The Marquis of Clanicarde and His Methods of Collecting his Rents.

A PEN PORTRAIT OF THE NOBLE EVICTOR HOW HE APPEARED IN COURT AND IN THE WITNESS CHAIR—HIS ESTATES IN SOUTH GALWAY—HIS AGENTS IN IRE LAND-BLAKE, JOYCE AND TENNER-CALLED CLABRACKRENT.

Written for the Republic.
Of all the English landlords in Ireland who have won an unenviable notoriety by the heartless manner in which they have insisted upon their exorbitant rackrents and evicted those of their tenants who were unable or unwilling to meet such demands, none is held in deeper or more deserved detectation than the Marquis of Cianricarde, whose estates in Ireland lie in South Galway. The full title of this individual is the Most Noble Hubert George De Burgh Canning, Marquis of Cianricarde, Baron Dunkellin, Viscount Burke, Baron Summerhill, Vice Admiral of Connaught, Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Galway. Quite an imposing array of distinctions, truly, to be worn by a man whose name is execrated in Ireland, and whose character has won him the contempt of all decent Englishmen. Cianricarde is seldom seen in Ireland, though. He makes his residence in London, where it is said he adds to his great wealth by lending money at exorbitant rates and playing the role of a Shylock to perfection. He is enormously rich, his revenue being put down as £20,000 a year from his rents alone, though it is more than likely that these figures have been cut down somewhat by demands, none is held in deeper or more though it is more than likely that these figures have been cut down somewhat by the refusal lately of his Irish tenants to comply longer with his exorbitant demands. The story of the way in which he treats his Irish tenants has been repeatedly told of late in the cable dispatches, and his methods are such that even the Tories, while they are compelled, in order to be consistent with their policy of coercion, to aid him to collect his rackrents, or to evict these tenants who refuse to cton, to aid him to collect his rackrents, or to evict those tenants who refuse to pay them, openly curse him and long for his removal, because they are fully aware that the wholesale evictions he is carrying out in Galway are doing more to discredit the government than any blunders they themselves commit in Westminster. Clangicated however, institutions he. Clanricarde, however, insists upon his rackrents, and, what is worse for the coercionists, he insists, too, that the government, which holds to the idea that the existing land laws of Ireland need no chauge or improvement, shall assist blum by landing him the aid of the

CONSTABULARY AND SOLDIERY
to collect those rent.
A couple of years ago, at the time that Clanricarde was instituting a crusade of evictions on his estates at Woodford, he was summoned to appear in a libel suit in London, and the following pen picture of the titled rack renter was then drawn by the titled rack renter was then drawn by one of the reporters who attended the trial. "No one," the reporter began, after announcing that Clanricarde had been called to the witness chair, "seemed to have ever beheld the man whose deeds have been on everybody's lips in South Galway for many a day, and all were consequently, on the qui vive for his appearance. There was a moment's pause after the crief's sharp accents sounded through the building, and then, to the surprise of everybody, an elderly, wizened looking man, who stood in a corner at the plaintiff's side of the court, came forward. His clothes were absolutely shabby, and of the coarsest and cheapest material; his boots unpolished, his collar soiled, and his tie worn out of all semblance of respectability. His lordship's hair grows nis tie worn out of all semblance of respectability. His lordship's hair grows down long behind his ears, and is what is usually described as unkempt. His hair and beard are of a dull grey, and he speaks with a lisping Jewish accent. Having taken his seat in the witness chair, and ledd down a shabbill head of the seat of the sea and anxious care for its afety, his lord-ship was sworn and examined." The reship was sworn and examined." The reporter was even more amazed at the
appearance of Clanricarde in the witness
chair than when he watched the rackrenter walking across the room in answer
to the summons of the crier, and he was
not, it seems, the only person in the court
room who was thunderstruck at the sight
of the marquis, for his narrative goes on of the marquis, for his narrative goes on to say that "counsel, solicitors, reporters, spectators simply stared and wondered could it be possible that the mean-looking, shabbily-dressed,

WIZEN-FACED LITTLE INDIVIDUAL wizen-faced LITTLE INDIVIDUAL
with was shambling to the witness table
could be the representative of one of the
proudest and highest families in the peerage, with a rent roll of over £20,000 a year, and with the bluest of blue blood in The lord marquis is in every sense of the word a mean and objection.

