Catholic Record. Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."-(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1891.

VOLUME XIV.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

2

Getting Acouainted.

I got acquainted very quick With Teddy Brown, when he Moved in the house across the street, The nearest one, you see.

I climbed and sat upon a post To look, and so did he ; I stared and stared across him And he stared back at me.

I s'posed he wanted me to speak, I thought I'd try and see— I said, "Hello!" to Teddy Brown; He said "Hello!" to me.

-St. Nicholas FRITZ.

his feet.

waiting for him on the stairs.

with a very long face that they

Fritz was in bed, too, awaiting chastise-

ment. This she strongly advised his father to administer for the sake of law

and order. Ritter ascended the stairs

with a heavy heart. When he went into the bedroom, Fritz was sitting on

the pillow with his rumpled, fair head

held very much aloft, and his sensitve little face set and colorless. "I ain't a bit afraid," he said defiantly. "You can lick me if you like. I don't care."

Poor Ritter was cruelly torn, but justice

Fritz took the slight castigation,

which to him seemed so very awful, in

which to him seemen so very difference is but a strange tightening came shout his childish soul. "Daddy evi-

dently didn't love him any more or he

wouldn't hurt him, so after this he

would be as naughty as ever he liked.

But then such a strangething happened

that Fritz never forgot it. His father

gathered him up in his arms and carried him in to the fire ; and he held

him closer than he ever held him before,

and he said in a queer shaky voice

And Fritz hid his face against Daddy's

sleeve and burst out crying. And oh,

wonder of wonders, Daddy, yes, great grown-up Daddy, cried too. That

night, after Fritz was asleep, Ritter

forgot, for the first time, to shut the

loors before he took down his violin.

He played very well for an almost self

taught amateur, and the episode which

had just lent a fresh fire to his perform-

ances. Suddenly he became conscious

of a little white figure standing before

him tremulous with excitement, and of

a pair of shining eyes fixed upon his face. With a sort of fearful joy he

went on playing. Could it be possible that the child had inherited his father's

love of music after all? And thenFritz

seized him by the knees. "Oh. Daddy.

Daddy," he said with passionate eager-ness, "please, please let me do that

II.

music, and the child devoted himself to his new pursuit with loving earnest-

ness. All the money that his father could scrape together by pinching and

saving, working hard, and living hard,

was put aside with the mothers' little

portion towards giving Fritz a musical

education. As soon as he was old enough he entered the academy and

studied hard there, winning prize after prize. At the students' concerts

the peculiarly delicate, pure notes, which the cleverfaced, slim lad seemed

to spirit from the strings of his violin.

drew upon him the notice of critics

and his father in the front row ha

several intensely blissful moments

when one and another would prophesy

Ritter, the elder, however, had

So Ritter began teaching little Fritz

ness,

too.

and discipline carried the day.

Outside the great block of "Model Dwellings "the rain poured and poured and in the forsaken street, and the wind came wailing and sobbing by, so that the ruddy gleams which the streetlamps threw across the wet pavements wavered as they fell. In the small sitting-room of one of the topmost flats the firelight flickered over the walls and softened the hard outlines of the shanty furniture with a radiant edging. It threw into sombre relief the figure of a man who sat doubled up dejectedly, in front of the hearth, shuddering convulsively from time to time. His head was laid against a queer fluffy bundle which he held strained to him as if he feared some one was going to snatch it away. It was all he had left in the

world, that soft, little bundle—Fritz. By and by he lifted up his face, a careworn, middle-aged face, and peered with short-sighted brown eyes at the downy, little, fair head of the baby. But tiny Fritz slept on, all unconscious of the bitterness that was flooding his father's spirit.

"Do you know, Fritz, if you ever oblige Daddy to punish you like that again, I think it will break his heart." And it was a cruel blow which had befallen poor Ritter. He had toiled and so patiently to make so long a home for the bright-haired orphan girl whom he had loved during nearly half her lifetime. And now he had lost her after their one short, sweet year of happiness together. She had been devoted to him and to their little She had tried to enter into all home. her husband's tastes and striven wistfully to understand his music, and knitted contentedly through the concerts to which he used to take her. She had done her best to prevent her fragile, sunny face from showing the relief she felt when she said he afraid she was unequal to the fatigue of any more concert going. Ritter, on his part, had never told his wife of the many musical treats he

gave up to stay at home with her. And then the baby came, and she had lain in a quiet ecstacy and watched him day after day. But her strength never seemed to come back to her. Though she got up and sat by the fire with the child in her lap, she was not able to go to church when he was baptised Friedrich, after his German grandfather, or even to hold him for very long at a time.

The bright little wife of the boardschool teacher who lived downstairs was very kind, and used often to come and sit with the invalid and help to wash and dress Fritz. One day when the doctor was going away after what he called "a complimentary visit to the baby," he asked at what hour Mr. Ritter was usually in. Something in his voice made the board-school teacher's wife follow him when he left the room, and she came back with her blue eyes dim. "No stamina," the doctor said, "and no rallying power."

So the young mother just faded quietly away, and on this dreary afterin his hearing "a future for that little Ritter.' noon her husband had laid her in the chill, beautifully-kept cemetery, and formed the grand project of sending had come back to his lonely room in his son to Germany, that the genius which Fritz undoubtedly possessed a sort of stupor of grief and despair The board-school teacher's wife had might be developed in the best way had tidied the room, and directed the and when the boy was seventeen the scheme became feasible. It was a operations of the slipshod char-woman, and got tea ready, and fed little Fritz. crying all the time like the sympathetic, sweet-natured soul that she was When poor Ritter stumbled wearily in, she prepared to lay the sleeping baby in his cradle. But the father held out his arms for the child with so hungry a yearning in his eyes that the good Samaritan was quite overpowered. And she rushed down to her husband and her sturdy boy, in such a flood of tears and with such incoherent queries as to what they would do if Jack was only two months old and she was dead. that the good board-school teacher was quite bewildered and could not think of a suitable answer to make. From that day forward Fritz was his father's supreme joy. He spent his early babyhood with the aunt of the board-school teacher's wife, a motherly being who lived in the next street, and was glad to add to her slender Every day, both going to and means. coming from the obscure office where he earned his humble pittance, Ritter called to see his son. And as Fritz was able to toddle, his father took him home with him each evening and learned to look after the child in a tender, albeit "mannish way, that quite excited the ladies in the dwell-"I suppose it's 'arpin' continings. nal at that there old fiddle as makes "im that 'e ain't so clumsy as other men, God 'elp 'em," said the board-school teacher's wife's aunt, who, I grieve to say, mismanaged her native language and was untouched by the higher culture When he grew a little bigger, Fritz went every morning to a kindergarten with the board-school teacher's Jack and played down stairs with his small school-fellow till Ritter came home in the evenings. Then followed the happlest time in the whole day for Fritz, when he had "Daddy," all to himself. In warm weather he went with Daddy for a walk ; in cold weather he sat on Dadd's knee by the fire. And Daddy never was cross with him, and never seemed to get tired of reading to him, greyer ; his tall figure somewhat more

him innumerable questions. And when the glorious bedtime romp was over and the candle was put out and he was tucked up in bed, Daddy always mer-that was all. He determined he would not tell Fritz of his misfortune, it might unsettle the lad. Besides, he had a little money left, and perhaps left the door open till he was quite asleep, so that the last thing he saw was a band of light from the sittingafter all he would get something to do before October. So he strove heroically to find em-

ployment ; but week after week went by. room lamp slanting along the wall at and in his search he was unrewarded. Day by day, as he gradually lost hope, There came a memorable evening the eternal fruitless answering of ad when Fritz was seven years old, on which Ritter, returning from his office, vertisements became more keenly painful. Day by day the terrible was surprised to find neither of the boys Th anxiety grew and grew, and the nameless dread pressed more and more board-school teacher's wife explained heavily in upon his soul. both transgressed mightily. Jack had been whipped and put to bed, and

And yet there was a bright speck upon the dark horizon. Fritz was coming, and each of the wretched days brought him a little closer. It was this one ray of certain happiness that alone kept Ritter from succumbing to the despair that threatened to overwhelm him in his utter weariness of mind and body.

At last the eve of Fritz's arrival Poor Ritter almost forgot his came. troubles; and, when the overpowering recollection of them rushed back upon him, it was mingled with the thought : "To-morrow Fritz will be here, and together we shall somehow weather the storm.

The postman ran whistling up the steps, and put a letter in the letter-box. The envelope was addressed in a strange handwriting. Ritter tore it open in a panic—what if it should be anything about Fritz ! But no. He had to read the letter twice before he could grasp the contents. However, there was no mistake ; it was from a gentleman whose advertisement for some one to keep his accounts and write his business letters Ritter had answered, and it requested him to call on the writer in the course of the next afternoon.

The morrow came blue and bright with a keen October crispness in the air. Ritter spent the early part of the day in small preparations for Fritz. He went to and fro with slow feet that were strangely tired, trying to supplement the exertions of the charwoman who sniffed contemptuously under her inevitable crape bonnet as she scrubbed. He ordered a little supper from the eating-house across the way, for though he was near the end of his resources could not let anything mar Fritz's first evening at home. And several times during the long, clear morning he wandered into the bedroom, just for the pleasure of seeing the little bed in the corner where Fritz had always slept, standing ready to receive its

owner again. At 3 o'clock he went out. When he reached his destination in the West End, he was shown into a luxurious library where a dilettante aristocratic looking man plied him with innumer able questions. Ritter answered his queries with dignified patience. But an uncontrollable wistfulness in his whole attitude betraved the anxiety with which he awaited the final decision of his interlocutor. It chanced that the latter looked up in the middle of a selfish mental calculation and caught the troubled expressian in Ritter's eyes ; and with one of the few generous impulses he had ever known, he "Well, well, I daresay we shall said : suit each other, and we had better not quarrel about the money. You call round to-morrow, Mr. Ritter. You may

Oh the relief of having found some thing to do ! Ritter felt as if he had got into harbor after having tossed all night on a stormy sea

When the heavy hall door closed be hind him and he started on his home ward journey, he became conscious, for the first time, that he had eaten nothing all day. Well, it did not matter now, he and Fritz would have supper together by and by. Mechanisupper together by and by. Mechani-cally he treaded his way through the fire going over and priming it himcrowded streets. The roar of the traffic fell unheeded on his ears, for his thoughts were far away. He was listening to the glorious music of a full orchestra. All about him the rich strains throbbed and swelled, rising and falling in rhythmic cadences. And clear and high through it all sounded the pure, passionate notes of the first violin Fritz, his Fritz ! The way home seemed endless, and his steps grew slower and slower, as the fictitious strength born of relief ebbed from him ; but at last he reached the dwellings and toiled wearily up the stairs. He would lie on his bed a little while ; it would never do to be tired when Fritz came. The clean, bare room was all flooded full of golden sunset light. It was pleasant, Ritter dimly felt, to lie there in a sort of and dreary languor, always with his shortsighted eyes turned towards the little bed in the corner. And still that exquisite music thrilled and throbbed, and soared sobbing up and up; and ever it grew more subtley sweet, but fainter, and fainter, and fainter, till in vibrated no more through the peaceful

A RECKLESS CENTURY. Irish Rakes and Duellists-The Hellfire Club of Dublin.

had succeeded to the defeated chiefs held allegiance only to England, and were responsible to no man. They had

not yet awakened to the temporary

patriotism of the Volunteer movement

THE THRONE OF THE VICEROY. Such were the thoughts and stories

It is better to be violent and

tale

W. B. Yates in United Ireland On the top of Mount Pelier, one of the Dublin

nor listened as yet to the terrible rail-lery of Swift. The contemporary life hills, stands the Hellfire Club, upon its stone roof a few tufts of of England was reckless enough, but its recklessness, never at all equal to grass resembling hair, and in its front that of Ireland, was tempered by some sense of public welfare. The gentry dark openings reminding one of sightless eyes—the whole like a grinning skull, hideous symbol of an age withof Ireland thought only to eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow might come rebellion and confiscation. out responsibility, without order, without peace. About it the winds howl unceasingly, as though they keened for a violence that was as theirs is, for an age in whose unbridled life was Almost the only sense of national duty was, for long, among the poor. were driven to their excesses often enough by patriotic hope. With what different feelings do we look back at the irresponsible turbulence of the something elemental, something of the winds and floods. Their neighborhood still mutters with tales of deeds done gentry and at that storm of popular indignation when the mob attacked the within their gray walls. Here the devil came often, the story is, and Parliament House and made the mem feasted among those eighteenth-century worshippers of his, leaving on one bers swear truth to Ireland one after another, and then, to show their con notable night his hoof mark 01 tempt of England, set an old woman the hearthstone ; here a number of the with a pipe in her mouth upon gentry of Ireland were wont to drink to the toast "May we be all damned," and to go through the cere-

brought to my mind the other day by mony of the Mass with obscene accom that grinning skull on Mount Pelier. paniments; and here, to show their All the four winds of heaven seemed to contempt for that eternal flame though to be their lot, did they set fire to the be howling at once upon the green hilltop, and telling to each other building in a drunken spree, and sit on mocking the flames until they were of forgotten violence and dead reckless-ness. What message of hope did they driven out half stifled. Murders too, the peasants will have it, were not bring me? What judgment are we to pronounce upon that eighteenth cenunknown ; and now a hundred years tury? What should it make us expect from the future? I find nothing but after the last of its frequenters has brawled himself into the grave it is fortunate prophesies in that dead cen-tury. I see there the Celtic intensity, the Celtic fire, the Celtic daring wasthaunted, the tale goes, by drunken phantoms, who feast and gamble, with their master in the midst of them. For ing themselves, it is true, in all kinds all this copious tradition not much is of evil, but needing only the responsiknown for certainty of this Hellfire bility of self-government and the re-straint of a trained public opinion to Club. There is something in Walshthe anoymous author of have labored devotedly for the public Sixty Years ago "-something in Bar weal. The vast energy that filled Irerington, something in old magazines, land with bullies and swashbucklers and something in popular tradition; but it is not much at best, and little will some day give us great poets and thinkers. reliable. We know more of the "Cherirresponsible than full of body worship okees," whose iniquitous rules and and money grubbing. The duellist, Whaley, going off for a bet to play ball regulations have been preserved by a contemporary writer. No man was against the ramparts of Jerusalem is a eligible for membership unless he gave nobler sight than the railway king put-ting his millions together. Those clear evidence of a debauched life, and no man could be president until he eighteenth-century duellists, at any could swear to having killed his man in a duel. This club became a terror rate, tried to really live, and not merely exist. They took their lives to Dublin, and had many encounters into their hands and went through the with the authorities, world with a song upon their lips ; and

BEATING THEM ON EVERY OCCASION if a curse was mingled with the song It was wont to march through the they are none the less better to think streets dressed as a military corps, and of than had they grown rich and much no power was found to cope with it. There were also the "Hawkabites, the "Sweaters" and "Pinkindindies, esteemed, and yet lasted on no more

than half alive, toadstools upon the state. The energy that filled them is who took an inch or so off the point of still in our veins, but working now for public good. If a man or a people have energy all is well with them, and their scabbards, and went about prodding people out of sheer high spirits, and now and then killing a barb if they use it for ill to-day they will turn it to good to-morrow. When the two who had made them late for ball or turn it to good to morrow. When the devil is converted, goes the old proverb, he will be the first of the sons of dinner party by not turning up in time to powder and pomatum their empty heads. Sometimes they would stand God. If the sword be strong it will make so much the better ploughshare at cross roads, notably at the college end of Dame street, and prod the when the day of peace is at hand. passers-by The wild passion for duelling that Their swords were strong, at any rate.

passed through the country in that age though they were not turned often enough, or persistently enough, towards the enemies of their country. is somewhat more worthy of sympathy The destruction of the national forces at the battle of the Boyne had filled the land with Catholic gentlemen who had no defence against insult but their A generation ago, says William O'Brien, some simple-minded folk in own unaided swords, and from their contests with their supplanters spread

England use to spend hundreds of through the country a habit of fighting thousands of pounds on the brilliant for anything and everything. project of bribing "Popery" out of Connemara whenever the potato blight project of bribing "Popery" lived for it, and pistol practice became a consuming passion. Swaggering swashbucklers though they were, they left the hungry little Papists open to did after all hold their lives lightiy the arguments of soup and blankets The potatoes having failed last year, and risk them for a song. A little conviction would have made them good conviction would have made them good rebels. We hear of a certain Fitz-gerald fighting a duel across a table, and when his opponent's pistol missed self, and then returning to his place to receive the shot; nor can one help giving sympathy to Power of Daragle when two Englishmen at an English inn bribed the waiters to give him for dinner, in mockery of his nationality a dish of potatoes, and he replied by eating the potatoes, and then having served two dishes, one for himself and one for the Englishmen, which proved when the covers were lifted to contain Nor do we sympathize les pistols. because the Englishmen, much shocked at the notion of anything so foolish and Irish as a duel, fled hurriedly from the room leaving an unsettled bill which Power of Daragle paid charit The bragadocio of Brian ably. Maguire-huge, whiskered bully that he was-standing at a narrow crossing

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terrible wrench to both to part for such a long time. Ritter apparently never faltered, but Fritz was almost tempted to relinquish his cherished dream when at the last moment he saw his father's face drawn and his hands twitching nervously with the agony he could not hide. He wrote to his father, with unfail

ing regularity, bright, clever letters and as time went on, the report of hi progress became more and more bril liant. His father lived in his suc cesses, and struggled valiantly in the face of poverty and increasing years to send him money. As far hi musical education was concerned how-

ever, Fritz was soon independent o pecuniary assistance; and as for liv ng, he denied himself in every possible way. He used to think of and long for the time when he should be able to make a home for his father who would have no uncongenial work to do in those future happy days, bu as much music as he wanted, and everything his heart desired; and Fritz would earn it all.

