MAY 9, 1896.

have kept back from joining the crew

have kept back from joining the crew of the Speranza." "You see, Geoffrey, he is a noble soul, this poor lost Uriel; but, alas! he will not declare himself. In this resolution he is unalterably fixed, and nothing seems to shake him from his purpose. If, indeed, his name were cleared and his innocence proved, h would not refuse to come back to England : but to return only to darken his family with the shadow of his disgrace he will not do ; and, indeed, one can hardly wish to persuade him. He has made me promise to keep his existence a secret from his family, unless in the seemingly impossible contingency of his innocence being proved, and this being the case, you must consider the contents of this letter a strict confi dence for the present, and communi-

cate it to no one living." "O Geoffrey !" exclaimed Mary, "and here we are all reading it ! You should have looked it over first ; we ought not to know." "All right," said Geoffrey, "it's a

most amazing business. You see, it was to be a secret unless his innocence was proved, and the proof of that I hold this moment in my pocket." You ?" exclaimed Mary.

"Yes, I," replied Geoffrey ; "it is as I said, an amazing business. Bill Fagan, as they called him, was not Bill Fagan at all : he was Joseph Mar. tin, the trooper in Uriel's regiment who really committed the crime for which the poor fellow was condemned. He confessed the whole to me last night, when he was dying, and I took down the deposition from his lips, and had it properly attested. Uriel is innocent, and this paper will prove it to the whole world.

There was but one thing for Mary to do on hearing this explanation ; she threw her arm round her brother's neck, and fairly hugged him. Then, being a woman, she laid her head on his shoulder and cried for joy. So many feelings were clamoring in her for the mastery, but, perhaps, for the moment the uppermost one was a sense of honest pride in her dear old Geoffrey. And Julian, too, he had his share in it all; they divided the palm between them. "Well, now, then," said Geoffrey,

'you see why I was in a hurry to go to the castle. I wanted to tell Aurelia; but, saints alive! now there'll be this letter of Julian's to tell her of as well. My word, Mary, it will be business ; d'ye think you could come and help me out with it? "No," said Mary, shortly and decisively ; "you must go alone. It's your own business, Geoffrey, and you must tell it to her with your own lips. Now, don't keep him another minute, Gertrude : let him go at once ; only, and she gave her brother a parting " what a precious old Geof embrace. frey you are, no one in this world will ever know.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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rd.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

Rev. Henry Augustine Ottke, of Chattanooga, extracts from whose power-ful discourses we have printed before, delivered a sermon on the cure of drunkenness which advocates the grad nal elimination of the evil in place of stringent measures of reform. Father Ottke does not urge teetotalism, but makes temperance his text. We quote from his sermon:

Is there no salvation for the thirsty sauntering tribe of mortals usually called drunkards? There is. And what is it? Temperance. Temperance. my friends, is a virtue, and a cardinal ael. virtue at that. rsed

Tipplers, dipsomaniacs, drunkards, or by whatever name you will call them, are the most generous and whole souled of men when sober. ther hose ness Their stomachs, however, have been d of accustomed to liquor, and to deprive them of every species of intoxicating drink would be to place too great a be d, I restraint upon them. They must be ould gradually weaned away from the bottle nong heir as a child is weaned from the breast of its mother, and I therefore suggest the of a following means :-dest First, Monthly confession and Comut of munion. The humiliation attached to the former and the strength t the unimparted by the latter will gradually way loosen and break the shackles of vice. appy Secondly, The drunkard should redeep solve never to drink an intoxicant unless handed to him by his wife or ated, mother. Let the holy of holies of the f the household be the dispenser; she will will never give him too much and the shall And sacred hands of a faithful mother and 'and dutiful wife will exorcise the alco-Wy holic demon. Let the wife or mother give him a glass with his has breakfast, with his dinner, with his the supper, but no more.

"ONE PRAYER !" BY SARAH TRAINER SMITH."

MAY '9, 18%.

what it was.

the very verge of destruction ?

from untrembling lips !

surely never again !

that !

much.

I am appreciated.

spiration ?'

Her prayer ?

