

Catholic Record

London, Sat., Dec. 14th, 1889.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

The statistics of divorce in the United States have been recently prepared by the Honorable Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor for the use of the Senate. As partial statistics had been already published for many States, revealing the disastrous consequences of the existing divorce laws, it can scarcely be said that the state of affairs has been much of a surprise; and the attention of the statesmen of the country had already been called to an evil which has been increasing so rapidly as to threaten the destruction of society at its very foundation. Nevertheless the figures which are now made known show that the danger has not been exaggerated. In 20 years, from 1867 to 1886 inclusive, the Courts have granted 328,327 divorces, returns of 4 per cent. of the counties being not included. Illinois leads in these figures with 36,072. Ohio is next with 26,327, Indiana and Michigan follow with 25,198 and 18,433 respectively. The smaller States are not behind when the difference of population is taken into account, Maine showing 10,248, New Hampshire, 4,979, and Rhode Island 4,462.

It is worthy of remark, too, that the rate of increase has more than doubled relatively to the increase in population, the increase in the last year being more than 150 per cent. over the first year of the period indicated, and it is remarked by Mr. Edward J. Phelps, LL. D., a writer in the Forum, who was second Comptroller of the Treasury under President Fillmore, that if the number of divorces continued at the figures of 1886, give 510,700, instead of 328,716. Mr. Phelps is now professor of law in Yale College.

In various States the proportion varies very much, being in some as high as one in seven marriages, and in others falling to one in twenty; and they are almost always exclusively confined to the Protestant white population.

It is further remarked that the figures given do not include divorces which were applied for but not obtained. Most of the applications succeed, but there is still a large number which fail, and in these cases, as well as those which succeed, a separation takes place. The breach in the family is, of course, so great when matters reach this stage, that a reunited family becomes an impossibility in practice.

Another remarkable feature of these statistics is, as stated by Mr. Phelps: "Divorce is most frequent in the States where churches are most numerous, educational machinery most elaborate, and the theory of morality maintained at the highest point." Is it to be inferred that the kind of morality which it is proposed to introduce into the schools of Manitoba and Ontario, a morality which is based upon mere human reason without motives of religion, is just the kind of teaching which is calculated to produce this "disgrace to the country, and menace to social order?" There is food for reflection in these figures, and those who are clamoring for the abolition of separate schools would do wisely to ponder on them carefully.

A PROTESTANT ON GODLESS SCHOOLS.

The New York Journal of Commerce speaks out plainly and boldly on the public school question, and it finds the same fault that we do with the exclusion of religion. We would not go so far as to say that the State should do nothing in the matter of education, but we do say if it cannot make any but Godless schools, let it leave the work to those who can. We are quite satisfied to let the State assist in the work of education, and encourage it, but it must do so, aiding those equally who do the work of education satisfactorily, and who educate religiously. The Journal says:

"It is not the Catholic alone, who denounces the public schools of our day. Look at the private institutions throughout all the older communities where careful and thoughtful parents of the Protestant faith are compelled to send children to be educated. If any one will take the trouble to examine the new text books that are coming into use under state authority he will find that we are none too severe in our representation of their character. We have a People's College here in New York which ought to be in the hands of the Jewish rabbi and supported entirely by our fellow-citizens of that faith, so completely does it ignore all Christian teaching. We feel strongly on this subject, because, although intensely Protestant, we hold with our Catholic brethren that religious training is essential to all proper education of the young. We admit that in this country the state cannot undertake such training, and therefore it has no right to collect money from the people and set up schools, academies and colleges for the purpose of education at the public expense. It is not the Catholic alone or chiefly who protests against contributing by taxation to the support of schools where the best part of all training of the young is purposely omitted. We protest against it in the honest conviction that the com-

mon schools are growing worse in this respect with each succeeding year. When the state cannot establish schools that will train the pupils in the fear of God and in the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion (and it is conceded that it cannot under our constitution), we hold that it has no right to appropriate money for their support from the pockets of Christian people."

FANATICISM A FAILURE.

