R 12, 1896 ND LIVER.

he Source of Great Sufferer Is how he Obers Similarly

a well-known

w Elm, is loud fits he received Williams' Pink

visiting his he was interand to the Well, Mr. Uhlog ten years wo years ago,"

Yes, and I am younger. I am year and am try generally I suffered in-

irty years from during which

w many differ-

dicines I used, of it, but I got hem. Eventu-

case incurable.

and one which

and if you are

to tell what it

having a very

ng intensely er and kidney

an advertise-Pink Pills and

and a gradual

I did you may

eadily the im-

d after a few

he Pink Pills I of my troubl

veins, and the

any years im-

neir functions

and give me

. In addition

materially in

I have been

e. Of course siastic, but I

have done for

grateful, and

nity to say a

strength and

Pink Pills

and this is the

s success with

met—the rea-

having their

ery blood, or a

ne nerves is

restore health

a fair trial.

re sold only in

trade mark.

elf from im-

trade mark

blood and

d to continue

The Meadow Lark.

When the first September rain
Has gone sparkling down my pane,
And the ble has come again,
And with pearls each leaf is shaking,
Then a soft volce rises near,
Oh, so mournfully and clear
That the tears spring as I hear—
"Sweet-sh, Sweet-my heart is breaking!

Gone the white mock-orange sprays, Gone the clover-scented ways, Gone the dear. delictous days.
And the earth sad tones is taking:
But who could the spring forget
While that soft voice rises, set
Deen in passion and regret—
"Sweet—oh, Sweet—my heart is breaking?"

Was it only yester year
That I stood and listened here,
Without heartache, without tear,
For a burst of joy mistaking
Those full lyric notes of pain,
Mounting yet and yet again
From the mesdows wet with rain—
**Sweet—oh, Sweet—my heart is breaking?

I know better, lark, to-day:
I have walked with Sorrow; yea,
I know all that thou wouldst say:
And my heart with tears is aching
When across the fading year
Thou goest calling far and near
Oh, so mourfully and clear—
Sweet—oh, Sweet—my heart is breaking!

-Ella Higginson, in the Independent.

CHRISTIAN RE-UNION.

With beautiful and impressive cere-Heart was formally dedicated at Duluth truth. on the last Sunday in July. Arch-bishop Ireland preached the sermon. It was devoted to a discussion of the possibility and basis for a union of Christian forces and a present of the ly Father." Christian forces and a presentation of ideas embodied in recent Encyclical

that meets our eyes. We see Christian churches almost without number, with The Churchman has found a succession. snepherd. He speaks of His Church, when it has climbed as far as the connever of His Churches. There is one clusion.

Lord and one plan of salvation. Christ

greatest misfortune for Christ's gospel. Christ brought His divine fruits from Heaven that men might be saved. He commanded that all nations be taught. What are we doing? When we send the gospel to the heathers we cloud that there has been substantially no in-

The Archbishop then spoke of patience and justice; of the belief in the mutual sincerity. It is the sincerity at the last day. We must put away the notion that a multiplicity of creeds the proper thing. Either Christ. It is our duty to study out what He did ious truth is that it is obligatory on us He speak so obscurely that men could est and the truth seeking. not understand Him. And so Christians cannot but believe that unity is ture," says Dr. Shinn, "that converthe boon of Christianity and that it can sions are to any extent made." This

that she is the oldest Church.

"What is that unity to mean? It vital points. A truce is not unity. with what they thought they could not We must agree on a platform; we must get elsewhere." These two things are, say let us agree upon the main things. Christ taught nothing that is not essen-tial. Some say, let each put in some spread of Catholic literature and the must be a method for adjudicating sapping of the crumbling pillars difficulties, a supreme court, just as we Protestantism? It is the spread of the have one in our nation. Christ never printed word which has brought men arbiter of His teachings. He appointed it was that Newman got his inspiration a living tribunal—His Apostles. He It is the echo of the trumpet blast which told them to 'teach all nations all he sounded in his immortal tracts things and behold I am with you.' which is shaking the outer walls of the

said the Archbishop, "there must be tottering to its fall. one head, one organization. Christ made Peter the head of His Church and desirous of having religion seasoned His successors had continued as such down to to day. In 1517 Martin to state that the Anglican Church pos-Luther filed his protest and secession sesses enough for all reasonable perfollowed just as it did in this country sons. thirty-five years ago.

means to go back to the Church estab-lished by Christ. In judging the Church you must separate it from its environment. You must judge it by tion, makes in this estimable doctor's its teachings and by the lives of those mind no difference worth considerawho have followed them, not by the tion. Neither does the circumstance lives of those who have disgraced her. that, while what he refers to as "the She has come down through all stages historic past" is admittedly the Roman of civilization. She preached to the Catholic Church as she is to-day, there Jews, to the Romans under Nero, and is no fusion between her doctrines and

conditions warrant.

at other Christian churches, is a question often asked. Do we think that ial methods that we might be pardoned the Catholic Church would wish to see for thinking that it was a lost art. In the Protestant churches blotted out the face of such astounding audacity it and infidelity enter. Never would we is manifestly hopeless to argue on the wish that, for where God and Jesus subject of authority with certain eleare honored there is life. We believe that what they have is good, but that they have not all. There is no dogma of faith which the Protestant church unnecessary, and another outrages has which has not been cherished by the Catholic Church through all the centuries since Christ. The Catholic of discussion. All this bustle and re-Church says all who are baptized in furbishing of rusty armament means, An Eloquent Discourse by the Most
Rev. Archbishop Ireland at Duluth.

Church says all who are baptized in the faith of Christianity are her children. So long as they are sincere in conscience they are children of God. Conscience is the test. But there is monies the Cathedral of the Sacred always the obligation to seek out the We are all made for one God.

WANTED-A RELIGIOUS HASH.

Now that the professionally funny "A divided Christianity was not Christ's intention," said the Archishshop. "As we look around us to-day in Christian lands it is a sad spectacle may be found in other quarters, where

churches almost without number, with different creeds, not only separated from one another, but too often warring one with the other. We cannot ring one with the other. We cannot the Rev. Bishop Cleveland Coxe. He is the Rev. George W. Shinn, D. D. In the Rev. George W. Shinn, D. Shinn believe that God, having sent His only its issue of August 29 it contained a let us have some of each, if there is Son on earth to teach heavenly truth. fine polemic from his pen. We comcould have been the author of a divided Christianity. His words are plain, "there shall be one fold and one shepherd." He speaks of His Church, when it has climbed as far as the con-

Lord and one plan of salvation. Christ did not give one plan of salvation for the Roman, one for the Greek, and another for the barbarian. Nations were to Him but accidents.

The late Bishop Coxe attracted no attention, because he denied too much. His successor in the controversial arena has adopted a different line of to Him but accidents.

"A divided Christianity is the case is a last day and goes to pieces.

"A divided Christianity is the case is a last day and goes to pieces.

their minds in the beginning by giving them several. Oh, for a united Chris-Catholic Church in this country save by tianity! Then we could speak with confidence to the heathens. It is a great misfortune that four hundred longer tenable. He abandons the posiyears ago Christians divided. Since tion that the increase in the census re then the Christian armies have been turns means nothing more than a dis beaten. The great heavenly oneness of which God has spoken has not been visible."

The Archbishop then spoke of patience and justice; of the belief in mere heading of his essay, "Why Either Christ the good perturbed souls who have that they are taught certain dogmas or He did not, been wringing their hands over the ur duty to study out what He did

The great feature about relige Church. Leakage means usually a falling away of worthless ones through to study it. Christ did not talk to the winds. He talked to us. Neither did signifies an increment of the earn-

"It is not by missioners or by literabe accomplished. All will confess that is a pretty strong assertion, but inasthe old historic Church ought to be much as the disputant himself takes heard, for whatever may be thought care in his later argument to disprove of the Catholic Church it is admitted it, it is not necessary to argue, but to that she is the oldest Church. "The class of people he has "What is that unity to mean? It most in mind," he says, "are those is not sufficient to come under one roof serious folk who have looked at the and say we are one when we differ on Church of Rome as supplying them have one constitution. There must be he explains, an unquestioned author one faith and one revelation. Some ity in religion and a more demonstrative religious life. These being the Well, which are the main things? persons the writer really has in mind, things. Would such a creed last? It preaching of Catholic missionaries are would be a structure of sand. There not the cause of the slow but certain intended each individual to be the to the fountain-head to inquire whence Oneness of creed is not sufficient," edifice all the time the inner fabric is

For the convenience of persons This authority he recognizes in rty-five years ago.
"the links of connection with the hisBut some say then to have unity toric past." The trifling fact that

onditions warrant.

"How does the Catholic Church look it alicizing. It is so very long since to ther Christian churches, is a ques we had any originality in controvers."

"Ceding passage is worth the trouble of italicizing. It is so very long since we had any originality in controvers."

"How does the Catholic Church look to ther Christian churches, is a ques we had any originality in controvers." subject of authority with certain ele-ments and offshoots of the Anglican unnecessary, and another outrages historical fact to prove that it possesses enough of it, it is time to quit the lists however, much uneasiness. It is not alone that a serious falling off is confessed; the immediate future is looked forward to with dismal apprehension. Something must be done to ward off the danger of wholsale desertion. Dr. Shinn compromises with his prejudices

in order to make a proposition.

It is painful to know that many people like the great Roman Catholic parish church, with its tawdry decoraions, its sensuous music, its unintelligible services and its sometimes repulsive ceremonial. This is what Dr. Shinn finds it, but as other people like this church, whose doors are open all may be found in other quarters, where one would least expect it. why it is better to do something to please them. He does not make a plea for ritualism, he says, nor for the methods of the Salvation Army, "but nothing else to be had beside these and the dull respectability of some parishes.' Alas for "authority!" Alas for "historic links!" When the people begin to show the same contempt for these pretensions as the originators of this poor Anglican makeshift did in their day, then it is time to consider what is our duty when the miserable wreck of dissent is at last driven on the rocks

Our duty is manifest. We must re-double our efforts to reach the souls and the minds of those shepherdless people. We must prevent them from being deluded by a jumble of tambourines and theology. Pulpit and printing press are called upon for renewed exertions: it is the hour for the voice and the pen. And let us not forget the open church door; though silent, it is often an eloquent, an irresistible plea. -

Philadelphia Standard and Times. INSTRUCTION FOR NON-CATH-OLICS.

Church without exactly knowing why. n most cases they make little or no attempt to participate in the worship, no doubt because they feel that they do not properly understand its meaning; and yet it is often evident that extreme nterest and attention is exhibited, and that they probably have a disposition to learn what is the cause of the intensity of devotion and reverence so onstantly seen on every Here," their heart whispers to them, is something I have not seen elsewhere. Here is widely conspicuous an earnestness of faith that there is no than the vulgar abuse and the puerile gainsaying. Here is no mere running after the sensational sermon or enter taining discourse, but adoration and prayer unceasing. Here is seemingly a supernatural Presence I can almost Surely this must be the very House of God and the porch of heaven!

But there is no one whom they venture to question; no one, as a rule, who cares to take the risk of offering explanations or to urge these strangers to seek for guidance and the "kindly light" they are possibly groping and wishing for; of the Vatican, whose paternal solicino book store or free library where the tude for the Irish race has doubly enenquirers could get instructions upon deared him to Catholic and to National so many points they would like to Ireland. In the choice of a chairman, understand, even if they could guess at | too, the delegates made a selection that what books to ask for; and so nothing augured well for the interests of unity is done—absolutely nothing—and per-haps many such souls are finally lost. Irish Hierarchy is more revered than It would seem as if we expected God | that of the patriotic prelate of Raphoe,

o work a very miracle of grace while whose opening statement raised the we stand by and make no effort to proceedings to a pitch worthy alike of bring "men of good will" to the foot the momentous occasion and of the best of the cross. Meanwhile the "prince traditions of Dr. O'Donnell's distin-of this world" is active. No stone guished order. In a similar spirit were leaves he unturned to entice away such couched the subsequent addresses depoor souls, both personally and by livered. Unity and conciliation were means of human mouthpieces, with the watchwords, and none but those old bogies of "errors of Rome," "perse who are blindly wedded to factionist cution," "horrors of the confessional," courses can have objection to assist in curses can have objection to assist in the rule of the majority in political speakers. Those who are now things which the writer of these lines estranged from the National fold the rule of the majority in political speakers. Those who are now things which the writer of these lines estranged from the National fold the rule of the majority in political organizations. things which the writer of these lines estranged from the National fold was long taught, and once firmly have been invited to resume believed, but which he now knows, by their place among a united Irish the mercy of God and after patient in-

under Constantine to the Gauls, to the Germans, and so down through the ages. Her monasteries have often been the homes of what little learning there was. Is it fair to judge her by her official acts; for what has she done. She cannot change her dogma, for it comes from Christ. She has, however, her discipline which is subject to change. These laws are of her own

POLYCARP,

few years, there is a substantial and

cheering prospect that the labors of the

Dominion of Canada, Africa, Aus-

inculcate by word and example the

eternal principles upon which alone

of Ireland's shattered fortunes.

felt admiration. The Independent

with its well-worn shibboleths and its

policy of negation and despair, may

tials are before the world, their senti

inanities in the Redmondite organ to

impugn their claim to speak on behalf

of the millions of our expatriated race.

With them were joined the priests and the people of Ireland who,

against misrepresentation and even

brute force, have held the National

ensure glorious results was pres-

stigmatise them as "nobodies,"

Care CATHOLIC RECORD, London. THE SAVING OF THE IRISH NATION. assembly the High Court in which The Dublin Freeman's Journal of should be tried out to a definite end the Sept. 5, sums up the results of the Irish Race Convention in an editorial rights and wrongs of the present unhappy situation. A long discussion full of good sense and hopefulness. It took place upon an amendment moved says that never in the history of our by the Rev. P. F. Flynn, the patriotic pastor of Ballybricken, to the effect race has there been gathered in one assembly a more magnificent or more that a committee of arbitration should inspiring representation of Irishmen be appointed, consisting of home and foreign delegates, which should be emthan that which met in the Leinster Hall this week, and never had Irishmen a purer or nobler mission than that which attracted the accredited Nationalists might stand. The question was fairly and fully debated; delegates of our people to the Irish capital from all parts of the world. No Irishmen, unless they be hopelessly but it was clearly evident that the steeped in faction, can ignore the signal manifestation of National feeling that the great convention evidenced. Its deliberations have sounded Patriotism to its depths, and the high sense of to a committee. The subsequent withresponsibility which the delegates have brought to their glorious work, drawal of the amendment and the rev gentleman's ready acquiescence in the the elevated tone which has marked rule of the majority were evidences of his sterling and well tried National the proceedings, and the devotion to the ideas of nationhood which ran through every delegate's utterance, principles, and we trust that the noble advice which he gave to others of a will revivify in Irish hearts feeling of similar way of thinking may be speed hope and gladness which the slavery of ily and cordially acted upon, and may dissension had nearly extinguished. result in the realization of the hopes There is, indeed, occasion for exceedfor National unity which are now surging joy in the bringing together, in ing high in the breast of every Irishsolemn council, of Ireland's scattered man. sons, whose every heart-throb beats true to Ireland's cause. Nothing short of a tremendous national crisis could evoke the profound enthusiasm which punctuated the progress of the Con-Important Manifesto. vention, and it is gratifying to think that, after all the horrors of the past

THE IRISH RACE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the foreign delegates to the Irish Race Convention it was agreed that the following address be I to-night, after the greatest success issued to the Irish people at home and ever achieved for any Irish convenmost Democratic Parliament which abroad :

ever assembled in a nation's cause will be fruitful of permanent and abiding homes we deem it our duty to place on results. Representative men from the greater Ireland beyond the seas, men record our grateful appreciation of the come together and choose a leader for courtesy and kindness with which we who have carved their way to fame and fortune in the United States, the home delegates to the Irish Race Contralia and New Zealand, were there to

"We came absolutely unbiased in our views towards any party or section of many members of the party, and on views towards any party or section of party in the Irish Parliamentary repre-Ireland's political independence can sentation, determined to form an indebe achieved. In their own persons they exemplify the dignity, the manpendet opinion based on our own observations. We are bound to add that liness and the power of liberty - lov-ing institutions with which their lives the gentlemen who are responsible for Editor Catholic Record - Dear Sir have been identified. At the call of the arrangements of the Convention have been identified. At the call of scrupulously abstained from any the motherland, and regardless of attempt whatever to influence our to attend our conferences. We are satisfied that the great Convention their great sacrifices, not only their brother delegates but the whole Irish which we have attended was, in its nation have the deepest and most heartcomposition, character, and numbers, representative of the Nationalists o Ireland, and that it voiced the Irish National spirit.

may seek in its impotent wrath to be-little their influence, but their creden-" We have watched the proceedings of the Convention from the beginning to end, and we have heard the fullest ments and their demeanour show them and freest possible discussion of every to be patriots of the purest and highest point brought under its deliberations, to be patriots of the purest and highest and we have seen that its decisions character that ever stood up for Irehave been unanimously taken. land's rights, and it will take more

"We have been particularly impressed by the earnest unanimity with which the Convention declared for genuine party unity necessarily involving discipline and respect for ma-

We record our own entire belief in party unity, based on the only foundation possible—submission to the cause above the interests of fac-tion. Every element that could majority.
"We believe in a real unity, and

we exhort all who have the welfare of Ireland at heart to support the majority of their representatives who have acted up to their pledges.
"We believe in party discipline as

the means by which unity is main-tained; and we declare that the preservation of discipline can be entrusted only to the men who keep the party pledge. "As delegates from the Irish Race

in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, South Africa, and the Australasian colonies, we earnestly call upon the people of Ire-land to stand together for unity in the cause of Home Rule and discipline in the Home Rule Party in Parliament. "As citizens of countries enjoying the blessings of free government we affirm there is no other line of effective courses can have objection to assist in action known to us than submission to

our various homes, to convey to our people our sense of the magnitude, authority, and order of the Convenpeople, and assist in a mission which gives ample scope for the best energies | tion ; and as delegates we pledge ourvestigation, are wholly untrue.

What is proposed now is this. Let of Nationalist Irishmen. If they selves to give our loyal and unfailing each reader who knows of cases such hearken not to the counsels support to the Parliamentary Party

to obstruct the Irish people in their onward march to the goal of National freedom.

The second day's proceedings amply fulfilled the promise of the first. The first business on the agenda paper gave rise to a remarkable demonstration which showed the oneness of purpose that dominated every delegate, and their determination to make that Nova Scotia; P. F. Cronin, Secretary Canadian Delegation, Toronto; James to obstruct the Irish people in their on- Montreal ; John McKeown, St. Cathar-

Canadian Delegation, Toronto ; James . O'Brien . CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

The Irish race convention held in Dublin on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week is counted upon as a great success by all who attended it. Mr Healy and Mr. Redmond and powered to provide if possible a com-mon platform upon which all Irish the deliberations, are credited as dubbing the convention a failure, but in their case the wish was very likely father to the thought. Justin Mcsense of the Convention was against the proposal. It was a sovereign assembly called together to arbitrate upon those very issues which the Convention was asked to delegate deliberations and warning of this week, persist in ignoring the authority of the majority, the constituents of such men will have to take action at

the next general election."

John Dillon, in an interview on

Thursday night, said:
"At least 100 Parnellities and 150 Healyites were present at the convention just closed. Yet so impressed were they with the sincerity and unity of the delegates that none of them raised a voice of protest to deny or dispute anything. It is charged that the priests are against us, yet over 400 were present and were eager support-

ers. The success achieved far exceeds my most sanguine hopes. "Regarding the future, I desire to say to the American people, in the most unmistakable way possible, that, while tion called as this has been, still up-"Before leaving for our respective hold and repeat my offer to stand aside with Healy and Redmond, if they will all of the Nationalists, yet, if they are have been received and treated by the home delegates to the Irish Race Condo this, then I will execute the mandate received from the convention, and

> unity we will go to the country.
> "After such a demonstration as has just been concluded. I believe that we can sweep Ireland on this issue. I ask all firm friends of Ireland in the United States and Canada to support me in the

hoped for a failure declare that their No Bigotry in the Queen's Navy.

There is no Apaism in the British

Navy. Not long ago the flagship "Ramelles," the "Cambrian," the "Hawke," and the "Surprise," were at Nice, and the three hundred Cathoics on board of them were allowed the opportunity to make a spiritual reconfession and Communion. They were brought to the shore in small boats every morning and thence they marched to church.

A correspondent says:

"Their fine, well-disciplined bearing made their march to church one of the Sunday sights at Nillefranche. In church they conducted themselves with admirable devotion, and the Bishop of Nice and the parish priest of V franche were loud in their praise of the men, the officers, and the courteous and easy arrangements made for the spiritual welfare of the crews. The en turned up magnificently for their Easter duties, and Father David gave every man who approached the sacraments a certificate to send home to the mothers, wives and relatives in England and Ireland. By a letter of introduction from the Queen's Secretary, Sir Fleetwood Edwards, K. C. B., R. E., every facility was granted for spiritual administrations to the crews on board of well as on shore. H. S. H. Prince Louis and the other captains were most willing that ample opportunities should be given to Father David to see to the spiritual welfare of the men, and orders were issued accordingly.

And this, mind you, is in the navy belonging to Queen Victoria, the head of the Protestant Church in England. Orangemen must feel blue when they hear of the regard for the rights of conscience of her Catholic seamen.

Pe honest with yourself, whatever the temp-tation. Say nothing to others that you do not think, and play no tricks with your mind, Of all the evil spirits abroad at this hour in the world, insincerity is the most dangerous.

oenig's TONIC its. 10
ite., Oct. 4, '94.
the last 3½ years
drop without any
em from 10 to 20
i would feel very
about 1½ bottle
and has not had
A. J. Hogan.

Heart. you of the benefit ig's Nerve Tonic. m Palpitation of that the slightest s. After using 2 mend this me-Adam Rode.

y the Rev. Father to 1876, and is now nicago, III. reet. Bottle. Gfor 23 ers & Co. D . . .

nted district in nental Trees. Potatoes, Etc. PENING.

. TORONTO.

PER. & CO., edding. attended to. new. Institu-rms. Ordered rs renovated.

RONTO, Can. ARE rpet Sweepers

North Side.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this: "In September, 1894, I made a misstep ar d

Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sor became worse; I could not put my boo on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and

Foot

fited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsapa

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE BERLIN, ONT.

Complete Classical, Philosophical as-Commercial Courses,

And Shorthand and Typewriting.
For further particulars apply to
REV. THEO. SPETZ, President Ont.—The studies embrace the Classics
Ont.—The studies embrace the Classics
d Commercial courses. Terms, incinding ordinary expenses, 159 per annum. For particulars apply to REV. D. CUSHING. B. B.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT

RIGAUD, P.Q. COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE.

Studies will be resumed on Sept. 2nd. For Prospectus and information address REV. SISTER SUPERIORESS

THE PINES URSULINE ACADEMY

Superior advantages afforded for the cultivation of MUSIC, PAINTING, DRAW-ING, and the CERAMIC ARTS.

ANG, and the CERAMIC ARTS.

OF EVIAL COURSE for public preparing for
Matriculation, Commercial Diplomas, Sten
ography and Type-writing.

For particulars address.

THE LADY SUPERIOR.



PETERBORO BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The attendance at the above named Institu-tion is now 100 per cent, in advance of last year. This is owing to the superior class of instruction given under the present manage-ment. Full particulars in new circular-send for a copy. PRINGLE & McCREA, 929 12 Peterboro, Ont. Half-dozen cards with name for 12 or more names of inter-eated persons

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY St. Albani Street, TORONTO.

COMPLETE ACADEMIC, COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL COURSE.

In Collegiate Department Pupils are prepared for University Honors and First, Second and Third Class Certificates. The number of students who have succeeded in taking these honors in past years resulty to the thoroughness and efficiency of the work done in the Academy.

In the Commercial Department

Pupils are prepared for Commercial Cer-tificates awarded by the Education Dept. and Commercial Diplomas awarded by the Nammo & Harrison Business College.

Special attention is paid to the Modern Languages, the Fine Arts, Plain and Fancy Reedlework. In this department pupils are prepared for Diplomas and Certificates of Music, and Provincial Art School Teachers' Certificates.

Classes resumed on Monday, Sept. 7th. For Prospectus apply to t MOTHER SUPERIOR.

PRAYER BOOKS . . .

We have now in stock a very large and beautiful assortment of Prayer Books, ranging in price from 250. tc \$4.00. There are amongst the lot some specially imported for Presentation purposes. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. We will make a nice selection for any given suffithat may be sent us, and if book is not entirely satisfactory, it may be remailed to us, and money will be refunded. Address, THOS. COFFEY Catholic Record Office, London. On

PLUMBING WORK tion, can be seen at our wareroom Opp. Masonic Temple.

