next day as usual. Set your alarm clocks, good friends, and get up for the early Mass on holy days if you cannot attend a later one. Don't be too lenient with your young people. If you think they need full measure of sleep, have them retire an hour earlier. For the rest remember the saying of "Poor Rishard," "We shall have plenty of time for sleep by and-by."—New World.

Never despair, but if you do, work on in de; spair...—Barke

THE POPE'S ODE TO THE NEW CEN-

(The following is the first metrical translation into English of the Pope's Ode to the Novelentury. It was made by Andrew Lang, the well-known English man of letters, and whill you means a literal version, preserves it ingular degree the spirit and rhythm of the riginal, tenowned in letters, famed in art, The age recedes: of many a thing Yon for man's good from Nature's heart; Who will may sing The glories of the field years; I rather, backward glancing, mourn The deeds iil done, the wrongs, the tea Of the age outworn. Red wars that recked with blood of man, Widewand-rieg license, scentres rent, Floree guite that threats the Vatican, These I lament! Where is thy glory, stainless, free, City of Cities, queenly Rome? Ages and nations kneeled to thee, The Pontiff's home!

Woe for time of godless laws, What faith, what loyalty abides? Torn from the shrines the ancient cause To ruin glides.

Listen, how Science wildly raves Around the altars overthrown, Brute nature with the world for slaves Is God alone!

Not made in God's own image now Is man—'tis thus the wise dispute— But sprung from one same cell they vow ut sprung from one s Are man and brute.

Oh, blinded pride on chaos huried!
Oh, night proclaimed where light should be
Obey thou Him Who rules the world,
Man, and be free!

He only is the truth, the life; He only points the heavenward way; He only frees the soul from strife, If men obey.;

"Twas He Who led the pious throng, But now to Peter's dust divine; Of faith, to live through ages long, No empty sign?

Jesus, the judge of years to be,

Direct the tides, the tempest and make rebellious people free To work Thy will! Sow Thou the seeds of happy peace, All evil.drive from us afar; And bid the rage and tumult cease, Of hateful war!

The minds of kings and people mould Thy word may all obey with awe. Be there one shepherd and one fold, One faith, one law!

My course is run, long ninety years. Thy gifts are mine; Thy grace retain. Let not Thy servant's prayers and tears Be poured in vain!

THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

A special meeting of the Separate School loard, Brantford, was held in St. Basil's school Board, Brantford, was held in St. Basil's school on Saturday evening. There were present Chairman Powers and Trustees Waller, Quinlan, Conboy, Comerford, Monahan and Smith. Chairman Powers announced the object of the meeting, to pass resolutions in connection with the death of the Queen.

Mr. Comerford spoke in graceful and feeling terms of the deceased sovereign and proposed the following resolution, which was carried by a standing vote:

Moved by William Comerford, seconded by Andrew Quinlan, that we, the members of the

In her as mother, wife and queen,"
As loyal subjects of Her Deceased Majesty
re join in the universal grief of the Empire
antie with our fellow citizens in paying
umble tribute to our beloved Queen,
We also desire to record our sincere attachlent to the throne and person of our new
wereign, Edward VII, feeling assured that
is Majesty's reign will be as glorious and as
ruitful of good as was that of his most illustrius mother.

Jeneral.

Moved by J. C. Waller, seconded by Thomas Jonboy.

That the Separate schools of the city be closed on Friday as a mark of respect to the nemory of our beloved Queen. Carried.

MARRIAGE.

ECKART O'CONNOR. A very pretty wedding took place at St. Columban church on Tuesday morning when Miss Teress L., daughter of Mr. Patrick O Connor was paired in the hely hould of matrimenty it.

With a Frontispiece of His Excellency the Most Rev. D. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate, arrounded by the Archbishops and Bishops of

surrounded by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ontario.
Beauifully illustrated throughout with pictures of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., the Divine Intant: the Holy Family, Hermitage of St., Joseph—Venerable Mother Marie de l'Incarnation—the former and the present chapel of the Sacred Heart commemorative of the 200th anniversary of the first public celebration of the Feast of the Sacred Heart, to gether with an interesting sketch of its foundation and growth. Rev. Mother Esther Wheelright of the Infant Jesus (portrait)—Her Mother and her Nephaw. A true story. Ursuline Monastery, Quebec.

A history of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul with pictures of the founders in different localities.

Paul with pictures of the founders in different localities.

The Academy of the Sacred Heart, London, with pictures of the chapel, the grotio the convent, a garden seene and the study hall, with a short sketch of the order by a former papil. A. Edna Wright of London, Ont. A History of the Establishment of the Mission of Sault Ste Marie (illustrated). Ontario Jubliariane of 1900.

The late Rev. Nicholas Dixon (with photo.) The late Rev. Dean Murphy (with photo.) The Church in Ontario.

In the good work in which she is engaged the distinguished complier has received letters of warm approyal from His Excellency Mgr. Merry del Vale, through whom His Holiness the Pope sends his blessing; His Excellency D. Falconio, Apoetolic Delegate; Cardinal Gibbons: the Archishops of Ottawa and Toronto; the Bishops of Hamilton, Peterborough, Alexandria, Pembroke and London.

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Death was precious to God of old, because Jesus was to die. It is precious to Him now because Jesus has already died. — Father Fabrr.

Faber.

St. Chantal one day excused herself to St. Francis de Sales for having spoken harshly to another, on the ground that she had been just. The Saiut replied: You have been more just than kind; you must be more kind than just.—Golden Sands.

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PROTESTANT CONTROVERSY.

BY A PROTESTANT MINISTER.

CXXIII.

Reporters are not commonly very learned in church history, and there fore it is not very strange that are porter, giving an account of a public meeting held in London to protest against the cruel persecutions of the Jews then going on in Russia, at which Cardinal Manning spoke, remarks that his own Caurch had been the chief persecutor of the Jews. Chief protec-tress of the Jews in the Middle Ages is the true title of the Cardinal's Church, as this ignorant reporter might have been instructed by the learned Jew, Augustus Neander, by the Grand San-aedrin of Paris, held in 1801, and by the Jewish paper of Cincinnati, which I have already cited more than once

Itis true, Dr. Doellinger, after he had broken with Rome, suddenly discovered that the Popes are mainly answerable for the unhappy condition of the J-ws in the Middle Ages. Now Dr Del linger's facts, given at any time, are always to be treated with respect, al though I see that a leading English shock which shattered his lingering Anglicanism, his discovery that after the breach with Rome the Old Catholics, Doellinger leading, in the reck ess of a mortal controversy, had begun to give misleading references in

disparagement of the Papacy
A man can not be at once a partisan and a judge. This proposition is self evident, although a Methodist friend of mine, and that a very telerant man, has stubbornly insisted, in his veneration of Doellinger, that it has no ap plication to him, that his antagonism plication to him, that his antagonism to Rome in no way impaired his impartiality in judging of her. This is simply ridiculous. A Protestant would not hold himself bound by Doellinger's earlier judgment of the Papacy, when he was an advocate; why, then, should he hold himself bound by his later judgment, when he was a mortal an

No one supposes that the temper of the Middle Ages, even in their worth iest representatives, often freed itself contemptuous harshness to wards the Jews, which our milder manners disapprove. Our tone of speech certainly ought to have improved under so many added centuries of Chris tian tuition. Nor did any venture then to deny that the Jews, in their temporary reprobation, stood in a cer tain corporate servitude to Christen-

Even among the Popes, it is not to be supposed that all, or indeed the most, rose to the benignant height of St. Bernard, of whom a rabbi then liv ing says: The Abbot of Clairvaux hath spoken good concerning Israel, thus likening him, we see, to Jehovah Himself. Nor could all be expected to rise to the still more benignant height of Gregory the Ninth, although this Pope was the founder of the loquisition. Nor can we suppose that all were as energetic in defence of the Jews as Innocent III. for he was energy incarnate. Yet even Innocent uses language about the Jews which

we should be shy of using now. The truth is, as Bishop Fessier reminds the Old Catholics in another connection, the Church, in ploughing her way through barbarous and through semi barbarous ages, while preserved inerrant in doctrine, was administered, as to discipline, by men who, being human and imperfect, could not but drink in more or less of per of the age. All that can reasonably be asked of the medieval Papacy is, that it should stand on a pinnacle above the fierce and often bloodthirsty animosities of the Catholic multitudes towards the Jews, should denounce excommunication against all who murdered them or even m lested them, who burned their synagogues, interrupted their festivals, or plund ered their goods. This requirement the medieval Papacy steadfastly ful-Nor, from 1229, when the In quisition began, down to 1821, when as coercive, it practically ended, did any functionary of the Catholic Church, Pope, Bishop or Inquisitor, ever suffer Jew or Saracen to be cited before a tribunal of the Church to answer for is religion. Such a thing was against fundamental Catholic doctrine.