able-looking personage. It is not so
much his patched boots, his dirty shirt clothes. Many and many a good and true man has worn such, either through choice, necessity or carelessness. No, it is in his face, with its half cunning, half frightened look; the attitude, the hands make front, his coarse and cheap made the attitude, the hands meekly crossed, the knees drawn up, a cross be tween an oll clothes dealer and a low money lender, which impressed all so much, and which made even the fieriest democrat present feel a twinge of regret to see a noble name brought so low. One spectator said: "I have seen many bad and foul and brutal faces in the dock and on the scaffold, but never have I beheld one half so thoroughly and entirely with. out a redeeming trait as that of the most le, the Marquis of Cladricarde. Avarice is the most prominent feature of the countenance, which, on the whole, reminds one of the fabled vampires which existed sucking human blood.

Clanricarde is now approaching his by sucking human ble

statieth years, but he seems to grow more grasping and heartless as his days go by, and, not content now with evicting his tenantry, he is engaged in levelling their houses to the ground, so we are informed by the cable, which instanced the fact that at one of its recent evicting crusades Clanricarde had razed the dwelling of a man named Tully, who had built his house at an expense £1 000, together with those of several other tenants, refusing all their offers to compromise matters, and declaring it to be his intention to clear the whole countryside. Of course all these evictions and house levellings are not superintended by Clanricarde in person,

An individual such as he is described to be

An individual such as he is described to be is not the sort of person to have

THE ANGER AND INDIGNATION

which would surely be shown him in case he went personally among his rack-rented tenantry and ordered their expulsion from their homes as a preliminary move to destroying the house themselves. No, the titled evictor says in London, where he enacts the role of a Shylock and money lender, and he sends his orders to his agents in Ireland, and these individuals know their mester too well to dare to disobey the slightest of his commanda. Lanedowne at Luggacurran is bad enough, heaven knows, but the infamy which attaches to the ex-viceroy of Canada on account of the manner in which he has treated his Kerry tenantry, pales almost before that which clings to Clanricarde for his heartless work in South Galway. It was after he had witnessed some of the scenes which are daily being enacted in his heartless work in South Galway. It was after he had witnessed some of the scenes which are daily being enacted in that part of Ireland that Michael Davitt made that fiery speech at Knockaroo the other day, when he said that unless the British Liberals did something soon to put a stop to the infamous course of such men as Clanricarde, the Irish people would be compelled to adopt unconstitutional means of dealing with licensed agents of cruelty, and that they would be forced to rally to defend their homes. The decimation of the Irish people has assuredly been sufficiently carried out to eatisfy their most inveterate and malignant enemy, without permission being given Clanricarde and his lik to send more of them out of their native country, to become exiles in alien lands. It is not so long ago since Mc. Gladstone quoted figures from Mulhall's statistics to show that during the past fifty years 3,568,000 Irish peeple had here existed for the statistics of the statistics of the statistics of the statistics of the peeple had been existed for the statistics of the statistics to show that during the past fifty years 3,568,000 Irish peeple had

THEIR HOUSES TO THE GROUND.

It is hardly necessary to state that the individuals who act as agents for Clauricarde in Ireland have not the most desirable position in the world. Some seven years ago one of his agents, a Mr. Blake, was killed near Loughrea by some of the infuriated temantry, and the earth had hardly settled on his coffin before Clanri hardly settled on his colin before Cland-carde tried to make it appear that the dead agent was responsible for all the cruelties that had been practised on his Irish estates. Such an attempt naturally angered the widow of the agent, and in order to disprove Clandicarde's statements order to disprove Clanricarde's statements in regard to ber husband, she determined to publish some of his letters to his agent. Clanricarde got wind of this move, however, and he secured an order from the courts forbidding Mrs. Blake to publish the letters. Enough lesked out, however, to prove that Clanricarde had constantly urged his agent, under threats of dismissal, to collect his rackrents and to evict all who refused to pay his exorbitant demands. Another of his agents was the somewhat notorious Frank Joyce who mands. Another of his agents was the somewhat notorious Frank Joyce who was a notable character in Galway while he was in Clanricarde's employ. Joyce was a model of physical strength and he had a very pleasant and handsome coun-tenance. Added to his manly strength and beauty, he possessed a dare-devil courses and when no beliff could be had a very pleasant and mands one tenance. Added to his manly strength and beauty, he possessed a dare-devil courage, and, when no bail iff could be found to serve the wits of ejectment on Canricarde's property, he did that business himself, going about with the writs in one hand and a loaded revolver in the other. Joyce was a landlord himself in a small way, and it has been said of him that he was a far more humane landlord than he ever was an agent. Indeed, he got the credit of interceding with Clanri-carde in behalf of the latter's tenants, carde in behalf of the latter's tenants, urging the marquis to deal fairly with his tenantry, but all to no purpose. Something over a year sgo, who Clanricarde was preparing for one of his periodical crusades of eviction in Woodford, Joyce threw up his agency and declared he would have nothing more to do with THE TITLED RACKRENTER