SMITH BROS Banitary Plumbers and Heating Engineers London, Ont. Telephone 538, Sole Agents for Peerless Water Heaters;

REID'S HARDWARE

For Grand Rapids Carpet Sweepers Superior Carpet Sweepers Sinceperette, the latest Wringers, Mangles Cutlery etc.

113 DUNDAS STREET, North Side. LONDON, Ont.

MARCELLA GRACE.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND.

CHAPTER XVIII. - CONTINUED.

A look of misery came into her face which startled both these true hearts

when she said:
"Would it not do for the mother to come with me to Crane's Castle and remain quietly there till the trial is over? Father Daly could bring our messages to and fro-and there is the post. Perhaps we should only do mischief by our Mrs. Kilmartin turned her face to the

wall with a moan and said no more. It was clear to her that too much had been expected of this girl in the fulness and promise of her youth and her heiress ship, with the world before her and the brightest possibilities at her feet. She had thrown herself into an engagement with Bryan, not dreaming of the tragedy in which it was to involve her. Though she suffered for him, and refused to believe in his guilt might she not naturally recoil in dismay at the prospect of the heavy and perhaps enduring cloud which would overshadow a future connection with Might she not feel that she ought to be released from her promise and be allowed to go away to happier scenes, while the painful drama was being enacted in which she shrank from playing her part?

The conviction that such was the state of Marcella's mind in the reaction which might be supposed to have fol lowed her first burst of faith in and sympathy with him heaped fresh fuel on the fire of the widow's tribulation but she resolved to do her duty, and begged Father Daly to speak to the girl on the subject of a release from her engagement.

Father Daly tried to enter into Mrs Kilmartin's views and admitted that she might be right. It was true that Marcella was changed, and that she showed an unmistakable cowardice about going to Dublin which must be attributed to her horror of appearing before the eyes of the world as the affianced wife of a man in prison under a charge of murder. No doubt the mind of an impressionable girl might almost give way under the pressure of such circumstances. A pleasant life awaited her could she but sever herself from the painful associations which at present surrounded her. Already here were many callers at Crane' Castle to express sympathy with her a into friendship with people so dreadful as the prisoner of Kilmainham and his mother. Each visit and letter of Miss O Donovan put some fresh proof before Marcella of how eagerly a safe and pleasant world was endeavoring to save her from the consequences of her own rashness. Why should the girl be supposed to be a heroine merely

one loved? To approve of a man while he was safe and well and in an honorable posi-tion was one thing. To cleave to him when he stood aloof from society, execrated by the crowd, and suspected by even the most charitable, when stand-ing by him meant pain and sorrow, and humiliation-Father Daly saw that was quite another matter. And so he consented to speak to Marcella.

because she had shown generous im-

pulses and had not been able to help

loving Bryan Kilmartin whom every

She was walking up and down the path above the rocks as she was ac ustomed to do, while the priest took her place beside Mrs. Kilmartin. The day was a glorious one in the end of July, but the sumptuous coloring of mountain, moor and water had no longer meaning or beauty for Marcella, whose eyes saw only wherever they turned the prison walls and barred gates of Kilmainham.

Father Daly joined her and walked up and down with her for a few minutes trying to keep pace with her

restless steps, till at last he said:
"My dear, the mother and I have been talking about you, and I want to tell you the conclusion we have come to, if you will give me your attention. We think you ought not to be asked to come to Dublin at present, ought not to get yourself mixed up with this

"I will not be mixed up in it," said Marcella, a hectic spot glowing on her cheek as the familiar dread rose and stared her in the face, the fear of being confronted with those policemen to whom she had spoken on the night of the murder, and who, with the keen shrewdness which she imagined must belong to their class and office, would be sure to remember her.

Father Daly was shocked into silence Her cowardice disappointed him. Yet to be excused and must do as she pleased, and he would be patient with

"I do not want to be mixed up in it," she said, "because I believe no good could be done that way. What would be gained by the presence of his mother in Dublin? She is not able to visit bim, and she would be more lonely and afflicted there than here. My plan s that she should come with me to Crane's Castle, where I will nurse her and take care of her till this trouble

asses over. Then Father Daly thought she spoke ightly, and he felt less compunction for her and spoke a little more of his

"I think she will go to Duban, but do not trouble yourself about that. I will make arrangements for her there. You see love naturally looks on things

hinder your return to Crane's Castle and to comfortable friends.

A little wild sob of a laugh broke from Marcella which had almost been a cry of anguish. It was natural she should be misunderstood, yet how was she to account for herself? Better be thought heartless and fickle than that she should thrust herself into the danger of being called on to bear witness against Bryan Kilmartin, to give evidence in the case for his prosecu tion, which he himself had admitted might prove almost overwhelming. By hiding among the bogs and mountains she could shield him as she had shielded him before; by weakly yield-ing to the temptation to see him and be near him, and also to clear herself of hateful suspicion in the eyes of those who also loved him in their own way she might prove to be his undoing.

He himself could not suspect He would know or guess the motive of her conduct. In his letters he did not hint at the danger that was in her mind, and she never dared to put any allusion to it on paper, lest her letter might be read by other eyes than his

Yes, let Father Daly see her conduct by the light in which he had just shown it to her. Let Mrs. Kilmartin abhor her as a slight thing the storm. Better even that Bryan himself should believe her to be untrue than that her voice should be lifted to condemn him.

She would lie by here, ignored and forgotten, till the trial was over, the informers confounded, and the absence of all corroborative evidence having saved the accused from the conse quences of their machinations, he highly desirable should end in conviction and punishment of the accused. world. Better if he were then to turn way from her as a creature who had failed him in the hour of his need, as seeming gold that had been tried in claim her assistance for the prosecuthe fire and proved to be dross, than that, using her as a tortured instru-ment, his enemies should prevail.

This thought pressing on her with increasing force hardened her resolu ion, and enabled her to say to Father Daly while that strange little laugh of hers was still paining his ears:

"Of course I know I am my own mistress, and at Crane's Castle I will stay till this is over. If Mrs. Kilmartin will not stay with me, then I fear she nust go alone, as you suggest.

After this preparations were made return to Crane's Castle or Marcella's and Mrs. Kilmartin's departure for Dablin. How the poor little mother who found it difficult to move from on room to another in her home, should manage to accomplish the journey was a problem to everyone except herself ut she never doubted that the strength of her love would cut the way for her hrough an army of seeming impo bilities. Meanwhile she and Marcella spoke less and less together of the sub ect at both their hearts. Mrs. Kilmar tin had accepted it as a settled thing that the girl, eager to save hersel from being mixed up in a scandal, had retreated from her position as Bryan's affianced wife, and would take the opportunity of his mother's departure for the city to withdraw all but a friend's interest (and perhaps even that too) from those with whom she had so unconnected herself, fortunately dreaming at the time of discredit and

disgrace. And still the proofs multiplied that others were able and willing to help Marcella out of her unhappy dilemma Many cards, invitations, and such tokens of good-will were brought by Miss O'Donovan to Inisheen, having been left at Crane's Castle for Miss O'Kelly by the surrounding gentry, to show their willingness to reclaim the heiress of Distresna, who was so young and who had received a foreign education, and who ought for all sorts of reasons to be forgiven for having dropped into sad mistakes at the very outset of her career.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE INQUISITOR.

It was the tourist season, the time of the year when the few strangers who ever find their way into the highlands of Connemara may be seen climbing on long cars, or standing about looking dissatisfied and supercilious on the door steps of country inns and half-way houses, or can be heard "drawing out innocent looking car-drivers, whose sly answers they accept in the most liberal manner, and whom they therefore do not find so witty as they had been led to expect.

A gentlemanly looking man, who appeared to be a tourist, for he was certainly a stranger, and seemed to have no business in travelling but to gaze about at the scenery and question the driver about the state of the coun try, took one morning the seat next the horses on the long car from Galway, and made himself as comfortable the circumstances would There were two points of evidence in favor of his being a native of our island, even if a tourist : one was his rich, rolling, though by no means vulgar brogue, the other was the fact that he grumbled at nothing that happened. The splendid weather and the glowing scenery evidently rejoiced him, and as he presented a cigar to the gladdened driver, it was with an eye twinkle of sympathy which had never been learned on the thither side of the

channel. This eye-twinkle was only one small outward sign of a curious power of nouncement of a gentleman's visit. sympathy possessed by the man, somewhat like the power by which the snake charmer is supposed to charm

but this traveler's speciality was to induce people to speak their minds to him truly, whether it was for their interest to do so not. Just as the serpent comes forth out of its hiding-place at the sound of the charmer's piping, so would the fondly-hidden thought issue from the lips of the reticent at the will of this apparently uninquisitive and easy-mannered gentleman, and many who had thoroughly enjoyed his company would, having left it, feel a sudden reaction leading them to search their memories for their secrets, much as they might on other occasions feel in their pockets for the safety of purse and watch.

This being so, Mr. O'Malley, who lived by judicious exercise of his singular power, and enjoyed the practice of it even in unofficial moments, passed his time very pleasantly during the long day's journey into the mountains, and filched more or less information which would be useful to him hereafter from his unconscious fellow-passengers who had no idea that their brains were being picked.

present he was abroad on decidedly official business, but as a painter on his way to paint the portrait of a great man which he expects to bring him fame may beguile his whose enthusiasm for a noble man had journey by making sketches which will been blown away by the first breath of work up into future pictures, so did the great agent of the police make studies peculiar to his own art as he hastened towards the most promising and interesting piece of work which his experienced hands had touched for many a day.

He was going to lay hold of an important piece of evidence in a pending criminal prosecution which it was There had been some trouble in tracing up this witness, but all that was over, and now there only remained to tion. For it was a woman who held this power in her hands, and a pretty woman too, as Mr. O'Malley had been credibly informed.

He put up for the night at a small inn among the mountains, much to the surprise of the driver, who, disappoint ed at losing him for the rest of the journey, tried to convince him that no sport of any kind was to be found on the spot where he proposed to remain. However, there Mr. O'Malley stayed till morning, when he hired a small car and started early, accompanied by a quiet-looking man, who had the day before occupied a seat on the opposit side of the public conveyance and had also passed the night at the inn Early in the golden afternoon they left their car at a wayside cottage which signalled "lodging and entertainment for man and beast," and walked a mile till they reached the shore of the lake which encircled Inisheen.

Marcella was sitting, reading to Mrs Kilmartin on a low seat by her couch Neither woman gave her sense to what was read, but the mere exercise of pre ending to hear and understand, of making believe to turn the thoughts from one ever-present subject, was a sort of necessity for both in the long monotony of their day in this solitude.

The mother's brain was busy count ing the hours and moments that must still elapse before she should find her self on the road to Dublin. The journey was to begin to-morrow, but to morrow seemed far away to her impati-ent expectation. In the meantime, Marcella's voice rather irritated than soothed her. She began to feel that it would be a relief to her to get away from this girl who so visibly suffered through Bryan's misfortune, yet had not the courage to take up her cross and be a martyr for his sake.

Marcella, while she read, simply felt that this reading afforded her a sort of grasp by which she felt herself balanced over a precipice which might at any moment engulf her. The continual utterance of words, words, words, which bore no meaning to her mind, were so many jerks which broke the thread of consecutive thought, and kept it from winding round her throat and strangling her. She also was aware that it would be a rolief to be separated from the unhappy mother who must be allowed to misunderstand her so terrioly, who was going on her lonely way to morrow, that to-morrow which would thus sever the link which bound her, Marcella, in the daily chain of a slowly unfolding tragedy. How she was to live after that link had been snapped, and she found herself alone with her grief and horror in the desert region of Crane's Castle, she could not dare to ask herself. And so the reading went on, more words without meaning, more sound without sense, any thing to make a monotonous noise tha should interrupt thought and forbid conversation, till the little parlor-maid opened the drawing-room door, and said that a gentleman wanted to see Miss O'Kelly.

Nothing more unexpected could well have happened to interrupt the perfunctory reading, for the virtuous county people, with all the charity towards Marcella, had known where to draw the line in making their demonstrations, and every one, even the impatient Mr. O'Flaherty, had forborne to make a call at Inisheen.

Therefore if the venerable golden eagle who was supposed to hunt the topmost crags of Ben-dhu overhanging the lake, had been found tapping for admittance at the cottage windows, the circumstance would not have been more surprising than was this an-

He was shown in, and, though seen to be a complete stranger, was invited with peculiar eyes, and to be near Kilmainham will be to her a sort of satisfaction. And, my dear, after a great deal of the strange exercise of the looked like a man who had come there for a purpose. Mrs. Kilmartin few more days there will be nothing to volition by which one person draws thought he might be her son's solicitor

arrived with some comforting intelli gence. Marcella had time to think of nothing before meeting the strange man's eyes fixed upon hers, full of tha latent power of seeing through thick veils, and luring forth the truth from its seemingly secure hiding place, and having met and instinctively recognized the look, she knew who he was and what errand had brought him there. The day she had prayed might never rise had dawned and had already passed its noon. The hour already passed its noon. The hour she had dreaded and hidden from was at hand. It was not at Miss O'Kelly, the heiress, that this person was looking with that strange conciliating yet piti less glance which made her suddenly feel as if stealthy fingers were upor her throat, but at Marcella Grace, the audacious girl whose daring hands and deceiving tongue had interfered with the law, and upon whom the law would now be revenged.

For one moment she quailed and sickened, and from the depths of her soul cried to the earth to swallow her : the next her resolution had come to her aid and stood as a bar between her

and the enemy. 'Mrs. Kilmartin," began the visitor, addressing the small frail woman who sat on her couch with a glimmer of hope in the pale blue eyes that strained towards him, "I am sorry to have to come here on a painful My business is with this errand. young lady, and if I may see her alone it may save you some uneasiness, per-

haps."
"If it is anything connected with my son's affairs I want to know it at once," faltered the mother, shuddering under the ominous warning of his words. "I am the nearest to him, no one is so near as a mother. Nothing must be hid from me.

Mr. O'Malley sighed. This white, trembling ghost of a mother was harder to deal with than the masculine personage for whom rumor had pre-pared him. But his time was precious But his time was precious and the indulgence of sentiment was in no way included in the role of his

He merely remarked, as he took a note-book from his pocket, "I should have preferred to see this lady alone. But it must be as you will.

Marcella, having rapidly reviewed the position in her mind, felt that a struggle would be useless, and sat per feetly still, holding the closed book up ight on her knees with both hands, it were the outward form of that bar icade which she had erected and seant to stand between her and the powers that were set to destroy Bryan. TO BE CONTINUED.

Charles O'Conor's Success.

The life of Charles O'Conor, the minent lawyer, shows what diligence and perseverance will accomplish

When but eight years old he was an office boy and a newspaper carrier. His father published a weekly news paper, and Charles, besides attending to the office, delivered the journal to its subscribers in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. He used to take a skiff to cross the river, and frequently would be out all Saturday night serv ing his route. It is said that he never missed a subscriber.

When seventeen years old he entered a lawyer's office as an errand-boy. He borrowed law books, took them home to read them, by the light of a tallow candle far into the night. Several lawyers, noticing the boy's industry, aided him in his studies.

When he was twenty four years old he was admitted to the bar, and even then it was said that young O'Conor's legal opinion was worth more than that of many other lawyers.

But success comes slowly to a young lawyer; and it was not until his thir tieth year that clients recognized the legal learning and skill of young O'Conor. He was very poor, but in dustry and ability were his capital He worked hard at the smallest case. never slighted any trust, and in time secured the reputation of a man who would do his best for those employing To this conscientiousness and industry he owed his success

The Open Catholic Church.

In the three part story, "The Spirit of an Illinois Town." which she begins in the current Atlantic Monthly, Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, whose writings often breathe a Catholic spirit, says in one por-tion of her tale: "I thought it a pity whose writings often breathe that Protestant churches never keep open for weary and passion-termented souls, as the Catholic Church does. Toilers who left their work for a min utes prayer in the cathedral were a common sight abroad." Mrs. Cather wood might, perhaps, find one reason for enclosed Protestant churches in the absence from those structures of that Real Presence whose indwelling in the tabernacles of the Catholic Church draws to those edifices the faithful who frequent them, on all days of the week and all hours of the day, in search of strength and comfort, to adore the Divinity abiding there or to thank God for graces and favors received. The Protestant places of worship seem fully aware of the fact that, with no altar in them enshrining the Word made Flesh who, out of His great love for mankind, abides forever with us under the sacramental forms, there is little to attract people within their walls save when services are being held : and hence their doors on week days and on Sundays, except at meeting time, are closed and locked, so that those who would enter them find ingress denied to them.

A RENEGADE REBUKED

Protestant Defends Pope Pius IX. From a Revelutionist's Insult.

Speaking of the late Carroll Spence,

the Baltimore Sun says: "Broad in his religious views, Mr. Spence always evinced the greatest respect for all creeds. On his way back o America from Turkey he visited Rome, where he met His Holiness Pope Pius IX., for whom he convinced the highest regard. He reverenced the Pope as the head of a great Church, and on one occasion in Rome proved it in a noble manner. He was in a gallery with two Roman counts, and obtaining a portrait of the Pope, he spoke of it as an elegant likeness of one of the kindliest and most benevolent men he ever met. A man near by, hearing the remark, shouted: 'What's that?' You call him kind and benevolent?

He is the biggest scoundrel in Italy."
"Mr. Spence was highly indignant, and looking over the man from head to foot, replied: 'How dare you! I was not speaking to you, you miserable You are a subject of that most cur worthy potentate, and no doubt a Cath. olic, and yet you are base enough to insult him. I will not tolerate it. Ba

"In speaking subsequently of this scene, Mr. Spence said it occurred to him that there he was, a Protestant and a foreigner, contending publicly for the temporal sovereignty of the Pope in the latter's own dominions, and yet every day hearing expressions of disloyalty against the person of that sovereign.

Rub Off the Cobwebs.

Even the busiest house-keeper should have some interest outside of the four walls of her home. If not, she grows narrow-minded and self-centered : thinking continuously, if not of her own individual self, then of the members of her own family, measuring others by their standard and forgetting that they are neither better nor worse than the balance of the world. How often do we hear women say they have no time for this, that, or the other -reading, visiting, letters, the theatre, a walk, music, study-anything that breaks the monotony of a daily routine. and they assume to wear a halo be cause they are slaves to their family

They are far from being saints. They are nothing but machines, wearing themselves out for want of oiling, until they become squeaky and rusty and are retired from service so much out of date that it is almost impossible They allow their husbands and chil iren to grow away from them with the excuse of "haven't time," and when they have alienated the comradeship which should never have wavered they omplain that they are mere household

drudges. There is no woman so busy that she cannot, if she so desires, keep pace, at east, with her children, even though their educational advantages be supe rior to those she herself enjoyed. She can grow in their growth by judicious ly inviting and sharing the development of their minds; and though she may not know rules and isms and ologies, she can grasp the spirit of the children's lessons. There is no woman so busy that she hasn't time to rub the cobwebs off her brain by converse with some other-her pastor, the children's teacher, her neighbor.

There is no woman so busy that she cannot keep in touch with friends at a distance by an occasional letter. Ten minutes every day devoted to reading, writing or conversation, will help to keep a women in touch with the world and ten minutes every day can be saved or spared from any woman's 1 fe. - Columbian.

Baptism.

A child should be presented for baptism without delay, in the parish church, at the proper time. If some grave reason impels one to have his child baptized outside of the parish, the written permission of the pastor is necessary.

There should be two practical Catho-

lics for sponsors, a godfather and a godmother. In case of necessity, one sponsor, of the same sex as the child. will suffice.

At least one Christian name should be selected for the child.

The godmother holds the child with the head resting on her right arm. The clothing about the neck of the child should be loose, so that the priest may easily anoint the breast and back The responses are to be made and the Apostles' Creed and Our Father recited clearly and with sincerity.

The sponsors place their right hands upon the child at the pouring of the vater. They also hold the candlestick when the priest presents it. It is becoming for the sponsor and

the father to present an offering in keeping with their means to the officiating clergyman.
No charge is made for the administration of a sacrament. Custom demands an offering or honorarium in

proportion to the means of the ones

concerned. Those who are in poverty are not required to observe this cus Parents should not baptize their own children except in danger of

death, when no one else is near. It is proper for the mother to receive the blessing of the Church after her child is baptized (the ceremony is called churching).

Not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsparilla does, that tells the story of its merits and success. Remember Hood's cures.

Real merit is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures even after other teasdrations fail, Get Hood's and only Hood's

SEPTEMBER 19, GOOD DONE BY FR

A Brief Accountsof the

More than seven cer was born, in 1182, a Umbrian Province of I was to transform soci become one of the here world. The son of a called Bernardone, F led for the first twenty existence the gay as life of wealthy youths all lands, till, with s verse of fortune, can of thought and feelighthe close of the twelft a state of general eff things, good in their passing away, and no that the future mig Feudalism had done young nations who classic Greece and Re ning to feel their ma ardent for liberty and of ancient ways. Po few, while the masse cipated from serfdom ships which our mode faintly realize. Th astic orders, abodes of were, could offer no reaching remedies for and all men were monks. The sympat Francis was deeply mo surrounding him, and to become poor and poor and ignorant i them to a higher p truly was he in touch his time that in less t had collected an army men all eager to foll and to second his effo

The movement beg spread to other count mber, 1224, one of iest disciples, Broth Pisa, with eight com whom were English Dover, and proceede bury and then to Lor says a writer in Weekly Mercury. once appealed to the I The towns, strugglin tion from their feud comed in the friars th auxiliaries: the lep which the troubled t veritable danger t wealth, found in ther for soul and body.

abode in the slums Oxford, amongst th the people, they same time the sympa and learned. The g Oxford, Robert Gross firmest friend and co and held it an honreader, or professor term it, in their sch at once became the n University. So tre rush of students an Order that its advers suppressive measure dered futile by por and Mr. Gladstone, lecture, has told us t friars was the golde

Nor did this marve them to forget the founder. Of the p entirely in touch w and aspirations, the and in the struggle and the rights of t threw all the weight on the side of the p spite the fact that th nobles were the m their benefactors.

Thirty years after

the Franciscans ha

vents, with two thou

most amongst the

and action, their p

lish Universities

resented by those vessful, and the s them have surviv thanks to the power press, which cou memory of their goo on the inarticulate h was buried in their all opposition, the popularity to the refutation of the a forgot in practice erty lies in the fa solution of the mo ciscans possessed nor lands, only and churches ra of the people, an to them as much as selves. For exclusion been a Francis Nor has the Friar e On the contrary, se for pleasure there lives of the workin devised means w this want, and so a to the wholesome r England. At Cove the famous Miracle

Coventry they had tion, as being not and as here with the Chu both was wholly good people. . . of friars was very reverenced by all evident enough. suppression of the city was very fam that were acted

Christi day, which great concourse of

William Dugdale t

UKED.

pe Pius IX. Insult.

roll Spence,

s views, Mr

greatest rehe visited

oliness Pope nvinced the

eat Church ne proved it

as in a gal

nts, and ob-

pe, he spoke ss of one of

by, hearing hat's that? benevolent?

indignant,

from head to

you! I was u miserable

loubt a Cath.

e enough to

rate it. Ba

ently of this occurred to a Protestant

publicly for of the Pope ons, and yet sions of dis-

of that sov-

eeper should e of the four

, she grows f - centered ;

f not of her of the mem-

d forgetting

er nor worse

world. How

ay they have or the other

, the theatre.

nything that

aily routine, r a halo be-

their family

eing saints. hines, wear-

y and rusty

st impossible modernized. ds and chil-

nem with the

comradeship

re household

keep pace, at even though

iges be supe njoyed. She

by judicious-the develop-

d though she

id isms and

spirit of the

is no woman ne to rub the

onverse with he children's

friends at a letter. Tend to reading,

will help to th the world;

day can be ny woman's

resented for

n the parish me. If some

to have his the parish,

the pastor is

actical Catho-

ather and a

as the child.

measuring

vebs.

A Brief Accounts of the Work of Disci-ples of Francis Assisi.

