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S. HARDY, commissioner. cality and de-and terms and hed on applica-

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LTIMORE, MD.

L FOUNDRY, O., U. S. A. Copper and Tin LS AND CHIMES. Y Yoke Hangings. Yame this Journal

which they have had power to act, whether political or municipal.

THE LAND QUESTION.

Now, Mr. Chairman, besides the national aspirations of Ireland for local government; besides the evils inflicted on her in various ways by the existing system of government, in the standard control of the contr

HON. EDWARD BLAKE'S SPEECH.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE.)

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My own principles of action are across the state of them in the same of them in the state them in the same of them in the same of them in the same of the

the spread of the Gospel."

I rejoice to say that when I repeated these sentiments amongst the Roman Catholics of Ireland, when I sought their support in my own country for home rule, and in other countries, they met with as enthusiastic a support as applied to their demeanor and evidence of prosperity, with government of the results for the records and the results for the results for the records and the results for the results for the records and the results for the results for the records and the results for the results for the records and the results for the results for the records and the results for the results for the records and the results for the results for the records and the results for the results for the records and the results for the result their course of action respecting the Protestant minority as the most carnest and strenuous of Protestants, amongst whom I count myself, could possibly demand.

ment of the people, for the people and by the people, it was meet and proper that Canadians should take interest in the Irish question. in the efforts to the Irish question, in the efforts to bring about a real union in place of the paper union between the kingdoms, a union signalized on one side by the strong arm of force keeping down ways by the existing system of government, there has always been present the great question of the land. It is impossible and it is needless to enter into details on that question to-night. You know, this audition to-night. You know, this audition to-night. You know, this audition to-night with the tenants enter index under which the tenants error where the true Unionists—men who effected all the improvements while the desired a union of hearts. When in landlords were absentees; that system, comwith the increase of the population and the relations of supply and demand as to the relations of supply and demand as to the land, had produced absolutely intollerable fore the greatest military nation of conditions under which there was no real freedem of contracts. The tenants were largely rack-rented on their lown improved against confederated Europe. (Applause.) He was glad to stand up ments, the landlerds took all but the barest possible subsistence, they even took more, the landlerds took plants are the largest to the largest possible subsistence, they even took more, the



Napanee and other places were well represented. After the ceremony of dedication was over High Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Vicar-General Gauthier, of Brockville. The musical portion of the ceremony was rendered by the choir of the ceremony of the cere Doyle, the organist. After Mass the committee of the Church stepped forward and, on behalf of the congregation, presented His Grace with an address, which was read by Mr. Denis Hanley, to which the Archbishop made reply in his usual charming and eloquent style. He congratulated the people on the zeal and energy they had shown, and the sacrifices they had made, in the erection of one of the finest country without the slightest friction, all of which he attributed to the zeal of the people for the honor and glory of God. He assured them that such sacrifices were never made in vain. He also warmly congratulated the congregation on their financial position.

After His Grace had finished his dis-

exteriorilly, practically fire proof. The interior is neatly finished. The roof is a hammer beam truss, framed with a view to strength and beauty The ceiling is a double gothic arch, finished in wood, and beautifully paneiled in heavy mouldings, and presents a most elaborate appearance. A gal-lery for the organ and choir is erected across the front end of the church, and

are made of ash, and beautifully finish-The kneeling stools are hinged standards of seats, which is a decided improvement on the old style, as they can be much more easily adjusted while sweeping. When replaced they are always in their proper position, and are never tumbling and rolling over on the floor, to the annoyance of all present. The building is heated with two furnaces.

Rev. Father McCarthy and his people may well be proud of their beautiful church, as there are certain ly very few to equal it, outside of the

ly very few to equal it, outside of the large cities. The Catholics of the mis-sion are not blessed with a very large share of this world's goods, but in the

Mr. Frank Dolan, of Belleville, was the contractor; and when it is said that the building was made ready for the seats in less than four months, some the inside, and could find nothing but idea may be formed of the energy and ability he put into the work. Mr. Thomas Hanley, arch-itect and contractor, of Belle-

#### ZOLA GOES TO LOURDES,

And Instead of Returning a Scoffer, He

has None But Words of Approval. M. Zola says that he went to Lourdes with the prevailing impression that it churches to be seen in Ontario. He was a superstition unworthy of the was glad to be able to say that in all his experience—and he had in the London Chronicle. "My own built many churches—the people of St. Charles' mission had given ingly, "has cured me of that delusion. he had no trouble. In fact, large early and a marvellous gone on smoothly and harmoniously ness of the pilgrims to one analysis without the slightest fearing. amounts to true socialism. Poor and rich intermingle freely, and there is no show of human disdain or class pride. Lourdes, therefore, is not only harmless but useful in this utilitarian and sordid age. The happiest hours of my life have been spent among the kneeling devotees or following the

and eventually clear up the preternatural problems of hypnotism, suggestion, and kindred subjects. The

Mysterious Pictures Displayed on Church Window in the West.

the mysterious appearance of a picture upon a window in a Catholic church in Canton, Minn. Miraculous cures were reported from the place, but we declined to accept them until fuller authentication was forthcoming. We authentication was forthcoming. We clip the following succinct and conservative report telegraphed from St. Paul by the correspondent of the New York Herald on Sunday, Sept. 11:

I visited Canton, Minn., to-day, which has the last month become the

religious Mecca of the North-West. The place is being visited daily by hundreds of people from all parts of the North-West, and travellers getting as far as St. Paul in many instances run down to the little place and see for themselves what truth there is in the story of a picture of the Holy Virgin, with a child in her arms, having been formed on one of the window panes in the Catholic church.

The picture is there, as every one who has looked for it will admit, and across the front end of the church, and is finished very tastily, with heavy wrought brackets and a handsome the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for by other than the good people of Canton, its presence cannot be accounted for b miraculous means. It is a very fair picture. I visited the place when ser-vices were being held in the church, which is in charge of Father D. Jones, a man about fifty years of age, and who has been in charge of the church ever since it was built some ten years

church.

THE PICTURE VANISHED,

and that of a plump, rosy-cheeked little girl appeared. I saw the eyes grow dim, and about half an hour share of this world's goods, but it we crection of so fine a church they have shown a zeal and generosity which is shown a zeal and generosity which is shown a zeal and generosity which is full-grown woman, with a child at her the retained the latter until I

a plain, flat glass, which was perfectly clear. There is no possible chance for a shadow to be cast on the grass from the inside, as you may cover the window and the appearance on the outside

his own views on the subject. On Tuesday a travelling man asked permissoin to wash the picture from the glass, feeling sure he could do so.

The permission was feeling sure he could do so. by the choir of St. Michael's Church, Belleville, who did themselves much credit, manner. Messrs. Harris and Walton, Belleville, supplied the seats, and made an excellent job. The total cost is about \$15,000.

In the wast to wast the picture from the glass, feeling sure he could do so. The permission was freely granted, but after scrubbing for nearly an hour the travelling man desisted. He is now a half convert to the belief that the picture is the result of a miracle.

In Canton itself and the vicinity this is the belief generally entertained. The people have seen a number of marvellous cures by simply touching or looking at the glass, and as no satisfactory explanation of the presence of the picture has yet been youch. safed, notwithstanding the many

offered, the belief is only natural. A visit was paid to the church last week by one of Bishop Cotter's priests, who came at the request of the Bishop himself. The priest is a man of considerable scientific learning, and after arefully examining the glass said that to him it appeared as though the pic ture was the effect of molecular polar

He told me that in all probability while the glass was being cast a party similar to that in the picture stood by and in such a position that their image

the desire to try Lourdes, Dr. Charcot | Laum, the daughter of J. G. Laum, the desire to try Lourdes, Dr. Charcot never objects. He only suggests increased faith and purity of conscience. Lourdes is highly beneficial. It can only aid the cause of science, have suddenly caught a glimpse of the picture.

gestion, and kindred subjects. The Doctor praises Zola for his painstaking and reverent method of dealing with one of the greatest social and religious phenomena of these days.

IS IT A MIRACLE?

At any rate, a few minutes later Father Jones was surprised by their rushing into his room, sobbing affrightedly, and stating that they had seen something very queer in the church. Father Jones endeavored to get an explanation from them, but at last decided to visit the church and last decided to visit the church and find out for himself what was the

The three, therefore, again entered Boston Republic.
In the news columns of the Republic the church and the picture was some weeks ago we briefly described the mysterious appearance of a picture on which it appeared is situated directly in the dome of the church, and onsists of a round glass about two feet in circumference. It is of clear glass, about an eighth of an inch in

glass, about an eighth of an inch in thickness, and, in fact, of common everyday glass.

Father Jones says that the glass is the same one which was put in the church at the time of its construction, and that he knows no change has been made. Other members of the congregation agree with him, and say that the glass has become too familiar for them to be mistaken.

Of course the news of the discovery

Of course the news of the discovery was not long in finding its way about town, and the next day the church was visited by nearly every resident of Canton. Travelling men who visit the city periodically were also told of the occurrence, and saw the picture for themselves. Then the outside world was apprised of the news, and, as ever, accepted it in its sceptical,

querulous way.

Two things are accepted facts—the glass is the same one which has been in the church for ten years, and the picture did not come there by physical means. This leaves the molecular polarization theory as the only accept-able one, and the following facts may serve even to dispel this as unreasonable: On Aug. 24 Canton was visited by Henry McBride, living between Cresco and Bridgeway, Ia. He was afflicted with a white swelling and had been a cripple from birth. He came there on crutches, and on entering the church throw his crutches away, and has not felt their necessity since that time. Mr. McBride and his friends at test to the above.

A man by the name of Barrett, also of Iowa, hailing from Alma, had been afflicted with rheumatic trouble for some years, and was in consequence compelled to walk with crutches. He also visited the church and was instantaneously cured, also leaving his crutches behind as at a lasting evidence of the miracle. The crutches

are preserved at the church.

Mrs. Larkin, who lives near the
Iowa line, makes affidavit to the fact that a sight of the picture cured her of a nervous disease of long standing, which had made her partially helpless. Perhaps the strangest and most miraculous cure yet made was that of a Mrs. Doran, living, in Canton. The Mrs. Doran was carried into the church. and after the usual services for the sick she was able to open and shut her hands and move her arms for the first time in many painful years. She has steadily improved, and is now able to use her hands and arms freely, and even to walk about the room with some assistance.

neighbors as to the facts of her sickness and cure, and each one of them emphatically affirms the above state-

Sunday last the place was visited by Father Lange of La Crosse, Wis., who said Mass. This was followed in the afternoon by benediction by Father Jones, and immediately after this the glass was slowly turned around and the picture retained its original position. There are several persons now at Canton awaiting an opportunity to test the healing properties of the pic-ture and their number is increasing

I saw Bishop Cotter to-day and asked if he had come to any conclusion re-

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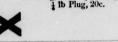
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been using DR. NEY'S ANTIBILIOUS or several years past and I am quite satis

PILLS for several years past and I am quite satisfied with their use.

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At Night.

At Night.

Why linger to-night in the shadow?
Has the cross of to day weighed you down?
Have the hands, once so gentle and tender,
Pressed deeper the thorus in your crown?
Come hither: hot tear drops are falling;
Come, child, like a bird to its nest;
For I've promised the heavily laden shall find in My Presence, sweet rest."
Thou knowest the sorrow, my Jesus,
The cross and the wearIness—all The cloud that hung over the mishine
Obscuring its light, like Syviour,
I am nothing at Thy Heart's Sacred portal
And cry dearest Lord, iet me in."
"Would you open wide the door
That the lance unlocked of yore?
Child, draw nearer, you shall find
Is My Heart, a shelter kind;
Leave your burden at My feet,
Here My yoke is light and sweet.
Let My footstool be—your pride
Cast your hungthy will inside.
And the friendship, once your own,
That has cold and careless grown—
(Hardest cross of all to bear)
Place it calmly in My care.
Now I'll bless you; sweet repose
Over all the day should close.
You have felt the thorns—now rest.
In the Heart that loves you best."

#### GRAPES AND THORNS.

By M. A. T., AUTHOR OF "THE HOUSE OF YORK," "A WINGED WORD," ETC.

CHAPTER I.

CRICHTON, AND THE CRICHTONIANS.

The delicate exuberance of a New England spring was making amends for the rigor of a New England winter, and for its own tardy coming. Up titudinously all the little budding progeny of nature; out through rough bark burst the tender foliage; and all the green was golden green. Light winds blew hither and thither; light clouds chased each other over the sky now and then massing their forces to send a shower down, the drops so entangled with sunshine as to look like a rain of diamonds. Birds soared joy-ously, singing as they flew; and the channels of the brooks could scarcely contain their frolicsome streams. Sometimes a scattered sisterhood of snowflakes came down to see their an cestresses, and, finding them changed into snowdrops, immediately melted into an ecstacy, and so exhaled.

This vernal freshness made the beau tiful city of Crichton fairer yet, with curtains waving from open windows, vines budding over the walls, and all the many trees growing alive. It set a fringe of grasses nodding over the edges of three yellow paths ravelled out from a new road that, when it had travelled about a mile westward from the city, gave up being a road for the present. One of these paths started off outhward, and sank into a swamp. In summer, this swamp was as purple as a ripe plum with flower-de-luce, and those who loved nature well enough to search for her treasures could find there also an occasional cardinal flower, a pink arethusa, or a pitcher-blossom ful to the brim with the last shower, or the last dew-fall. The second path ran northward to the bank of the Cochece River, and broke of the top of a cliff If you should have nerve enough to scramble down the face of this cliff, you little cave imaginable, moss-lined, and rock divans. A wild cherry-tree had in some way managed to find footing just below the cave, and at this season it would push up a spray of bloom, in emulation of the watery spray beneath. Fine green vines threaded all the and, if one of them were lifted, it would show a line of honey-sweet bell-flowers, strung under its round

The third path kept on westward to a dusty tract of pine-woods about two miles from the town. No newlythis sombre foliage; but there was a glistening through it all like the smile on a dark face, and the neighboring air was embalmed with its fine resinous perfume.

Out from this wood came sounds of laughter and many voices. some shrill and childish, others deeper voices of men, or softer voices of women. Occasionally might be heard a fitful song that broke off and began again, only to break and begin once more, as though the singer's hands were busy. Yet so dense was the border of the wood with thick, low-growing branches that, had you gone even so near as to step on their shadows, and slip on the smooth hollows full of cones and needles they had let fall, not a person would

A girlish voice burst out sining ;

The year's at the spring,
And day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hillside's dew-pealed.
The lark's on the wing.
The snall's on the thorn;
God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world!

"Only day is not at the morn," th voice added correctingly; "for it is near sunset. But," singing again,

" 'The year's at the spring;
The lark's on the wing;
God's in His heaven—
And all's right with the world!

which may be called making a posy

A young man's voice spoke: "All soon be wrong in a part of the world, Pippa, if I do not call the sheep And immediately a loud bugle-call sounded through the forest, and died away in receding echoes. Presently a Maying-party came crooping forth into sight.

First, stooping low under the boughs score of boys and girls appeared. their cheeks bright with exercise and pure air, their silken hair dishevelled. After them followed, more sedately, a group of youths and maidens, "Pippa. otherwise Lily Carthusen, and bugler, among them. All these young people were decked with wreaths of ground pine around their hats, waists, and arms, and they carried hands full

Lastly, two gentlemen, one at either hands, held back the branches, and Miss Honora Pembroke stepped from was the use of having ideas and under the dark-green arch.

their everyday names, you would have described her as a noble-looking young woman, dressed in a graceful brown If you are a literal sort of person, woman, dressed in a graceful brown gown, belted at the waist, after a Grecian fashion, and some sort of cloudy blue drapery that was slipping from her head to her shoulders. You would have said that her hair was a yellow ish brown that looked bright in the sun her eyes about the same color, her fea tures very good, but not so classical in shape as her robe. You might have added that there was an expression that, really—well, you did not know just how to name it, but you should judge that the young man was romantic, though not without sense. If you should have guessed her age to be twenty-eight, you would have been

of light the eyes that, looking straight before her into space, seemed to behold all the glory of the skies.

