HUMBUG CATHOLICS.

N. Y. Catholic Review. The e are so many of them parading in the high places of this country that an ecosmonal description of them may do good. Whose fault it is that their faith is good. Whose fault it is that their rain is a principle of evil to them and their neglighors rather than good, we need not attempt to name. The air is so thick with anti Catholic microbes that even the raints are less strong and hercic here than they might be in a purer atmosphere. We find men giving thousands to chart. ties, whose money was made in trinstee, and who seem to be ignerant of du-honesty; others devoted to a formal way to their religion, whose week day indifference and lack of Christian virtue would shame the modern Protestant; others still, whose business methods are so utterly unjust that one wonders what their faith has come or who have a voice in high councils to, or who have a voice in high contacts and use it to the dishonor of the faith, or who have opportunities for good and coolly destroy them. They are Catholics, but are really humbugs.

Here for instance is a Catholic judge, of

Here for instance is a Catholic judge, of good legal ability and well thought of as a private gentlemen. He is not a mouther, or a poser, but a quiet well-bred man. For years be was coosen on many occasious to represent the Catholic body in civic committees. He never denied his faith, but he never respected it. He called the just demands of his Catholic brethren importinent and unlewful and brethren impertinent and unlawful, and never opened his mouth but to minimize fore his non-Catholic acquaint taem before his non-cannote acquaint-acces. It took people a long time to understand him, but in our time having been found out he appears only as a representative of himself. He is a hum-

bug Catholic
Here is a Catholic business man with a Mere is a Cathol's Desiness man with a million perhaps, and the head of a great concern. He has really built it up by his energy and invention. He is an ordinary Catholic, respectable and charitable How was his business made a success, and kept a success? In this way: He was a wholessie dealer in cartain articles, and wholesale dealer in certain articles, and supplied the retailers. When a new thing in his line appeared in the market he went to the producer and demanded it for his trade. If refused he set out to prevent the sale of that article in the mar-ket. He threatened the ratellar ket. He threatened the retailers that if they dealt with the producer for the article he would cut off their trade with him, and give it to a rival. In order to sary out his policy it was necessary for him to ruin the basiness of certain people yearly. He did it cheerfully. He was a monopolist. It is said he feels has an honest man, and loves to do an act of He will be a surprised man when he reaches the judgment seat. He is a humbug Catholic.

Here is a Catholic society man. He is Here is a Catholic society men. He is a good father, wealthy, charitable, and refined. He loves good society for its own sake. His children associate only with the "best" people. So careful is he with the "best" people. So careful is he that only the best people shall be their companions, that he overlooks the morals of the best people frequently. His children grow up refined and courteous with all the pollsh of their circle and all the vices. The boys are sincers in the conventional represently dirty way, and the ventional respectably dirty way, and the girls are as much troubled about religion as about fine weather. This good and polished father is a humbug Catholic.

Here is a Catholic journalist on a daily journal. He knows he is a Oatholic from the fact that he made his first Comnion and goes to Mass on Sunday. With any other reasons for his faith he is pacquainted, although he can discuss He is a humbug Catholic.

Here is a man in humble life. He has He goes to confession once a year, never contributes a cent to church or charity. never joins a society, never feels any particular admiration for his faith, or any part of it, sneers at many doctrines in a timid way, and devotes \$12 a year to beer. The one moment when the grace of faith touches his heart is when he thinks of death, and hopes to enter heaven on the strength of a deathbed confession and poorly received sacraments. He is more easily recog nized than the other persons named above, but he is not less a Catholic than

they, although he is a humbug Catholic.
This country is full of them. Taev
are too thick for comfort. They are a bad lot, and it would be well to sift all of them into the dust-heap. A Protestant, a nothingarian, an atheist are pleasant persons to deal with, for they are passive or active enemies, and the cod regulates intercourse with them. But these humbugs, judges, business men, society men, and journalists, or whatever occupation they follow, are the warts of Catholic society, and must be got rid of by caustic. It would be a pleasure to see them squirming under it with all their pompous respectability

Kincard St , Brockville, Ont , Jan. 11 Kineard St., Brockvile, Oht., Jan. 11, 1889: "I was confined to my bed by a severe attack of lumbago. A lady friend of mine sent me a part of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which I applied. The effect was simply magical. In a day I was able to go about my household duties. I have used it with splendid success for neuralgic toothache. I would not be without it." toothache. I would not be without it. MRS. J. RINGLAND.