At last the long separation was nearly over. In the London squares the lilacs and laburnums and pink and white hawthorns were in blossom, and baskets of spring flowers made the dingy streets gay. When the leaves began to turn and the berries to ripen in golden October, Fritz was coming

When Ritter arrived at his office on a bright May morning, his chief sent for him and told him, not unkindly, that he had ceased to require his ser He was getting past his work, vices. and a younger and more enterprising man was coming in his place. Poor Ritter felt quite stunned by the news He had worked in that dark little office for so many, many years, and now where was he to turn for employ ment at his age and with his oldfashioned methods? In outward ap-pearance he was little altered. His hair was somewhat thinner and and playing with him, and answering stooped ; his brown eyes rather dim-

radiance of his dream.

Up the stairs, three steps at a time, dashed Fritz, the same earnest-faced, slim Fritz as of old. He opened the door-how well he knew the trick of the latch !-- and flung down his slender luggage. "Father !" he called, "Father ! But there was no answer.

He ran impatiently into the bed room, and then a smile dawned upon his face. The idea of his dear old Dad being fast asleep like that at such a moment He walked gently to the bed. "Daddy," he said aloud in the old childish fasion ; and then he stooped down in a shamefaced way, and laid his hand upon Ritter's long fingers. Fritz ! In that supreme Alas, poor moment of horror and anguish, he realized that his father lay before him in the gathering twilight - dead. --Frances Wynne.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc. place.

DARING THE PASSERS-BY

to jostle him, is not so pleasant an object even though his skill was so great that he always rang his bell with a bullet and could snuff a candle held in his wife's hand with a pistol shot nor does the statement of a certain contemporary phamphleteer that his ancestors were once Kings in Ireland but that "the infamous invader had been impoverishing Mr. Maguire for centuries," make us feel any the more anxious to see his like again.

This reckless and turbulent spirit was by no means confined to the upper classes, but spread to the shopkceper and artisans to a considerable extent. Poor men, when condemned to death would spend the night before their hanging gambling upon the lids of their own coffins, making amends for a life without dignity by a death with out fear. During all the early part of the eighteenth century the nation had little or no sense of national duty and public responsibility ; the proper chiefs of the people were dead or exiled with foreign armies, the bards had passed away-the last bardic college came to an end in 1680-and the ballad makers had only just begun to take their place. The Anglo-Irish gentry who

of political souperism amongst the di tressed peasants of the West. I heartily congratulate the poor people upon whatever little profits will have trickled into their pockets out of Connemara railways, roads, tinkering, and the like "relief works." I would even like "relief works." I would even thankfully acknowledge Mr. Balfour's liberality with the British taxpayers

Balfour's Scuperism.

alms in these poor regions if he had not been guilty of the meanness of refusing to spend a pound in any district that did not present him with a dutiful address, or help the local sergeant of police to erect a trumphal arch in his nonor. But as a measure for the conversion of Connemara from the Nation alist heresy, his expenditures have as little to show for themselves as the for lorn settlements of the Irish Church Mission folk. Now that the harvest has come, and a laughing family of potatoes answers to every stroke of the spade, it is safe to say that Mr. Balfour' agents could not scrape together among the peasantry of any Parliamentary division along the distressed Western seaboard even so many as the ten signatures that would be necessary to fill a Tory candidate's nomination paper. Whether he bribes in the wes coerces in the south, to that complexion has Tory rule in Ireland come after five years of swaggering words and evil deeds.

"Not all is gold that glitters" is a true saying ; it is equally true that not all is sarsaparilla that is so labelled. If you would be sure of the genuine article, ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and take no other. Health is too precious to be trifled with.

Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls. The "Sunlight" Soap Co, Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 16, residing in the Pro-vince of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers. 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$61; 3rd, \$6; 4th, \$1; 5th to 1ith, a Handsome Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than 19 wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sun-light" Soap Office, 43 Scott St. Toronto not later than 28th of each month, and marked "Com-petition", "also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winners' names will be published in The Toronto Mail on first Satur-day in each month. Minard's Liniment curcs Diphtheria,

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

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS. W. J. THOMPSON & SON, Opposite Revere House, London,

Opposite Revere House, London, Have always in stock a large assoriment of every style of Carriage and Steigh. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. None but first-class work turned out. Prices always moderate.

Henry G. writes : "Fc with pimple After other bottles of B then I have plaint. B. I in my house.

OCTOBER 17, 1991.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE BATTLE FOR SOULS.

There cometh a time for laughter, And joys for the da s and years ; But ever there cometh after A time and a place for tears. Weary of revel and riot, Siek of the worldly strife, Cometh the peace-the quiet-That quickens the fonts of Efe.

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NDWICH, e Classical

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resident.

The After Time.

And the spirit is disenchanted With joys that are bitter sweet. And the sout which for rest had panted Falls down at the Master's feet : The world and its ways seem lonely And love at the best seems lost-What help is there then but only To cling to the crimson cross ?

To cling to the cross that blossoms With blood for the erring shed; On the tenderest of tender blossoms To pillow the weary head; To feel the love that is glowing From the heart that is glowing With even the harsh nall going In the beautiful scarred white feet.

0. birt by the storm-winds driven, Where never a sweet birt sings, From the wild and angry heaven Fly homeward with weary wings, and ye that are worn and weary-Who faint by the way and fall-Fly fast from the darkness dreary To the Rock that was cleft for all *Manta Constite*. -Atlanta Constitution

CATHOLIC COLUMBUS.

Beautiful Account of the First Mass in America,

Columbus, in his life, beautifully illustrates the faith he professed. Catholic not only in name, but in the fervor of his practice, he sought in every action the greater glory of God and the interest of religion. Having at length after years of disappointment and delay, obtained the sanction of the Spanish Government to his undertaking, he hastened to procure the bene-diction of the Sovereign Pontiff upon his voyage, and made heaven the object of his enterprise ; and when it pleased a benign Providence to crown his efforts with success, his first thoughts were to return his grateful acknowledgments to Him who pre served him amid the innumerable dangers to which he had been exposed. Among the companions of Columbus

there were doubtless those who were actuated by motives of interest or fame ; the high-spirited cavalier bound on a romantic enterprise ; the hardy navigator ambitious of winning new laurels in unknown seas ; the roving adventurer seeking novelty and ex-citement-but the Church, which had blessed the undertaking, sought in the enterprise a higher and nobler end. Beside the hardy and robust mariner stood the meek and zealous missionary. whose sole ambition was to extend th domain of religion, and to carry the glad tidings of salvation to the inhab

CORONTO, onto Uni-His Grace irected by cal, scien-ial courses ity matric-ertificates, Board and rders, \$75; ilars apply resident. College to a Busi-is year? If Business reular. It

ccountant,

BARRIS-er, etc., 69 S.—Offices ouse, King the Gerrie HOLMES.

TO "D" Office and cond door

When the spirit of Luther's rebel. Eschew Pride and Cultivate the Heart

lion swept with such disastrous fury over Europe the great St. Ignatius was divinely inspired to stem the infernal deluge by educating the children. Save the children was the watch-word. For that purpose he founded the great society which has proved such a staunch bulwark against the rage of the socalled Reformation. St. Ignatius' prin-ciple stemmed the tide. The barriers he erected stayed the flood. Since then it has ebbed steadily to the deeps of infidelity, until to-day it is rushing thither with thousand-fold rapidity.

But the sectaries and infidelity, com-bined in the common cause of secularism, have discovered the value of St. Ignatius' method. They are attacking the Church by the very same methods with which St. Ignatius has so far successfully baffled them for the last three hundred years. They are doing their best to get hold of the children, to educate the children without religion. But the Church is not asleep. She is ever on the alert in her care of souls.

It took her enemies three hundred years to realize the value of her methods. Now they are beginning to understand their own weakness and to seek a remedy. They are after the children. But she, with a divine instinct, awakens at once to the dangers menacing souls. She will not sur-render the children into the hands of secularism, for secularism is indiffer-entism and indifferentism is infidelity The Catholic school for the Catholic child is her practical way of meeting the issue. Nor will she surrender one jot or tittle in meeting this practical issue. To abandon this ground is to form an alliance with Satan. The sooner this is realized, the sooner will her uncompromising, ultramontane position be understood. It is a warfare without truce or cessation, for souls are at stake. The devil never relaxes his efforts to bring souls to per dition, and the Church never for an instant ceases the battle for their salvation. The great battle-field to-day

is the school. There is no neutral ground. Who is not for the Catholic school is against it. The enemy has boldly encroached upon our ground. We will not yield what has always been our rightful possession. We are fighting a battle for the souls of our children and for the faith of coming generations-Church Progress.

A HEROIC MONK.

itants of the regions that might be ex During the disastrous floods in As the last act of the pious naviga-Toledo Province, Spain, the Franciscan tor before leaving the port of Palos, in Spain, was to invoke the blessing of monks, numbering over one hundred. devoted themselves heroically to the saving of those who were in a perilous heaven upon his expedition, his first position, while many strong men exact on setting foot upon the New World hibited cowardice and selfishness, as is was an offering of thanksgiving to God always the case where a large number Who had conducted his voyage to so of people are exposed to a common danger. One monk of Consuegra, happy an issue. Falling to the ground, which he had so long and so anxiously danger. looked for, he kissed it with tears of joy, and, raising his eyes and hands to heaven, uttered that beautiful prayer, Father Xavier, was particularly active, and by his individual efforts saved the lives of scores of those who were in im-

minent danger. To do this he encounbeginning, Domine Dous aterne et om tered the greatest risks without flinchnipotens, which was subsequently re-peated by all Catholic discoverers. ing. In one case he had assisted in bring-His example was followed by his com ing a number of helpless victims of the flood to places of safety, and he was panions, who, in the fervor of thei hearts, thanked Heaven for their presclinging in an exhausted condition to ervation, and moistened the earth with some floating beams, when he heard the voice of a woman invoking the their tears. The august Sacrifice of the Mass was offered for the first time Blessed Virgin in a tone which was on the shores of America by Father Juan Perez, who accompanied Columan altar was erected beneath a rude canopy, and here, for the first time on the vast continent, the priest of the Most High repeated the mystic words of consecration and broke the Bread of Life. There, amidst the beauties of mother begged of him to take her daughter first. The monk did so, nature, was laid the foundation of Cathpromising to return as soon as he had olicity in the Western world. Around placed the little girl in a secure this solitary altar, and at this place. They were frequently struck first Sacrifice, Columbus and his mariners knelt in humble adoration, by branches of trees and pieces of the general wreck as he carried his burden and poured forth their most fervent along, but at last, after encountering many dangers, he little one was brought to the shore. He then reprayers. At a distance, grouped upon the ground, the rude natives gazed upon the scene in mu. astonishment. At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice, turned for the mother, and found her still clinging to the railing, but dead. the minister of God turned to impart a Hoping that she might be resuscitated solemn benediction to the venerable Columbus and his companions, who he took her on his back, and again breasted the waves. He reached the shore once more, but found that his knelt before him. How solemn must have been that hour ! how pleasing to burden was beyond hope, the body being quite cold. The little girl had the heart of the great navigator, who sought in all his enterprises rather the disappeared, having fled in her fright, conversion of the heathen, and the exbut she was afterwards discovered in tension of religion, than honors or wealth ! How would that pleasure feeble condition, and was strengthened with restoratives. have been increased could he have foreseen the vast empire in which, in Catholics Equal to all the Sects Put this fact, namely, as the boy and girl after times, the Holy Sacrifice at which he had assisted would be offered, not

BE ALWAYS POLITE. and the Read.

S. S. M., in Catholic Columbian DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS .- Politeness in our homes and at school always pays. To begin with, politeness re-quires us to be tidy in our dress. Now do not make the mistake of many, and think with these many that politeness should make us proud. True polite ness comes with humility. The proud boy or girl can never be polite. Pride never descends ; has not what we call condescension. A proud boy or girl is ashamed of

his or her parents, if these parents bear on them the furrows of time or the imprint of hard labor. The preud boy or girl wants everybody to be de-ceived in them. Everybody is often deceived in them, for no one may possibly think there can be so much meanness in so small a specimen of humanity. Pride thinks snart people wear fine clothes and are therefore happy. The world feeds on pride and therefore it is just as it is, namely rotten to the very core. Proud boys and girls tell many lies

about their fathers and mothers and what they have at home. A walking grumbler, one who is never satisfied with things at school, has very little at home, and makes his poverty public. These boys and girls are very easily separated from their companions.

These turn up their noses at a boy or girl who has a patch on his or her clothes. They have little heads of feather weight, and very little in them. We have heard it said that a fine

tooth-comb should not be used on such people for fear of scraping their brains. They may scratch their heads all day for an idea, but they will only see dandruff enough to fill their finger

andrah enough to hir their high nails. Here is an example : There was at one time, in Mt. St. Mary's College, Md., a boy who was very much thought of by his compan-ions. His father was a very plain man and harr wething of the face man, and knew nothing of the fine ways of the world. He came to visit his son at the mountain. His son flew to the father's arms and then took him everywhere, among his companions and introduced him to all. He showed

the love he had for his father. He was his father, and he loved him as a child should. There was no defect in the father. The son could see none. We boys said "is that ——'s father?" and they loved the son the more be-cause he was not ashamed of his father's

home-like clothes or ways. That boy became a priest, and every one loved him. As the boy, so the priest was. Children, only a few days ago an old gentleman not a Catholic, was talking to us about this same priest. His mem-ory will remain green for years to come, though as you count years to dead long ago. This example we heard spoken of nearly forty years ago. We knew the venerated priest. He died

full of years and good works A boy should learn to be kind to his school-mates. This means that he should be slow to anger. He should be respectful to his teacher. This respect

includes obedience. He should learn to give way to the girls about him. This will teach him to give to ladies the attention which the rules of etiquette require. He should not condemn others because they are slower at getting a les-

Despite the relentless persecution en-dured with unflinching courage, Parliament passed more rigorous laws vate the heart and head, so that they To prove that he did not exaggerate may go hand in hand with all the duties of life. Every one should make he read extracts from the records of the acts of the General Assembly of good use of the talents God gives them. Politeness gives polish to these talents. Scotland, proving the inhuman nature of the persecution advised by that body, and revealing its declaration Girls, because they are girls, should not demand too much. They should that the assassination of priests was lawful. "It shall be lawful for any not take advantage of their sex to make themselves odious. As the man man to put to death a priest." He in-stanced the sufferings which priest after priest underwent, enduring exile, looks for kindness in a woman, so does the boy look for lady-like manners in a girl. Rudeness in girls shocks imprisonment, and death in the exer every one. A rude girl is on the road cise of their ministry. Every resource to nothingness. A kind-hearted girl was tried, and the persecution must have succeeded in the end were not has great influence among her com-panions. No boy will fight or quarrel the principle of their holy faith divine and the constancy of the faithful unin her presence. She may be the peace-maker of the school. assailable. Boys and girls must take care to

MGR. MUNRO ON THE PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN SCOT-LAND. At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Glasgow

on Sunday evening the Right Rev. Mgr. Munro, D. D., delivered a dis-course on the progress of the Catholic Church in Scotland. He began his boeting by a reference to the location lecture by a reference to the present position of the Church in Scotland. There were, he said, witnesses of a revolution such as had never been witnessed before. Men were directing a secular movement which had for its

primary object the active propagation of Atheism, Materialism, and the like -the total denial, in short, of any Supreme Being whatever. There was but one immovable and unchangeable rock, and that was the Catholic Church, which could boast in Glasgow a mem bership greater than that of any pro body of Christians. The Estab fessing lished Church of Scotland fell short by many thousands of the Catholic body in numbers, and it was the stronges of the Protestant sects. The preacher then touched with effective sarcasm or the popular interpretation of the word Reformation-a word which had raised

up many DISTORTED AND UNJUST IDEAS UTTERL INCOMPATIBLE WITH HISTORICAL

TRUTH. The Protestant idea was that the effect of the Reformation had been to cast off spontaneously the yoke of Rome. It was generally believed to be a spontaneous rising of the people against the errors and practices of Popery-an

idea completely at variance with the facts. The Reformation had been thrust upon the people by fire, sword, imprisonment, banishment, and death. It was forced upon the country a persecution which. by iı its universality and determinedness of perseverance, was, perhaps, unpar alleled in the history of Christianity. It was a political movement, with religion as its handmaid, effected by English gold and English influence. There was not one of its leaders, from

Knox to Regent Murray, but was a pensioner of England. They bound themselves to promote the cause of England, and the event which Scotland had successfully resisted for four hundred years was brought about by the corruption of the nobles and ministers in 1560, when the Governmen

was overturned and the Queen sent into exile. The Reformation tri-umphed by means of English gold and English armies, and AN ACT WAS PASSED MAKING THE PRO-

FESSION OF THE CATHOLIC RELIGION CRIMINAL.

The people were forced to accept the new religion at the point of the sword. The Duke of Argyll and the Earls of Murray and Glencairn obtained a com-mission from Parliament to go over the land and burn, waste and destroy every place, and slay every person affected by Catholicity. They fulfilled their bloody mission with diabolical zeal and horrible completeness. Churches were levelled with the ground, monas teries ruined, and Glasgow Cathedral itself was only saved by the interven-tion of the people of the city, who repelled the banditti bent on destroying Armed mobs were allowed to do their worst, still the Catholic faith remained intact. Under unparalleled those on her famous bookmark thus rendered by Longfellow. for two-hundred years. The faith suffered less in the Highlands, which were more inaccessible, than in the

Lowlands, and there was more liberty for practising the Catholic religion. The natives remained and instructed people, yet

THE FAITH WAS BY NO MEANS CRUSHED Lady Herbert : OUT IN THE LOWLANDS.

beginning at least-in impure blood

and the weak tone of the system : that

the way to cure these effects was to

remove the cause, that human nature being the same, the same results might

be looked for in nearly all cases.

