studies qualifying him to take up the

study of the legal profession, but the boy's mind and inclinations were op-

posed to the sedentary and plodding life of a student. "I believe that the

outdoor labors will benefit him physic-

ally, and will keep him away from

many temptations to which boys at

It was, therefore, arranged that

Joseph should be employed in such

work of the railway construction which

would not overtax his strength or be

too heavy for a youthful laborer. Several weeks had elapsed since Joseph

tion, and during that time he had

never complained of being weary or disappointed. Indeed, his parents were

forcibly struck with his improved ap

pearance and apparent contentment.

Like Jack, he became studious in the evenings, and found rest and recrea-

tion in the cultivation of his mind by

reading. The contractor was quite proud of his two youthful and respect-

able - looking employees. Having met the doctor, the father of

Joseph, one day the contractor said: "You will be pleased to

know that the conduct and example of

your son and young Collins have had

a good effect upon several of the labor-

ers in my employ. Some who were

formerly slovenly and dirty have be-

gun to make themselves quite clean

and smart-looking; others who used to

come to their work in the early morn-

ing as if they had been dissipating all

sure you, those young fellows have

elevated the standard of the work

man in my employ, and the men begin

to think that there is nothing humili-

ating in earning a livelihood 'by the

sweat of their brow.'"
"I am sorry to acknowledge," replied

people in society, who regard the man-

ual laborer as an inferior being, and have no sympathy with him in his

the working-man has brought this con-

tempt for his occupation by his own

conduct. How many poor laborers we

meet every day who have no ambition,

are contented to be ignorant, are dirty

and slovenly in their homes, are vul

gar and coarse in their habits, and are

totally indifferent to any effort to

should not be the effect of manual

labor upon the character and habits

The doctor was correct in these re-

marks. No doubt it is not the coarse,

rough work which defiles a man: it is

not manual labors which degrades him.

What really defiles a human being is

loth, self-indulgence and ignorance.

'The words which proceed out of his

mouth and come forth from the heart defile him." "The man from whose

neart proceeds evil thoughts, murders,

adulteries" degrades any vocation which he follows. So long as an occu-

pation is essential to the well-being of

society, and is a part of the organiza-

tion upon which a community is de-

pendent, it is regarded as respectable,

honorably, merits our sympathy and

manual occupation do not necessarily

humiliate a man or woman. There is

of course, the respective positions of

the employer and employee, of the

master and his hired man, which must

be maintained for the sake of order

and authority; but the social superiority

of the employer or master does not

authorize him to be oroud, domineer

ing, unsympathetic and cruel; whilst

the position which the employee holds

requires him or her to be respectful,

bedient and faithful, but not humili-

ated or servile. The Creator and

Heavenly Father looks down upon both

master and servant, employer and

mistress and the domestic,

nd he who pursues it faithfully and

Thus, menial services and

of the

ameliorate their condition!

"that there is a class of

But we must admit that

had been occupied in his new vo

school are exposed.'

said:

the doctor,

of man.

In the olden times physicians accounted wise, searched vainly for the Elixir of Life, or the knowledge

wise searched vainly for the Elixir of Life, or the knowledge whereby life might be prolonged. We now know that there is no such thing as an Elixir of Life. But we have learned that life may be prolonged by those who take the right measures.

Any man or woman who will take care of health and take the right remedies for ill health, may live to a ripe old age. When a man feels out of sorts, when he gets up in the morning tired, out after a restless night, and goes home in the evening completely knocked out with his day's work, without appetite or ambition, he is a sick man. If he does not take the right remedy he will soon be in the grasp of consumption, nervous prostration, malaria, or some other serious malady.

A man in this condition should at once

and cures bronchits, spitting of nood and obstinate coughs. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It does not make flabby flesh like cod liver oil, but firm, healthy, muscular tissue. It does not make corpulent people more corpulent. Thousands have testified to its marvelous merits. Sold by all medicine dealers.

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dealer's business to tell you.

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day sensors on Indian Reserves—a small salary attached.

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Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. JACK COLLINS, OR THE DIGNITY

BY C. F. STREET, M. A

(Continued.)

Hence it was that Jack Collins' con duct in this vocation he had chosen, attracted the attention of boys who had been his class mates at school, and companions in games. There was one boy in particular, who was a staunch friend of Jack and greatly missed him when he was withdrawn from the school. This boy was the son of a leading physician of the town, Dr. Brook loctor had two boys in his family: the elder, Raiph, according to the father's plans was to study medicine; the younger, Joseph, was intended for the legal profession when he had completed his studies.