"Most merciful Jesus, lover of souls! I pray Thee by the agony of Thy Sacred Heart and by the sorrows

of Thy Immaculate Mother, wash in Thy blood the sinners of the whole on the other side of the great table, "John Lorton is dead." "Dead !" cried Celie. "Dead !" world who are now in their agony and are to die this day," repeated Celia Raudall, and paused with a start. She had leaned back in her chair, dropping her pen and gazing idly and contentedly from her window. S beautiful, so peaceful was the soft, clear blue sky, flecked with floating clouds of dazzling while and framed in

It was all she could say. She could not think at all. "Yes," Bess went on; "we have just come from there. Mr. Lorton came home with the news while we were all laughing and talking over the housewarming they were to have when he came home and he and Minnie the swaying, plume like green of the tree-tops on a level with her eyes, that went into their new house. And Minnie was so full of happy life. You the thought of God and heaven came know they were expecting him home involuntarily, and half mechanically any moment. They have not had a she began the prayer, scarce heeding letter for four weeks, and in the last he said he was to start the next day." But suddenly there fashed into her very being a vivid

"And the next day - the next day realization of all its meaning. "To - it happened !" quavered Lily, with die this day !" Under this very sky. a burst of sobs. glad and glorious, where the rustling Celie comforted her. John Lorton leaves and the soothing grace of had been a brother to them all from waving branches made mere life their babyhood. Dear, kind, whole-souled, careless John Lorton! Her pleasure because of their innocent beauty and musical whispers, souls own tears flowed fast. "But how did it happen?" she

foaming tastes of life and demanding

with loving tyranny that she should

share or sweeten every draught. And

were passing-where? She had been praying for whom? She had been questioned. "Was it sickness? Was asking what? For some dying soul t sudden? whose eternity hung on that moment Bess clasped her hands tightly and

For the greatest of God's blessings, the laid them on the table before her. most momentous and surprising of "It was-he was killed - shot," she God's mercies-the saving of a soul or said, slowly, with evident self-restraint. Oh. Bess !

"Yes. It was as bad as it could be almost. You know he never would be How had it ever been possible to le the words slip smoothly and easily Yet she had careful of his associates. He was done so countless times since; in all always 'studying' them, as he said. honesty and earnestness she had first They got into a fight-some of the formed the habit. Never again-oh. rough, wild fellows he went with-not John himself. He tried to make peace, Heart of Jesus, have mercy on the it seems, and-and some of them shot him-shot him through the heart, killdying !" she whispered, fervently. ing him instantly. O poor, dear, old John !" And Bessie, too, broke down The door flew open and with a rush of summer wind and a breath of flowers, Lily and Bess came in tointo strong grief. "Celie," she said presently, "you

gether, fresh from a tennis match and never saw such grief and distress as full of merry chatter. All they had seen and heard, all she had missed, there is over at Lorton's. Poor Minpoured forth in a torrent of gay words. nie! She keeps saying over and over: 'To die so ! To die so ! Not even a prayer.' How little we know of each Oh, I do wish you had been there, Celie dear ! The flowers were beauti prayer. other ! I should never have thought of ful and the prizes and the girls - al other ! I should never have thought of Minnie Lorton taking it that way. It beautiful together." "Every one asked for you, Celie shows how much she loved him. Mrs. Burling brought her two nieces. is not a thought of herself-all are for him.

Very pretty girls, but awfully quiet. I wonder if all Baltimore girls are like "Thank God !" said Celie, softly. 'It will be the greatest comfort she can have, poor little widow! And it w ll help him, too. We have a right 'Oh, nonsense, Bess! Have you forgotten the Keysers? They were lovely. But indeed, Celie, you missed hope, for poor John never lost the ith. He always meant to do his best You would have liked it all so faith. 'before long.' Do you remember how he used to talk of it ?"

Just look at her ! I don't believe "Yes, indeed ! I can hear him now. 'Never mind, Mrs. Randall. I'll be all right before long.' Oh, the she has heard a single word we have said. Such rudeness. I won't subject myself to it any longer. I'll go where good times we have had together ! He Bess gathered up her flowers and her was always so unselfish. "And to think it was while we were parasol, but paused in the door for a

all so happy !" said Lily. "The 28th. In the morning, too. We were at the club tennis match." parting shot. "What's the matter, Celie? Anything happened? Any special in-spiration?" she asked, looking back Celie's heart seemed to stand still,

and then thrilled with thankful relief, over her shoulder with saucy interest. she rose and went to the window, stand-"Yes," answered Celie, quietly Her own voice startled her. "If I had ing there with her face turned to the fair sky.