Yet not only does Dr. Hodges betray blank unconsciousness of all this. while not exactly contradicting it, and not only does James Martineau openly and scandalously contradict it, though evidently in pure ignorance, careless ly indifferent to facts, but the Specta tor, in a recent article, written during the Dreyfus trial, gravely rebukes the Catholic Anti-Semites of France, as violating the doctrine of their own Church, and then proceeds to give the following extraordinary statement of The Church of Rome, as the edi tors declare that they understand, strongly disapproves of annoving the Jews in any petty way. She only sanctions, we are told, an extensive massacre, in such circumstances as make it highly probable that the rest of the Jews, at least in some one country, will be terrified into the Church

Now I ask any reasonably instructed Catholic priest (and it is only such that read me) whether such a statement, by such a paper, plainly given in all the ingenuous simplicity of childhood, is no enough to drive a man out of his wite, when endeavoring to hammer some consciousness of fundamental Roman doctrine into Protestant brains If this statement of the Spectator were virulent, or even unfriend-ly, or written with slashing rapidity, it would be in a manner explicable

friendly, nor slashing. On the con-trary, it is a grave and labored at-tempt to reason with French Catholics, against their disposition to worry the Jews, on the ground that they can not possibly murder Jews enough to convert the rest, and therefore would stand deeply rebuked before the Holy See! And yet these editors are sound ly read in theology and in history, and doubtless know ten times as many facts of the Catholic system as the present writer. Only, of a doctrine which lies at the very foundation, namely, that Christ has given no power to the Church over the unbaptized, they remain absolutely ignorant. Learned

sciolism, over again
I have sufficiently treated this matter, so far as Dean Hodges and Dector Martineau and the Spectator are con-cerned, and will only add a desultory remark or two. We know that there has lately been a meeting of Methodist bishops, at which these reverend gentle-men—I suppose Methodist humility re nounces the "right reverend"—have reminded one, in their temper towards Rome, of Juno's temper towards Troy as described by her loving hus band in the Iliad, that if she could she would like to eat the Trojans raw. Bishop Hartzell is quoted as resolved ' to wipe out " the whole affair, which, as "wiping out" is not a phrase commonly used of conversion, seems rather to point to projected massacre. A very heroic and Christian like pur-

only it calls for a few more millions of Methodist converts, or the wiping out might possibly turn the wrong

Another bishop deplores the sad day signed away the liber when Isabella ' ties of Spain to Rome" This was done, I suppose, when their Catholic Highnesses—" Majesty" came in with their grandson-secured to the Crown the appointment to every bishopric and archoishopric of Spain, the control of the three great orders of Catholic chivalry, the virtual appointment and removal of the Grand Inquisitor, and the formal appointment and removal of all the others, the right to frame rules of procedure, at pleasure, the power to widen or narrow the inquisitorial authority at pleasure, and the right, in reserve, and finally used of abolish ing the Holy Office at pleasure. A Catholic might quite as well lament the unbappy day when Rome, on couduton of a vast patronage, signed away her authority to Isabelia. It is just as good history to overshoot one

way as the other CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

FIVE MINUTES SERMON. Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.

HELL.

"Gather up first the cockle, and bind it into undles to burn." (Matt. 13, 30)

What is meant by the bundles of ockle and weeds? Or what is the cockle and weeds? fire into which they are thrown to burn? You know it, the bundles of sockle are the reprobate, and the is hell. Yes, hell is a place of fire, for in fifteen different passages of Holy Scripture our Lord clearly and distinctly speaks of the fire of heli. This fire, moreover, is a very different one from that which God, in His goodness, has created for our benefit and bless ing. The temporal fire, says St. Augustine, is, in comparison with the eternal fire of hell, only a painted fire; it is, as says St. Chrysostom, merely the shadow of a fire. The fire of hell is the most terrible reality; it is a fire which the anger of God has kindled; the greatest and most excruciating pain : a fire wherein the and the flame is never extinguished, a fire which, as it were, endowed with reason weighs with unmerciful justice the guilt of each one, in order to pun ish it according to its deserts.

In spirit, look into this fiery sea God's anger and beheld with terror all those unhappy ones, who there by their pains, glorify the justice of Him whose mercy they would not by pen-ance glorify during life. Behold them ance glorify during life. Benda them as they now writhe and struggle in a pool of fire, surrounded by bl.zing flames; seeing nothing but fire breathing nothing but fire; feeling nothing but fire. Behold them as the terrible flames permeate all their mem bers, sparing nothing. By a miracle of the incomprehensible justice of God, this fire does not destroy its victims they suffer without intermission the greatest pain; they suffer eternally On, terrible thought! which means, as long as God lives - and He never dies Let centuries upon centuries pass away everything has an end except their There is neither day nor night o give the damned the slightest relief. There is no sleep, no rest, no intermis sion, not even for one second to pacify the fury of the flames. Eternally, the eyes shall flow with fruitless tears ; eternally, the tongue will repeat the useless complaints of misery; eternal ly, the heart shall gnaw itself in useess anger and despair Ah, if we meditate on this, the mind becomes confused, the heart quakes in terror the trembling voice can do nothing but exclaim at the feet of the Crucified "Miser re, mei Daus," "Have mercy on me, O God, according to Thy great mercy and preserve me from such an eternal avil.

And yet, no matter how terrible the description of these pains of the damned may be, they are neither the only nor the greatest of their suffer ings; for more dreadful than all the pain of fire will be the pri ation and loss of God, the Supreme and only Good, from the sight of which the damned will be forever exc,uded How great the extent of the pain and woe of this loss, the tongue of no man but it is neither virulent, nor un can tell, no intellect can comprehend,

the reprobate alone who is condemned to this punishment is able to conceive. Even in our present life, the heart feels irresistibly drawn to God, because it has been created for Him. The

whole world with all its pleasures, its joys and riches, may be lying at our feet, the soul remains void and distressed as long as it does not rest in God, its highes good. If this longing after God is so deeply and irresistibly placed in our souls, when innumerable cares, troubles and distractions weigh us down, how painful must we not fee this irreparable loss in its greatest height, its unfathomable depth when soul is released from the body

"Discede a me," "Depart from Me." are the words the lost soul hears, the moment after death On, how these terrible words will re-echo in the soul for all eternity! "Depart from Me" Begone, be cursed for all eternity. You did not wish to serve Me during iife, therefore depart from Me; you did not wish to love Me, therefore, depart from Me; you spurned My graces, My saving hand which I held out to you, therefore depart from Me ; you preferred the vile, worthless pleasures of the world to Me, you preferred the temporal goods to Me, the infinite Good, therefore depart from Me Depart from Me, these are the three words which causes hell to be hell these are the words which place the worm of eternal despair in the beart of the damned. Oh, how willingly would a lost soul, if permitted, endure every pain to see God, to be united to the Good which it now acknowledges to be Supreme, but the acknowledgment is too late; the soul has lost God, lost Hum irrevocably, lost Him forever through its fault, through its fault, through ite own most grievous fault. And this is its pain, its suffering, its

eyond our comprehension. My dear Christians, when you con sider such a misfortune without meas ure and without end; a suffering which is as incomprehensible in its greatness as it is in its duration, should you not be filled with holy fear, with the thought that by your sins you have rendered yourselves deserving of hell ; should you not, with bitter tears of repentance, implere God's mercy and forgiveness; be generous in the performance of penance, which is the only means of safety to preserve you from eternal destruction! Ah, yes,

punishment, the greatness of which is

neditate every day on hell and take no further step on the false road of forgetting God With sincere peni tence, you will try to repair what you have done In spirit descend daily into hell, and your soul will certainly not descend into it at the hour of death; descend into hell as often as the temptations of the world, the devil and sensuality approach you, and you will overcome them ; descend into hell as often as any sacrifice for God and Heaven appears too great, or a cross oo burdensome to bear, and you will undoubtedly, persevere in your fidel-Amen.

WHEN SHOULD PEOPLE MARRY? tarly Marriages Good for Great Mass,

Sa) s Vicar-General Byrne, but He Sees No Occasion for Alarm in Present Conditions.

The Sunday Globe's question.
"Should People Marry Earlier?" was
answered by Very Rev William
Byrne, D. D., V. G., as follows:

It may be said that as a general rule early marriage is good for the great mass of wage earners who comprise the larger portion of society. But even in the case of these marriage is early enough when it occurs after the parties rived at ripe man womanhood. Twenty one in the case of the woman, and from twenty three to twenty-five in the case of the man. are ages at which marriage is as early

as generally it ought to be To the wage earner usually a wife is a helpmate in every sense. By the practice of industry and economy, she will reduce the cost of living to the lowest reasonable point. The man will find that it is no more, but some times is actually less expensive, to pro vide for himself and his wife than i

was to get on alone. This is because he is removed from many temptations to waste money Usually he finds that what he saves in his way enables him to rear a famil which long before he has lost his own usefullness has developed earning

capacity. In view of these conditions early marriage is good, but is it not true that early marriage, such as this, i quite generally practised? I believe hat statistics show that the great mas of wage earners do marry at an early age, most of the men long before thirty and most of the women long before twenty five.

There is another class, however whose condition may be considered, namely, the class of your g professions and business men. It is very seldem hat a young lawyer or doctor has a twenty five a practice suffi tent osup port in the circumstances to which she

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has been accustomed the young woman who would make for him the most de strable companion. If such a young man waits a few years longer, and does not marry until he approaches thirty, there is no occasion for cen-

I believe that the figures in the case of this class also show that the great majority marry between the ages of twenty-five and thirty.

Under the circumstances I see no oc casion for alarm that people do not marry early enough.

For war is the surest way for this nation to maintain peace. That is the opinion of the wisest statesemen. It is equally true that to be prepared for spring is the best way to avoid the peculiar dangers of the season. This is a lesson multitudes are learning and at this time, when the blood is sure to be loaded with impurities and to se wesk and sluggish, the millions begin to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, expels all disease germs, creates a good appetite, gives strength and vitalizes the blood, expels all disease germs, creates a good appetite, gives strength and energy and puts the whole system in a healthy condition, preventing pneumonia, for the world the fruits of long scientific research in the whole realm of medical agiven to the world the fruits of long scientific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For DELICATE AND DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS Parmelee's Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a lonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

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them for a ccuple of months, I was

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. Catholic Boy and a Freethinker.

Not long ago a Catholic buy was traveling in a railroad car between Brussels and Namur. In the same car was an infidel school inspector. On passing before a Catholic church the boy uncovered his head, in honor of the Blessed Sacrament Which he knew is kept in the church.

The inspector, who, up to this time, had been reading a newspaper, on see ing the reverence paid by the boy to the house of God, began to laugh, and the following dialogue ensued :

"To be sure, my little friend, you must be an altar boy ?" Yes, sir," replied the boy ; " And

I am just preparing for my First Com And will you please tell me what "Well, he is just now instructing

me in the mysteries of religion." "And, please, what are these mys I have forgotten all about mysteries this long time ago, and in a couple of years it will be the same

with you. No, sir; I will never forget the mysteries of the Holy Trinity, of the Incarnation and of the Redemption "What do you mean by the Holy Tripity ?

One God in three persons. "Do you understand that, my little

friend ? Where there is a question of mys tery three things are to be distinguished; to know, to believe and to understand. We will understand only in Heaven."

These are idle stories. I believe only what I understand.' Well, sir, if you only believe what von understand, will you tell me this : How is it that you can move your finger at will ?"