This, of course, highly displeased Clanricarde, and his wrath was not appeased when all over his estates which stretch from Portumna to Loughres, the tenants

from Portumna to Loughrea, the tenants ed him and refused to new his Dublin Castle, which, of course, sent him assistance The tenantry cut the telegraph wires in all directions, so as to hamper the troops being ordered to the places of disturbance, and they boycotted the red-coats and the peelers so thoroughly that food had to be sent to these from localities food had to be sent to these from localities outside of the Cianricarde estates. To add to the marquis' troubles, his ex agent, Joyce, brought an action against him for libel, claiming damages at £10,000, and it was while he was giving testimony in this case that the reporter drew that repulsive pen portrait of the marquis which has already been cited.

Clauricarde was not long in securing a successor to Frank Joyce, and he found a new agent in one Tenner, who, as far as we know, serves him in that capacity yet.

The tenants did not fight him in vain, either, a year or so ago, for he has tened to offer them a reduction of twenty per cent. in their rents. This offer, however, wa In their rents. This offer, nowever, was refused by the gallant tenantry until Clanricarde promised to reinstate some Woodford tenants he had heartlessly evicted. The noble marquis was heavily mulcted at this time, as beside the loss of mulcted at this time, as beside the loss of rent he suffered, he had to pay high wages to the emergency men he had in his employ, some of these worthies demanding a pound a day for their services. Clanrackert, as the marquts is dubbed in Galway, is now engaged in another crusade against his tenants, but the time is rapidly coming when he and his tilk will be forced. coming when he and his ilk will be forced to forego their heartless methods and to seil out the estates they at present hold and distrain so mercilessly in Ireland.

## The Victor's Crown

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THE EVILS OF DIVORCE.

The Views of a Catholic Writer as Expressed in the October "Catholic World."

HOW THE CHURCH PROTECTS THE MOTHER

OF EVERY CHRISTIAN HOME. The family was the patriarchal unit of society, never the individual. Around the primitive institution centred all legislation, and in it inhered all blessings and spatialized. Nothing is more severed. legislation, and in it inhered all blessings and sanctions. Nothing is more remarkable in the history of those ancient days than the supreme importance of the family, and the jealous care with which it was guarded and fenced in every direction. "Thou hast set the nations of the earth in families."

of the earth in families."

With the coming of Christ upon earth the twilight of the early dispensation passed into the clearer radiance of the coming day. "That which was in part was done away, that which was perfect" had come, and our Divine Lord raised marriage to the full dignity of a sacrament, and set upon its indissolubility the seal of His most awful sanction in those words: What God hath joined together let not man put asunder" It is impossible to exaggerate the full significance or the tremendous importance of these words. Upon this sacrament rests the whole structure of civil society, Marriage creates the family, and the family is the citadel in which are guarded the hopes and the destinies of humanity no less than the eternal weal or wee of its individual members. Unquestionably, individual members. Unquestionably, it is to the sacramental character of Mulhall's statistics to show that during the past fifty years 3,565,000 Irish peeple had been evicted from their homes by rack-renting landlords; 4,185,000 expatriated, while famine and ship's fever had caused the death of 1,279,000 others. And for this stupendous loss to Ireland it was men like Claoricarde who were mainly responsible, and it is men like he who are to day doing all in their power to add to these damning figures and to rob Ireland of still more of her peasantry by evicting them from their homes and then levelling THEIR HOUSES TO THE GROUND nt is to the sacramental character of marriage that woman in all civilized countries owes whatever of moral and material well being she now possesses. No refinements of art, no advanced culture of the intellect among men, have secured to her the proud position which is now her birth right whenever and wherever she may choose to claim it. wherever she may choose to claim it.
Can one imagine a higher state of artistic
and literary culture than is presented by
the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome? Can human history present a more profound degradation of woman-