TERESA OF CARMEL.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart. A truly Christian heroine was she whom the Calendar of Saints commemorates on the 15th of October. St. Teresa of Jesus was born in Spain in 1515, and at an early age entered the Order of Carmel, of which she afterward became the light and reformer. Her ascetical writings rank her with

the Doctors of the Church. "She is no model for me." I fancy I hear some of her youthful namesakes exclaim, but indeed, though called to a high mission, you will find her a perfect type of all womanly virtues. While yet a young damsel in the world, she was much drawn to its van-In an account of her life written by herself she tells us she took her determination to enter a convent, that, by enduring a sort of purgatory in this life, she might go straight to heaven after death. On entering religion, however, our Lord gave her such a flood of delightful feelings that she never afterward lost the taste of them. A few incidents will illustrate some of her remarkable traits of character.

Her greatest singularity was that there was nothing singular about her. A postulant who received the veil from her, and had heard of her extraordinary sanctity, said to one of the nuns : "Is Mother Teresa really such a saint as they say? She seems to me just like other people." She was remarkable especially for

her joyous spirit and character. Travelling to visit one of her distant monasteries, she was accompanied by St. Peter of Alcantara, a man of rather gloomy exterior. Stopping at an inn for refreshment they were served with dinner, and conspicuous on the table was a plate of choice bons-bons.

"Mother Teresa," said St. Peter sternly, "how could one eat such dainties considering the pains of hell?" "Oh ! Father Peter," answered the holy nun, taking one of the objectionable dainties, "how could one refrain from enjoying them considering the joys of heaven ?" But the most beautiful anecdote

which has come down to us and the one which shows clearest her perfect con formity with the will of her Divine Spouse, is the following :

One evening passing through a hall ofher wonastery, she beheld a child of surpassing beauty. She stopped, charmed with the lovely visitor: "What is your name, dear child?" she inquired. "Nay, tell me yours first," replied the boy. "I am Teresa first," replied the boy. "I am Teresa of Jesus," answered the saint. "And L" said the child, "am Jesus of Teresa," and forthwith vanished, leave ing in the soul of His saintly spouse an ndescribable sweetness.

Here are some of her words : "Le ne suffer or let me die !'

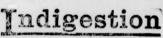
"Reflect seriously on the glory of heaven and you will endure with patience all the blows and wounds which you must bear before you ge there

"The soul that fears God would rather die a thousand times than offend Him mortally." Be gentle and kind with all, but severe with yourself."

But most noted of all her savings are

Let nothing disturb thee, Let nothing affright thee. All things are passing: God on y is changeless. Patience gains all things. Who hath God wanteth. uothing-Alone God sufficieth.

Here is the same done in rhyme by



3

S not only a distressing complaint, of Is not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system en-feebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for ladigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Josemb Laba of Brashwar

when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:— "Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a barden and came near four years I suffered untoid agony, was had strength to drag myself about. All within the time mentioned several physicians freated me without giving re-hef. Nothing that I took seemed to do after commencing to take the Sarsapa-rilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest provide each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions. I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household and the see of He."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FREPARED EY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.





Pectoral Balsamic Elixir



Having been informed of the f FECTORAL FALSAMU el it my daty to recommend it at remedy for pulmonary of general." Montreal, March 27th 1889. N. FAPAPD. M. D. Professor of chemistry at Lavel University.

"I have used OPECTORAL BALSAMIC "ELIXIR with success in the different cases "for which it is advertised, and it is with "pleasure that I recommend it lot he public." Montreal, March 27th 1889. Z. LANOQUE, M. D.

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GAN, New York,

GHS. SON, don, oriment of h. This is of the kind class work ste.

faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant,

first church still remain.

on one, but on ten thousand altars;

when his hundred followers would be

multiplied into millions of true adorers

of Jesus Christ. Columbus had the Holy Sacrifice of

the Mass celebrated in all the promi

nent places he discovered. At Havana,

one of the original chapels still exists

on the spot where the astonished natives witnessed the grand and im-

posing ceremony-where for the first time that Sacred Name, at which every

knee should bend, was proclaimed.

At Isabella, in Spain, the ruins of the

When the hair shows signs of falling,

begin at once to use Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp,

promotes the growth of new hair,

restores the natural color to gray and

Together.

Tabulated statistics, giving the number of adherents of the different Christian and non-Christian religions of the world, have just been published

by Mr. M. B. Verneau, who states that he has drawn his figures from the latest and most authoritative sources. The following is his list of the Christian:

Catholics 200,000,000

Henry G. James.
There are used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every imgredient is carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. The modeline is preparing the best retained. The indicine is prepared under the supervision of thoroughly competent pharmacists, and every step in the process of manufacture is carefully watched with a view to securing in Hood's Sarsaparilla. the best possible result.

preserve in themselves the respect and confidence which gentlemen and ladies should have for each other. Be sure of

have eves and use them, who have brains and reason ! There's a new are, so are the man and woman. Never condemn a school-mate on acworld for them—suffering and sickly as they are—a new world created from

count of the poverty of dress. If he or she be worse off in this world's goods the brain of a skillful physician—a discovery—the "Golden Medical Disthan you are, remember fortune is a fickle thing. It is always changing masters. God bless and save you covery. Years ago Dr. Pierce found out that the secret of all scrofula, bronchial, throat and lung trouble lay—in the

kindly, in Christ !

Headache, dizziness, ringing noises in the ears, hawking and spitting are sure symp-toms of catarrh. There is no case Nasal Bahn will not cure if given a fair trial. Beware of imitations.

MILBURN'S AROMATIC QUININE WINE

help you. Victory at Vivian. fortifies the system against attacks of ague, chills, bilious fever, dumb ague and like troubles.

Victory at Vivian. "In our family faithful work has been done by Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a sure and quick cure for diarrhosa, dysentery and all summer complaints. I can recommend it to all as a family friend, always true and faithful."—Mrs. W. Bishop, Vivian, Ont. troubles. WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS among children. Freeman's Worm Powders prevent this, and make the child bright and healthy. Minard's Liniment is the best.

Let nothing disturb thee; Let nothing affright thee; All passeth away, God only shall stay. Patience wins all. Who hath God needeth nothing. For God is hit all.

Here is a paraphrase by a Carmelite Nun:

When crosses may afflict thee, oh! let thy watchword be Thy holy Mother's lesson : " Let nothing trouble thee."

If darkness round thee gather, and fills thy heart with fear. "Let nothing e'er affright thee," she whispers in my ear.

In every joy or sorrow which meets thee day by day. She bids thee to remember that "all things pass away."

If lonely or forsaken, by friends thou art for-

Thy Spouse (she doth remind thee) is one that changeth not.

When hope within thee wavers, and distant seems the goal. How "patience winneth all things" she tells thy weary soul;

We're not waiting for the bats and moles but for men and woman who That nothing in this wide world is needed unto

Whose happy soul possesses God's eternal Son.

To drink the living waters at any cost or price, To quench thy thirst, she whispers, "God only doth suffice." O sweet seraphic Mother! may these dear words of thine Help to unite me closer unto my Spouse divine. Addre



<text><text><text><text> confident was he that the exceptions were uncommon that he took the risk of giving the medicine to those it didn't benefit for nothing, and the results have proved that he was right. And "Golden Medical Discovery" is the remedy for the million! The only guaranteed Liver, Blood and Lung remedy. Your money back if it doesn't

READING CHARTS.

These Charts, 27 in number, give, in most attractive form, the essentials of Primary Reading. They are for beginners, and adapt-e 1 for use with any Primer or Child's First Reader.

The Words are of one syllable, simple, short and well known to children. The New Words appear at the head of the Reading Lesson in which they are first used, to be learned by sight. They are mainly phon-etic, without silent letters, and each letter represents but a single sound in the first 17 Lessons.

Lessons. **The Readings**, filly Ulustrated, are simple and well-graded Object and Languago Lessons, he connection with **Script**, for use with the Word and Sentence Systems and the Alphabetic and Phonetic Methods, wholly or in part as teachers may prefer.

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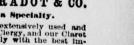
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EDITORS: REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." THOMAS COFFEY. Publisher and Proprietor, THOMAS COFFEX.

MESSES. LUKE KING, JOHN NIGH, P. J. NEVEN and M. C. O'DONNELL are fully authorized to receive subscriptions and transact all other business for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Rates of Advertising-Ten cents per line each insertion, agate measurement.

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

Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

London, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1891.

NEXT Monday, 19th instant, will be the anniversary of the consecration of His Lordship the Bishop of London. Owing to the large number of places which he has promised to visit during the fall for the purpose of administering confirmation he will be unavoidably absent on that occasion from the Episcopal city.

THE CHURCH AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE APATHY of the mass of the French people in permitting themselves to be ruled by an infidel minority, whereas, if the practical Catholics of the country were to take a greater interest in its politics they could undoubtedly secure that freedom which is now denied the Church, has long been to outsiders a matter of surprise. It is quite certain that the suspicion with which the Republic was looked upon had a great deal to do with this condition of affairs; for the majority of the Catholics certainly entertained such a suspicion. The leaders of the Republican movements in the country were almost always men hostile to religion, and the Catholics were thus naturally thrown into antagonism with them. Many Catholics were always favorable to the Republic, and thus, in the face of a united anti-Catholic minority, the political dissensions of the Catholics gave the minority an opportunity to rule.

To this consideration we must add that the anti-Catholic element is to be found chiefly in the cities, which, and Paris especially, have hitherto been always able to dominate the country. This element is both boisterous and aggressive, while the quiet people of the country districts could scarcely be induced to go to the polls at all when elections were held.

There is besides a natural desire with many to exercise power, and this inclination operated in favor of the Republicans, who were supposed to be willing to let every man have a vote. But since Cardinal Lavigerie's bold declaration that the time has come when the hopelessly defunct dynasties of past days should be abandoned, and the Republic unreservedly accepted, a new era seems to have been inaugurated, which promises that at an early

influence which threatens to be of "considerable magnitude ;" and he is at a loss to discover any means of combating it. He would not experience such a difficulty if he were not conscious that he belongs to a party which constitutes but an insignificant minority of the people ; but he is not the only

one who entertains this fear. It has become general, and the whole infidel good reason to expect that France will soon show itself to be a Christian Republic.

President Carnot himself, though far from being a model Catholic, has wisdom enough to foresee what the future will bring forth, and he has recently expressed himself in favor of concessions to the religious sentiment of the nation. He acknowledges that the legislation has been hitherto blamably hostile, but he says that all this may be changed without giving up the Republican form of government.

In a recent speech he said :

"It is a fact that in consequence of the attitude of many of its advocates. people have grown to look upon the Republic as an impious and sectarian Government ; but in itself the Repub lican form of government is not necessarily connected with anything of the sort.

This is precisely the view of the leaders of the new Catholic movement, and from this it may be inferred that the President will not be found in the ranks of the enemies of the Church, if the new movement be even tolerably successful.

But the demoralization of the infidel party is so great that they scent danger now from another most unexpected quarter.

It will be remembered that the forced military service which was imposed by the anti-Catholic majority in the Chambers upon clerical students, was passed in the expectation that these young men, exposed to all the temptations and dangers of military life, would lose their vocation to the priesthood, and would come out of the army imbued with the spirit of the dominant party; and indeed the bishops themselves feared that many vocations would be destroyed amid the temptations of a military atmosphere.

The result has dispelled these fears to a great extent ; though, of course, a military camp is not the field where the best ecclesiastical training is to be obtained. The priesthood is an occupation for life; and students for that sacred office should be allowed to apply themselves to the study of theology, and the devotional practices which are needful to the ecclesiastical state. The time they are obliged to spend in camp is so much time wasted of a life which is to be led in a very different sphere ; and for this reason the bishops and the true Catholics in the Chamber opposed the infidel scheme.

But it has turned out that, instead of losing their vocation, the ecclesiastical students in almost every instance have not only themselves kept the ecclesiastical spirit, but have inspired among the soldiery also a respect for religion He says : which, under the present regime of "However careful the saint was t France, had been growing less from conceal the stigmata, he could not pre-vent the marks on his hands and feet year to year. The infidel papers from being seen ; although it is true which before were loudest in advocatthat from that time he never went ing the Government measure, are now abroad barefoot, as had been his cus loud in denouncing the young men tom: nor did he allow his bare hands who led pious lives, thus edifying the to be seen. The marks were noticed by several of his co-workers and soldiers, and making them better brethren of well-known sanctity of life, Christians. These papers now complain whose word cannot be doubted, and that the students have sown the seeds who afterwards, to remove all doubt, confirmed their assertion by sworn affiof clericalism in the army !

THE MARKS OF THE STIG-MATA.

Some of the American journals are discussing the correctness of the reports circulated as to the manifestation of our Blessed Lord's favoring in a very particular manner a Catholic lady in Louisville. It is said that Mrs. Mary Stuckenburg, of that city, is believed by her confessor, Rev. Father press is in a state of alarm which gives Raffe, to bear the blessed marks of the stigmata. The first manifestation appeared in the latter part of May last. The trance into which she entered, the first emission of blood from the five points described by the New Testament in its history of the Crucifixion, caused great alarm in her family. She remained in a state of ecstacy during three hours; then appeared in the palms of her hands, on the insteps of her feet, and in her side, the marks of the Crucifixion, similar to those on the body of our Blessed Lord. The newspaper reports mention that these marks

are of a dark reddish color, something like what is known as birth-marks. The spots, since their first appearance, are visible at all times, but only on Friday at 3 p. m. do the bleeding and ecstacy recur.

We have not heard from Father Raffe or from any direct source if these reports be correct or not. As to the correctness of the statements made in irresponsible journals, we have nothing to determine until some better information reaches us from a source that cannot be suspected. We must necessarily withhold our judgment. But there is no reason why our blessed Lord may not favor in this manner a very pious person, and thus give an additional proof of the truths of the New Testament's history. In an age like ours, when Infidelity speaks boldly and aloud in private halls and public platforms, it should not be wondered at if the God of the Christian world would make manifest His Divine Presence in the manner that may seem best to His infinite wisdom. The ways of God are not like the ways of men ; for He has told us that he would make use of the "weak to confound the strong, and of the simple and the foolish to confound the great and the wise of this world."

Over eighty cases of stigmatization are recorded in legends or in Church history similar to that reported of the pious recipient in Louisville. The first one we read of is that of St. Francis of Assisi, who in 1224 had a vision of a scraph with six wings, between which appeared the image of the Crucified ; and on returning from his ecstasy, and recovering consciousness, he found himself marked with the wounds of the Crucifixion in his hands, feet and right side. St. Bonaventure, who lived in St. Francis time and was a disciple of his, wrote his biography, and gives in his "Life of St. Francis" a very accurate and detailed account of the visions that were vouchsafed to that eminent man of God, and of the stigmata, or marks of the Crucifixion, that were deeply impressed on His hands, feet and side.

stigmata, as witnessed on the person of St. Francis and others, may be attributed to the action of the imagination on an enfeebled body. Even some Catholic authors have put forward theories of physical derangement of the nervous system, etc.; but they were silenced by the official decision of the Church, which instituted the most searching investigations, and obtained the sworn testimony of truthful witnesses and scientific declaration, as she ever does before pronouncing upon any supernatural manifestation. In the canonization of St. Francis of Assisi, them. the Church, after every possibe precaution and long waiting, declared that

the stigmata of that favored child of God "were evidences of special and wonderful favors vouchsafed to him in Christ." TORONTO POST OFFICE.

WE DESIRE to draw the attention of the Postmaster-General to what appears to be an unfriendliness, to give it a mild term, on the part of the Toronto letter-carriers towards the CATHOLIC RECORD. We believe there is a form provided by the Department for the purpose of notifying newspaper pub-

lishers of changes of address, but, so far as the CATHOLIC RECORD is concerned, these forms are very rarely brought into requisition. Some time since we wrote the postmaster of Toronto in regard to the matter, after which we received two notices containing present addresses of subscribers who had removed. These two notices, so far as we can recollect, were the only ones we have ever been favored with from the Toronto office. although hundreds of our subscribers have during the past twelve years changed their residence from one part of the city to the other. Mr. Patterson is, we believe, one of the most efficient postmasters in the Dominion and endeavors to have the work of his office performed in a straightforward and business-like manner ; but if his assistants at times make up their minds to indulge in "ways that are dark and tricks that are mean," he is powerless to remedy the evil. We do not expect,

of course, that letter-carriers should travel about the city in search of our subscribers who have removed their residence, but if by asking they can ascertain this information, surely in would not be much trouble to send it to us on the official form. We will give an illustration of how this business is done at Toronto and in other offices:

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 11, 1891. Your paper addressed to Mrs. D. Gaino: should be changed from 197 Wells street to 16 Lincoln avenue. Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1891. Your paper addressed to Thos. O'Neil should e changed from 58 South street to 38 South

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 23, 1891. Your paper addressed to A. D. Vanzand should be changed from S51 Harrison avenue t care of Mr. Radigan, River Road.