The girl who came next was very

different, not at all likely to sugges poetical fancies, though when you looked closely you could see much fine ness of outline in the features and form. But she was spoilt in the color ing—a sallow skin, "sandy" hair, and light eyes giving a dingy look to her face. She was spoilt still more by the expression, which was superficial, and by being overdressed for her size and the occasion, and a little ragged from the bushes. This is Miss, or, as she likes to be called, Mademoiselle, Annette Ferrier. If at some moment unawares, you should take the liberty to call her Ninon, with an emphatic nasal, she would forgive you beamingly, and consider you a very charming person. Mademoiselle, who, like three generations of her ancestors, was born in America, and who had spent but three months of her life in France. had no greater ambition than to be taken for a French lady. But do not set her down as a simpleton. are not malicious, and may wear off. Have you never seen the young birds, clumsily they tumble about? yet afterward they cleave the air like arrows with their strong pointed wings. And have you not seen some bud, pushing out at first in a dull, rude sheath that mars the beauty of the plant, open at last to disclose petals of such rare beauty that the sole glory of the plant was in up-bearing it? have to work off a good deal of cling-ing foolishness before they come to themselves. Therefore, let us not

classify Miss Ferrier just yet. She had scarcely appeared, when one branch was released with a discourt-eous haste that sent it against her dress, and a gentleman quickly folpatient air, took his place at her side. Mr. Lawrence Gerald had that style of beauty which suggests the pedestalan opaque whiteness of tint as pure as smiles and blushes she expended on him, and which he received with the utmost composure.

The second branch swung softly back it, and Mr. Max Schoninger came into sight, brushing the brown pine-scale from his gloves. He was the last in order, but not least in consequence, of the party, as more than one backward glance that watched for his appearance estified. This was a tall, fair-haired German, with powerful shoulders, and strong arms that sloped to the finest of sensitive hands. He had a grave counenance, which sometimes lit up beautifully with animated expression, and sometimes also veiled itself in a singular manner. Let anything be said that excited his instinct of reserve or selfdefence, and he could at once banish all expression from his face. The broad lids would droop over those changeful eyes of his, and one saw only a blank where the moment before

had shone a cordial and vivid soul. When we say that Mr. Schoninger was a Jew who had all his life been associated more with Christians than with his own people, this guarded manner will not seem unnatural. He glanced over the company, and was hesitatingly about to join Miss Pemoroke, when one of the children left her playmates, and ran to take his hand. Mr. Schoninger was never on Mr. Schoninger was never on his guard with children, and those he petted were devotedly fond of him. He smiled in the upturned face of this little girl, held the small hand closely, and led her on.

The order of march changed as the

party advanced. Those who had been last to leave the wood were made to take precedence; the youths and maidens dropped behind them, and, as both walked slowly forward, the younger ones played about them, now here, now there. It was like an air

with variations.

The elders of the company were very quiet, Miss Carthusen a little annoved. She need not have wasted her eloquence in persuading Mr. Schon-inger to come with them, if he was fluttered into her cheeks, and faded going to devote himself to that baby. out again.

fancies, if one was not to express them? Why should one go into company, if

all the scene with a light so rich as to seem tangible. Whatever it fell upon was not merely illuminated, it was gilded. The sky was hazy with that radiance, the many windows on the twin hills of Crichton blazed like beacons, and the short green turf glistened with a yellow lustre. Those level rays threw the long shadows of the flower-bearers before them as they walked, dazzled the faces turned sidewise to speak, turned the green wreaths on their heads into golden that the young man was romantic, though not without sense. If you should have guessed her age to be twenty-eight, you would have been right.

I, on the other hand, you are poetically Christian, ever crowning with the golden thorns of sacrifice whatever is most beautiful on earth, you would have liked to take the Mayflower wreath from this womanly maiden's hand, place the palm-branch in its stead, and to send her to heaven by the way of the lions. Her face need hardly have changed to go that road, so lofty and delicate was the joy that so lofty and delicate was the joy that slide out that pretty foot of hers now shone under her quiet exterior, so full hidden under the hem, and go floating round in a dance, advancing as she turned, like a planet in its path. It would have been a relief if she could have sung at the very top of her voice. She had looked backward involuntarily at Mr. Schoninger, expecting some sympathy from him; but, seeing him engrossed in his little charge, had dropped her hand, and walked on, feeling rather disappointed. "I supposed he believed in the creation, at least," she thought.

Miss Pembroke was usually a very

dignified and quiet young woman, who said what she meant, who never effervesced on small occasions, and sometimes found herself unmoved on occasions which many considered great ones. But when, now and then, the real afflatus came, it was hard to have

her lips sealed and her limbs shackled As she dropped her hand, faintly fairylike in the distance she heard all the bells of Crichton ringing for sun-Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus, she sans

softly, clasping her hands, still walk ing forward; and so went on with the rest of the hymn, not minding where the others of the party were, or if there were any others, till she felt a little pull at her dress, and became aware that Mr. Schoninger's young friend had urged him forward to hear the singing, and was holding up her hand to the singer. But the Jew's

visor was down.

Miss Pembroke took the child's hand, which thus formed a link between the two, and continued her singing: Benedictus qui venit in nomini Domini. She felt almost as if the man, thus linked to her by that transparent, innocent nature of the little girl between them, were spiritually joining her in the Hosanna. How deep or bitter his prejudics might be she knew not. Their accuaintance had been short, and they had never dress, and a gentleman quickly fol-lowed her, and, with a somewhat im-That his unbelief could be profound, yet gentle and tolerant toward her belief, had never occurred to her mind. She would have been scarcely more shocked than astonished could the petal of a camellia, clustering locks she have known the the thought that of dark hair, and an exquisite perfection of form and feature. He and Miss Ferrier were engaged to be married, which was some excuse for the profuse miserable delusion be swept away! A slim, slight hand stole into Mis Miss Carthusen's cheek pressed close

Pembroke's arm on the other side, and to her shoulder. Miss Carthusen was foundling, and had been adopted by a wealthy and childless couple. ng whatever was known of her parentage.

'Lady Honora," she whispered. "this scene reminds me of something.
I am like Mignon, with my recollec cions gathering fast into a picture only my past is further away than hers was. I almost know who I am, and where I came from. It flasher We were dancing on the green, a ring of us. It was not in this land. The air was warm, the sward like rose-leaves; there were palms and temples not far away. had this band stretched forward to on who held it, and the other backward o one who held it, and so we danced and there were wreaths on our heads vine-leaves tangled in our hair Suddenly something swept over and through us, like a cold wind, sharp cry, or both, and we all became fixed in a breath, the smile, the wreath, the tiptoe foot, and we hardened and grew less, and the air inside the ring died with our breaths in it, and the joy froze out of us, and the recollection of all we were faded. We were like flames that have gone out. There was nothing left but ar antique vase with Bacchantes dancing round it in a petrified circle. you ever seen such a vase, with one

figure missing?"
"Silly child!" said Honora, smiling but shrinking a little. The girl was too clinging, her imagination too pagan. "It is said that, at the birth f Christ, that wail was heard through all the hosts of pagan demons. is dead!' they cried, and fled like dry leaves before a November wind. Pan is dead, Lily Carthusen; and if you would kindle his altars again, you must go down into the depths of perdition for the spark."

She spoke with seriousness, even

Miss Carthusen, still clinging to the arm she had clasped, leaned forward to cast a laughing glance into the face beyond. "To Mr. Schon-

edly, and stepped backward, so as to bring herself between Miss Ferrier and Lawrence Gerald. She took an arm of each, aud held them a moment as if she were afraid. "Annette, Lily Carthusen must not help us to trim the altar," she said. "It is not fitting. We will do it ourselves, with Mother Chevreuse."

"But Lily has such taste," was the reluctant answer. "And she is be displeased if we do not ask her. " And she may "Our Lady thinks more of devotion

than of taste, Annette," Miss Pembroke said earnestly. "It seems to me that every flower ought to be placed there by the hand of faith and

The children gathered about Miss Ferrier, and began piling their May-flowers and green wreaths into her arms; for the flowers were all to decorate the altar of Mary in the beautiful church of St. John the Evangelist. These children were not half of them Catholic : but that made no difference in Crichton, where the people prided themselves on being liberal. Moreover, Miss Ferrier was a person of influence, and could reward those who obliged her.

Then they scattered, dropping into the different roads, one by one, and two by two, till only three, heavily laden with their fragrant spoil, were left walking slowly up South Avenue, into which the unfinished road expanded when it reached the city. They were to take tea at Mrs. Ferrier's, and afterward go to the church; for this was the last day of a warm and forward April, and on the next morning the exercises of the Month o Mary were to begin. At the most ommanding spot on the crown of the hill stood Mrs. Ferrier's house; and one has but to glance at it to understand at once why mademoiselle is a person of influence

Seventeen years before, those who knew them would have imagined almost any change of fortune sooner than that the Ferriers should become people of wealth. There was Mr Ferrier, a stout, dull, uneducated, hard-working man, who had not talent nor ambition enough to learn any trade, but passed his life in drudging for any one who would give him a day's work. A man of obtuse intelligence, and utterly uncultivated tastes, but for the spark of faith left in that poor soul of his, he would have been a clod. But there the spark was, like a lamp in a tomb, showing, with its faint but steady light, the wreck of the beautiful, and the noble, and the sublime that was man as God made him: showing the dust of lost powers and possibilities, and the dust of much accumulated dishonor; showing the crumbling skelton of a purpose that had started perfect; and showing also, carven deep, but dimly seen, the word of hope, Resurgam!

Those human problems meet often, staggering under the primal curse, ground down to pitiless labor from the cradle to the grave, losing in heir sordid lives, little by little, firs the strength and courage to look abroad, then the wish, and, at last, the power, the soul in them shining with only an occasional flicker through the debris of their degraded natures But if faith be there buried with the soul in that earthy darkness, the word of hope is still for them Resurgam!

There was Mrs. Ferrier, a very different sort of yerson, healthy, thrifty, cheerful, with a narrow vein of stubborn good sense that was excelent as far as it went, and with a kind heart and a warm temper. The chief wished to shape and measure the world by her own compasses; and, since those were noticeably small, the impertinence was very apparent. She was religiously obedient to her husband when he raised his fist; but, in most matters, she ruled the house-hold, Mr. Ferrier being authoritative only on the subject of his three meals his pipe and beer, and his occasional drop of something stronger.

And there were five or six young ones, new little souls in very soiled podies, the doors of life still open for them, their eyes open also to see, and their wills free to choose. These little ones, happy in their rags, baked mud pies, squabbled and made up twenty times a day, ate and slept like the healthy animals they were, their greatest trial being when their faces were washed and their hair combed, on which occasion there was an uproar in the family. These occasions were not frequent,

The Ferrier mansion had but one room, and the Ferrier plenishing was The wardrobe also simple. The wardrobe also was simple. For state days, monsieur had a state costume, the salient points of which were an ample white waist-cost and an ancient and well-preserved silk hat which he wore very fac back silk hat which he wore very fac on his head, both these articles being Madame part of his wedding gen. Madame had also her galo attice, with which she always assumed an expression of complacent soleanity. This toilet was composed of a dark-red merino gown, a dingy broche shawl, and a large

straw bonnet, most unconsciously Pompadour, with its pink flowers and blue ribbons. For great occasions, the face beyond. "To Mr. Schoninger," she said," we are both talking mythology."

Miss Pembroke freed her arm decidold as themselves. The girls had the children had shoes, bought much grown; and they had hats nearly as old as themselves. The girls had flannel gowns that hung decently to their heels; the boys, less careful of their finery, had to go very much patched.

On Sundays and holidays, they all walked two miles to hear Mass, and each one put a penny into the box. On Christmas Days, they each gave a silver quarter, the father distributing the coin just before the collector reached them, all blushing with pride and pleasure as they made their ing, and smiling for some time after the children nudging and whispering to each other till they had to be set to rights by their elders. Contented souls, how simple and harmless they

Into the midst of this almost uncon scious poverty, wealth dropped like a bombshell. If the sea of oil under their cabin and pasture had suddenly exploded and blown them sky-high, they could not have been more as-tounded; for oil there was, and floods of it. At almost any part of the little tract of land they had bought for next te nothing, it was but to dig a hole, and liquid gold bubbled up by the barrellful.

Mr. Ferrer, poor man! was like, a

great clumsy beetle that blunders out of the familiar darkness of night into a brilliantly lighted room. something aspiring and only half dead in him cried out through his dulness with a voice he could not comprehend perhaps the sudden brightness put out what little sight he had: who knows? He drank. He was in a dream; and he drank again. The dream became a nightmare; and still he drank drank desperately-till at last nature gave way under the strain, and there came to him an hour of such utter silence as he had not known since he lay, an infant, in his mother's lap. During that silence, light broke in at last, and the imprisoned light shone out with a strange and bewildered sur-prise. The priest, that visible angel his ignorance, calming his fears, calling up in his awakening soul the saving contrition, leaving him only when the last breath had gone.

After the husband went child after child, till but two were left. Annette and Louis. These, the eldest, the

mother saved alive. We laugh at the preposterous extravagance and display of the newly enriched. But is there not something pitiful in it, after all? How it tells of wants long denied, of common pleasures that were so distant from those hopeless eyes as to look like shining stars! They flutter and run foolishly about, those suddenly prosperous ones like birds released from the cage, like insects when the stone is lifted from them ; but those who have always been free to practise their smooth flight through a sunny space, or to crawl at ease over the fruits of the world, would do well not to scorn them.

The house Mrs. Ferrier had built for himself in the newest and finest avenue of Crichton was, it must be confessed, too highly ornamented Ultra - Corinthsan columns; cornerstones piled to the very roof at each angle, and so laboriously vermiculated that they gave one an impression of wriggling ; cornices laden with carv ing, festoons, fancy finals wherever they could perch : oriels, bay-windows. arched widdows with craven faces over them-all these fretted the sight But the view from the place was

When our three flower-bearers eached the gate, they turned to conemplate the scene.

All found, a circle of purple hills stood bathed in the sunset. these hills the Orichtonians had bor rowed the graceful Athenian title, and called their fair city "the city of the violet crown." Forming their eastern boundary flowed the stately Saranac, that had but lately carried its last float of ice out to sea, almost carrying a bridge with it. Swollen with dissolv ing snows, it glided past, a moving mirror, nearly to the tops of the wharves. Northward was the Cocheco, an untamed little river born and brought up amid crags and rocks. It cleft the city in twain, to cast itself headlong into the Sapanac, a line of bubbles showing its course for half a

mile down the smoother tide. The Cocheco was in high feather this spring, having succeeded at last in dis-lodging an unsightly mill that had been built at one of its most pic-turesque turns. Let trade go up the Saranac, and bind its gentler to grind wheat and corn, and saw logs, and act as sewer; the Cocheco reserved itself for the beautiful and the contemplative. It liked that lov ers should walk the winding roads along its banks; that children should come at intervals, wondering, half afraid, as if in fairy land; that troubled souls, longing for solitude, should find it in some almost inaccessible nook among its crags; of all, it liked that some child of grace, divinely gifted to see everything in God, should walk rejoicingly by its "Omy God! how sweet are side. these little thoughts of Thine, the vioets! How Thy songs flow down the waters, and roll out from the clouds! How tender is the shadow of Thy hand when at night it presses our heavy eyelids down, and folds us to sleep in Thy bosom, or when it awakens us silently to commune with Thee!" such a soul, the river had an articulate voice, and answered song for song. TO BE CONTINUED.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, &c.

London Universe On Sunday night

Grosch, preaching at Michael's, Commercial for his subject "Th He said C universality in time, trine; for the Catholic mouth-piece of God, her doctrine could n change. The holy of placed in the Church Pentecost, was not to taken from, for the H teach not partial truth doctrine, but the who the apostles realized doctrine they were Christ's doctrine alone stood the importance of and maintaining its by the words of St. P ing to the Galatians. preach a gospel to which I have preac anathema." There men attribute their fiery ardent spirit of Gentiles, for St. John gentleness and forbe bosom of Him who humble of heart, be WHAT THE WORLD W CALL BI when there was a maintenance of the p

of his Master. "Loc you lose not the thin

wrought, but that y ward; whosoever r tinueth not in the

hath not God, but he hath both the Father a doctrine other tha speed, for he who speed communicatet ess." Therefore un doctrine-universal Church. And this found in any Churc upon the rock-Pe from time to time ha innovations and no the Church had from down principles wh children to know truth. But a decla was no more an inv definition. And t tude, when the fou swept over the land to carry away the bosom. No doctr pounded different f placed in the Chu Pentecost. Referr Catholicity in time Grosch said the ver tianity admitted Church was the old Churches, and that Catholic Church Christianity. And Tertullian there guished from the your religion is f vears ago and man same truth which lies in England b years ago; they b doctrine which St. when first the Ker sacred feet. Yet t doctrine from the of Christianity-t MEN AND WOMEN

> room for it when voice declared it t ing with the Chi her Orders and Father Grosch sai in Catholicity co Divine Founder priests. He ga Father had give dom, and He inve rights and the pov ment of the kinge the fulfilment of might die, but t mission were to while He impart given Him by Hi as He must hav ordain priests as lone an uninter be pointed to wit disputable succe of Christ. Many about God's Chu vet to see the ma world and sav t the orders she re tolic College. Grosch said as written, when

might say that Covery good, but Ca

was founded sl nor kinsman, a who were her le in a direct line. lateral branche and from that s all apostolicity.