gone, I would have missed saying that prayer," she thought. "And I am sure it was needed—specially needed." A great awe fell upon her. Needed? " O my God, I thank Thee !" went up in unspoken words. "I thank Thee that I did all I could for him in that last hour. Was it for him I prayed, be-She had been taught it cause of Thy loving lesson? Thou alone knowest ! But Thou didst indeed all her life, but she seemed to learn it that day for the first time, that even teach me to pray that day.' the least and lowest are needed to perfect God's plans as He has planned

"Celie," said Lily, "won't you go to Minnie? She asked for you, and I them. The thought enfolded her. She stood apart in spirit in a new world.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

JELUITS AT OXFORD. The Society to Open Its Hall at the University for Scholastics.

thither they came one morning in very sober mood, a little pale and quie The announcement that the Jesuits voiced. Lily was even more than a are to open a hall at Oxford for the little pale. "Celie," said Bessie, sitting down benefit of the scholastics of their society, this establishment to be under the direction of the well-known English Jesuit, Father Clark, will recall to dence. many minds the fact that it was Catholics who first founded the University of Oxford when that came into existence several centuries ago.

The idea of establishing a school at Oxford for the promotion of all the sciences and liberal arts in England is generally ascribed to St. Neot, who lived in the ninth century. This saintly personage is said to have persuaded King Alfred to found such a school at Oxford, and acting on the saint's suggestions, that monarch invited to his court a number of learned nonks, to whom he confided the direc tion of his school, making one called John the Saxon the head of the institution. One account says that St. Neot

himself taught theology in the Universand sold to two citizens, who, how ity, but this conflicts with the fact that the saint's death is believed to have taken place just about the time the Oxford school was established. The date of its establishment is put by some writers at 877 and by others six years later. While King Alfred lived this new school enjoyed, through his liberality, a certain amount of prosperity. Just what sort of a school he founded is not agreed upon by historical writers. Some claim that besides the University, he established grammar schools, while others assert that these Grammar schools were in reality collegiate houses. It is certain that several of the learned monks whom the King invited to his court filled chairs in the University, among others John the Saxon and Grimbald. After the King's death the schools languished, and Oxford being burned by the Dane in the year 979, the schools are sup posed to have been destroyed. The Danish marauders visited Oxford again in 1009, and destroyed whatever they found of any value there. In the fol lowing century there came to Oxford from the University of Paris, wherein he had made a most brilliant course Robert Pulleyn, and he set to work to restore King Alfred's school, which he did very successfully,

TEACHING SCRIPTURE HIMSELF therein, and giving the rehabilitated University great renown. In recognition of his services in the cause of education the Pope made him a Cardinal, and in that capacity he was able to secure many large privileges for the University, which from his day continued to grow in repute and influence. In 1230 the number of students at Oxford is said to have been 30,000 : the first collegiate foundation, after the University's restoration by Cardinal Pulleyn, dates from the year 1249; and Merton, the oldest college building, from 1270. In the conflict of author ity that arose between the Papal legate who was the Bishop of Winchester, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and for the adjudication of the weighty questions which the disputes of these digni taries gave rise to, the University sent to Italy to invite some of the leading canonical jurists of that land to come t

England, and Lombard Vacarius was sent to Oxford, where he taught law in the middle of the twelfth century. This Italian authority selected Oxford to teach in for the reason that the place was central, being removed from the Sees of the contending prelates, who bod apart in spirit in a new world. "Celie, you are not listening." to think. Go now." ric there, transferring the See fro from the north and those coming from Osney, and making St. Frideswide's church the cathedral. At the same the south ; and each band had its own proctor, a feature that is perpetuated yet in the appointment of two proctors, albeit the students are no longer divid-ed. The head of the University was since retained. The town lies about forty-five miles west and northwest of the chancellor, who originally secured London, and, besides the university, his appointment from the Bishop of Lincoln, in whose diocese Oxford was it is famous for being the seat of the located ; but who subsequently was elected by the masters, his election Thomas Bodley in 1602, and possessing the right to receive a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. needing the Bishop's confirmation, though, to make it valid. The university grew apace after its second foundation, and new collegiate tiate the town, but its chief glory is the To university, with its pomp of buildings establishments grew up around it. and its magnificent park of some what extent the university is indebted eighty acres lying along the banks of the Cherwell. to English Catholics may be judged from the fact that of the nineteen col-The Catholic foundations at Oxford leges of which it is now the centre, no may be stated as follows: Christ Church, formerly St. Frideswide's, as less than fourteen were founded before the so-called reformation. The names nentioned above, founded first in the of these colleges tell their Catholic origin, at least in ght century by King Didan of Ox-ord, and enlarged in the sixteenth by