More than seven centuries ago there was born, in 1182, at Assisi, in the Umbrian Province of Italy, a man who was to transform society, and was to become one of the heroic figures of the led for the first twenty-four years of his existence the gay and irresponsible life of wealthy youths in all ages and all lands, till, with suffering and re-verse of fortune, came a total change a state of general effervescence. Old things, good in their own time, were passing away, and no one could guess what the future might bring forth. Feudalism had done its work, and the young nations who had supplanted classic Greece and Rome were beginning to feel their manhood, and were ardent for liberty and the abandonment of ancient ways. Power and wealth had accumulated in the hands of the few, while the masses, hardly eman-cipated from serfdom, suffered hardships which our modern minds can but faintly realize. The existing monastic orders, abodes of peace as they were, could offer no sufficiently far-reaching remedies for amelioration, and all men were not made to be monks. The sympathetic nature of Francis was deeply moved at the misery surrounding him, and he determined to become poor and abject with the poor and ignorant in order to raise them to a higher plane of life. So truly was he in touch with the spirit of his time that in less than ten years he THE "WATCHMAN" ON AUTHORhad collected an army of five thousand men all eager to follow his guidance and to second his efforts. The movement begun in Italy soon

spread to other countries, and in Sepember, 1224, one of St. Francis's earl iest disciples, Brother Agnellus, of Pisa, with eight companions, three of whom were Englishmen, landed at "Protestal Dover, and proceeded first to Canterbury and then to London and Oxford. says a writer in the Birmingham Weekly Mercury. Their mission at once appealed to the English character. The towns, struggling for emancipa-tion from their feudal over-lords, welcomed in the friars their most powerful auxiliaries: the lepers and outcasts, which the troubled times had made a veritable danger to the Commonwealth, found in them physicians both for soul and body. Taking up their abode in the slums of London and Oxford, amongst the very dregs of the people, they enlisted at the firmest friend and constant supporter, and held it an honor to be the first reader, or professor as we should now term it, in their school, which almost at once became the most famous in the University. So tremendous was the rush of students and others into the Order that its adversaries cried out for suppressive measures, an outery rendered futile by popular enthusiasm, and Mr. Gladstone, in his Romanes lecture, has told us that the age of the friars was the golden age of the Eng-

Nor did this marvellous success cause them to forget the first aim of their founder. Of the people, and living Catholic who are ever ready to comentirely in touch with all their wants and aspirations, they were always to be found on the side of the oppressed, and in the styngolo for your lives of the oppressed, and in the styngolo for your lives of the oppressed. and in the struggle for our liberties and the rights of the Great Charter threw all the weight of their influence on the side of the people, and this despite the fact that the kings and great nobles were the most munificent of

Thirty years after their first coming, the Franciscans had forty nine convents, with two thousand friars. Fore-most amongst the leaders of thought and action, their power was bitterly resented by those who were less successful, and the satires made upon them have survived to our days, thanks to the power of the printingpress, which counted the friars amongst its first supporters, while the memory of their good deeds, imprinted on the inarticulate hearts of the people. was buried in their graves. Despite all opposition, they preserved their popularity to the last, and the best refutation of the accusation that they forgot in practice their vow of povin the fact that at the dissolution of the monasteries the Franciscans possessed neither money nor lands, only the monasteries and churches raised by the alms of the people, and which belonged to them as much as to the Friars themselves. For exclusiveness has never been a Franciscan characteristic. Nor has the Friar ever been a kill joy. On the contrary, seeing how little room lives of the working people, the Friars devised means which should supply this want, and so added no small share to the wholesome merriment of Merry England. At Coventry they instituted the famous Miracle Plays of which Sir William Dugdale tells us.

Coventry they had no charter of foundation, as being not endowed with lands
. . . and as for their habitation
here with the Church, the structure of both was wholly made at the cost of good people. . . . and this order of friars was very much esteemed and reverenced by all sorts of people is evident enough. . . . Before the suppression of the monasteries this city was very famous for the pageants that were acted therein on Corpus that were acted therein on Corpus Christi day, which occasioned a very great concourse of people thither from

When the Franciscans first fixed in

GOOD DONE BY FRIARS IN ENGLAND.

A Brief Account of the Work of Disci
A Brief Account of Francis Assisting the first of this house, had theatres

The Control of Francis Assisting the first of this house, had theatres

The Control of Francis Assisting the first of this house, had theatres

The Control of Francis Assisting the first of this house, had theatres

The Control of Francis Assisting the first of this house, had theatres

The Control of Francis Assisting the first of this house, had theatres

The Control of Francis Assisting the first of the fact of there being a great many different kinds of Baptists, and that in acted with mighty state and reverence each denomination there are wide differences of opinion both among the first of the fact of the fact of there being a great many different kinds of Baptists, and that in acted with mighty state and reverence by the first of the fact of there being a great many different kinds of Baptists, and that in acted with mighty state and reverence by the first of this house, had theatres of the fact of the fa by the friars of this house, had theatres for the several scenes, very large and high, placed upon wheels and drawn to all the eminent parts of the city, for the better advantage of the spectators, and contained the history of the Old and New Testament composed in old specific plants are the part of any preacher, might be met.

survived for many years after they into a sort of serio-comic theological had been driven from the land, and exhibition. has been enshrined for all time in the pages of Warwickshire's immortal son, which present, not the distorted friar of the political satirist, but the friar as disant Anglo-Catholic friends is that of thought and feeling. Europe at of the political satirist, but the friar as they are trying to be Catholic without he really lived and moved and had his they are trying to be Catholic without he really lived and moved and had his they are trying to be Catholic without when the Duke wishes to probe the hearts of his people, it is the friar's habit he dons in order to ensure success. In his words to Friar Thomas:
"Holy sir, I will as 'twere a Brother of your Order visit both prince and greater babble of confusion in the people; therefore, I prythee, supply answers than in all the other leading me with the habit and instruct how I denominations put together. The me with the habit and instruct how I denominations put together. The may formally in person bear me like High Church, Low Church, Broad and

charm. The beautiful grounds were thronged with all classes of people, and all were alike made welcome. This house was acquired by the Franciscans in 1889, and is a heavy drain upon their poor resources, for now, as of old, they own no capital to draw upon, and trust to the aid of friends to supply

ITY IN RELIGION.

Catholic Review.

We take pleasure in quoting the whole of the following candid and vigorous paragraph from the columns of our esteemed contemporary the Watchman,

"Protestants may learn a needed lesson from this Encyclical. The impression is widespread, especially in the non-Episcopal churches, that the true way to win men to faith is to minimize the claims of a supurnatural revelation. It is assumed that any assertion of authority is repugnant to the modern temper and must alienate men. Nothing is more common than the attempt to commend religion to tastes and prejudices. The idea that revelation speaks to man with an authoritative voice, which commands submission, is regarded as effete. But Oxford, amongst the very dregs of the people, they enlisted at the same time the sympathies of the great and learned. The great Chancellor of Oxford, Robert Grosseteste, was their firmest friend and constant supporter, and held it an honor to be the first most of the principle of authority, like the Roman Catholic and the Episcopal, are those which are appealing mos successfully, even to the democratic masses. Our Protestant ministers will never fulfill their full mission as preachers until they substitute for the popular attempt to "come down to the people" the tone of certainty and the accent of authority which become

a prophet of the Most High." This extract suggests two pertinent comments. First, it contains an exeven concealing—what are considered the most objectionable points of Catholic teaching. Nothing is ever lost by frankly acknowledging, and, in a conciliatory spirit, defending and ex-plaining even what seems most obnoxous to our Protestant friends. They admire courage and consistency, and they despise a weak and temporizing spirit. The Watchman writer says spirit. The Watchman writer says truly, "Nothing is more common than the attempt to commend religion to tastes and prejudices." We fear this s true to a certain extent even among Catholics. In their anxiety to conciliate certain Protestant friends they assume an air and give utterance to sentiments better becoming a Protest-ant than a good, loyal Catholic. There is really nothing gained by such a course. Such conduct is seen through—it is emphatically "too thin"—and it commands anything but real respect. On the other hand let a man frankly to acknowledge and manfully to defend them, and he will command the respect of all sensible persons.

But, secondly, we are constrained to the accent of authority which become a prophet of the Most High?" Must for pleasure there was in the hard they not have something better than each one's private opinion and ipse dixit to fall upon? Authority implies something behind the individual preacher-some definite, fixed principles of truth, some body of ruled cases proposed by an authority recognized as of George and William streets, and it supreme and entitled to implicit obedi-

> "Who hath made thee ruler and lord over us?" This, we think, is particubeneath the Southern Cross, has deover us?" This, we think, is particu-

and New Testament composed in old the part of any preacher, might be met English rhymes."

THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONworld. The son of a rich merchant called Bernardone, Francis of Assisi kindness, and universal helpfulness course, would turn the whole thing

> ity, but when you ask them what the Church teaches there is, if possible, a The bitterness of religious dissension is happily dying out amongst us, and at Olton, where a fair was held, we have lately had a practical illustration that the friars have not lost their old charm. The beautiful grounds were State. The Queen is the head of the Church and the Queen's Bench, a lay tribunal the final court of appeal in all theological questions. There is nothing to prevent the American daughter from deciding against the English Mother. In case of difference there is no tribunal to decide between them. Yet there must be such a tribunal of final resort or unity and certainty of doctrine and teaching are

Need we say it is only the Catholic priest that can stand up and demand submission to divine authority? for he belongs to that divine organization in which that authority was lodged by the great Author of Revelation Him-The credentials of Peter were clearly announced when our Lord commissioned him to feed the sheep and lambs of His flock, when he gave Him the power of the keys and assured him that his faith should never fail, and he should therefore confirm the brethren and, finally, when He declared in the most emphatic terms: "Thou art Peter (a Rock), and upon this Rock I will build my Church and the gates of hell shall never prevail against it.' There is the rock of our confidence : there is the guarantee of our authority. The Chair of Peter is the impregnable fortress; the voice of Peter the infallible enunciation of the truth of God.

THE TREATY STONE OF LIMER-ICK.

There rests upon a pedestal close to the Thomond gate of the old historic city by the Shannon, a stone or rock upon whose time-worn surface was inscribed the signatures to a compact, the violation of which sealed the fate penal proscription, says W. J. Parcell, in the New World. This treaty, broken "before the ink wherewith 'twas writ could dry," to use the bitter words of Davis, is in this stone typified words of Davis, is in this stone typified to the process of of Ireland throughout two centuries of lish treachery. Facing old King John's Castle, now occupied by an English garrison, it rests amid the stirring scenes that were enacted around the old Danish city some two hundred years ago. Save the old castle and some crumbling remnants of the walls, it represents all that is materially left of the grant of the marks.

dain to follow them. She spreads beauty before us, that it may be residence in our character; and we imprison ourselves in brick walls. And Mother Nature forgives us so much and so often that we forget that forgive uses on much and so often that we forget that forgive may be resembled to the company of the walls, it represents all that is materially left of the grant of the marks of the walls, it represents all that is materially left of the grant of the marks of the walls, it represents all that is materially left of the grant of the marks of the walls, it represents all that is materially left of the grant of the marks of the walls, in the grant of the marks of the walls, it represents all that is materially left of the grant of the marks of the walls, in the grant of the marks of the walls, it represents all that is materially left of the grant of the marks of the walls, in the first of the grant of the marks of the walls, in the grant of the marks of the walls, in the grant of the marks of the walls, in the grant of the marks of the walls, in the grant of the grant of the part of the part of the primary of the primary in the grant of the part of the of the great Jacobite struggle of 1690 91. All else, except the bitter memories engendered by the frac-tured treaty, have vanished. Yet this old stone has had a checkered history throughout all the gloomy years that have followed the betrayal. It has seen the "wild geese" depart from before the yet embattled walls with a too-confiding trust in English honor. A silent witness to the horrors of the Penal Code, it has seen Ireland sink from the secure position of an armed nation to a condition of helotry, to equal which we seek the pages of history in vain. ill-fated signatures were traced upon course. Such conduct is seen through
—it is emphatically "too thin"—and
it commands anything but real respect. On the other hand let a man
stand firmly by his principles, let him
show that he not only is not ashamed
of his principles but is always ready
fearly to asknowledge and rearfully
fearly to asknowledge and rearfully ing with sacrilegious grasp the ancient cathedral of the O'Briens, and wrestling from the administrators of the older faith every vestige of a ask how our contemporary would recommend ministers to proceed in dawn of Christianity upon the island.

assuming "the tone of certainty and And amid the ruin which followed this breach of English honor it seemed to share a like position with the fallen years it served as an apple stand for

repose. Ignoble were many of the for any true Catholic that the Church, uses to which it was dedicated. For which is the guardian of these, conan humble vendor of fruit at the corner was only during the mayoralty of Alderman Tinsley in 1865 that it was testant principles, is always liable to be confronted with the question,
"Who hath made thee ruler and load on the lands of the curi-

MENT.

BY LOUISA MAY DALTON. One is not obliged to agree with the

sybarite who said that he did not see how any one could be unhappy as long as there was violet velvet in the world. But it must be admitted that the objects which greet the eye of the outer man have much to do with regulating the currents of conscience and behavior which are forever flow-Some months ago a discontented and bloodthirst anarchist in Chicago, after visited the house after the tragic event was struck by the pictures upon the history; and the backgrounds and frames were of the color of blood. Such sights as this make the assertion that red is the color of sin seem less fanciful. It is proved beyond question that bright red acts upon the nervous system of some animals; and these lurid reminders of crime may have had their share in influencing this particular monster.

This rule works both ways. Outward cleanliness, for instance, is re-flected upon mind and heart. Any mother will testify that her children behave with more decorum when freshly dressed; that their minds are less susceptible to defilement from bad associates when their bodies are clean.

The effect of our surroundings is simply incalculable. Who does not know the peace of mind which a systematic tidiness gives? The most wearing trials are more easily borne if the house is set in order. The ills to which all flesh is heir become less if the view from the window takes in a running brook instead of a dozen smoke stacks. A tea-rose in a glass set by a sick man's bed is medicine. A bunch of violets given to a child has made a little poet out of a street waif. The decorative in nature is as essential as the practical. The vine which climbs over the rock has as fine a mis-sion as the rock itself. The butterfly,

Do Not Join Them. Whatever may be the animus of secret societies in the Old World, it can not justly be maintained that they are anti Christian and anti-Catholic in this country. The Supreme Chan-cellor of the Knights of Pythias, in an address delivered at the biennial convention of the order lately held in Cleveland, referred in these manly terms to the action of the Holy See in forbidding Catholics to be members of the order: "The result has been a considerable loss of membership. I Less than one hundred years after the have found in a number of States where the Catholic membership was large that we have been visibly affected by reason of it. Of this I do not com plain. No member of the order should be censured for following the dictates of his conscience, but he should stand upon one foot or the other. Under this edict it impossible, in good faith, for him to stand upon both.

It is gratifying to learn from so reliable a source that many Catholic members have abandoned the Knights of Pythias. Although the order is not animated by the spirit of the Freemasons in Europe, there are good reasons why Catholics should not be members of it. The tendency of secret societies is dangerous to faith people. It was little over thirty years secret societies is dangerous to faith ago that a pedestal was erected for its and morals. It ought to be enough demns them. - Ave Maria.

Be Sure You Are Right

and then go ahead. If your olood is impure, your appetite failing, your nerves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarssparilla is what you need. Then take no substitute. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's. This is the world. Hood's Sarssparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

Old Gold

Control for nonconstantive manifermatic control tentral leavant lenters tentral tentral tentral tentral tentral

__CIGARETTES

W. S. Kimball & Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Retail Everywhere

5C. per Package 17 FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

THE WESTERN FAIR

LONDON, SEPT. 10th to 19th, 1896.

Canada's Favorite Live Stock Exhibition. Oldest Fair in Canada-Established 1868, Going ever since Exhibitors find it pays to show here. Entries close sept. 3rd. 830,000 expended on rew buildings; best on the continent. Every pure brid represented in the Live Stock. Every improvement to Agricultural Implements on exhibition. The centre of Dairying. The best new buildings to show in. A perfect sight and will repay a visit to the Fair.

PAWNEE BILL'S WILD WEST AND MEXICAN HIPPODROME 80 actors, 60 animals and a village of 50 tents; the greatest Fair attraction in America to-day.

SIE HASSEN BEN AI I'S MOORISH ACROBATS - TWELVE IN NUMBER.
Send for Prize List and make your entries.

CAPT. A. W. PORTE, President.

THOS. A. EROWNE, Secret

THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

During the coming School Term of 1806 97 we espectfully solicit the favor of your orders for the supplying of Catholle Educational and their Text Books, both in English and French also, School Stationary and School Requisites

Sadlier's Dominion Series.

Sadlier's Dominion Series.

Sadlier's Dominion Reading Charis, 25 Reading Charis and one Chart of colors, mounted on 14 boards/Size 25/352 Inches.

Sadher's Dominion Speller, complete.
Saddier's Dominion First Reader, Part I.
Saddier's Dominion First Reader, Part II.
Saddier's Dominion First Reader.
Saddier's Dominion Third Reader.
Saddier's Dominion Third Reader.
Saddier's Outlines of Canadian History.
Saddier's Grandes Lignes de l'Histoire du Canada.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

Catholic Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, Church Ornaments, Vestments,
Statuary and Religious Articles, 1989 Notre Dame St. 115 Church St. TORONTO.

Pictorial Lives of the Saints The Catholic Record or One Year For \$3.00.

For \$3.00.

The Pictorial Lives of the Saints contain Reflections for Every Day in the Year. Tat book is compiled from "Butler's Lives" and clives of the American Saints, recently proced on the Calendar for the United State proced on the Calendar for the United State proced on the Calendar for the United State Council of Baltimore; and also the Lives of the Saints Canonized in 1831 by His Holines Pope Lee XIII. Edited by John Gilmary Shea, LL.D. With a beautiful frontispiece of the Holy Family and nearly four hundred other Illustrations. Elegantly bound it extra cloth. Greatly admired by our Holy Father, Pope Lee XIII., who sent his special blessing to the publishers; and approved by forty Archbishops and Bishops.
The above work will be sent to any of on subscribers, and will also give them credit for a year's subscription on Tire Carnolli Recond, on receipt of Three Dollars. We will in all cases prepay carriage.

Mustard . THAT'S . Mustard

MADE ABSOLUTELY PURE

ROM RICH FLAVOURED ENGLISH SOLD IN Se, and 10c, TINS Ask for Dunn's Pure Mustard

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS SANDWICH, ONT.

Our Altar Wine a Specialty.

Our Altar Wine is extensively used and recommended by the Clergy, and our Clared will compare favorably with the best imported Bordeaux.

For prices and information address,

E. GIRADOT 4 CO.

E. GIRADOT 4 CO.

FOR CHURCHES

E. GIRADOT & OO.

DR. WOODRUFF, NO. 185 QUEEN'S AVE Defective vision, impaired hearing, nasal catarrh and troublesome throats. Eyes tested, glasses adjusted. Hours, 18 to 6. 8

VERY LIBERAL OFFERS

An Opportunity to Possess a Beautiful Family Bible at a Small Outlay.

climbs over the rock has as fine a mission as the rock itself. The butterfly, preaching of the resurrection, has a nobler message than a field of pumpkins.

Men are often taught by their surrenudings what no amount of precept could impart. Catholics know this well. The statues of Our Lady in the school-room, the Stations of the Cross in the temple of the Lord, the frescoes, the windows, the lights, the vestments, the crucifixes—all help to make a sacred panorama whose influence is perpetual and akin to the divine.

Nature is a wise mother, but we will not obey her. She tells us that the objects about us help to make or to mar us, and we do not listen. She sets us praiseworthy examples, and we disadin to follow them. She spreads beauty before us, that it may be reflected in our character; and we imprise ourselves the content of the core in the core of the core of the counter of the core of the cloud of the lister's Galdier's Catechism of Sacred History, Sadlier's Catechism of Sac

THE HOLY BIBLE (A SMALLER EDITION)

(A SMALLER EDITOR)
Translated from the Latin vulgate. Neatly bound in cloth. Size 10 x 7 x z, and weighs 3 pounds 6 ounces. This book will be sent to any address on same conditions as the larger edition for Four bollars and a year's credit given on subscription to THE CATHOLIO DESCAPA. edition for Fin.
given on subscription to The
RECORD.
It is always better to send remittances by
It is always better to send remittances by
It is always order, but when cash is sent the letter uid in every case be registered.

Address—THOMAS COFFEY,

Father Damen, S.J.

O. LABELLE, MERCHANT TAILOR

372 Richmond Street.

Good Business Suits from \$15 upwards. The best goods and careful workmanship.

French Bordeaux Clarets Which will be sold at the lowest price
JAMES WILSON

398 Richmond St., London. 'Phone 650.

Best Qualities only. Prices the Lowest McCAUSLAND & SON 76 King Street Work TORONTO.

and the same of the same

name should ne child with r right arm. neck of the made and the ather recited r right hands

aring of the sponsor and offering in

to the officithe adminis-Custom denorarium in

e in poverty rve this cus aptize their danger of near.

er to receive rch after her ceremony is

istic of Hood's

ADA

The Catholic Necord. Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Rich street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription-\$2.00 per annum

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." THOMAS COFFEY. Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey.

MESSES. LUKE KING, JOHN NIGH, P. J. EVEN and WM. A. NEVIN, are fully author-ted to receive subscriptions and transact all eive subscriptions and transa ess for the CATHOLIC RECORD Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each 'nsertion, agate measurement.

Approved and recommended by the Arch-Mishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Bonitace, and the Bishops of Hamilton and Peterboro, and the clergy throughout the

Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the propristor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper

London, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1896

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The Rev. George R. Maxwell, who is a Presbyterian minister, and M. P. for Burrard, B. C., brought before Parliament the subject of Chinese immigration into Canada. In this province the number of Chinamen is so small that we are not brought face to face with any difficulty on account of their settlement among us, but in Mr. Maxwell's province the case is different, and he declares that he has a mandate from his constitutents requiring him to insist upon the practical exclusion of Chinamen from the country.

There is, at present, a fee of \$50 charged to every Chinamen who wishes to enter Canada, but this does not pre vent their immigration, as they come hither with the expectation of making money, and of returning to their native country when they have accumulated a sufficiency to enable them to live comfortably there.

A Chinaman can live on food which would be disgusting to a Canadian, and with which at hand a Canadian would starve. Hence, the Chinaman becomes rich soon on very small wages, and thus his competition in the field of labor keeps Canadians out of employment. In British Columbia Chinamer are numerous, and their competition in the labor field is felt to be a serious inconvenience, and for this reason Mr Maxwell urges that their immigration be stopped, not by actual prohibition but by imposing a tax of \$500 on every one coming into the country. In the United States there is absolute prohibi tion, and the tax proposed by Mr Maxwell would practically shut the Chinese out of Canada also.

It seems invidious and cruel to pro hibit the immigration of any class of people, merely on the ground of their nationality, yet there is strong reason in favor of Mr. Maxwell's proposition. It is said in favor of the Chinese that they are docile and inoffensive, but Mr. Maxwell points out that the chief effect of these qualities is that their employers like to have men whom they can kick and swear at with impunitytreatment which white men will not endure-and he believes it is not desirable that we should have a laboring class who will endure it.

In addition to all this he says the Chinese are opium smokers, inveterate gamblers, and grossly immoral; that they are members of secret societies whose laws are held as superior to the laws of the land, and, besides, wherever they go, they bring disease with them. This is a terrible arraignment, and it has certainly much truth in it; and if the people of British Columbia really find the admission of Chinese into the country to be so great an evil their desire should be taken into serious consideration, or if absolute prohibition of their immigration be deemed undesirable the laws in their regard should at least be made more stringent to ensure the removal of the causes which make them undesirable neigh bors and competitors.

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere is well known to be a man of honor and of thoroughly chivalrous character, and we are not surprised that in his kindness of heart he undertook the defence of the Chinamen. He had, besides, bound himself so to do while engaged in extending the hospitality of the country to Li-Hung-Chang. Hence he said, in reply to Mr. Maxwell:

"I had the honor of being chosen by the Government of Canada to go as its representative and meet Li-Hung-Chang, the Vicerov of China, I have spent some time with him in friendly intercourse, and I have heard him ex press the gratitude which he entertains and which he acknowledges, for the urbanity shown him in Canada. Let

the House that almost the last said to me before I took leave 'Do not abandon us-do not abandon us.' I told him I would not abandon him. He is about to sail from Canada, the cheers with ringing in his ears. To-morrow he will see the attack brought against his country to day. Mr. Speaker, I do not in any way desire to comment on or to intervention there. say whether that attack was just or

unjust, but I appeal to all the members of this House as Canadians to give me the chance of showing that a Canadian can keep his word. I want him to before he sails that when I said I would not abandon him I meant to keep my word, and when I am allowed to open my mouth on this subject I shall seek to dispel that dark cloud which is hanging now over the reputation of the countrymen of the Viceroy who was welcomed so heartily in this country.'

It is highly to Sir Henri's credit that he has thus kept his word pledged to the Chinese Viceroy, nevertheless it is none the less to be desired that the Chinamen mend their manners as a condition of their being freely permitted to become residents of the Dominion.

TURKEY AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

It would appear from recent transactions of the European ambassadors at the court of Constantinople that at last an ending is to be put to the atrocities which have been hitherto perpetrated by the Turkish Government with impunity.

The European powers have to the present time been unable to agree upon any practical step, owing to their mutual dread that anything which might be done by any one power in the way of bringing Turkey to task might tend to the detriment of the others.