#### ANGLICAN CLAINS UPON "CON-TINUITY."

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cornericulated ssion of th carvfor his subject "The Marks of the Church." He said Catholicity meant universality in time, place and doc-trine; for the Catholic Church was the mouth-piece of God, and therefore in her doctrine could never suffer any change. The holy deposit of truth, placed in the Church on the day of Pentecost, was not to be added to nor taken from, for the Holy Ghost was to teach not partial truths or portions of doctrine, but the whole truth. That the apostles realized the sacredness of their trust, that they realized that the doctrine they were to preach was Christ's doctrine alone, that they understood the importance of guard its purity and maintaining its unity, was shown by the words of St. Paul, when speaking to the Galatians. He said: "But if I or an angel from heaven shall preach a gospel to you beside that which I have preached let him be sound in these words; neither might men attribute their utterance to the fiery ardent spirit of the Apostle of the Gentiles, for St. John, who had leaved gentleness and forbearance upon the bosom of Him who was meek and humble of heart, became stern, resolute, and unbending—

WHAT THE WORLD WOULD NOW-A-DAYS CALL BIGOTED

-when there was a question as to the maintenance of the purity of the Gospel of his Master. "Look," he said, "that you lose not the things which you have wrought, but that you have a full reward; whosoever revolteth and con-tinueth not in the doctrine of Christ hath not God, but he that continueth hath both the Father and the Son. It a man come to you and bringeth to you a doctrine other than this receive him not into your house nor give him Godspeed, for he who giveth him God-speed communicateth with his wickedness." Therefore unchangeableness in doctrine—universality with regard to doctrine—universality with regard to dogma — must be a mark of God's Church. And this mark is not to be formed in a portion of the flock, the Bishop in turn portion of the flock, the Bishop in turn understook instructions in youth, from found in any Church save in that built upon the rock—Peter. It might be asked, however, whether the Church from time to time had not defined doctrines of faith, and had there not been innovations and novelty? Certainly the Church had from time to time laid down principles which she desired her children to know as God's revealeth truth. But a declaration of the truth was no more an invention than the proposition of Euclid which laid down a definition. And this declaration was given in the day of the Church's solicitude, when the foul breath of heresy swept over the land and had threatened to carry away the children of her bosom. No doctrine, then, was propounded different from that which was placed in the Church on the day of Pentecost. Referring to the Church's Catholicity in time and place, Father Grosch said the very enemies of Christianity admitted that the Catholic Church was the oldest of the Christian Churches, and that the Founder of the Catholic Church was the Founder of Christianity. And even in the days of Tertullian there were the marks by

ing with the Church's Apostolicity in her Orders and in her succession Father Grosch said no one who believed in Catholicity could deny that her Divine Founder ordained His apostles He gave to them, as the Father had given unto Him, a kingdom, and He invested them with the rights and the powers and the privileges which were necessary for the government of the kingdom. He bestowed an office upon them, and their duty was the fulfilment of a mission; the apostles might die, but their office and their mission were to live for ever. And while He imparted to them the power given Him by His Father, He included, as He must have for the successfu issue of His work, the same power to ordain priests as was in His own divine And so in the Catholic Church person. alone an uninterrupted hierarchy could be pointed to with undoubted and undisputable succession from the apostles of Christ. Many things had been said about God's Church, but the world had yet to see the man who would have sufficient audacity to stand before the world and say that the Church had lost the orders she received from the Apostolic College. In conclusion, Father Grosch said as a learned writer had written, when the Apostolic Church was founded she stood alone in the world; she had neither brother sister, nor kinsman, and therefore all those who were her legitimate heirs must be There were no colin a direct line. lateral branches; the sources was one, and from that source alone must flow all apostolicity. There was no use in appealing to a kindred ancient Church

nor to a branch theory-that theory

which was clung to by TINUITY."

London Universe, Aug. 27.

On, Sunday night the Rev. Father Grosch, preaching at SS. Mary and Michael's, Commercial Road East, took for his subject "The Marks of the for his subject "The Marks of the swell cut the Atlantic cable in mid as well a

Christianity. And even in the days of Tertullian there were the marks by which the true Church could be distinguished from the false. "You are later than we," said he, "therefore your religion is false." A thousand years ago and many of the ancestors of those present that night believed the same truth which fell from the lips of blessed Patrick in Ireland, and Catholics in England believed to-day what their forefathers believed a thousand years ago; they believed the self-same doctrine which St. Augustine preached when first the Kentish sands kissed his sacred feet. Yet these saints took their doctrine from the one centre and source of Christianity—the Papal See.

MEN AND WOMEN OUTSIDE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

might say that Catholic opinion was very good, but Catholics had no opinion on matters of faith; there was no room for it when a divine, infallible voice declared it to her children. Dealing with the Church's Apostolicity in hor Codors and in her succession.

has been converted to thee, the strength of the Gentiles has come to thee."

Honour Upon Honour, and Success Upon Success.

Advices have reached the Toronto office of sunlight Soap that the manufacturers, Lever Bros., Limited, of Port Sunlight, near Birken, have been honour by the Apve been honour by the appoint ment, under Royal Warrant, as soap makers to fall the Majest the Queen—an honour and a privilege enjoyed by no other laundry soap manufacturers, Lever Bros., Limited, of Port Sunlight Soap that the monour of sunlight Soap that the monour of sunlight soap, that the monour of sunlight soap, that the firm has give instructions to their architect to exactly double the size of their works (alread the largest of their kind in existence).

MEN AND WOMEN OUTSIDE THE CATHOLIC HOLIC HURCH.

might say that Catholic opinion was very good, but Catholics had no opinion on matters of faith; there was no room for it when a divine, infallible voice declared it to her children. Dealing with the Church's Apostolicity in the Church's Apostolicity in the Church's Ap

A HAPPY HINT—We don't believe in keeping a good thing when we hear of it, and for this reason take special pleasure in recommending those suffering with Piles in any form, blind, bleeding, protruding, etc., to Betton's Pile Salve, the best and safest semedy in the world, the use, of which cuts short a vast deal of suffering and inconvenience. Send 50 cts to the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co., Baltimore, Md., or ask your druggist to order for you.

Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls.

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 18, residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 1st, \$19: 2nd, \$50; 37d, \$41; 4th, \$1; 5th to 14th, a Handsome Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than 12 wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 43 Scott St., Toronto not later than 29th of each month, and marked "Competition:" also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winners' names will be published in The Toronto Mail on first Saturday in each month.

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Educational Work.

Baturday in each month.

Educational Work.

The work of educating the public to a thorough knowledge of the virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters as a cure for all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood, has been completely successful. The remedy is now known and used in thousands of homes where it always gives great satisfaction.

Though the soil of Virginia grows the best tobacco leaf in the world, it does not all grow equal qualities. The production even of adjoining counties is often quite different, the one producing leaf which at ouce deteriorates if grown in the other. The loaf of the "Myrtle Navy" is the product of the choice sections of the State, which, through some combination of local influences produce a better quality than any others. This is shown by its always commanding a higher price than any other smoking leaf.

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Great and timely wisdom is shown by keeping Dr. Fowler's Extractof Wild Strawberry on hand. It has no equal for cholera, cholera merbus, diarrheza, dysentery, celic, cramps and all summer complaints or losseness of the bowels.

#### CHATS WITH GOOD LISTENERS.

The Joy of Religion.

been without hosts of joyous friends in heaven; for the cheerful St. Philip, the joyous St. Francis, and a hundred others whom the Church has canonized, are waiting to hold out their hands. These smile in the face of God. Who can read Newman's "Gerontius," the greatest spiritual poem of our century, without realizing that the heritage of the Catholic is the fulness of joy?

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with ehronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told me about it, I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no equal."

Truth Will Prevail.

Duag Suss.—I have been afflicted with

Truth Will Prevail.

DHAR SIRS,—I have been afflicted with Chronic Rheumatism for several years, and have used numerous patent medicines without success. But by using six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was entirely cured.

SARAH MARSHALL,

King St., Kingston, Ont.

NOTE.—I rm acquainted with the above named lady and can certify to the correctness of this statement.

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Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you. Satisfaction is guaranteed to every con-sumer of Hood's Sarsaparilla. One hundred doses in every bottle. No other does this.

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A MIDLAND SENSATION.

Narrative of Facts Connected with the Case of Mrs. F. A. Chase—A Sufferer for Over Teu Years—Treated by the Best Doctors in the Place, Only to Grow Worse—The Particulars of Her Recovery as Investigated by a Reporter of the News-Letter.

Amount of Senderty.

Commission of Senderty.

## "German Syrup"

I have been a great sufferer from Asth-Asthma. ma and severe Colds every Winter, and last Fall my friends as well as myself thought because of my feeble condition, and great distress from constant coughng, and inability to raise any of the accumulated matter from my lungs, that my time was close at hand. When nearly worn out for want of leep and rest, a friend recommended me to try thy valuable medicine, Boschee's German

Refreshing life. Almost the first

oose gave me great relief and a gentle re-Sleep. freshing sleep, such as I had not had for weeks. My cough began immediately to loosen and pass away, and I found myself rapidly gaining in health and weight. I am pleased to inform thee—unsolicited—that I am in excellent health and do certainly attribute it to thy Boschee's German Syrup. C. B. STICKNEY, Picton. Ontario."

Syrup. I am confident it saved my

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## Same. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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Sealed Tenders will be received at this Department until noon on Thursday, the Twenty-Ninth Day of September in stant, for (1) works it connection with New Year I and Main entrance and Vestibule of the New Parliament Hulidings.

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#### Auction Sale of Timber Berths.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS. (WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH.)

Toronto, 27th of June, 1892. NOTICE is hereby given, that under Order in Council, Timber Berths as hereunder in the Kipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts, viz.: in Biggar, Butt, Finlayson, Hunter, McCraney, McLaughlin, Paxton, Peck, and the northerly portion of Berth Forty-nine, lying South and West of the Wahnapitae Lake, all in the Nipissing District. The Townships of Lumsden and Morgan, and a small portion of territory lying North and West of Pogomasing Lake, in the Algoma District: Berths one and seven, Thunder Bay District and eleven, twenty-seven, thirty-six, thirty-seven, sixty-four, sixty five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty eight and sixty-nine, Rainy River District. Will be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the Thirteenth day of October next, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Department of Crown

Lands, Toronto. ARTHUR S. HARDY, Commissioner.

Note.—Particulars as to locality and description of limits, area, etc., and terms and conditions of sale will be furnished on applica tion personally or by letter to the Department of Crown Lands. No unauthorized advertisement of the above

will be paid for. - - J. C. BURKE. - -VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Office and residence, 398 Adelaide street, 2nd door south of Lilley's Corners, London East. Calls promptly attended to. THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PIMES PERCENTED BY THE WORLD BOND FOR THE WORLD BOND FOR THE WORLD BOND FOR THE WORLD BOND BY BALTMORE, MD.

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The Catholic Liccord. Church, and he has a liking for him Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription—82.90 per annum.

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

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#### DIOCESE OF LONDON.

The Conferences for the clergy of the London Diocese will be held at the Deanery, Windsor, for the clergy of the counties of Essex and Kent, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., commencing at 10 a. m. For the remainder of the clergy of the diocese at the Bishop's Palace, on Thursday, the 29th inst., commencing at 1:30 p. m.

POPE LEO XIII AND MR. GLADSTONE'S GOV. ERNMENT.

It is stated in letters from Rome that agents of the British Conservative party and Lord Salisbury are endeavoring to influence the Holy Father to an active hostility against the Gladstone Government. It is notorious that the Salisbury Government had been unremitting in their endeavors to secure the influence of the Holy See to check the efforts of the Nationalists to attain Home Rule. The Tory agents made large promises with this object in view. but their performances were nothing. They did not succeed, however, in hoodwinking the Pope, who is fully aware of the tortuousness of the Tory policy. Neither is it to be expected that they will now succeed in creating any unpleasantness between the Pope and Mr. Gladstone.

The Tory agents worked throughout harmoniously with the agents of the Triple Alliance, which it is well-known the Pope does not favor, inasmuch as it is aimed against France, for which power he has constantly maintained a sincere affection, notwithstanding the anti-Catholic legislation of the existing Government, and indeed of successive Governments during the last twenty France, not long since resigned his

On the question of the restoration of the Pope's Temporal Power, the Dreibund is also hostile to the Pope's declared policy. Austria, and perhaps Germany, are not at heart hostile to the independence of the Pope, but their present agreement with Italy necessitates that they should maintain the existing position of Italy as the price paid for her adhesion to the Alli-

ance. The cordiality of Lord Salisbury's agents with those of the Dreibund was one obstacle to their making much headway with the Pope, and it may be expected that they will not now succeed in creating any diplomatic breach between the Holy Father and Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone made a couple of mistakes in his attitude towards the Holy See while he was in power. One was the publication of his pamphlet on Vaticanism, in which he gave it forth as his settled conviction that the claim of the Pope to a universal jurisdiction as supreme Head of the Church of Christ on earth is inconsistent with and subversive of the political independence of nations. But in practice. at least, if not in theory, Mr. Gladstone has sufficiently retracted this

If Mr. Gladstone were to put his old pet theory into practice, he would be a persecutor of the Church, as bitter as ever Bismarck was. But this he never will be: and indeed he has on more than one occasion declared his extreme views in his pamphlet on Vaticanism. At all events he has confidence enough in the potency of Liberal ideas to believe that they do not need to be propped up by persecuting either the Catholic Church or any other form of religion, and he will act upon this conviction. The readiness with which he gave his support, and even earnest advocacy, to the Bill which was moved in the last Parliament, to remove all vestiges of the penal laws, by repealing the disabilities which would highest positions, including the Crown and the Lord Chancellorship, is proof of this. If there is in the pamplet on Vaticanism a different spirit exhibited from that which its writer now displays, it is because that pamphlet was written at a moment of irritation, ness of the Irish Catholics in asserting

Gladstone's present attitude toward the as Republican.

personally. There is therefore very little danger that the Tory emissaries will breed any trouble between them by representing that Mr. Gladstone's policy will be anti-Pontifical.

Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy will be an additional reason which will lead the Holy Father to be favorable to the continuance of his administration. Of course the Holy Father would not under any circumstances interfere between the leaders of the two great British parties in their electoral campaigns, but he would naturally have his preference for one rather than for the other, and we have good reasons to believe that the preference of Pope Leo XIII. is for Mr. Gladstone. There is, therefore, every reason to think that the relations of the Pope with Mr. Gladstone's Government will be in every respect most cordial.

RESULTS OF THE POPE'S POLICY IN FRANCE.

The wise advice already given by the Holy Father to the people of France in several Encyclicals to adhere to the Republic as now a well-established form of Government has borne fruit in the actual collapse of one of the factions into which the Royalists had been divided, and the weakening of the others; and the leaven has even spread into Spain by bringing about the probable collapse of the Carlist party there.

Of course the advice given to the French people to give up their adhension to the monarchical parties and to support the Republic does not apply in full force in Spain, which is monarchical; but it is applicable to this extent, that it is now understood that the worn-out dynasties which have long since forfeited all just claim to be the legitimate line of rulers are not lics in the States. entitled any longer to the support of the people.