As we anticipated, the Brome election has proved the utter failure of the fanatics to excite the Quebec Protestants to assist them in the no Popery crusade. In Quebec Protestants and Catholics live harmoniously together, and it is only in Ontario that a considerable faction can be got to dance to the music of such firebrands as have led the anti-Catholic movement; yet, even in Ontario, to the credit of the Protestant population be it said, the fanatics have succeeded scarcely any better. The Montreal Witness, in order to encourage those who follow its views, attributes the Conservative victory in Brome to the assistance given to that party by the prohibitionists and the pseudo Equal Rights men, but Mr. George C. Foster, to whom, more than to any other, the Conservatives attribute their victory, repudiates the statement of the Witness most emphatically.

A correspondent of the Empire waited on Mr. Foster to ascertain the true history of the case. Mr. Foster acknowledged that many temperance men had supported Mr. England, individually, but he says:

"When I take into account the appeals that were made to those who opposed the Scott Act, I positively deny that the temperance party are entitled to the credit of Mr. Duffy's defeat in Brome. Mr. Fisher, M. P., as President of the County Alliance was able to whip a good many Liberal temperance men into line before election day came round."

As regards the Equal Rights movement having helped Mr. England Mr. Foster is still more emphatic. He says:

"This is totally void of truth, for, instead of helping us, we lost dozens of votes by it, and my assertion can be proved. The Equal Rights people had two meetings in the county, one at East Farnham, and the other in Sutton, and the result of the polling in Farnham shows that instead of our getting a majority of seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five, Duffy came out with twenty-two ahead. In Sutton, where we expected a majority of at least one hundred for England, he only received thirteen, and this in the face of the fact that there was no cause whatever for the falling off of one vote in those two places. I tell you, therefore, frankly, that I do not know of one vote that we gained in the county on account of these meetings, but I know personally of many that we lost."

He explains that many French Canadians looked with suspicion on the Conservatives, because the Equal Rights men professed that they would support Mr. England, for the sake of beating Mr. Mercer's candidate, and it was in consequence of this suspicion that the usually large majority of the Conservatives was reduced. The Conservative party, he says, had nothing to do with the meetings: "We absolutely repudiated on every platform, all connection with the Equal Rights movement in this province, and the French Canadians in the County as a body acted a noble part." He states, however, that one of the Cares, who was a personal friend of himself, was opposed to Mr. England, though he did not believe that he had spoken as harshly of that gentleman as had been represented. The influence of the Cares, he said, had certainly contributed to the diminution of the Conservative majority. He declared in conclusion: "I am sure that if the Equal Rights people had kept out of the county, and had not such vast sums of money been poured over the constituency we would have shown you a majority that would have surprised many outside the constituency."

Mr. Foster claims to know almost every man in the county, as he is "a Brome County boy," and his opinion is the more valuable, both on account of the prominent part he took in the election, and because of his knowledge of the people. It is evident, therefore, that the Equal Rights movement is at a discount among the people of the most Protestant county of the Province, and this shows that if the Quebec Protestants are so grievously oppressed as the fanatics of Ontario pretend, they are not aware of it themselves.

Would it not be advisable for the Equal Rights leaders to circulate a lot of free copies of the Mail broadcast in Brome to let the Protestants there know how badly they are treated by the Government of a Catholic Province? The people of Brome seem to be as completely incredulous about "Romish aggressiveness" as are those of West Lambton.

PASSED HIS EXAMINATION.—It is with pleasure we notice that A. I. McDonald, Esq., Barrister and Solicitor at Law has recently passed his final examination in Law with high honors, standing fifth out of forty who passed. Mr. McDonald is a young man of considerable ability and an ardent Catholic. He obtained a second class certificate when but sixteen years of age but decided to study law, passing all his examinations creditably until last week, when he passed his final. He has decided to locate in Cornwall, Ont., where he will be pleased to meet any of the readers of the RECORD. Long may he be spared and that prosperity may crown his efforts is our sincere wish.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The persistence with which the enemies of Catholic education keep before the public the party war cry of "Abolition of Separate Schools" makes it extremely probable that a determined effort will be made to deprive Catholics in Ontario as well as Manitoba of the rights now enjoyed of sustaining separate schools. The so-called Equal Rights Party are not, nor are they likely to, become much of a power in the land, yet we must not, in factored security, shut our eyes to the fact that there is in every Province of the Dominion a considerable section of the population who are ready to adopt any platform which will give shape upon Catholic life. These have not learned the lesson of toleration, and they are not willing that the Catholic Church or Catholic people should enjoy the freedom of opinion which they so loudly claim for themselves.