of the colleges before the reformation afterwards Bishop of Rochester, in were called *clerici*. The great major-ity of the fellows were required to take when it was built and endowed by priest's orders within a certain period after their election. This require-Bishop Willeam of Winchester : Oriel founded by King Edward ment, of course, involved celibacy, which, besides, was expressly imposed 1324 ; Queen's, established by Robert de Eglesfield, chaplain to Queen Phillippa, in 1340; University Hall, dat in some colleges, and, practically, in old times as now, was enforced by the ing from King Alfred's time; St Bartholomew's, supposed to have been founded by Henry I., and Trinity rule of life and the obligation of resi-This description of itself attests the Catholic origin of Oxford House, founded by Edmond, Earl o and its Catholic spirit up to the time Cornwall, in 1291. Oxford is included in the diocese of

Oxford, as the one the Jesuits pro

benefit of their own scholastics

oundation of the university there was

laid in the reign of Henry II., when Sof

feid, abbot of Croyland, sent some

learned monks of that establishment to

the manor of Cotenham, near Cam-

great gathering of students. From this sprang the university, the first

collegiate institution of which, Peter-

house, was built at Cambridge by

Manning and Newman.

tips of his mind as well as to the

innermost core of his affections, could,

never understand the combination of

personal opposition with personal friendship. Hence in this famous di-

vergence our whole sympathy goes with Newman, but our whole judgment

with Manning. Be it remembered, too

that Manning spoke the first word of

reconciliation and refused to answer to

strange thing is that Mr. Purcell can-

not see the truth of Cardinal Manning's

repeated assurances with regard to both

Newman and Gladstone, that his friend-

ship for them had never changed: indeed

'I have never ceased to pray for him

the last word of impatience.

The

When

friendship.

when it passed under other control. The first of the Protestant or post Birmingham, and the Catholic popula ion there is now served by the Jesuit reformation foundations was Trinity College, which was established in 155 Fathers, who have charge of the churches of St. Aloysius and St. Giles by Sir Thomas Pope. Jesus College, theWelsh one, is another post-reforma-The fact that the Jesuits are at Oxford in pastoral capacity probably had no tion institution. St. Edmund's Hall, with which it is understood the founda little to do with this new movement which has in view the opening of ation now proposed by the Jesuits is to hall for their students at the univerbe connected, is named after the ity. It is also stated that a similar sainted Archbishop of Canterbury. In novement will be inaugurated a the middle of the thirteenth century it Cambridge, but there the Catholi was purchased by the monks of Osney hierarchy will inaugurate it, and it i for educational purposes, but it was reported to be the intention of the same confiscated during

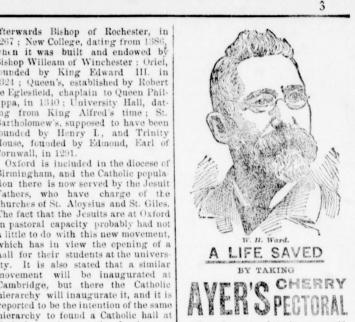
THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.,

pose establishing will be for ever, transferrred it, subsequently, to the provost of Queen's College, and Cambridge is included in the diocese of Northampton, and the that individual devised it to his college which since has held the control of the hall and nominates its principal. St Edmund, whose name the hall bears, was Edmund Rich, who was born a Abington about the end of the twelfth century, and who at the age of twelve bridge, who, hiring a house in the latter town, taught there daily to a was sent to Oxford, whence he passed to Paris, where he studied for a short time, coming back to Oxford at a subsequent date, and becoming a pro-fessor at the university there. He was afterwards ordained to the priesthood, and in 1222 he was made treasurer of Salisbury cathedral. He preached the sixth crusade in England five years later, and in 1233 he was elected Archbishop of Canterbury and duly consecrated for that position in the presence of the King and his court, April 2, 1234. His efforts to in troduce reforms in his jurisdic tion led to disputes between him and the minor clergy, and these discertain concessions that he had granted over to France and entered a Cister ealth induced him to change his resi dence to another religious establishment at Soissy, in the same province, where he died Nov. 6, 1242, in the eighth year of his prelacy. So great was his reputation for sanctity that steps for his canonization were almost immediately taken, and the canonization itself was proclaimed by Pope Innocent V. in the

ear 1246 The town of Oxford, whose original name was Oxnaford, is of very ancient foundation, and its early history, like that of the university, is largely a Catholic one. About the year 750 Didan, prince of Oxford, built a nun nerv in the place, dedicating it to the lessed Virgin and all the saints, and ommitting it to the care of