Comte Maurice d'Audigne, the Presi-

dent of the Legitimist Association of position as President of the Legitimist Committee, which was operating also in unison with the Spanish Carlists; but now the Duke of Madrid has written to M. Du Bourq, of Paris, formally announcing that in obedience to the Pope's desires, he has determined to hold no more communication with the Legitimists, and to offer no further opposition to the Republican Government of France. Certain other recent events have

occurred which show further the wisdom of Pope Leo XIII.'s advice: Several elections have recently taken place in French constituencies which have been marked by a moderation and peacefulness which have not been known in France since the overthrow of Napoleon III. On the one side there has been no such abuse of Republicanism as has hitherto been customary, while the candidates on the other side have carefully refrained from those slanderings of religion with which THE MAIL AND HON. EDWARD their election addresses would have been filled one short year ago. In fact the elections were simply between Republicans of more moderate views than have hitherto appeared upon the field at all. It was no easy task for good Catho-

lies to become supporters of the Republic in the face of the opposition to religion which had been uniformly manifested by the Republican Governments, ever since the overthrow of the Empire; and this accounts for the tenacity with which they adhered to one or other of and the Mail says he is descended the old Royalist factions. But the regret for having expressed certain Holy Father has shown beyond cavil that this antagonism of Republicans to religion is altogether accidental, and is not at all inherent in Republicanism. He has shown that religion may gain a victory over irreligion by constitutional means, and he has thus brought about a union Saxon oppressors which it is the aim of under the banner of the Republic, between those Catholics who have hitherto been contending against each other under the factional banners of dynasties which can never again hope to attain power in France. This new prevent Catholics from attaining the policy will be sure to result in the final triumph of religion. The most earnest see this, and are taking measures to repair the evils of past legislation by returning to the Chamber of Deputies men who will sustain the Republic indeed, but who will also sustain religion, when its writer felt that he owed the and thus act in unison with the wish defeat of one of his projects to the firm. of the bulk of the people, who are really Catholic, though they have not their right to educate their children hitherto asserted in an effectual manaccording to their own views. Mr. ner at the polls the religious principles Gladstone himself would now concede which really animate them. We may to them willingly this right, which at look for an early change in this that time he would have withheld. respect, so that the next Government The Pope is well aware of Mr. of the country shall be Catholic as well landlords evicted their tenants who who has taken every opportunity to ment showed that the cost of the

AMERICAN INTOLERANCE.

We have always been accustomed to hear the American people lauded for their grand spirit of liberality in all things. The God-given constitution guarantees to every citizen a freedom ance. not enjoyed in any other country under the sun. Supposing such to be the case, our astonishment was unfeigned when the other day an item appeared in a Detroit paper stating that twelve young lady graduates of Catholic schools were refused permission to present themselves for teachers' examination-for the simple reason that they were graduates of Catholic schools. Previous to this year no ob jection had been offered to graduates from Catholic schools; all that was asked of them was to give proof of ability in passing the requisite examination, when, if successful, they received the same honors as graduates from Public schools. The history of the past few years shows that graduates from Catholic schools have sustained the honors of their respective schools by brilliant examinations

What has caused the Board of Ex aminers to declare these young ladies ineligible this year? The answer will not be entertained by true Americans: they have not as yet opened their eyes to the real situation of things as they exist, particularly in Michigan. For the last couple of years the city of Detroit has, through the influence of a few narrow-minded men, received as citizens a class of disappointed Canadians who bring with them the prejudice and bigotry of the Mail's teaching. They failed miserably in their efforts to destroy Catholic schools and everything Catholic in Ontario, and now band themselves together under the name of Patriotic Sons of America -in the vain hope of injuring Catho-

The Evening News, of Detroit, some time ago, made public the object of this organization; but the people, Protes tant and Catholic alike, laughed at them, and in fact scouted the idea that such Knownothingism could take root in a city where there exists so much harmony as there does in Detroit. The effect of this indifference on the part of Catholics, and all honest Americans. is now becoming felt in this first slap at Catholic children. Let us hope that now they may see the true workings of citizens will unite in crushing out a spirit so unworthy of any American Catholics and Protestants alike. who really loves his country, its laws and its institutions-a spirit which is worthy only of such bigots as are trained in the school of the Toronto Mail.

For our part we can only rejoice that so many of this ignorant, narrowminded class are leaving our own dear Canada, where we enjoy, despite all their efforts, religious freedom and religious rights.

BLAKE.

The Mail of Saturday has in its edi torial columns a most violent attack upon the Hon. Edward Blake because he, a Protestant, has identified himself Father. Long may he live to reflect with the cause of Irish Home Rule, a cause which is that of a "Catholic and Celtic " people ; and on this account it Blake on his arrival in Toronto.

Mr. Blake happens to bear the same name as Cromwell's famous admiral. "from a clergyman of the Established Church, which Macaulay says the Protestants of all denominatons in Ireland regarded as the sumptuous trophy of

Further we are told that "he is one of the intrusive and dominant race of all this the inference is drawn that Mr. Blake ought not to support the Nationalist demand to establish "a Catholic and Celtic nationality."

As far back as 1880 Mr. Blake was an earnest advocate for Irish Home Catholic monarchists are beginning to Rule. He saw at that time how heavily the laws which enabled the landlords plate papers, in which is to be found of Ireland to seize upon the last farthing of the earnings of the tenantry through the exaction of excessive rents, and the raising of the rents whenever the property was increased country, has been assigned the position in value by the hard labor of the oppressed tenant, and he saw that in vain redress had been over and over again demanded from the Parliament than probable Indian Commissioner the country will derive from this at Westminster.

witness to the cruelty with which the paign. He is a narrow-minded bigot since laid before the House of Parlia-

to the fruit of the soil belongs to the If Mr. Harrison be defeated he has only in his famous saying that the sight he position he has abused, even diswitnessed "cried to heaven for venge-

It was then clear to Mr. Blake that olic ballots will probably bring about the Parliament of Westminster had too the desired change. much work peculiarly its own to remedy the grievances of Ireland. No matter how loudly Ireland might No matter how loudly Ireland might isterial party. They ought not to incry out for redress, her people might sist upon Sir John Thompson's promostarve, they might die on the roadside by thousands, but their voice could never gain the attention of Parlia ment. These were some of the con siderations which led Mr. Blake to adhere to the opinion that Ireland needs a Home Parliament which will understand the wants of the people and legislate for them.

It is all the more creditable to Mr.

Blake that he, a Protestant, was ready to advocate the claims of justice when the people who are to be benefited are, for the most part, of a different creed, and possibly in part of a different the Protestant Separate schools; if he race. But it is a new doctrine to be had on all occasions spoken bitterly of inculcated among Christians, that a the Protestant religion and its minmaintain the cause of justice and the most part Catholics. The good the contrary, always demeaned him-Samaritan who rescued the poor Jew who was left for dead on the road between Jericho and Jerusalem was of different race and creed from the man whom he relieved; yet our Lord puts him forward as the model of charity and commands that we all "go and do likewise." But the question of Home Rule for

Ireland is not a religious question, as the Mail represents. It is a question of giving the bulk of the population, whether Catholic or Protestant, the fruit of their own labor. A Home Parliament will secure this in the fairest possible way, without even infringing upon the really just claims of the landlords. Mr. Blake is deserving of all the high encomiums which have been passed upon him that he, a stranger to the country, though Irish in origin, has consented through pure love for justice to devote his energy and legal talent to the noble work of assisting to fraine a Home Rule Bill which will bring a prosperous future to the country of his ancestors, while doing justice to this society, for then all good American all classes who will be affected thereby, landlords as well as tenants, and

> The banquet tendered to Mr. Blake in Toronto was worthy of the great Irish-Canadian statesman, against whose integrity no one dares to utter even a whisper, and of the cause, which is the noblest of which we can have any conception in the field of politics.

Want of space prevents us from making in this issue further comments on the anti-Catholic and anti-Irish article of the Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE offer our congratulations to sion of having the title of "Monsignor" bestowed upon him by our Holy honor and dignity on the Church!

WE HAVE been asked to exchange endeavors to throw ridicule on the wel- with a new Methodist paper published come which is to be tendered to Mr. in Washington, D. C. On the front page we find an article referring to the vast educational movements of the "Romish" Church in the capital. We will be glad to put our contemporary on the RECORD exchange list when the editor learns better manners.

THE New World is the name of a their common victory over the Catho- Catholic paper just started in Chicago. It has the approbation of most Rev. Archbishop Feehan, and the Board of Directors comprises twelve of the most distinguished priests of the Archevery good Celtic Irishman to expel diocese. It is a credit to the Catholics from their usurped abodes;" and from of Chicago. It may be said that this is the only serious attempt which has been made to give the Catholic people of the Western metropolis a firstclass Catholic family newspaper. Such is the New World in every particular. Would we had more of them, and fewer of the boiler matter the reading of which is productive of no good. We are pleased to note that Mr. John Hyde, one of the cleverest Catholic writers in the of editor.

preacher Morgan will prove to be the needed measure may be judged from

and on the principle that the first right missionaries amongst the red men. graced, by his intolerance. As Catholic remonstrances did not avail. Cath-

"There is something illogical in the attitude of the Bleu section of the Minnounce as fanatics all who object to him, while they at the same time refuse consider the question of Mr. Dalton McCarthy's entrance into the Cabinet because of his views upon certain public questions. Ontario Conservatives have as good a right to withhold their confidence from Thompson as their Quebec allies have to repudiate Mc-Carthy."-Ottawa Free Press. The parallel lines are not quite

straight, friend Free Press. If Sir John Thompson had, for example, gone carpet bagging in Quebec province with the avowed purpose of abolishing Protestant Christian ought not to isters; we would not be surprised to find them opposed to his advancement. humanity when the sufferers are for He has not done this, but he has, on self as a broad-minded Christian gentleman. Could the same be said of Mr. Dalton McCarthy Catholics would be unreasonable and intolerant were they to oppose his entrance into the Cabinet. We have vet to hear of the first Catholic who has objected to a Protestant, as such, holding the very highest position in the land. The late Sir John Macdonald, though a Protestant and an Orangeman, was throughout his long political career warmly supported by Catholics ; but now that a Catholic has been named to take his place, the irrepressible and unmannerly bigot rises to make the silly remark that the Pope and the Jesuits would, in such an event, throttle the civil and religious liberties of the Dominion. As Sir John Thompson lately remarked, "The race of fools and the race of liars we will always have with us."

> of that mischievous Orange influence which is a veritable curse to Canadian aspirations. A distinguished figure in public life, Hon. Edward Blake, accepts call from Ireland to assist Irishmen in their hour of need. His magnificent talents, his profound learning, his rare gifts of oratory, have been enlisted in the cause of the land of his forefathers : and for this our Toronto contemporary desires to stab him under the fifth rib. The mode of attack is as cowardly as it is uncalled for. Mr Blake's course since he entered public life in his native land is gone over, step by step, with the sole view of dragging him from the lofty position he holds in the minds of his fellow-Canadians. We cannot blame Conservatives when they take issue with the Liberal chieftain on questions of public policy. This is honorable political warfare. But we think it most reprehensible to adopt a system of guerilla warfare against the honorable gentleman when legions of his countrymen decide to express towards him admiration of his course in the old country. Can it be possible that the Empire is about to swing itself into the same muddy sideroad that has covered the Mail with mire? Is there a Goldwin Smith, a "Fair Play Radical" and a "Flaneur" lurking in the Empire sanctum? Why is Mr. Blake a very unlovely person because he wishes to procure for the land of his forefathers the same freedom possessed by the people of his native land? Have a care,

THE Government of Mr. Gladstone have already taken one important step towards nullifying the arbitrary and tyrannical rule of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Arthur Balfour in Ireland. The counties in which the Coercion Act was proclaimed in force under the Salisbury regime have been relieved from its operation, the proclamation of the Act having been revoked by an order in Council issued on the 14th inst. This restoration of free speech is the first practical evidence of the reality of the policy of reconciliation which is to be pursued towards Ireland Amongst our neighbors it is more by the new Government. The benefit were unable to pay their exactions; throw obstacles in the way of Catholic police in Dublin alone was greater was that utterance. I wish you to

check, or he may give you a fall.

than that of the police of any city in the three kingdoms, London alone laborer, he was confirmed in his himself to blame. Morgan should long excepted. In Liverpool, for exopinion, and he gave expression to it since have been removed from the ample, where the population was 552,500, the police cost £134,076 in 1890, whereas the cost in Dublin the same year was £150,531, the population being only 373,648. Liverpool with all its seafaring and foreign population has thus much less police expenditure than quiet Dublin. The cause is the bad system which makes crimes in Ireland out of what would not be a crime anywhere else under a civilized government.

#### MR. BLAKE ON HOME RULE.

#### He Makes a Brilliant Oratorical Effort.

APPEALS TO REASON

Not to Race or Creed Prejudices—The Battle Almost Won—Ireland is Near-ing the Goal of Freedom—What Has Been Accomplished in Her Behalf and What Remains to be Done.

Toronto Globe, Sep. 20. Mr. Edward Blake spoke eloquently on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland in reply to a complimentary address presented to him at the Horticultural Pavilion August 19. His speech, which was a brilliant effort, was received with the greatest possible enthusiasm. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLE-

MEN-I feel that I must, even now on

this occasion, postpone for a moment the language of thanks to give utter-

ance to the language of regret. I can

not but remember that the last occasion.

not so very long ago, when I stood

upon this platform to address an audi

ence. I dare say numbering many of I have the pleasure of meeting to-night, we were gathered together to hear one of the most gifted of Ireland's sons address us upon the subject oratory, and that the lamented Daniel Dougherty has but a few days sinc passed away from the country which he adorned and enlightened for so many years. (Applause.) Having said so much, I ask you to forget for the rest of the evening that occasion, the lessons we then learned, and the man who enforced them, because I feel that my part, difficult enough at any rate, would become impossible if you THE course of the Toronto Empire were ungenerous enough to contrast in regard to the Blake reception reflects but scant honor on the managewhich then enlightened and instructed us. I have to thank you, and I shall ment. It may be taken as the pressure only say thank you; for any attempt in more elaborate words to express ny feelings would be an utter failure. have to thank you for the great kindness of this reception, and for the language, altogether beyond my merits, in which you have been pleased to couch your very kindly feelings However flattering that reception and those words might have been to me yet should have felt a difficulty in accepting a demonstration, even se magnificent as this, had it been in any sense limited or exclusive in point race or creed or political local affiliation. (Applause.) For it has been my constant effort to make this question rather a common meeting ground for Canadians of whatever race or creed or whatever local party politics.
plause.) I have believed that (Applause.) I have believed that four-fifths and more of our people, from Halifax to Vancouver, favored Home Rule for Ireland — (prolonged cheering)-and that we took care to avoid embarrassing the expression of public opinion by the introduction of any such question as the question of race, the question of creed or the question of local politics. a whole could upon this subject speak with an entirely commanding and absolutely unanimous voice. I have believed that such a voice would b potent towards the success of the struggle; and so believing, I felt it a sacred duty to preserve all the elements which might make that voice as strong, as clear, as harmonious as it was possible that it could be made. recognize that there are in Canada a few opponents of Home Rule, mainly. I think, members of an association that I won't name to-night: some within and some without its ranks, through honest fear and misappre hension, and others through longcontinued prejudice and aversion. Empire! Keep the Orange horse in IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

I think it important, ladies and gentlemen, at the very opening of my remarks, important under the circumstances, but important more particularly in view of the tone and attitude taken in certain quarters in this city in reference to this event, to recall to your recollection the course of proceed ings on the subject of Home Rule in your national assembly in the Canadian House of Commons. sembly three different Parliaments, elected upon three several occasions during ten years, have at different times spoken upon this question. The Parliament elected in 1878 spoke in 1882 upon an address moved by the Hon. Mr. Costigan, now present, sup-ported by Sir John Macdonald, then the leader of the Government and of the Conservative party, and also supported by myself, at that time leader Liberal party. That address was carried with substantial unanimity. A couple of the members of the association to Later Mr. Blake was himself an eye Burchard of the Presidential cam- the single fact that returns not long which I have referred did, indeed, dissent in speech; some more may, perhaps, have dissented in spirit; none

and concern the di Ireland : that the were amongst the prosperous and me Majesty's subjects : offered the greates tractions for fellow from Ireland, and towards the Imper was undesirable in Dominion and o exceedingly under allowing to each Dominion conside government, and tegrity and we empire, and if status of the mine tected and secure, be found of meeting sire of so many Iri regard, and that come a source of pire, and that Ir abroad might feel greatness of the en eration for the jus rule, the same de tion for the comm felt by all classes i also asked for cle cal prisoners then Kilmainham. I the language of th quent occasions, that now historica versially, because that there were d Mr. Costigan which they were becould be. Such as

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into the realm of hear, hear, and a lieve, at any rate, Canada that she did show, a deep perial concern, wh pire, and the wel Irish masses obta entation, and as a the Irish seats we alist representa Mr. Gladstone act Parliament not ele and in a condition ripened for action the bill could not give bill, notably to t ment-(hear, hear many British Libe opinion. But Mr to the term upon second reading b the supporters of . ment to the gene efficient measure for Ireland, reser cluding that very the question of re minster. The quing, hung in the b o later l believe, dis-Union -(hear, hear, an that time still un the occasion cri morally importan Parliament had in I moved friend, Mr. Costig former occasion terial honors, car -not, I once ag provement. I departial to the an amendment. as so amended we that voted at all, s votes. One of th resolution, not b friend of Home 1 thought the ame not strong enou friend Mr. Mitche form here. (Lau