My finger is moved because my will impresses a motion to the muscle of my finger.' But do you understand how this

"Oh, yes, I understand it." "Very well, if you understand it,

then teil me why your will can move your finger, and not, as in the case of a donkey, your ear ?" This was too much for the learned

school inspector. He made a sorry face, coughed and muttered between "Let me alone, little fellow ; you are too young to teach me a He resumed reading his paper and never took his eyes from it until his unpleasant little traveling companion had stepped off at the next station and disappeared from sight.

Wagner's Promotion.

Wagner was so new to brass buttons that he still ran to fires. There are those in the police who do not run after one year's experience ; Wagner, being ambitious, had been running nearly three years and nothing had happened Wagner is a gymnast as well as a policeman, and he is as proud of his big right arm-it feels like a new hawser-as he is of his drab hel

On a night in April some years ago Wagner was patroling his beat in Lexington avenue, New York, up as far as Seventy fourth street and back again to Sixty sixth street, a leisurely tramp of half a mile, although dull from being familar. A few minutes after 2 o'clock in the morning, as Wagner records in his little book, he saw a fire engine full gallop. In the daytime a fire engine is an incident; at night it is an event. This engine turned into Sixtyninth street and raced to the east

ward. An engine in full steam leaves behind a broad, bright pathway of burn ing cinders. Wagner followed this path, and it led him straight to the edge of the park. Smoke was already rising in a dim, gray cloud above a brownstone house. It needed a keen eye at that hour of the night to see that It needed a keen the building was on fire. In the middle of the street two scantily clad men were gesticulating oddly and pointing upward.

On a narrow ledge that ran just be low a fourth-story window stood a girl in a white wrapper. She was crouch ing, with her hands feeling out along the smooth brick wall and over the edge of the steep mansard roof. She had crept from the open window and the smoke was now reaching out behind her along the wall. It was about fifty feet down to the stone steps of the areaway, and the ledge was not as wide as a man's two hands. As Wagner came up he saw the girl

took down as if intending to jump. you'

Then he ran up the steps of the adjoining building, and when the door was opened he dashed up four flights of stairs and ran into a front room. The window was already open. Two men were leaning out and holding the end of a knotted sheet. The ledge ran only the width of the turning building, consequently, although the girl was near the end of it, she was still separated from the men by more than five feet of bare brick wall, and she was two feet below them. They were dangling the sheet ineffectually in her direction and shouting :

'Take hold! Take hold!" The girl made feeble passes at the sheet, but she could not catch it; if she had caught it they would, with the bes possible intentions, have dragged her from the ledge and she would have been dashed to death on the flagging below. She was silent and all but

Wagner leaned out of the window his right hand clutching the casing and his left extended in ther direction. He called to her to jump.

She glanced down at the gathering crowd in the street and clutched again at the smooth wall. Wagner knew that the frantic advice of the men be low, that the hissing of the engines and all the other din of the fire were

fast unnerving her. Fitzgerald, a fireman, now came up the stairs two steps at a time. When Wagner saw him he said: "Hold on to my leg !"

Then he straddled the sill, with his right leg in and his left one out Fuzgerald and one of the citizens grasped his aukle and braced their feet against the sill. Then Wagner leaned forward, with

his left foot pushing on the wall below the window until he stood straight out in mid air as stiff and firm as the hick ory shaft of a hotsting crane. He did not once look below him or count on the chances of falling. He was facing the girl; slowly he swung toward her. " Here, reach out !" he shouted.

But she did not hear him. She was

trying blindly to turn on the ledge feeling that escape in this direction was cut off She was groping for the window that she had come through, not that the room was now in art, travei, education, refinement, if flames from floor to coiling. Just as used for its higher possible ends. she faced about a sudden gush of fire drove the glass cutward from the sashes and shot half a hundred feet in air. The girl shrank back before the heat, looked down, wavered and then de liberately stepped from the ledge. Her hands were thrown out above her and those below turned away in horror. But Wagner had thrown himself violently forward. As the girl shot past him he grasped her arm near the elbow with his right hand. At the sudden checking of the fall her arm slipped swiftly through his fingers, but at her wrist he held her with a grip of steel. His own body was borne heavily downward; his leg, held by

the two men within the window, was violently wrenched over the sharp stone sill and drawn down with a snap as the girl's body was stopped short in its flight at the length of his arm And there the two hung, the man holding by one leg, with his head down and his back to the wall, and the girl dangling by one hand far below him. She was a dead-weight of one hundred and thirty pounds. For a moment Wagner did not move

what with the pain in his leg, the wrench of his arm and the blood in his head he was convinced that he mus let her fall. But his wavering lasted only a second. By sheer strength he lifted her up until he could grasp her arm with his left hand. And then again he lifted, every straining lurch cutting into the leg which Fitzgerald and the citizen still held with grim de-

The girl was limp and scantily he could not get a firm hold and yet slowly and by sheer strength he succeeded in getting his hand under her arms. Then again he lifted, pushing her up across his body until one of the men above, reaching down, could grasp her arm. The they pulled her in, unconscious and more dead than alive.

After that they lifted Wagner and drew him across the sill. They thought his leg was broken, but after a moment Wagner took the girl in his rms and carried her down four flights of stairs to the ambulance.

When Wagner reported for duty the next evening the sergeant read an order from the chief of police requiring horses in tare Warner was the sadquar-Wagner went with ters. not yet having awakened to his deed. The secretary of police seemed to know him and greeted him familiarly; so did the men of the central Wagner thought it odd. At the midnight roll call the chief brought Wagner out and shook him by the hand be-fore them all. Then he conferred upon him the two gold chevrons of a roundsman. Never before in the department had courage won promotion so promptly.—Youth's Companion.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

No Success Without Work The Advance says that young men should early learn that they cannot make a success in life without work.

The work may be through the exercise of brawn and muscle, or it may be with the head and the use of brains. Many men have tried to reach succes without work, but all have failed. Young men cannot loaf around street corners and saloons, smoke tobacco drink beer or whiskey, sponge on some one else for these things, learn to tell foul stories and sing ribald songs, with out such failure. Successful men must necessarily learn a trade or some hon est business. If they don't they will be chronic loafers, despised by ail deent people, producing nothing, and a burden upon their parents and the There is no place in the world

to-day for loafers. The ripest fruit is at the top of the tree, and one must climb to get it. If you wait for it to fall to your feet you will never get it. Smarter men will jump and pluck it all. Young man, "get a move on you," and do something, no matter how small at first.

If you would get a starter help your self and others will help you. Toil, grit and endurance are the requisites. Wake up and see what you can do ?

Young Men's Savings. Taking for his text the epigram made by Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Put not your trust in money, but your money in trust." Mr. R. A White,

public enemy. He who takes and never gives takes from the public wealth. A few people need to be taught how to spend money. They are adepts in hoarding. But the ma jority need to learn the gospel of thrift The best kind of saving is by using properly. That is, save by legitimate investments where every dollar saved and invested briggs interest by virtue of use, benefits the saver and perform at the same time its functions in the world's economic system. Such saving is legitimate, invaluable.

Few feel the force of this in early The average young man is fall of wants, the most of them unnec essary. Al that is earned, be it great or small, is scattered. The balance at the end of the year is often on the wrong side of the ledger. The value of early habits of saving is that it is the beginning of possible wealth. There is a sentimental tendency to de cry the possession of riches. "Money is the root of all evil," some say, "therefore remain poor." The abuse "therefore remain poor." The abuse of money is an evil. Money properly used is never an evil. Money means beneficent alms, good books, music,

Wealth is created legitimately by persistent saving of something out of whatever income we have. Speculating on margins, where every dollar won for us is a dollar lost for some other man, is a legalized form of rob pery. But the man who saves some thing out of what he honestly earns invests it legitimately or leaves it in trust with some good bank, which uses it, places himself in the way of a com netence and yet benefits instead of parming others in his saving. Every young man ought to save something for the possible out-of-work ; ought to save something for the possible marry ing time.

The habit of small savings ought to be cultivated. "Take care of the pen nies and the pounds will take care themselves." Adollara week is \$52, per year. In ten years \$520 with interest added a few hundred more-enough to tide over many days of sickness of lack of employment. The \$1 per week is scarcely missed, requires but little sacrifice of even the young man on the average salary.

ment.

Ideal Manhood.

Mgr. Conaty has a strong article in the December number of Mosher's Magazine, called "Ideal Manhood." All morality has its origin in religion he says: The ethical system of Socrate never converted a nation. Men list ened and still lived as profligates.

"Intellectualism is the craze of the age, but intellect is only one of the powers of man. Greater than intellect more essential to a true development o manhood, is the heart, from which, as Vauvenargues says, 'all great thoughts come.' Knowledge alone cannot save manhood which craves for love, and eeks for more heart develop The Grace Roman classicism failed to touch the depths of human needs Brotherhood, equality, liberty, sprang from the love which was made known to the world in Christ, Who taught the world true religion. Manhood needs to know its duty to society. Perman ence of a free state depends upon intelligence and virtue. Morality is more essential to citizenship than advanced knowledge. You cannot have good citizens unless they first be good men, and religion alone can make and preserve men good. Religion is the solation. The Church has always been the preacher of life, and its lessons and practices have made the happiness of mankind. The Church alone can sat isfactorily answer all the questions of ife, and the questions underlie all edueation. The Church alone is commissioned to teach the truth and way of

"Religion has now to fight for its existence. That which is built up is in danger of destruction. Home is losing its charm, the family circle is vanishing under the blight of divorce, greed of power and of gain controls, the spiritual is losing its value in many places, and the supernatural seems a thing unknown. Immorality talks through our streets, dictates our literature, struts across our stage, and oisons our life blood. Trust in every thing but God is the prevailing fash ion. Crimes that cannot be traced to illiteracy defile our life, and thoughtful men ask where will it end? not ask, whence comes this, and set to work to apply a remedy? Our nature craves for religion, and if you force it out of life, you have opened the way to all disorder and darkness. The loose ideas of religion, the breaking down of all positive religious teaching, the refusal to obey the Church, are, indeed, causes of the present evils. 'The sense of sin,' as Gladstone said, 'is de caying;' the meaning of soul, immortality and future life with its judg-ments, is forgotten, and life is unable

to answer its questions. "If we would develop manhood according to the ideal, we must look to the education of our children. Divorce religion from education and make religion an elective study and it will not be long before it ceases as a

factor in education. "We need men, but men with conscience and character; men who are not afraid to be virtuous; men who believe in law because they believe in God, and who love their fellowman because he is the child of God; men who are proud to be Christians, and whose lives of integrity, self-sacrifice and patriotism are illumined by the faith fusilade into the unsuspecting crowd, President of the Chicago Penny Saving Bank, contributes the following article:

Penuriousness is a vice. A miser is a social evil. The stingy man is a particle and provided the structure of the following at the structure to make the world better by our lives; let us be true to religion, as a social evil. The stingy man is a particle and remained by the Institutional remained by the Institution in the unsuspecting crowd, which has come to them from religion. Let us be true to our ideals; let us very muzzles of the guns. Some of the poor people were literally riddled with large true to our ideals; let us be true to religion, as a social evil. The stingy man is a lives; let us be true to religion, as the poor people were literally riddled with large true to our ideals; let us be true to religion, as a social evil. The stingy man is a lives; let us be true to religion, as the poor people were literally riddled with large true to our ideals; let us be true to religion. The stingy man is a lives; let us be true to religion, as the poor people were literally riddled with large true to our ideals; let us be true to religion. The stingy man is a lives; let us be true to religion, as the unsuspecting crowd, which has come to them from religion. Let us be true to our ideals; let us be true to our ideals; let us be true to religion.

true men, it needs Christian men, it they rushed away and sought refuge often so swollen that I was unable to needs the manhood which religion alone can develop. The supernatural life is necessary to true manliness, which has its best expression in Christian virtue. Society should heed the warning of our illustrious Pontiff, who at the close of a great century bids the world look to Jesus Christ R deemer as the source of all life, light and love."

THE NEWTOWNBARRY TITHE MURDER.

Enniscorthy Guardian, Feb. 5 The following is the only true and uthentic account of the Newtown authentic account of the barry tithe murder by Canon Doyle, whose father's cattle were to be suc tioned for tithe on the day of that bloody massacre, June 18, 1831. account appeared in a letter to the

To the Editor of the Irish Catholic. Ramsgrange, Arthurstown,

where they were to be sold

police and yeomanry, in great force,

marched down towards the pound, two

deep, to conduct the cattle to the

market-place. A great mixed crowd of men, women and children was pres-

ent - some on their way to the fair,

some from curiosity, many for a day

out of the pound and faced towards the

men joined the lads in stopping the

cattle. My eldest brother, John Doyle,

who was there representing my father

went forward and implored the boys to

let the cattle go. His advice had no

effects. A great number of people had

left the road and were in the paddocks

at each side of it. My poor brother,

annoyed at the delay, stepped in over

the low fence, and was standing, his

hands in his pockets, with his side to

the road, talking to a poor woman, a

laborer's wife, who had been in the

a volley of musketry from the yeomer

were in a long line, two deep,

ham, a northern Orangeman, they turned back to back and poured a

not on the face of God's earth a more orgiving people than Irish Catholics Protestant children, and young men young men often were at school in hose days) came to school and were Nov. 24, 1896 our play fellows. I remember a Dear Sir-I observe in your last issue a lecture by Mr. W J. Harbison, neighboring yeoman to be a constant companion with one of my brothers headed "The Tithe War." The lecture Of course, Catholics, dissenters, and s very truthful and interesting, until he none more so than the Society of comes to "The Massacre at Newtown-Friends, paid tithes reluctantly. Mr. Harbison says that my native parish the people seemed to shocking massacre is truthfully dehave made a virtue of necessity scribed in John Mitchei's History, There was no combination against th which he quotes. John Mitchel's de payment of tithes, and no acrimonion scription is, however, entirely mis-leading and untrue. I suppose there feeling towards Minister M'Citntock who was looked upon as an amiabl is no human being alive to day who inoffensive man. Hence, the people knows anything on the subject, beyond the fact of the massacre, except they would be shot down in cold blood myself. I know all the facts of the case, for they were burned into my memory as with a red hot iron, though was then only past thirteen years of on the people. It was said that som age. This case which resulted in the murder and maiming of so many inbe a grain of truth in that assertion nocent people, was quite abnormal. There used to be a composition or rearrangement of tithes periodicallyevery five or seven years. The people of my parish claimed a half year's gale of tithe, which, they asserted, had peen over paid at the last arrange The minister, Mr. M'Clintock, insisted that the gale was due and should be paid. My father, Patrick as their neighbors and friends. Doyle, of Tombrick, on his own part and part of the people, sought coun sel's opinion. The advice was to let the minister seize and sell the cattle, and then to take action against him for illegal seizure and sale. The bailiffs came and, without the leas opposition, seized two of my father's cattle, and one from a neighboring small farmer named Patrick Nowlan The cattle were lodged quietly in the parish pound, which stands by Ryland road-the end of the direct road from Enniscorthy leading into the beautiful little town, then called by all the people. people the meliow and appropriate name of Bunclody, for it stands at the shed for that dreadful crime? confluence of the river Clody with the not necessary to answer that question Slapey. The auction of the three cat le was appointed for the 18th of June, 31. There was a placard extensively circulated, calling upon the people t attend the auction, not for the purpose of obstruction, but to create sympathy -likely with the ulterior object of making a collection to meet the law There was neither "pigs, beds, costs. nor kettles.' There was no sale, no attempt at sale. Mr. Mitchel's descrip I would ask you to give a prominen tion is utterly untrue and misleading place to my true statement of the facts These are the facts - The pound in which the three cattle were confined is about half an English mile from the centre of the fine marketplace of Bunclody (Newtownbarry,

'The Tithe Murder at Newtownbarry."-D ar sir, yours faithfully, THOMAS CANON DOYLE, P. P. the short notice of seeing the police and yoemen load their guns, they were or dered to load them in Graham's yard before coming down to the pound. was said that he read the Riot Act. outing, and the young folk of the town for fun. When the cattle were turned No man in that mixed multitude was read. Some saw a piece of paper in town, a crowd of thoughtless boys began his hand, but did not know what it to frighten and stop them. The fun was, when the incarnate demon roared became infectious, and some young

> A RACKING COUGH Afflicted the Sufferer For Twenty Years.

OFTEN SAT UP IN BED COUGHING THE WHOLE NIGHT LONG DOCTORS UL TIMATELY TOLD HIM THE TROUBLE WAS DEVELOPING INTO CONSUMP TION - HOW RELIEF WAS OBTAINED

town on business, when, crash! came From the Times, Picton, Ont. and police, point blank into the unsuspacting crowd. A ball struck my Nothing racks the body more than a severe cough. If it is allowed to run for any length of time, it is very hard brother about one and a half inches over his eyes, and passed right through the solid frontal bone. It did not go out at the other side, though it opened to get rid of, and often leads to that most dreaded of all disease - consump a door for itself. The doctor had merely to cut the skin and raise the tion. Such a sufferer was Mr. Thoma Jinks, of Prince Edward county. Mr. one, which it had pushed out, in order Jinks relates the following facts to s to extract it. The poor woman, our Picton Times reporter: "I am sixty neighbor, Mary Mulroney, to whom seven years of age, and for the last seven years of age, and for the las he was speaking, was shot through the womb. She and her baby fell dead twenty years I have had a bad cough I was troubled with catarrh, which together. It is believed the two balls were intended for my brother. He started in my head, but later spread to my stomach, leaving me dyspeptic recovered, against the opinion of every For two years I was troubled with pains in the stomach, and was not able doctor who saw him, and lived, de prived of his sight, for some twenty years after. The police and yeomen to raise my arms above my head with out experiencing severe pains abou my short ribs and stomach. Then my on the middle of the road, when suddenly, by kidneys began to trouble me and a direction of the demon who commanded could not get out of a chair them. (Lord Farnsham then owned the without help. My limbs and feet were town and surrounding property) Gra

> BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES "The best preparation for colds, coughs and asthma."
>
> MRS. S. A. WATSON, Temperance Lecturer "Pre-eminently the best."
> REV. HENBY WARD BEECHER.

lace my boots, but as soon as the swellbehind the fences. Fortunately, breech loaders were not then in use, or Fortunately, ing went down I was but a mere the number of killed and wounded shadow. My wrists and arms were so would have been ten fold more. Some shrucken that I could span them with ease. My cough racked my whole body. I have sat up in bed and poor fellows, fearing the murderers would cross over the fences and bayonet them, arose from their hiding places to coughed the whole night long. I tried several doctors without success. seek safety by flight, and thus gave an finally told me I was in the first stages opportunity for pot shots to their blood of consumption. In the spring of thirsty assailants.

Looking back columly over a period 1899, a little pamphlet was thrown in the hall door telling about Dr of more than sixty five years, and in-timately acquainted as I am with all liams' Pivk Pills, and I decided to try them. Before finishing the second the circumstances of the case, I don't believe there was so premeditated and box, I noted a change and after using

cold-blooded a murder perpetrated in Ireland since the days of the notorious completely cured and the cough had Hunter Gowan, Hawtry White, and left me At present my health is as good as I can wish for, and I can truly archy Jacob, as the tithe massacre of Newtownbarry. The bitterness of 98 had completely died out, for there is say through all my suffering, I never got any permanent relief until I took Dr Williams' Pink Pills." Mr. Jinks added that it was not in his own case alone that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had proved of advantage in his family. His daughter, Miss Mil dred, was in very poor health, and scarcely able to go around. In fact, her friends feared her trouble was de veloping into dropsy. She used five boxes of the pills and is now enjoying the very best of health.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure such apparently hopeless cases as Mr. Jinks', because they make new, rich, red blood, and thus reach the root of the trouble. These pills are the only medicine offered the public that can show a record of such marvellous cures after doctors had failed. If you are at were off their guard, never suspecting all unwell, this medicine will restore you to health, but be sure you get the by men they regarded as friends and You will ask what excuse neighbors. You will ask what excuse had the police and youmanry for firing genuine with the full name "Dr Williams' Pink Pink for Pale People, on the wrapper ar und each box. foolish boys threw stones. There may This is What They Say. for it is difficult to prevent thoughtless youth from doing rash things. Of this am satisfied, on mature inquiry from

This is What They Say.