We have too good an opinion of our Protestant fellow-citizens to suppose that a majority of them would willingly cooperate in the infliction of a gross injustice upon us, yet in the conflict of numerous interests which are always at stake between parties, the less and the out, any considerable body of the electorate is frequently able to exercise its influence as to gain the co-operation of other interests for the purpose of carrying its measures through Parliament or the legislature. The danger has not yet become imminent that the bogus Equal Rights party will succeed by adopting these courses in Ontario, yet it cannot be denied that the danger exists, and Catholics must be prepared to meet it by appealing to the sense of justice and fair play which the major part of the population entertains, and by being in earnest in maintaining our rights. The anti-Catholic crusaders have already experienced their impotency, but they have not been slow in recognizing that as they form but a miserable faction in the country they must seek by new alliances to attain their purpose, and their organs have not hesitated to proclaim their intention to compass it by "making and unmaking parties." This policy has been recommended by the Mail. That is to say, they will deputize to the highest bidder. Bidding has not yet broken, and we imagine that the fanatics will find that other besides themselves can help in shaping legislation. We feel confident that Catholics will watch carefully all candidates who seek alliances with the party of fanaticism, and if they act with ordinary prudence and courage the bogus Equal Rights party will not be a thing of the past, if it be not so already.

Thoughtful Protestants do not generally deny the desirability of imparting a religious education to children in the schools. The powerful and convincing addresses delivered by Bishop Macrury of Rupert's Land and Dr. King, of the Manitoba Presbyterian Theological College, sufficiently demonstrate this, and even in Ontario we have witnessed the spectacle of a Protestant minister, in the Ministerial Association to the Government to urge the introduction of a certain amount of religious teaching: and no one more strongly than Dr. Sutherland maintained recently its importance, if the rising generation is to be saved from the dreadful alternative of unbelief and godlessness. Nowhere more strikingly than in Kentucky have the disastrous consequences of non-religious schooling been made manifest recently. It is not so much that two prominent citizens could meet in a public place and kill each other with pistol and knife, but rather the matter of course manner in which the barbarous deed was spoken of by the press, exhibits the character of the education which has been imparted to the present generation under a school system which has been purposely invented and introduced by unbelieving propagandists in order to supersede Christianity. These are the results which Catholics predicted as the consequence of the exclusion of religion from the schools, for religious sentiment alone can control human passions, and such sentiment must be weak when the teaching is Godless. Yet though Dr. Sutherland and other ministers now acknowledge that in the case they are moving, "Heaven and earth are united in the advantage of religious schools. The position they occupy is fairly expressed in the Halifax Presbyterian Witness of the 23rd ult:

"If (secularization) means that the schools are to be converted into engines of atheism and infidelity, then there need be no doubt as to the attitude of evangelical Protestants. But we respectfully protest against the abolition of separate schools involves no such thing, and we point for proof to the Maritime Provinces of Canada."

This means that Catholics must have in their schools no more religion than their Presbyterian neighbors are willing to allow them. We maintain that we have ourselves the inalienable right of deciding what amount of religious teaching is to be imparted to our children, and we cannot suppose anyone of that age to be illiterate in Ontario! Such are to be found only in the priest-ridden, Jesuit Province of Quebec, where, however, no such event would have taken place despite their ignorance. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, in your zeal for general education you might propose through your columns to organize a band of volunteers who would go to Quebec and bring there "the daylight of education." I might suggest the Wilds, Hunters, Damocles, Falcons, and other ministers of the Gospel who would help to "drive to the wall" that "Church whose tenants are not harmonious with freedom and general intelligence." If preaching open murder and rebellion, as these men teach, tend to freedom and intelligence in Ontario, a thousand times do I prefer the illiteracy of my native province, Quebec.