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mark its words. You will find them important in dealing with this ques-tion to-day. It declared to the Queen that the Commons of Canada had observed with feelings of profound regret and concern the distress and discontent which had for some time prevailed in were amongst the most loval and most prosperous and most contented of her Majesty's subjects; the Dominion which offered the greatest advantages and attractions for fellow-subjects, did not receive its fair proportion of immigrants due to feelings of estrangement towards the Imperial Government, and was undesirable in the interests of the Dominion and of the empire; that Canada and Canadians had prospered exceedingly under the Federal system allowing to each Province of the Dominion considerable power of government, and it expressed hope that if consistent with the integrity and well-being of the empire, and if the rights and status of the minority were fully protected and secure, some means might be found of meeting the expressed de sire of so many Irish subjects in that regard, and that Irishmen might become a source of strength to the empire, and that Irishmen at home and abroad might feel the same pride in the greatness of the empire, the same veneration for the justice of the Queen's rule, the same devotion to and affection for the common flag as are now felt by all classes in the Dominion. It also asked for clemency for the politi-cal prisoners then lodged as suspects at Kilmainham. I do not pretend that the language of that address altogether pleased me. Then, as on all subsequent occasions, I would have preferred a more decided tone, but I state that now historically only, not controversially, because I am well aware that there were difficulties in the way of Mr. Costigan and his friends, of which they were better judges than I could be. Such as the address was I supported it with all my might. I felt

Gladstone did not think the question was at that time one of PRACTICAL POLITICS,

that it was a great help to the cause, and I assisted in its passage. Mr.

but I believe that our action was one of the many forces that were bringing it into the realm of practical politics,—(hear, hear, and applause)—and I believe, at any rate, that it was well for Canada that she should show, as she did show, a deep interest in this Imperial concern, which so closely touched the interests and the honor of the empire, and the welfare of Canada her-(Cheers.) Time passed, the Irish masses obtained popular representation, and as a result four-fifths of the Irish seats were taken by Nation representatives. (Applause. Mr. Gladstone acted, and in 1886, in a Parliament not elected on the question. and in a condition of public opinionripened for action upon it, he brought in the bill of that year. I could not give my assent to some of the provisions of that bill, notably to that which excluded the Irish from the Westminster Parliament—(hear, hear and applause)—and many British Liberals were of the same opinion. But Mr. Gladstone's offer as to the term upon which he asked the second reading before acceded to by the supporters of Home Rule was that it should be taken as a simple agreement to the general principle of an efficient measure of local government for Ireland, reserving all details, including that very important detail of the question of representation at West-minster. The question, notwithstanding, hung in the balance. The decision of those who later became, as they called of Ireland for self-governmend, shall themselves, Liberal Unionists, but as I believe, dis-Unionists and Separatists

—(hear, hear, and applause)—was at that time still uncertain. I thought the occasion critical and our help morally important. A new Canadian Parliament had in the meantime been I moved accordingly, and my friend, Mr. Costigan, who had since the former occasion succeeded to Ministerial honors, carried an amendment -not, I once again confess, an improvement. I dare say I was a little partial to the child of my own brains, but he carried what he called an amendment. That having been carried, I voted for the proposition as so amended with the whole House that voted at all, save only six recorded One of them voted against the resolution, not because he was not a friend of Home Rule, but because he thought the amended resolution was not strong enough. That was my friend Mr. Mitchell, who is on the platform here. (Laughter and applause.) The other five I am afraid did not vote for that reason, and I fancy the most of them belonged to the association to which I have referred—(laughter) though, on the other hand, I am glad to say that many prominent members of that association voted with the majority on that occasion. hear, and applause.) Thus, by a practically unanimous resolution in the year 1886 we restated and redecisive victory. Then came the disaffirmed our resolution of 1882, and covery of Mr. Parnell's fault, his thus a second Canadian House of Commons spoke in the same sense, with all the advantage given by four years' confederation, by a fresh election, by the advance that the question had made throughout the world meantime and by the circumstance that perial bill was on the During that debate I took an Imperial bill

now so that you may see how early it has been guarded since I said this:— 'What is required is the assurance. section, but of the people; not of a Minister of the Crown, but of the owes a first duty to his own land,

Commous of Canada; not of the Irish Catholic members, but of the French and English, Scotch, Irish and German, of all creeds and of all nationalities. \* \* \* \* \* I therefore speak, but not as a Reformer or as a which had for some time prevailed in Ireland; that the Irishmen of Canada and a citizen of the empire to brother wars amongst the most loval and many lovel and most lovel Canadians and fellow-citizens of the This is not a Protestant or empire Catholic question; they are enemies of their country who would make it so. It should not be, in Canada at all events. a Conservative or Reform measure. from Ireland, and that this was largely due to feelings of estrangement country who would try to make it so. I hope that we may, by our own action this day, show ourselves united in the redress of wrongs and in the advancement of the cause of liberty.

THE DARK TIMES. So, substantially, we did act, though with less decision than I, for one, could have wished, but Mr. Gladstone was beaten by thirty votes. The times looked dark indeed. Our Parliament about the same time was also dissolved, and a new House fresh from the people net in both countries, and in England the deplorable Crimes Bill was inroduced. Seeing its introduction Mr. Curran, a Canadian Conservative, moved in the Canadian House of Commons a resolution looking to the reaffirmance by the new House of the views already expressed twice as to local government for Ireland, but mainly directed against the Crimes or

Coercion Bill then pending.

There was a division of opinion as to the propriety of moving against the Crimes Bill. Mr. McNeil proposed an amendment, which declined to deal with the Crimes Bill and reaffirmed the expression of former House as to H as to Home Mr. McCarthy proposed an amendment which, without any such re affirmance, declined to express an opinion on the Crimes Bill. amendments were defeated by overwhelming majorities. Then Mr. Davin moved an amendment, expressing the regret of the House at learning that it was considered necessary to pass a coercive measure for Ireland; and reaffirming the conviction, as expressed in the resolutions of 1882 and 1886, that a plan of local government for Ireland, which would leave unimpaired the links connecting Ireland with British Empire and guard the rights of the minority, would be conducive to the prosperity of Ireland and the stability Empire. To this amendment Sir John Thompson lent his powerful support. It numbered, however, only 60 votes, while against it were no less

I had pointed out early in the debate some improvements which I thought might be made in Mr. Curran's reso lution. These he adopted, and his resolution was carried by 100 to 47. But mark this, that majority is impos-ing, but it was not the real feeling of the House in favor of home rule, for the adverse minority was opposed only to dealing with the Crimes Bill; out of the 47 who voted in the minority, no less thon 44 were present and voted for Mr. Davin's amendment, which was in favor of home rule, and thus proclaimed their continued adhesion to home rule for Ireland, so that once again there was continued unanimity in the last of the three Canadian Houses in favor of home rule Now, what was this last expression, so far as it relates to the only presently material question, home rule? After referring to the former resolutions it says :-

"The House again expresses the hope that there may speedly be granted to Ireland a substantial measure of home rule which, while satisfying the national aspirations of the people also be consistent with the integrity of the empire as a whole. That the granting of home rule to Ireland will fittingly crown the already glorious reign of her Most Mracious Majesty as a constitutional sovereign, will come with special appropriateness in this her jubilee year, and, if possible, render her Majesty more dear to the hearts of her already devoted and loyal sub-

These hopes were not realised. jubilee year was not so crowned. odious Crimes Bill was passed. The efforts of Lord Salisbury to deal with Ireland on anti-home rule lines lasted for six weary years. The Irish people on the whole, though with exceptions, showed during that time great patience and moderation. (Applause.) ings born of a new emotion, that of hope in a great English party, of hope in the British democracy, of hope in the moral force of the opinion of the world, restrained them. (Cheers.) The blessed work of healing and reconcil iation went on. Belief that Britain would ultimately be just and generous, knowledge that British statesmen and British masses were looking at Ireland for themselves, and were determined to heal the sore if possible, soothed and sustained the Irish people. (Hear, | Thet great work of popular education went on in Britain; its progress be came manifest; everything pointed to lamentable fall, with all the unhappy episodes and divisions that accom panied it. Thus for a time all energies seemed paralysed, all hopes blighted The prospects of the election were ser iously affected, and no doubt, antici pating for the moment, but for this and certain other minor divisions, the majority actually obtained in the end occasion to state my principle of action would have been largely increased. on this question, and I quote it to you As that election approached, under those difficult circumstances. I received the call, my acceptance of which is the occasion of this demonstration. not one, but of all classes; not of a longed applause.) The objection has beentaken to my course that every man

and that I should instead of going to England have taken part in in public life in Canada. I wholly agree as to the first duty of every citizen of a country to his own land, and I hope that in earlier years and more fortunate circumstances I have shown myself not wholly neglectful of that duty to my countrymen. (Cheers.) In pursuance of that view I have on all former occasions always discountenanced and rejected flattering sugges-tions which have occasionally been tions which have occasionally made of my removal to what was thought a wider sphere. My own country was and is good enough for me— (tremendous cheers)—and I clung to her service while I could. But circum- rule. I know that in this great city, stances, which it is needless now to de- where certain elements are so strong. tail, had divorced me from that service, and after full consideration I had gather a meeting against it. I know settle or eliminate the difference of to which I have referred, and settle or eliminate the difference of to which I have referred, and opinion which subsisted between me and those with whom I had acted, and upon all other than one question was still desirous to act in Canadian public life. (Cheers.) Thus it had happened that when this invitation reached me I had turned to the construction reached me I had turned to the construction of the constructi those other spheres of usefulness which remained open to me, of our university, not far from here, and the have not the least objection in the Law Society, of which I was the head, and so giving to them the time which I had formerly devoted to politics. I least objection in the world to their had also engaged for a year or so in resolutions and expressing their views, the pleasing task of making the acquaintance of my own family, which your service had prevented my accomplishing for twenty-five years before and of resuming some slight connection with the profession which your service had also divorced me from for a very long period. There were ties enough, then, of relationship and friendship, business and affairs, minor, but still important duties, to make me feel in every nerve and fibre the loss involved in acceptance; but

I deny, for the reasons I have already

given, that there existed that prior

invented by my critics, and I did not hesitate. Why? Because I thought

that next to that supreme duty came

my public duty to the country of my

tie of political duty which has

origin, and to the empire of which I was a humble citizen. (Cheers.) I believed that the election was A CRITICAL ONE. in which even the slightest impulse might perhaps help. I saw the Irish insinulation that our zeal has grown cause in serious peril through unhappy divisions; I respected the judgment of the Irish leaders who called me; I did not choose upon my own unaided judgment to overrule it, and I believed that in some aspect, at any rate, my knowledge and experience in the practical working of Home Rule would enable me to give some help in instructing and expounding a scheme of Home Rule. I had a deep love of and sympathy for the Irish race and honest pride in the empire to which I belong, and I believed from my soul that Home Rule was essential to the well-being of both. (Continued applause.) Some have professed to read my mind and attributed to me as motives expectations of a lead in the Irish party, of a place in Mr. Gladstone's Government, of a judgship or some particular honor. think, pretty safely appeal to my public career amongst you as the b dence that I have never wished lead or office, or honors. (Loud and cheering.) I have re dence that I have never wished either continued cheering.) fused them as often as I could. have accepted them as seldom as I could and I have resigned them as soon

could and I have resigned them as soon as I could. (Laughter and applause.) have to meet great difficulties of detail in its construction; we have to meet lead over the heads of able and devoted divisions in the Irish ranks; we have to meen, familiar with the ground, who to repress extremists who may, for fachad fought the battles and suffered the loss and all but won the victory, is too preposterous for serious discussion. The idea of political office is even more absurd. The very foundation of that Irish party which I was asked to join was absolute independence, until home rule should be won, of all English political parties and refusual of all political office. (Hear, hear.) Judicial office was equally absurd, for I was not even a member of the bar. None of these things were attainable by me i I had desired them: nor were they desired had they been attainable. It was too late for me to open a new career in such a sphere. I might indeed I was certainly risking an acquired reputation of which I thought I had some right to be proud, but I could not hope at my time of life, and

new one. And had all these things been otherwise with me MY TIES TO HOME AND COUNTRY were too numerous and too strong for me to dream of severance. I have enlisted, indeed, for a campaign, but its nost joyful day for me will be that which releases me to return to my own fireside. But there was, I will admit a feeling which animated me which I have not yet stated. I make no profession, God forbid that I should, to be in any sense the delegate or representative of any Canadian interest or party, even of any single man, still and I ask for sympathy and mora less of this great country. I claim to have no title to speak in your name or on your behalf abroad, but I did think and hope that I was going to help to further a cause dear to the hearts of

the great body of the Canadian people a cause which had stirred their noblest feelings and which it would be pleasing to them that one of their own ons should, however slightly, promote And now, forsooth, because you have been good enough to greet me on my return amongst you for a few weeks and to express your favor for home rule, I am told that I have done wrong in accepting this kindness at your hands and that I am responsible for for elections and protests, for organizbringing strife and division among

THE COUNTER DEMONSTRATION

I am told that Canada has nothing to do with home rule; that Canada does not in truth, favor home rule; that I am connected with a disgraced and failing cause; that some counter demonstration must be held at once to wipe out the stain of this reception and to signify to Britain the true opinion of Toronto and of Canada a home rule. Sir, I think we may afford to treat this action with great good humor. (Applause.) We may differ indeed as to its taste, but apart from the question of taste it is not of very much import. I know, as I have told you, that Canada is not literally unanimous for home it is the easiest thing in the world to concluded that time must either that many members of the association restorative, creating for the first time every five Canadians, as I said before, are in favor of Home Rule: Now world to the meeting of the small minority against us; I have not the but I respectfully decline to accept their verdict. (Cheers.) Why this disinclination to ventilate this question here; why this crying out about strife and division? You know it is because the objectors know that they are but an insignificant fraction of our whole people, and they don't want the decision of the Canadian people freely given. Sir, I appeal unto Cæsar; I invite friends of Home Rule of whatever creed or race or party to take care that next session Canadian Parliament, in the fourth house elected since the question be-came a burning one that House shall, like its predecessors, give an expres sion of the opinion of the Canadian people upon this question. (Cheers.)
I appeal from the murmurs of the Auditorium to the voice of the nation.

(Renewed cheering.) I invite all friends to take care that the cause suffers no damage from any The battle is not yet won. though not disgraced or failing, is yet in a critical condition. It has enormously advanced, but it must go further yet. We have much to us-we have converted an anti-Home Rule house into a Home Rule house-(applause)-we have taken in an exhaustive poll a popular majority in Great Britian and Ireland three or four times as great as that of Lord Salisbury in the last House. We have installed by that vote of the members, of which I was permitted to be one, a Home Rule Government on an occasion which will be hereafter regarded as historic, when, out of 668 who could have voted, 665 668 men were present in their places and participated in the division. We have killed the Coercion Act — (cheers) — next February I have to assist in its funeral ceremonies, by which it shall be consigned to a dishonored grave. pect with confidence a Home Rule Bill to be presented to that Parliament such ten years the Canadian Commons has asked. We hope to pass it to minorities in Ireland complain most through the English Commons, but we loudly of tampering and undue favorsake, put all in peril, hearten timid men, enlighten uninformed men. combat the desperate forces of religious prejudice and class ascendancy and grapple with a great load of other questions, and all this with a popular majority of only 40 and a hostile House of Lords. We need your help in Can-

A voice—You have got it.
Mr. Blake—And I claim with confidence from you that great moral support which you can afford from renew ed expression of sympathy by Canadian people through their representatives ddressed to the situation as it stands to-day. Let not whispers or intrigues of a baffled and beaten minority be potent to check or hush the voice of the nation, but speak your mind with freedom. I appeal to my old political friends to co-operate as need may lead under those circumstances, to gain a them to co-operate with my old political opponents, and to see that Canada speaks again with a united and determined voice, as she spoke in the days gone by. (Hear, hear.)