HIS DAUGHTER FRIDESWIDE,

he insinuates that the Cardinal was not sincere on this point-" He forgot that on the calendar of saints. Dur ing the Danish wars the nuns dwell for half a century he had not met or spoken to Newman more than half a ng in this establishment became dozen times." He forgot nothing. But somewhere he says of Gladstone: cattered, and afterwards the establishment itself became the residence of ome secular priests. Bishop Roger of Salisbury founded, for the convent-



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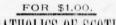
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By the Late Lamented ÆNEAS MCDONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S.

by the Dawson, LL. D., F. R. S. Author of "Plus IX. and His Time;" "Letters and Lectures on the British Colon-les;" "The Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope;" "Malcolm and Margaret;" "St. Vin-cent de Paul;" "The Last Defender of Jeru-selem;" "Dominion Day;" "The North-West Territory and British Columbia," etc. The historical sketches which make up this very interesting volume of 200 pages appeared from week to week in the pages of THE CATHOLIC RECORD a few years ago. With the assurance that it will prove a via-mable acculsition, not alone to persons of the acquisition, not alone to persons of ottish origin, but to the many admirers its gifted author, we have much pleasure announcing that we are now prepared to trnish a limited number of copies of "The atholies of Scotland" at the very low rate \$1.00 each, charges or carriage prepaid. Address, THOS, COFFEY.

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Bishop Balsham of Ely, in the year 1284. - Boston Republic. One of the best comments which we have seen on the variance between these two great men, says the London Catho'ic Times, is that of the editor of the South African Catholic Magazine It is so directly to the point that we can not forbear quoting it, though the subject is being exhausted. After touching upon the disagreement, the editor says :- The pity of it ! But it could

putes were misrepresented at Rome, with the result that the Pope withdrew the Archbishop. Not wishing to be

not be otherwise. Each was a type of come embroiled in any controversy his own philosophy : Manning a Scho lastic Syllogist, clearly separating be with the Holy See, and not desiring to seem to sanction the abuses he could tween intellect, Will and Affection; not reform, Archbishop Edmund went ian abbey, in Champagne, where he remained in solitude until his failing

Newman an Illative Sensist, taking a man as a whole and claiming to be him self taken as a whole. The former a knight of true Catholic chivalry smote hard for the honor of God and could love the man he was smiting all the time: the latter, sensitive to the finger-

Follow these rules and within three him months you will have conquered the demon of drink. You will come to the my : all church and, in the fullness of your line. heart, exclaim :- " What shall I render king the Lord for all He hath done unto me. live I have forsaken the cup of intoxication bear and taken up the cup of salvation. I invoke the name of the Lord." as I eboat part

ry, I Aver's Pills are recommended by leading physicians and druggists, as work prompt and efficient remedy the most not a for billiousness, nausea, costiveness, feel, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, from jaundice and sick headache : also, to must relieve colds, fevers, neuralgia and me to rheumatism.

The unatism. He has tried it.—Mr. John Anderson, Kin-made bass, writes: "I venture to say few, if any, spend have received greater benefit from the use of now, IR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, than I have. I have used it regularly for over ten years, and have recommended it to all sufferers I noew of, and they also found it of great virtue in cases of severe bronchitis and incipient nger. nsumption.

more, More, a for parilla does, that tells the story of its merits and success. Remember Hood's cures.

"I will," answered Celie, with the There must be something the matter.' solemn earnestness of the hour in her Lily's loving face was very near her simple words. " Pray for her, girls ! own, with a sweet anxiety in its brown And let us pray for him. Oh, we little know the worth of one real eyes. Celie kissed her warmly. "There is nothing the matter, darling. I am only thinking. But I can do that another time. Tell me all

prayer-from the very heart ! It goes straight to God, and He needs no time to answer it. He can answer while we you did. You know I like that." But through all the talk of the sisters, speak.'