"Man proposes, but God disposes is a maxim which is especially applicable to children and their parents proposals for their future welfare. How often are the father and mother disappointed with respect to the plans which they had carefully prepared affecting the future welfare of their children; by circumstances beyond their control. Their sons, or daughters will occupy positions in the world very different from what they had ordained for them. It sometimes happens that the lad is not gifted with those abilities, or does not possess those qualifications which are required for the position in life which his father wished him to occupy, or, again, that the son or daughter desires to devote himself or herself to a sacred, instead of a secular vocation, and that a power or spirit higher and stronger than the parents' seems to direct and control their will. So it was that Joseph Brooks was not inclined to be a student. He was fond of physical exercise, and too restless when indoors to fix his mind deeply on one particular subect. He had good natural abilities, but he had no application. His tastes were averse to that mental labor which a classical education demands of those who have the ambition to be admitted to a learned profession.

Jack Collins had been in Mr. Force's employment about four months when Joseph Brooks met him, as he was taking a stroll one Sunday afternoon, and he was surprised to see his friend so happy, contented, and smart-look ing. He was also so neatly dressed and spoke so nicely that Jack appeared to his friend to be a different sort of working-man from others whom he met and knew. In the conversa which ensued between the his informed lads. Jack friend that he liked the work in which he was engaged. He intended to become a skilled workman, and train himself to the position of a foreman or overseer. The out door labors, Jack said, made him strong and active. Instead of feeling lazy and sleepy when his day's work was over, he was inclined to devote his evenings to study that he now had a teacher who gave him lessons for an hour and a half during three days of each week. "I do not intend to be a laborer without ambition, or to grow slovenly and dirty in my habits, and become ignorant and stupid." The result of the foregoing conversation was that Joseph, on re turning home, begged his father to let him go and hire out as Jack Collins had done, and informed him all about Jack and how he was improving him self. The doctor tried to dissuade his son from entering upon such a rude ed out more congenial employment than that in which Jack was engaged, which he could obtain for him. But Joseph's mind seemed to be set upon engaging in such work as his friend was doing. Therefore, the dector, who was a sen sible and practical man, concluded that it was better perhaps to humor his son in this particular matter; and he said to his wife, "We will let our son have his own way; there is nothing dishonorable in manual labor. The hard physical exercise in the open air will greatly benefit him at his age. No doubt, he will soon grow tired of and

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ney-Liver Pills adds to the fame of the great doctor whose name is familiar in almost every home as the author of the world famous Recipe

Scores and thousands of grateful men and

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of all kidney cures.

Mr. D. C. Simmons, Mabee, Ont., writes:

"My kidneys and back were so bad I was unable to work or sleep. My urine had sediment like brick dust, I was compelled to get up four or five times during the night. I saw Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills advertised and concluded to give them a trial. I have only used one box and am completely cured. I was a great sufferer for 18 years, but my kidneys do not bother me now. I enjoy good rest and sleep and consider Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills a boon to suffering humanity."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson.

employee, rich and poor, the prince and beggar, and regards all equally as Jesus Christ is no respecter of persons, and His Church is commissioned to offer to all human beings, irrespective of nationality and any distinctive worldly positions, similar blessings and disgusted with his daily toil and wish honors in the kingdom of heaven. to resume his studies with greater diligence than formerly. The doctor called on the contractor,

One may reverently imagine how God, who sees into our hearts and discerns the thoughts and motives of Mr. Force, and after some inquiry into every individual, discovers the true the character of the work in which character of each man and woman in Jack Collins was engaged, he told him the world. How He sometimes perthat his son Joseph, of the same age as ceives that the employee and the young Collins, wished to obtain similar servant are in some cases the superiors employment, and to be a fellow-laborer of those whom they serve, so far as the of Jack's. He would prefer his son to inner nobleness of the soul, the mental continue at school and pursue the and spiritual endowments are con

This equality in which human beings generally are placed in their relation to their Creator and the kingdom of heaven, and the inequalities of men which exist in this social world, are circumstances which should enforce brotherly love and courtesy among all

classes which compose society.