FATHER AYLWARD, St. Thomas, Nov. 30 1889.

A Nova Scotian's Opinion. Robert C. Woodman, D.D., N. S., writes as follows:—Enclosed find \$1 for another large bottle of Nassal Balm, which you will please send me by first mail. The bottle I sent for some time ago benefitted me very much more than any other preparation I ever tried.

CATHOLICITY.

ITS INFLUENCE ON THE INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES.

If it be asked, how is it that when the means of secular training were so great an extent torn from the Catholic body by the persecution of the law, there yet remained to them any such powerful instrument for preventing the entire stagnation of the natural faculties; I reply that, taken as a mere means for cultivating the intellect, the Catholic religion stands pre-eminent among all the branches of human knowledge. Bird and fether the Catholic as you may; tread him under foot; trample upon him; rob him of every earthly good; drive him from all intelligent society; burn his books; shut up his schools; denounce him as a slave, till you have done your utmost to make him one; still, so long as he retains his religion, he has that within him which feeds the intellectual flame, and suffers it never to be wholly extinguished, and preserves in every individual of his soul a marvellous elasticity which will make it spring forth into life and action the moment that the repressing power is withdrawn, and he enters the lists with his fellow countrymen a free and unpersecuted man.

The source of this intellectual discipline is to be found in the nature of those subjects of thought to which the Catholic religion directs the minds of its followers. While every division of Protestantism is to be vulgar, ignorant, and depraved a character, that minds of a high order, free, energetic spirits, find pleasure and treading for their powers only in cultivating its statements, destroying its foundations, and detecting its absurdities, Catholicism calls forth the energies of the mind by a directly opposite process. It is by contemplation of the perfections of Catholicism, by repeated examinations into the strength of its basis, by the study of its wondrous scientific completeness, that the Catholic intelligence is disciplined. The Protestant exults in the destruction of the follies which he sees to have enthralled his Protestant brethren of less keen penetration than himself. The more he searches into his own belief, the more inconsistencies he discovers, the more he is started at the intellectual imposture to which mankind have been giving credence. Protestant theological science consists in a systematizing of unbelief, in the gradual erection and completion of a system of phibosophy which, while it assumes the name of Christianity, is virtually a denial of everything positive and distinctive in Christianity as a revelation, and is nothing more than Deism, Pantheism, or Atheism, under a new name.

With us, the very reverse is the fact. Every fresh addition to the philosophy, the poetry, the moral or dogmatic science of the Church, is an addition to the strength and durability of her entire system. We destroy nothing. We develop, we add, we expound, we illustrate, we enforce, we adapt, but we never take away or deny what was once held. And thus it is that the employment of the faculties of the mind in the contemplation of the theology and practices of Catholicism, even when every means of education is rent away, is sufficient to communicate a certain measure of intellectual vigor and keenness. The mind is perpetually directed to the examination of a vast far-reaching body of truths, relating to the profoundest possible subjects of thought, arranged, defined, analyzed, and connected by the labors of centuries and centuries; expounded in books in every language, and in devotion of every kind, illustrated by innumerable ceremonies and customs, and accompanied with the practice of a system of morals in comparison of whose scientific completeness it is not too much to say, that the ordinary moral and physical sciences of secular life are but as the guesswork of a speculator or the crochets of an empiric. Under the influence of this extraordinary system, the pure reasoning powers, the imagination, the taste, and the whole of our moral being, romantic, self-sacrificing, shrewd, and practical, undergo a degree of drilling, so to say, which I believe to be utterly incomprehensible to those who judge of the effect of theological sciences upon the intellect by the positive creeds of Protestantism, such as they are.—J. M. Capes, Four Years' Experience in the Catholic Religion.