Bess and Lily felt the words she the interruptions and distractions of spoke with the eloquence of vivid concallers and household duties, the merry viction. And Celie herself was contea table, the cheerful social evening scious of the new tenderness, the added -for the Randalls always had visitors grace, the heaven-sent power with music and merriment around them-there was for Celie a thrill of the which she went forth to weep with those who weep. It comforted and helped her to know that she had not been strange new sense of reality that had come to her that day. Again and suffered to fail in her duty to her again the beautiful and touching words neighbor, and that where she would of the little prayer lingered on her have indeed rejoiced to help one dear lips, and when she laid her head on to her, she had helped unconsciously pillow she whispered them once On that now ever memorable day sho again, with a thanksgiving for their had indeed prayel earnestly, faithfully, new meaning to her. Many times in the days that followed

for the souls beloved yet perishing-dying, yet meant to live forever with she recalled the sudden enlightenment the Lord. and gave a thought to the soul which And one of them had been

their own John Lorton. Even so come the lessons of our Lord must have needed her. The impression grew upon her, reverently and beneficially, since it continually stirred -gently, persuasively, at the right moment, to those who, waiting at His feet, desiring to learn of Him that bether to more compassionate thought and more earnest devotion, to greater love ter part they have chosen.-Little Messenger of the Sacred Heart. and more patient service for those near her through the pity and sympathy for

the unknown. It was not a matter for comment, but she dropped a word or a sentence now and then which kindled thought. Bess often said of Celie that she was 'a good stir-about."

for hours.

Do Not do This. Do not be induced to buy any other if you have made up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember that Hood's Sarsa-parilla cures when all others fail. Do not give up in despair because other medicines have failed to help you. Take Hood's Sarsa-parilla faithfully and you may reasonably expect to be cured. 'She will make you think of something whether you will or not. She will say a word in her quiet fashion that will go to the very bottom and

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A NUMBER OF INSTANCES.

Cardinal Wolsey: St. George's Col-lege, founded in 1149, on the ruins of an old monastery, by Robert D'Oily, and Roger Tueri: All Souls', founded They are University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New College, Lincoln, All Souls', Magdalen, Brasenose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, y Archbishop Chicheley of Canter-ury, in 1438; Balliol, founded in Trinity, St. John's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, St. Mary's Hall, 284, for poor scholars, by the widow Magdalen Hall, New Inn Hall, St. Alban's Hall and St. Edmund's Hall. of Sir John Balliol; St. Bernard's, now St. John the Baptist's, founded in Of these institutions one writer has said: "Their object originally was to 436 by Archbishop Chicheley of Canerbury ; Brasenose, established in [511 by Bishop Smith of Lincoln ; support limited societies of students, who were to devote their lives to study Canterbury, subsequently merged with -by no means, as at present, to edu Christ Church, founded in 1349 by cate large classes of the community Archbishop Islip of Canterbury ; Cor-pus Christi, founded in 1513 by Students, other than those on the foundation, seem not to have been re-garded by the founders as an essential Bishops Fox of Winchester and Old-ham of Exeter; Durham, established in 1290 by the monks of Durham;

part of the college. The colleges arose partly instead of the old halls, and were Exeter, founded in 1314 by Stapleton partly at first connected with the mon-asteries, it being by means of these inof Exeter ; Glocester,

WHOSE SITE WAS GIVEN stitutions that benevolent people were by Sir John Giffard to the Benedictines enabled to give permanent support to poor secular scholars. The originator of the collegiate system, in anything like its present form, was Walter de gives the diseased parts a chance to heal. ; Nothing looks more ugly than to see a person whose hands are covered over with warts. Why have these disfigurements on your person, when a sure remover of all warts. Corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure? Merton College, is entitled to the honor of having mainly contributed to fix the University in its present ians in 1435 by Thomas Holden; Mer-scorr & Bowse, Belleville, Ont.

every day in every Mass." When Cardinal Manning met those Whom he ved before the throne of God "every day in every Mass," he had a right to claim unbroken friendship on his s de. Nothing, not even Mr. Purcell's bio church the cathedral. At the same graphy can, for those who knew time he changed the name of that him, dim the gracious figure of edifice to Christ Church, which it has Cardinal Manning with his sweet severity and his saintly dignity. The words from the last page of his diary are the transparent truth:--"I dare not say 'I have fought the good fight,' and yet my life has been a conflict, and a career for the faith. and I hope I have kept it inviolate. * * * I do not remember that I have compromised

the Truth, or deserted it by silence, or There are also some noted museums in struck a low note." •

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