overwhelmed by the fresh life of the barbarous tribes of Northern Europe, the change would have been for woman only that from being the degraded toy of voluptuaries and tyrants, she should have become the household slave and burden bearer of the savage conquerors. But the Catholic Church, by her firm main tenance of the two great sacraments o Holy Order and of Matrimony, saved Christianity and constituted the Caristan state, of which these two saraments became the joint foundations. When the church's law of marriage became incorporated into the civil law then arose the morning star which heralded the dawn of woman's emancipation, It is true that this earth was not a

aparadise for woman through the Middle Ages, and that she has had her full share in the frightful struggles and calamities of all the centuries. But on the whole her elevation has been commensurate with the elevation and progress of the Christian Church. Never let it be for gotten that nothing but the searching of gotten that nothing but the assertion of and the protection by the Catholic Church of the sacramental nature of the marriage contract have secured to her the fruits of this progress. At the Reformation this sacramental

nature of marriage was rudely assailed and persistently denied. It was sought to degrade it to a mere civil contract, and to place it under the sole guardian-ship of the state. In all Protestant ship of the state. In all Protestant countries and communions this attempt succeeded, and surely no consequences of the Reformation have proved more disastrous to society. Under the plea of obtaining relief to persons suffering from various evils incident to ill-assorted marriages, the whole social fabric of family life has been undermined, and a threatening shadow thrown upon the honor and dignity of every Christain home; for surely if marriage be not a sacrament, but merely a civil contract nonor and dignity of every Christian home; for surely if marriage be not a sacrament, but merely a civil contract with no warrant of indissolubility, as a state of life it loses inconceivably in

Protestants alike, that they breasted for our sakes with unshaken fortitude the wrath of kings and emperors, and faced with unswerving fidelity the shock of wars, the threat of imprisonment and even death, rather than betray the cause of any sholders. or any helpless wife who appealed to them for protection. When the vicious King Lothaire, of Lorraine, wished to repudiate his wife Thietberga that he might marry Waldrade, sister of the Archbishop of Cologne, the grand old Pope Nicholas I. took upon himself her cause; and surely the pages of history cannot furnish a more sublime instance of courage and chivalrous devotion to of courage and chivalrous devotion to study than this story and sequel. The haughty monarch determined at all hazards to succeed in his designs; resorted successively to every expedient of fraud and violence. He first compelled the queen to falsely accuse herealf before an assembly of eight bishops at Aix is Chappelle, and again to recent at Aix la Chappelle, and again to repeat her confession before a second assembly at Frankort. The unhappy woman appealed to the Pops in these touching

"Should it come to the knowledge of your Holiness that I have finally been brought to make the false confession required of me, be persuaded that violence alone could have wrung it from me, a wretched queen, who have been more shamefully treated than the most menial slave could have been."

But, forsaken and condemned by all orders this poor woman appealed not in vain to the Vicar of Christ, When Lothaire hesitated not to bribe the corrupt assembly of bishops now convened with great pomp and ostentation to finally try the cause, and had thus secured their judgment in his favor, the intrepid pontiff deposed and repudiated his own faithless legates, and threatened

Lothaire with excommunication if he did not at once put away Waldrade, whom he had newly espoused. When the enraged king excited his brother, the Emperor Louis, to march an army upon Rome to avenge himself for this insult, the undaunted Pope refused to yield one iota, and declared that under no circumstances would he pronounce the marriage of Thietberga unlawful. Forced by the rude soldiery to take sanctuary, he retired to St. Peter's, and there passed two whole days and night's in prayer and fasting, but still refused to receive Lothaire, or to grant him absolureceive Lothaire, or to grant him absolu-tion unless he restored Thietbergs to the rightful place of wife and queen. Loth-aire consented to this, but now resolved upon another expedient. He so ill-treated his wife that she had the weak-ness to apply to the Pone to proposess. treated his wife that she had the weakness to apply to the Pope to pronounce
judgment against ner and allow her to
retire to a convent. But the Pope
refused, and replying to her appeal, in a
letter full of dignity and firmness, he
admonished her to stand firm and not
allow himself to be prevailed on by fear
or force to utter any falsehood, but to be
ready to endure even martyrdom, with
the assurance that in that case she would
merit a martyr's reward. merit a martyr's reward.
On the death of Nicholas, his success