> These are days of public opinion and moral force. Do not underrate your power; do not neglect your solemn duty. So much I have said to

THE POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION.

my fellow-countrymen, to all creeds and races. To my fellow-countrymen of the Irish race I have to make a further appeal. While they support of all, we do not choose to beg of those of other races that material aid which we may freely claim from our own people. And you who are my fellow-countrymen in the sense in which I speak, you of the Irish race to which I belong, will readily see tha the consequences of the schism, including the detention of the large fund, and the injurious effects at home and abroad, have greatly impaired the resources of the national federation The demands on it for evicted tenants, pending inquiry into their cases, and the legislative action which we expect next session; the demands upon it urgent. I fear that the Irish crops are

were a few weeks ago. The prices of cattle and sheep are desperately low, and this will affect the capacity of Ireland herself to help, as she helped according to her power in times gone Other sources of supply formerly available are not availabe now. I ask not only those in this gathering, but all those to whom my words go through the press, the Irish race through Canada, to recognize this emergency, to remember that our struggle may still be protracted for two or three years, and help the cause. am giving to the cause those two or years of my life, and I may three fairly ask you to give what you can. should but ill discharge the duty which your kindness imposed upon me if I did not say a few words as to some of the objects and characteristics of the great measure we advocate. It is emphatically

NOT A MEASURE OF DISUNION or separation, or disintegration o decay, but a measure healing and

a union worthy of the name. (Hear,

hear.) It is a measure which will invigorate the empire, and will enable the Imperial Parliament to discharge all important imperial and common duties now utterely beyond its power properly to discharge. It is choked to-day with Irish and every other parish business. It will also confer great local advantages on Ireland. It will give speed, economy and efficiency in carrying into effect the popular will of the local Government of that country, and will. I firmly believe, amongst its blessings, pave the way for demand for somewhat simi similar advantages in Scotland and Wales, and ultimately by England herself. Now, Mr. Chairman, it is no wonder I think that North America, enjoying the benefit throughout its wide extent of the great political invention of fedaralism, of union for common con cerns, of local Governments for affairs, should be very emphatically in favor of Home Rule applied to Ireland. We know its advantages. Here, as also in the States, we see local affairs managed by local legislatures, justice administered, property and civil rights disposed of, local and municipal instiutions created and supervised, all local matters handled locally, while trade, commerce and navigation, customs and excise, militia and defence and other common concerns are dealt with by a central legislature and executive We realize the efficiency thus ob tained in each sphere, and we can see no insuperable difficulty in apply-ing the principle to the case in hand. We here would not consent to legislation at Ottawa is was without representation. and therefore we were opposed to the abandoned suggestion of Westminster legislation for unrepresented Ireland We here see that practical and effec tive control by the Province of its own affairs can be reconciled with the effect tive reserved power elsewhere to be used in improbable, but still possible. emergencies. We here find no difficulty in law or restraints of constitu-We see that the machinery pro tion. vided is fully adequate, that stipulations of the organic law are served and any inadvertent or intended attemp to violate them fails. We here see that stipulations in favor of minorities as interpreted by the law, are obeyed More, we see the very men who here most loudly cry out about the danger

FEARS AS TO RELIGIOUS MATTERS. Now as to the apprehension of oppression in matters of religion, includ ing education, even those who do not share this apprehension agree that it share this apprenension agree that it should be relieved by express provis-ion. That principle was contained in Mr. Gladstone's Bill of 1886, and will doubtless reappear. Some talk with dread of the establishment and endowment of the Roman Catholic Church the Church of the majority in Ireland They are the very people who most loudly bewail the dis-establishment and disendownment of the English Church the church of the minority in Ireland. Hear, hear, and laughter.) Irish Roman Catholics are ready to secure for Ireland the true liberal principle that eligion shall be between the conscience of the individual and his maker-(hear, hear)-to agree to the abstraction of all power to endow and establish any church; to agree to secure the advantages now possessed by re-ligious and charitable corporations; to agree to provisions protecting the conscientious scruples of the minority is education. Let me quote the identical scruples clauses inserted in the Bill of which met hearty assent in Ireland then and meets that hearty assent to-day. This is the fourth clause of that Bill :

"The Irish Legislature shall not make any law (1) respecting the establishment or endowment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,

"(2) Imposing any disability, or conferring any privilege, on account of religious belief, or

"(3) Abrogating or derogating from the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or any denominational institution or charity, or

Prejudicially affecting the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction at that as to the tolerance and liberality ex

"(5) Impairing, without either the hibited by the adherents of the two leave of her Majesty in Council first creeds in Ireland, in those matters in obtained on an address presented by

not so favorable or promising as they the legislative body of Ireland, or the consent of the corporation interested, the rights, property or privileges of any existing corporation incorporated by royal charter or local and general act of Parliament." (Applause.

Now, these provisions may be argued to be inadequate. Let us discuss the objections when they are taken, and make them adequate if they appear inadquate. (Hear, hear.) At any rate, they show the principle which is agreed to. Again, the Irish people have agreed and the bill provides that they shall have no power to deal locally with trade, commerce of navigation, with customs or excise with army, navy or mllitia, with peace, war, or foreign relations with the colonies and India, or with any other common and Imperial concerns For all these, which are the true elements of union between Great Britian and Ireland, the union continues, and a common Parliament and executive will act still. (Hear, hear.) All they claim is the local management of their local affairs. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Doubtless, Mr. Chairman, these affairs will be managed on popuhar principles. Doubtless the present centralized and autocratic system, under which important county business is done by sheriffs and grand juries, chosen, not by the people and by Castle authorites, will be modified-(hear, hear)-the people will gain control of their own concerns Doubtless there will be, but doubtless there ought to be a change in this direction, and this, though naturally not agreeable to the present ruling Ministry in these concerns, seems just to us. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We would not tolerate in Canada for 24 hours the condition that obtains in this regard in Ireland. (Loud cheers.) They say there will be oppression. How? By whom? In what? There have been oppression and ascendancy, and those who now express these fears were the supporters of that system. (Hear, hear and applayse.) But I have shown you that in the points dreaded precautions are taken, and I ask that we should be shown any tangible, reasonable ground of apprehension, and I for one am prepared to make the effort to meet it. But the bottom of it all is this, and it is not unnatural-it is the lower side of human nature, but it is human nature.

THE BOTTOM OF IT ALL s the reluctance of a minority to allow the majority to rule. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I am not for a divided Ireland for local concerns. I am not for that, more in the interest of the Protestants than the Roman Catholics, if I am to make a distinction, I am not for it in the common interest. I am convinced that the true interests of Ireland, and of each of the classes, creeds, races, so to speak, which there exist, will best be served by the common local concerns of that country being administered by a common Parliament and a common executive. (Hear, hear.) In truth, I am bound to say that al though northeast Ulster speaks loud and strong, although she expresses her apprehensions with great freedom and force, she does ask for separation from the rest of Ireland. It would be a cowardly thing to do it, because if there were reality in the local apprenensions, if Ulster were likely to suffer, if strong northeast Ulster, with its popular dower, with its intellectual power, with its national power, were likely to suffer, what would be come of the scattered and small minor ities of Protestants through the rest of our own affairs, who control Belfast and the neighboring municipalities and who manage them according to the well-understood principles of Protestant ascendancy — we are so afraid that we will be treated pretty much as we used to treat the others (cheers and -laughter)-that there must be no Home Rule for Ireland at all." Now I maintain that these apprehensions are wholly imaginery. (Hear, hear.) I hold it to be important under any circumstances, and most important having regard to these allegations, that we should give, as your address sug gests we should give, all the guaran tees, securities and restraints against injustice that can be reasonably devised. But removing the question of religion from the political arena, as we can do, as the bil proposes to do, I want to know what it is in respect of which oppression is to come I want to know what it is in re spect of injustice to want to know how testant as distinguished from Catholic is to be injured. And I want to know whether it is reasonable that the men who declare that they to-day constitute two fifths of the people, and that they have wealth and intelligence and education and material power of the country in their hands, should be so very much afraid because what they declare to be so very small a numerical majority happen to be of another creed in the proposed common Parliament. That is the whole of it. I want to know whether our history and the history of other countries, with our notions of such matters, in these modern days, gives any reasonable color of truth to these apprehensions. My own opinion, which I have expressed in Ireland and in England, is that if they will but come in-I repeat the phrase which has been commented on-instead of being the oppressed, the Protestants will be the spoiled children of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) I shall not enter into

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any contrast, into which I might enter,

#### A Withered Rose.

Among the cross-crowned mansions, where Each asks of passers by, a prayer For peace (ail peace excelling); Through streets, whose solemn quietness, A sad, mysterious charm possess.— We reached tny quiet dwelling.

Thou didst not open wide the door,
To bid us "welcome," as of yore,—
But left us kneeling, lonely;—
To rend thy name,—and mute request,
(Pleading for an eternal rest),
"Sweet Jesus, mercy!"—only.

Then for past happy years, dear sake, One whom thou lovest for me did break A Rose from off thy bosom:

From out the wealth of plant and bloom, With which his love had decked thy tomb A sweet and fragrant blossom.

It seemed to say; "I shall decay;
But love dies not, nor fades away
Like my sweet perfumes fleeting;
But in a more enduring Home,
Where death and parting cannot come,
Waits there a happler meeting."

Then, pray dear soul, from where thou art, Enclosed within our Jesus' Heart, With fervor unabating.

For us, who gaze with wistful eyes
On those far hills of Paradise
In hope, and patience, waiting!

#### FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost

CHRISTIAN HUMILITY.

He that humbleth himself shall be exalteth (Gospel of the day.)

As we hear these familiar words, my brethren, some of us will perhaps inclined to say, or at least to think, that this matter of humility is just a little threadbare, so to speak; that we have already heard pretty much all that can be said about it. I dare say this is true; but when a thing is very important it has to spoken of quite often. And humility is very impor-tant; after the love of God and of our neighbor, there is nothing more so. In fact, the difficulties in the way of loving God and our neighbor as we should, come, we may say, entirely from our inordinate love of ourselves; and this inordinate love of ourselves generally takes the shape either of pride or sensuality. In other words, pride and sensuality are the two great causes of our sins ; what wonder, then, that our Lord should warn us so fre-quently about them?

And the very fact that we think we heard enough about humility shows that we are not so humble as we ought to be. If we think that we are wel up in this matter, it is a good sign that we are not. Many people will say, especially when they are on their "Oh! I am a miserable sinner: I am everything that is bad;" but when they get up from their knees, and look around them, you will find that they think themseives in point of fact pretty nearly as good as anybody else, and perhaps, on the whole, rather better than most people whom they

It is not, however, after all, abou the matter of goodness that pride is most sensitive. Most Christians, unfortunately, do not try very hard to be saints, and are not very much tempted to be proud of their achievements in that direction. But almost every one considers himself tolerably well gifted in the matter of natural common sense he thinks his brains about as good a any one else's, though he may readily admit that he has not had so great advantages as another, or, in other words, that he is "no scholar." So, to be thought or called a natural-born fool is a very hard trial for any one's humility; almost all of us, I am afraid would rather be called a rascal. To be considered bad-looking, that again is a great mortification to some people or to have one's birth and family de spised, to be thought low and vulgar, how many can you find that will put up with that! That is the real reason why you so often hear some one find with somebody else for being

"stuck up;" it is that when he or she is stuck up I am stuck down. You notice, my brethren, that this matter of pride is mostly comparative, as I may say. We should not mind other poople being stuck up, if we could only be stuck up too. And it is could only be stuck up too. And it is just there on this tender point that the parable of our Lord in to-day's gospel touches. He says: "When thou art invited to a wedding, sit not down in the first place, lest, perhaps, one more honorable than thou be invited." This is where the shoe pinches, this admitting that some one else is more honorable than we are; especially in this country, where every one shakes hands with the President, and all are made, as far as possible, equal. Still, we can manage to admit that there are some who are better entitled to the first place than ourselves; indeed, we cannot help that. But our Lord would have us go farther than this. He

"Sit down in the lowest place." That is the great lesson of humility that is so hard for us to learn. Not to "I am a miserable sinner; I am blind, weak, and fallible." Oh! yes, that everybody else ought to say it of himself, and probably will say it. But to be ready to acknowledge, especially if the general opinion goes that way, whoever it may be that we may be compared with; to take this granted, and not be surprised if others agree with us, this is that true humilwhich is exalted, not by being put in a place where it can be able to crow others and thus be turned into pride, but by being granted the exaltation of being brought nearer to God.

"Tired all the Time,"

Is the complaint of many poor mortals, who know not where to find relief. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses just those elements of strength which you so earnestly crave; it will build you up, give you an appetite, strengthen your stomach and nerves. Try

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist diges-

#### VARIETY IN DEVOTIONS.

Intense and Simple—Do Catholics Give Them Proper Heed?

A convert is very apt to be deeply impressed by the abundance of devo-tions in the Church, as contrasted with the meagreness of devotion in those bodies which have separated from her. He is hungry for this abundance. His eyes are keen and eager for the loveliness which he has so long missed knowing.
In other organizations that bear the

fixed and simple form of proceeding. This consists either of a definite ritual mainly borrowed from the Holy Catho-lic Church, as in the case of the Episco palians; or of Bible reading borrowed from the Catholic Church), accompanied by informal comments by the reader; a sermon, a prayer spoken by the preacher just as it happens to occur to him, and some hymns (many of which are also borrowed from the Catholic Church. There is nothing supernatural in the service; no ac-knowledged presence of God upon the altar; and usually there is not even an Yet even in these organizations the need of approaching God by every avenue of speech and thought is perceived to some extent. They have prayer-meetings in which men and women offer prayers aloud, according to their ability and in their own words, on the spur of the moment. Yet these same men and women who, in a crude and untrained sort of way, are trying to add richness and variety to the form of their worship, sometimes cry out against the richness and variety of

Catholic ritual and prayer.

To my thinking, there can be noth-ing better fitted to lift the soul to God than the prayers and devotions of the Holy Church; and their infinite variety, beauty and gentleness are marks of their fitnsss. Take the collects and the "secrets," changing with every day; Sunday's festival's, occasions fo rejoicing, or of sorrowing remembrance or adoration. It may not be practicable to follow all these in the Mass; but one can easily look them up in an English missal beforehand of afterwards, and reflect upon them with profit. For instance, one of those for Good Friday, referring to the punishment of Judas and the reward of the good thief on the cross: "Grant us the effect of thy clemency, that as our Lord Jesus Christ, in His passion, gave to each a different retribution, so He would deliver us from our old sins and grant us the grace of His resurrec-Or, in contrast, the glad note of Easter: "Grant, we beseech Thee, O Almighty God, that we who have celebrated the paschal festival may deserve by it to arrive at eternal joys." And then again the co'lect for Pentecost: "O God who on this day didst instruct the hearts of the faithful by the light of the Holy Spirit, grant us in the same spirit to relish what is

right, and ever to rejoice in His consolation. Simple though the wording of most of these petitions is, they will be found to grow in depth and luminous power, the more they are studied and repeated. It is amazing to see how infinite truth can be compressed into so small a space; and yet it is quite natura when we remember the divine aid which has enabled the Church to mould these forms of utterance. Exalted, yet breathing the very soul of humility, such prayers are plain enough for a child to understand; yet they contain material which the life-long reflection of a mature man cannot exhaust. So, too, with the continual changes in parts of the preface, to suit the seasons of saints and martyrs and all great feasts; rising to a climax in the magnificent yet restrained preface for Trinity Sun-

It is as though in these delicate, yet deep variations, eternal verity - the white light of truth-showed itself in every possible gradation of color; as flowers disclose to us the innumerable separate tints that may be derived from sunlight. The same law of beauty holds good in special devotions to Mary and to Joseph and other saints. It is not necessary to dwell upon them here. I am led to write a few words on the subject, only because there are some Catholics who, though born and bred in the faith, have somehow taken to the idea that special devotions to the saints and a variety of such devotions are not quite necessary; that they are to be tolerated, but not especially encouraged. Now it may be confessed that in the minds of some converts, also, this notion lingers, up to the moment of their reception and even after it. But it does not take long for them A devout to perceive their mistake. and most useful member of the Society of Jesus, once a Protestant, told me we can say that easily, because we feel that, even at the time of his conversion, two forms of devotion were repugnant to him; but he accepted them because they were approved and taught by the Church. Those forms were the devotion to Our Lady and that for souls in Purgatory. To-day those are the two devotions which appeal to him, to enlist his prayers most strongly. A cultivated woman, a wife and mother, lately received into the true Catholic communion, was so antagonistic to th honors paid to the Blessed Virgin that for a time they formed an obstacle in her way. But, immediately after she had accepted the faith, she offered her gratitude to the Blessed Virgin as the chief instrument in bringing her into the fold.

Well, miracles will never cease. They are going on around us every day. And one of the greatest among day. them is the miracle of varied prayer and devotion. The more we use intellect and thought in our supplications, the more acceptable they will be to where. Minard's Limiment for sale every-

God, so long as we do not thereby lose Protestant Homage to Our Lady. our humility. But it seems to me certain—from observation and experi eence—that the more we use our intelli-gence the more highly we shall value special devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, and to the saints. These, also, may be just as well understood and as well employed by persons who make no pretension to intellectual accomplishment. For such devotions are simple and perfect flower of faith, which contains all its essence and its perfume, and cannot be produced name of Churches there is generally a artificially.