Those who take Hood's Sarsapavilla for scrofuls, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rhaumatism or dyspepsia, say it cures promptly and permanently, even after all other preparations fail. You may take this medicine with the othost confidence that it will do you good. What it has done for others you have every reason to believe it will do for you. those who were present, that there was not sufficient provocation given to the police and youmen to fire on a pack of hounds, much less to a fire a murder-Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c. ous fusilade on a mixed multitude of Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c. PARMELEE'S PILLS possess the power of acting specifically upon the diseased organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease. In fact, so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body. Mr. D. Carswell, Carswell P. O., Out., writes: "I have tried Parmelee's Pills and find them an excellent medicine, and one that will sell well."

When all other corn preparations fail, try their fellow men, who regarded them wasn't there a yeoman killed? Yes he was killed accidently either by th police or yeomen. He was in civilian dress, as some of the yeomen used to The wretched man left the ranks. and went to rest his musket on the road fence, in order to take a dead aim When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, at the flying people. It is believed and no inconvenience in using it.

that some policeman or yeoman, think-Dyspepsia is difficult digestion, due to the absence of natural digestive fluids. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores the digestive powers. ing he was a civilian clambering over he fence, fired at him with fatal effect. He received his death wound in the back, which was turned towards his fellows, and not towards the fleeing Why were not the police and BILL BILL reomen brought to justice and pun-

in Ireland, where it is notorious that the slightest provocation given to military or police will screen them from the punishment due to the most wan ton attacks on the liberty and the very lives of the people. Of all who took part, actively or passively, in that aw ful tragedy, and had an accurate knowledge of its origin and ending, l alone remain to give its sad history.

for when I pass away there will remain no other who can correct the many errors and mis statements regarding P. S .- In order to take the people off their guard, and not togive them even

ever in a riot or heard the Riot Act out hurriedly, "Fire, fire!" The bloodstained and perjured villain swore at the investigation it was "Fie, fie!" he said. T. C. D.

That Snowy Whiteness can come to your linens and cottons only by the use of SURPRISE Soap which has

SURPRISE

MAKES

peculiar and remarkable qualities for washing clothes. SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

ST. CROIX SOAP MPG. CO.

St. Stephen, N.B.

COWAN'S Hygienic COCOA

Royal Navy CHOCOLATE

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

Catholic Supply Co.

Manufacturers and Importers 19 Barclay Street, M. Y.

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

agency. Headquarters for SHRINES, STATUARY, MISSION CROSSES. Etc.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. CLAUDE BROWN, DENTIST. HONOR Graduate Toronto University, Graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 189 Dundas st, Phone 1881.

DR. STEVENSON, 891 DUNDAS ST. London, Specialty-anaesthetics, Phone D. WAUGH, 587 TALBOT ST., LONDOF Ont. Specialty—Nervous Diseases.

DR. WOODRUFF, No. 186 Queen's Avenue Defective vision, impaired hearing, name satarrh and troublesome throats. By steel ed. Glasser adjusted. Hours: 12 to d. R. H. DIGNAN, BARRISTER, ETC., as Talbot street, London, Oat Private funds to loan,

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

We regret to say that His Grace Archbishop Gauthier has been very filduring the last week. Owing to his iliness His Grace was unable to occupy the public as he had intended. Rev. Pather Kehel, retor of the cathedral preached and having all most of the cathedral preached having all most of the cathedral preached and having all most of the following beautiful letter on the death of the following beautiful letter on the death of our well beloved Queen will be read with interest by an numerous reeders. It was written by the most of the citizens to take steps for holding the control of the citizens to take steps for holding moments services and to make arrangements for the due observance of the day of the funer al of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria:

al of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria;

Dear Sir,—I shall not, I am sorry to say, be able to come to the meeting this afternoon. I am, however, in sympathy with the purposes for which the meeting has been called. England's greatest sovereign, after a long and benign reign, has passed away. The purity of Her Relatest sovereign, after a long and benign reign, has passed away. The purity of Her Relatest sovereign, after a long and benign reign, has passed away. The purity of Her Relatest sovereign, after a long and benign the "victoria the Good". The sceptre in her hands was always a symbol of justice tempered with mercy, and for this her subjects leved her, and the civilized nations admired her. We cannot say too much in her praise, neither can we do too much in honor and perpetuale her memory. Her crown was worn and the knowledge that she was loved by her subjects, and this mutual love added brillianch in the eyes of her people to the brightest well able set the call of "The King of that it has already been replaced by the haavely crown of joy which awaits the just made perfect. I shall, please God, have service as Michaels, on the day of the funeral and with my people is a brespreus and a happy one.

With the assurance of my very respectful re-

od save the king.
With the assurance of my very respectful regard, I am yours sincerely.

I. FARRELLY. J. FARRELLY.

gard, I am yours sincerely.

All public and private flags in this city have been at haif mast since the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen not only in Canada, beet throughout the world on the occasion shows the high esteen in which the august and noble lidy was held throughout the British Empire and all nations. Victoria the Good as a Queen, a woman, as the best and greatest sovereign who has held the sceptre and sat sovereign who has the British Empire, and one of the pures, of most virtuous of women. The beautiff, His Hollness Leo XIII, was a testimony of great significance and showed the maiversal esteem in which our late Sovereign Lady the queen was held. May her soul rest in peace as the prayer of her loyal and faithful Gatholic subjects throughout the Empire. The Gatholic subjects throughout the Empire. The Joseph Besudry, an ex-convict who robbed the poor boxes in St. Mary's cathedral, was

Joseph Beaudry, an ex-convict who robbed the poor boxes in St. Mary's cathedral, was sentenced to one year and three hundred and sixty days in the central prison by Col. Duff. police magistrate of this city.

Rev. Father McCarthy of Read, who has been a great sufferer for some months has, under medical advice gone to the Ho: Springs, Arkansas, for three months. He is followed by the carnest prayers of his many friends and faithful people for a speedy restoration to health.

Miss. Mary, Jordan, days his contract the late.

friends and natural peops, and an into health.

Miss Mary Jordan, daughter of the late
Nicholas Jordan and granddaughter of the
late John Donovan of Richmond, has joined the
Sisters of Charity House of Providence and not
the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu as stated by mis

the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu as stated by mistake in a former issue.

Muss Martin of Discretto has joined the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu.

The Young Irishmen hold a very successful assembly in their hall on the 28th ult.

The Catholic Foresters held a most successful hangue and assembly on the 25th ult, in honor of the visiting delegates.

The Wolfe Island C. M. B. A. held an assembly in their hall at Marysville on the 30th ult.

CHRISTMAS COLLECTIONS.

Erinsville. \$230.00

Brockville. 1,000.00

Rev. Father John Meagher of the Cathedral
glebrated Mass in St. Charles' church. Read.

celebrated Mass in St. Charles caured, for the last three Sundays. The Sisters of Charity have been making their annual collections in the various parishes of the archdiocess and as usual have been warmly received and were given large do-

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA

On the 28th inst., the Rev. Father Victor of the Capuchin Monastery where he had resided for the past six years, was called to his reward He was native of Santain. France, where he was born thirty five years ago, and had spent twenty years as a son of St. France is of Assisi. In the Order of Capuchins. He had become a great favorite in the village of Hintonburg, where the monastery is situated. In accordance with the rules of the Order the bedy of the eccased lay on a rough rallet, his head slight by raised on a billet of wood, his feet naked and his hands joined holding the Book of Rules and his hands joined holding the Book of Rules and his heart. His Grace the Archbishop and a numerous body of clergymen attended the funeral on Wednesday morning. By a special permit of the Municipality the body was interred in the givale cometery attached to the monastery. This is the fifth death in the community since their arrival in Canada, but all the others had returned to France to die there. Rev Father Alexis, Father Guardian of the monastery, celebrated the kequiem Mass and the final absolution was pronounced by His Grace.

On Saturday morning a Solemn Mass. His Grace the Archbishop presiding on the throng. Con Saturday morning a Solemn Mass. His Grace the Archbishop presiding on the throng was celebrated in the Basilica by Monsignor Routiner V. G., for the welfare of the King and his farmily.

Gu Sunday, Rev. Father Whelan continued his instruction on Family Prayer, preaching from the words of Ecclesiasticus: Take head of the processing the survey of the survey of the survey of the words of Ecclesiasticus: Take head of the processing the survey of the survey o

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

HIS LORDSHIP'S HEALTH IMPROVES.

HIS LORDSHIP'S HEALTH IMPROVES

Mis Lordship, the Bishop, who has been
suffering for some weeks from a severe attack
of bronchitis, was well enough to officiate at
the blessing and distribution of candies at the
SIGE PRIESTS.

The following priests of the diocese are at
present unable to do parochial work on account of sickness; The Very Rev. Father
Koough, V. G. Paris, who is under medical
treatment at his home; the Rev Fathers
Lynch, Hinchy and Doyle, who are at St.
Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton Rev Fathers Wardell, Medigan Haley and Slavin are at
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the

Bt Jeseph's Hospital, Guley and Slavin are at Imm-diately on receipt of the news of the Queen's death, the balls in all the Catholic aureness of the city were tolled by special order of the Bishop, who also directs dishat same to be done at noon on Saturday, Feb. 2. After the High Mass Sunday, His Lordship it toned a solemn. Te Deum "which was taken up by the choir in thanksgiving for the succession of a new sovereign and in supplication to Al mighty God that under the new regime justice, peace and prosperty may prevail throughout the Empire.

CLERICAL CHANGES.

CLERICAL CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS. CLERICAL CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following is a list of changes and appointments made recently by the Bishop: Father Léttler is appointed administrator of Chepstow in place of Father Waddell, resigned, Father Cicary, assistant pro tem to Vicar-General Keeugh, Paris; Father C Brohman, assistant at Walkerton; Father Lenhard, assistant at Walkerton; Father Lenhard, assistant in place of Father Wey resigned; Dr. Walter assistant pro tem at Caledonia; Father Clery, assistant pro tem at Dundaik; Father Crofton assistant at Cathedral.

Assistant at cathedral.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Patrick Fallahee, an old and respected resident of Hamilton, met with a very sudden death at the G. T. R. Station, Hamilton on the 28th uit, whilst engaged in the performance of his duty as inspector of brakes. He was grashed between the care, but factunately, he lived long enough to receive Extreme Union. His Lordship, who regarded the deceased as a personal friend, was present at the quiem Mass celebrated in the cathedral on the 31st inst., and pronounced the absolution.