On the death of Nicholas, his successor Adrain II., maintained her cause with equal vigor and success. The effect of this victory of the sacraments over the lustful union of man and woman can

This was by no means an isolated instance of papal interference in behalf of this sacrament. We need only alludes of Philip of to the excommunication of Philip of France by Urban II., in the eleventh France by Urban II., in the eleventh century, for putting away his wife Bertha, and living with Bertrada, the wife of the Count of Anjou. In this connection we cannot forbear quoting the heroic language of the Bishop of Chartres with regard to this same case: "The king may deal with me as he sees fit, and may do whatever God permits him to do against me. Whether he casts me into prison or puts me beyond the protection of the law, in any event I am determined to encue all things in defence of the law of God, and no consideration will bring me to share the guilt of those from whose to share the guilt of those from who chastisements I should shrink." In chastisements I should shrink." Inno-cent 'III, compelled Philip Augustus to take back his wife Ingelburga, whom he had repudiated, and in Spain he com-pelled Alfonso IX, King of Leon, to break off the marriage unlawfully con-tracted with his niece. The contest of Clement with Henry VIII, was but the continuation of the same struggle, and the manifestation of the faithfulness to duty of the unchangeable, church, "the

duty of the unchangeable, church, "the pillar and ground of truth." It has been well said that "the maintainance by the Popes of the sacredness of marriage is the key to half the struggles of the middle ages."

It needs surely but a little reflection to convince us of the absolute necessity of the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage in order to preserve society from the greatest corruption and disorders. The family is the nursery of the civil state. In the Christian home alone, invested as it is with the necessary attributes of stability, permanency, and alone, invested as it is with the necessary attributes of stability, permanency, and sacramental dignity, can be found the requisite protection for the helplessness of infancy, and the wisdom and grace to train the child's developing powers, thus fitting it for honor and usefulness here and the perfect life hereafter. Human nature is, moreover, undeniably selfish, and if this principle were not held in check by any strong countermotive, who can conceive the wretchedmotive, who can conceive the wretchedness and violence which must ensue? The life of the family furnishes the greatest natural corrective to this mass ter instinct of our nature, and when puri ter institute tour nature, and when puri-fied by the grace of the sacrament secure to the individual a means of self-discip-line and culture second only to the higher life of all, the life of evangelical

perfection.

John Stuart Mill somewhere observe Join Stuart Mill somewhere observes that "public spirit, sense of duty towards the public good, is of all virtues, as women are now educated and situated, the most rarely to be found among them." We are sorry to confess that we believe this statement to be largely state of life it loses inconceivably in dignty and sacredness.

When the sensual and irreligious seekers after easy divorce cry out, "Prophecy unto us smooth things only," make the convenience and the passion of the individual the supreme law, we turn in edification to the heroic struggles by which in fiercer and less civilized ages the Pontiffs of the Christian Church upheld this great corner-stone of society. Happy indeed for us all, Catholics and Protestants alike, that they breasted for by any means assert that persons not in-fluenced by Christian faith are incapable of that affection which should always form its basis. But it is nevertheles wholly true that this natural affection should be strengthened by sacramental grace in order to enable it to bear successfully the strain and burden of the marriage state. If it be true that some-thing must needs be added to perfect this earthly love, beautiful as it certainly is by nature, in order to secure the well being of the home, what must be said of the great number of marriages contracted from infection matter. the great number of marriages contracted from inferior motives, from ambition, love of money, or, most terrible of all, to acquire a faucied freedom from the re-strictions and limitations imposed upon the unmarried.

The Rev. Dr. Dix, in a recent Lenter as they are graphic the evils resulting from this class of marriages. Let us not accuse him of exaggeration. It is well-nigh impossible to exaggerate in this matter, and it cannot be doubted that forcibly. Ah! if some of those who listened to him; and some of us who read, could only tell the tales which come to our own hearts and homes, no Lenten lecture ever delivered could rival their terror and their pathos. The young girl, gifted in many ways, conscious of possessing charms of person and manner, craving above all things admiration and "conquests," restricted, it may be, by surgunding algularity and person are person and person and person are person and person are person and person are person and person are person are person are person are person are person are person and person are pe rounding circumstances, seeks to escape by marriage from a sphere to her so un or marriage from a sphere to her so un-endurably narrow. Alas! for the home; alas! for the husband and the children. 'I hate a domestic life," said such a one to me. "It is a terrible bore to have a to me. "It is a terrible bore to have a husband who wishes to play the lover