Rev. J. B. Huff, Florence, writes: "1 have great pleasure in testifying to the good effects which I have experienced from the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery for Dyspepsia. For several years ready all kinds of food fermented on my stomach, so that after eating I had very distressing sensations, but from the tme I commenced the use of the Vegetable Discovery I obtained

Worms cause Serious Sickness. Dr. Low's Worm S rup destroys and expels all kinds of worms quickly and surely.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

COLLECTION OF NON-CATHOLIC VIEWS OF THEIR INEFFICIENCY.

VIEWS OF THEIR INEFFICIENCY.

The scraps from a portfolio have been compiled for the Catholic Mirror:

Professor H. H. Bovsen had an educational articles in the Forum for September which is eliciting a deal of comment. He says: "I expect to meet with much opposition when I declare my conviction that our Public school system will, sconer or later, have to be remodelled. It is an academic system—s university curriculum on a restricted scale—timilar in kind, differing only in degree. The culture which it imparts is academic, and has but small reference to the life which the great which it imparts is academic, and has but small reference to the life which the great majority of the pupils will have to lead. It kindles an ambition in them which, in nine cases out of ten, is destined to be disappointed, and engenders, as is consequence, discontent and disaffection toward. quence, discontent and disaffection toward the State which fails to satisfy the ex-pectations it has aided in arousing."—Pro. H H Boysen

"The law gives to everybody the right "The law gives to everybody the right to send his children to such schools as he deems proper; and every Church may establish its own schools. We have long had the Church schools of various denom-mations without any perceptible effect to the injury of American institutions. It is safe to believe that the more religious the educated child, and the more religious the educated child, and the more religious the educated man, the more conscientious, scrupulous and patriotic he will be in regard to all his duties."—New York Sun

A reporter from the New York Herald lately interviewed Mr. Gerry, for the pur lately interviewed Mr. Gerry, for the pur pose of obtaining that gentleman's views on matters connected with the work in which he is engaged. The following is an extract: "Before I left I had a gen-eral talk on merality with Mr. Gerry, and he made a most astounding assertion— that there are thirty thousand bad women that there are thirty thousand bad women in this city! He said his calculation was well based. He serrowfully asserted that the American people were deteriorating, and instanced the numerous divorces all over the country. He came to the conclusion that our Public school system was answerable for this. It was a huge political machine. The only remedy was in going back to the time honored system of teaching religion in schools. The new generation was grow. schools. The new generation was grow-ing up godiess and immoral, highly educated, but to no purpose Mr Garry said that unless this important question was soon taken up, the nation would per-ceptibly feel the evil effects of the want of some religious training in the Public schools —New York Herald

"So long as we have an inflexible system that grinds out education to a certain fineness and examinations which set an artificial value upon accuracy of attain-ment, we cannot hope for success in the endeavor to make our schools places of preparation for the practical business of our exacting modern life."—Philadelphia

Preston Barr speaks as follows of the modern American Moloch, "Elucation," in an article, "A Modern Moloch and its Destroyer," in a recent issue of the Globe it is especially pleasant reading for those red hot advocates of the Pablic schools, who pretend to believe that our natural greatness, wealth, strength, power, happl ness, and about everything else upon which we pride ourselves, centre in our glorious