ST. BLASE'S BLESSIA.

The blessing of St. Blase was given in all the churches of the city. Sunday. At each church large crowds were present and received the blessing. The Bishop was present at the cuthedral in the afternoon and had his throat blessed.

QATHEDRAL ALTAR SOCIELY. GATHEDRAL ALTAR SOCIELY.

Father Mahoney, Director of the Cathedral
Altar Society, read the annual report at the
meeting last Sunday. The amount contribute
by the society last year \$570.76. Bendes pay
ing for the ourrent expenses of the altar the
society paid \$217 tewards the Improvemen

Fund of the cathedral. This, together with \$1,233 contributed by the people at a special collection, makes up the \$1,450 expended for improvements on the cathedral this past year. The officers for the current year are: Mrs. G. Knopman, president; Mrs. Zingsheim, treasurer; Nora Galvin, secretary.

LEO LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Leo Literary society of the cathedral put in an English drama entitled "Our Boys" in the parish hall on the 4th and 5th lost. The play was excellent and the hall crowded each evening.

Cast of Characters.

Cast of Characters. Bir Geoffrey Chambneys, a county magnate...

Mir J. E. Cummings
Talbot Champneys, his son... Mr. Lou Vizard
Perkyn Middlewick, a retired butterman....
Mr. Vincent Best Perkyn Middlewick, his son Mr. Joseph Flynn Kempster, a man servant. Mr. Thomas Francy

Violet Melrose, an heiress
Miss Lillian Walsh
Mary Melrose, her poor cousin.
Clarissa Champneys, Sir Geoffrey's sister.
Miss Lizzte Jackson
Belinda, a lodging house "slave".
Mrs Martin Cleworth

ORPHANS' FESTIVAL.

The Orphans' festival will be held in the
Opera House, Hamilton, on the 18th inst.
Father Holden is in charge again.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

A PURSE OF GOLD, ACCOMPANIED BY AN AD-DRESS, TO REV. DR FLANNERY.

Windsor Record, Jan. 16.

In the C. M. B. A. rooms last evening over two hundred of the parishioners of St. Alphonsus' church gathered to bid farewell to the parish priest, Rev. Dr. Flatnery. Expressions of surrow at losing so able a priest, and good wishes for his future were heard on every band.

wishes for his future were heard on every hand.

Francis Cleary presided, and spoke a few words appropriate to the occasion.

He called upon Mayor Davis, who read the following address:

The Reverend Wm. Flannery, D. D., parish priest, St. Alphonsus' parish, Windsor.

Reverend and dear Father: Your parishion ers have heard with sincer regret of your in tended departure to another parish of St. Thom. s. our expectation has been that Windsor would have experienced an equally long term under your able and successful direction, but those hopes are not to be realized.

cessful direction, so realized.

That deference and subordination which mark and adorn every degree in the Church, command and obtain ready obedience to authority.

Your stay in Windsor has been marked by substantial progress and improvement in all

Your stay in Windsor has been marked by substantial progress and improvement in all the parish works, while your genial, social could be not succeeded by the substantial social could be substantial to the parish which will be your new field, on being placed under a priest for whom they cannot fall to entertain the most affectionate regard.

The zeal which has marked your exertions at Windsor for the benefit of your poole will make your pastorate successful in whatever field of work you may occupy, and we will learn with joy that, in the evening of your life, your way has fallen along pleasant and peaceful paths.

We ask your acceptance of this little purse as a mement of your people at Windsor, accompanied as it is your best wishes for your.

We ask your acceptance of this little purse as a mement of your people at Windsor, ac companied as it is by our best wishes for yourself, and that we may be ever remembered in your prayers.

Signed on behalf of the congregation:

W. J. McKee, Mayor Daris, Senator Cas grain, Francis Cleary M. A. M'Hugh.

Windsor, Jan 15, 1981.

As a further token of the appreciation of the services of the Reverend Farher to the parish he was presented with a purse containing \$100 in gold.

Dean Flannery, in his reply, thanked the members of the congregation for the kindness shown him during his pastorate and upon the eve of his departure. He said he regretted leaving, having become so well acquainted with them, but it was his duty to leave and he would obey. To morrow he will leave, for his new pastorate at St. Columban.

REV. M. J. BRADY S DEFARTURE FROM WIND-REV. M. J. BRADY'S DEPARTURE FROM WIND

Besides the address of the younger members

Besides the address of the younger members of St. Alphonsus' congregation presented to Rev. M. J. Brady on the occasion of his departure from Windsor to assume the pastorate of the important parish of Wellaceburg, the following additional addresses were presented the rev. gentleman at the reception tendered him in the Windsor Opera House, to which we referred in our issue of Jan. 26:

To Rev. M. J. Brady. assistant parish priest, St. Alphonsus Church Windsor:

Reverend Sir-Hn common with your coralignosists, we the undersigned citizens of Windsor, although not of your faith, essire to testify our regret at your approaching departure from the city of Windsor. Although not acquainted with your work in connection with the Church to which you belong, we have heard of, and noticed your increases in all anaters appertaining thereto. It is, however, in your relations to your fellow-citizens of all classes and creds that you claim our respect. We have always found you most genial and courteous and desirous of promoting harmony among all classes with whom you came in contact you most genial and courteous and destrous of promoting harmony among all classes with Again expressing our regret that your stay has been so short in our midst, we trust that your new fields of labor may be cast in pleas ant places.

GEORGE BARTLET and 43 others. From the Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Alphonsus Court, 242.
Windsor, Ont., Jan. 1901.

Windsor, Oat., Jan. 1991.
Rev. M. J. Brady Spiritual Adviser:
Having learned with deep regret that you are about to depart from our midst. we, the officers and members of Sc. Alphonsus' Court, No. 242, C. O. F., Windsor, Oat., embrace this occasion to tender you our best wishes and wish you a sincere farewell. This expression of our best wishes we owe you for many and important reasons, which we as parishioners and Brother Foresters cannot in gratitude ever forget.

and Brother Foresters cannot in gratitude ever forget.

But apart from these reasons our personal regard and affection promps us this evening to say that parting word 'good bye. 'Seduce to say that parting word 'good bye.' Saduce confident and hope that your departure is to you step forward in prosperity. Although you leave us, our relations are on broken, and while your memory will eve continue to live with us, our best wishes g with you in your new sphere of action. Before parting we ask you be accept this silver water set as a slight token of our affection.

Signed J. Guthard, J. J. Langnier, for St. Alchonous Court.

Alphonsus' Court.
REV. M J. BRADY WELCOMED TO WALLACE-BURG. Rev. Father Brady, the newly-appointed priest to the Wallaceburg parish, has arrived and entered upon his pastoral duties on Sunday last, receiving a very hearty welcome from his pople. The rev. gentleman comes to Wallaceburg well recommended as being a perfect gentleman, advout Christian and a man that we all will delight to honor, being of a pleasant, sociable disposition in his way and manner. The News extends to Rev. Father Brady a very hearty reception, hoping that he may find the Wallaceburg people true Christi in principles and kind treatment. — Wallaceburg News, Jan 24.

Jan 24.

REV. PATHER DOWNEY'S DEPARTURE FROM MITCHELL.

We learn from the Mitchell Advecate of January 25 that the following addresses, accompanied by a gold headed cone and a purse containing \$100, were presented to Rev. Father Downey, prior to his removal from the parish of Logan:

From the Chair. From the Choir.

of Logan: From the Choir.

Rev and dear Father—Learning with deep regret that you are about to leave us, we, the members of St. Brigid's choir. Logan, take this opportunity of thanking you very sincerely frour many acts of kindness to us, and for the deep interest that you have always taken in our work. By your help and words of encouragement, you have made the past four yoar sextremely pleasant ones for us, and we can as sure you, dear Father, that if our wishes were of any avail you would remain with us for many years to come; but when another choicaims your attention, will you not sometimes think of us and remember us in your prayers Asa slight token of our love and esteem for you, we ask you to accept our gift—this canewhich we offer with our hearts' best wishes, hoping that it may set ye to remind you of the warm friends you have left in the choir of Logan. And now, dear Father, we shall not soon forget us, but will return very often to see your sincere friends of Sr. BRIGI'S CHOIR.

From the Parishioners.

To Rev. J. D. Downey:

Rev and dear Father—Since it has pleased
the Bishop to remove you from our quiet little

parish to a wider field of labor, we feel that we cannot permit you to depart without in some manner giving expression to the f-eliogs of profound sorrow which filled the hearts of your parishioners at the unexpected announcement of your removal. When the parish priest ours years ago to begin life a parish priest ours was a new and untrie parish with for its numbers, the seeming difficult task of building a parochial residence, but before two years we had the pleasure of knowing that our beautiful presbyters was clarred of all encumbrances. Not long, however were we destined in the wisdom of the Almighty to enjoy this pleased tranquility re the burning of the old church brought gloom and desponency into our midstagloom which our cheerful disposition and hopeful, irudency spirit did much to dispel and with God's holy help has been reared this beautiful edid which we value so highly and are so pardonably proud of. Had you been left with us another year we have little fear that thould have passed to another; but wherever, you may go, dear Father, be assured that while it stands and those who helped to build it congregate within its walls a prayer will be breathed for Father Downey, for it is not alone as a builder, but rather in the administering of your sacred office that you have endeared your self to the people. Especially in the homes which the angel of death has visited, your ten derness, zeal and care for the souls in the refore ask you to accept this little token in remembrance of your first parish and that for getting our many shortcomings you will remembrance of your first parish and that for getting our many shortcomings you will remembrance of your first parish and that for getting our many shortcomings you will remembrance of your first parish and that for getting our many shortcomings you will remembrance of your first parish and that for getting our many shortcomings you will remembrance of your first parish and that for remembrance of your first parish and that for remembrance of your first parish a

CONFIRMATION OF ADULTS.

neighborhood is deeply regretted by all classes of people
Confirmation of adults.