and read poetry. Let him amuse himself as he likes, and I will do the same."
Said her husband, in reply to a remonstrance as to the various admirers who filled his house with their gifts of music and pictures and flowers for its young mistress: "Nonsense! I should despise myself if I were capable of being jealous of my wife. People admire her, and I like to have them do so. It is all right."
All right; and the divorce came, and to-day the winds sigh a dirge over her untimely grave; and her husband, the handsomest, most versatile and variously gifted man we ever knew, is consigned to a living death; and the sons, signed to a living death; and the sons, God help them! alone in their young manhood with their inheritance of shame and sorrow. And this is not an isolate we confess to a hearty admiration for the marriage service of the Episcopal Church, and indeed it is but an adapta-

Church, and indeed it is but an adaptation in English of the most impressive portions of the Catholic Ritual. But it is truly admirable in its simplicity and dignity; and is well calculated to impress not only those to whom it is specially addressed, but all who are present. How astonishing it is that after such solemn vows of love and fidelity, "in sickness and in health, for better, for worse, until death us do part," and after the clergyman has pronounced those awful words of our Divine Lord, "Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder," any thus married should ever dream of repudiating those vows; and saunder," any thus married should ever dream of repudiating those vows; and stranger still, perhaps, that this same church should find herself unable to protect the sacredness and indissolubility of the marriage tie! It is certainly true that she condemns all divorces except for cause of adultery, and that she forbids her clergy to officiate at marriages contracted in spite of this prohibition. But how recent is even this legislation, and alsa! how ineffective The parties thus divorced and remarried The parties thus divorced and remarried cannot be excluded from her communion. It is only necessary to have the marriage ceremony performed by a minister of some other denomination, or minister of some other denomination, or even by the civil magistrate—a very slight trial, surely, when the newly mar-ried thereby subject themselves to no ecclesiastical penalties, and their mar-riage is regarded as perfectly legal. It is a matter for congratulation that that church is awakening to a sense of the great evils of divorce, and is endeavoring to shape her legislation accordingly. Nor are there wanting indications that all the more conservative Protestant com-munions are anxious in this respect to return to the first principles of Christian civilization. It all implies a growing consciousness of the necessity of a sacra-mental basis for the very life of the community. community.

In considering the evils attendant

In considering the evils asterioral upon divorce legislation, we must not pass over the demoralization of the taste and moral sense of the community and moral sense of the community of the daily and moral sense of the community by the constant publication in the daily journals of the nauseous details of these scandals. The public mind is thus familiarized with the tales of dishonored

amiliarized with the tales of dishonored and wretched homes, and even the very school children may take their fill of these corrupting and sensational stories. After all we have said of the absolute incompstibility of divorce with the law of God and the welfare of society it is nevertheless true, and it would be most unjust to ignore this fast, that there will ever be some persons for whom welfare ever be some persons for whom relief must be found from a married life of in tolerable suffering. For such persons in cases of adultery, gross brutali desertion, there remains a partial relief, which neither God nor man would deny them, in a separation. But separation does not imply a privilege of remarriage, and its disabilities ought to be borne patiently by the innocent until the death of either party dissolve the marriage bond. Truly for such sufferer to have peace with G d and his or her own conscience is better than any earthly gain.

There is, however, no doubt that a very large proportion of the unhappiness in married life, for which a remedy is daily sought in our courts, might be avoided if the sacred character of this state of life were more seriously considered in advance. The church advices her children to think well upon the life which they are about to enter, and to with regard to their own highest in-

The married would, under the pres sure of such convictions, strive to adjust their lives in mutual harmony, to mini-mize their differences, and repress all things which might beget jealousies and

We believe it to be true that the characters of all persons who are living ac-cording to the highest requirements of marriage present to the careful observer a manifest superiority over their unmar-ried contemporaries, in regard to the virtues of unselfishness and self sacrifice, apart from those who practice religious

apart from those who practice religious chastity.