unacquainted, although he can discuss mtelligently any current question. He has no repugnance for anything in journalism, except the plainest obscenity. He will write up an elopement, a rape, a seduction, an adultery, with the hearty intention of pleasing the lowest tastes. The very sentences which weep over wrong done are the most indecent of all. He will report a slander as readily as truth. He love to describe sacerdotal deficiencies, and to amoy the clergy. He uses his high position on an immoral sheet of large circulation to injure those who have slighted him. Yet he is a Catholic. He is not ashamed of it. He is a humbug Catholic. days is, on the one hand, the stuffing of the mind with a hodge-podge of undigesting, incoherent fact and information, and, on the other hand, the starpening of the intelligence and the strengtheolog of the mere understanding, to the neglect of the high beliests of character and of the interests of a thoroughly designed manbood. Its a thoroughly designed manbood. Its a thoroughly developed manhood. mail wages, but enough to support him. products ere not character, but concett not stability, but emartness; not God like man and divine women, but politiciaus who would circumvent God, and sentimental atheistic casuits, who would argue His eternal verities out of existence. Numberless public men and women of the highest character have been taught in our Public schools, but they got their character elsewhere than in those schools and despite their influence. I have had a very close familiarity with the condition of village life and the charactor of village schools in five widely separated States. Yet I have never known a village where I could cheerfully send one of my little children to the Common schools. The moral atmosphere s too debilitating, not to say pestilential.

MISS DREXEL'S PROFESSION.

Pittsburg, Feb. 6.- On February 2: Miss Catherine A. Drexel, a daughter of the late F.ancis A Drexel, who for over a year has been in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, will make her profes-sion. The ceremony will be conducted as quietly and as unostentatiously as possible, and only relatives and a few of her most intimate friends will witness it.

A new form of profession will be used ; as Miss Drexel does not join the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, but is to found an altogether new Order, none of the rituals used in connection with existing O ders will suffice. The new form has received the approbation of Archbishop Ryan, who has had the matter under consideration for a long time, and it is understood that it has received the favorable consideration of one of the congregation of Cardinals who are entrusted with authority and discre-tion in such matters. Miss Drexel's Order will devote itself particularly to the welfare of the Indians and poor colored

She proposes to devote her income, known to be much more than \$500,000 s year, to the work of her Order, of which she is to be the Superior.

One of the executors of the Drexel Low's Worm S rup destroys and expels older, Miss Drexel will retain personal control of the fortune which she has minaru's Liniment Lumberman's friend, alleady begun to spend in this work.

MAUDLIN EGOTISM.

New York Catholic Review. It is sometimes easy to reconcile Mr.
Parnell's conduct with the theory of inciptent madness insisted upon by some of his
friends and certain of his observers, who
are neutral towards him as man or politician. If he he was tailed an easy tailed. cian. If he be not yielding to stealthy decay of brain he is a maudin egotist,

decay of brain he is a mandiin egotist, whose outrageous defiance of noterious truth astonishes and depresses every friend of Ireland.

Mr. Parnell is baldly carrying on the war of faction in Ireland while his more modest antigonists have ceased to add to his example of dissonston and disadification. oaly by violent personal tactics, only by ostentations gymnastics in the sight of the country, can he hope to keep himself before the eyes of his countrymen. The speech he made at Waterford after the by election in Hartlepool indicates a degree of unacrupulousness that is open to by election in Hartlepool indicates a degree of unscrupulousness that is open to two presumptions by way of explanation. One is, that he supposed he was addressing a mass of illiterates who were also iguorants, if the word be allowed—men who not only cannot read, but who are totally ignorant of the great facts in the latter of their own country. He told

who not only cannot read, but who are totally ignorant of the great facts in the history of their own country. He told them that the result at Hartlepool was a personal victory for him over Mr. Gladstone; that I reland had never gotten any thing from Gladstone, and that no good could come of negotiations with him.