It is one thing to dig into the grounds and examine the roots of faith. It is quite another and a higher thing to keep alive its perfect flower in our hearts, and to lay that flower on altar as a pure offering.

Natural science delights in a coun

try that contains the richest flora. Wealth of flowers reveals in greater measure the wonders of creation, the marvellous powers of God. The prayers and devotions of the Holy Catholic Church are a field of flowers unsurpassed in richness, amid which we may walk happy all our days.— George Parsons Lathrop in Catholic School and Home Magazine.

#### Prize Fighting and Fighters.

Prize fighting belongs to a degraded class; the greater number of those who have traveled hundreds or thousands of miles to witness the three contests at New Orleans being to—speaking most charitably of them — a doubtful class. Aldermen suspected or convicted of boodling, race track men, variety show men, and a few youths more ardent in admiration of muscle than of brain, formed the lesser and better part o the crowd that flocked from all parts of the Union to the Crescent City. Th worse — and the larger — part of the crowd was made up of thugs, con-fidence men, gambling-house keepers, owners of saloons with attachments in which viler luxuries than liquors can

But it would be untruthful to say that the interest in the fight, and especially in the fight which has re sulted in the ejection of John L. Sullivan from the champion's place of honor, was confined to the vicious, or even the disreputable classes. The great newspapers of America would not have printed columns upon columns of news concerning the progress of the men while in training, concerning every incident of their travel to the place of battle, and to each detail of the battle itself, had they not known that a constituency which counts into the tens of millions was anxious to read them. There is something of the savage left in the most civilized of men. The story of strength in assault and endur ance against the attack of superior strength always thrills. Good men, very good men, deacons no doubt, and parents most likely, have read all that the newspapers printed concerning the great fight.

The story has its moral. "Who will care for Logan now?" What is left for Sullivan?

"But yesterday an armed king, And armed with kings to strive, To-day that most despised thing, A king dethroned alive."

In England the deposed monarchs of the prize ring generally become keepers of public houses. The Ameri-can substitute of the public house is the saloon; a saloon is a place where drinks are swallowed rapidly; a public house is a place where drinks are imbibed slowly. The prize fighter of either country-and the prize fighter hardly exists outside of the British Empire and the merican Republic -almost invariably s a man who drinks a great deal when he is not in training, or undergoes enforced abstinence while he is in training. Sullivan has been no excepthe passage from the bar to the grave is short. But for what other business than that of saloon keening he is fit! His days as an actor are numbered. The prestige of the world's champion no longer is his.

The skill of actor Curiosity no longer will draw crowds to the theaters at which he appears. No one is curious

to see a beaten man. From first to last, Sullivan has wor hundreds of thousands of dollars in prize money or in receipts of exhibitions in which he was the chief attrac tion. It is not believed that he has saved a penny. Moreover, he has been arrogant in the long hour of his prosperity, and has made few warm friend-What is the moral of it? is the transgression of the law." "The wages of sin is death." The law of nature is that man shall earn his breach by work that benefits mankind. Sul ivan has violated this law, his work has not benefited mankind. The sad wages of such work as his are likely to be paid to him without stint. Nature always pays every cent that she owes -Chicago New World.

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Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression, "cured him up." He thinks it is the best thing in the market.

The Emperor Francis Joseph and Prince Leopold (the present Prince Regent of Bavaria) were there praying on their knees when we entered into the chape As I grow older, I continue to think and to believe that on this earth we should live with our eyes always turned towards heaven, which is the end of our pilgrimage.'

Mr. John McCarthy, Toronto, writes: "I can unhesitatingly say that Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is the best medicine in the world. It cured me of Heartburn that troubled me for over thirty yeass. During that time I tried a great many different medicines, but this wonderful medicine was the only one that took hold and rooted out the disease." Preferential Trade.

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day. To many it means Backache, Sore Hands, Hard Rubbing over a steaming tub, and long lot of those who use poor, cheap, and injurious soaps.

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The Queen of Roumania writes,
amongst other things, the following
words referring to incidents in her life at Munich: "Although a Protestant, I was happy in going to pray to Our Lady, and especially in the little chapel of the Herzogspital before the miraculous Virgin. It appeared to me that these preserved did no good. God that these prayers did me good. God, who sees into the depths of hearts, knew of my ardent desire to know the truth. Do you remember in what good com pany we found ourselves one day at the fact of the miraculous Virgin?

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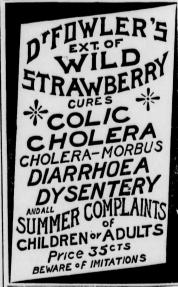
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## **DUNN'S** BAKING THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

Her Hay When the busy day
And the twiligh
to ! how happy are
For you know, 'ti

SEPTEMBE

How her face now has she greets her Then they group th And a story, is the

O! how swiftly pas Time to say good Grandma's kiss and To the children a When sweet child "And the twiligh Oft in mem'ry all u They'll be spendi

LADY

CHAP

AN INTERRUP For a moment, what was best to ing herself equal she gently laid the on the bed, unfas owly and softly r Although madame very strong, and i sufferer was re clean, cool sheets, to her cold hands a

"Don't cry, my Help me to bathe help me like a goo better soon, now s can rest. With the thoug of some assistance, bravely to swallo prepared herself to

water," she said, obag. "Mama lil her handkerchief. Madame Jozain, movements, caug silver fittings of th the little girl wa valuables to the di which she locked her bosom. 'I must keep from Raste," she s

so thoughtless and take them without sequences. For some time n stranger, using knew to restore while the child thoughtfulness ar surprising in on times her hot tear her little quiver

bathed the pale fo beautiful hair, a At length, with groan, opened her eyes recognition in the Mama, dear,

better?" implore

hung over her an 'You see she's she must be bette said madame gen dear, all she ne mustn't disturb very quiet, and some nice, fresh 1 just brought. W slip on your little your mother's ba lie down beside h ing, and in the n

well and nicely r Lady Jane arrangements but she would r and appeared to "If you'll plea bed close to mam

milk, I'll take

hungry.

"Certainly m I'll put your supp close by you."
And madame parently overfl attentions. She the rice and milk the while : then s the thick silker to lift her up be

Lady Jane exc "You musn't haven't said my eyes were full she slipped from hear them, beca God can, for He she repeated the that all pious mo dren, adding fer and please ma morrow morning Madame smile

clause of the r many curious th her brain. As the child re blue heron, which mother fainted. "Oh, oh!" toward it. "V

Tony, my dear What is it? ing back in st

Her Happy Hour.

When the busy day is over, "And the twilight folds the flower," O I how happy are the children, For you know, 'tis grandma's hour.

How the feet now gently patter To the room they love the best! Grandma's there, her beads reciting, With her eyes upon the West.

How her face now beams with pleasure! As she greets her darlings all: Then they group themselves around her, And a story, is their call.

O ! how swiftly pass the moments, Time to say good-night is here; Grandma's ktss and "May God bless you," To the children are most dear.

When sweet childhood hours are over, "And the twilight folds the flower," Oft in mem'ry all united, They'll be spending grandma's hour.

#### -Catholic Youth.

LADY JANE. CHAPTER IV.

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AN INTERRUPTED JOURNEY. For a moment, madame debated on what was best to be done; then, finding herself equal to the emergency, she gently laid the unconscious woman on the bed, unfastened her dress, and slowly and softly removed her clothing. ugh madame was lame, she was very strong, and in a few moments the sufferer was resting between the clean, cool sheets, while her child clung

to her cold hands and sobbed piteously.
"Don't cry, my little dear, don't cry.
Help me to bathe your mama's face;
help me like a good child, and she'll be
better soon, now she's comfortable and

With the thought that she could be of some assistance, Lady Jane struggled bravely to swallow her sobs, took off her hat with womanly gravity, and prepared herself to assist as nurse.

Here's smelling salts, and colognewater," she said, opening her mother's bag. "Mama likes this; let me wet her handkerchief."

Madame Jozain, watching the child's movements, caught a glimpse of the silver fittings of the bag, and of a bulg-ing pocketbook within it, and, while the little girl was hanging over her mother, she quietly removed the valuables to the drawer of her armoire. which she locked, and put the key in

"I must keep these things away from Raste," she said to herself; "he's so thoughtless and impulsive, he might take them without considering the con-

sequences."

For some time madame bent over the stranger, using every remedy she knew to restore her to consciousness, while the child assisted her with thoughtfulness and self-control, really surprising in one of her age. Some times her hot tears fell on her mother's white face, but no sob or cry escaped her little quivering lips, while she bathed the pale forehead, smoothed the beautiful hair, and rubbed the soft, cold hands.

At length, with a shiver and a con vulsive groan, the mother partly opened her eyes, but there was no recognition in their dull gaze.

"Mama, dear, dear mama, are you better?" implored the child, as she hung over her and kissed her passion-

ately.
"You see she's opened her eyes, so hatter, but she's sleepy," she must be better: but she's sleepy," said madame gently. "Now, my little dear, all she needs is rest, and you mustn't disturb her. You must be very quiet, and let her sleep. some nice, fresh milk the milkman has I know he'll be glad to come, for he just brought. Won't you eat some rice and milk, and then let me take off your clothes, and bathe you, and you can doctor, and I'd feel safe to have him. slip on your little nightgown that's in your mother's bag; and then you can lie down beside her and sleep till morning, and in the morning you'll both be well and nicely rested.

Lady Jane agreed to madame's arrangements with perfect docility, but she would not leave her mother who had fallen into a heavy stupor and appeared to be resting comfort

"If you'll please to let me sit by the bed close to mama and eat the rice and milk, I'll take it, for I'm very hungry

"Certainly my dear; you can sit there and hold her hand all the time; I'll put your supper on this little table

close by you."

And madame bustled about, apparently overflowing with kindly attentions. She watched the child eat the rice and milk, smiling benevolently the while; then she bathed her, and put on the fine little nightgown, braided the thick silken hair, and was about to lift her up beside her mother, when Lady Jane exclaimed in a shocked

"You musn't put me to bed yet; I haven't said my prayers." Her large eyes were full of solemn reproach as she slipped from madame's arms down to the side of the bed. "Mama can't hear them, because she's asleep, but God can, for He never sleeps." Then God can, for He never sleeps.' she repeated the touching little formula that all pious mothers teach their children, adding fervently several times, 'and please make dear mama well, so that we can leave this place early tomorrow morning.

Madame smiled grimly at the last clause of the petition, and a great many curious thoughts whirled through her brain.

As the child rose from her knees her eyes fell on the basket containing the blue heron, which stood quite neglected, just where she placed it when her

mother fainted. "Oh, oh!" she cried, springing toward it. "Why, I forgot it! My Tony, my dear Tony!"
"What is it?" asked madame, start-

ing back in surprise at the rustling

Every testimonial regarding Hood's Sar-saparilla is an honest, unpurchased state-ment of what this medicine has actually done.

to me on the cars. "Ah," ejaculated madame, "a boy

ave it to you; some one you knew?"
"No, I never saw him before."
"Don't you know his name?"
"That's funny," and the child laughed softly to herself. "No, I don't know his name. I never thought to

ask; besides he was a stranger, and it wouldn't have been polite, you know."
"No, it wouldn't have been polite,"
repeated madame. "But what are ou going to do with this long-legged

thing? It's not a thing. It's a blue heron, and they're very rare," returned the child stoutly.

She had untied the cover and taken the bird out of the basket, and now stood in her nightgown and little bare feet, holding it in her arms, and stroking the feathers softly, while glanced every moment toward the bed.

"I'm sure I don't know what to do with him to-night. I know he's hungry and thirsty, and I'm afraid to let him out for fear he'll get away;" and she raised her little anxious face to madame inquiringly, for she felt overburdened with her numerous responsibilities.
"Oh, I know what we'll do with

him," said madame, alertly-she was prepared for every emergency. "I've a fine large cage. It was my parrot's cage; he was too clever to live, so he died a while ago, and his empty cage is hanging in the kitchen. I'll get it, and you can put your bird in it for tonight, and we'll feed him and give him water; he'll be quite safe, so you neadn't water the the thin " needn't worry about him."
"Thank you very much," said Lady

Jane, with more politeness than warmth. "My mama will thank you, oo, when she wakes.'

After seeing Tony safely put in the cage, with a saucer of rice for his supper, and a cup of water to wash it down, Lady Jane climbed up on the bed, and not daring to kiss her mother good-night lest she might disturb her, she nestled close to her. Worn out with fatigue, she was soon sleeping soundly and peacefully.

For some time Madame Jozain sat by the bed, watching the sick stranger, and wondering who she was, and whether her sudden illness was likely to be long and serious. "If I could keep her here, and nurse her," she thought, "no doubt she would pay me well. I'd rather nurse than do lace; and if she's very bad she'd better not be moved. I'd take good care of her, and make her comfortable! and if she's no friends about here to look after her she'd be better off with me than in the hospital. Yes, it would be cruel to send her to the hospital. Ladies don't like to go there. It looks to me as if she's going to have a fever," and madame laid her fingers on the burning hand and fluttering pulse of the sleeper. "This isn't healthy, natural

sleeper. "This isn't healthy, natural sleep. I've nursed too many with fever, not to know. I doubt if she'll come to her senses again. If she doesn't no one will ever know who she is, and I may as well have the benefit of nursing her as any one else; but I must be careful, I mustn't let her lie here and die without a doctor. That would never do. If she's not better in the morning I'll send for Doctor Debrot never has any practice to speak of now, After a while she got up and went

she sat there alone and lifted her mild profoundly in the small front room. eves toward the sky no one would have dreamed of the strange thoughts that were passing through her mind. Now she was neither hungry nor lonesome a sudden excitement thrilled her through and through. She was about to engage in a project that might com pensate her for all her misfortunes. The glimpse she had of money, of valuables, of possible gain, awakened all her cupidity. The only thing she cared for was money. She hated work, she hated to be at the beck and call of those she considered beneath her. What a gratification it would be to her to refuse to do Madame Joubert's lace, to fling it at her, and tell her to take it elsewhere! With a little ready money, she could be so independent and so comfortable. Raste had a knack of getting together a great deal in one way and another. He was lucky; if "Had way and another. He was lacky; in he had a little to begin with he could, perhaps, make a fortune. Then she started, and looked around as one might who suddenly found himself on the brink of an awful chasm. From within she heard the sick stranger moan and toss restlessly then, in a moment, all was quiet again. Presently, she began to debate in her mind how far she should admit Raste to her confidence. Should she let him know about the money and valuables she had hidden? The key in her bosom seemed to burn like a coal of fire. No, she would not tell him about the money While taking the child's nightgown from the bag, she had discovered the railroad tickets, two baggage checks, and a roll of notes and loose change in a little compartment of the bag. He would think that was all; and she would never tell him of the other.

coming down the street, singing a

"Yes, it's alive," said Lady Jane, with a faint smile. "It's a bird, a blue heron. Such a nice boy gave it blue heron. Such a nice boy gave it level fellow, coarse and strong, with a looking the level fellow, coarse and strong, with a looking the level fellow, coarse and strong, with a looking the level fellow of the level fellow. eyed fellow, coarse and strong, with a loud, dashing kind of beauty, and he was very observing, and very shrewd.

She often said he had all his father's the case; the fever was peculiar. It cunning and penetration, therefore she might have been produced by certain must disguise her plans carefully. might have been produced by certain conditions and localities. It might be

it won't cost anything for her to sleep in my bed to-night."

"What is she like? Is she one of the poor sort? Did you look over her traps? Has she zot any money?" he alked earnely."

"Poor lamb, poor lamb!" he mutaked earnely."