To this rule there are, of course, exceptions, but in this case "the exceptions only prove the rule." No doubt the capacity for the same virtues exists in the unmarried also, but, from the necessities of the case, individualism is paramount, and its demands are imperative. The individual needs the environment. tive. The individual needs the environ tive. The individual needs the environ-ment of other lives in order to properly develop and foster the powers which God has given, and which lie dormant in his soul. We need not suggest the various means by which this evolution of powers, this wholsome discipline and accuse him of exaggeration. It is wellingh impossible to exaggerate in this matter, and it cannot be doubted that his own observation and experience as pastor of souls have furnished the facts which he portrays so brilliantly and so forcibly. Ah! it some of those who listened to him; and some of us who read the facts which the portray is one another's burdens, in patient endurance of varying moods and eccentricities and tastes, in mutual adjustments, and in all the numerous simple, kindly offices of affection which fill the home, the character have the statement of powers, this wholsome discipline and or powers, the should be preferred day by day in the family life. By bearing one another's burdens, in patient endurance of varying moods and eccentricities and tastes, in mutual adjustments, and in all the numerous simple, kindly one another's burdens, in patient endurance of varying moods and eccentricities and tastes, in mutual adjustments, and in all the numerous simple, kindly one another's burdens, in patient endurance of varying moods and eccentricities and tastes, in mutual adjustments, and in all the numerous simple, kindly of the powers, the should be a supplied to the family life. By bearing one another's burdens, in patient endurance of varying moods and eccentricities and tastes, in mutual adjustments, and the properties of the properties the character becomes gradually but surely strengthened, elevated, and spirit

No one who has lived for many years in the world, and has cultivated the powers of observation and reflection, but must often have noticed the enno bling, often the complete regeneration, of character under the influence of a happy, conscientious domestic life. We have seen the thoughtless, apparently vain and selfish young girl, whom only the excitements of pleasure, or exquisite dressing, or the allurements of the last "No name" novel could rouse from list lessness and indelence, transferred by lessness and indolence, transfigured by

a worthy affection. We have watched her with loving admiration from the hour when she stood radiant with youth and love and beauty at the altar, speaking with gentle firmness the words which bound her for ever to the man in whose hand she placed her own without one fear or doubt; and we have seen her as the years passed on, no longer indolent, no longer selfish, ever busied with the thousand tender, homely ministries of the wife and mother, the light and center of a happy home. Yes, and we have seen her when sickness and sorrow and death have entered that home, watching ever for others' needs, deavying herself daily without a murmur, "bearing all things, hoping all things, enduring all things, steadfast ever in her love and trust, until she has seemed to reflect in her face the very light of the celestial city. Such is the power and such the grace of the sacrament of matrimony. Happy, indeed, the country where such homes abound and marriage is thus honored. It is more securely defended by far from all the destructive theories of anarchists, communists and social disorganizers than it could be by the presence of standing armies.

Danger to our republic lies alone in

organizers than it could be by the presence of standing armies.

Danger to our republic lies alone in the masses of the un-Christianized, the unemployed, and the unhappy. For all these classes the Church of God offers the only remedies available. On the one hand, she raises the bulwark of her sanctified homes, the nurseries of the civic virtues. On the other, she calls to the life of evangelical perfection a host of men and woman whom she consecrates to the mission of allevist. he consecrates to the mission of alleviat she consecrates to the mission of alleviating or remedying every evil from which humanity is suffering. The sick, the poor, the ignorant, helpless childhood and dependent age, the victous, the criminal, and the slave, all claim her wiss and provident care. Yes, even the very lepers are not forgotton; but strong men give up every hope and sever every tie which binds them to home and country to go and share the life and die the death of these poor, helpless outcasts.

and regenerate society on any other basis than the one which Our Lord Himself has instituted and blessed as the type of His own union with His Bride, the Church, "These things are approved of God: the concord of brethren, the love of neighbors, and husband and wife that agree well together." (Ecclus. xxv., 1) L.C.B.

#### Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites

hypophosphites is very palpatable and much better than the plain oil. Dr. W. H. Cameron, of Halifax, N. S., says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites for the past two years and found it more agreeable to the stomach, and have better results from its use than any other preparation of the kind I have ever tried." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

# Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor-the only dressing you require for the hair-and use a little,

Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered mend your preparation as the best hair-restorer in the world."

Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor

# Ayer's Hair Vigor,

So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists; \$1; six bottles for \$5.

## TO THE CLERGY.

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel assured, be glad to learn that Wilson Bros., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Sicilian Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for altar use.