An Early Calendar of English Flowers. The snowdrop, in purest white array, First rears her head on Camdansen's date: While the crocus hastens to the shrine Of purple hues, the violet is seen. Then comes the daffodil beside Our Lady's smock at Our Lady's side, Pinks and Geordie, and the blue, with The blue harebell the fields adorn: Against the date of the hellebore, The crocus looms, the violet is seen. When St. Barnabas bright smiles night and day, The scarlet robin blooms in the bay, The scarlet yew, the garden's pride, Flashes in the sun the poppy's side, From Visitation to St. Andrew's eve, The little white reigins queen of the flowers; And comes the sanguine mantle spread For the blood of the dragon St. Margaret shed. Then near the wanton rose again, That bushes for penitent Madalene, The liliesmae, called August's wheel, When the long corn smells of camomille, When Marie left us here below, The virgin's tower is full in bloom; And yet anon the fall sand-ber bay, And became a star for St. Bartholomew. The passion-flower long has bloomed, To broken us signs of the helle to d; The Michaelmas daisy among dote weeds, Blooms for St. Michael's valorous deeds, And seems the last of the flowers that speed For the blood of the dragon St. Margaret shed. Then near the wanton rose again, That bushes for penitent Madalene, The liliesmae, called August's wheel, When the long corn smells of camomille, When Marie left us here below, The virgin's tower is full in bloom; And yet anon the fall sand-ber bay, And became a star for St. Bartholomew. The passion-flower long has bloomed, To broken us signs of the helle to d; The Michaelmas daisy among dote weeds, Blooms for St. Michael's valorous deeds, And seems the last of the flowers that speed For the blood of the dragon St. Margaret shed.

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parzee's Vegetable Pills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the Liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. L. Price, Shoals, Martin Co., Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parzee's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."

A Big Nugget. Of gold may make a man rich, but it cannot make him healthy. Biliousness, constipation, scrofula, bad blood, kidney complaint or skin disease, the remedy that will make you well is Burdock Blood Bitters. It is the best blood cleanser known.

CONSUMPTION,

ITS FIRST STAGES, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

In its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of this disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine. "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidsen, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee. "Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn. "Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle, \$1.00 per dozen.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS. Special reduction for December only on BRONZES, STATUARY, FLOWERS, and other church ornaments Splendid Xmas Gift sold at SPECIAL TERMS. MASS WINE—The finest on the continent. C. B. LANCOIT, 1464 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL, P. Q. BROOKVILLE.

BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE. Founded in 1883. Attended by over 1200 Young Men and Women, the great majority of whom are to-day holding good positions. These, one and all, affirm that the Course of Training is just what is needed to succeed in Business. The time required to fit yourself for a good position need not exceed four months, if your common school education is fair and you will study intelligently. The cost of a four months course, including every thing—books, washing, board, and tuition—need not exceed one hundred dollars for gentlemen and a fifty-seven for ladies. Time to Enter.—The College is only closed one week—between Christmas and New Year's—during the whole year, and the instruction is individual, a student may enter at any time. If you intend to go to any other College or Shorthand School, be sure to send first for our handsome admission and circulars, which will be sent free. Address: W. C. AUSTON, R. A., Brockville, Ont. Principal.

The Importance of a Wise Choice. "THE BEST" is a common expression given by schools, but in Canada, especially the Kingston Eastern Ontario Company give tests to prove it. This College is highly recommended by all who have tried it. All information sent to any address. J. F. McDONALD, Sec.

BENZIGER'S CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC FOR 1890. Can now be had by sending Twenty-five cents to THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London. Also to be had from our travelling agents.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SYDNER, BREWSTER OF CLEVELAND DAY (BREWSTER'S BIRD HOUSE), ELWORTH, ILL., NOV. 21, 1888. DR. R. J. KENDALL CO. Dear Sir: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I have tried it for a larger quantity, I think it is one of the best remedies on earth, I have used it in my stable for three years. Yours truly, CHAS. A. SYDNER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. BROOKLYN, N. Y., NOVEMBER 5, 1888. DR. R. J. KENDALL CO. Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for a number of years, and I have never had a horse or a dog cured by any other means. I have used it on a horse and a dog, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all who are afflicted with spavin. Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER, Horse Doctor.