Montreal, Oct. 9, 1891. You will please alter the address of F. Me Auley & Co., 1103 Notre Dame street, to 18 Notre Dame street, Hochelaga. The Toronto system is to wrap up a bundle of papers once in a while and

return them to us. We give the printed address as it appears on the abel and the information at the end is

endeavored to make believe that the THE CANON OF SCRIPTURE. THE REV. DR. CAVEN, in an address delivered at the opening exercises of Knox College on the 7th inst., maintained with great plausibility the theory that the Protestant canon of Scripture is the one which was received by Christ and His Apostles, and that the early Christian Church did not accept the seven books and twelve chapters which have been called Apocryphal by English and Scotch Protestants. He makes the strange assertion that "the Lord never quoted any of the Apocryphal books, nor referred to

> These assertions are contrary to fact It is true that the books of Tobias, Judith, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, and the two books of Maccabees were not admitted as divine by the Jews of Palestine, because, with the exception of Baruch, they were only written after the canon of the Jews was fixed by Esdras ; but it was as much the duty and the right of the Christian Church to decide upon their canonicity as it was the duty and right of the synagogue to do so before the coming of our Blessed Lord.

The book of Tobias is quoted as holy Scripture by Sts. Polycarp and Cyprian, Basil, Ambrose and Augustine ; and not only Tobias but all the books we have named were declared by the third Council of Carthage, A. D. 397, to be canonical Scripture.

The book of Tobias is plainly referred to by our Lord in St. Matthew vii, 12, and St. Luke vi, 31.

"All things therefore whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do you also to them, for this is the law and the prophets."

This passage is not to be found elsewhere in the Old Testament than in Tobias iv. 16.

The book of Judith is spoken of with raise by St. Clement of Alexandria, but Luther and Calvin and Beza, who Origen, Sts. Ambrose, Fulgentius, Augustine and Chrysostom, and also by Tertullian, all of whom quote it as being part of Holy Scripture as recognized and received by the Church in their day,

by our Lord in St. Matt. xiii, 48:

"Then shall the just shine as the sun in the kingdom of their Father. Christ's title mentioned in St. Matthew xxvii, 43, "For he said : I | WITHIN A few hours of each other three am the Son of God," is taken from Wisdom ii, 13; and in the 18th verse of the same chapter we find a prophecy of the reproaches uttered by the Jews against our Lord while He was suffer-

ing on the cross. " For if he be the true Son of God he will defend him, and will deliver him from the hands of his enemies.' In St. Matt. xxvii, 42, 43, this prophecy is declared to have been ful-

filled. St. Paul also quotes from Wisdom ix, 13, the following passage, and in several others place the same book is quoted by the Apostle :

"For who hath known the mind of Or who hath been his the Lord? counsellor? (Rom. xi, 34.) Ecclesiasticus is quoted as Scripture by St. Clement of Rome and Ignatius

books are canonical, for if we had nothing else to guide us it would be impossible to prove the canonicity of Ruth, Esther and Job, which are nowhere quoted in the New Testament as being of divine authority. Nor is it the right of any private individual to sit in judgment upon the canonicity and inspiration of any book which is proposed as a part of the Scripture canon.

We are aware that Dr. Caven rests his case upon the testimony of Josephus. Josephus is certainly a respectable human authority, but we protest that as he is but a fallible man, the list of divinely-inspired Scriptures which is given by him is not to be received as settling the matter for the Christian Church.

The Church of Christ, and not any private individual, however respectable and learned, is the sole authority which is declared in Scripture to be the pillar and ground of truth" (1 Tim. iii, 15); and we cannot accept the dictum of Josephus as overriding the decisions of the Church, to which alone Christ committed the authority of deciding all controversies of faith. It was the office of the Apostles of Christ and their lawful successors to approve of those books which were sacred, and to reject those which were spurious, for to them Christ gave the commission "as the Father hath sent me, so do I send you." And it is by the testimony of the Fathers of the Church, succeeding to the Apostles, that their teaching on this subject can be ascertained. If private individuals were to be allowed to sit in judgment upon so important a matter we would have as many canons of Scripture as there are self opinionated people in the world. Dr. Caven would give us a Bible according to his notion of the fitness of things; were quite as capable as the Doctor to form a canon, furnish us with one which is quite different from his. We hold, therefore, that the Catholic canon of Scripture, which was fixed by the Catholic Church from the The book of Wisdom iii, 7, is quoted beginning, is the only one which has divine authority.

THREE NOTABLE DEATHS.

leading members of the British House of Commons were stricken by the hand of death, namely, Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, Sir John Pope Hennessy and Mr. Wm. Henry Smith. The death of these three must cause a great change in the relation of parties to each other in the House. It was due to Mr. Parnell that the Irish Nationalist party became an important factor, and that the cause of Home Rule was adopted by the Liberal party as a plank in its platform ; and it may be said that the organization of the party was his work.

The Irish people were duly grateful to him for the spirit of self-sacrifice with which he labored for the redress of the grievances under which Ireland has been suffering for centuries, and

OCTOBER 17, 1891.

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day the Catholic majority will assert itself. What happened in Belgium, where the state of affairs was similar to that of France, may well occur in the latter country also.

It took some years before the Catholics of Belgium were roused to indignation by the hostility of their Government to religion ; but when once they realized this fact, the infidels were swept aside, and an era of good government began. Present appearances indicate that a similar issue is about to result in France.

It is but a short time since Monseigneur Fuzet, Bishop of Rouen, stated the means by which the infidels had that Cardinal Lavigerie had struck a hoped to dechristianize the country most fortunate blow in favor of the Church by refusing to identify it with lishing religion on a firmer basis than parties which, besides being now powerless for good, are resorting to the weapons of corruption and conspiracy against a form of government which is popular, notwithstanding that it has been administered by the wrong class of men.

Already there has been a great change for the better in the treatment of the Church by the Government, though it is still far from being satisfactory. But the infidel element is already alarmed at the prospect that a storm is coming which will sweep it out of existence.

Mons. Lockroy, one of the most bitter of the infidel leaders, has admitted that the Catholics are organizing for the coming elections in such a way that their efforts are likely to be he says, is formidable. They undermasses, and through the many Cathothroughout the country, they are an 600 and 700.

davit. Some Cardinals who lived on Man proposes, but God disposes ; and terms of familiarity with the it is an evidence of the infinitely wise recluse witnessed the stigmata and saw Providence of God, if He has turned the blood issue from the wounds. They have memorialized them in canticles and published in honor of this into a potent instrument towards estabsaint, and testified to the truth of them by written word and public utterance. Pope Alexander IX., when preaching in my hearing ever. The infidel party, however, show that they are hard to please, whereas they are now in alarm at³the results of and in presence of a large number of priests, a law of which they were the only time of the saint he had seen with his advocates. "It is hard to kick against own eyes the sacred stigmata, or the good." marks of blood, that were visible in

his (St. Francis) hands, feet and right side. On the day of his death, more MR. GLADSTONE has excited conthan fifty religious brothers of the siderable indignation in aristocratic community over which he presided circles by his threat to extinguish the saw them, and the holy virgin, St. House of Lords if the Peers hold out against an Irish Home Rule Bill. Mr. Gladstone says that if the recent hint thrown out by Lord Salisbury that the Peers will set themselves in opposition greater certitude. to the will of the people as expressed

by their representatives in Parliament, the Lords must either bend or brake. Lords is said to be in danger of dying authoritatively, as having borne those crowned with success. Their energy, out of existence through the inatten- sacred marks. Instances have tion of the Lords to their Parliamentry | occurred in our own time, however, at sessions of the House is only about Belgian young lady of great sanctity lic associations which are spread 40 in a peerage numbering between and simple piety, who died in 1868.

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assured us that during the life-

J. Green, ⁶⁰ Defoe street. Left. W. Stringer, ¹⁸⁷ Argyle street. Left. Mrs. Olivia M. Daly, ²³⁰ Wilton avenue. Left.

This information is oftentimes varied by the remarks "Gone away," "Removed," "Not at No.," etc. The mail which brought us these papers also brought a letter from Mrs. Daly, stating that her new address was No. 317. on the same avenue. It is only rea-

he will keep my word." sonable to suppose that the carrier knew Mrs. Daly's present address, or could have ascertained it by the ask ing. We fear the Toronto staff of letter-carriers contains not a few in dividuals who believe that it is their duty to prevent the spread of Popery, and therefore the circulation of the CATHOLIC RECORD should be made as difficult as possible. Men who have worked themselves into a lunacy of this description should not be per mitted to occupy positions in the civil service. We hope the Postmaster-General will be good enough to look into the matter, and have this evil

Clare, with several sisters, and many seculars, came to the monastery, who injustic to the public, when such an not only saw, but kissed with fervent piety those miraculous marks, and important service as the Post Office passed their hands over them for Department gives employment to men who allow their prejudices to interfere St. Veronica Juiliana, who died in with the performance of their duty. 1727, and was canonized in 1831, is We might also state that the Brant-

mentioned as the last person who is ford office needs a little shaking up. As the case stands now the House of certified to officially, and acknowledged Some of our subscribers there complain that for many weeks the word "Nothing " meets them when they present themselves at the general delivery, and stand now the aspirations of the duties. The average daily attendance notably that of Louisa Mary Lateau, a then a bundle of half a dozer RECORDS is handed them, which had, all along been allowed to remain in the box, the clerk being too tired to get of his stool Protestant writers have no doubt to look them up and hand them'out.

in the first century, and later by Origen, Tertullian and Sts. Clement of Alexandria, Ephrem of Syria, Basil, Cyril of Jerusalem, Gregory of Nazianzuna, Gregory of Nyssa, and many other early Fathers. This book is also evidently referred to by our Lord in St. John xiv., 23, where the sentiment is the same with that of Ecclesiasticus ii, 18, though there is a slight change in the wording : "If any one love me

There are many other passages both of Ecclesiasticus and other of the books we have enumerated which are quoted in the New Testament by Christ and His apostles, showing that they were held in the same veneration which was

shown for the other books of Holy Writ. We shall give here but one other instance from the life of our Lord which proves that the books of the Maccabees were recognized as sacred even by the Jews, and that our Lord acted upon them by keeping a feast which was established by Judas Maccabeus. We read in St. John x, 22:

"And it was the feast of the Dedirectified. It is a positive weakness to cation at Jerusalem, and it was winter. the Government, as well as a great And Jesus walked in the temple in Solomon's porch.'

> This winter feast of the dedication was the dedication of the altar instituted by Judas Maccabees when he erected a new altar, according to 1 Macc. iv., 56. Thus the authority of the 1st book of the Maccabees rests but, after all, Home Rule cannot be upon the act of our Lord Himself, for obtained except through English there is no record of the authoritative votes in Parliament ; and it seems to us establishment of the feast of the dedica- that the Irish Nationalists have more tion except this history of its institu- to expect from those who acknowledge tion found in the first book of Maccabees.

It is not, however, from Scripture , that we are able to ascertain which

so great was the confidence reposed in him that he gained the title of Ireland's uncrowned king.

The revelations of the Divorce Court, however, made it impossible that he should continue to be regarded as the political leader of a virtuous people, and his fall from that position was both sudden and complete. Never theless a section of the Nationalist party continued to adhere to him as the only leader who was able to bring the cause of Ireland to a successful issue : and he himself seems also to have been of this opinion, as he persisted in claiming the leadership of the party when the majority decided to depose him from his position.

It is difficult to foretell whether Mr. Parnell's death will result in the reunion of the Irish Nationalists. At the present time Mr. Parnell's followers declare that they will continue the fight ; but when it is borne in mind that the issue was largely a personal one, and that it was founded upon a sense of gratitude to Mr. Parnell himself, because he had brought the Nationalist party to be a power in the House of Commons, it does not seem likely that the unfortunate division of the party can be lasting. There is, of course, a difference of opinion between the two sections as to whether any confidence can be reposed in Mr. Gladstone and the English Liberal party ; the justice of Irish claims than from a party which is so positively opposed to

them as the Conservatives are.

We do not doubt that among Mr.

OCTOBER 17, 1891.

Parnell's followers there are many who are honestly seeking for the advancement of the Irish cause, but we believe that as Mr. Parnell is now removed from the scene, all those who are really honest in their endeavors to further the interests of Ireland will be anxious to heal the breach which has been so disastrous to the cause of Ireland. We cherish the hope, therefore, that the Nationalists will once more become a united phalanx, and that they will thus secure the object which both of the factions into which they are now

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divided profess to have in view. issue an account of the circumstances attending Mr. Parnell's death and funeral. Reference is also made elsewhere to the demise of Messrs. Hennessy and Smith.

THE FAMOUS HERESY CASE. THE NEW YORK Presbytery has decided by a vote of 64 to 62 to try the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs for heresy. The charge against him is that "he has taught doctrines which conflict irreconcilably with and are contrary to the cardinal doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures and contained in the standards of the Presbyterian Church, that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the only infallible rule of faith and practice."

That the Doctor denied the authenticity of the Pentateuch and the prophecy of Isaias is not disputed, and it was for this reason that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church vetoed his appointment to the chair of gical Seminary. He maintained also that many of the prophecies of the Old to asserting that much of the Bible is Scripture. The closeness of the vote

majority of the Presbyterian clergy in from whom they could obtain it? New York, at all events, do not believe in the truth of Scripture. Dr. Briggs is sustained in his course

ing their opinion.

by the faculty of the seminary of which he is a professor, notwithstanding the condemnation pronounced against him by the EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Catholic Columbian, of Columbus, Ohio, has donned a beautiful new dress. Without doubt this paper is and has been one of the neatest, brightest and most carefully-conducted Catholic papers in America. Long may it live to carry on its powerful work in the glorious cause of Catholic truth !

THE Presbyterians of the United States are preparing a simplified creed by omitting those doctrines which are unpalatable to any of the sects comprised under the general name Presby-We publish in another part of this terian. Thus it is expected that a creed will be produced which will bring the Presbyterian body into a closer union.

> AT the Methodist Ecumenical Council now in session at Washington the question of "the Bible and Modern Criticism" was eagerly discussed. Speaking of the trial of Dr. Briggs, the Rev. W. T. Davidson, the professor of Biblical Literature in Richmond College, England, said that the trial was not the result of the doctor's teaching, but of the arrogant and damning manner in which he sought to force his ideas down the throats of every one. Chairman Arthur expressed his conviction that several of the speakers who had talked of the at his hands. conflict between science and religion had used expressions the meaning of which they had evidently not settled in their minds.

A RECENT issue of the Halifax Presbyterian Witness in an editorial note Biblical Theology in the Union Theolo- gives utterance to the opinion that "Mr. Spurgeon is one of the most apostolic men of the age," and that he Testament, and notably those of Isaias, wields "immenselv greater influence "have never been, and never can be than Pius IX. or Leo XIII." If fulfilled." This is, of course, equivalent this were the case we should have millions of baptized Christians going erroneous, and that it is not inspired to the Baptist ministers, whose tenets by Almighty God. If the Professor Mr. Spurgeon teaches, to be baptized had been sustained, it would have once more in the rivers and creeks; been a declaration by the Presbytery but we do not hear that this is happenthat Presbyterians are not bound to ing. Mr. Spurgeon cannot even conbelieve in the inspiration of Holy trol his own denomination from going on what he calls the "down grade" of on which it has been decided to bring Latitudinarianism, and he was therefore him to trial is, therefore, a decisive compelled to secede from the Baptist proof that a very large proportion of Union definitely as a protest against the Presbyterian clergy and laity no their downward course. And, by the longer believe in the plenary inspira- way, we might here ask if it be true, tion of Scripture; and it would seem as the baptists maintain, that only that the clergy are even more advanced baptism by immersion is valid, and in Rationalism than the laity, inasmuch that only those who have been validly as the clerical vote was in favor of baptized can administer this sacrament, dropping the prosecution. It was by the where did they manage to secure lay vote that the decision was reached valid baptism when their sect was to proceed with the trial. We are, started, whereas, according to their therefore, justified in believing that a theory, there were no baptized persons

> For the CATHOLIC RECORD DICCESE OF HAMILTON.

EDUCATIONAL. At the late examination for teachers certificates three of the pupils of Loretto convent in this city were suc-cessful, two obtaining second class the faculty will persist in sustaining him at all hazards. If this be the case it is difficult to see how a schism in the Church can be avoided. The West-minster Confession of Faith is ported. minster Confession of Faith is perfectly conducted by the Sisters of the St. Joseph, passed with high honors, one clear in declaring the Scripture to be the infallible word of God. If Profes-marks of being first on the list of two hundred and seventy-five competitors. sor Briggs be permitted to teach that it is in part erroneous, it will be a notable change in Presbyterian dec-trine; yet it is by no means certain that the New York Presbytery will decide against him. The change of a single vote would have been enough to sustain him, and it is very possible that he may be sustained. But the Presbyterians themselves seem to be of opinion that whatever may be the result of the trial a schism is inevitable. The issue is of such vital importance that there does appear to be room in the same Church for both the advocates and the oppon-ents of the doctrine of the inspira-tion of Scripture. Thecontest between the two parties will undoubtedly be a bitter one. Those who accept the Fallers McEvay, Brady, Clarkson and Coty that the New York Presbytery will 2nd inst.: bet sections, an argumany, those of the east end of the city, addressed a few encouraging words also. Fathers McEvay, Brady, Clarkson and Coty occupied chairs on the platform. The following is the list of those who were awarded testimonials and certificates. School. or THE SACRED HEART. Fourth form—Testimonials of me it for con-duct and application were presented as follows: Excellent—Miss Winnifrid Roach; good— M sses Winnifrid Leary, Irene Cummings, Josephine Crotty. Fifth form—Excellent—Misses Cummings a d Callon; good—Misses Margaret Prindeville, Margaret Dore, Kate Hughes. Recitation, "The Shrine of the Sacred Heart," Miss Cummings. Medials for punctual and regular attendance, to be worn during October—Misses Lily Smith, Mary Nelligan, Edith Hurley, Julia Forster, Katie Hughes, Ida Cashan and Julia Cum-ings. bitter one. Those who accept the Bible as inspired are determined not to tolerate within the bosom of the Church the opinion that any portion of the Bible is of doubtful authority; while on the other hand those who deny the doctrine of plenary inspiration are equally resolute in maintain-There is no doubt that in the Church

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

O'Brien, A. Blatz, Robert Barrow, John Camp-bell, John Kennedy; good, F. McDonald, Wur, Form 5-Excellent, M. Ball, J. Green, C. Barns, J. Bennesy, W. Sherring; good, J. Horrigan, W. Brick, G. Coffey. vices on the occasion ; and Father

Horrigan, W. Brick, G. Coffey. The great Fancy Fair, in aid of St. Joseph's Hospital, opened by the Mayor and conducted under the aus nices of the ladies of St. Mary's, St.

