



A Cheap Life Saver.

Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic
was afflicted with nervousness for twelve years, so that I trembled all over could not sleep, even my eyelids were so affected that I could not close them. But with Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic relieved me of all those troubles. It is not worth \$1, but \$10 a bottle. I have had no trouble since. I can't tell those to whom I recommend it will thank me for it. MISS O'HOPPENHAUER.

May God Bless It.

STREATOR, Ill., July 1, 1893.
I suffered eighteen years from epilepsy, and was cured of it by Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I took twelve bottles of it. May God bless the medicine so that others will be cured by it as I am. M. WERNER.

FREE A VALUABLE BOOK ON NERVOUS DISEASES—Send a sample bottle to any address. Postage paid. Get the medicine free.

Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1892, has been under his direction by the

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SEEDS

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And will be Mailed on Application.

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This is the same as the above, with fine illustrations, and printed with red line on impregnated paper. The most beautiful edition, only 1000 copies issued, for presentation. Large 32mo, size 5¹/₂ x 8¹/₂ inches, French sheep, limp, gilt edges, \$1.50.

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TRENT CANAL.

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SECTION NO. 2.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Trent Canal," will be received at this Office until noon on Saturday, 21st March, 1896, for the construction of the Trent Canal on the Peterboro' and Lakefield line.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Trent Canal, located in the office of the Peterboro' and Lakefield line, at Ottawa, or at the Superintending Engineer's Office, Peterboro', where forms of tender can be obtained on and after Thursday, 13th February, 1896.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual dimensions of all parts, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$7,500 must be deposited with the tenderer. The accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Peterboro' and Lakefield line, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the work on the Trent Canal, or if he fails to meet the offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

J. H. BALDNER,

Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,

Ottawa, 6th February, 1896.

995-3

FOR SALE.

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Shrubs, etc. Write us for our 1896 catalogue, and we will send you one free. (Do it now.) GLOBE NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N.Y. 995-4

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995-5

The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XVIII.

REV. GEORGE W. PEPPER ABHORS ANTI-CATHOLIC PREJUDICE.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Feb. 21.

In his sermon upon the life and character of Washington in Brecksville M. E. church last evening, Rev. George W. Pepper, in speaking of that clause in the constitution which declares that no religious test shall be asked of any one in the United States, denounced all secret political prescriptive organizations as anti-American, contrary to the teachings of Washington. He quoted Randolph's famous sentence, "I have seen a white crow and heard of black swans, but an Irish opponent of American liberty I never either heard of or saw." He also quoted from Judge Black, a distinguished member of the Disciple Church, that five times the Irish aided in saving our liberties. He closed as follows:

"As a Methodist and a Protestant of the Protestants, I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without uttering an indignant protest against all attempts to violate the constitution and to dishonor the immortal memory of the father of his country by wanton and infernal attempts to impugn the loyalty of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. It is only a few years ago that the Methodists were defamed in like manner; that their Bishops, their elders, their preachers were declared to be so many wheels to grind the rights of the people; that their episcopacy was said to be anti-American.

"Now, it is the Catholics who are accused of a divided allegiance. I take my stand upon the records of the last hundred years of American history. In the war of the revolution who was it that Washington thanked for his patriotism? The Catholic Archbishop Carroll. Who was the most renowned singer of the Declaration of Independence? The Catholic Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Who was the first admiral of the American navy? The Catholic Jack Barry.

"Was there an ocean or a bay during that revolutionary struggle not whitened with Catholic bones and reddened with Catholic blood? They were true to their allegiance and unshaken in their fidelity to the American constitution.

As time rolled on, in the war with Mexico, who was it that bore the brunt of the battle, whose body was riddled with bullets? The Catholic general, Shields.

In the war for the union, on every battlefield, did not Catholic German, Catholic Irish, Catholic American bleed and die for the land of Washington and freedom?

Were they cowards? Next to Grant the loudest names were the Catholic Sherman and the Catholic Sheridan. Where is there an American who does not love their memories?

"Need I name Thomas Francis Meagher, the pure, gallant, generous, eloquent chevalier, the commander of the Irish Catholic brigade, which received the thanks of congress for their grand devotion to the country? That is the Irish brigade which extorted from the confederate general, A. P. Hill, at Fredericksburg, the exclamation, 'There comes those infernal green flags again!'

"Who would have whispered to the soldiers of the Potomac that my old friend Meagher and his soldiers were traitors to the union? Now, the Empire State, did not think so when the crowd surged up like a human sea to bid them welcome upon their return.

Lincoln did not think so—that Catholics were disloyal—when, according to Col.

Hay's admirable history, he declared that if Knownothingism ever became rampant here he would emigrate to Russia. History does not say that Catholics are unfit for freedom. Behold Belgium, an exclusively Catholic country, electing a Protestant king a few years ago? Behold Hungary, electing Kosuth, the glorious Protestant, governor! Behold Catholic Poland, first emancipated from the confederate general, A. P. Hill, at Fredericksburg, the exclamation, 'There comes those infernal green flags again!'

"Who would have whispered to the

Catholics that the Potomac that my old

friend Meagher and his soldiers were

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ous Protestant, governor!

Behold Catholic Poland, first eman-

cipated from the confederate general,

Ave Maria.

Cardinal Vaughan offers this solu-

tion of the school question in Eng-

land: "It seems to me that this com-

plex education problem may be solved,

if we regard the matter, not at the

point of altitude where it ramifies into

differences, but at the common basis.

That I take to be the newly-crea-

tured right of each child to receive

education at the cost of the State.

Then let a certain sum be fixed as the

normal and proper cost of educational

maintenance per child in each district;

let that sum follow the child from the

public purse to whatever public ele-

mentary school the parents send him.

The scale of cost should be settled

either by the Educational Department

alone or in conjunction with school

boards or other local authority, pro-

vided it be the same for all and paid

from either taxes or rates or from both.

We should thus secure in the basis

of equality and respect for the natural law."

Let the State make

itself responsible for the education of

every child, and, so long as the State's

standard of study is reached, let the

child go to any school it likes. Then

those parents who prefer the secular

system of training could have it and

those who choose the religious system

could have it. —N. Y. Catholic Review.

One of the topics of the hour both in

the secular and religious press in

Rome, Italy, is the resignation of the

Grand Orient of Italian Freemasonry,

Sig. Adriano Lemmi. Charges that

he was a thief in his young days and

had not improved in his mature years

were made against the Grand Orient,

and his resignation follows, because it

is alleged, he cannot refute the charges.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1896.

NO. 907.