The victory at Hartlepool was unex pected. The seat belongs by tradition and expectation to a Liberal Unionist or Conservative. But the people were on their honor. Taey knew that the greatest statesman of their country had made a request of the delegation from I reland — namely, that in the name of public decency Parnell should retire from a post he had defiled. Taey knew that in the face of his truculent and treacherous opposition a majority of that party had deposed him. If, then, the first test of English sympathy following this request and compliance with it failed to approve of Mr. Gladstone following this request and compliance with it failed to approve of Mr. Gladstone it would be manifest that English Liberal leader and to offer condol ence to the man he had sent into at least partial seclusion out of the affronted sight of decency. To make the text more explicit several of the speakers belonging to the Irish majority went into the constituency and advected the election of the Liberal candidate on a Home Raie policy mmus Mr. Parnell. In the face of expected detect, which would not have been a triumph for the Tories, the Liberal candidate was elected. This is what Mr. Parnell calls a triumph for him over Gladstone! Is he maudlin only, or mad ?

Mr. Parnell says no good can come to Ireland of negotiations with Mr. Glad-stone. Twice, in the past, Mr. Parnell has conducted such negotiations. Ocea, the first time, he was in Kilmainham. He sent one Captain O'Shea to Gadstone to negitiate his release. In return for that boon he threw the vote of his party to the Liberals, and he threw himself-it is the Liberals, and he threw himself-like needless to say how he rewarded the negotiator. No good came to Ireland out of that negotiation. The second negotiation was over the terms of the Home Rule Bill of 1886. It gave Ireland very little control of either military, or contable and say it is a stable neither. we pride ourselves, centre in our state and of the land question, nor the education question.

State educational system:

"The thing that goes by the name of the land question, nor the education question.

Education' in our country is the most toon, nor the representation question.

Bat Mr. Parnell accepted it, and made many speeches, in and out of Parliament, and it is a compact to the land question and out of Parliament, and of the land question accept it.

No good came of it.

But if no good has come to Iroland out of Mr. Parnell's negotiations with Gal-stone, has Gladstone done no good for Ireland? He is only a politicism. He is first an Englishman. Secondly he is a Protestant. Almost fanatical in his devo ion to what seems to him cardinal polit applying the axe to the established Church and hewing to the line while the chips flaw on all sides? Where was Mr. Parnell when Gladstone was extending the suffrage bimself or driving the Tories to do it as a means of keeping in office? Where was Mr. Parnell when Gladstone was laying the foundation of the land law reform? There is not a relief measure passed in a quarter century affecting Ire-isand that is not due directly or indirectly to Giadstone. Since Mr. Parnell became leader, what relief measure of importance has been passed? Gladstone without him was more successful than Gladstone with

Poor Parnall! A few years more and the question of his mental balance will be settled. Let us hope his moral balance will meanwhile be recovered.

"A stitch in time saves nine," and if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla now it may save months of future possible sickness.

Headaches.

Winard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.

WHO WILL WRITE TO

120 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

A POPULAR CITIZEN.

St Catharines Journal, Feb. 13, 1891. Mr. M. Y. Keating as a very much surprised man when he was a very much surprised man when he returned from business last night and found his pariors taken possession of by the members of the Separate School Board, who assembled for the purpose of presenting him with an address and naudsonse testimonial. The presentation consisted of a series of remarkably fine pootogravures, elegantly framed, and having penoant from them silver shields bearing the following inscription: "To M. Y. Keating, Esq., from the members of the Roman Catholic Separate School Board The illuminated address, which is a work of art finished in gold capitals and rustic borderings, was done by the Ray. Director of St. Nicholas' Separate school. It is framed in Elizabethian mou'dings and mounted on an easel designed in the latest pattern and executed in gold and silver ormanementation.

To M. Y. Keating, Esq.:

ciation.

To M. Y. Keating, Esq.:

From the members of the Catholic Separate School Board.

DEAR SIR-Ia the name of the rate-payers of the Separate schools of St. Catharines, and in our own, we beg to thank you for the great sacrifices you have made on beneif of the Catholic children of this city. Fourtien times in as many years you have been returned by acclamation to the Board, the people thus paying a high compliment to your intelligence and their own. For eight years, without a dissenting voice, this Board has chosen you its Secretary-Pressurer, intrusting to your care the duties of the most responsible omes in its gift. It is to thank you for the able manner in which you have, without remuneration, ducharged the auties of this office, and to express our acknowledgment of the courtesy and kindness of manner which have invariably marked your intercourse with us during mose years, that we invited you to meet us to night. We offer you, sir, the assurance of our very best wishes and beg to tender to you our recognition of the incalculable service you have rendered to the children of the Separate Ones, B D Vossard Wm. Meliwatu, M. Stott, Tos O D Inhell Thos. Darain, W. Fryon, F. Keeper and Wm. Smith.