The two young men Collins and Brooks persevered in their daily labors, and were becoming experienced in the general work in which the men were engaged. They became skilled in the handling of the spade, the using of the crow bar, the wielding of the axe, and the drilling of rocks and the use of

explosives in blasting.
Education, science and machinery have done much within recent years to lighten the hardships of manual labor, so that the workman of the present day is greatly relieved from the heavy burdens and dangers formerly associated with his vocation. The young men Jack and Joseph, whose minds were trained to think, made suggestions which, being found practicable, some times lightened their labors. They the uneducated and ignorant laborer too often ignores. Another peculiarity which distin-An. ence

guished Jack and Joseph from other laborers was their attention to cleanliness. When their day's work was over. they put off their working clothes, cleansed and refreshed themselves by a bath, and appeared as neat and clean as those young men who have never any out door work to soil their hands. Their object was to show to the community that a workingman can have the appearance of being a gentleman as well as the clerks of our shops and factories.

Joseph had now been in the employ of Mr. Force for a whole year when his father, the doctor, said to him: "Well, my dear boy, I am proud of you for the manly way in which you have persevered in the occupation you have hosen, and the manner in which you have been improving your mind in the evenings. I would now suggest that you retire for a while from this occupation and resume your studies, prepar atory to the study of the legal profes-Joseph earnestly begged to be sion." allowed to continue in his present occupation, but asked his father to provide him with a teacher who would in the evenings give him private lessons in the art of drawing and draughting, in mathematics and certain branches bearing on the construction of railways, and bridges and in the use of those instruments used by civil engineers and surveyors. The doctor again accommodated himself to his son's wishes, and suggested that Jack Collins be invited to join his son in studies, but he must not be allowed to bear any night, now begin their day's work looking sober and respectable. I asof the expenses of a private tutor. It must not be supposed that the two

young men were always perfectly happy, and had no disappointments temptations and discouragments in their daily toils. There is no vocation in the world free from trials and cares. Discouragments are often increased by our own efforts to advance ourselves in the world, and the more ambitious we are the more disappointments we have to endure. The young men to whom our story refers sometimes found their work tedious and disagreeable, especially when the weather was unfa able and they were exposed, according to the season, either to the burning rays of the sun or the cold rains and frosts; but they gradually became in-ured to all sorts of weather, and were not effected by damp clothes and wet Again, among their fellow labor-This feet. ers, there were several men very vulgar and profane, but Jack and Joseph gradually won their regard by

their unassuming manners, onduct, manliness, and good will.

Mrs. Collins, the poor widow, was pious Catholic and carefully watched over her son's spiritual interest, and enouraged him in attending regularly to the sacraments of penance and Holy Communion. A young man not only fortifies himself against temptation, but is providentially withdrawn from dangers, who is a practical member of But he who absents holy Church. himself from Mass on the Lord's day self to dangers by which in time he

becomes irreligious, and exposes hi will come to grief. Joseph's home was very different from that of Jack's. In the latter dwelt a poor, heart-broken widow and her little daughter which was stamped with the seal of sorrow which it would take years to efface; but in the former, there was an abundance of the good things of this life, presided over by loving and generous parents. Th doctor was a man of means, engaged in a lucrative practice which his professional skill had created for him. Jie wife was a lady of refinement and culture and the daughter of a distin-They had three guished politician. They had three daughters besides their two sons— Ralph and Joseph. The youngest daughter, was in her fifteenth year Thus Joseph's home was particularly attractive, and the scene of many social ing one.

entertainments which embraced the leading members of society. These circumstances made Joseph's position in relation to his vocation, a very try-He was subjected to tempta tions by being forced into a society not congenial to his manual pursuits and where he met young men whose leisure hours and pocket money were devoted to amusements which tended to dissipation and sensuality. Joseph's mother was a conscientious and religious Protestant, but she could not, through the ministrations of her Church, exercise such a restraining influence over the thoughts and actions of her children as the Catholic mother possesses through the sacrament of Penance. But Joseph was happily withdrawn from certain temptations to which young men of his et were subjected, for his occupation removed him from many galeties and frivolities of the fashionable world. He was, moreover, very independent and not ashamed to refer to his vocation, and to uphold its advantages, in the presence of young fellows whose ideal life was associated with sensual pleasure, gambling and horse racing. The man, he argued, who begins life at the lowest step of the ladder in any vocation and at last reaches the highest, proves himself to be a man of energy, ability and determination, and gains an experience and training which is invaluable. Thus, the character and superiority of Peter the Great, the Czar of Russia, were preshadowed by his conduct—when he enlisted, at one time, as a private soldier in order to qualify himself to be a commander of armies, and on another occasion hired out as a ship carpenter to obtain the practical knowledge of the trade relating to the construction of a navy. The example of Peter the Great show