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS, SANDWICH, ONT. ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY PURE NATIVE WINES. Alter Wine a specialty. Only Native Altar Wine used and recommended by His Eminence Cardinal Patenaere. Specially recommended and used by Rev. Rev. Archbishop Lynch and Bishop O'Reilly. We also make the best Native Claret market. Send for prices and circular. The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., of Sandwich, being good practical Catholics, we are satisfied their wine may be relied on, and that the wine they use for in the Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the clergy of our diocese. JOHN WALKER, Bp. of London.

CONSUMPTION,

ITS FIRST STAGES, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

In its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of this disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine. "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidsen, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee. "Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn. "Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle, \$1.00 per dozen.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS. Special reduction for December only on BRONZES, STATUARY, FLOWERS, and other church ornaments Splendid Xmas Gift sold at SPECIAL TERMS. MASS WINE—The finest on the continent. C. B. LANCOIT, 1464 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL, P. Q. BROOKVILLE.

BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE. Founded in 1883. Attended by over 1200 Young Men and Women, the great majority of whom are to-day holding good positions. These, one and all, affirm that the Course of Training is just what is needed to succeed in Business. The time required to fit yourself for a good position need not exceed four months, if your common school education is fair and you will study intelligently. The cost of a four months course, including every thing—books, washing, board, and tuition—need not exceed one hundred dollars for gentlemen and a fifty-seven for ladies. Time to Enter.—The College is only closed one week—between Christmas and New Year's—during the whole year, and the instruction is individual, a student may enter at any time. If you intend to go to any other College or Shorthand School, be sure to send first for our handsome admission and circulars, which will be sent free. Address: W. C. AUSTON, R. A., Brockville, Ont. Principal.

The Importance of a Wise Choice. "THE BEST" is a common expression given by schools, but in Canada, especially the Kingston Eastern Ontario Company give tests to prove it. This College is highly recommended by all who have tried it. All information sent to any address. J. F. McDONALD, Sec.

BENZIGER'S CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC FOR 1890. Can now be had by sending Twenty-five cents to THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London. Also to be had from our travelling agents.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SYDNER, BREWSTER OF CLEVELAND DAY (BREWSTER'S BIRD HOUSE), ELWORTH, ILL., NOV. 21, 1888. DR. R. J. KENDALL CO. Dear Sir: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I have tried it for a larger quantity, I think it is one of the best remedies on earth, I have used it in my stable for three years. Yours truly, CHAS. A. SYDNER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. BROOKLYN, N. Y., NOVEMBER 5, 1888. DR. R. J. KENDALL CO. Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for a number of years, and I have never had a horse or a dog cured by any other means. I have used it on a horse and a dog, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all who are afflicted with spavin. Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER, Horse Doctor.

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS, SANDWICH, ONT. ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY PURE NATIVE WINES. Alter Wine a specialty. Only Native Altar Wine used and recommended by His Eminence Cardinal Patenaere. Specially recommended and used by Rev. Rev. Archbishop Lynch and Bishop O'Reilly. We also make the best Native Claret market. Send for prices and circular. The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., of Sandwich, being good practical Catholics, we are satisfied their wine may be relied on, and that the wine they use for in the Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the clergy of our diocese. JOHN WALKER, Bp. of London.

CONSUMPTION,

ITS FIRST STAGES, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

In its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of this disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine. "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidsen, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee. "Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn. "Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle, \$1.00 per dozen.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS. Special reduction for December only on BRONZES, STATUARY, FLOWERS, and other church ornaments Splendid Xmas Gift sold at SPECIAL TERMS. MASS WINE—The finest on the continent. C. B. LANCOIT, 1464 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL, P. Q. BROOKVILLE.

BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE. Founded in 1883. Attended by over 1200 Young Men and Women, the great majority of whom are to-day holding good positions. These, one and all, affirm that the Course of Training is just what is needed to succeed in Business. The time required to fit yourself for a good position need not exceed four months, if your common school education is fair and you will study intelligently. The cost of a four months course, including every thing—books, washing, board, and tuition—need not exceed one hundred dollars for gentlemen and a fifty-seven for ladies. Time to Enter.—The College is only closed one week—between Christmas and New Year's—during the whole year, and the instruction is individual, a student may enter at any time. If you intend to go to any other College or Shorthand School, be sure to send first for our handsome admission and circulars, which will be sent free. Address: W. C. AUSTON, R. A., Brockville, Ont. Principal.

The Importance of a Wise Choice. "THE BEST" is a common expression given by schools, but in Canada, especially the Kingston Eastern Ontario Company give tests to prove it. This College is highly recommended by all who have tried it. All information sent to any address. J. F. McDONALD, Sec.

BENZIGER'S CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC FOR 1890. Can now be had by sending Twenty-five cents to THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London. Also to be had from our travelling agents.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SYDNER, BREWSTER OF CLEVELAND DAY (BREWSTER'S BIRD HOUSE), ELWORTH, ILL., NOV. 21, 1888. DR. R. J. KENDALL CO. Dear Sir: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I have tried it for a larger quantity, I think it is one of the best remedies on earth, I have used it in my stable for three years. Yours truly, CHAS. A. SYDNER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. BROOKLYN, N. Y., NOVEMBER 5, 1888. DR. R. J. KENDALL CO. Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for a number of years, and I have never had a horse or a dog cured by any other means. I have used it on a horse and a dog, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all who are afflicted with spavin. Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER, Horse Doctor.

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS, SANDWICH, ONT. ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY PURE NATIVE WINES. Alter Wine a specialty. Only Native Altar Wine used and recommended by His Eminence Cardinal Patenaere. Specially recommended and used by Rev. Rev. Archbishop Lynch and Bishop O'Reilly. We also make the best Native Claret market. Send for prices and circular. The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., of Sandwich, being good practical Catholics, we are satisfied their wine may be relied on, and that the wine they use for in the Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the clergy of our diocese. JOHN WALKER, Bp. of London.

DECEMBER 14, 1889.

JUST PUBLISHED

CARDINAL GIBBONS' BOOK

A magnificent portrait of the author by Cardinal Robes, elegantly printed in colors, will accompany each book.

ALL DENOMINATIONS INTERESTED IN THIS BOOK.

Every Catholic in the country should have a copy—use to read and one to send to his neighbor.

OUR CHRISTIAN HERITAGE

By His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons

1 Vol. 12s. Cloth, 524 pp. Price \$1.00

CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC FOR 1890

CATHOLIC FAMILY ALMANAC

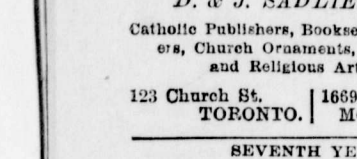
Sent by mail on receipt of price. Agents wanted.

D. & S. SADDLER & Co.

Catholic Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, Church Ornaments, Vestments and Religious Articles.

123 Church St. 1869 Notre Dame St. TORONTO. I. MONTREAL.

SEVENTH YEAR.



With a remarkably beautiful Frontispiece in Gold and Colors.

PRICE, free by mail, 25 Cents.

Per dozen, \$2.00; per dozen, by mail, The Best Writers! The Best Illustrations! The Best Family Reading for Winters' Nights.

CATHOLIC WORSHIP.

The Sacraments, Ceremonies and the Value of the Church explained in Questions and Answers. From the German of Rev. O. Giesler, by Rev. Richard Egan, M. S. S.

Paper, 15 cts; per 100, \$15.00; cloth, inked, 25 cts; per 100, \$25.00.

Sold by all Catholic Booksellers and Agents.

BENZIGER BROTHERS

Printers to the Holy Apostolic See.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND TORONTO.

VESTMENTS AND CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

New York, Cincinnati and Chicago.