At the Cathedral on last Sunday afternoon His Lordship Bishop McEvay attended by Rev. Fathers Aylward and McKeon, administered the holy sacrament of confirmation to twenty one adults, the majority of whom were converts. He afterwards addressed them, in a few well-chosen words on the nature of the sacrament they had just received and the benefits derived from its worthy reception.

GODENICH NOTES.

As previously promised we here report the meeting of the Young Ladies' Sodality of the Biessed Virgin Mary, as assembled here en masse to day, Sunday, February 3, to encompass in its biessed union all young ladies permitted by our Holy Mother Church to enter this sacred compact, after having this morning being present at that Heavenly Banquet, the Eucharist. The following young ladies were curolled: Eiza Hogan, Mary Farr, Edna Hogan, Mabel Wright, Mary Doyle, Mary Alexander, Katie Doyle, Ida Hood, Amelia Bennett, making a grand total membership of forty one members. May the divine assist ance remain always with them.

This Monday morning, Feb. ith, there was a High Mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Mary Clyne, relict of the late John Clyne, of Downie, County of Perth. She departed this life 23rd uit. May her soul remains a Pateolic Seaforth presided at the coning States and Seaforth presided at the coning States.

She departed this life 23rd uit. May her sour rest in peace!
Miss O'Brien of Seaforth presided at the organ in St. Peter's on Sunday last. Her rendering of the music certainly calls forth the declaration, that Father McCabe. P. P. of Seaforth might well feel broud of possessing such an accomplished musician in his choir. We hope that she may soon visit us again.

We note the timely preparations by some of the parish for our annual garden party. I would be wiss indeed did all give this matter their early consideration in now preparing something when at leisure in those long winter evenings.

HON F R LATCHFORD. Irish Catholic Representative in the Ontario Cabinet.

Toronto Globe.

Toronto Giobe.

The present Commissioner of Public Works, and Irish Catholic representative in the Ontario Government, the Hon. Francis Robert Latch ford, was born at Ostawa, Ont., of Irish parentage, on April 30, 1856. He received his early education in the parish schools of Ayimer, the Ayimer Academy, and after wards, the University of Ottawa. His stay at the university was at its thrift, ill health obliging him for a time to discontinue his attendance, during which easisted his father in business. His studious nature and love of learning, however, would not permit of his entire cessation from study, and he attended the classes of the Literary and Scientific Society, and won the gold metal for proficiency.

tions He was created a Queen's Counsellor in Iss, In politics Mr. Latchford has always played an active part. He was prominent in the organization of the now famous Liberal Convention of 1893, and in the days antecedent to the Liberal, triumph at the polis in 1895 he was the most indefatigable worker in the cause of Liberalism at the capital To his influence and ability as an organization of the Reform Club at Ottawa, of which he was President, and the Reform Association of Ottawa, of which he was Vice-President.

which he was President, and the Reform Association of Ottawa, of which he was Vice President.

The banquet tendered Mr. Latchford by the citizens of Ottawa on the occasion of his appointment as Commissioner of Public Works was pronounced by the Ottawa press to be the most complimentary affair of the kind which had ever been tendered a public man at the capital. The ron-political nature of the gathering was strikingly shown by the fact that all the vice chairmen proposing tosats were prominent Conservatives, and none were more generous than they in expressions of regard and esteem for the honored guest.

Mr. Latchford represents the riding of South Renfrew in the Legislature, and, notwith standing the fact that he had, in his election contest to combat the cry that he was an outsider and a stranger in the constituency, there is no man in South Renfrew to day who can rival Mr. Latchford in popularity.

During his first session in the Legislature Mr. Latchford was closely watched by political friends and fores alike, and his unassuming manner and courteed demeanor won for him the good will of the house. The legislation which he introduced is acknowledged by all to be of a highly progressive and b neflecent character, and more than justifies the confidence reposed in him by the workingmen of the Province. He bull establishing a Labor Bureau and the appointment of a prominent labor man as the executive officer is charge.

have strengthened his claim upon their support, without aptagonizing in the least the monied interests of the Province. His bill providing for compulsory arbitration, which was laid over until next session, has in view the protection of the public from the inconveniences which invariably accompany strikes and lock-ont. The provisions of the bill, if carried into effect, are likely to operate as much in the interest of capital as labor, and are based on the same principles as the New Zsaland law, which has been in successful operation, with the most beneficent results alike for employer and employed.

OBITUARY.

Miss Katie Somers, Ottawa.

A happy young life was suddenly terminated when Miss Katie Somers, eldest daughter of Mr. Win Somers, foreman on the Rideau Canal, passed away to her eternal reward, at the early age of iwenty six years. Deceased had been in her usual good bealth up to a few days before her death, and none who saw her on the opening day of the New Year thought that ere the first month of the new century would have passed a new grave for her would be made in Notre Dame. But such was the decree of the All-Wise Father. At dret she suffered only from a slight cold, but on Sunday, the 20th uit, became very ill, and, despite the best medical aid, sank rapidly until an early hour the following morning when she gave up her soul to its God not however without receiving the sweet consolations of Holy Church.

Of a kind and loving disposition, deceased had endeared herself to all who had the pleasure of knowing her and she will be much missed by her many friends. But it will be by her own family she will be missed in particular, this being the first death in that former happy home. On Wednesday, the 22nd uit, the funeral took place from the family residence, 73 Water street, to St. Bridget's enureh, and was very largely attended. At the church High Mass of R-quiem was sung by the pastor, Rev. Father McCarthy and during the Offertery Mr. F. J. R. Stringer, who was in excellant voice, rendered "Not Lost but Gone B fore," in a most acceptable manner. Interment was made in Notre Dame cemetery, in the presence of a host of loving friends.

The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community in the irreparable loss they have sustained. May her soul rest in passed in a dot of the entire community in the irreparable loss they have sustained. May her soul rest in passe.

Miss IEFTA MCCARTHY, ST. THOMAS.
Many of the old pupils of the London Separate schools heard with unfeigned regret the announcement made in the Cathedra in Suday last, of the death of Miss Retta McCarthy of St. Thomas, some few years ago one of the brightest and most nouliar as well as the most day isse, of the death of arise rectes one of the brightest and most popular as well as the beloved of the kirls of St. Felera, the prayers without number abecade to the furnor of Our Heavenly Father that, through Our Lady's intercession she may be speedils admitted into the company of the heavenly

Our Lady's intercession she may be speedily admitted into the company of the heavenly virgins.

From the St. Thomas Times we learn the following particulars:

"Miss Retta McCarthy died at the home of her father, Mr. James McCarthy of this city, at 940 a. m., in her thirty-second year. Miss McCarthy was employed as book-keeper in the store of Mr. S. B. Pocock, her brother in-law, for a number of years. Besides her father and mother. she leaves to mourn her early death, four brothers—Ernest, city; John V., of St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. and J. E., of Detroit and two sisters, Mrs. S. B. Pocock; of this city, and Mrs. W. T. Mullins of London. Miss McCarthy has not been in the enjoyment of good health for a year past, and unfortunately was stricken about four mouths ago with typhoid fever, from the after effects of which she never recovered. She was well known in the city and v.ry highly respected by a large circle of friends, who esteemed her for her gentle, un assuming and kindly demeanor."

Mary her soul rest in peace!

MAJOR MOORE A. Higgins. Kingston.

We regret to be called on to record the death of Major Moore A. Higgins, who did on Sun-

Mary her soul rest in peace!

Major Moore A. Higgins. Kingston.

We regret to be called on to record the death of Major Moore A. Higgins, who did on Sunday, 20th ult, at the House of Providence, where he and his wife boarded for some years. He had been ill with la grippe for two weeks. The deceased was an old gentleman highly sersemed by all who knew him. For many years he had served in the Finance Department of the Dominion, but was superannusted for some time. He served in the Militia. Its and the Canadian Militia. Three years ago his son, Dr. Higgins, died, and the old gentleman has never enjoyed good health since. He is survived by nis wife and two daughters one married to Dr. Phelan physician at the Kingston Penitentiary, and the other, Mother Superior of a convent in Quebec.

A. his own request the funeral was strictly private, only a few relatives and friends being present, among whom were his two nephews, Very Rev. Dean Charles Murray of Trenton and Rev Edward Murray of Cobourg. The remains were placed in St. Mary's vauit.

Requisscatin pace!

and Rev Edward Mirrey of Cobours. The remaining of the content of the thoracteristics of the present acc, on April 30, 1856. He received his early education in the parins also old of the burvers Ayimer Academy Radialy at the university was at the university and the profit of the continue his attendance, during which he assisted his father to business. His studious nature and lore of entire coesation from which one he attended the classes of the Literary and Scientific Society, and won the gold metal to profite the content of the content of

MRS. JAMES DURKIN LONDON.

On Saturday last when signs of mourning were everywhere in evidence in memory of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, and on account the burnion that day, there was also laid to rest, in St. Peter's Cem-tery, another good and coble wife and mother—one who in her station of life was likewise an exemplar of all those sterling virtues which should adorn the characer of every true Christian woman—Mrs. James Durkin of 321 Hill street London. Physical was also laid to rest, in St. Peter's Cem-tery, another good and coble wife and mother—one who in her station of life was likewise an exemplar of all those sterling virtues which should adorn the characer of every true Christian woman—Mrs. James Durkin of 321 Hill street London. Physical was present to the characer of every true Christian woman—almost uninterrupedly. During that long periods she bore her trying illness with heroic pariods he bore her trying illness with heroic pariods and personal heroic heroic

favorite daughter, Lizzle, who died some years ago in her early youth.

Besides her bereaved husband there still survives two daughters — Sister M. Ambrosia of the Community of St. Joseph, at present teaching in St. Nicholas' school, London; Mrs. Kickham of Cleveland, Ohic;—and fire sons—Messra, William, Joseph, John, James (V. S.) and Frederick, at home.

The pall-bearers were: Messrs. Martin Durkin, James Larkin, Daniel Nolan, Wim. Fitzherry, James Costello and O. Labelle.

May her soul rest in peach.

MRS. C. O'CALLAGHAN, GENEVA, N. Y.

MRS. C. O'CALLAGHAN, GENEVA, N. Y.