St. MICHOL AC SCHOOL

ST. NICHOLAS' SCHOOL.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF TESTI-MONIALS OF MERIT.

St. Catharines Journal, Feb. 5, 1891. St. Catharines Journal, Feb. 5, 1891.

Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'cock the pupils of St. Nicoolas' school assemied in the large hail above the class-room, where the Review of the term of the large hail above the class-room, where the Review of most for the month of January. After the distribution, the Reverend Dean addressed some words to the assembled pupils. The Dean has undertaken, for the one of the term of the month of the many elements for the success in life. The reverend lecturer was listened to with great attention throughout. The following is the list of succe sful pupils:

Commercial class, Section Section—Excellent: Jas. E Toubuil, Thos O'Heiloran, Jas. Tummons. Good: Fremont Morey, John Whalen.

Junior Section—Good: F. J. McAvoy, D. J.

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lent: Jas. 2 John Tromons Good: Fremont Morey, John Whalen.
Junior Section-Good: F J McAvoy. D J
Ryan, Form Sainner, F J Suilivan. Exceilent: H. 1. 5 J Sutler, G P Galiagher, Geo
Sinnett. Go. 2: E J Tounil, John P Mupny, P O Gorman, F Quine, I O Estity.
Senior Fourth-Good: John J Suilivan,
H McNulty, John McCarthy, John B. Suilivan.

H McNutty, John McCarthy, John B. Suiryan.
Junior Fourth-Excellent: Fred. Butler.
God: E acGue, a Usin, Frank Nestor, Jas.
Foley, Frank Birmiugham, Thomas McNamara.
Third Book-Good: James McSloy. Satisfactory: F Brenner, F O'Bonnel, Huga
Magoire.
Second Book-Satisfactory: Frank Steiner,
Cecit Chifford, E O'Rourke, Harry Maguire,
Thos. Enright, Robt. Anderson.

WORN OUT AND BROKEN DOWN.

This is a question that from time to time to discussed in scientific journals, and when one sees the vast number of broken down, listiess and prematurely old men found in every community, one is almost forced to admit that the race is deteriorat ing. The causes leading to this decline in manbood are various, and among them may be mentioned overwork, strain, loss of sleep, over indulgence of appetites, and excesses of various kinds, and leading to shattered nerves, loss of vital forces and premature decay, and often to mannity. To all thus suffering Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a boon of price-50 cents a box-by addressing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Oat.

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Chapel of the sacred Heart Convent, Montreal.
St. Bridget's Church, Ottawa, Oat.

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Curate of Ste Therese.

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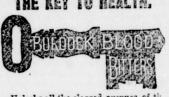
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2. Every tracer, manufacturer and owner of weights, Measures and Weighing Machines, when paying moneys to inspectors or Assistant Inspecting Officer of Weights and Measures for verification fees, is entitled to, and is specially requested to demand from the officer who makes the inspection, an official certificate ("Form O 8" with the swords 'Original for the Trader" printed at the head thereof) properly filled out and stamped and are all same time to carefully assertian whether or not the stamps attended to such certificate represent exactly in vaine, the amount of each paid. Traders are requested to bear in mind that certificates of weighted to such certificate represent exactly in vaine, the amount of each paid. Traders are requested to bear in mind that certificates are specially requested to knee their carefully for two years, and in order to secure their safe keeping it would be adviated to placeral them in their places of business in the manner in which ordinary is considered to such certificates are one; for it must be distinctly uncerstood that all traders who are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, won asked to do so by an inspector of essetime to pay over again their verification fees.

E. MIALL,

Commissioner.