that the son of a gentleman does not

demean himself, who, in order to be-

come a skilled workman, engages in

manual occupation and thereby obtains

pective vocations. By their industry' perseverance and integrity they can entertain the hope of becoming influential and respectable citizens of the country in which they live. Indeed, there are gentlemen of means, leading politicians and prominent merchants and wealthy contractors in this and ther countries who in their early life had been compelled by circumstances to begin their career as laborers or tradesmen or farm hands or navvies or shanty-men.

Having been, now, two years in the employ of Mr. Force, Jack had developed into a strong and active lad. By his steadiness, attention to business and prudence, he had become a useful.

trustworthy and capable workman. The contracter, having completed the work of his contract in the neighborhood of the town, his new contract would oblige him to transfer his em ployees to a locality several miles distant from their homes. Consequently, they would be unable to return to the except on the Saturday evening of each week; but they would have the privilege of remaining home until pale and called to him to make for early Monday morning.

Mr. Force called on Mrs. Collins and

told her how pleased he was with her son Jack, and he wished him to remain in his service, with increased wages, if she could spare him from home during the six days and five nights of each week. It was finally settled that Jack be apprenticed to Mr. Force for a period of three years. At the expiration of that time, he would be a skilled workman in the formation of railways

With regard to Joseph, Jack's fellow-laborer, Dr. Brooks could not conent to his son being away from home at night as well as day; but in order to encourage him in the vocation he had chosen, he obtained for him a position with Mr. Jones, a civil engin was also engaged in the construction of a branch of railway. The duties assigned to Joseph would give him an opportunity of increasing his knowldge in the work of surveying and laying out the course which a proposed

railway must follow.

Jack and Joseph before being separ ted had a long talk about their plans in the future. The subject which deepy interested them was that of becomng partners as railway contractors so soon as they had acquired the knowledge, experience and capital necessary to start them in the enterprise.

Mr. Force, the contractor, not only interested himself in the advancement of the widow's son, but the welfare of her only daughter, Bessie. peen received as a day-pupil, after her father's death. in the convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame. This convent, being a branch of the Mother House, which had been founded by the Rev. Mother Bourgeoise in the seven-teenth century at Montreal, especially kept in view one of the charitable objects of the Foundress, the education of deserving girls who were either orphans or whose parents, from some calamity, were in destitute circum On the death of Joseph Colstances. lins two Religieuses had called on the widow and offered to educate her little daughter and accommodate their term

to her pecuniary ability. Mr. Force now proposed that Miss Bessie's education be henceforth directed to the object of qualifying her to ecome a school-teacher, and offered to share with her brother the expense attending her prolonged studies until she was qualified by the Normal schoo for the responsible vocation. Mrs. Collins, having consulted the Mother Superior of the convent on the subct, was advised to accede to Mr. Force's generous proposition, especially as her daughter was exception-ally bright and intelligent, and her temperament and piety qualified her for the vocation of teacher.

The advancement with increased wages, which Jack was now enjoying, enabled him to provide such support for his mother that she retired from the arduous duties of the laundry and confined herself solely to the work of her own household.

The dignity of labor and the happiness of the laborer are dependent upon the principle by which the employer is governed in his relation to the em ployee. It is in the power of the former to make the duties of the workmen either hopeful or discouraging, cheerful or wearisome, elevating or slavish.

The associations known as the Trades-Unions, organized during the present century, were formed for the purposes of improving the condition of the working-men or trades-men, defining and maintaining the rates of wages, regulating the fixed hours of the day's work. These unions, legalized in the United States of America, the British Empire and Europe, were no doubt forced into existence by the harsh, unsympathizing and ungenerous conduct of certain capitalists and employers, who, in former times, had too often ignored the health, rights and privileges of the laboring class.

Mr. Force, as an employer, was an exceptionally honest and considerate man in his treatment of those whom he hired. He studied human nature and observed carefully the qualifications of his laborers, and classified them, as far as possible, with regard to the wages each man merited. This principle don and Conway of Peterbore aroused among the workmen the spirit nearly, if not entirely, fill the list. of ambition, as the capable and skilled laborer received higher wages than he who was slovenly, lazy and purloining.