Mrs. Catharine O'Callaghan, who was for
many years a faithful member of St. Mary's
Cathedral parish, Hamilton, ded last week at
Geneva Thelarge number of friends who attended her funeral was an evidence of the high
esteem in which she was held. The following
report of her death comes from Geneva. N.
Geneva, Jan. 27.—The death of Mrs. Catharine O'Callaghan occurred this morning at 9
c'otock at the residence of her son John, 29
Rxchange street, axed sixty eight years
The
cause of death was paralysis, with which she
was stricken five weeks ago. Besides her son
John, the deceased is survived by five other
children, Charles O'Callaghan and Mrs. John

Lennox of Hamilton. Canada: Sister Mary Francis Clare and Sister Mary Theresa of the Convent of St. Joseph of Peterborough, Canada and Sister Mary Theodosia, of the Convent Mercy of Buavia, N. Y. The deceased was a devout member of St. Francis de Sales Courada surrounded by her children when death ended her earthly suffering. R. I. P.

C M. B A.

C. M. B. A.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The regular annual meeting of Branch 88, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was bed in Orangeville et Monday evening, Jan. 28. In the absence of the President Rev. J. F. Minehan, recently translated to Sc. Catasaines, the chair was occupied by Grand Denuis P. J. Woods of Mimico. The following officers were duly elected and installed for the ensuing year. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. D. Whelan of Caldwell; Chancelior P. J. Woods, Mimico; President Mos Ingoldsby, Mayfield; Second Vice-President Thos Ingoldsby, Mayfield; Second Vice-President Jas Garvey, Mono; Fresaurer, M. J. Bench. Orangeville; Finan ial S-cretary, D. J. Mungoyan, Orangeville; Finan ial S-cretary, M. J. Bench: Marshal W. J. Hearn, Richmond Hill; Guard, F. McEnaney, Cataract, Mr. P. J. Woods was appointed representative to the Grand Council meeting at Nisgara Falis, Ont., in August next, and Mr. M. J. Bench alternate. On motion of Mr. Woods, seconded by Mr. Garvey, the congratulations of the branch were heartily and unanimously extended to Mr. Ingoldsby on his recent election to the revership of the towaship of Chinguaeousy. Mr. Ingoldsby replied in felicitous terms A resolution of regret at the removal of Rev. J. F. Minehan from his parochial charge at Orangeville and Brampton, and expressing the warm thanks of the branch for his able discharge of the duties of president during the last year, was also passed.

Resolution of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 37, C.

Resolution of Condolence

Resolution of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch No, 37, C.
M. B. A., Hamilton Out, the following resolution was unantmously passed:
That whereas it has pleased Almighty God
in His infinite wisdom to remove by death Mr.
Michael Murphy, father of our respected
Chancellor, Thos Murphy,
Resolved that we, the members of this
Branch hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy
to our bereved brother, and the other mem
bers of the family in their sad bereavement.
Resolved that a copy of this resolution be
sent to Bro. Thos, Murphy, also to the CATH
OLIC RECORD and The Canadian for publication,
THOS. LAWLOR,
Rec. Sec. Branch 37.

C T. S.

CT.S.

St. Mary's branch of the Catholic Truth Society, Toronto, held a meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year in the Economic Hall. Queen street and Spadina avenue, on Thursday evening, the 2th ult., and notwith shanding the inclement weather, quite a large number manifested their interest in the Society and its work by their attendance.

A number of speeches were delivered by the clergy and prominent laymen present, culogis ing the work of the society during the past year, and suggesting plans of operation for the iurtherance of the work now being carried on so successfully.

Reports were presente from the different committees showing the good work which has been accomplished in the several institutions visited by these committees.

The result of the elections was as follows: Grand patron His Grace Archbishop O'Con nor; honorary presidents, Very Rev. J. J Mc Cann, Dr. A. J McDonach, E. J. Hearn, E.q., president Mr. W. E. Blake; vice president for W. E. Blake; vice president for J. Loftus; treasurer, Mr. W. J. Fulton; corresponding secretary, Miss L. Cortin; recording secretary. Miss C. Grounke; chaplain, Rev. Mr. McCann, auditors, Rev. J. B. Dollard, J. T. Loftus, Esq.; organist, Miss N. McKenna.

Convennents of committees.

Mercer, Miss A. Clarke; hospinal, Miss Sheherd; entertainment, Mr. F. Fulton; press, zine, Mr. John Doyle; membership, Dr. A. J. McDonagh.

VITA NUOVA.

I wandered sad within my garden ground;
'My one white rose is dying day by day,'
I whispered, mourndrily, and turned away
From its bare staiks; the plant was iove en Long absence followed, yet the years crept

round
Tomy return. A magical display
Of roses bade me welcome. Each brown Of roses bade and spray Shone silver white, each thorny stem had found Its destined crown. "O root and bloom," I

cried.

Spirit and ciay, transmutable 1 How plain
That life, once lived, must put on life again,
The type celestial! Thus shall it betide
With us, when, sudden, from our earthly The grand white flower of heaven shall flash and bloom," CAROLINE D. SWAN.

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Feb. 7.—Grain, per cental—Wheat, \$1,05 to \$1,07; cast \$10,80c, peas, so to \$80c, sarloy, 50c, \$10,80c, peas, so to \$80c, sarloy, 50c, \$10,80c, \$10,80c, peas, so to \$80c, sarloy, 50c, \$10,80c, \$1

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO
TORONTO.
TO

O that we had spent one day in this world thoroughly well !- Thomas A. Kempis,

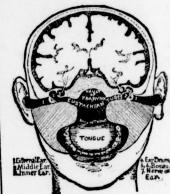
IN CHINA.

The Chinese situation is not seriously changed since our last summary.

It is stated that the great Chinese statesman It is stated that the great Chinese statesman Li Hung Chang has become suddenly seriously ill, and a last report even states that he is dead. We trust these rumors are not correct, as Li-Hung Chang seems to be the only one among the Chinese statesmen who understands the necessity of yielding to some extent to the ideas of the civilized world, and it is only through him that there is reasonable hope that the Chinese problem will be speedily settled.

It is possible that the Empress has sent him the silken cord to signify that he must die; but we shall not anticipate regarding the great statesman's fate, as it must soon be known to a scertainty. It is still very difficult to predict what will be the result of the events which have occurred in China. We can only hope that western civilization will not discredit itself through the jealousses of the Christian powers which have undertaken to make China atone for the atrocities it has committed.

DEAFNESS



Is often caused by Catarrhalong the Eustach ian tube that leads from the throat to the inac-ear It blocks the passage from the eardram to the nerve of the ear.

IT CAN BE CURED.

Dr. Sproule has cured cases of 14 years stand-Some Symptoms of Catarrhal Deafness

Have you pain behind the ears?
Do your ears itch and burn?
Is there a throbbing in the ears?
Are there buzzing noises?
Is there a ringing in the ears or head!
Are there crackling sounds heard?
Are there crackling sounds heard?
Are there sounds like steam escaping?
When you blow your nose do your ears rack?

Is hearing worse when you have a cold? Is nearing worse when you have a cold? Mark this list, cut it out and send it to the Doctor. He will diagnose your case FRHE and tell you what the treatment would cost, He will not take the case if hopeless. Address Dr. SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane St., BOLTON.

..Hearing Restored...

and Discharging Ear Stopped Run-

Having seen Dr. Sproule's notices in the papers from time to time Mr. Wm. Wight determined to consult him and wrote as follows: I have been troubled with a running ear for several years of which I am losing my hearing in this ear. I do not suffer much pain but I feel as though there is no cure for me as I have tried several dectors also patent remedies and received no benefit. This matter that rans from my ear has a bad odor which causes me to feel out of place actimes. Trusting that you will be able to help me a little.

Yours Respectfully.

Mr. Wight's case improved almost from the

W. L. Wight's case improved almost from the beginning and he very soon found himself cured to his surprise and delight. Six months after discontinuing treatment Dr. Sproule received the following gratifying letter.

Draw Boston:

after discontinuing the state of the ceived the following gratifying letter.

DEAR DOCTOR:

I am glad to say that I am completely cured of my disease. I have never felt the least return of my old trouble since I stopped taking your treatment. My earhast long since stopped all discharging and as far as I can judge it is curred and my hearing completely restored.

I am in excellent health. Before taking your treatment whenever I had a cold my ear used to discharge worse and my hearing was almost cut off. But now it never seems to affect my hearing. I have no words to express my feeling towards you in what you have done for me as I have told you before that I had almost given up hope. And besides I have spent annothed of dollars with other doctors but received no benegt.

Your obedient servant,
Whitewater, E. C.

Historical and descriptive sketches, anec-dotes, poems, etc, and the usual calendars and astronomical calculations.

What is said of the Catholic Home Annuals

"A fine sample of taste and judgment in art and literature."— Catholic Standard and Times "Indispensible in the Catholic home."-Catholic Register. "Both in the quality and the variety of its read ng and its illustrations it is the bestof its kind "-New Ireland Review."

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN: "In Spite of All."
A story of lite in Louisiana, told in a deligneful way. MARY CATHARINE CROWLEY: "The Plunker ville Fox Hunt." A lively tale of well sustained interest. tained interest.
VERY REV. FREREOL GIRARDET, C.SS.R.
"Thoughts on the Seventh, Tenth and Eighth
Commandments."

An ingeniously wrought-out tale, breathing an atmosphere of peat fire and mountain breezes.

breezes
CLARA MULHOLLAND: "Marie's Repentance,"
A delightful story of peasant life and love is
her native land.
VERY REV. MARIANUS FIRGE, O.M.C,
"Devotion to God the Holy Ghost."
Vicomte MARRUL-VILLEBOIS (The hero of the
Transvaal): Court Martial," A stirring,
pathetic tale of military justice,
MARION. AMER TAGGRET: "The Centennia!

paneue tale of military justice.

MARION AMES TAGGART: "The Centennial Jubilee Pligrimage to the Roman Basilicas." Al K-nza," a Turkish legend of the days when the Crescent floated above the Cresc when the Crescent floated above the Cresc story of royal charity and mercy. "Hope, a story of self-sacrifice.

Retrospest of the Year.

BY THE DOZEN. \$2. Address: THOS. COFFEY, Also to be had from our travelling

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

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

tions for Private Bills.

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

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

CHARLES CLARKE.

Clerk Legislative Assembly.

Toronto, 10th January, 1901.