On Sunday morning, the 11th inst., the Bishop visited St. Patrick's Church, saying Mass at 8 o'clock, after which he catechised and confirmed eighty-five preached by Father McEvay who, to-gether with Father Coty and the Chan-cellor, were present. After Mass the Bishop addressed the congregation on Bishop addressed the congregation on the subject of the Holy Rosary. Chan-cellor Craven always has his church in good order ; the music was excellent. and the answering of the children

very satisfactory. In the afternoon the Bishop blessed the new chapel adjoining the Cathe-dral, addressed the Sodality and gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. In the evening at 7 o'clock, after Vespers, Rev. Father Devlin, S. J., lectured for the benefit of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, in the cathedral, to a very large and appreciative audience The subject chosen by the rev. lecturer was an exposition of the Encyclical of the Holy Father on the Labor Question. Needless to say it received full justice

at his hands. REV. FATHER LYNCH. The following is from *Sorelois* of September 25: "We have learned that Rev. L. M. Lynch has been received into the diocese of Hamilton, Int., where His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Dowling has placed him

preach a mission. on the Cathedral staff. We extend to the Rev. Father our hearty congratulations and best wishes for his future happiness. The Rev. Father Lynch is a worthy priest, full of Apostolic zeal, and will be, we are sure, an excellent acquisition to the diocese of Hamilton."

Special to the CATHOLIC REBORD.

On Tuesday, 15th Sep., His Lordship Bishop Dowling, accompanied by Father Hinchey of Hamilton, arrived in Markdale for the purpose of administering the sacrament of confirmation in the parishes of Glenelg, Melancthon and Priceville, this being His Lordship's first episcopal visit to these place These parishes, together with Dundalk, Durham and Osprey, comprising a very extensive territory, for which the services of at least two priests would be justly required, are all in charge of Rev. R. Maloney, who resides in Markdale. To perform the labor requisite to adminiser to the spiritual wants of the faithfulin such an extensive mission, living, as many of them do, many miles from church and presbytery, and capable of being reached only by travelling over rough and very hilly roads, re-quires by the pastor the possession of not only the qualities of patience, energy and perseverence, but also the blessing of a strong and enduring con-stitution : and all these have been happily blended in no small degree in the person of the present esteemed pas-

the person of the present esteemed pas-tor, Rev. R. Maloney. On Wednesday His Lordship held confirmation services at Glenelg, on Thursday at Melanchton, and on Fri-day at Priceville, there being about one hundred and forty candidates, all of whom evinced a knowledge of the

Cayuga Advocate, Oct. 9.

WheneverCatholic dignitaries choose to make pastoral visits the Catholic faithful, true to ancient traditions, Mayor and conducted under the aus-pices of the ladies of St. Mary's, St. Patrick's and St. Lawrence's parishes, closed Monday evening, 5th inst.— net?proceeds \$4,000. CONFIRMATION AT ST. PATRICK'S. Or Sunday morning, the 11th inst. given by one or other of the missionary Fathers, and in the evening of instrucon Saturday evening, over a hundred of the men of St. Stephen's congrega tions and the recital of the Rosary and tion had formed in procession in th he catechised and confirmed eighty-five candidates. His Lordship afterwards assisted at High Mass, celebrated by Father Waley. The sermon was preached by Father McEvay who, toperiod of the mission in both churches. It may be remarked that confessions were heard for several hours of the morning and evening of each day during the greater part of the time, and it was certainly a most edifying spectacle to see the large numbers of during the greater part of the time, and it was certainly a most edifying spectacle to see the large numbers of party. On arriving at the church door His Lordship thanked, in the both sexes and all ages, from the white and hoary septigenarian to the youth warmest and most graceful terms, the who had barely arrived at his teens, good people of the parish for the exwith humble and penitential mien besieging the confessional day after spiritual authority. He scale spiritual authority. He spoke most kindly of the tribute paid him by his day, and soon after approaching the Communion table to partake of the Bread of Life. The number of Protestant friends, and concluded by making the band a generous gift.

Communicants in the former place was The object of the visit was to admin about three hundred and sixty and in ister confirmation to about seventy children who had been trained by the the latter one hundred and sixty. Many articles of devotion, such resident pastor, Rev. Father Bardou. as rosaries, crucifixes, prayer-books, etc., were presented by the faithful and blessed for them. On each day of the mission nearly On Sunday the church was densely packed before the hour of service faithful and blessed for them. On each day of the mission nearly the entire congregations at both churches were enrolled in the Five Scapulars by these missionaries, on whom is conferred the special faculty for a constraint of the country, and from all denominations. After the Mass was over the Bishop addressed the children in an earnest and inspiring way upon the entire congregations at both churches were enrolled in the Five whom is conferred the special faculty of blessing and investing the faithful with this sacred badge wherever they ceremony a delegation of gentlement went forward and encircled His Lord-Father McInerney's abilities as a ship in the chancel, while Mr. John A.

powerful and impressive preacher place him high in the ranks of even Murphy read an address of welcom and congratulation, which, amid deep that celebrated order of preachers-the silence and rapt attention, was heard Redemptorist Fathers. Possessed of a by the entire assemblage. The reply rich and thrilling voice, and an articuwas most happy and exhaustive, an lation that is perfection itself, his lasted fully half an hour, during which words seemed to penetrate to the very souls of his hearers; and whether a well-merited tribute was paid to Father Bradou for his zeal and industry, and uttered in declamation against the follies and vices of the world that drag the children for their proficiency in the requisite religious knowledge, which had been severely tested before their their votaries down to a place of eternal punishment, or extolling those confirmation.

high and ennobling virtues the practice high and ennobing virtues the practice His Lordship preached ascholarly and of and perseverance in which endows finished sermon at Vespers, taking for the faithful Christian with a certain pledge of everlasting happiness in a brighter and better world, they are equally strong, impressive and lasting in their effects on the minds of his His Lordship preached a scholarly and n their effects on the minds of his preach, and were not disappointed hearers. Father Grogan has a swee either in the sermon itself or its merits. and finely modulated voice, and his The followering is the address : manner of imparting instruction to his audience is very thorough, clear

Cayuga, Sept. 20, 1801. To the Right Rev. Dr. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton; and convincing. He is an indefatig-able worker and a very earnest and

The delarching instruction to the set of the mather of the set of th

paper experience maintained that thousands of professed Christians were dishonest by neglecting to pay their subscriptions. Reader is your con-science at ease in this regard?

5

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which also reflected no small degree of credit on their pastor, their parents and their teachers, who interested themselves so successfully in their preparatory religious instruction.

His Lordship on these occasions in a very felicitous manner expressed his gratification at their proficiency and addressed to them words of love and encouragement in the battles and emptations of this life which they were certain to encounter, counselling them to persevere in the practice of every virtue, and as true soldiers of Christ to be ever faithful in the performance of their Christian duties and always vigilant in repelling the attacks of the enemy of their souls' salvation, and concluded by administering to them a pledge of total abstin-ence until they would arrive at the

age of maturity. Among the visiting clergymen who assisted at the ceremonies in the different places were Fathers Granotier Owen Sound ; and McPuthips, Orange ville, and Fathers Hinchey and Healy of Hamilton. His Lordship, whoappeared Holiness the Pope, which they were specially empowered to impart. Owen Sound ; and McPhillips, Orangeto these rural parts of the diocese immensely, and having returned from Priceville to the residence of Father Maloney, in Markdale, he took his departure by the 4:30 p. m. train, carrying with him the pious prayers of the faithful and fervent Catholics of

the large mission for his temporal and spiritual welfare, flavored with the urdent hope that his Lordship may be

Ary Nelligan, Edita Hurley, Julia Forster, at large the upholders of inspiration outnumbered their opponents, but it is not so certain that they will be able to gain the victory in the New York Pres-bytery; for it is notorious that Unitar-ian or Rationalistic views are very prev-alent among both the clergy and laity of that State. From the latest statistics it appears that the ecclesiastical colleges in France enjoya much higher prosperity than those in charge of laymen. Ary Nelligan, Edit Hurley, Julia Forster, Mary Nelligan, Edit Hurley, Julia Forster, Julia Forster, hurley, Superior of the House of hurley, Superior of the House of

ladies, viz., Miss Mary Deshaw, of Glen-elg, and Miss Bridget McCue, of Melunchton, for the kind assistance and important services rendered by them

during the time the mission lasted. At the closing of the mission at each lace a collection was taken up, to defray the expenses thereof; and the amounts voluntarily offered

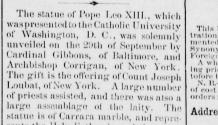
form of themselves abundant proo of the high appreciation entertained, of the services of the missionaries as well as of a noble spirit of Christian fervor and liberality manifested by the good and faithful Catholics of the

arishes of Glenelg and Melancthon. The closing ceremony of the mission as the imparting by the missionaries

The Rev. Fathers, well pleased with marked success which crowned their noble, earnest and self-sacrificing efforts on behalf of those for whom they Thursday to pay a visit to the Basilian his generous gift.

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you for many years to His Church and to His people This is our heartfelt prayer, and now, how-ing down in profound reverence at your feet, we again offer you the assurance of our fidel-ity and our obeditor the congregation. Signed on behalt of the congregation. John Lynch, John A. Murphy, M. Clair, John Lynch, John A. Murphy, M. Clair, Michael Toohey, Win Collins, Win McLough-En, P. McLevic, John Murray, Thos. Fagan, M. Walsh, 6eo, Goodrow, Win, Murray, John Lavey, Thos. Toohey, Thos. McCrosson, John Farrell.



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sents the Holy Father in a sitting pos ture, clad in his Pontifical robes. The height of the statue and pedestal is fourteen feet. The figure is the work

of the famous Italian sculptor Giusepe Lucetti. Its cost is \$20,000. efforts on behalf of those for whom they came to conduct this memorable mission, in company with Father Maloney, left Melanchton by the noon train on Thursday to nov a visit to the D



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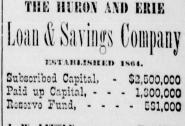


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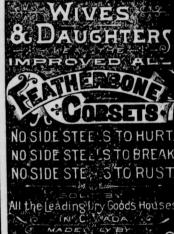
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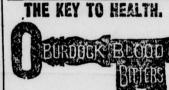
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the "whirr and whizz " began, superintended by the noble man whose life was proving that in spite of the ill luck of his family it was possible to step up and out of the ruts that had borne them only down.

In the following summer, on a clear-ing in the midst of what is yet a forest surrounded by huge trees, some of them, perhaps a century old, stood two Suddenly their hands clasped men. and with tears intermingling with smiles, Mr. Brown, a magnificent specimen of manhood, said : "My dear brother, it recalls so vividly the turning point in my life. This is the very spot where we camped, and Ged grant that the towering tree just yonder that o'ertops all others has not grant put out better growth than this humble follower, who has sought to do His will. I shall leave you in your new home, proud that the little sister whom I had never seen till, I trust, the washing away of sin scars had commenced, is with you, your dear and honored wife A story of a life can never really

end, and it may be as well to take our leaving just at this point as at any other—in the sunshine which we trust may follow them through life.

A STORY THAT IS TRUE.

How the Worst Boy in the School Saved the Life of the Teacher.

Ruth McDougal, the prettiest schoolma'am in Hartford county, Conn., lies on a little cot at her Burnside homeher cheeks pallid, great dark circles under her eyes, and an ugly, greenish yellow spot on her right forearm. She passed through a very unpleasant experience yesterday morning. She was bitten by a rattlesnake, then made very drunk on whiskey, and carried to her home in a springless wood wagon. Miss McDougal is blue-eyed and nine teen, and began teaching the young people who attend the "Cottouwood district" school in the village of Burnside, five miles from Hartford, on Sept. 2 last, when the fall term was begun Her father was killed on the New York and New England road a year ago, and since that time she has been endeavoring to support her widowed mother.

Last Tuesday morning, while the dew was yet on the grass, Miss Mc-Dougal started from her home to walk to the schoolhouse, nearly two miles away. Her journey led through the Burnside woods. While passing Burnside woods. While passing this miniature forest, she espied some late fall wild flowers growing about twenty feet from the pathside. Miss McDougal loves flowers, and she started to gather the blossoms, thinking to place them in the belt that spanned her slender waist. Before doing so, how-ever, she placed her little lunch basket beside an old tree. This lunch basket, which has for a fastening a dilapidated wicker clasp, contained two boiled eggs, a cruller or two, some cold meat, a paper of salt, and bread and butter. The pretty schoolma'am gathered the flowers, placed them in her belt, picked up her lunch basket and continued her journey to school.

The morning session being over, she seated herself at her desk and prepared to eat her luncheon. There were several small boys in the room, who remained indoors to their luncheon also. Miss McDougal reached for the basket, raised the cover, and put one white hand into the receptacle. Then the small boys were startled by a loud

Respect Towards the Blessed Sacra-ment.

Monsignor Mermillod, a holy Bishop and eloquent missionary, tell us that when vicar of Geneva (a long time

making a respectful genuficction be-fore the Blessed Sacrament. It was his custom to go every evening and pay a visit to the church, trim the lamp, see the doors were securely fastened, and that nobody remained hidden, for they were always afraid of a sacrilege. He returned to the of a sacrilege. He returned to the foot of the altar, made a devout genuflection and in leaving kissed the ground as a mark of perfect adoration One evening believing himself quite alone, he was in the act of rising after concluding his devotions when he heard a noise, the confessional door opened and a lady came out. "What are you doing here at this hour, Madam?" "1 am a Protestant," she replied, "as you know; I have attended the Lenton services and listened to the instructions which you gave on the Real Presence. I was convinced by your arguments; one doubt alone remained - forgive me for expressing it-'Does he believe,'

forenoon and have the afternoon to I asked myself, 'in what he says?' To convince myself, I came here to one's-self. "Sunlight Soap" enables you to do this. No hard work ; lovely white clothes ; nice soft hands ! What can be more desirable? Try "Sunand I believe. Hear my confession." To day she is one of the most fervent light."

We borrow

Newspaper Dead Beats.

Every newspaper published, the Catholic not excepted, is cursed with an occasional subscriber whose soul seems to be made of the fag end of the material, and a skimp pattern at that We are always thankful when such office, after taking it two or three years without paying a cent for it-plain stealing with an insult added—on else they move away without saying a half the time), and won't pay for it guilty of. afford it. If you are not honest put it back into the post office and mark it refused.

Does this cap fit any of the subscribers



Farewells! They are so sad to say : no poem tells The agony of hearts that dwells In lone and last farewells.

They are like deaths : they bring a wintry chill To summer's roses, and to summer's rill ; And yet we breath them still

For pure as altar lights hearts pass away ; Hearts ! we said to them, "Stay with us And they said, sighing as they said it, "Nay." The sunniest days are shortest ; darkness tells The starless story of the night that dwells In lone and last farewells.

Two faces meet here, there, or anywhere ' Each wears the thoughts the other face may

Their hearts may break, breathing, "Fare-

-Father Ryan.

IN SPITE OF LUCK.

In spite of ill luck, I mean, for of all unlucky people the Armstrongs had been what old Mrs. Ordway called "the beatamost." It had been a gradual come down so far as the oldest inhabitant knew, and old Mrs. Lyons, "nigh onto a hundred," as she said, could well remember the great-great-grand-father of the late Nathan, who was a well-to-do man and represented the town at the general court, and out of courtesy was always called Squire.

The grandfather of Nathan, though standing high in the estimation of the townpeople, being the old Squire's the townpeople, being the old Squire's only son, enjoyed a sort of free and easy life, and having what the exact and prime housewives called a "shift-less wife," as the years went on developed into a seedy looking old man who liked his upon and his come to who liked his pipe and his ease too well for a determined effort in any direction. His sons, as the villagers said, did not amount to much and the time came when the only descendant left was Nathan, a grandson. Nathan's physiognomy showed to the close observer what effect might be expected from such a down hill process. Fortu-nately he wasn't vicious ; he drank nately he wasn't victors, he drame neither cider nor whisky, was honest and good-natured and easy. His wife, a poor girl, who had little education but a good heart, must have seen something to admire, else she would not have slaved twelve years to keep the larder half filled. She would doubtless have gone on slaving many more had not the good Lord taken her up higher and mercifully, too, removed Nathan only a few days later.

The clergyman who officiated at the obsequies called it "an inscrutable dispensation of Providence," but in the opinion of the village doctor it was a "want of drainage." Little Tommy, their only child, was then about ter years old, long and lank, with ill-fitting clothes from which his wrists and ankles protruded in such a suggestive way the minister's wife, who had a large heart for the heathen in Umzilla's kingdom, said to Mrs. Graham, "it might be necessary to borrow trousers and jacket for the boy to weat to the funeral, since it was to be in the vestry.