Though Jack Collins was a young man, his physical activity, intelligence, steadiness and willingness, raised him to a high position among the workmen. When the work of the new contract was begun, he soon became the contractor's right hand man and was entrusted with the superin-There is much to encourage the | tendance of certain minor works. workingman and artisan in their re-

casionally met his friend Joseph. The latter was preservingly pursuing his studies and routine of work, hopefully ooking forward to the time, not far distant, when Jack and he would be qualified to become joint-contractors. An episode occurred during the

second year of Joseph's employment in the office of Mr. Jones. It was Dominion Day, and, according to a preconcerted arrangement, Jack and Joseph, having arrangement, sack and susepn, naving a holiday, met at a certain place to spend the day, sailing on a beautiful lake and fishing. This lake was about five miles distant from the town where they resided, and was frequented by lovers of pleasure and sport. ing enjoyed part of the day both in fishing and boating the young men concluded to take a swim in the cooling waters of the lake, as they were both expert swimmers. Having been in the water some time, rivalling one with the other in various accomplishments of diving, floating and other acts of skill, Jack, who was a short dis tance ahead of his friend, on looking back, noticed that Joseph was very shore. They were about twenty yards from their landing-place when Jack was startled by a cry for help, and he saw Joseph struggling : he had been seized with spasms affecting the muscles of the stomach. Jack dashed forward to his assistance, but before he could grasp him, his friend had sunk in the water out of sight were several persons on the shore who witnessed the sudden and sad mishap.

When Jack reached the spo where Joseph had disappeared, he dived down to rescue the body from a watery grave; but his first attempt vain. He rose to the surface with a look of terrible disappointment, but having taken a long breath and hastily blessing himself, he again plunged with great force and touched the bottom about eight feet deep. He discovered the apparently lifeless body, and with a great effort brought it to the surface and began to wards the shore, keeping the body afloat. He had not proceeded far when a man came to his rescue in a boat and quickly Jack of his precious burden which was testing his power of endurance to the soon as Joseph was carried from the boat to the shore Jack and others lost no time in employing means to restore breathing. They turned the patient on his face with his head lower than his feet; then they raised the body up without lifting the forehead off the ground, and gave the body a quick jerk in order to expel the mucus from the mouth and wind-pipe. then they placed the unconscious man on his back and drew his arms above his head, rubbing the chest and pressing the air into his lungs. At last, after an hour's steady work to resuscitate the body, their labors were rewarded by a spontaneous effort on the part of Joseph, to breathe.

TO BE CONTINUED.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MONSIGNOR (" FATHER ") PROULX.

It gives us great pleasure to copy from the Niagara Rainbow - that truly literary and most interesting periodical, published from the Loretto Convent-a sketch of the late venerated and beloved Father Proulx. It is from the pen of one who knew the devoted missionary intimately, for more than thirty years. Wherever the CATHOLIC RECORD circulates in this province and Quebec the name and fame of this great and zealous priest are well known, and we, therefore, feel assured that our readers will be much interested

in the "Recollections," as follows: The name heading this contribution to the Rainbow will recall to the memory of thousands of Catholics, and Protestants, too, in that portion of Ontario, west of Kingston, a grand and noble character.

It occurred to the writer that those

who personally knew the good Father Proulx in his life-time, and even those who only knew him by tradition, would be pleased to find in the April number of the Rainbow, a brief sketch, however defective, of the pioneer missionary of the nineteenth century among the Indians of the Great Manitoulin Island and along the shores of the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. It is much to be regretted that some one of his contemporaries among the reverend clergy in the western dioceses of Ontario, who had known him so inimately, and who was so capable of doing justice to the subject, has not undertaken the pleasing task-the labor of love-of publishing a suitable eulogy to his memory and merits. This was easier of accomplishment, fifteen or even ten years since, than now. How few, alas! are left of the many priests who were associated with him in the sacred ministry twenty, not to speak of forty years ago !

Who are they among the survivors, in the whole province, who can recol lect the genial and hospitable parish priest of Oshawa in the fifties? Farrelly of Belleville, Dr. Fiannery of Windsor, Fathers Northgraves of London and Conway of Peterborough

How many live, who, later on, shared his friendship and enjoyed his society at St. Mary's, when assistant to Vicar-General Walsh, and when afterwards pastor of that parish himself? Except His Lordship Bishop O'Connor of Peter borough, Dr. Kilroy of Stratford and Vicar General Heenan of Hamilton, the writer cannot bring to his memory any other names, than those first menond was entrusted with the superinendance of certain minor works.