It appears indeed that any concert between the powers as to united action is no longer to be expected. It was this hope for united action which hitherto prevented England from intervening; but Lord Salisbury recently declared that England will now act alone, and this declaration seems to have had the effect of bringing the other powers to a determination to take action likewise, so that at the present moment England, Germany, France and Russia seem to have all come to a sudden resolution not to permit further atrocities. Thus there is talk at St. Petersburg about positive Russian intervention in Armenia while Austria is being advised to aid the Christians of Macedonia, and England is meditating active interference in Crete to give autonomy to the popu lation of that unfortunate island Germany also, which has hitherto held aloof from any interference with the Turks, and has rather thrown obstacles in the way of any interference by the other powers, seems to be awaking to the necessity of taking part in the threatened dissection of the Turkish Empire, and the Berlin press are loudly calling on the Government to intervene to prevent further atrocities of Moslems against suffering Chris-

tians. There is, however, reason to fear that there is more anxiety on the part of these powers to prevent England from taking any action, lest she might derive some advantage thereby, than to come themselves to the rescue. At all events it is noticeable that the

attitude of the British officials in Constantinople has become more resolute of late than it was at any time before, and a few days ago, as a detachment of British marines was marching from their guardship to the British Embassy. they came across a Turkish mob in the act of maltreating a number of Armenians in the street. The marines clubbed and beat away the mob without hesitation, and so effectual was their interference that the Sultan's Government complained to Mr. Michael Herbert, the British Charge d'Affairs, informing him that he should remember the British are there on foreign soil. Mr Herbert replied that on any soil, in Constantinople or elsewhere, British soldiers will not allow a mob to maltreat unoffending people, and that the marines did right to defend the Armenians, as Turkish troops who were by on the occasion did not see fit to do so.

This action of the British representative has been followed by a joint note to the Porte calling attention to conc'usive evidence obtained that the recent massacres of Armenians were organized by Furkish officials, and that hundreds of Turkish desperadoes were brought into the city from the Asiatic side to take part in the murder their bloody work was completed.

The total number of Armenians killed in the outrages which have cocurred since September 1894 is estimated at considerably more than one hundred thousand throughout the Empire, but from present appearances the British Government will not permit even though it may be powerless to fact that the other powers would be

to fight to the last in order to secure hope for the annexation of Crete to their kingdom, are surreptitiously affording them all the help possible by supplying the insurgents with men, arms and ammunition. It is not likely, however, that the Cretans will be content with annexing themselves to Greece, as they wish for autonomy, or to become a dependency of one of the first class powers which will be able to afford them efficient protection against future efforts of Turkey to reduce them again to subjection. The Cretan question may be solved

by the annexation of Crete to Great Britain, and there is a strong probability now that this will be the final solution, even though the other powers protest, yet with the example before us of what happened in regard to Armenia, it would be assuming too much to take it for a certainty that the Cretan difficulty will come to so satisfactory an ending. In the case of Armenia, our readers will remember that the powers went to the trouble of instituting a rigid inquiry, with the result that it was discovered that the Government at Constantinople was responsible for the enquiry was followed by threats, and an armed display of maritime power which it was supposed would intimidate Turkey into more humane conduct, the matter ended there, as far as Europe was concerned, and the massacres have been going on ever since to such an extent that the number of original victims has now been more than multiplied by ten. It is much to be desired that the Cretans will not be left to the same fate.

If the British Government resolve to act alone and firmly, and to rescue the Cretans from Turkish power, the whole population of the British Empire will be in sympathy with the decision This is evident from the tone of the press of all political parties, and the Government itself seems to be willing to act with more vigor than it has hitherto shown : thus Sir Philip Currie. the British ambassador to Turkey, who was recently in London, returned to Constantinople on August 31 with message from Queen Victoria to the Sultan asking decisively that stringen measures be taken to prevent further outrages, and with a formal note from Lord Salisbury of menacing character Similar messages sent last year were disregarded by the Sultan, but he will certainly not be allowed to disregard all advice with impunity, and an end must come which may be the disruption of the Turkish Empire.

Mr. Gladstone, a few days ago, de nounced the Sultan as "the assassin who sits on the throne at Constantinople," and the London Standard. which is regarded as being in full sympathy with the Government on most questions, calls for "amputation "as the remedy for Turkish misgovernment. It adds: "At least let Armenia have autonomy, like Crete, under strict European guarantees.' "one of the bloodiest deeds in history

dows on the Sultan's feast day". If ever iniquity has reached such a point that forbearance shown to it ceases to be a virtue, that point has been reached by the Sultan, and even though calculating Governments may refuse to take action, all Christian people will pray earnestly that the end may arrive quickly, but we have not given up hope that these prayers will be backed by the actual intervention of England and other powers to save the Christians of the Ottoman Empire from extermination.

STATISTICS OF PRESBYTER IANISM.

The report of the progress of the Presbyterian Church in the United States during the last six years shows a probable gain on the general increase of population, though the absence of positive statistics in regard to the number of adherents makes it and rapine, and were sent back when impossible to state with accuracy the actual gain.

The number of communicants is reported to be this year 944,716, and as the number in 1891 was reported to be yet reached their teens. 806,796, the increase in five years is 137,920, a gain of 17.1 per cent. This the repetition of such scenes in Crete, considerably short of this ratio, we been directed. which he was received everywhere still intervene in Armenia, owing to the the number of adherents is so large as hear it repeated as an aphorism beyond not that they wish to minimize the able to throw obstacles in the way of the increase in the reported number of of crime; and no doubt the proper It is easy to see, from the stand taken

and in 1896 is 1,006,391, an increase | The lad who has given occasion to independence, and the Greeks, who of 122,711, or 13 9 per cent., which is these remarks was not of the uneduthe number of adherents, leaving us to even the child of good and respectable draw the inference that in the later Christian parents, though of parents is estimated. No doubt the agitation was allowed to read, and the same which has existed during the period thing is to be said in regard to most of indicated, in regard to the new and the instances of youthful depravity lax theology introduced by Professors which have arisen out of indiscriminof the greater laxity in the admission be accompanied with the right trainof communicants, for whom the doc- ing of the moral nature, and thus we trinal test has become less rigid than formerly.

Another remarkable fact discoverable from these reports is that among Presbyterians the number of adult baphave been 162,371 infant and 142,578 adult baptisms. As the mortality among infants is always considerable, it follows from this that more than half the children of Presbyterians are left accompanied by a falling off in the unbaptized, or, at least, that less than half of the baptized Presbyterians re- in treating of this very subject an ceived that sacrament in infancy, Armenian massacres; and though this though in theory Presbyterians are rigid advocates of infant baptism. From this it follows that there is a general disregard of what is admitted to be a divine precept.

It is true that Presbyterians do not hold baptism to be necessary to salvation, but they regard it, at least, as an institution of Christ to be a sign of admission to the Christian Church, and as infants are, even according to Presbyterian belief, subjects for baptism, it follows that they should be baptized. Does not the gross neglect of what is admitted to be a divine precept indicate that the Presbyterian | the United States it is asserted that the system, which was inaugurated for the purpose of reforming Christ's Church has signally failed in its object.

We would be glad to ascertain what proportion of Presbyterians are baptized at all. From our knowledge in the matter we believe that a large per centage are left entirely without bap tism, even to the end of their lives, but the mere facts given in the re port give us no certainty on this point We can only observe in reference to this that the proportion of baptisms to the number of communicants is not quite so large in the recent as in the earlier years, that is, that the number of baptisms has not increased in so great a proportion as the number of communicants. This appears to in dicate that the number remaining unbaptized during their whole life is increasing; however, we do not draw this inference positively, as the data afforded us are insufficient for the drawing of such a conclusion.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

From a town in Pennsylvania, a sad pupils of the Christian schools. instance of juvenile depravity is reported, which is the direct result of United States system of education : pernicious reading by a little boy who "We spend more money for educ The Spectator reproaches Europe that is the culprit, the charge against him tion than any other people, and yet being the murder of an inoffensive old our statistics show that crime more than keeps pace with instruction. Is has been committed in the face of Europe; yet Europe can find nothing better to punish the perpetrators than all kinds of trashy novels, the boy dealth in the face of the Europe; yet Europe can find nothing all kinds of trashy novels, the boy dealth in the face of the Europe; yet Europe can find nothing all kinds of trashy novels, the boy dealth in the face of the Europe; yet Europe can find nothing all kinds of trashy novels, the boy dealth in the face of the Europe; yet Europe can find nothing all kinds of trashy novels, the boy dealth in the face of the Europe; yet Europe can find nothing all kinds of trashy novels, the boy dealth in the face of the Europe; yet Europe can find nothing all kinds of trashy novels, the boy dealth in the face of the Europe; yet Europe can find nothing all kinds of trashy novels, the boy dealth in the face of the Europe; yet Europe can find nothing all kinds of trashy novels, the boy dealth in the face of the Europe; yet Europe can find nothing all kinds of trashy novels, the boy dealth in the face of the Europe can find nothing all kinds of trashy novels, the boy dealth in the face of the Europe can find nothing all kinds of trashy novels, the boy dealth in the face of the Europe can find nothing all kinds of trashy novels, the boy dealth in the face of the Europe can find nothing all kinds of trashy novels, the boy dealth in the face of the Europe can find nothing all kinds of trashy novels. Eugene Arams, and other vicious characters described as heroes in the books he had read with such avidity, and this explains the unsatisfactory and as a consequence determined to burglarize the old man's house.

Murder was not in the boy's original intention, but in carrying out his plans the murder was perpetrated. Detection followed, and he was arrested and thrown into prison. These sad circumstances should be a warning to parents not to allow their children to read the wicked and trashy literature familiarizes them with every species of crime. This is not the first time that olic schools, and we have seen before such reading has produced evil consequences, but the result does not usually are beginning to entertain the views present instance, and so the cases do not attract so much attention. Many confirmed criminals owe their evil cisive in regard to this matter; and careers to the influence of just such the Presbyterians are also beginning reading, and there are thousands of to assert the necessity of religious children of this boy's age who indulge teaching of some sort in the schools with the knowledge of their parents, minimum of such teaching is all that is even from the time when they had not

arising out of this and similar in- imum of religious instruction is that is a large gain, but as the gain in the stances of youthful depravity to which they may weaken the demand of Cathnumber of Sunday school pupils falls from time to time our attention has olics for complete liberty to teach relig-

cannot conceive that the actual gain in | It has been a common thing for us to ians would demand the same were it we might suppose if we considered only dispute that education is a preventive religious teaching in Catholic schools. able to throw obstacles in the way of intervention there.

The Cretans are themselves resolved

the increase in the reported number of or crime; and no doubt the proper it is easy to see, from the stand taken of the increase in the reported number of or crime; and no doubt the proper it is easy to see, from the stand taken of the increase in the reported number of or crime; and no doubt the proper it is easy to see, from the stand taken of the increase in the reported number of or crime; and no doubt the proper it is easy to see, from the stand taken of the increase in the reported number of or crime; and no doubt the proper it is easy to see, from the stand taken of the increase in the reported number of or crime; and no doubt the proper it is easy to see, from the stand taken of the increase in the reported number of or crime; and no doubt the proper it is easy to see, from the stand taken of the increase in the reported number of or crime; and no doubt the proper it is easy to see, from the stand taken of the increase in the reported number of or crime; and no doubt the proper it is easy to see, from the stand taken of the increase in the reported number of or crime; and no doubt the proper it is easy to see, from the stand taken of the increase in the reported number of or crime; and no doubt the proper it is easy to see, from the stand taken of the increase in the reported number of or crime; and no doubt the proper it is easy to see, from the stand taken of the increase in the reported number of or crime; and no doubt the proper it is easy to see, from the crime in the stand taken of the increase in the reported number of or crime; and no doubt the proper it is easy to see, from the crime in the stand taken of the crime in t

most probably above the actual gain in cated class, and he appears to have been years the discipline is not stringent who neglected to use due supervision whereby the number of communicants over the character of the literature he Briggs and Smith into the Presbyter- ate reading. It, therefore, appears ian seminaries, and thus into the min- that the mere acquisition of knowledge istry, is responsible for a large share does not prevent crime, but this should arrive at a knowledge of the proper kind of education which the schools should give. Secular knowledge as a matter of course must be imparted in the schools, but the children should tisms is almost equal to that of infant also be instructed in their duties to baptisms. During the six years there God and to their fellowmen, an object which cannot be attained except through denominational education.

It has been pointed out that in England the spread of education has been number of persons sent to prison, but Atlanta paper points out that "In England the pupils have not only intellectual instruction, but moral and religious training under the proper influences." The same paper states that since 1860 the number of children in the English schools has increased from a million and a half to five million, whereas the number of persons

in English prisons has fallen from twelve thousand to five thousand. The yearly average of persons sentenced to penal servitude has decreased from 3,000 to 800, and the number of juvenile effenders from 14,000 to 5,000. But in France and effect has been in the other direction. In France the Government has set up, since 1872, a system of education with out religion, the very name of God having been abolished from the schoolcoom. The result has been already noticed by statesmen in the alarming increase of the number of youthful criminals. This was observed even by Jules Simon, who had so large a share in introducing the godless system of education into the country, but in later years he admitted his mistake and became an advocate for the re in troduction of religious teaching. The only thing which saved France in the crisis is the fact that the religious schools, though ostracized by the Government, continued to exist and mono polized a large majority of the children, so that only about one-third attend the State schools, while the other two-thirds go to the Christian schools: and the official reports show that though so small a proportion attend these godless schools, 81 per cent. of the juvenile criminals are Public school pupils, and only 19 per cent.

The Atlanta Constitution says of the

little to moral and religious training? It is to be feared that we are following the French rather than the English, results of our system.'

It can scarcely be believed that if there were religious teaching in the there would be the increase of crime of which statistical experts complain year after year, for surely it must be conceded that Christian teaching would have some deterrent effect on the minds of the children which thus perverts the young and taught. It is for this reason that Catholics insist so strongly on having Cath now that Protestants in this country appear at so youthful an age as in the held by Catholics on this point. The resolutions of the Anglican synods of Canada are, for the most part, very dein it, and who have indulged in it though they maintain generally that a required. There is no doubt that the reason why they express themselves There is yet another consideration desirous of permitting only this minion in their schools. The Presbyter.

Atlanta Constitution and many other journals, that Protestants are beginning to look at the matter very much in the same way as Catholics, and we believe they will come at last to regard it in exactly the same way.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE RE. VIVED.

On Tuesday, the 8th. inst., his Grace Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, blessed the new, or rather revived, Regiopolis college which he is reestablishing in Kingston. A large number of the clergy of the diocese assisted at the interesting and imposing ceremony.

Regiopolis college was in past years one of the foremost Catholic institutions of learning in Canada, and from it came forth many young men well equipped for the battle of life by means of a thorough education, and among them there are many to day occupying distinguished positions in the priesthood and in various professions.

The old Regiopolis college also receivedUniversity powers by special Act of Parliament before Confederation : but to the serious loss of the province of Ontario, and especially of the Eastern part thereof, it has been closed for many years. It was a happy thought long entertained by Archbishop Cleary to revive it, and the thought has now been realized through his own generosity and that of the priests of Kingston diocese, who have given handsome donations for its endowment. It is hoped that these donations will be supplemented by other donations and bequests from friends of education, lay and clerical, so that the design of his Grace may be carried out, that the boys and young men of Ontario may obtain there a solid liberal education which may prepare them for the studies necessary for the ecclesiastical state, or the learned secular profess-

Much harm has been wrought upon the minds of many Catholic young men who have graduated in irreligious and Protestant institutions, and we have nown instances when their faith was wrecked through the anti-Catholic nfluences therein brought to bear upon hem. With a good Catholic college in Kingston, such as Regiopolis will be under the fostering care of the learned and zealous Archbishop of Kingston, there will be no reason for Catholics to attend the Protestant institutions in which their faith would be imperilled. The new Regiopolis college begins operations with a numerous staff of professors, lay and clerical, who have distinguished themselves in Toronto University, Maynooth, and other wellknown seats of learning, and this is a guarantee that the education given in it will be as solid and substantial as can be had in any institution in the Dominion, and it will have this great advantage over sectarian colleges, that special attention will be given to the religious and moral training of the students.

It will be a further guarantee of the excellence of the education which will be given in the new college, that his Grace Archbishop Cleary, who will be its special patron, was himself for years a professor of the highest classes in Waterford College, Ireland, and he knows exactly how such an institution should be conducted to ensure success.

The new college will be in the late Merchants Bank building, which has been purchased and fitted up for the new use to which it will be put, and it opens with about seventy-five students. schools of the United States His Grace announced, on the occasion of the blessing, that no "cramming" will be allowed in Regiopolis. This will be an excellent feature; for, as the Archbishop said, the system of cramming is "fatal to youthful education, and a fraud perpetrated upon both parents and pupils."

> A scholarship fund is to be established from which will be given prizes to the most successful pupils, and these prizes will more than suffice for the payment of all tuition fees and the purchase of books. Arrangements have been made also, that there shall be no tuition fees demanded of the pupils during the first year. Afterwards there will be moderate fees, merely to pay the expenses of the college.

> The thanks of the Catholics of Canada are due to the Most Rev. Archbishop for the revival of Regiopolis bilege, and we hope his energy and eal will be appreciated and rewarded: the only reward he desires being that the Catholics of the country will profit by the undertaking, by sending their children to it. We have no doubt it will be attended by a multitude of students from all parts of Canada and the United States.

Last Sunday, Sep Paulist Father Ellic

started a mission fo Thorold, at the inv Sullivan, which is and to be followed mission for the non-C week's rest Father Brechin, at the inv McRae, where he week's mission ea olics and non - C place. On the 2 will go to Uxbridge of Father O'Malley, week's mission to th parish. This is al devote to Canada a the parishes which services are to be c their good fortune.

EDITORIAL

THE Spaniards ar mendable vigilance of Anarchism in Twenty four knows been arrested at Ba tion with the throwi the midst of a cro were witnessing the cession in honor Corpus Christi on Eight persons were injured by the expl which is believed result of conspira of the Anarchists plicated. Among the sugg

made at the recent tion was one made to the effect that all of the Irish partie their names have b of faction." Then free to select some might have confide tion is a good one, ready to act upon i that the leaders of t who have thrown ev in the way of reuni suggestion favora ing has become so the existing fac scarcely be expecte unite under any of

efforts made by th Convention to bri tween the Irish po Joseph Chamberla praising the same greatest of livin Chamberlain's eu has been accepted for what it is wort lutely nothing. that it is a hint to he is doing the wo endeavoring to d will find his prope on the Conservativ of Commons and policy toward Ire people will conting

true friends only

cate Home Rule fo

It is a curious

the moment when

is doing his best

DURING the sitt Convention a Par lin tried to make delegates were m ance where they stated that Mr. Ottawa, had beer infamous informe statement was rece consternation. to know whether indignation or e John Heney the Well, well! Wh be just as sensible that the Archbi been initiated in We did think th hearted Irishman not have an ener but it seems he gave this inform paper must hims him a goodly stoo

THE General S England in Cana a step toward th the revised versi services of the had the matter its meeting in V lution to lay bef beth Conference adoption of the negatived by a A resolution to liberty to use during some of

GE RE.

., his Grace ston, blessed , Regiopolis ablishing in aber of the ed at the inemony. n past years

institutions and from it men well ife by means and among y occupying the priestsions.

age also re-

y special Act nfederation : the province of the East. en closed for ppy thought ishop Cleary ght has now own gener. sts of Kingsen handsome ment. It is will be supions and belucation, lay design of his ut, that the Ontario may

al education

em for the ecclesiastical ular professrought upon c young men eligious and nd we have eir faith was anti Catholic to bear upon lic college in polis will be of the learned of Kingston, Catholics to stitutions in imperilled. llege begins rous staff of al, who have in Toronto d other well-

and this is a

ion given in

tantial as can

tion in the

re this great

colleges, that given to the ning of the rantee of the n which will ege, that his who will be self for years st classes in nd, and he n institution sure success. e in the late , which has d up for the e put, and it five students. the occasion cramming opolis. This

em of cramal education, upon both to be estab. given prizes ils, and these affice for the and the purements have re shall be no f the pupils Afterwards es, merely to ollege.

e ; for, as the

nolics of Can-Rev. Archf Regiopolis energy and nd rewarded: es being that ry will profit sending their no doubt it multitude of Canada and

aud fervent in be faithful and itation.

started a mission for the Catholics of Thorold, at the invitation of Father Sullivan, which is to last one week, and to be followed by a one week's week's rest Father Elliot goes to Brechin, at the invitation of Father McRae, where he will give a one week's mission each to the Catholics and non - Catholics of that place. On the 25th of Oct. he will go to Uxbridge, at the invitation of Father O'Malley, and give a one week's mission to the Catholics of that parish. This is all the time he can devote to Canada at present, so that the parishes which have secured his services are to be congratulated upon their good fortune.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Spaniards are exercising a commendable vigilance for the suppression of Anarchism in their country Twenty four known Anarchists have been arrested at Barcelona in connection with the throwing of a bomb into the midst of a crowd of people who were witnessing the passing of a procession in honor of the festival of Corpus Christi on the 7th of June. Eight persons were killed and thirty injured by the explosion of the bomb, which is believed to have been the result of conspiracy in which most

Among the suggestions which were made at the recent Irish Race Convention was one made by Mr. John Dillon to the effect that all the present leaders uncertain how these will vote on the of the Irish parties should resign, as general policy of the Government, it their names have become "shibboleths of faction." Then the people would be free to select some leader in whom all might have confidence. The suggestion is a good one, and Mr. Dillon is ready to act upon it, but it is probable Hon. Mr. Foster, condemning the that the leaders of the minority factions who have thrown every possible obstacle in the way of reunion will not take the to meet the salaries of employees, and suggestion favorably. Personal feel- for other pressing demands on the ing has become so intensified between Treasury. The Government majority the existing factions that it can scarcely be expected that they will reunite under any of the present leaders.

the moment when Mr. Timothy Healy is doing his best to counteract the efforts made by the great Irish Race Convention to bring about peace be tween the Irish political factions, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has taken to praising the same Mr. Healy as the greatest of living Irishmen. Mr. Chamberlain's eulogy on Mr. Healy has been accepted in Great Britain just for what it is worth, and that is absolutely nothing. There is no doubt that it is a hint to Mr. Healy that as he is doing the work of the Tories in endeavoring to divide Irishmen, he in the Protestant United States of America the politicians find it imprused in the politicians find it imprused will be its fate.—Buffalo Union and will find his proper political affinities dent to put a candidate in the field who Times. on the Conservative side in the House of Commons and in the Conservative policy toward Ireland. But the Irish people will continue to regard as their true friends only those who will advocate Home Rule for Ireland.

It is a curious coincidence that at

DURING the sitting of the Irish Race Convention a Parnellite organ of Dublin tried to make it appear the foreign delegates were men of little importance where they came from; and stated that Mr. John Heney, of Ottawa, had been the friend of the infamous informer, Le Caron. The statement was received in Canada with consternation. Many were puzzled to know whether they should express indignation or enjoy a good laugh. John Heney the friend of Le Caron Well, well! What next? It would be just as sensible to spread the report that the Archbishop of Dublin had been initiated into an Orange lodge. We did think that the honest, goodhearted Irishman, John Heney, did not have an enemy in all the world, but it seems he has one Whoever mission. "It is perfectly true," it but it seems he has one. Whoever gave this information to the Dublin paper must himself carry about with influence, continued to preach, him a goodly stock of Le Caronism.

THE General Synod of the Church of England in Canada has refused to take | lectual life." How can such hypocrites the revised version of the Bible in the able?"-The Catholic Review. services of the Church. The Syncd had the matter before it last week at its meeting in Winnipeg, and a resoof souls, emphasizing in a hundred lution to lay before the coming Lam- ways the lessons they inculcate from beth Conference the question of the the pulpit. A devoted parish priest of adoption of the revised version was adoption of the revised version was negatived by a vote of 44 against 25.

A version to leave ministers at the purple. A devoted partial probability of their calcirculating in his parish, and consider the purple. A devoted partial probability of the finds his charge, and try to induce them to love ablest assistant in the Catholic periodical circulating in his parish, and consider the purple. A version of the revised version was ablest assistant in the Catholic periodical circulating in his parish, and consider the purple. A version of the revised version was ablest assistant in the Catholic periodical circulating in his parish, and consider the purple. A version of the revised version was ablest assistant in the Catholic periodical consideration of the revised version was ablest assistant in the Catholic periodical consideration of the revised version was ablest assistant in the Catholic periodical consideration of the revised version was ablest assistant in the Catholic periodical consideration of the revised version was ablest assistant in the Catholic periodical consideration of the revised version was ablest assistant in the Catholic periodical consideration of the revised version was ablest assistant in the Catholic periodical consideration of the revised version was ablest assistant in the Catholic periodical consideration of the revised version was ablest assistant in the Catholic periodical consideration of the revised version was ablest assistant in the Catholic periodical consideration of the revised version was ablest assistant in the Catholic periodical consideration was also assistant to the catholic periodical consideration was also assistant to the consideration was also assistant to the consideration was also as a co

A CABLE report credits Mr. John teachings .- Ave Maria. Redmond with saying that the Irish convention held in Dublin was a sham, and that not a single Parnellite or a mission for the non-Catholics. After a Healyite was present. The convention was supposed to be a representation of Irishmen the world over, and all Irishmen the world over were invited to be there. Why the Healyites binations are factionists of the irreconcilable order. In the present condihasty or uncharitable. Nevertheless current events would bring the suspicion that Messrs. Healy and Redmond are doing most effective work for those who are battling against the establishment of a parliament in College

> On the first division of the session of the new Parliament, the Hon. Mr. Laurier's Government was sustained by a majority of 34. Two constituencies, Brandon and Saskatchewan, are vacant, both of which will probably return Liberals, and these, with the Thirty-eight members were absent, thirty-two of whom were paired and six anpaired; but as these were equally were present. Messrs. McCarthy, Stubbs, and J. R. Robertson voted with the Government, and Mr. N. Clarke Wallace with the Opposition. As it is may be taken for granted that they will have a permanent and sure majordirect want of confidence motion by ministerial expenditure of money on a warrant from the Governor-General was made up as follows: Ontario 5 Quebec 29, Nova Scotia 1, British Columbia 1, N. W. Territories 1. These were diminished by the following majorities against the Governdivided.