Tommy's long hair and sallow skin did not make him specially attractive though the mournful black eyes, full of unshed tears, in a well fed dressed boy who had not lived in the malicious valley that had been his home, might have found toster parents whose hearts would have gone out to him. Instead, poor boy, Deacon Allen, overseer of the poor, wondered if Seth Grattan did not want a boy to help him on his farm the authorities would "bind him out" probably for a term of years and get him off their hands.

"None of that shiftless tribe for me, said Mr. Grattan when interviewed. But," said Deacon Allen, who with

a little opposition was always ready

arm around him, he talked and talked until the stars came out. In the spring, when the men came

down from comp, a red cheeked, black-eved and handsome lad came with them. Wholesome, hearty food, life in the keen, clear air of the hilly forests had worked a miracle. Body and brain had alike received an impetus. Hamil

Brown said to Seth Grattan, who exclaimed over the vigorous looking boy: "Yes, it has been a good thing for him, I think, and I know it has for me and the other men, for what think you of a boy who says his prayers every night and is always obliging and pleasant, who is brave enough to shame us all? Yes, I believe in shame us all? Yes, I believe in heredity, too, and I know whose son I am, and whose grandson, but I know, too, that, with all my opportunities and education, I have been a disgrace to them. Since I was expelled from college, more than sixty years ago, I've roved and wandered, to be brought to my senses by this little fellow, who might have had a home with your paupers, though your taxes would have been increased thereby. Thomas Armstrong, with a wide awake brain and a thirst for knowledge, is going

with me where I am going, like the prodigal of old. You have heard of the philanthrophist and millionaire of N-? Well, you may be surprised, but he is my father, and I know him so well, I know the 'fatted calf' will be killed."

A little later, like the butterfly from the chrysalis, Hamil Brown emerged from his old life, shorn of much that outwardly had made him such a contrast to the youth who, six years before, said his last good-bye to parents, home and friends who with troubled hearts, but never wavering love, had hoped on, never doubting that some time he would return to them.

In all his wanderings he kept his old latch key, and it would be hard to tell of the influence of that voiceless bit of metal. It was a talisman of untold value. It meant an open door, and though led astray by bad habits and wild companions, each look at that key riveted the chain he could not break. Had it been lost it is impossible to conceive of what might have been the effect of the barrier swept away. When at last he turned the key in the familiar door, he forgo

everything but this: it was the hour when the father used to gather the children about him, and in response to his tap the "come in" was so like that of old he thought of nothing except the dear faces before him. The scene that followed is too sacred for pen of mine

To Tommy Armstrong, who accom panied him, the journey was a complete bewilderment, though Mr. Brown had in a measure prepared him for it but the immensity of mountains and prairies was inconceivable, the city blocks and parks with their adornments were hard for such a boy to imagine. With glistening eyes th father gazed upon the boy, who, Hamil said, had taught him the lesson that love and home had failed to, and without transferring the affection that belonged to his own son, he received him with open house and heart. him The tide had turned, and in spite of the luck that had followed the Armstrongs, the uphill march began. Hamil Brown, leaving his sins behind him, bravely struggling back

into the niche that long before should have been his, looked upon Tommy As the with pride as well as love. As the days went by he gazed with astonishteacher standing in her chair, while coiled about her right arm they saw a yellow-brown thing that squirmed and hissed and shot out a long red togond ment at the boy, for each endeavor strengthened the used faculties and his progress was steady and sure. med that from some far-away ancestor an inherent persistency had come down to him, which, with material aid, developed qualities hitherto dormant. A score of years later the little town that had had almost a Rip Van Winkle sleep, awoke from its lethargy. Half a mile north of the village buildings sprang up as if by magic. Ponderous machinery was put in place. The progress of the stream that once lazily meandered through the town stopped by a hugh dam, and the rushing torrent seemed to enter into the spirit of the wide awake projectors Ere many months passed the inhabi tants became somewhat accustomed to the screech of the locomotive, and did not gather daily to look upon th incoming or outgoing trains that the most sanguine had never expected t see till after the advent of the hand some gentleman who had so suddenly appeared in their midst. Withou making himself known, he spent a day or two looking about, his keen ey detecting the possibilities of the place and seeing, in the future, what is now no surprise to many New Englanders. After purchasing a large tract of land he departed, leaving the townspeople to wonder and surmise in their quiet way. "Armstrong — Armstrong !" said Mr. Seth Grattan, when in the country store the men gathered to talk over the unusal occurrence. "Why, "Why, that's the name of the boy who years ago went off with that wild chap, Hamil Brown, don't you remember "It can't be that boy, though," and the old villagers who were present spent an hour calling to mind all they remembered of that peculiarly unlucky family The first families who arrived were a complete surprise, though the people thought themselves prepared for anythis term. thing, after the excitement that had so transformed their little farming town. Mr. Armstrong, with a lovely young wife, took possession of a delightful house on the summit of a hill that overlooked not only what had been accomplished by human ingenuity, but a view almost unparalled, though nature is so lavish with her gifts. Imagina-tion can picture what took place after

ago) he was the innocent cause of converting a Protestant by simply

see if, in secret, you would behave towards the Holy Eucharist as one who believed ; I was resolued if I saw your conduct accorded with your teaching to be converted. I came

Catholics in Geneva.

We borrow From the sun of some to-morrow Haif the light that gilds to-day; And the splendor Flashes tender O'er hope's footsteps to d-fend her From the fears that haunt the way.

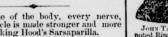
We never Here can sever Any now from the forever Interclasping near and far ! For each minate Hods within it All the hours of the infinite, As one sky holds every star

-Father Ryan

Pittsburg Catholic

lift themselves from our list. The sooner the better. They generally refuse to take the paper from the word or paying a nickel. Or they at once discovered that they never ordered it; never wanted it; never received it regularly (not more than In either case it is a cowardly act; such as no honorable man would be The proper way to stop a newspaper is to pay up first and then stop it any way you please afterward. If you are a gentleman and don't owe a cent, walk into the office, look the gentleman in charge full in the eyes, and tell him you don't wish it or can't

of the CATHOLIC RECORD?



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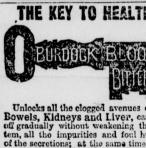
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with an argument, nothin' agin the boy, and in ten years' time you can git a heap o' work out of -be a good investment.'

I tell ye, I believe in hered-" Hump, ity, and I don't want any such lazy ne'er-do-wells about.'

"His mother wasn't lazy," said the deacon

"Now, don't tell me she was smart, living there as she did." "Well, but what's to be done with

the boy ?" "There's the poor house."

"No, no, Mr. Grattan, don't send the little fellow there," and Hamil Brown wiped away a tear, rough man that he was, for while listening to the above conversation his heart was filled with tender pity. He was one of a gang of men who, with guns and axes, were going into a forest some twenty miles away to spend the winter. him come to the camp with me. I'm going up to-morrow.

going up to-morrow." "Well, well, if you will take him off our hands," said the good deacon, "it will be a great relief. I don't know that there is anything he can do on the town farm to earn his board this winter; he would only be an expense and taxes are high enough now

Hamil Brown looked at the deacon as if he could hardly repress an oath, and the Lord who looks into the heart might have had one to forgive. He shut his teeth for a moment and then proceeded to make arrangements for taking the boy along, "provided he is " said the man. willing

Willing or not, he'll have to go. was the answer. Hamil Brown found him sitting for

lornly on the wooden tops of the little house that had been his home.

"Poor little chap, you here alone? Where are the poor women of this town, I wonder?" He sat down beside him in such a

friendly way, the boy suddenly burst into tears and cried as never before. The dazed condition that had enveloped him had washed away and he was a little sorrowing boy, as full of grief as any other who had lost his all. Mr. Brown let him cry, till he sobbed, "Will not somebody put me in the grave with them?" Then, with one Willie Phelps, the worst fighter and the best speller in the school, ran for-ward. He grasped the snake by the tail and tore it from the teacher's arm. Then with a quick toss about his head he dashed it to the floor and stamped on its head until it was dead.

Then Willie looked at Miss McDougal. She was lying prostrate on the floor. He dashed water in her face, and, see ing a drop of blood just above the wrist of her right arm, he put his mouth to it and sucked at it vigorously. Then, being a boy of action, he called upon one of his schoolmates to run to the Meadow's drug store, half a mile away get a pint of whiskey, and, on his way back, inform Dr. Childs of what had happened. In less than half an hour the schoolmate returned with the whiskey, which Willie forced down his still unconscious teacher's throat. Not long afterwards Dr. Childs' reached the school-house and ordered her removed to her home. Farmer Stough ton was passing on his wood wagon at this time, and volunteered to trans-port her. This he did. In the meantime the teacher had regained her senses, but she was drunk.

To-day she is sober, and the physi-cian thinks that, owing to Willie's prompt measures, she will live.

The snake, probably attracted by the smell of cold meat or boiled eggs, evidently entered her lunch basket vhile she was picking wild fiowers It measured four feet two and a half inches and had eight rattles. It is the first rattlesnake found in the Burnside woods for several years.

Willie is the hero of the school now and has little fear of punishment for his boyish escapdes during the rest of

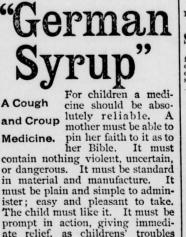
Mothers, have pity on your pale and suffering daughters. Their system is "run down," and if neglected the consequences may be fatal. Dr. Williams Pink Pills will bring back their rosy cheeks and health and creater the system of the system o

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs twenty-five cents to try it and be convinced.

"My brother had severe summer complaint about a year ago and no remedies seemed to relieve him. At last my aunt advised us to try Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and before he had taken one bottle he was entirely cured."—Adelaide Crittenden, Baldwin, Ont,

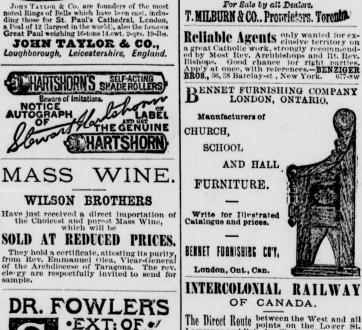
C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of 8 years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, "besides two Buffalo Physicians," without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly."

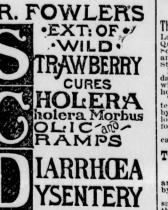
recommended too highly." Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."



prompt in action, giving immedi-ate relief, as childrens' troubles come quick, grow fast, and end fatally or otherwise in a very short time. It must not only relieve quick but bring them around quick, as children chafe and fret and spoil their constitutions under long confinement. It must do its work in moderate doses. A large quantity of medicine in a child is not desirable. It must not interfere with the child's spirits, appetite or general health. These things suit old as well as young folks, and make Bo-schee's German Syrup the favorite

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OCTOBER 17, 1891.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Boston Republic

Yours faithfully,

uperioress.

novitiate ; yet she voluntarily entered

There

he order and took the vows.

Forever.

se who love truly never die, gh year by year the sa't memorial wreath g and flowers, types of life and death, laid upon their graves.

For death the pure life saves, nd life all pure is love : and love can reach rom Heaven to earth ; and nobler less in tea Than those by mortais read.

Well blest is he who has a dear one dead ; A friend he has whose face will never change-A dear communion that will not grow strange The anchor of love is death.

Thank God for one dead friend, With face still radiant with the light of truth Whose love comes laden with the light of

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Through twenty years of death. John Boyle O'Reilly.

SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS.

Some Remarkable Examples and Per tinent Remarks Thereupon.

THE GHOST SEERESS OF PREVORST-FATHER GMEINER'S BOOK-CASES IN THIS GENERATION-EXPERIENCES OF PRINCE GALLITZIN AND OF A MARY LAND PRIEST - LESSONS TO BE LEARNED AND DEDUCTIONS TO BE DRAWN.

The New Orleans Picayune of last week editorially announced that Dr. Justinus Kerner of Germany is authority for some ghostly visitations. This is an old story, writes J. R. R. in the Baltimore *Catholic Mirror*. Dr. Ker-ner, a famous neurologist and more than an average poet, published, number of years ago, the remarkable history of one of his patients, Frederica Hauffe, whose ordinary condition was that of sleep-walking. In that situa-tion she performed extraordinary prodigies. From her earliest childhood she was painfully susceptible to spectral impressions. She shuddered when her nurse carried her by or through graveyards. In her youth she professed to discern spirits, and the evidence furnished is conclusive and of her representation. Dr. Kerner, who undertook a physical cure to p purpose, became acquainted with her after she had attained maturity and was both a wife and mother. He was initially a skeptic in matters preter-natural or supernatural, but grew to be an enthusiast in the opposite ex-His detailed record is a treine. chological curiosity, and his two poents addressed to her, as "The Ghost Secress of Prevorst," attested his belief. These poems have been translated by James Clarence Mangan, who had the rare laculty, being a true poet, of bettering the original German text. The ghost secress was so attenuated that she could be lifted from bed by two-fingers of a moderately vigorous man, and her body, in water, had almos lightness of a cork In the clair wovant state she could read sealed writings when placed upon the pit of stomach, but could not do so when imposed on the eyes or forehead. Her explanation of this phenomenon was that the soul had an executive function called the nerve spirit, which was located near the epigastrium, and that this nerve spirit, in some exceptional natures, could be protected and brought back again. This, she said, was explanatory of trances, and RESTORATIONS FROM APPARENT DEATH.

If true, it is possible that Bishop, the mind-reader, was, not long since, probably killed by the surgeons who made an autopsy on what they supposed to be his corpse. As a manifestation of her power in this particular, the ghost secress, by appointment, while lying in a coma on her bed, could shake houses, miles away, to their founda-tions. She also declared that apparitions were caused by the return of the nerve spirit from the other world, and their fashioning, out of the elements.

tion to the sorcery of magicians and necromancers, so fearfully condemned by the Scriptures. The angels of light, in consonance with the supreme authority of the Holy One of God, have attended the Church from the beginning, and their manifestations are in glorious contrast with the disorderly proceedings of the fallen angels of darknes

In this generation the world has witessed the supernatural marvels at ens the prestige and drawing powers of Edith O'Gorman, Margaret Shep-Lourdes, as well as those of the Cure d'Ars, Dom Bosco and Father Polivache, accompanied by some astounding en-vironments. The Cure d'Ars was vioherd and the ex-Nun of Kenmare. lently assailed by the enemy of manfirmament of fanaticism is Miss Ellen kind. Father Poilvache was at one folding, who has "escaped" from a time possessed, but remained steadfast French convent through the exertio of a firm of London solicitors. Miss in the faith, and Dom Bosco was repeatedly saved by a myterious dog Golding is the daughter of an

at intervals of forty years. English Protestant clergyman. She is A gentleman in this city, who once forty-nine years of age and became a lived at Loretto, in Pennsylvania, halconvert when she was in her teens. lowed by the presence and ministry of the holy priest, Prince Demetrius Gal-litzin, tells the following anecdote of In 1866, when she was twenty-four years old, she entered a convent in France. For a quarter of a century, him : Once there came to the gate of therefore, she has been a member of the missionary's humble rectory a stranger of repulsive mien, ragged and the order, taking her vows annually,

as is prescribed by the regulations of forlorn, the very picture of abyssmal human wretchedness. No one in that this particular community. At vari-ous times her relatives tried to induce locality had ever seen him before, and her to leave, but she steadfastly refused. his appearance was so abject and revolt-She even went so far as to ask that she ing that it made a lasting impression be sent to a house in the interior where on all beholders. Father Gallitzin approached the unbidden guest, warmly she could be out of the reach of her family. This request was granted, and during her residence there she saluted him, shook his hand, and asked what he could do for him. wrote the following letter to the super The reply was : "I am without food and shelter, ioress : and have not a cent in the world." " To the Lady Superior General :

The priest beholding, in

THIS OUTCAST HIS BROTHER and neighbor, in the Scriptural sense bade him share such hospitality as the place afforded. He said : "You can get a meal, and a bed will be provided for you, my friend." Together princethem, and, therefore, please do not tell them where I am. priest and beggar entered the house and sat down to a simple repast. Th best bed in the house was placed at the stranger's disposal. After breakfast, next morning, the man rose to depart, and the priest tenderly accompanied him to the gate, while the housekeeper, wondering, and, perchance, not over-pleased at entertaining tramps, watched the movement of the twain. At the portal Father Gallitzin, with sing, bade the man farewell, his ble and delicately pressed into his hand a silver half dollar. Hardly had he done so, when, to the amazement of the witnesses, the beggar vanished instantly from sight, as if he had been a thing Was this a repetition of the of air ! experience of St. Francis of Assisi, who, sharing his raiment with a leper, knew instantly afterward that he had succored Christ Himself unaware ! The pious people of Loretto to this day have no doubt of this incident, and many others of a miraculous nature. Indeed. it is a source of grief to some of them that the beatification of Prince Galplaint. litzin has not yet been entered upon. she could not use any private funds when she joined. She had been fully Not long ago, a priest in this vicinity nstructed on that point during her

mourned over the lameness of his horse, because it partly incapacitated him for remote missionary duty. At this juncture, his attention was attracted by voices in the hall of his parsonage, and, on inquiry, soon afterward, was told that a half-witted boy, known to everyat a time. This condition prevailed for twenty-five years, and notwithbody in the town, had come to call him to the dying bed of his father, fourteen standing the severity of the strain she renewed her vows every year. The work was two exacting and arduous. miles away. As soon as the message was delivered, the boy had returned She was obliged to scrub floors, make home, or, at least, left that presence. The priest instantly started for the public stable to borrow a horse, and

heard from the liveryman that the boy had been there also and stated that his father was dying, and that he had come for the priest. There were two ways of reaching the objective point, one by THE MAIN ROAD

their fashioning, out of the channan simulacra of their previous human proportions. This unfortunate woman bitterly bewailed her peculiar lot, and the latter course, but anxious to follow the latter course, but anxious to follow found.