### CHURCH PEWS and SCHOOL FURNITURE

New Book on Christian Evidences and Compiete Answer to Col. Ingersoll's "Mistakes of Moses." Highly recommended by Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec, Archelshop Ryan, Philadelphia, and 14 other Catholic Archelshops and Bishops, five Protestant Bishops, many other promient clergy, and the press. Cloth \$1.25. Paper 75 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Address REV, GEG. R. NORTHGRAVES, Ingersoli Ontarie, Canada.

OCTOBER 20, 1

MASSES.

XLI.

MATRIMON

SHORT INSTRUCTION

hoe, rector of the church Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y

DEAR FEOPLE: We co

est and most important of tions that respect the we propagation of the hur

riage, or matrimony, as called. Matrimony is de

Latin words, matris munus office of a mother, because time puts it, "A woman w

become a mother." Mat considered both as a consacrament. Before spea sacrament, it may be well notion of the contract u

sacrament is founded.
sccount which the Script
metitution of the Matrim
"The Lord God cast a de

Adam; and when he was took one of his ribs and for it. And the Lord Go

which He took from Adan and brought her to Adar said: This now is bone of

flesh of my flesh; she

Woman, because she was

man. Wherefore a man sh

man. Wherefore a man shand mother and shall cleand they shall be two "And God bless them, sa and multiply and fill the riage even as a natural coin this from all other hum for earthly purposes. It association. It had God Neither Adam, nor I angel, nor a prophet instit God Himself instituted woman, by forming her

woman, by forming her Adam's ribs, by bringing ing her to him, by prop suitable helpmate, and that mysterious law acco a young man leaves fathe

home and friends, and society of a stranger to ev

parents. We shall have a good

subsequent discourses on the Christian marriage, o

effects upon the family as upon the evils resulting fi marriages. Our aim will to you the ends, duties a

of Christian marriage. It help towards that end to

stand what marriage was ennobled and elevated in

well as advantageous to risge, apart from its sacra ter, in the order of pure r

are certain conclusions of

osophy, arrived at from p specting marriage, which

Viewed from a purely point, marriage is founded ence of the sexes and on the chief the

for each other. The chie element of this attraction This mutual love suppos gift of one to the other

results a union that make

foundation of the family

school of moral and religio

By the light of reason, apation, it could be proved

and wife are by nature is second marriage while marriage lasts. This is w

by the unity of marriage, be proved that the bond o

indissoluble by the law cour aim in subsequent in be to give you correct view

limity and sanctity of Chri

I will ask you as a prepa sider certain circumstant

with the first marriage, the

Adam and Eve, before n What were the qualities tracting parties? One of

made lord and king of cr

panion of the angels, a dig the place of God on earth nature was bound to

dignity, wisdom, nobility, glory, he surpassed the gre of the world. He is to be

The other contracting pa

ponding qualities. Her v name of honor, Eve, "the living." Her wedding go

of innocence. Her nup original justice. Other gif ing this justice take the r

ornaments. All her beauty

Nor is she devoid of extern

nature, stature, wisdom,

supernatural gifts, she is li marriage takes place in

Paradise, a garden planted Gcd. This marriage is brought about by God His

present at the nuptial union it. He bestows upon it fruit crease and multiply and

Angels, too, are present, joyful witnesses, for they h

union is destined to repai fill the void, in the heaver caused by the pride of Luc The crowning glory, how conjugal union is its mystic

It symbolizes the union of with the Church by the Inc. Son abandoning His heave

be united to His spouse, taken like another Eve f

whilst He hung upon the mirable prefigured in the n

that marriage nations sprui these nations, becoming id-got or never learned the

Such was the first mari

first parents.

the human race.

these poor, helpless outcasts,

Vain will be all attempts to reorganize

daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness.

Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky.,

writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's with a heavy growth of hair. I recom-

"My hair was faded and dry," writes it became black and glossy."

Pimples and Blotches. discovered.

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LONDON, ONT., CANADA
References: Rev. Father Bayerd, Sarnia;
Lennou, Brantferd; Molohy, Ingersell; Corcoran, Parkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev.
Bro. Arond. Montreel.

" MISTAKES & MODERN INFIDELS."

origin. Still, as if an ech tradition still clung to th them investing the marr with more or less ceremony Before marriage became Before marriage became from the very beginning of was of Divine appointm words of Leo XIII., it "had author, and was from the certain fore-shadowing of of the incarnation of the It has ever been invested v and religious characteristics cannot be regarded as but rather as something