OUR esteemed contemporary the Antigonish Casket draws attention to the liberality of Catholic as compared with Protestant countries. It says that while the Catholic province of Quebec come the president of Catholic France, has Catholic relatives. Our contemporary is quite right in drawing attention to this matter. It is strange indeed that those who in theory are forever boasting of their love of civil and religious liberty very seldom put it into practice themselves. Here, in Ontario, which is claimed by many to be the most enlightened portion of the Dominion, all the Orange lodges and many of the Protestant religious parliaments which meet annually protested in the most emphatic terms against the occupancy of the premiership by Sir John Thompson. It mattered not to them that he was one of the noblest souls that ever breathed the air of America, his being a Catholic was considered an objection to his holding such a high place of public trust by the very men who pretend to be the champions of civil and religious liberty. Shame on the hypocrites!

CATHOLIC PRESS.

The new Episcopalian paper of Bossays, "that ministers who are morally unimpeachable, even giants in moral through a sort of theological habit of mind, what they have ceased to be lieve, and withhold from their people the thought which is their own intela step toward the partial adoption of and deceivers be "morally impeach-

In any case a well-edited Catholic

The power of the printed word is tremendous - it was an article Cardinal Wiseman in the Dublin Review that set John Henry Newman on the way to the Catholic Church. All that he accomplished after his conversion, hinged, in the Divine Providence, on the writing of that article. and Parnellites were not present is He shook Protestantism from center to essential that good work can scarcely simply a proof that these peculiar com- circumference, he drew after him thousands of choice souls and he be came a saint and the spiritual father of a legion of saints. Think then, if tion of Irish affairs we do not like to Dr. Wiseman had neglected the press have ever had a sharp eye for heresy, write anything that may be considered and given to the preparation of and of recent years many a young the time that he spent on that article, that his soul in glory would shine less bright for all eternity. - Catholic Columbian.

are entitled to a Christian education and that they cannot get in schools that Christ is forbidden to enter. The chief aim of education is to form the over, they shuffle their feet in protest Speaker, would give the Government is best. And what shall a child give a majority of 37 in the full house. in exchange for his soul, or what shall it profit him to gain the whole world if he lose his soul? Let us make certain of eternity, and time will not thereby be made uncertain. of the Anarchists arrested are im- divided between the two parties, the Let usseek first the Kingdom of Heaven majority would be unchanged if all and all else shall be added unto us .-Catholic Review.

Protestantism are by no means encouraging to those who have so long vainly hoped to see the Church of Luther take the place of that established by Our Lord. We are reminded by an article in the Revue des Deux Land Bill has become a law practically ity of 31 in a full house. The question the towns and their suburbs are called "spiritual on which the division took place was a by the German pastors "spiritual direct want of confidence motion by cemeteries." We are told that in one year 20 per cent. of Protestant children of Berlin remained unbaptized, 59 per cent. of the marriages and 80 per cent. of the funerals were purely civil ceremonies, and the communicating mem-bers of the Evangelical Church mumbered only 13 per cent.-The Church

The Dublin convention has come and gone, and while it has not accomplished all that its promoters and friends had hoped for, still none can touthfully say that it has been without ment: New Brunswick 1, Prince beneficial results. The heart of the Edward Island 2. Manitoba was evenly people is with the National party, and t is safe to predict that the malcontents who have steadfastly refused to listen to the world wide cry for unity, will from henceforward find their in fluence waning. The cream of Irish worth and leadership in the United States, Carada, Australia and other countries was at the convention and voiced the unanimous demand for a has had its Protestant premier, and closing up of the divided Parliament while at any day a Protestant may be- ary ranks. A small and misrepresentative faction selfishly refuses to listen

> If the wicked Armenians in Constantinople and elsewhere don't quit stop ping the bullets of Turkish soldiers en gaged in harmless rifle practice, the Sultan feels that he will have to rebuke them. Moreover, several Armenian lambs have been discovered muddying the stream away down below the place where the Turkish wolf has been drink If such outrages keep on the 'Christian " powers may be forced to intervene for the protection of the innocent wolf. England, and even our own government, have gone so far as to send war ships to the Dardanelles presumably for the protection of the poor wolves. The whole farce reminds one of the little boy who was found weeping before a picture of Christian martyrs being devoured in the arena by hungry lions. On being questioned as to the cause of his grief e sobbed out: "There is one poor little lion who hasn't any Christian to eat !"-Boston Pilot.

It is a remarkable and significant fact that the Lindell Avenue Methodist church in this city is to have above the altar a great bas relief by Bringhurst, representing the Enthronement of the Virgin. Our Lady sits upon a dias in the center, holding the Holy Child Jesus in her lap, while choirs of adoring angels stretch away on either side. The thought can hardly fail to occur to the members of that congregation: "If so much of Catholicity is right, in spite of all the protests of generations of Protestants, may not all the rest be As soon as we see our separated breth-ren begin to honor the Mother of God we feel encouraged to hope that she will soon "show unto them the blessed fruit of her womb Jesus" in the place where He is to be found. -St. Louis Church Progress.

If you wish to be successful in your work, love the children under your A resolution to leave ministers at liberty to use the revised version during some of the Church services,

A GREAT MISSIONARY IN CANADA.

Last Sunday, Sept. 13, the famous

Last Sunday, Sept. 13, the famous

Partie: Father Elliot. of New York.

Sunday Sept. 13, the famous

Last Sunday, Sept. 13, the famous

Last Sunday, Sept. 13, the famous

Danie: Father Elliot. of New York.

Sound opinions of all kinds, a guide, a mentor, a stimulator, a reflector of Catholic life. The effect of its reading is to make Catholics proud of their religion, zealous for its progress, earning their thoughts, feeling their troubles and sharing their from the figure of his Master."

The bigot of this Canadian city are not much better than their prototypes of eighteen centuries ago. — Boston than a teacher, that you are a friend, of eighteen centuries ago. — Boston than a teacher, that you are a friend, of eighteen centuries ago. — Boston than a teacher, that you are a friend, of eighteen centuries ago. — Boston than a teacher, that you are a friend, of eighteen centuries ago. — Boston than a teacher, that you are a friend, of eighteen centuries ago. — Boston than a teacher, that you are a friend, and the people all the people

est in their endeavors to live up to its devoted, unselfish, true. Then, they will love you and will work with ter times the energy they would otherwise have. A sure way to find out a good teacher is to sound the affections of the pital says: pupils towards him or her. If the children are attached to the teacher, depend upon it, he or she has the that Newman became and all the work | primary element of a successful educator. Other qualifications are no doub required, but the ability to win the hearts of the pupils is so absolutely be accomplished without it .- New

The good folk of the Scottish kirk sermon, or to study, or to recreation "meenister," fresh from the univers ity, has had his wings and his salary clipped for offences against orthodoxy But there is a batch of divinity students at Aberdeen that are sure to make trouble in the kirk some day. With the return of September comes They refuse to listen to the lectures of again the obligation of reminding Christian parents that their children are entitled to a Christian education cism," while the students look with character. The development of the when he attempts to open the lecture intellect and the training of the with prayer. The faculty explain the memory, are secondary to the leading insubordination by stating that "the of the will to love the true, the good, majority of the students attending the and the beautiful. The education university for divinity are unprinthat neglects the soul, neglects what is best. And what shall a child give Scottish orthodoxy . - Ave Maria.

Whatever opinion one may hold of Mr. Timothy M. Healy's attitude to wards the leadership of the Irish party, no one can help admiring his trans cendant ability as a Parliamentarian, keen of insight into difficulties and intricacies and ready and pointed in The reports from the head center of debate. In this respect he has won golden honors in the session that was closed last week at Westminster. has commanded the respect of the whole House of Commons, and it is due to his Mondes that in Protestant Germany in its original shape. Not only this it is now known that he was mainly instrumental in securing the release o the Irish political prisoners. If he were as moderate, discreet and firm outside of Parliament as he is able and useful in it, he might soon rise to th rank of a great leader. - Standard and

> Joseph Chamberlain is in America, and speaking oracularly as is his modest wont. He says to an interviewer: "I do not cycle; I do not ride; I do not walk when I can help it ; I do not play cricket; I do not play football; I do not play tennis; and I do not even play golf, which I have been assured is an indispensable condition of state manship." The last statement seems to be a sly dig at his collegue Balfour who golfs most golfishly. But we are glad to know that despite his lack of exercise Mr. Chamberlain enjoys good health. The same cannot be said of his late guests, Dr. Gallagher, Mr Whitehead and other so called "dynamiters" recently released from British dungeons. Whether because of their having taken too much exercise, at the treadmill, etc., or from whatever cause, they have come out of their prisons shattered in body and mind and presenting a very different ap-pearance from that of their jaunty

jailer. - Boston Pilot. The attack of the Belfast Orangemen on the patriotic Irishmen who were marching in peaceable procession to show their sympathy for the political prisoners undergoing dungeon horrors for devotion to Ireland, proves again that Orange ruffianism is a disgrace not only to the Irish name but to humanity itself. Daly, Gallagher, Devany, and Whitehead, the four men onvicted in 1883, during the dynanite scare in London, have suffered thirteen years in English prisons, have endured treatment that made two of them insane and caused a third to seek death by starvation. It was to influence the release of these unfortunates that the Nationalists of Belfast got up a procession, only to be attacked by Orange roughs, rioters and brutes And these Orange ruffians are the pre sumptuous scoundrels who come over here to the United States and prate about free speech and free government and free religion! These are the 'friends of liberty" who set themselves up as the "guardians of American in-stitutions" and the only fit directors of American affairs. They will crushed out of political existence here, and their day of doom is not long distaut in Ireland. - Buffalo Union and

inspired some vile acts within the past and they petitioned for its removal.

Fanaticism did not stop there, however, for, according to the Montreal any way?" Lincoln, as our readers are assumption that a man can measure according to the Montreal

True Witness:

Pilot.

Speaking of the increase of juvenile crime in England, the London Hos pital says: "We have not yet hit upon a satisfactory way of dealing upon a satisfactory way of dealing with heroic impartiality to the task of with the youthful offender between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, one of the New York schools told his with the youthful offender between the These years cover the period of adelescence, a very critical one in the lives of young people of both sexes. Bad habits formed at this time are with difficulty eradicated, whilst, on the other and, if we could prevent youths from embarking upon a career of crime at this age there would be a great drop in the sum total of criminality. An incalculable amount of mischief is wrought by allowing young people to congregate in knots at the street corners. Loating becomes a habit, and loafing leads to bad company, and that to crime. Probably more harm is picked up by boys and girls during the heavy of the free during the heavy of during the hour or two after dusk than in all the rest of the day. Parents of the lower and middle classes are far too careless in the way in which they permit their children to play in the streets." This is as true of this country as of England—the streets after dark are the devil's training-school in vice. They are no place for innocent children, who should be sheltered in the security of home.— Catholic Review.

In the three part story, "The Spirit of an Illinois Town," which she begins in the Atlantic Monthly Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, whose writings often breathe with a Catholic spirit says in one portion of her tale: "I thought it a pity that Protestant churches never keep open doors for weary and passion-tormented souls, as the Catholic Church does. Toilers wh left their work for a minute's prayer in the cathedral were a common sigh abroad." Mrs. Catherwood might perhaps, find one reason for closed Protestant churches in the absence from those structures of that Real Presence whose indwelling in the tabernacles of Catholic churches draws to those edifices the faithful who fre quent them, on all days of the week and all hours of the day, in search o strength and comfort, to adore the Divinity abiding there or to thank God for graces and favors received. The Protestant places of worship seem fully aware of the fact that, with no altar in them enshrining the Word made Flesh who, out of His great love for mankind, abides forever with us under the sacramental forms, there is little to attract people within their walls save when services are being held; and hence their doors on week days and or Sundays, except at meeting time, are closed and locked, so that those who would enter them find ingress denied to them. -St. Louis Review.

leased recently from the Pentonville and Portland dungeons! Two of them are hopelessly insane. The cruelties practiced upon them by a set of brutal officials have overturned their minds and destroyed their reason. others are complete physical wrecks. When an Irish political prisoner is delivered into the hands of ignorant and fanatical English jailers his chances of living through his term of imprison-ment are very meagre. The courts inended that the man should be merely to other discomforts incident to prison life. But the jailers take it upon themselves to brutally punish the poor victim for his rathness, and to put in force against him an order of execution which was never issued. If the victim of this policy of persecution survives the treatment, it is invariably at the sacrifice of his menta balance. England boasts of her liberality, her generosity and her broad humanity. She puts herself forward as a Christian nation devoted to the progress of civilization. permits her brutalized underlings to torture prisoners to death, to enforce and execute sentences of their cwn creation, and which could not be procured from judges or juries.-Boston Republic.

What an elequent commentary upor

condition of the Irish prisoners re-

The Ave Maria, commenting on the vigor with which an able priest has re sisted the attack of the A. P. A. on the Church, remarks that it recalls a story Lincoln was fond of telling. In cross ing a field he was once attacked by a young bull; and, in order to avoid unpleasantness, fled to a haystack in close proximity. But the bull was future President saw plainly that it was not to be avoided. Having the good fortune to find a stout stick, he ran with all his might, and by the time Hatred of the Catholic Church has he had made two circuits of the hay properly some yile acts within the past stack he found that he had overtaken few years, but none so base as that just perpetrated in Montreal. A cross, upon which is nailed a figure of tail, he belabored him about the head our Lord, stand in front of the Fran- until he howled with pain. The race ciscan chapel, near the roadway. The continued with accelerated speed. The service proceeded to the college where, symbol of man's redemption seems to bull was soon entirely subdued, and be offensive to some of the residents, thought only of escape; but Lincoln well aware, was a liberal man who be- curately the value of an opportunity, "The crucifix has become a target lieved in the right of every person to that he can determine how much or "The crucifix has become a target for missiles of dirt, stones, filth and decayed vegetables! A petrified fish has been hung on the arm of the cross! Beneath the coward screening shadow of darkness the sacrilegious work has been carried on, and morning after morning a patient priest washes off the

time."-Catholic News.

Having done its utmost to eliminate the idea of God from the Public schools the secular press now addresses itself pupils that if they were naughty devil would catch them." A few days later a precocious youngster raised a tremendous row among the other children by declaring he had seen the devil in the school-room. The motive of the young spiritualist may easily be inferred ; for the little ones ran home in a panic, and there was no more school that day. Comically enough, the great dailies are now convinced that children should not be told about the devil; and the freethinkers go a step farther. The Truth Seeker suggests that "the remedy for devil-scares and other forms of religious hysteria is ree thought and secular schools"; while the Popular Science Monthly makes this characteristic remark: "No effort should be spared in the Public schools to put all the thoughts of the children on a natural and rational basis, and thus secure to them immunity against barmful and degrading superstitions." What the schools need is not less "devil scare," but more. Our judges and criminolo gists are fast becoming convinced of this truth; for one of the commonest pleas for leniency toward convicted malafactors nowadays is that "their early religious training was neg-Still the observant studen traces in this ridiculous outery the logical result of "liberal" Protest antism. If there is no hell, why should there be any devil?-Ave Maria.

AT RIGIOPOLIS COLLEGE.

The Reviyed University was Opened And Blessed.

The staff appointed by the Arch bishop of Kingston for this present year, which is only the beginning of the educational work of Regiopolis ollege, and with whom other professors will be associated hereafter. according as the pupils will be qualified to enter upon other branches of education, is as follows:

Vicar General Kelly, dean of the

Rev. J. V. Neville, professor of Christian doctrine and sacred history, also of Italian language and literature Rev. Patrick Beecher, professor of English language and literature and nistory; also of the junior grades of Charles P. Megan, M. A., of Toronto

Iniversity, professor of Latin and Greek languages, literature and history; with also mathematics.

Rev. J. B. Bridonneau, a priest born and educated in France, is the pro-fessor of the French language and

British civilization is furnished by the The Archbishop deems it an immense advantage to our young people that they should be taught to speak and write the French language, in the cor rect and classic form known to the educated classes in old France.

The Archbishop's purpose is to start the work of the college with the primary and most important departments of liberal education, intending to add other departments under additional professors according as the pupils advance in knowledge and prove their fitness for taking higher courses of deprived of his liberty and subjected education. Gradual growth is of infinitely more value in the education of youth than premature expansion of the curriculum of studies. We desire, the Archbishop says, no sudden parading of educa-tional exhibits on the part of our boys. We abhor superficiality and emptiness. We require our boys not to be deceived into the belief that they are learned in things ancient and modern, when they are only beginners. We will not tolerate any such thing as "cramming" in Regiopolis college; for, it is fatal to youthful education and is a fraud upon both parents and children, since it gives no permanent formation to mind, no solid and useful knowledge of anything, whilst it deludes the poor ignorant boy with the fancy that he is learned. Therefore, we will begin on a solid foundation from the very first rudiments of knowledge in each department; we will feed the boy's mind on substantal nourishment and require him to digest it before he shall be allowed to pass into a higher department of education, and thus, step by step, and year by year, the professors and the parents and the spoiling for an encounter, and the pupil himself will be made sensible of his true and real growth of mind in knowledge, and in strength of comprehension of what he has learned, until he has become a vigorous man

mentally, as well as bodily.

The college was blessed this morning after the high mass in the cathedral, which took place at 9 o'clock

All the priests of the diocese were in attendance and after the church took part in the ceremony.

There is no greater fallacy than the

THE ORANGE SOCIETY.

Michael Macdonagh in the August Contempor

The Orange Society—which, like its religious antithesis, Maynooth College, is celebrating its centenary—has been, during the greater part of its century of existence, a politico theological or-ganization, its chief aim being to com-bat the progress of the Roman Catholic Church in English speaking countries but it is a remarkable fact that, like all societies and confederacies, political as well as agrarian, which have existed in Ireland, it has had its origin in feuds associated with the vicious land system of the country. The society was established on September 21, 1795, in the county of Armagh. The causes which led to its formation had been in operation in the north east corner, or the Protestant corner, of Ulster during the preceding quarter of a cen-tury. The tenantry of the estates in that part of Ireland were then, as they are now, the descendants of the Prot estant settlers. Scotch and English, who were sent to Ireland after the various confiscations of the lands of the old Celtic and Roman Catholic families which followed the insurrections of the seventeenth century and the revolution The Roman Catholic peas antry had been reduced in those Ulster counties, as in the other parts of Ire-land, to a very low and debased social condition by the operation of the Popery Laws passed after the Revolu-tion; and, as Dean Swift so well expressed it, had become but mere "hew ers of wood and drawers of water" for the well-to do Episcopalian and Presby terian agricultural classes. But dur ing the last half of the eighteen cen tury the Penal Laws, so far at least as they affected the social status of the Roman Catholics, had gradually fallen into desuctude or been repealed, and the adherents of the ancient creed were slowly but surely pushing their way to leading positions in trade and agri culture throughout the country.

This relaxation of the Popery Laws was due in a large degree, no doubt, to a remarkable prevalence of religious toleration, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say religious indifferentism, in the upper and governing classes, in Ireland, at this time; and also to the local patriotism-to the love for Ireland, apart from England, a their birthplace and their home-which the influence of Henry Grattan had awakened in those classes. But the fact is unquestionable that in north-east Ulster, at least, motives of greed and cupidity largely induced many o the territorial magnates to let their farms to Roman Catholics in preferenc to Presbyterians and Episcopalians Undue competition for land, that most baneful of Irish social evils, was brought into play in the letting of farms. The Irish peasantry have always been noted for their land hungar. The provession of the form into the peasant of the farm in the peasant of the peas The possession of a farm is to them the great prize of life, and to obtain it they were willing, before the advent of Mr. Gladstone's land legisla tion, to accept any terms or condition the landlord might impose. This crav ing for the occupation of the soil natur ally became most intense when, after a long period of exclusion from the land, Reman Catholics were, about the middle of the eighteenth century, allowed by law to occupy farms under They were also content with a very small return for their toil and -thanks to the state of social tenants when leases under which farms were held had expired. Many of the Ulster landlords were not slow to avail themselves of this new economic de velopment in order to swell their rent They evicted their Protestant tenants and handed over the farms thus cleared to Catholics at enormously in

creased rents. The north-east corner of Ulster then became the theatre of a savage land war. All the horrible deeds with which we are unhappily so familiar in connection with agrarian agitation in the Catholic counties of Ireland, during the present century, were enacted in Protestant Ulster during the last half of the eighteenth century. Thousands of the evicted Protestant tenants emigrated to America with hearts full of bitter resentment against the land lords, and in the time of the Revolution had, as they boasted, revenge for their wrongs, by the blow they struck against the mother country. The Protestant tenants who remained at home formed an oath-bound society, which rapidly extended amongst the farmers, and agricultural laborers and the artisans of the rural villages, with the object of preventing Roman Catholics from entering into compe tition with them, not only in the taking of farms, but in all classes of employ ment. The society was known by its members as the "Peep of Day Boys," because of visits they paid by dawn of morning to houses of Catholics to terror ize the occupants into quitting Ulster. Sir Robert Musgrave, a rather prejudiced anti Catholic writer, admits, in his "History of Ireland," that the "Peep of Day Boys" committed the most cruel outrages on the Catholics during these visits - injuring their persons, breaking their furniture, demolishing their homesteads, maiming their cattle, and destroying their crops. The Catholics very appropriately called them "Wreckers," and, forming a secret society themselves for the protection of their lives and properties, for, owing to many flagrant failures of justice, they seemed to

"Wreckers" and "Defenders," which have been accepted by all historians, are, I think, of at least some significance as illustrating the attitude towards each other of the two parties in the eighteenth century, and as pointing out the side that began this fratricidal strife, which for more than a hundred years has kept at fierce heat the baleful passions of religious bigotry and racial animosity amongst English speaking people in Canada, in Australia, and in the United States, as well as in Great Britain and Ire-This terrible social contest between

the "Peep of Day Boys" and the "Defenders" was further embittered their hereditary religious and racial hates, and for a quarter of a century it was intermittently waged on each side with the weapons of the murderer, the cattle hougher and the incendiary. Meantime the Society of United Irishmen was founded to obtain Parliamentary reforms — including Catholic Emancipation — by constitutional means, but after years of vain effort to secure that object it developed, under the influence of French revolutionary principles, into a secret organization for the establishment of an Irish Republic. The society bent all its efforts to bring about a political alliance between Catholics and Protest-tants, without which it felt it was utterly impossible that it could achieve its purpose. It was successful to a great extent amongst the middle classes. It also made considerable progress amongst the peasantry in the Roman Catholic counties of Leinster. But although the urban Presbyterian populations of Ulster formed at first the backbone of the movement, it naturally found it difficult to make any headway in the counties of that province in which this social feud between Protestants and Catholics was being implac ably waged. Indeed, when Orange Institution was founded in 1795, the influence of the United Irish

men in Ulster began to wane. In September 1795 several riots took place between the "Peep of Day Boys" and the "Defenders," and culminated in a serious affray, known as "the Battle of the Diamond," on the 21st of that month, in Armagh county. "The Diamond," where the famous battle was fought, is a place with a few houses, in which four roads meet, a short distance outside the city of Armagh. A large party of "Defenders, armed principally with pitchforks, scythes and spades, marched from the adjoining counties into Armagh to the assistance of the hard-pressed Catholics of that county. Their progress was stopped at the Diamond by a well-posted and well-armed body of "Peep of Day Boys," and the fight which ensued, and which fiercely raged for many hours, ended in the defeat of the 'Defenders," who left about thirty of their adherents, men, women and children, dead upon the field. In the evening after "the battle" the firs lodge of the Orange society was founded in the house of one James Sioan, at a place called Loughall near the Diamond

The Orange society took its name from William of Orange, and pro claimed its aim and object to be the maintenance of Protestant ascendency in Ireland. The lodges multiplied apidly throughout Ulster. The Peep of Day Boys" ceased to exist as separate organization and were absorbed in the Orange society, which degradation to which they had been reduced during the long years of their outlawry—and, consequently, were able to outlid the occupying Protestant tenants when leases and as a secret and oath bound. Plowden, an English Roman Catholic, who wrote a "History of Ireland" at the opening of this cen tenants when leases and as a secret and oath bound. Plowden, an English Roman Catholic, who wrote a "History of Ireland" at the opening of this cen like its precursor, was secret and oathfounded but anonymous authorities, the following as the original oath of the Orange society:

"I-do swear that I will be true to the King and Government, and that I will exterminate the Catholics of Ireland, so far as in my power lies."