Department of Inland Revenue,

Ottawa April ith, 1889.

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SHORT SERMONS FOR I PEOPLE. BY THE SECULAR CLERG

PIRST SUNDAY OF LENT - "THE I

Preached in St Patrick's Cathedral,

N. Y. Catholie Review.

"And we helping do exbort you receive not the grace of God in For He saith: 'In an accepted tin I heard thee; and in the day of a have I helped thee.' Behold now acceptable time, behold now is the salvation. Giving no offence to a Cor. vi. 1, 2, 3)

that our ministry be not blamed Oor. vi, 1, 2, 3)

These words, dearly beloved, that in our ministry of helpfulnes we bring to your consideration tory, the mystery and the obser the holy season of Lent. St. Great, when armouncing "the mand chief fast," could not find a propriate words than those of the (in whem Obrist Himself spok have just been read: "Behold ! no day of salvation." The reassigns for designating the fast as the acceptable time, is because (at the approach anniversary of the day of our tion) we should devote ourselves good work in order to celeby purity of body and mind the ir able mystery of our Lord's Pais, of course, true, that we should the case of God the is, of course, true, that we should all times in the eyes of God, the we are bound to be at the Easte But few can sustain that ity and freedom from sin; gre left to ourselves we relax our au left to ourselves we relex our au we are pre-occupied with affairs; the world's dust will hearts even though we be Therefore our Lord has prov given us these forty days, whexercises should be a remedy to regain our purity of soul, tory of the Lenten fast, then, to the very beginnings of Ch Our Blessed Lord Himself gample but made no precept. ample but made no precept, there could be no dispensation rigorous observance of the factories prescribed that the of Easter should be precede universal fast. Though at first no uniformity in the manner of ance, yet the fast always co forty days, a period consecrate fast of Our Blessed Lord men the Gospel of the first Sunday The fact that in most lang same of this fast expresses its (Quadragesime, Quadragesimal forty days,) shows the universa practice; while our own Eng "Lent" which signifies merely and "Lenten Fast," the "Sp shows the identity of purpose— prepare for Easter which coin the Spring. It may be fo struction to note that as the never fast on Saturdays, begins on the Monday pre-Sexagesima Sunday in order t the forty days. For a similar the Latin Church the four day Wednesday to the first Sund were added, as up to the six the Latins fasted only thirty the six weeks in Lent, the Ch allowing Sundays to be kept of The fact that the liturgical only on the Sunday after As Easter precept of Communion fulfilled before what is known Sunday in Lent.

The history of lent furnish an instructive commentary weekness of human nature o and the loving solicitude of

> of the winter chill. They ind sions made to human weak brilliant parasites of the tro indicate the morbid richness They teach two profound man is growing physically weaker and that the Chur mother, is always seeking even in spite of blusself. principle of Lent regards n quantity and the quality during the holy season, but at which that food is to be mutations in the discipline o with reference to these three are instructive. In the be was broken only after sunset of the early Christians and their pure and simple lived them smidst the corruption pagan world enabled them this severe discipline even frigid skies and amid the p and dense, dull, fogs of nor until the sixth century. the new civilization car relaxation, As men grew they physically grew w custom aprang up of bre custom aprang up of bre the hour of None, 3 P. M to be recognized by the was tolerated by general Then the time of the daily essence of fasting consists

> upon the other. The regulat

upon the other. The regular are read to you annually on ea Quinquagesima seem dry and in resitty they are rich in insprofound in philosophy. For always with an express state

law of fasting ; and then fol

list of exemptions tegether will general dispensations. These history of Lent. They show of Christian charity as surely tracings on the window pane

one meal) was advanced again until midday becam nized time for breaking Thomas and Alexander I explicitly taught the lawfu ing fast at 3 P. M endea their might to stop this i in vain. It became gener came another relaxation. at midday because they was unwilling to fast from eving, the full day; but the unable to fast from noon so came into vogue the eve so called because at th

where the practice while the brethren wer small measure of wine to sustain their hard during the great num