On Sundays and holidays Jack oc.

Tioned. Very Rev. Vicar-General
McCann, now Administrator of the
Archdiocese of Toronto, Dean Harris,

refined and wealthy familie Lower Canada. The late Senator coste—the Bayard of the Upper Ch ber—was his brother in law, w son, Sir Alexander Lacoste—so wo such a father -is Chief Justice of Province of Quebec. His brother, J. T. P. Proulx, of Lambton, Cand M. Jovitte Vercheres de Bouc ville, of Ottawa, another nephew among the surviving relations. His early studies were begun a Hyacinthe, where he made his class course. Having decided upon e-ing the priesthood, he studied div Quebec and was ordained by Rev. Bishop Lartigue, at Montre

P. P., St. Catherines, and Father H

were not then ordained.

have a memoir of Father Proulx f

the pen of either of his old frien

Dr. Flannery or Father Northgra

as each one is well acquainted with

leading features and salient point his missionary life and the person

traits which would make such a pro-

tion so valuable and interesting !

May, 1808, at River St. Pierre, a Montreal. His father was Louis I

Proulx, and his mother Marie T Foisy, both of good lineage. He

closely connected with several of

Father Proulx was born on

What a rare treat it would be

While prosecuting his studies young ecclesiastic fell into de health. In consequence of having grown his strength he became slender and enfeebled and threa

consumption. No one who was acquainted Father Proulx, at any time di the last forty-five years of his could imagine that he had be danger of falling a victim to the His physique was ma cent and imposing, standing six three inches in height and have chest measurement of fifty-six in Who that saw him at Oshawa or onte, on the altar, or in majestic g the street, or sitting behind his well driving horse-and he prized a horse-hurrying to a sick call, suppose that he had ever had an He was the impersonat robust health, vigor and vitality grand and striking was his a ace that few passed him by, wh strangers or acquaintances, w turning round to look at and a the stately form and carriage

venerable and popular priest.

Before his ordination Father made a resolution to volunte services as a missionary amor Indians of Upper Canada. In this, he had in view the design of oring among the descendants of tribes that rewarded the zeal and tion of Brebœuf and Lalemant a other Jesuit missionaries in the half, by the most painful death their cruel ingenuity could devi

Pending his departure for the and while makin preparation journey, Father Proux was en ily appointed vicaire of Laprairie he remained three or four r There being a great scarcity of in the diocese of Kingston-th only Episcopal See in Upper -Father Proulx, at the urgent of Bishop Gaulin, became a su that prelate. A marked and ful improvement in his healt place, so that within a year aft ing Montreal he had gained s

ough for any labor or hardsh

His first mission. Penetangu embraced within its limits the and historic district, the soil of was sanctified and fructified blood of the Jesuit Fathers ferred to, and contained an about 324 square miles. The tian islands in the southern po the Georgian Bay, formed pa parish. His life became one o hard work, hardships and self to all which he became recon the choice was his own to fulfil of God in this way. The greatence and indomitable which he possessed, well fitted the trying ordeal through we passed while ministering to as passes while ministering to a s barous people composed of Indi some French - Canadians eng trapping and lumbering. He heart and amiable disposition uted largely to the success he in winning over those denizer forest to the true faith, to the

of religion and to the saving The object which Father Pre proposed to himself in lea native diocese, pursuant to th intention he had formed, when health, was not quite attained first mission. His paramount was to exert his efforts and towards the conversion of th Indians of the Manitoulin Is along the shores of the Geor and Lake Huron, who were m erous in these parts than in tanguishene mission. Hence an affectionate farewell to his children on the mainland, inconsolable at his departure the Manitoulin, and too residence at Wikwemikong, Jesuit Fathers, who succeed have now an extensive and fl mission.

Father Proulx spent twe among the Indians. He severe privations, and had t with and overcome formidabl ies and obstacles in furthers noble and charitable work. several marvellous escapes f at the hands of the poor ign superstitious savages whom to bring to God and for wh

tion he would have cheerfull Knowing that feats of str heroism such as proficiency manship, as well with the shot gun and rifle, canoei commanded the admiration a