This oath is repudiated by Orange authorities, and is, beyond all doubt, a pure invention; but, unhappily, the frequency and earnestness with which its latter declaration was translated in to action by the Orangemen in the early stage; of their movement, has rendered the statement that it was the oath of the society only too credible to the Catholic lower classes. Elated by their victory at the battle of the Diamond the Orangemen demolished during the months that followed almost every Catholic house in the county of Armagh. and thousands of Catholics were forced to fly for their lives to the province of Connaught, as well as as to the neighboring counties of Cavan, Monaghan, and Tyrone. "To hell or Connaught," was the ultimatum presented to the Catholics of north-east Ulster. Over seven thousand of them took refuge in in the remote western province. Matters became so bad that a meeting of the magistrates of the county of Armagh, summoned by the Governor, Lord Gosford, was held on December 28, 1795, to consider the state of the county. "It is no secret," said the Governor, in his address to the magistrates, "that a religious persecution, accompanied with all the circum stances of a ferocious cruelty which have in all ages distinguished that calamity, is now raging in this county. Neither age nor sex, nor even acknowledged innocence as to any guilt in the late disturbances, is sufficient to excite mercy or afford protection. The whole crime which the wretched objects of this ruthless persecution are charged with, is a crime, indeed, easy of proof. It is simply a profession of the Roman Catholic faith. A lawless banditti have constituted themselves judges of this new species of delinquency, and rant failures of justice, they seemed to have lost all confidence in the efficacy of the sentence they have pronounced is of the law, they gave themselves the equally concise and terrible. It is nower, support her Majesty Queen crease the rancor and animosity too of the Defenders." These terms, nothing less than a confiscation of all victoria the First, the laws of the laws o

property and an immediate banishment." Resolutions urging the authorities to afford protection to the Roman adopted by the magis trates, but the Government do not seem to have done anything towards restor ing law and order. Indeed, it is commonly asserted by Nationalist historians that, at this time, as at sub-

sequent periods, the Orange society was fostered, nursed, and encourage by the Government for its own political party ends. This, no doubt, is an ex aggerated, if not an utterly unfounded statement. The truth is, the Govern ment were so circumstanced that they could not possibly cope with the move ment. There were at the time few regular troops in the country, and the local yeomanry and many of the magistrates who commanded them were Orangemen themselves, or at least were in thorough sympathy with the objects and deeds of the Orange society, and therefore disinclined, to say the least, to take any steps for the protection of the Catholics. An Armagh magistrate named Edward Boyle, writing to Under-Secretary Cooke, at Dublin Castle, in September 1796, thus expresses the attitude to-wards the Orangemen of the least partisan of the persons who were locally charged with the administration of the

lion of the United Irishmen: "As to the Orangemen, we have rather difficult card to play. They must not be entirely discountenanced —on the contrary, we must, in a cer-tain degree, uphold them, for, with all their licentiousness, on them must we rely for the preservation of our lives and properties should critical times We do not suffer them to occur. parade, but at the same time applaud

aw, in view of the apprehended rebel

them for their loyal professions."
Undoubtedly, the progress of the Orange society destroyed the power of the United Irishmen in Ulster, the province in which, in 1795, the revolu tionary organization was strongest and pest equipped in arms, with the resulthat when the Rebellion took place three years later, in 1798, Ulster, on whom the leaders of the movement mainly depended, made but a feeble and spasmodic fight. On the other hand, the outrages which went on unchecked in several of the counties of Ulster, and thence extended all over Ireland, were the means, principally of goading into rebellion in 1798 the wretched Catholic peasantry of Wexford and Wicklow, who had not beer to any great extent members of the society of United Irishmen. "They call themselves Orangemen and Pro estant boys," said Henry Grattan, in the Irish House of Commons in 1797, in the course of a debate on the deeds of the society. "They are a banditti of murderers, committing massacres in the name of God and exercising des potic powers in the name of liberty. This, the Orange historian says, was

the original oath of the society : "I-do solemnly swear that I will, to the utmost of my power, support and defend the King and his heirs as long as he or they support the Protestant as

Now what is the "Protestant ascendency" which the sovereign should support in order to ensure the loyalty of the Orangemen to the Throne? The answer will be found in a resolution of the Protestant Corporation of Dublin in 1792, three years before the estab-lishment of the Orange society. For some time previously a number of leading and influential Roman Catholics known as "The Catholic Committee." had been mildly agitating by petition and prayers to the Irish Parliament and the king, for a slight relaxation of the Penal Laws, and in 1792 they succeeded in obtaining a "Relief Act, which enabled Catholics to vote for nembers of Parliament-that is, for Protestant members - and admitted them to the outer Bar and to inferior military and naval commissions. The Dublin Corporation, highly irate at these concessions, passed a resolution declaring

"That the Protestants of Ireland will not be compelled by any authority whatever to abandon that political situation which their fathers won with their swords, and which is, therefore, their birthright.

The Corporation then proceeded to define "their birthright," and this is

what they said it was: "A Protestant King of Ireland, Protestant Parliament, a Protestant Hierarchy, Protestant electors and Government, the Bench of Justice, the Army, and the Revenue, through all branches and details, Protestant ; and this system supported by connection with the Protestant realm of England.

The loyalty of the Orangemen has, indeed, always been conditional. The late Sir Samuel Ferguson, the Irish poet (known to English readers as the author of "The Forging of the Ancker"), very aptly and humorously describes it-no doubt from personal experience, for he was a Belfast man and a Protestant-in his poem, "A Loyal Orangeman ":

A am a loyal Orangeman;
From Portsdown, upon the Bann.
My loyalty a will maintain
Was ever and always without a stain;
Though rebelly Papishes would call
My loyalty conditional,
A niver did insist upon
Nor ask condition beyont the one—
The crown of the causeway in road or street,
And the Papishes put under my feet."

In 1814 the condition in the oath to support the king only so long as he would maintain Protestant ascendency was replaced by the words "being Protestant," and that conditional phrase still exists in the declaration which, instead of the oath, is now made by every member on joining the soci-

ety:
"And I further declare," it says,

country, and the succession to the Throne of her Majesty's illustrious house being Protestant."

"They are loyal just as far as it suits their own interests and their own convenierces, "said Mr. Stanley, afterwards Lord Derby, of the Orangemen

The misdeeds of the Orange society have been frequently exposed in the Imperial Parliament. In 1813 several petitions were presented to the Lords and Commons praying for its suppres sion, and Mr. William Wynne, in the debate which ensued in the House of Commons, pointed out that the exist-ence of the society was directly in opposition to the 39th of George III. cap. 79, an Act passed in the year 1799 for the purpose of putting down societies meeting for political purposes and bound together by oaths or tests. Canning eloquently urged that the law should be put in force against "this despicable society, which, if suffered to exist, might shake to its foundations this noble country;' and Lord Castle-reagh, speaking on behalf of the Government, pronounced the society as dangerous ; "particularly so in Ire land," he added, "where, if there had formerly been some cause for it, it had survived the danger."
Nothing was done by the Government, however, till 1825, when an Act was passed dissolving the society for three years. The Act was evaded simply enough. For the three years of its existence the "Orange Lodges" were called "Brunswick Clubs," and, when the Act lapsed into 1828, the "Brunswick Clubs" were re-transformed into Orange Lodges. At this time the society was of the most widereaching and formidable character. In 1808 an Orange society, distinct from the Irish organization, but with the same objects, had been established in England, with headquarters at Manchester. In 1821 the Grand Lodge was removed to London. Duke of York was invited to become Grand Master, but he declined, on being advised that the organization was illegal; but, in 1828, after the Act of Suppression had lapsed, the Irish and the English branches of the institution were amalgamated, and with Ernest, Duke of Cumberland (brother of George IV.), as Grand Master, the society, still oath-bound, and with and elaborate system of secret signs ani pass-words. commenced afresh its

career of fratricidal strife. And now comes a remarkable epi ode in the history of the institution. In March, 1835, a debate in the House Commons, initiated by Hume, resulted in the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the origin, bjects, and methods of the Orange so-It was said, indeed, that there ciety was a plot in the society to place the Duke of Cumberland a most unpopular and disreputable member of the Royal family) on the throne on the death of his brother, George IV., to the exclusion of his brother, William (afterwards William IV.), and of the Princess Victoria (the present Queen), who were the direct heirs to the crown. This is known as "The Fairman Plot." The The committee were unable to get any direct evidence in regard to the plot as the member of the Orange society who made the statement to Hume died a few days before the committee began its investigations. There was, how-ever, a good deal of indirect evidence, in the way of written documents, to give color to the statement. It was proved that Lieutenant Colonel William Blennerhasset Fairman (Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer of the institution in Grand Britain) went about the country between 1829 and 1834 with the sign manual of the Duke of Cumberland, as Grand Master, in his pocket, forming lodges in civil and military circles. The sign manual, or warrant, appointing Colonel Fairman as organizer of lodges was thus endorsed: "Given under my seal at St. James's, this 31st day of August 1828, Ernest, Grand Master." The Duke of Cumberland was Commander in Chief of the army. Evidence was given that thirty eight lodges of the Orange society existed in the army at home, and a large number also in the army abroad, and that it was assumed in military circles that these lodges were formed by the direct authorization of the Commander-in Chief. The Duke of Cumberland declined the invitation of the Select Committee to give evidence. It was stated on his babale in Parliaments behalf in Parliament, though not credited, that the warrants for the military lodges were issued by him in blank, and that he was unaware of the uses to which they had been put. Colonel Fairman, who was examined, refused to produce certain books which, it was believed, would have thrown light on the springs of action of the inner circles of the institution. Speaker ordered his arrest for his contumacy, but he absconded before the

warrant could be executed. The evidence collected by the Select Committee is, however, most invaluable to the student of the Irish problem. It throws a lurid light on the deeds of the Orange society during the forty years of its career that had then passed; and not even the most ardent and bigoted partisan of the order will find in the pages of that Blue Book the slightest testimony, of any impartiality or of any weight, in support of the necessity for its existence. Here is a passage from the report of the Select Committee:

"The obvious tendency and effect of the Orange institution is to keep up an exclusive association in civil and military society, exciting one portion

PICTURES FOR Sunlight

WRAPPERS

A pretty colored picture for every 12 "Sunlight" or every 6 "Lifebuoy" Soap wrappers. These pictures are well worth getting. Address:

23 Scott Street, LEVER BROS. Ltd.

persons of different religious persuaions; to make the Protesta enemy of the Catholic and the Catholic the enemy of the Protestant; by processions on particular days, to excite to breaches of the peace and to bloodshed; to raise up other secret societies among the Catholics in their own defence and for their own protection against the insults of the Orangemen; to interrupt the course of justice, and to interfere with the discipline of the army, thus rendering its services injurious instead of useful when required on occasions when Catholics and Protestants may be parties. All these evils have been proved by the evidence before the House in regard to Ireland." It is a remarkable fact that not a

single word in defense of the Orange society is to be found expressed by any minister of the crown in the numerous parliamentary debates of which the soiety has been the subject, or in the reports of the various parliamentary com mittees that have inquired into its ob jects and actions, or in any historical work by any independent and impartial Protestant writer. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that no movement in this kingdom has been so universally condemned and reprobated.

TO BE CONTINUED. MEXICO.

The Catholic Revival in the Lodge Ridden Republic

The days of Masonic domination in our sister republic of Mexico are num-bered. The successor of President Diaz is likely to be elected by the people instead of by the lodges. No one who visits the country can fail to see the signs of renewed Catholic life and zeal which manifest themselves on every hand. Not the least of these symptoms are the presence of a Papal Delegate, the provincial councils which have been or are about to be held in the ecclesiastical provinces of Mexico, Durango, Guadalajara, Michoacan and Linares, and the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE MEXICAL

CHURCH,

preparations for which are being made in these provincial councils F. R. Guernsey, the Mexican cor-respondent of the Boston Herald, in one of the most recent of his always inter esting letters, writes as follows: great fact which is everywhere apparent is the revival of Catholicism notes it in the restoration of churches, in the frequent repairing of old con-vents, in the arrival of learned and devout priests from abroad, in the new missionary zeal of the Church among the Indians, and in the crowded churches. The Carmelite Order is to be re-formed here, and already a new provincial is coming over from Spain. The Jesuits are growing in numbers and are taking charge of many parishes, besides establishing seats of learning—a tactful, persistent body of men. Female educational orders are springing up and are tolerated by the Government. Even Liberals send their daughters to their schools, for the education given is of a superior quality. A non-Catholic looking on

CANNOT BUT ADMIRE THE CHRISTIAN ZEAL of the best of the clergy, who lead ascetic lives, are really poor, dependent on the aid of wealthy people of their faith, are and animated by a sincere desire to minister to the spiritual welfare of the masses. I know priests who have gone into the most savage parts of the country as full of zeal as the early Franciscans, and others who live among the poorest populations of cities sharing the same humble fare as their flocks. body of men can anywhere be found than the Passionist Fathers now laboring in one of the suburban cities among the most degraded poor.

Testing his Benesty. Your druggist is honest if when you ask for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best form in which to take Cod Liver Oil.

your child

You note the difference in children. Some have nearly every ailment, even with the best of care. Others far more exposed pass through unharmed. Weak children will have continuous colds in winter, poor digestion in summer. They are without power to resist disease, they have no reserve strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is cod-liver oil partly digested and adapted to the weaker digestions of

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

TORONTO.

The Catholic Record for One Year FOR \$4.00.

By special arrangement with the publishers, we are able to obtain a number of the above books, and propose to furnish a copy to each of our subscribers.

The dictionary is a necessity in every aome, school and business house. It fills a vacancy, and urnishes knowledge which no one hundred other volumes of the choicest books could supply. Young and Old, Educated and Ignorant, Rich and Poor, should have it within reach, and refer to its contents avery day in the year.

As some have asked if this is really the Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, we are able to state that we have learned direct from the publishers the fact that this is the very work complete, on which about 40 if the best years of the author's life were so well employed in writing. It contains the satire vocabulary of about 100,000 words, insluding the correct spelling, derivation and lefinition of same, and is the regular stanfard size, containing about 500,000 square inches of printed surface, and is bound in 10th.

A whole library in itself. The regular celling price of Webster's Dictionary has heratored.

ng price of Webster's Dictionary has here-sfore been \$12.60. N. B.—Dictionaries will be delivered free of all charge for carriage. All orders must se accompanied with the cash. Address, THE CATHOLIC RECORD



The O'Keefe Brewery Co. of Toronto, Ltd. SPECIALTIES: High-class English and Bavarian Hopped Ales. EXX. Porter and Stout. Pilsener:Lager of world-wide reputation.



COMPANY DE AUTO DE LA COMPANY DE LA COMP 180 KING STREET. JOHN FERGUSON & SONS. The leading Undertakers and Embalmers. Open night and day. Telephone-House, 373 Factory, 543.



Hobbs Mfg. Co. London, Ont. ASK FOR DESIGNS.



-OBJECTS OF THE-

The object of this Agency is to supply, at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which as completed in the learn of the whole salefired of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as a rable it to purchasely any quantity at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—
2nd. No extra commissions are charged its partons on purchase made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express of freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

5th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, outside of buying ane selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything send your orders to Cashelle Agency as Backlet Agency and Religious Cashelle Agency and Cashelle Agency as Backlet Agency and Religious Cashelle Agency and Religious Cashelle Agency and Cashelle Agency as Backlet Agency as Backlet Agency and Religious Cashelle Agency and Cashelle Agency as Backlet Agen New York Catholic Agency

THOMAS D. EGAN, Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St. New York,

WHY WE SHOUL

FEPTEM BER 1

What do people of to love the most? I why money more tha Because with money what they desire, ho ing, good fare, to where they will, to Money repres sorts of temporal g

But money canno that is, true, real h not buy health, it ca it cannot buy peace of mind. The rich with all temporal go as the Apostle says nothing in this world can carry nothing or To love riches wit is a foolish thing.

man who has not go set his heart on mon No! God is her of is the infinite, bou that is good or bear flows from Him as f apart from Him ther beautiful, or desirat eternal good. This He offers us is not a passes away, but wi death finds us in the friendship with Goo without fear or lo riches, joy, and countless ages of et This is what we a

God had intended t would not have had for creating us at a From all this it fo obey the commandm

love the Lord thy G heart, and with th with thy whole mine to our love, for He is whom we live and i being, without who ing hand we should nothingness." He love because He is supreme good. Goobject of the love of immortal soul made and likeness. Thi our own good ser stops to question hi he cannot fail to re How shall we ful nandment? This mandment? This questions, which sh

us demanding an a sensible affection su relations and friend Our affections are n We hav control. and only know wh has revealed. Th we can only have a it to us. It is not us. What is thi answers this ques mandments. Th sists in true heartmust be disposed to ments, and all of th earnestly disposed fulfil the great co No matter h temptations or hove may involve, we

obey the command rest satisfied a mo ourselves solidly dispositions : and never cease pray us, and we shall who strengthenet Anthony who, se claimed, "Let Go enemies shall be that hate Him sh Saving (

The Catholic Re false conception of relation to the m he gives voice is heroine of "The "Why should you the spirit be ever cell or in cave, wi own concerns, wl you should be me

way and neither

own souls as the s you would be of n of others ' The Catholic tends that there the two cases. serves his skin a honor is but a But concern for o volve the sacrifice tate the endange life or salvation. favorite saints-S cent de Paul, whose object in s

thereby they mig better save their the selfishness Doyle's heroine d says the Catholic part of charity, which inspired th ceasingly for the and Mr. Doyle spirit of monastic a true one when fish and unchar tianity dictates t his soul without and temporal we

Purify your bloo illia, which will gi your stomach and

FIVE. MINUTE SERMONS.

Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost

WHY WE SHOULD LOVE GOD. "Jeaus said to him: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul and with thy whole mind." (St. Matt. xxii., 37.)

What do people of the world appear to love the most? It is money. And why money more than anything else? Because with money they can procure what they desire, houses, lands, clothing, good fare, to journey around where they will, to amuse themselves, Money represents to them all sorts of temporal goods and advant-

But money cannot buy happiness that is, true, real happiness. It cannot buy health, it cannot buy long life, it cannot buy peace and contentment of mind. The rich man must part with all temporal goods in a short time, as the Apostle says: "We brought nothing in this world and certainly we can carry nothing out."

To love riches with his whole heart

s:

Street,

IONARY

r One Year

h the publish-number of the furnish a copy

sity in every puse. It fills edge which no of the choicest and Old, Edu-i Poor, should to its contents

s is really the
ed Dictionary,
two learned diact that this is
which about 40
'r's life were so
contains the
0,000 words, interivation and
regular stan300,000 square
d is bound in

ne regular cell ary has here

delivered free

C RECORD

Toronto, Lta.

n Hopped Ales

J. G. GIBSON Sec-Tres

BELLS

TIMORE, ME

Sons,

d Embalm-day, actory, 543.

Class

reh

Mfg. Co.

OR DESIGNS.

IE-

c Apency
o supply, at the
d of goods iminted States.
lences of this
hare;
t of the wholehas completed
dding manufacto purchase in
sale rates, thus
serious the imsence—
re charged its
tem, and giving
experience and
trged.
experience and
trged,
order trades
only one letter
routes, there will
large.
fork, who may
celling a partie

us Institutions als Agency are count.
of buying and e attention of vill be strictly by your giving out. Wheneve your orders to EGAN.

NTO.

is a foolish thing. "Blessed is the man who has not gone after gold, nor set his heart on money and treasures. No! God is her only treasure. He

is the infinite, boundless good. that is good or beautiful or desirable flows from Him as from its source, and apart from Him there is nothing good, beautiful, or desirable. And He is the eternal good. This happiness which He offers us is not a puff of wind which passes away, but will last for ever. death finds us in the state of grace and friendship with God we will possess, without fear or loss, superabundant riches, joy, and happiness for the countless ages of eternity.

This is what we are created for. If God had intended us for this world He would not have had an adequate motive for creating us at all.

From all this it follows that we must obey the commandment: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole "Thou shalt heart, and with thy whole soul, and with thy whole mind." God is entitled to our love, for He is our Creator, "in whom we live and move and have ou being, without whom and His uphold ing hand we should vanish away into nothingness." He is entitled to our love because He is our last end and supreme good. God is the only worthy object of the love of a reasonable and immortal soul made to His own image and likeness. This is the dictate of our own good sense. If every one stops to question his own right reason he cannot fail to receive this answer. How shall we fulfil this great com andment? This is the question of mandment?

questions, which should be now before us demanding an answer. The love of God is not precisely the sensible affection such as we feel to our relations and friends here on the earth Our affections are not always under our control. We have never seen God, and only know what He is by what He has revealed. This affectionate love we can only have as far as He imparts sists in true heart-felt obedience.

it to us. It is not what He demands of us. What is this love? St. John answers this question. "This is the love of God, that we keep His commandments." The love of God con must be disposed to keep His command ments, and all of them. If we are fully, earnestly disposed to do this then we fulfil the great commandment to love No matter how great may be our temptations or how great a sacrifice it may involve, we must be disposed to obey the commandments. Let us not rest satisfied a moment until we find ourselves solidly grounded in these dispositions; and if we find ourselves weak or wavering, let us pray, and never cease praying. God will help us, and we shall be able to say with St. Paul, "I can do all things in Christ who strengtheneth me," and with St. Anthony who, sorely afflicted, exclaimed, "Let God arise, and all His enemies shall be scattered and they that hate Him shall flee before Him."

Saving One's Soul.

The Catholic Review ably refutes a false conception of A. Conan Doyle in relation to the monastic life to which he gives voice in the words of the heroine of "The White Company"
"Why should you who are soldiers of the spirit be ever moping or hiding in cell or in cave, with minds full of your own concerns, while the world which you should be mending is going on its way and neither sees nor hears you? Were you all as thoughtless of your own souls as the soldier is of his body. you would be of more avail to the souls of others '

The Catholic Review rightly con tends that there is no parity between the two cases. The man who preserves his skin at the expense of his honor is but a contemptible coward. But concern for one's soul does not involve the sacrifice of honor, nor necessi tate the endangering of another man's life or salvation. Indeed, the world' favorite saints—St. Anthony, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Francis Xavier, whose object in saving souls was that thereby they might serve God and the better save their own-give the lie to the selfishness and cowardice Mr. Doyle's heroine deprecates. But even among the anchorites of the Thebaud, says the Catholic Review, it was the part of charity, and not of cowardice, which inspired the hermit to pray un ceasingly for the salvation of mankind, and Mr. Doyle's conception of the spirit of monasticism is far from being a true one when he speaks of it as sel-fish and uncharitable. True Christianity dictates that no man may save his soul without reck for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his neighbor.

Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsapar-illia, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach and strengthen your nerves.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Passion Flower The history of this singular and peautiful flower is thus given in The Garden:

The flower was originally named the Passiflora, or the flower of the passion, by the Catholic priests who followed closely in the track opened up by Col umbus but to the new continent of America, in order to attempt the conversion of the aborigines to the Christian faith. Many of these Catholic missionaries were men highly cultivated in all learning of the time and were consequently more or less naturalists. As students of nature, we may imagine they were much struck with the beauty and singular structure of this remarkable flower, which they found growing in wild luxuriance and abundance over the rocks of Hispaniola Cuba and Jamaica, and climbing also the great trees to their tops and hang ng their beautiful foliage and blossoms n thick festoons from the branches The structure of the flower, upon an alysis, appeared to them a miracle, which seemed to foretell that these new countries were foredestined to Christianity; for the structure which the s) admired at first glance was found to contain, they conceived, representa-tions of the object most closely con-

nected with the crucifixion and events which immediately preceded it. He Saved Their Lives.

Some years ago a vessel was driven on the beach of Lydd, in Kent, England. The sea was rolling furiously Eight poor fellows were crying for help; but a boat could not be got off, through the storm, to their assistance, and they were in constant peril, for any moment the ship was in danger of sinking.

At length a gentleman came along the beach accompanied by his New-foundland dog. He directed the ani-mal's attention to the vessel, and put a short stick in his mouth. The intelligent and courageous dog at once understood his meaning, sprang into the sea, and fought his way through the angry waves towards the vessel. He could not, however, get close enough o deliver that with which he was charged ; but the crew understood what was meant, and they made fast a rope to another piece of wood, and threw it

The poble animal at once dropped his own piece of wood, and immediatel seized that which had be thrown him; and then, with a degree strength and determination scarce redible-for he was again and again ost under the waves-he dragged through the surge, and delivered it to

A line of communication was thus formed with the vessel, and every man on board was rescued. - Our Dumb Animals.