ANOTHER "ESCAPE." When the London solicitor came take her away finally, the Mother Superioress said to her: "My Sister The Committee of One Hundred and The Committee of One Hundred and the motley aggregation of bigots and freaks who afiliate with the Music Hall habit." "The Lady Superiores left "The Lady Superioress left platform ranters may prepare for the reception of another "escape" who the room with Miss Golding," continue will be prepared to tell them horrible her not to leave in an improper the latter, "in order to try to persuade stories of the iniquities of convent life. Indeed, she has already made her manner, or at least to wait until they could furnish her with a proper cos debut in England in a way that threattume. As she would not listen to reason, they took from her the cross

and the veil, at which she cried out and abused then loudly. There was The name of this new star in the no violence except on the part of the gentleman representing the firm of London solicitors (we have his name), who forced the lock of the door leading to the interior of the convent, where strangers are never admitted. He entered the room where the nuns were, rudely pushed them aside, and led off

by force a member of the community living in the convent, in spite of the remonstrances of the Lady Superioress. They offered to Miss Golding secular clothing. She, however, preferred to make a scene amongst the neighbors by her manners and her dress in such a way that the people of Hen-Lannoy thought her not to be in her right mind.

We have condensed the facts of this startling case for the benefit of our readers, who are likely to hear more about it from the Committee of One Hundred or their agents.

I will carefully consider how, on the day of judgment, I would wish to have discharged my office or my duty ; "I beg that in case my brother-in-law or my sister should come to France in and the way that I would wish to have order to see me or to find out where I it then I shall do now .- St am, that you will tell them that I do Ignatius. not wish to have anything to do with

They Were Once Cannibals, but They are Now Good Catholics.

ELLEN GOLDING." Right Rev. J. J. Grimes, Catholic Miss Golding, however, came to the Bishop of Christ church, New Zealand, final conclusion that she would go out while on his journey home recently to into the world. Instead of retiring at his dicoese after a visit to Rome, was the guest of the Marist Fathers, San the expiration of her annual vow, she resolved to make a dramatic "escape. Francisco. Talking of the condition She communicated with a firm of Lonof religion in New Zealand, the Bishop don solicitors, and one of their agents gave some interesting particulars. "In Christ church," he said, "there proceeded to the convent, and, forcibly breaking through a door, led her out There is are about 7,000 Catholics. against the protest of the Superioress, not a sufficient number of priests. who insisted that she don a secular garb before leaving. This she dea district 130 miles larger than England there are only two Bishops and fifty priests. The Catholic population consists of Irish, English, Scotch, and the natives. We have converted clined to do, and so she left the estabishment in the costume of the order, and in company with a man whom she never had seen before, and who of quite a number of Maories, and I feel course, was a perfect stranger to the confident that we could without much difficulty convert all of them had we The first thing she did on reaching sufficient priests. These natives are England was to rush into print with physically fine appearing, and have the story of her persecutions and harda great deal of intelligence. Origin ships. She had an annual income of ally the race was cannibalistic, and we £45, and this she could not touch ; it have alive to-day not a few converts who ate human flesh." went to the order. This was one com-But Miss Golding knew that

Personal Experience. Edward Hanlan, Champion Oau says: "For muscular pains in the 1 have found St. Jacobs Oil a reliable re Its results are the most beneficial, have pleasure in recommending r personal experience."

was too much praying ; it tired her. WORTH - \$15,000.00 personal experience." Inflammation of the Eyes Cured. Mr. Jacob D. Miller, Newbury, writes: "I was troubled with Inflammation of the Eyes, so that during nearly the whole of the summer of 1882 I could not work; I took several bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and it gives me great pleasure to inform you that it cured me of my affliction. It is an excellent medicine for Costiveness." She was forced to pray for four hours TICKET, - - \$1.00 II TICKETS FOR \$10.00 up beds, and perform other labor of a

menial character. This, of course, is common to all religious orders, and Mrs. Geo. Rendle. Mrs. Geo. Rendle, of Galt, Ont., writes : "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for it is a sure cure for all summer complaints. We are never without it in the house." Fowler's Wild Strawberry. Price, 35c. the postulants are quite fully aware of the fact before they enter. Then again she was told to constantly re-JOHNSTON'S A FLUID BEE member that she was mortal, and to think of death. This so grated on her True Faith.

True Faith. I have great faith in Burdock Blood Bitters as a blood purifier. I have taken three bottles for bad blood and find it a perfect cure. It is a grand medicine and I recom-mend it wherever I go." — Ida Sanderson, Toronto, Ont.

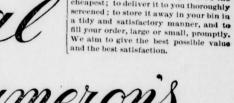


entire wash this way and save money, and always have the clothes in fine condition. Why don't you? It READ THE DIRECTIONS costs nothing to try. Ask for SURPRISE. READ ON THE WRAPPER.

Surprise way without boiling or

7

Our business is to import the BEST quality of Coal that can be got-NOT the cheapest; to deliver it to you thoroughly



BRANCH OFFICE, 435 RICHMOND STREET.

LIST OF PRIZES.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

3134 Prizes worth \$52,746.00

S. E. LEFEBVRE, MANAGER.

81 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

25..... 15.....

Prizes "

CONSIDER THE LILIES! Also consider whether it is best to use a GOOD OIL or a POOR ONE. If you decide on

Lardine Machine Oil

YARD AND OFFICE, BURWELL STREET AT G. T. R.

McCOLL'S FAMOUS CYLINDER OIL SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY ENGINE CYLINDER.





JOHNSTON'SFLUID BEEF

"a dark spirit, who came to her in a column of smoke, with a hideous briskly pursued it. In the very nick head." It never occurred to Dr. Kerof time, and not with a moment to ner or anybody else that the poor creature was the victim of demoniac man, received his confession and adpossession, and that a Catholic priest ministered the last rites. might have been her best exorciser and physician. There is testimony that physician. There is testimony that she was a naturally blameless woman, she was a naturally blameless woman, and that she sought, by hymns and husband should leave this world without the sacraments. The startled priest replied that the woman's own aspirations, to be delivered from her tormentor. In her normal condition son had, by proxy, furnished the inshe was simple and comparatively In her abnormal state she telligence. telligence. The widow, equally amazed with the priest, declared that ignorant. discussed like a Swedenborg, and could draw a perfect circle on paper with an alert movement of the hand. She whole time, and, to her certain knowlwhole time, and, to her certain knowlessayed to disclose some of the occult edge, had not been to the town or away stations of the other world, and it may from his home! The good Father stations of the other world, and it may be said to her credit that sinners in kepthispeace; but, when he returned to this life, who die unrepentant, have a his own domicile, rather emphatically gruesome and miserable career in the land of shadows. She testified that charged the parties who had given him the information with joking upon a serious subject. "How is it," he said, "that you told me that boy had been here and called me to his sick father? holy persons on earth could help some of the departed, and so adumbrated the existence of purgatory, as she wierdly comprehended it. Her sufferings were He was at home all the time." Rathe almost incredible and incessant. The aghast at this charge and statement.

circumstantial accounts of her ter-rible decline and final departure the challenged parties swore that they surely had seen the youth, and that he freeze the blood and appal the brain of had conveyed the dying man's request the sensitive reader. This is one of the most memorable for the priest. How could they have known anything of the matter unless examples of possession on record, and matches many of the instances powertold in the matter designated? Sud-denly the father recognized a mysterfully sketched by Father Gmeiner, in ious messenger that many Catholic even find hard to fully comprehend

unguarded citadel of the soul.

his book on "The Spirits of Darkness" -a volume that can be but, when asked as to his own explan-SAFELY AND INSTRUCTIVELY PERUSED ation, he cautiously says: "I give by sane and healthy persons, but, as the you the facts. Draw your own conauthor himself avows, should be forbid-In this material age it is hard for den to sick and timorous souls. Father nany persons to credit that dwellers Gmeiner lucidly dissects all such marin the flesh are subject to such tremenvels, in every age and clime, and admitting the existence and activity of dous spiritual contact and impression

but it is nevertheless true. It is im portant to keep on such terms with good and evil spiritual intelligences, also shows how these spirits are to be tried. By their fruits we shall know God as to defy the spirits of darkness, who are persistently vigilant in their attempts to beset, confuse and ruin the them The Catholic Church is full of super-

natural wonders, in the lives of her saints and holy children, whose works are beneficient and in shining opposi-

it, allowed the horse freedom of action. Miss Golding adds to her budget of The animal chose the short path and and to her budget of complaints a terrible story of the form of punishment adopted to enforce dis-cipline. "Punishment," she says, "consists in what is called 'sore throat." cipline. spare, the priest approached the dying Some decoction is given to you in your When all You do not know when or where, food. and this is continued until your throat gets parched. Next day you are fevergets parenea. ish and dizzy. The cold series on our lungs. You take to bed, and then our lungs. for death.' your lungs. You take to bed, and then you are told to 'prepare for death.'" In consequence of this homicidal disposition on the part of the Superiors,

most of the nuns die between thirty and forty. Miss Golding is forty-nine, and she seems to be quite healthy. Of course, this story is merely a sensational yarn gotten up for effect upon public sentiment, or else it is the fignent of a mind unhinged. ment of the case, and we may be permitted to refer briefly to the other side

> this sensational episode. "From the first year of her convent life," writes the Superioress, "her brother.in-law wished to take her out by force. In 1869 she was at Calais, when he arrived and summoned the Lady Superiores of the convent to give up to him his sister-in-law. The Lady Superioress sent for Miss Golding, and in her pres-ence informed M. de Meihac that she was at liberty to follow him, adding, vows, but if she wishes to go I do not prevent her.' Miss Golding did not wish to go. The brother-in-law threat-ened the police, the law, etc. To pre-

iennes." It was from Valenciennes that she wrote the letter we have quoted. of the lady superioress that other attempts were made to take her away, but she refused to permit herself to be Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

We have given Miss Golding's state (TJACOBS OI of the case. The Lady Superioress has written a full explanation of the facts and circumstances connected with

she knows that she has taken her Headache, vent annoyance we sent her to another convent of the same order at Valen-Toothache,

It appears from the communication Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont. drawn from her chosen mode of life.

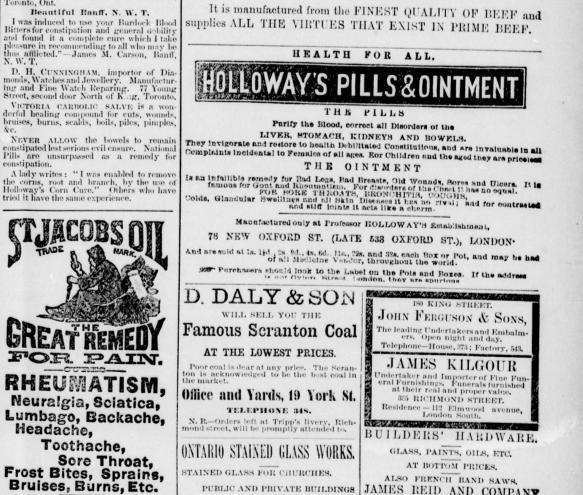
IT IS A GENUINE AND RELIABLE MEAT FOOD, ABSO LUIELY PURE, and free from any adulteration.

3134 PRIZES

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CAPITAL PRIZE

ASK FOR CIRCULARS.



ALSO FRENCH BAND SAWS, JAMES REID AND COMPANY US Dandas Streel, London, Ont COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 54 and 56 Jarvie street, Toronto. This hotel has been refitted and furnished throughout. Hon. comforts. Terms \$1.00 per day. M. DONNELLY, Proprietor; PUBLIC AND PBIVATE BUILDINGS Furnished in the best style and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all. WORKS: 484 RICHBOND STREET. R. LEWIS.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Branch No. 4, London,

ets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every th, at eight o'clock at their hall, Albion k, Richmond Street. P. F. Royle, Pres. Coreoran, Recording Secretary.

C. M. B. A.

3

Assessment No 13 has been issued, contain-ing 22 deaths, 11 being in New York, 5 in Michigan, 2 in Pennsylvania, 3 m Canada, and 1 in Ohio. The reserve fund now in the hands of the Canada Grand Council amounts to over \$17,000.

Our thanks are also due and extended to Brother Sergeant John Fitzgerald and Brother J. F. Crowe, of the Central Police Department, for distinguished attentions and much valuable assistance. -C. M. B. A.Weekly, Oct. 8.

This is the first time we have seen pub lished from one of our members a card of thanks to members of the police force for much valuable assistance, and we hope an occasion for such notices will not occur again.

Resolutions of Branch 4.

The following resolutions were adopted at the egular meeting of Branch 4. London, held

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W. COECORAN, Rec. Sec. P. F. BOYLE, President.

Contributions in Aid of Bro. Brown's Family. Brantford, Oct. 4, 1891.

Thomas Coffey, Esq., DEAR SIR AND BROTHER-Enclosed please find copy of contributions received from branches in aid or Brother W. J. Brown's family, which you will please print in your paper, and I will send the balance of them at another time as we receive them.

ther	Yours fraternally, WENDLIN SCHULER, Sec. Branch 5.	5.
	ONTARIO BRANCHES.	

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because in many notices the plain word "consumption" is not used but, instead half a dozen other terms — to the uninitiated unpronouncable mysteries — all of which signify lung disease in one form or another. These careless examinations and careless admissions prevail in every Grand Council; and unless energetic steps are taken to puad the general interest of the association in this and other respects, our burdens will, ere long, become too heavy for our shoulders. The reform should begin in every quarter, because we believe the abuse exists in nearly every branch. For this abuse the members themselves, and they only, are to blame.

C. M. B. A. Relief Association,

The following circular, which we cheerfully ublish this week, explains itself. We may add that we believe the establishment of a branch of this kind wherever the C. M. B. A. exists would produce much good to the nembers, surrounding them, as it would with all the protection against misfortune that can be had in any other quarter : To the Brethren of the C. M. B. A. in Canada:

To the Brethren of the C. M. B. A. in Canada: A great want of our Brotherhood in past years has been a provision whereby Sick B ne-flict and the secured to our members at a low of the secured to our members at a low entropy of the secure of the secure of the Association. This Association was organized on March ith. isse, by the members of Branch 50, Monireal, and it was deemed wise to confine its workings solely to the eity of Monireal. The success that has followed the efforts of it pated, and at a general meeting of the Relict Association of Monireal, a resolution was carried to extend the workings of the fund so as to enable all the C. M. B. A. members of Canada to become members. The steady mercase of memtership of the Association since that date has been most satisfactory, and the large num-ber of Branches established in the various cides and towns of Canada is sufficient proof of the mecessity of such an auxiliary association in connection with our noble organization; and siready, though but little over two years in existence, it has been the means of dislusting hundreds of dollars in sick and d sability claims, which has the unlooked for expenses of Illness. Its alm to to unite fravernally and socially all acceptable members of the C. M. B. A. in Canada, to assist and encurage them in their various occupa-tions and to provide them with a stipulated sum weekly during sickness or flabability. WIO MAY JOIN.

Ore dollar per quarter payable in advance. Medical and Supervising Examiner's feesto be paid by the appl.cants, where examination is found necessary. WHO MUST UNDERGO MEDICAL EXAMINATION. All applicants between the age of forty-five and sixty years or applicant who has not answered satisfactorily the questions on appli-cation form. ARE THERE ANY Account.

ARE THERE ANY ASSEMENTS? There are no assessments or extra calls of any

WHEN DO YOU COMMENCE PAYING SICK BENE

There are no assessments of extra calls of any kind. WHEN DO YOU COMMENCE PAYING SICK BENE-FTS? To obtain sick benefits you must be six months a member and clear on the books, and your sick-ness must have lasted two weeks, or over. DO YOU PAY SICK BENEFITS OF TWO WEEKS? When a member is taken sick he notifies the scretary-Trea urer or Collector, and his sick-ness dates from date of notification to such officer. If he remains sick during two weeks or over his benefits date from date of sickne-s. WHY DO UNOT PAY SICK BENEFITS FIOM DATE OF SICKNESS? Because this Association was o ganized for the purpose of rendering relief to members who were actually in need of assistance, to members who were suffering long terms of illne-s or dis-ability and would through this cause be in need of such assistance. Because this Association was organized for the purp.'s of remaining in the field of usefulness, should here be so dis osed to live on its funds. Because it is the many claus for lillness of short daration that yie we the heavy drain on the resources of any means the best short schemes clause the the yay be of the C. M. B. A. who cause the life you will for the benefit that the takes claus a sours, it has been found that short schemes clause are those most op to suppleton, if not fraud. Because it have the heavy drain on the traver scheme the converses of the C. M. B. A. who the terms clause it is the many claus for the step the scheme clause the the theory wild for the billished fact that family for a sitckness of leest the areas clause are those most op to suppleton, if not fraud. Because it is in any Mutual Benefit Association, and it is to the interest of the members themselves that the an established fact that family doctors are matter of certificates. Because it is the mem-matter of certificates. Because it is the mem-matter and clause here the cost of benefits in any Mutual Benefit Association, and it is to the interest of the members themselves that the are not ca

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our usefulness. Toour Executive officers of the C. M. B. A. we would say we thank you for the kind assistance you have given us in this rood work and we trust we shall always merit your approval. We would be pleased to receive the name of any brother who would act as our Collector in bis locality, providing there was no Branch Secretary of Collector abready named. Tall information and particulars of the work-fugs of the Canadian C. M. B. A. Rellef Associa-tion given upon application to PATHICS DOYLE, Pres. T. P. TANSEY, Sec. 1623 St. Antoine St. 14 Drummond St. Montreal. Montreal. OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION. P. Doyle, President..., Branch 50, Montreal J. E. H. Howison, ist V. P. 87, " A. H. Spedding, and V. P. 16, " T. P. Tansey, Secretary..., 50, " F. McCabe, Treasurer..., 57, " John Kenny, Marshal..., 14, "

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Branch 74, Montrea M. Murphy. J. Lafontaine. W. J. Sevigney BUSINESS COMMITTEE. Montres

SUPERVISING MEDICAL EXAMINER. J. F. R. C. Phelan...Branch 113, Waterloo, P. Q.