" No, I Thank You!"

Success depends as much on doing as upon doing; in other words: "Stop before you begin," has saved many a boy from ruin.

When quite a young lad I came

very near losing my own life and that of my mother, by a horse I was driv ing, running violently down a steep hill and over a dilapidated bridge at

its foot. As the boards of the old bridge flew up behind us it seemed almost miracul ous that we were not all precipitated into the stream beneath and drowned. Arriving home and relating our narrow escape to my father, he sternly said to

me:
"Another time, hold in your horse

before he starts."

in wrong doing:
"No, I thank you." If John, at this time a clerk in th store, had only said to one of the older clerks, when invited to spend an even-ing in the drinking saloon: "No, I

thank you, "he would not to day be the inmate of an inebriate asylum. If James, a clerk in another store, when invited to spend the Sabbath on a steamboat excursion, had said: I thank you," he would to day have been, perhaps, an honored officer in

the church, instead of occupying a cell in the state prison.

Had William, when at school, said when his comrade suggested to him that he write his own excuse for absence from school and sign his father's name, "No, I thank you; I will not add lying to wrong doing," he would

not to-day be serving a term of years in prison for having committed forgery In my long and large experience as an educator of boys and young men, I have noticed this—that resisting the devil, in whatever form he may suggest wrong-doing to us, is one sure means of success in life. Tampering

with evil is always dangerous. "Avoid the beginnings of evil," is an excellent motto for every boy starting out in life.

Oh, how many young men have endeavored, when half-way down the hill of wrong-doing, to stop, but have not been able! Their own passions, appetites, lusts and bad habits have driven them rapidly down the hill to swift and

How small and insignificant our own petty troubles appear in the light of a great calamity such as visited the neighborhood of St. Louis recently. A disaster of that sort completely over shadows the every day worries and brings home with telling force the realization that we can never know from hour to hour when desolation may

compass us. To the women of the family who remain at home each morning while the Till-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at cace and cure your corns.

men folk, great and small, go forth to do battle with the world and in various capacities earn the daily bread, being exposed to greater risks than we who are sheltered safely in the home nest, the every day fatalities should preach a great lesson. Many there are who leave home in the early morning never to return who perhaps parted from mother, wife or child with hasty.

No good-bye kiss was given, perhaps owing to the shadow of an over-night's misunderstanding or a carlessness that did not mark a period not so very long ago. How do you suppose the who are left to mourn feel over such memories? Take it home to yourself and let the lesson sink deeply into your heart. Watch the hasty, unkind words: smother them at their birth remember that it takes two to make a quarrel, and let that be one partner ship into which you will not enter. Do not keep one set of kindly, win ning manners for company and a col

ection quite the reverse for those whom you are more intimately acquainted with. In all things and all ways try to act so that if a great calamity befall our loved ones there need not be added to the overpowering and natural grief you will feel the more poignant and stinging pangs of remorse. Into your life no shock such as this may ever come. Heaven grant that it may not! But the constant effort to make home brighter, to be always loving and delightful to the ones who are dearest o you on earth, will never do you any narm and will reward you when natural causes have taken those dear ones away, by a memory that you at least did all you could to make them happy while they lived. - Catholic Columbian.

Money and Music.

Handel, had it not been for his ora torios and his operatic speculations, would have lived and died as poor as for his operas. For at least eleven of these works he received no more than 5 guineas each; and the largest sun he was ever paid was only £105, which he got for "Alexander's Feast." It nust not be thought from these small prices that the composer's works did not sell; on the contrary, they always found a ready market, and proved a reat source of profit to the publisher 'rom the proceeds of his first opera, 'Rinaldo," Walsh netted a profit of over £1500, whereupon Handel jocu-arly remarked to the music seller: "Well, you shall compose the next opera and I will publish it." Handel, Handel. as everybody knows, lost a fortune in trying to establish Italian operas in London; and although he subsequently more than recouped himself by his oraorios, it was not the publisher, but the public, who put it in his power to

Even when we come down to the time of Mozart, we do not find that the claim of the brainworker to a fair wage had been recognized. It almost staggers one to recall the fact that "Don Giovanni" brought to its com-poser no more than £20. For "The Magic Flute" he was paid just 100 ducats, and yet the manager of the theatre at which the opera was first produced made a fortune out of it. No wonder Mozart had to be laid in a pauper's grave, the very site of which is unknown to this day! Schubert fared even worse. Some of his mag-nificient songs sold for less than a shilling, and at his decease it was difficult to raise enough money to bury him. Haydn's income would to-day be deemed small by a player in the theatre orchestra, and his "estate" was almost How many young men would have been saved if early in life they had seventy-one years ago, received less said, when invited to take the first step than £800 in all for his "Freischutz, one of the most popular operas ever written; while from his five other operas he made only £1,600 altogether. "The Bohemian Girl" Balfe gained ess than £1,500, although the "Marble Halls "ballad in that very popular work put some £3,000 into the peckets of the publishers.

The Catholic Church is Not English."

Patriotism, according to Tolstoi, is a form of selfishness. Patriotism, so called in England, but which might be better described as that aggressive individuality which makes Englishmen so thoroughly unpopular in other countries, has sufficed to prevent many hundreds from joining the Catholic Church or even from listening to the truth of her claims, simply for that trumpery assertion, "The Catholic Church is not English." The average Englishman does not do his intellect so much justice as to allow it to tell him that Jesus Christ was not English. never trod English ground, and that the God of the whole world cannot be of one nation only. No, the Englishman prefers an English fault or lie to a foreign virtue or truth : he must be safe because he is English, but he must be saved on his own terms and in his own way or he will have none of it. But how can he pretend to forget that the Catholic Church is the Church of his forefathers—Britons, Celts, Saxons, Danes and Normans, from the moment they renounced paganism; that it is the only one with a claim to the name of "the National Church," for it is the Church which welded into one all these different nationalities and thus formed the English race of to-day. -The Tab-

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

Best for Wash Day For quick and easy work For cleanest, sweetest and whitest clothes

Surprise is best

Catholic Columbian.

One of the signs of the times, and a ign of still better times to come, is the increasing demand of people of moder ate means for a "local habitation." Own Your Own Home.

Notwithstanding Matthew Arnold's earned protests against the supremacy of the individual, there is something in the very air we breathe that makes us rebel at being swallowed up as a mere cipher in the general unit.

great, round world before he leaves it, and in none ought this to be a stronger sentiment than in the newly married. If beginners in life would start out with the determination of owning their roof-tree as soon as possible, and if both are of one accord, they can easily regulate their style of living with this end in view. No spasmodic effort will achieve it ; only a careful laying aside

of small sums regularly.

They will find that after the home is once secured they will wish to "improve it," and the habit of judicious saving being already acquired, it will be no hardship to deny themselves extravagant clothes and aimless jaunts in order to add new beauties and comforts

to their abiding-place.

A bay window must be thrown out the proverbial church mouse. Walsh, A bay window must be thrown out his publisher, paid him pitiful prices in the little dining room; capacious closets, to meet the demands of the growing family, must fill in the waste spaces of recesses; rose-bushes are planted by the dozen and watered with tears of joy; shelves are put up for the saving of steps, and the proud mistress of it all learns to wield the paint brush to the annihilation of unsightly

The man takes a quiet, intense satisfaction in his feeling of ownership, but the supreme moment in the life of the woman is when she can take her inquisitive friends from garret to cellar and say, with exultant pride, "It is onrown.

She knows that in spite of the pessimists' sentiment the home is a powerful influence for good; and for the sake of bringing up her children where they may fix their affections, she is more than willing to make motherly sacrifices innumerable.

ADVANTAGES OF OWNERSHIP. It is worth the effort made to escape

the horrors of moving day alone, and the children may at last have a playroom where they may tack pictures all over the walls without a threatened suit from an irate landlord. The average business man, sick from

the din and traffic of commercial quarters, longs for a suburban home and promises himself the luxury of plenty of elbow-room and ozone "when his ship comes in." So widespread is this predilection becoming that it must be accorded the virtue of an inherent impulse toward " sweetness and light. London, Paris and New York are

girdled by a chain of towns situated within a radius of twenty miles from the great centres of trade. The increasing number who seek these homes leads to the inference that health and emfort are the compensations for the faily scramble to reach train and boat.

But some men deny that it is cheaper or more advantageous to own your own house than to rent one, claiming that taxes and insurance more than offset a good rental. Let no home-loving young couple pin their faith to this tattered fallacy.
You can spend all your youth rent-

ing and hopping from house to house and be none the better off by the time your children are grown, when by making a first payment and afterward a quarterly sum, only equal in many cases to a very low rent, you become an owner before you have half realized the fact.

A CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

It gives you a different stand in your community to be a landed propri-etor to even this extent. You have a say about the improvements in your neighborhood; you can lift your voice for sanitary drainage and demand of the mayor to sweep your cobblestones. Look at it as an investment for that rainy day which clouds the horizon of nearly every life. By making an effort to secure a roof over his head a man places a bulwark between himself and utter ruin should business or physical misfortune befall him.

A house bought by frugality in the heyday of youthful enthusiasm has many a time been the means of averting disaster or of realizing for its fortunate owner the capital wherewith to nake a renewed effort in middle life.

There is, too, another consideration in favor of a real home, which if less utilitarian is also binding upon the prospective heads of families. There may be talented ones and even geni uses among the flock, and a noted writer says that the literary aspirant and others of artistic temperament must write out of the fulness of their Where is that early recollections. fulness to come from unless there be a

permanent vine and figtree? Will the fact that there was or was not a basement kitchen, that one cellar was damp and another dry, suffice for

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN. literary material to the mind that should be a desire to make the most of

royal museums do not appeal to our commoners and peasants. There the cottage and the ivy covered villa are as often the possessions of successive and places of influence in the world generations of kinsfolk as the battle—the chances are as a thousand to one mented towers of earl or duke, and it in favor of the college graduate. is by this continuance of family pride and love about the spot where, marriage, birth and death have woven such binding ties that the imagination of

Stray Chips of Thought.

A man that is young in years may old in hours, if he have lost no time out that happeneth rarely.

There is this difference between wise man and a fool: A fool's mis takes never teach him anything. The man who is always satisfied with himself is rarely satisfactory to

A man never realizes how human he until he has made a big fool of him

It is generally the man who has the ast to complain of that does the mos icking.

"The true test of religion is to be always prepared for death." This is but a sombre way of putting a truth. Better say, God's will is done in living your life honestly and well. Then you needn't bother yourself about what is to become of you in the future. The man whose to day is all right can't have any bad dreams about to-morrow.

The Right Stock.

She was small and frail, but, sitting few seats behind her, I could not see her face. Soon a handsome, manly, young fellow opened the forward door of the car and looked from one to another as though expecting to meet somebody.

At once, on seeing the lady I have nentioned, he quickened his steps and a happy look came into his face. reaching her he bent down and kissed her tenderly, and when she moved nearer to the window he deposited his coat and handbag, and seated himself beside her. In the seventy-five mile ride which I took in the same car with them he showed her every attention, and to the end exhibited his devotion by anticipating her smallest need for comfort; and once he put his arm that I decided they were a newly married pair enjoying the honeymoon. Imagine my surprise on reaching Chicago to discover her to be old and wrinkled: but when I heard him say

Come, mother," and saw him proudly lead her out of the cars and help her to the platform, banishing her ightest anxiety and bearing her many packages, I knew there was not mone nor romance behind the exhibition, but that here was a young man who loved his mother.

Men of Power.

During the present month the col-leges and universities of the land will open their doors to thousands of young men who seek higher intellectual de

would muse upon its past and paint the talents God has given him, to the end that he may the most deeply and pen pictures?

This romantic existence led by our children, this "moving on," like Poor Jo, and moving ever from street to street deprives them of their birthright—the right to fix upon their impressionable minds and hearist that no doubt of the control of the sionable minds and hearts that abiding some foundation for this ridicule, it love of home which appeals to them must be admitted by all who are willthrough every drop of their Anglo- ing to candidly study the question, Saxon blood. Henry James' Passionate Pilgrim is gone the discipline necessitated by a a true if distressingly sad portrayal of full course at a first class college or Every one wishes to impress his an American's longing for the per-university, are the men who, in a identity upon some little spot of this manent hearthstone and its clustering large number of cases, achieve the memories. The greatest marvels of really great successes in life. It is art collected in hoary cathedrals and not to be denied that self-made men appear here and there as great leaders most cultured travellers when abroad of thought or action, but they are the like the ancestral homes of nobles, exception rather than the rule. Statistics carefully compiled go to show that in the struggle for position, wealth the chances are as a thousand to one

Best for

Every Day

For every use about the

house Surprise works

best and cheapest.

See for yourself.

The second motive, and one which may appear to some as of the greatest importance, is the economic value of college education. our virtually homeless people is taken captive. And yet, so inconsistently, we continue to drag our lares and penates from pillar to post. lege, the two will be widely separated, as far as business or professional suc-cess is concerned, by the time they reach middle life) The mental balance and acuteness, the intellectual grasp, not to say the knowledge of men and things, which are acquired in a long course of study are in a large measure annihilators of time. College training pushes a man ahead as nothing else can do, and as years go by this necessity for thorough mental discipline is more and more being emphasized by the onditions of modern thought and of

present day living.

But with the enlargement of man's ability consequent upon higher intellectual training comes proportionate responsibility and obligation to the world and those in it. An educated man is a man of power, but that power may be for good or for evil. Happy the man who uses the knowledge brought to him by a college course for the best interests of himself, his neighbors and his country. He shall be like a beacon on a hill!

Every young man, in fair health and employed should have his life insured. He can obtain more insurance for less money now than later. The necessity of paying the premiums or the assessments, will make him practice economy and foresight. The possession of a policy will be a recommendation when he is seeking a prudent wife.

Besides a small policy on the endowment plan in a regular company, our young man should have an interest in some Catholic mutual insurance organization. Half a dozen such societies seek their support. The Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Knights of St. John, the Catholic Knights of around her in such a lover-like way America, and other associations, all offer inducements to them.

Thousands of Catholic families have been rescued from destitution on the death of the bread-winner, or been made more comfortable in frugal homes, by the money that has come from these organizations. Insure your life! Do it this week!

See about it to-day!

PARMELEE'S PILLS possess the power of acting specifically upon the diseased organs, situalisting to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease. In fact, so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purily, that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body. Mr. D. Carswell, Carswell P. O., Ont., writes: "I have tried Parmelee's Pills and find them an excellent medicine, and one that will sell well."

Some persons have periodical attacks of

velopment. It is a momentous day in the life of a young man when he begins a college course. Never in after years will there be such quick broadening of outlook as during the four years of his college life.

There are many motives which may properly actuate a young man seeking a higher education. First of all, there

#\$ You Can't Feel Draughts



when your clothing is interlined with the light and durable Fibre Chamois. It positively keeps out frosty air and keeps in the natural warmth of the body, because it is a complete non-conductor. You'll enjoy genuine fall and winter comfort with it through your clothing, ? for only a few cents extra expense. The Real Fibre Chamois sells

now for 25c, with a label on each

yard and there is also a label on every ready-to-wear suit which is interlined with it. Always look for them. *********************** Meets on the snd and 4th Thursday of every south, at 8 o'clock, at their hall. Albion Block itchmond Street. G. Barry. President; J. J. O'Meara ist Vice-President; P. F Boyle. lecording Secretary.

BANNERS, COLLARS, FLAGS, EMBLEMS FOR BRANCH HALLS, GAVELS, BALLOT BOXES, CUSHING'S MANUELS. CATHOLIC SOCIETY REGALIA OF ALL KINDS

C. M. B. A. REVERSIBLE BADGES FOR EASTER COMMUNIONS A SPECIALTY.

S. P. Tansey, 14 Drummond-st., Montreal, Que. ESTABLISHED 1879.

C. M. B. A.

Reception to G. P. Hon. M. F. Hackett.

A meeting of the Presidents of the various branches of the C. M. B. A. of Canada was held at the residence of Bro. J. J. Costigan last evening. Among those present were Presidents H. J. Ward. P. Reynolds. J. H. Feeley, Z. Gaudry, C. Dandelin, Joseph Girard, A. H. Soedding, J. Ireland, A. T. Martin, M. Sharkey. Bro. Costigan briefly stated the objects of the meeting, after which Grand Chancellor T. J. Finn was called to the chair. The question before the meeting was the advisability of holding a grand open meeting and a reception to the new Grand President of the Association, Hon. M. F. Hackett. Addresses on the matter were made by the Presidents Gaudry, Dandelin, Girard and others, after which a special committee, composed of Brothers Joseph Girard, H. J. Ward, C. Daudelin, Thos. M. Ireland was appointed to wait upon the Hon. M. F. Hackett and ascertain when it would be convenient for him to attend, after which the date of the meeting will be appointed. A special meeting was also appointed to make the preliminary arrangements with instructions to leave nothing undone that would promote the success of the affair. It was also decided to invite the Presidents of all the Branches within the vicinity of Montreal to take part.—Montreal Gazette, Sept. 11. Reception to G. P. Hon. M. F. Hackett

Congratulatory. To Brother P. J. Rooney, Grand Trustee

Branch 49, Toronto, Ont., at its regular meeting resolved that: The members of this branch, taking into consideration the energy and earnestness of Bro Peter J. Rooney, Grand Trustee of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, do hereby congratulate themselves, and him, that the brothers as membled in Convention at Ottawa, did so warmly appreciate his conduct in Association affairs as to re-elect him to the position he so fittingly

That the Secretary forward a control this resolution to Bro. Rooney, as being an expression of the esteem in which he is held by the members of this branch.

(Signed) W. J. SMITH,

Rec. Sec.

Resolution of Condolence.

We, the members of Branch No. 5, Bran We, the members of Branch No. 5, Brant ford assembled in regular meeting, beg to record our heartfelt sorrow at the death of Bro. Michael Philips, who was an old and respected member of this branch and a staunch and consistent adherent of our association. While bowing in humble submission to the will of our Maker, and praying that Almighty God may grant eternal rest to the soul of our deceased Brother, we sincerely extend to Bro. George Philips, his widowed mothe and her family, the deep sympathy of Franc. ro. George Philips, his widowed mother dd her family, the deep sympathy of Branch o. 5, and trust that Divine Providence may astain and comfort them in their affliction. Signed on behalf of Branch 5,

A. Hawkins,

W. Commerford.

Brantford. Sept. 1, 1896.

Brantford, Sept. 1, 1896.

MARRIAGE.

MCCARTHY-HURLEY.

McCarthy-Hurley.

St. Peter's cathedral was the scene of a charming event on Wednesday when Mr. E. J. McCarthy, Public Works contractor, of Montreal, Que., was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Ada Hurley, second daughter of Mr. T. Hurley, real estate agent.

Many friends of the popular bride witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Venerable Archdeacon Casey at 7 o'clock. As the organ was pealing forth the strains of Mendel shon's wedding march, Miss M. McCabe presiding, the bride entered the church on the arm of her father. She was handsomely attired in a dress of blue grey covert cloth, with pa-sementerle trimmings. She wore a leghorn hat and carried a bouquet of white bridal roses, Miss Annle Hurley, daughter of Mr. J. M. Hurley, M. P., for East Hastings, and cousin of the bride, was the bridesmaid. Mr. J. Hayes, of the Montreal post office staff, was the groomaman. Miss Hurley was gowned in a dark blue Parasian costume cloth, with iridescent and adinty bouquet of pinkroses. Durling the serv-ice the chair sense (c).

slik trimmings In her hand she carried a dainty bouquet of pink roses. During the service the choir sang Concone's Mass and Mrs. George Ball sang the "Ave Marie."

After the ceremony the guests, who were confined to near relatives of the bride and groom, repaired to the residence of Mr. T. Hur ley, Hunter street, where Mr. H. Long served the wedding breakfast, Dr. and Mrs. Coughlin, Hastings; Mr. Albert Hurley, of the Novitiate, Toronto, and Mr. W. McCarthy, brother of the groom, were present,

Toronto. and Mr. W. McCarthy, brother of the groom, were present, Among the many elaborate presents received by the bride was an elegant fancy brass lamp, the gift of St. Peter's cathedral choir. The groom's gift to the bride was adiamond pin and to the bridesmaid a turquoise ring.

Mr. and Mis. McCarthy left by the 11:25 C. P. R. express for Montreal, Quebec and Newport, R. I., where their bridal tour will be concluded. On their return they will take up their residence in Sherbrooke, Que. — Peterborough Review, Sept 11.

OBITUARY.

MICHAEL MCALEER, IRISHTOWN.

MICHAEL MCALEER, IRISHTOWN.

There were few names more respected in the county of Perth than was that of Mr. Michael McAleer, late of the township of Hibbert, who died on August 29. Born in the county Tyrone, Ireland, some seventy seven years ago, he emigrated to this country in 1842 and settled in the township of Onondaga, county Brant. In 1857 he removed with his family to Hibbert, where he purchased and improved the farm on which he breathed his last. Of a quiet and retiring disposition, loved, loving and beloved by all, his large and generous heart expanded so as to embrace his fellow creatures without distinction of race or creed. His practised charity without letting his left hand know what his right hand did. He possessed dignity without pride, beautiful qualities without vanity, religion without hypocracy, and knowledge without pedantry. For over a year he suffered from a painful disease, which he bore with Christian patience and fortitude. So highly was the deceased esteemed that from the time he became contined to his room the house was literally besieged day and night by hosts of sympathizing friends. Deceased was interred in Irishtown cemetery, his funeral being one of the largest ever seen in that section, there being over one hundred vehicles in line. Besides his aged wife he leaves three sons and four daughters to mourn a loving husband and an affectionate father.

Miss NELLIE GOLLOGLY, PORT LAMBTON. MISS NELLIE GOLLOGLY, PORT LAMBTON.

of late death has visited this parish very frequently—the victims he chooses usually among the young. Last week, on the feast of Our Blessed Mother's birth, Sept. 8, Nellie, the beloved daughter of the late Bernard Gollogly, at the early age of twenty-six years gave up her pure soul to God. Not only in the family circle is there grief, but the whole parish deplores the early demise of a young girl who by her charming manner and amiable disposition endeared herself to all acquaintances.

quaintances.

Nearly three years ago Miss Gollogly left home to enter the St. Mary's Training School at Brooklyn, and last December graduated Rev. P. J. Canney.

with honor as a trained nurse. Shevemained in Brooklyn practising her new profession with success until two months ago, when, feeling the need of rest, she came home to find health and repose. But alas! despite the care that loving friends gave her, and the best that medical skill could do, she scon learned that her days were numbered. A good, devout Catholic her early piety comforted her in her hour of trial. Though her future gave promise of a bright career—the hope of being a comfort to her aged mother—the desire of proving herself grateful to a kind brother—she gave up all and calmly bowed to God's holy will. When friends called to encourage her she firmly told them there was no hope, and always asked their prayers. When death came she passed away in peace. Truly a happy ending for one so resigned!

Her funeral—the largest in years that came to this place—was held Thursday morning with Requiem High Mass by our pastor, Rev. Father Aylward, who spoke on the dogma of the Resurrection the meditation of which truth would ever guide us in the practice of great virtues here and would be the assurance of our future bliss.

To her dear mother and family many were the kind offers of sincere condolence, and among them in deep sympathy is Nellie's friend,

ELOUNDER OF LONDON

DIOCESE OF LONDON. Catholicism in Stratford.

REV. DR. KILROY DELIVERS AN HISTORI-CAL DISCOURSE.

Stratford Herald, Sept. 4. Rev. Dr. Kilroy occupied the pulpit n St. Joseph's church yesterday. the evening he gave a highly interesting reminiscence of the early days of the Church in this city. The follow-ing outline of the large fund of information given will interest all

The first emigrant settlers, as such arrived in the summer of 1832, and located themselves on the present site of the city of Stratford. They consisted of John Sergeant and his two sons, William and Thomas, from Clon mell, county Tipperary, Ireland. Mr Sergeant was an Irish gentleman of good family, who had become embar-rassed, and, with the remnant of a large fortune, sought a home in the wilds of the Huron tract for himself and a few of his friends.

The Sergeants were liberal Protest ants and assisted several of their Cath olic neighbors to accompany them to their new home in Canada. The fol lowing are the names of the first Cath olic settlers who arrived in 1832. John Phelan and wife, and five sons, Mrs. John Stinson, Richard O'Donnell, Patrick Cashin, Miss Julia Coffey Miss Margaret Anglin, Miss Alice Daly.

The first Mass was celebrated in the fall of 1832, by Rev. Father Dempsey, who came on horseback from St. Thomas through the dense wilderness to visit some of his friends who had settled in the Huron tract. The same priest visited the settlement again June 4, 1833, when he married Richard O'Donnell and Julia Coffey (parents of the present Policeman O'Donnell), and baptized the first white child born in Stratford, Edward Stin

During 1834 a priest paid a visit to the colonists (probably Father Downie of London) In May of that year Richard O Donnell and wife took their son Michael to Guelph to be baptized-Patrick Cashin and Miss Alice Daly accompanying them as godfather and godmother respectively, and Miss Daly returning home as Mrs. Cashin

On the 10th of November, 1835, Rev. Father Worrath, from Wilmot, visited the mission and remained three days, during which time he offered up Mass daily and gave instructions. This good priest walked all the way from Wilmot through the forest, carrying his vestments on his back. It was late that cold, stormy November he reached the Widow Cashin's log hut. The news of his arrival spread like wildfire among the settlers, who were all on hand the following morning to

give him a caed mille failthe. From Stratford (then called Little Thames), be set out on the 14th of November for Dennis Downey's, Irishtown, (the grandfather of the Rev. Father Downey), accompanied by young William Cashin, who volunteered to carry the sacred vestments. From Downey's he proceeded to Goder ich, where he remained two days and then began his return journey on foot to Irishtown. As the Catholics expected him there was a great gather ing at Downey's during the two days

the good priest remained with them.

When he reached Stratford he was almost warn out from fatigue. As his clothing was poor and he wore low shoes he suffered intensely from the cold. From Stratford he went with Cashin to Beachville, stopping at John O'Neil's; then to Egan's and Dunn's near Woolstock. It was now December and the snow fell heavily, so the poor priest was almost frozen when he reached Stratford. During the whole

visitation he slept in his clothes. Father Worrath continued to visit the mission regularly until replaced by Rev. Father Gibney, in 1838. were then in what is now the diocese

of London only seven priests.
From 1838 to 1844 Rev. Father Gib ney had charge of Guelph and Stratford, and during his administration the first church was built here, a frame structure, 40x40, which remained for many along year unplastered and unfurnished. In 1843 confirmation was administered for the first time in Stratford by Rt. Rev. Dr. Power.

Rev. Peter Schneider replaced Father Gibney in 1844, and continued to visit the mission until 1852, when he was appointed pastor of Brantford, where he remained two years, returning to his old mission in 1854. During Father Schneider's absence Rev. John Ryan and Rev. Robert Keleher looked after the spiritual needs of the fast increasing flock.

The first resident priest, 1856, was During his ad-

ministration the church was very much enlarged, as the building of the Grand Trunk railway brought a large number of families to the village. Father Canney continued to have charge until replaced by Rev. Peter Francis Crinnon, June 6, 1858.

Father Crinnon governed the mis-sion wisely and well until his elevation to the Bishopric of Hamilton in April, 1874. Father Crinnon will be long emembered in the parish as a grave, prudent, humble, zealous priest, who levoted his whole time to charity and good works. His example and encour agement induced several young men of the parish to devote themselves to the holy ministry, among whom were Rev. Fathers McCauley, Lennon, Quintivan and Scanlon, all devoted

priests of many years' standing.
It was Father Crinnon who established the Separate school, purchased a cemetery, built churches at Kinkora and St. Marys, and a pastoral residence here. The last but not least of his good deeds was the building of the present magnificent St. Joseph's church, the largest and finest in the diocese of

Huron, except the new cathedral. His consecration in the new church as Bishop of Hamilton was indeed a memorable day for Stratford, the date being April 19, 1874. Never before had any town west of Toronto witnessed such a gathering of prelates and clergy, and on few occasions in the history of the Canadian church has there ever been such a representative gathering of church dignitaries from all parts of the Dominion and the adacent States of the American Republic

Rev. E B. Kilroy, then rector of the London cathedral, was appointed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Walsh, pastor of Strat ford, and still continues his charge. During Dr. Kilroy's pastorate the church has developed rapidly, as will be seen from the figures quoted by him yesterday. In 1861 the total number of Catholics in town was 610; in 1881 the number had reached 1,549. Five years later the parish embraced the following number of families: City 220, Downie 32, Ellice 34, South East-hope 10, North East hope 7, or a total of 303. At the present time there are 530 families in connection with the church, a school attendance of 350, and an annuale xpenditure on

schools of \$2,200. During Rev. Dr. Kilroy's adminisration the church has been completed and furnished, a Separate school built at a cost of \$10,700, a new cemetery purchased, a convent founded, a new pastoral residence built, a grand pipe organ purchased, and the total indebtedness of the congregation is now only 81 500.

The recital of these interesting historical events was listened to with rapt attention by a large and intelligent congregation, with all of whom the Rev. Dr. is specially popular, after his twenty-two years residence as their

Helping to Unite the Irish Party

It is not safe to write in advance of mail news for or against the value o the Irish Race convention, held last week in Dublin, as some of the Associated Press despatches were evidently inspired by a determination to make the most of every discord at and after the sessions. Already the story of the mobbing of John Dillon and his friends in the streets of Dublin has been contradicted, and various other accounts of "highly dramatic incidents" and fierce wrangling" will doubtless be found to have equally slight founda-

Nevertheless, it can hardly be questhe true friends of Ireland; and that even if it has received its death blow, as many claim, its death struggle will be

long and hard. It is the Conservative Government's interest that it should be so. To keep Irishmen before the world as forever divided by personal jealousies and antagonisms, and unwilling to abide by judgment of a majority even of their own countrymen, and then to sug gest the question-"Could they govern themselves if self-government were granted?" suits Tory England per-

Why will not Irishmen recognize this? Is not Joe Chamberlain's praise of Timothy Healy sufficient demonstra tion of the value of Irish factionism to England?

The majority of Irish Nationalists elect to remain under the leadership of John Dillon. These constitute the Irish party. But it would not suit the purposes of the fomenters of faction to admit this, and they cloud the issue by calling this majority "Dillonites." thus putting them on a level with "Healy ites" and "Redmondites," and involv ing all Irish Nationalists in the com-

mon shame of disunion. There is much in a name, after all, and the representative organs of Irish American opinion at least can set the example of knowing no "ites" among the Irish Members of Parliament, ex cept the recalcitrants to majority rule -who are simply blatherskites.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

An interesting event took place after the conclusion of High Mass on Sunday, Sept. 6, the occasion being the presentation of the gold medal by Father McEntee to the pupil passing the Entrance examination and receiving the highest number of marks. The fortunate winner of the medal this year was Miss Nellie Meagher, and the three girls next in order were Eliza Rossiter, Lizzie Coughlin, and Jennie O Brien. The competition next year promises to be still more interesting, as Father McEntee has promised te make the presentation an event of annual occurrence.

Keep your store of smiles and your kindest thoughts for home.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

'Tis Christmas day—a carol gay
Is the strain I would awaken;
I find my lyre has lost its fire
And its chords are rudely shaken.
I touch the strings while echo flings
The low, weird wail of meaning—
Some fate has crept where joy once slept
That haunts me with its groaning. I'll sing of joy-I'll gayly toy Your brightest golden numbers-

Your brightest golden numbers— Oh: do not wall, like spirit pale, The sound my soul encumbers— Ye quiver so as if some throe Had cast its chill upon ye. I'll lay yedown—I will not frown Nor coldly cast ye from me.

Ab! why is this? With pain I miss
The clear, high note of gladness—
I strike the chord—but my reward?
The soft, lone note of sadness,
Ah! treasured strings—ye tender things
Ye are my heart's own token—
I weep to see your ecstasy
So nigh—so well nigh broken! Ye've heard for years my hopes, my fears, And thrilled to every feeling—
To ye each care, each earnest pray'r My eager lips revealing!
Ye ever sent a sweet content When shadows crept around me;
Ye were a balm so pure, so calm That unto heaven bound me.

I'll touch again—ah: me the strain
Is heavy with a burden:
I cannot tel what cruel spell
Has freighted so my guerdon—
Ye were my gift destined to lift
My spirit lest it languish
And now ye fail and only wail
The sad, low moan of anguish.

I'll weep with ye in sympathy
Amid the Christmas glory
For Yule-tideoid mid joys foretold
Good Friday's tractic story—
While love communed a sow tuned
The angels' song to griddness—
Good-will only to griddness —
Good-will only to griddness —
Hewarded patient saddness!

Eyes that weep can vigils keep, and souls that thrill to an unish. Ever bear the heavier share. When Hope's delusions languish—Let's bury the dead—o'er them shed Sweetest flowers growing—Don't mind the cold, no frozen mold Nor wintry winds ablowing.

Sing sweetly low while falls the snow A song of restful feeling— There all is meet so justly sweet O'er lonely tomb astealing 4 The withered toys of purest joys Are in this casket sleeping— Tneir spirits flown to Mercy's throne While we are vigil keeping.

Oh! rest, rest, rest, so blest, blest, blest, becember's winds are sighting—
So fair, fair, for form care, care, care,—
There's wondrous bliss in dying.
The priest might chant requisescant
In stole, with censer waving
And blit this dust of all my trust
Arise to judgment saving!

Bury them deep—they're a sacred heap— Each was a deep heart longing And keep away 'till Judgment Day Memory's siren thronging. As spring reveals what winter seals of gay and verdant measures. So she li this tomb in perfect bloom Yield .t; hidden treasures. It may be long, but faith is strong

1: may be long, but faith is strong
To wait in patient trusting,
And Love is more when we adore
The Hand that is adjusting.
I find the day has passed away—
The Cib and Starrevealing
The birth of Hope—where glories ope
And joys are o'er me stealing. of earth not they, for naught of clay

May now my pulses hasten—
They come of pain to souls that drain
The bitter draughts that chasten—
Good-night, my lyre, I love each wire
So fretted with my sighing—
I've told you all my spirit s thrail
My living and my dying. The moon is bright this holy night

the moon is bright this noty might
And silver stars are shining;
50 let us part pulse of this heart,
Love and pace combining.
Deep, deep, deep, let us keep, keep, keep,
The dire of our communings—
Fo burn, burn, burn, we'll not spurn, spurn

spurn,
What gives us perfect tunings!
I'll ivy twine and sprays combine
Of willow tree of mourning— I'll lvy twine and sprays combin Of willow tree of mourning— Let constancy and weeping be Thine emblem of adorning.

"Go, and Do Likewise."

Ed. CATHOLIC RECORD: How grateful to the Catholic ear is that "May his soul rest in peace!" which appears appended to a 'tion of Condolence" published published in the current issue of the RECORD.

I had occasion in a former issue of your Catholic paper to animadvert on the absence of this truly Catholic sentitioned that factionism was sufficiently in evidence to sadden and discourage ing from the various Catholic societies published from time to time. Let it be hoped that in future such an omission may be the rule and not the ex-Yours, Brannagh. ception. Ottawa, 11th Sept., 1896.

New Law Firm.

Mr. T. J. Anderson, barrister at law, late of New York City, and formerly of Petrolea, has joined legal forces with Mr. Avery Casey of this city. Mr. Anderson is well known to a large circle of acquaintances in London and the vicinity who will be pleased to learn of his determination to practice his profession here. As a graduate of St. Michael's College and Osgoode Hall, Mr. Anderson tock a high stand, and we have no hesitation in predicting success for him in his new field. The new firm will occupy offices in the Edge Block, south-east corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

The New Catholic Church in Goderich

Mr. S. W. Williams, of Dunlop, Ont., has written a history of the Catholic church in Goderich and the Huron tract. It contains many interesting reminiscences of the early times, dwelling chiefly on the labors of that great missionary, Rev. Father Schneider. This history was deposited in the cornerstone of the new church now in course of erection in Goderich and which replaces the old one about which cluster so many tender recollections.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

the Truth Concerning John Gibbons, of East London—He was Tor-tured With the Pains of Sciatic Rheumatism—Tried Doctors, all Sorts of Medicine and Went to the Hospital in Vain-Dr. Williams Pink Pills Cured Him When All Else Had

From the London Advertiser.

There are two things in this world which Mr. John Gibbons, a resident of Queen's avenue east, will henceforth place implicit confidence in. One is the judgment of his wife and the other the curative qualities of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. In this case the two went hand in hand—Mrs. Gibbons thought of the remedy, the pills did the rest, and to day Mr. Gibbons is a well man where last fall he was virtually a cripple. Au Advertiser reporter called at the house the other evening and was met We are all prisoners and are all sentenced at the door by Mr. Gibbons, to whom to death.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

cordially invited in. The reporter had no sooner got comfortably seated when Mr. Gibbons went into an adjoining room. The sound of clinking bottles floated through the half open door and when Mr. Gibbons re-appeared he had in his arms a whole basket of bottles — all he has to show for many and many a hard earned dollar spent in useless drugs. As Mr. Gibbons was busy showing the bottles and descanting upon the im-potency of the medicines they had con-

tained, the reporter had abundant opportunity of marking the personal appearance of the man. His speech betrays his English birth, and his face still bears the marks of suffering, but his frame is erect, his step light and elastic, and when he tells you that he can work, run, or jump with any man, you cannot help but believe him. He is twenty-nine years of age and was born in Bow Road, Stratford, England. He came to Canada in 1882 and located at Galt, where he is well and avorably known. He worked for the Hon. Mr. Young, member of parliament, for a long time, and seven years ago he married Miss Alice Mann, also of Galt. After Mr. Gibbons removed to London he settled down near the car-shops and did very well, always having plenty of work and always having the strength to do it. He cared nothing about wetting until one day a year ago he took an acute attack of sciatic rheumatism following wet feet. "I lay down on this floor," said Mr. Gibbons, in telling his story, "night and day suffering terrible agony. could not get up a step and my wife had to help me up from the floor. I felt the pain in my back first. It then apparently left my back and got into my hips. Doctors came here to see me. They gave me prescriptions, but none of them seemed to do me any good. The neighbors could hear me all over Queen's avenue when I would get an attack of the pains. Last fall I was taken out of this place in a hack and taken to the hospital. I remained there about three weeks, and the doc tors did what they could for me, but could not give me any relief. At the end of three weeks I came home again suffering as much as ever. My wife

got hold of a pamphlet which told of a number of remarkable cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and we determined to try them. I took about three boxes and felt myself getting a little easier. I took thirteen boxes altogether, and it is over two months since I felt the least suggestion of pain." "Do you feel that you are entirely cured?" asked the reporter. "Yes, sir, I can go out and do a day's work just as well as ever I could. feel perfectly strong and have a good appetite." "No, I don't want another appetite." "No, I don't want another attack of sickness like that," said Mr. Gibbons, as he lighted the reporter to the door. Mrs. Gibbons was not at home on the occasion of the reporter's first visit. Subsequently he called on her and re-

ceived an entire confirmation of Mr. Gibbons's story. "He was home all last summer," said Mrs. Gibbons "and last August the pains were so severe as to bring him down on his knees, and to said Mrs. Gibbons "and save himself he could not get up. had to lift him off the floor many a time. He seemed powerless. The bottles he showed you had almost all of them been repeatedly filled so that the number of bottles is no criterion of the amount of medicine taken. Before he took the pills," concluded Mrs. Gib bons, "I thought my husband would never be able to stand upright again. But now," she added in parting, "he

is as well as ever he was Dr. Williams' Pink Pilis create new blood, build up the nerves, and thu drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

Woman and Temperance.

The place of woman, says the C. T. ews, is in the front ranks of the total abstinence movement, with what-ever power God has gifted her working for the preservation of the home. It facile with the pen, if fluent of speech. both or either to be used as the case may be in the waging of her warfare And if possessing neither of the fore-going attributes then with the power that nature has bestowed upon her, with woman's love and woman's influence, let her wage her battle, and as it is the battle of home against the saloon woman's love and influence will prevail.

MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON

LONDON.

London, Sept. 17, —Wheat, 69 to 8c3, per bushel.
Oats, 17 to 23 per bushel. Peas, 42 to
48c per bush. Barley, 262-10 to 28 4 5c per bush.
Buckwheat, 262-5 to 28 4.5c per bush. Rye, 39 1.5
to 44 4 5c per bush. Corn., 33 3 5 to 36 2 5c. per
bush. The meat market had a large supply for
such hot weather, and beef, old cows. sold for
\$4 to \$4.75 per cut. A first-class quality of beef
however, sells for \$5.50 per cwt. Lamb fell to 6
and 63c. a pound by the carcass. A few calves,
(dressed) sold at 5c. a b. Dressed hogs,
\$5 to \$5.25 per cwt. Butter 14 and 15c. a b.
Ecgs were firm, at 12 to 13c. a doz. by the basket,
and large quantities sold at 11c. a doz. In fruit,
peaches were firm, at 31 50 to \$2.50 and \$2.75 per
bush.; the former price was for a small wariety,
and the latter for first-class Crawfords. Plums
30 to 50c a basket. Grapes, 1 to 3c. a lb. The
best pears could be bought for 60 to 75c. per
bush. Apples, 15c a bag to 20c. a bush. In



vegetables, potatoes, were plentiful, at 35 to 15e a bag. Tomatoes, 25c. to 30c. a bush. Hay, 27 to 27.50 perton.

vegetables, potatoes, were plentiful, ht 35 to 45c, a bag. Tomatoes, 25c to 50c, a bush. Hay, 87 to 87.59 per ton.

Toronto, S. pt. 17.—Wheat, white, 65 to 66c, wheat, red. 61 to 55c; wheat, goose, 49c, to ats, 20 to 18c, barley, 25c to 80c, a bush. Hay, 87 to 87.59 per ton.

Toronto, S. pt. 17.—Wheat, white, 65 to 66c, wheat, red. 61 to 55c; wheat, goose, 49c, to ats, 20 to 18c; buckwheat, 39, peas, 43c; ducks, spring, per pair, 49 to 96c; chickens, per pair, 40 to 96c; geese, per lb. 6 to 8c; butter pair, 40 to 96c; geese, per lb. 6 to 8c; butter pair, 40 to 96c; geese, per lb. 6 to 8c; butter pair, 40 to 96c; geese, new laid, 9 to 16c; bl. 60 to 16c; geese, new laid, 9 to 16c; bl. 60 to 16c; geese, per lb. 16c; bl. 60 to 60c; lb. 60c; lb

per id.; No. 2, 4 to 3c., per id.; shearlings, i5 to 2ce each; lamb skins, 25 to 4c. each; tallow, 2j to 3c per lb.

Montreal. Sept. 17. — Flour — For high grade Manitoba flour there is a fairly active home demand and prices are steady, but cheap brands drag. Ontario flour is quiet and unchanged. We quote: spring patents \$3.75 to 83 9c; strong bakers' at 2.35 to 83.50; twinter patents, \$8.60 to 83.80; straticht rollers, \$2.35 to 83.50. Oatmeal—Rolled cats in wood are offering by the car lot at 22.00 to \$2.55.

Mill feed—Finest Ontario bran in bulk is offered at 510 to 810.25 and Manitoba bran, bags included, at \$11. Cheese—A strong tone prevailed at all the country boards yesterday. At Brockville 9½ was bid, but refused during the session: afterward several of the salesmen accepted by the cuber of the salesmen accepted by the salesmen accepted b

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Export cattle in loads ranged from \$5.50 to \$5.90 per 100 pounds with \$4 paid for extra choice small lots. Butchers cattle were also unchanged; there was enquiry for more cattle of better quality, but the supply was not here, and 3c was the price for good butchers' cattle; \$1c was occasionally given for selections. Medium sold at around at \$1c per pound, and inferior down to \$2c, and some very common stuff even below this. Bulls for export were selling at from 3 to \$1c, and if extra choice \$1c was paid. Milkers are quiet and unchanged, at \$2c to \$30 each. Sheep and lambs were in ample supply, but all sold; sheep were worth \$3 to \$3.15 per 100 pounds; lambs sold at from \$1.55 to \$2.75 each. Hogs are steady at recent quotations; that is, for the best hogs, off cars, de per pound; thick fat, \$1c; sows, 3c; and stags, 2c per pound. All grades but stores are wasted.

East Buffalo, N. Y. Sept. 17.—Cattle—6 cars; unsteady. Hors — 23 cars; easy; Yorkers, \$3.50 to \$3.55; light and pigs, \$3.55 to \$3.50; immed packers, \$3.40 to \$3.45; heavy, \$3.25 to \$3.50; to \$3.55; light and pigs, \$3.55 to \$2.55. Sheep and lamb —16 cars; dull and lower; prime lambs, \$4.40 to \$4.75; good to choice, \$8.76 \$1.40; good to choice mixed sheep. \$8.40; good to choice wised sheep, \$8.40; cuits and common, \$1.25 to \$2.25. Cattle cosed steady at the decline. Hogs closed very dull, with a number unsold; a few sales of choice Canadas at \$4.75.



Orono, Mc., Oct. 4, W.
My daughter, 19 years old, in the last 34 years
had its of some kind she would drop without any
warning and would work in them from 10 to 26
minutes, and then for 24 hours would feel very
dumpish and sleepy. She took about 1½ bottle
of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and has not had
a fit since June, '93. Orono, Me., Oct. 4, '94.

Palpitation of the Heart.

Palpitation of the Heart.

Kenosha, Wis., March 4, '94.

I feel in duty bound to inform you of the beneat. I have derived from Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. For 2 years I was suffering from Palpitation of the heart and Nerve trouble so, that the slightest exertion would leave me helpless. After using 2 bottles of this remedy, I am completely restored to health and cannot omit to recommend this medicine to all.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-cases and a sample bottle to any ad-dress. Poor patients also get the med-icase from the property of the Rev. Father Keenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street.
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. Gfor \$5 Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. In London by W. E Saunders & Co.

.. WANTED .. A MAN for every unrepresented district in Canada, to sell our

High-Grade Canadian Trees, Berry Bushes, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Hedges. Seed Potatoes, Etc-NEW SEASON JUST OPENING.

Thus you have choice of territory if you pply NOW. The only Canadian house paying salary and expenses from the start. theral commission paid part-time men. Stone & Wellington, TORONTO. Over 700 acres under cultivation

MENTION THIS PAPER. J. J. HEFFRON & CO., -Manufacturers of-

Mattresses & Bedding. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Mattresses re-made equal to new. Institutions supplied on liberal terms. Ordered goods a specialty. Feathers renovated. Telephone 5491.

1056 queen St. West, TORONTO, Cab.

LEGAL.

OVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC.,
418 Talbot street, London. Private funds

CASEY & ANDERSON, BARRISTERS.
Solicitors, etc. Office: Edge Block, Southeast corner Dundas and Richmond streets.
Money to loan. Thomas J. Anderson. Avery Casey.

"She is dead!" they say;
the grave. There are
breast;
Her mother has kissed her
folded her hands to res
Her blue eyes show throug
they have hidden her
grave is dug, and it's
waiting to press her do "She is dead!" they say people for whom she st. Whose hearts she touched love, like a harp with And the people hear — but they smile as though the Another voice, like a mysother word.

VOLUME XVI

The Dead Sir

other words.

She is dead!" it says to Singers never die:
Their life is a voice of high the common eye.
The truths and the beauties God's right and the hu
The heroes who died unkn
who are chained and strong.
And the people smile at the mystic voice is clear;
"The Singer who lived is harken and always he

And they raise her body with bear her down to them They laid her in state on the filly-maid, Elaine;
And they sailed to that is where the people wait.
To lift her in silence with home forever more—Her home in the heart of grave among her own. grave among her own
Is warmer and dearer the
stranger lands alone.

No need of a tomb for the hair's pillow now
Is the sacred clay of her town
Is the same that smiled and the grass around
With the clinging leaves of covers her peaceful s Undreaming there she will tomb her peoply mak Till she hears men's hear spring all stirring to Till she feels the moving till the bands around And then, I think, her deserves the theory goes out to the theory goes out to

When the cry goes out to Singer's land is free THE POPE AND Leo XIII. Will Never

The Holy Father l

several persons his s

abundant information

from different sources ception given to his cognitum writes Fr. Liverpool Catholic Ti to know the impressi minds from Cardinal feared that this doc pede the movement Church in favor of particularly after prudent letter. Le Abbe Duchesne, the Rev. Messrs. Lacy a that Rome should capital question of assuming a sympa regard to Anglican cision of the Holy Se able but expressed i would, according to together by a serio haritable discussion them, it was necessing the primacy of P exchanging ideas an the pivotal point of In diplomacy they ca policy of delay. Wanimated with peace protraction may ha out when it is a qu science and gene it advantageous profane method to cal ground? The opponents have eve learned abbe with h hurry, his concession

wanted to persuade

would be possible to

ise as to the val

orders. It was, the

andum, called for l

the Vatican institute

A COMMISSION O charged with givin question. It was that the Abbe Ports ler and Lacey cam spring, in order to documents to the raise the Roman tem of a favorable decr voys were gracefu that practiced may which Rome displa tentioned men, sup affecting the pres government of the cical Cardinals and them with alacrity were more reserve without reason, tha cut this knot in a s In the matter of sa ticularly of ordinat tude is needed. this evidence in a cated, full of dou stons even when this inquiry a mir to concessions and promises. The d triumphed. Whe

of each of the theol ical commission we the Holy Office it v Holy See could nev Abbe Duchesne a free scope. The ting the Revue An Index, as certain made the most per Rome. The distinct bridge to Abbe Du

theologian's rev