Resolution of Condolence

Resolution of Condolence. Toronto. Oct. 5, 1891. Toronto. Catholic Review, and Trich Canadian.

Editor Catholic Record, London

Editor Catholic Record, London: DEAR SIR AND BROTHER-At the last regu-lar meeting of Branch 49, Toronto, it was moved by Recording Secretary Vale, seconded by Chancellor Claney, and carried unanimously ; That we, having heard with deep regret of the loss sustained by Brother 1 hos. Prender-bell through the death of his eldest son, beit Resolved, that the members of this branch desire to extend to Brother Prenderbell their not heartfelt sympathy in his deep affliction. It was also Resolved. That copies of this resolution of Resolved the offletal organ of the C. M. B. A. Yours fratemally, W. M. VALE, Ree, Sec.

Brechin, Oct. 2, 1891.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

To the Editor of the Catholic Record: At the regular meeting of St. Andrew's Branch. 151, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His invorthy President, Mr. M'chael McGrath, with the said death of a beloved child by drown-ing on Thursday 24th alt., be it Andrew's Granch. 151, extend to him and his beraved family our heartfelt sympathies and our trust that God in His infinite mercy may grant them fortitude and patience in thefr hour of the President, and the beat the family of the pre-send to the President and to the Caritol. IC RECORD, and that a copy of the same be placed on the record of the branch. MICHAEL FOLEY, Rec. Sec.

MICHAEL FOLEY, Rec. Sec.

WEAKNESS OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

N. Y. Catholic Review.

If we desired any disinterested and emphatic testimony in favor of the self-stultifying and self-destruction policy of Protestant missions, we might find it in the report of the Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Knox, a Presbyterian missionary, in Japan, published in the Mis-sionary Review of the World, for September. Speaking from his own sad experience in that important missionary field, where the intelligence of the shrewd natives has developed the absurdity of a multitude of Protestant sects claiming to teach true Christianity, more quickly than in other fields, this candid, outspoken missionary says:

"I would again venture the opinion that our present missionary methods are in the extreme wasteful of money and of life. Rightly distributed and massed, one-half the present force could accomplish all and more than is now done. done. Instead of so much earnest appeal for men and money, I propose a tev are not chart of any needed and just of the version of the pay solution of the pay solution of the version of the version

way of bringing about unity among the various denominations abroad would be for the various denominations at home to unite. How can you expect the representative to be different from the principal? Are there not the same reasons for being united at home as for being united abroad? Is there not the same waste of energy and resources? Do we not often hear the complaint made from the sects themselves of the great evils of divisions, especially in country towns, where half a dozen different denominations are struggling for sheer existence and where a single Church could be well supported and kept in a flourishing condition? Then, too, if they have discovered that a multitude of sects, all claiming to be the true representative of Christianity, only serve to confuse the in-

telligent Japanese and even excite their derision, cannot the same be said of intelligent Americans? Why is it that Protestantism is losing its hold on the masses? That that is the fact is patent to every intelligent observer ; and every man of sense knows per-fectly well that there is no more potent promoter of skepticism and indifference of all religion than these sectional divisions, which are really, and always

have been, a curse to society. The writer who comments on Dr. Knox's report thinks the end at which they are all aiming could be accom-

plished, at least in a measure, by "mutual consultation and fraternal co-operation." That is the old story. We should think our Protestant friends would get tired singing that old song. Why should they build hopes of suc-cess in a foreign field on a foundation which has proved so baseless at home? Where is your Evangelical Alliance? What has that accomplished? They have sheir annual meeting, and hobnob, and say sweet things of them srlves and very sour things of the "Mother of Harlots," and then go home not to cultivate more friendly relations, not to sink their differences, and blot out the lines of demarcation, but to continue on the old lines, to insist strenuously on keeping up the

bans of sectarian division, though pretending all the time that their differ-

The curability follows from the application of certain general principles, the first of which is isolation and change of surroundings. The drunk-ard must go into a quarantine, where all the external conditions of life will antagonize his disorder and assist nature to return to health. In a quarantine station or special asylum the diet, baths, exercise, medical study and care, with all other means, can be applied with military exactness. Each special phase of disease and form of generation can be treated, from its particular symptoms, with particular remedies. Nerve and brain-rest, and restoration of all the organic functional activities, can be obtained by the use of means under the care of the medical man. Thus the drink-impulse is over come and dies away with the increas ing vigor of the mind and body. Like

appropriate

and

MARKET REPORTS.

MARALI REPORTS. London, Oct. 15.—The meat supply on the market to day was large and good heifer beef was offered at 5.00 per cwt., and some lower qualities at 4.00 per cwt. Lamb was casy, at 7 to 8 cents a pound by the carcass. Pork was in better supply, at 5.5 to 6.00 per cwt. The poulity sup-ply w is adequate, and ducks went down to 50 to 65 cents a pair. Geese controlled 40 to 65 cents a piece. Potat cs were inclined 40 to 65 cents a piece. Potat cs were inclined to be firmer, and some choice samples sold at 55 cents a bas. Tomatoes sold at 25 cents a bushel. Apple sules were dall, as all the windfalls and second-class fruit is being marketed about now. The fruit was offered all the way from 25 to 30 cents a bag. a bag. GRAIN (per cental) — Red winter, 1.59 to 1.55 white, 1.50 to 1.55 i spring, 1.5 ato 1.55 ; rye, 1.69 to 1.10; barley, mail, 1.56; barley, fred, 75 to 85 outs, 80 to 85 ; peas, 80 to 36; beans, bush, 1.96 to 1.50.

roller, 4.20 to 4.25; extra, 4.10 to 4.20; low grades 2.00 to 3.75; bran, 12.25 to 12.50; shorts, 17.00 to 18.00.

18,00. Montreal, Oct. 15.—Grain.—No 2 hard Mani-toba wheat, 1.05 to 1.07; No. 3 do. 97; No. 2, northern, 1.04; peas, 74c per 60 lbs. in store, 75c affoat; oats, 3 to 35c per 34 lbs; corn, 68 to 30c duty paid; feed barley, 48c; good malting 60, 50 to 57c.

andar; onts, si to 32e per 34 lbs; corn. 18 to 48c. duty paid; feed barley, 38c; good malting 60, 55 to 57c. Flour and feed-No change in flour, business ruling quiet. Values ensy on the whole, and are purely nominal. Latent spring, 5.25 to 5.49; to 5.25 to 5.25; straight roller, 4.80 to 5.25 to 5.25; straight roller, 4.80 to 19, extra, 4.20 to 4.59; sprening, 4.20 to 4.30; to 19, extra, 4.20 to 4.59; sprening, 4.20 to 4.30; to 19, extra, 4.20 to 4.59; sprening, 4.20 to 4.30; to 19, extra, 4.20 to 15, 9; shorts, 18,00 to 10,09; middling, 2.25 to 2.30; granulated, 2.25 to 2.30; rolled, 2.25 to 2.37; granulated, 2.25 to 2.30; middling, 5.20 to 2.70; shorts, 18,00 to 10,09; middling, 5.20 to 15, 9; shorts, 18,00 to 10,09; middling, 5.20 to 2.70; strong balkers' 5.40; to 7.25; short on the vertice, per bbl, 17,00 to 7.25; ness pork, western, per bbl, 1.25 to 17.50; hams, city oursd, per lb, 10 to 12; hato, continues fair, and all offerings are being taken at 11 to 11; with an occasional sale as high as 12; Butter-Brockville, 17c; Morrisburg dairy, Bio 17; western dairy moved at 16 to 15; Late made creanery 27; asked Earlier makes size to 21; c. Finest townships, 16 to 17; Pinest western, 14k to 16; Cheese - Finest townships, 16 to 17; Pinest western, 14k to 16; Cheese - Finest batter 1; to 30; e, fine 9; to 9; c; modium et oi] c. Chile 48s. mEFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Bufalo, N. Y. Oct, 15, - CATTLE -

bans of sectarian division, though pretending all the time that their differ-ences are non- essential. Is it not strange? Is it not pitiful? When will our separated brethren learn the great truth so solemnly and the last wenty for hours. All of the grand agency which the world is to known that God has sent His Son to be its Saviour and its King? Well may they be exhorted in the language of the great Apostle to the Gentiles: "Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ, that you all speak the same thing, and that there be no schisms among you; but that you be perfect in the same mind and in the same judgment." There can be no organic unity with out a head. The Catholic Church alone has a head and centre of unity, and they will learn that to secure that unity they will have to return to her boson.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET. Saturday, Oct. 10, 18%). — There was a heavy board to-day, and 35 factories were boarded, which was one of the largest outputs of the sca-son. The attendance of both buyers and fac-torymen was l-rge, but business was compara-tively dull The factorymen were hot very anxious to sell, and the buyers were just as in-different about buying, unless at a speculative marcin.

A Great Book.

OCTOBER 17, 1891.

The "Imitation of Christ" was written by a hand that waited for the heart's promptings. It is the chronicle of a solitary, hidden anguisb, struggle, trust and triumph ; not written on velvet cushions, to teach endurance to those who are treading with bleeding feet on the stones. And so it remains to all times a lasting record of human needs and human consolations ; the voice of a brother who, ages ago, left and suffered and renounced, in the cloister, perhaps, with serge gown and tonsured head, with much chanting and long fasts, and with a fashion of speed different from ours, but under the same silent, far-off heavens, and with the same passionate desires, the same strivings, the same failures, the same weariness.-George Eliot.

C. C. RICHARD'S & CO.

GENTS,-I took a sovere cold, which settled in my throat and lungs and caused me to entirely lose my voice. For six weeks I suffered great pain. My wife advised me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT and the effect was magical, for after only three doses and an outward application, my voice returned and I was able to speak in the Army that night, a privilege I had been unable to enjoy for six weeks.



New Fall Overcoatings. New Fall Suitings. New Fall Trouserings. New Fall Underwear.

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loctor's fees and assists him to pay a share of his current expenses. That this sum enables the married member to provide something for his little family when, through illness or disability, they are deprived of his weekly earnings. That this sum also enables the sick member to keep up his assessments in the C. M. B. A. without asking the Branch to keep him clear. That in case a member is a stranger in a city and without friends or money. It will provide him with sufficient means to go hut an hospital for to engage some person to look after him. That a Sick Committee will visit you and supply your wants and remain he cases of neces-sity on their turn every evening during your liness.

ness. That a membership in this Association pro-des assistance while you live.

illness. That a membership in this Association pro-vides assistance while you live. That a member of the Relief Association can be assured that his policy in the C. M. B. A. is safe while he remains a member of the Relief. That as our mem ership is now spread in every Province of this Donahion, it as no heavy sick claims can injure our association. That having a good fund on havd at the in-ception of this association we are in a position to meet all claims promptly. That we are charging in dues less than any other similar association in Canada. That all our nomics are received from Cana-dians and disbursed in Canada. That our expenses are lower than other similar associations. That our C. M. B. A. brothers. That the only excuss left to parties in refus-ing to join the C. M. B. A. has now been remedied. That no member of the C. M. B. A. is forced to

increase their gifts if the half goes to waste? Doubtless the case is not so pressing in other lands, but for the things I see and know, my language is none too strong."

Here is a man, as we said, who speaks from experience. He is thoroughly in earnest, and believes what he says. He has been on the ground, and sees the absurdity of a multitude of sects working in the same field and wasting their energies and their resources in building up separate establishments with conflicting interests. As a leading contemporary, commenting on Dr. Knox's report very justly remarks : "What are the facts at present in

the great majority of Protestant mis sions? Each is going on its own way Each is going on its own way. working out its own problems, devising its own methods, in utter ignorance of the results achieved by its sister mission in an adjoining field, or, perhaps in the same field.

In answer to the serious question, 'Is confederation in the great work o evangelizing the world still impossible? this same writer remarks :

"There is, undoubtedly, a fascina-tion in the idea of a grand organization, in which each part preserving its own identity to the full, shall combine with every other part, under some united head, to advance and conquer an empire or the world for Christ. But such an idea is at present entirely out side the realm of 'practical politics. Of course : why should they expect the representatives of the various de nominations in foreign lands to combine in a single organization, under a united head, when those denominations do not set the example at at home i If it is not necessary for the home to be united, it would seem to be a very natural conclusion that it is not neces sary for the foreign churches to be would seem to be equally applicable at any sensible man that the most effective Catholic by faith.

insanity, drunkenness is cured, not by drugs alone, but by building up the body through all the avenues of nutrition, healthful exercise, regulated mental and physical surroundings, and appropriate drugs. Drunkenness must be recognized as a disease legally and the victim forced into condition where he can live along the best sani-

tary lines of health; where medical treatment and control can be exact and perfect ; and where physiological hygienic training in its broadest and best sense can be applied. The curability of the inebriate is far more certain than that of the insane. The liberty of both is equally danger ous; one is recognized; the other is seldom restrained until he becomes a criminal. The moment a man becomes a drunkard he forfeits all rights to liberty and becomes a ward of the State, and should be controlled by it It is dense ignorance that permits any one to destroy his life and property by drink, on the supposition that he is a free moral agent. The inebriate is mentally and physically sick, and needs the same help as the insane and the question of care is simply one of adequate means and remedies to reach the disease. - Dr. T. N. Crothers,

in a symposium on " Is Drunkenness Curable?" in North American Review for September.

A Jew Who is a Catholic.

Considering the bitter persecution which the Czar is at present inflicting upon his 4,000,000 Jewish subjects and his 8,000,000 Catholic subjects united. The same reasons that are naturally excites widespread astonish-given for the necessity of unity abroad ment that his empire should continue be represented at Paris by an home. In fact, it requires but little ambassador, Baron de Mohrenheim, reflection, we should think, to convince who is a Hebrew by race and a Roman

twely dull The factorymen were not very anxious to sell, and the bivers were just as in-different about buying, unless at a speculative margin. The whole business is in a kind of transient state, and until steady cold weather sets in the market will be unstable. The factorymen from this out think they can hold without any deterioration from temperature: and according to the tone to-day they intend to hold the septembers for a rise in the market. The best factories want 10, to 10, cents a pound, accord-ing to the talk to-day amongst promisent makers. One thing is certain in the present state of trade: orders for the English market are great amount on a prospective rise or on specu-lation. A month or two from how is sure to make a development in the cheese situation, as this product always follows in the line of the preadstuffs and similar productions. On the start of 100 bloces at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 185 boxes at 9/e, and 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 220 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 9/e; 100 boxes at 0, 100 boxes at 0,

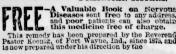
It is estimated that in the Roman catacombs there are the remains of 6,000,000 human beings, and in those of Paris 3,000,000. A large proportion of these are the remains of tyrs of the first three centuries of



TOUBSAINT, OHIO, Oct. 25, 1890. I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for lady 26 years old; every two or three weeks she had a serious attack of falling sickness, accompanied with headache and was driven to madness; she was sent once to an insane asylum. The doc-tors could not relieve her; I began with one bottle of your medicine; she had taken three quarters of it and she wrote to me a few day days "The medicine helps me much; I thin! another bottle will cure m

REV. FATHER ARMAND HAMELIN.

FREEPORT, ILL., Oct. 26, 1890. We used 12 bottles of Pastor Koenijs Nerve Tonic for nervousness and found it to have the desired effect in every case. DOMINICAN SISTERS.



KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, III.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5 Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. Agent, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggist, London, Ontario.

GEORGE C. DAVIS, Dentist. Office, Dundas street, four doors east of Richmond. Vitalized air administered for the painless extraction of teeth.



FURTHER quantity of standing A pine timber upon unsold Crown Lands north of Sudbury Junction, on the Can-adian Pacific Railway, having been damaged by fire, the undersigned hereby calls for tenders for the right to cut the same. The timber is situated immediately east and north-east of the Township of Lumsden, upon what would be on plan of North Shore of Lake Huron projected Berth 66, and that part of Berth 65 north of Vermilion River.

It is estimated at 32,500,000 feet B. M., viz, thirty million feet B. M. damaged and two and a half milli-n feet B. M. of green pine. Tenders for the whole quangreen pine. Tenders for th tity will be received up to

12 o'Clock Noon of 31st October Next,

and must state the amount per thousand willing to pay in excess of the regular Crown dues of \$1 per 1,000 feet B. M. of 255 mer 1000 feet pairs. 325 per 1,000 feet cubic. For further con-ditions application should be made to the Crown Lands Department.

Mr. John Cunningham, Forest Ranger at Surbury, will give informatio ties desirous of examining the timber

The above figures represent only the Department's estimate, and intending p rchasers must satisfy themselves as to quantities, etc. The Department does not bind itself to

accept the highest or any tender. A. S. HARDY,

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

25th September, 1891. (No unauthorized advertisement of the above will be paid for.) 677-4w