"Oh, Raste, Raste; as if I searched her pockets! She's got a fine watch and chain, and when I opened her bag to get the child's nightgown, I

give you as much as a fiver.'"
"I don't believe she'll be able to go to-morrow. I think she's down for a long sickness. If she's no better in the morning, I want you to cross and find

"Old Debrot? That's fun! Why, he's no good-he'll kill her. "Nonsense; you know he's one of

Dr. Debrot

the best doctors in the city."
"Sometimes, yes. But you can't keep the woman here, if she's sick; you'll have to send her to the hospital. And you didn't find out her name, nor where she belongs? Suppose she dies on your hands? What then?" "If I take care of her and she dies,

I can't help it; and I may as well have her things as any one else."
"But has she got anything worth

having? Enough to pay you for your trouble and expense?" he asked. Then he whistled softly, and added, 'Oh, mum, you're a deep one, but I see through you." "I don't know what you mean.

boy," said madame, indignantly. course, if I nurse the woman, and give up my bed to her, I expect to be paid. I hate to send her to the hospital, and I don't know her name, nor the name of her friends. So what can I do?' "Do just what you've planned to do, mum. Go right ahead, but be careful

and cover up your tracks. Do you understand?" Madame made no reply to this dis-interested piece of advice, but sat silently thinking for some time. At last she said in a persuasive tone, "Didn't you bring some money from the levee? I've had no supper, and I

intend to sit up all night with that poor woman. Can't you go to Joubert's and get me some bread and cheese?" "Money, money-look here!" and

brought. The night was very quiet, a fresh in the kitchen, chatting over their sup breeze cooled the burning heat, the per in the most friendly way; while stars shone brightly and softly, and as

#### CHAPTER V.

LAST DAYS AT GRETNA. The next morning, Madame Jozain sent Raste across the river for Dr. Debrot, for the sick woman still lay in a heavy stupor, her dull eyes partly closed, her lips parched and dry, and the crimson flush of fever burning on

Before Raste went, Madame Jozain took the travelling bag into the kitchen, and together they examined its contents. There were the two baggage-checks, the tickets and money besides the usual articles of clothing, and odds and ends; but there was no letter, nor card, nor name, except the

monogram, J. C., on the silver fittings, to assist in establishing the stranger's "Hadn't I better takes these," said Raste, slipping the baggage-checks into his pocket, "and have her bag-gage sent over? When she comes to, you can tell her that she and the young one needed clothes, and you thought it was best to get them. You can make that all right when she gets well," and Raste smiled knowingly at madame, whose face wore an expression of grave

solicitude as she said: "Hurry, my son, and bring the doctor back with you. I'm so anxious about the poor thing, and I dread to have the child wake and find her

mother no better."
When Dr. Debrot entered Madame Jozain's front room, his head was not as clear as it ought to have been, and he did not observe anything peculiar in the situation. He had known Madame, more or less, for a number of years, and he might be considered one of the At that moment, she heard him friends who thought well of her. Therefore, he never suspected that the young

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sound within the basket. "Why, it's rollicking song. So she got up, and woman lying there in a stupor was any something alive!" rollicking song. So she got up, and woman lying there in a stupor was any hoddled toward him, for he feared he other than the relative from Texas must disguise her plans carefully.
"Hallo, mum," he said, as he saw her limping toward him, her manner
"Hallo, mum," he said, as he saw not say; but of one thing he was cereager, her face rather pale and excited; tain, there would be no protracted struggle, the crisis would arrive very for her to meet him in that way. "Hush, hush, Raste. Don't make a beyond help in a few days, and it was "Hush, hush, Raste. Don't make a noise. Such a strange thing has happened since you went out!" said madame, in a low voice. "Sit down here on the steps, and I'll tell you." Then briefly, and without much show of interest, she told him of the arrival of the strangers; and of the young woman's sudden illness.

Adame Jozain was an excellent nurse; she had nursed with him through an epidemic. The invalid could not be in better hands. Then he wrote a prescription, and while he was giving young woman's sudden illness.

"And they're in there asleep," he said, pointing with his thumb in the direction of the room. "That's a fine thing for you to do—to saddle yourself with a sick woman and a child."

"What could I do?" asked madame indignantly. "You wouldn't have me turn a fainting woman into the street? It won't cost anything for her to slean addy at the little creature.

tered, as madame hurried him to the

Shortly after the doctor left, there was a little ripple of excitement, which entered even into the sick-room-the sound of wheels, and Raste giving saw that it was fitted up with silver."
"What luck!" exclaimed Raste brightly. "Then she's a swell, and to-morrow when she goes away she'll saw that it was fitted up with silver."

sound of wheels, and Raste giving orders in a subdued voice, while two large, handsome trunks were brought in and placed in the corner of the back apartment. These two immense boxes looked strangely out of place amid their humble surroundings; and when madame looked at them she almost trembled, thinking of the difficulty of getting rid of such witnesses should a day of reckoning ever come. the little green door closed on them, it seemed as if the small house had swal-lowed up every trace of the mother and child, and that their identity was lost forever.

For several days the doctor continued his visits, in a more or less lucid con dition, and every day he departed with a more dejected expression on his hag-gard face. He saw almost from the first that the case was hopeless; and his heart (for he still had one) ached for the child, whose wide eyes seemed to haun him with their intense misery. Every day he saw her sitting by her mother side, pale and quiet, with such a pain-ful look of age on her little face, such repressed suffering in every line and expression as she watched him for some gleam of hope, that the thought of it tortured him and forced him to affect a cheerfulness and confidence which he did not feel. But, in spite of every effort to deceive her, she was not con forted. She seemed to see deeper than the surface. Her mother had never recognized her, never spoken to her, since that dreadful night, and, in one respect, she seemed already dead to her. Sometimes she seemed unable to control herself, and would break out into sharp, passionate cries, and implore her mother, with kisses and caresses, to speak to her—to her darling, her baby. "Wake up, mama, wake up! It's Lady Jane! It's darling! Oh, mama, wake up and speak to me!"

she would ery almost fiercely.

Then, when madame would tell her he's so old and stupid; he's a good doctor, and I'd feel safe to have him." handful of silver. "That's what I've would never get well, it was touching to witness her efforts at self-control. She would sit for hours silent and pas sive, with her mother's hand clasped in hers, and her lips pressed to the feeble fingers that had no power to re-

turn her tender caress. Whatever was good in Madame Jozain showed itself in compassion for the suffering little one, and no one could have been more faithful than she in her care of both the mother and child; she felt such pity for them, that she soon began to think she was acting in a noble and disinterested spirit by keeping them with her, and nursing the unfortunate mother so faithfully She even began to identify herself with them; they were hers by virtue of their friendlessness; they belonged to no one else, therefore they belonged to her; and, in her self-satisfaction, she imagined that she was not influenced by any unworthy motive in her treat ment of them.

One day, only a little more than a week after the arrival of the strangers, modest funeral wended it's way through the narrow streets of Gretna toward the ferry, and the passers stopped to stare at Adraste Jozain, dressed in her best suit, sitting with much dignity beside Dr. Debrot in the only carriage that followed the hearse TO BE CONTINUED

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C. M. B. A. JOURNAL,

#### C. M. B. A.

Official Recognition.

Brockville, Sept. 13, 1892. To Thos. Coffey, Esq., Proprietor of the

Catholic Record, London : Catholic Record, London:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—By authority
vested in me per resolution of the executive
of the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. of
Canada, I hereby appoint the CATHOLIC
RECORD, of London, Ont., an official organ of
said association in the jurisdiction of said
council, for the term of two years, or until
said appointment is cancelled by me, or by
my successor in office, or by said Grand
Council.

Witness my hand and seal this thirteenth

Council.

Witness my hand and seal this thirteenth day of September, 1892.

O. K. Fraser.

Grand President.

Officers of the Canada Grand Council. Archbishop Walsh, Toronto, Grand Spirit-John A. MacCabe, LL D., Ottawa, Chan-

O. K. Fraser, Brockville, Grand Presi-Judge Landry, Dorchester, N. B., First

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Samuel R. Brown, 391 Queen's Ave., London, Secretary.
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Supervising Medical Examiner—E. Ryan, M.D., Kingston.

M.D., Kingston.

Guelph, Sept. 17, 1892.

At the last regular meeting of Branch No 31, Guelph, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by Brother E. O'Connor, seconded by Brother C. C. Collins,

Whereas our esteemed brother, Mr. M. J. Doran, has met with a sad bereavement in the death of his eldest son suddenly, by accident, at Detroit, on the 25rd of Aug. Jast,

Resolved that the members of Branch No. 31 hereby express their heartfelt sympathy and condolence with Brother Doran, his wife and other members of the family, on account of the unfortunate casualty which deprived them of a loving and beloved son and brother.

Resolved also that this resolution be en

deprived them of a loving and brother.

Resolved also that this resolution be engrossed on the minutes of the branch and that copies be sent to the official Canadian organs of the C. M. B. A.

JAMES KENNEDY, Sec.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW BRUNSWICK. To the Editor of the Catholic Record :

with consenuption for a considerable time, and received the call to high and important responsibilities.

"In the conservative parts of the conservative parts of the Canada and presence of the conservative parts of the conservative parts of the conservative parts, and love the conservative parts, and love the conservative parts, and love that parts of the conservative parts, and love that parts to part the parts of the conservative parts, and love the parts of the conservative parts of the province of New Bunswick, the help of politics and comments of the province of New Bunswick, we will discover that the Irish Catholics, who would recard the apparent tous if we consider that the parts of the province of New Bunswick, we will discover that the idea to the province of New Bunswick, we will discover that the idea to the province is made uplants

opened, but speculators did not seem auxious to invest. Time went by, and still the tunds for the completion of the road were not forthcoming, though ample opportunity had been given to all for becoming part controllers of the proposed road. In this difficulty Mr. Burns was approached, as he was a man of means. He had confidence that the scheme would be a success, and he had also the strong conviction that the building of the line would benefit his county. This latter consideration it was that impelled him to open his purse, and give the substance that it had taken years of hard and anxious toil to acquire, in order that his fear of financial ruin might not stand in the way of his county's advancement. The building of the road was proceeded with and finally completed, and Mr. Burns was principal share holder—not through choice, be it remembered, but through necessity. By means of that road the county has largely developed; knowledge of its resources has spread far and wide; its commerce has increased a hundred fold. The plans carefully considered in 1874, but not realized until well on in the eighties, were, in their practical form, successful far beyond the hopes of those who were interested.

These are the facts of the case, Mr. Editor. Can Mr. Burns truthfully be called a monopolist? In acting as he did in this matter he risked much, but he risked it willingly; for the prosperity of his county and his province was more to him than any private gain could be. Into the bosoms of those who cry out against him the green-eyed monster must have found entrance, and killed the kingly germs of gratitude for a public-spirited benefactor.

In view of all I have said it seems to be the duty of our federal ministers to calmly consider the eminently just claims of Mr. Burns to the position of Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. The assurance may certainly be given to them that he will be acceptable to the larger portion of New Brunswick people. There are those, no doubt, who will strive to obstruct his appointment, but t

Ottawa, Sept. 13, 1892.

Last week we gave an account of the laying of the corner stone of the church about to be erected for the parish of St. Mary's, it this diocese. We are glad to be enabled it this issue to furnish a sketch of its style and dimensions.

this diocese. We are glad to be enabled in this issue to furnish a sketch of its style and dimensions.

The building will be of native stone with Ohio stone trimmings, will be of Gothic style of architecture, with a tower in front, 135 ft high, with a wing at each side, extending 5 ft, past aisle walls. Two transepts will also extend 5 ft. beyond walls, with an octagon chancel, making in all a length of 120 ft. by 15 ft. across aisle walls, and 55 ft. across transept walls. The arch over the front entrance will have a modded soffit, supported by pillars of Connecticut stone, with monided bases and surmounted by Ohio carved caps. In the front of the tower there will be a tracery window, and in the belfry four pairs of windows.

The plan is the work of Messrs. Post and Holmes, a firm of architects who occupy the front in their profession, and have given the utmost satisfaction in all church work which they have undertaken. The contractors for stone and wood work are Messrs. Herbert and Murphy, and Mr. Hanrahan, respectively; all of Toronto.

When finished, this church will be an ornament to the town, the site being one of the choicest in St. Mary's.

#### OBITUARY.

Miss Bella Johnston. We regret to be called upon this week to announce the demise of one of Glanworth's estimable young ladies, in the person of Miss Bella Johnston, youngest daughter of James and Margaret Johnston, at the early age of

GLADSTONE'S ANSWERS.

young wife and mother. Eight of the most eminent medical men of the State were called in, but to no avail. She breathed her last on Tuesday morning at 3:30, being tenderly nursed during her illness by the good Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. The deceased was a life-long member of the Roman Catholic Church, and received all the consolations of her religion. The remains were conveyed to the Catholic Cathedral, where the solemn services for the dead were said. By special request there were no floral offerings. The funeral was private, only the immediate relatives and a few of the most infimate friends being present. The chief mourners, besides the husband of the deceased, was her father-inlaw, Honorable Judge Matthew, P. Deady, Supreme Court, Oregon; Attorney Paul R. Deady and Dr. Henderson B. Deady, brothers in law; Judge John Catlin, Dr. Strong and Henry Failing, President First National Bank, Portland, uncles-in-law. The remains were consigned to their last resting-place in the cemetery.—Almonte Gazette. tions relating to Irish affairs:

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Deady will be learned with deep regret by her old friends in London and Seaforth. She was a sister of Dr. Wm. Hanover, formerly of this city.

#### MONSIGNOR ROONEY.

The Pope Confers upon the Vicar-Gen-eral the Dignity of Prelate of the Papal Household. Toronto Globe, Sept. 19.

Archbishop Walsh yesterday con irmed about 120 children at the 11 o'clock mass in St. Mary's Church. In the course of his sermon he remarked that parishioners of St. Mary's would no longer call their pastor by the familar name of Father Rooney, that Monsignor Rooney was his title hence-forth, as the Pope had created him a Roman prelate of the Papal household.

Mgr. Rooney appeared dressed in violet soutane, lace rochet and other insignia of his new rank, and received the congratulations of the priests present in the sanctuary, and of many of his parishioners who called upon him during the day. Following is a trans-lation of the Papal letter of appointment :-

nent:—
To our well beloved son, Francis Patrick
Rooney, Vicar-General of the Diocese of
Toronto health and a postolic benedic-

Toronto health and apostolic benediction:

"It is always pleasing to us to give special marks of our apostolic favor to those ecclesiasties who have distinguished themselves by virtue, learning and zeal. Now, since we have the most weighty testimony of his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto regarding the remarkable success with which you have discharged the office of Vicar-General, and the wisdom and energy that have characterized your administration, it is our pleasure to confer upon you an exalted ecclesiastical dignity as a reward of your eminent services, and as an evidence of our good will towards you.

"Wherefore by these presents we create and appoint you a Roman prelate of the Papal household.
"Moreover, we grant you the privilege of wearing the purple of a Roman prelate, and also the rochet, even in the Roman Curia, together with all the other privileges, rights and marks of dignity which others bearing this distinguished rank by right of custom enjoy.

"Given at Rome, under the Ring of the

"Given at Rome, under the Ring of the Fishermen, this 19th day of July, 1892, the 59th year of our Pontificate.
"S. CARDINAL VANNUTELLI."

#### St. Alphonsus' Church, Windsor,

The extensive alterations that for he past five months have been going on in St. Alphonsus Church, Windsor are nearly completed, and on Sunday next the church will be re-opened. When Rev. Dean Wagner returned trom his European trip two years ago he decided that when St. Alphonsus was to be overhauled, the work should be patterned after what he saw in a To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR—To men holding authority the most difficult duty, perhaps, which confronts them is the one of appointing to positions of trust in their gift men who will be acceptable to the entire, or, at least, larger, portion of the community whose rights may be safeguarded or jeopardized by the one fortunate enough to receive the call to high and important responsibilities.

To New Branswickers the question now most discussed is: Who will be our next Lieutenant Governor? The Canadian press Lieutenant Governor? The Canadian press the call companies of the Cathedral.

The funeral took place on Saturday, 17th The funeral took place on Saturday 17th The funeral took place on Saturday 17th The funeral took place on Saturday 17th The f church in Milan. The dome of the Over the sanctuary are copies of the two angels of the Sistine Madonna, by

The walls are ornamented with beautiful paintings, placed be-tween the memorial windows, and are surrounded by stucco work, beneath each painting being a station of the cross 8 feet high. The top of each pillar is damasked in gold. The work throughout is simply grand. The sermon in the morning will be preached by the Archbishop of Toronto and that in the evening by

#### Bishop O'Connor. A Beautiful Educational Home.

On a recent visit to Atlantic City, New Jersey, we were delighted to notice that the Religious of the Sacred Heart have an academy there. It was established in 1880.

The branches taught are just the same as in other schools of their Order: a thorough English education, together with French, German and Spanish languages—music, both instrumental and vocal, painting and drawing. Special attention given to young ladies whose education has been neglected. Reading, the use of a good, well chosen library, and particular care given to delicate pupils. All these advantages combined make the school like a home circle. Only a very limited number of boarders taken. It is hardly necessary to add that the sea air is beneficial, sea bathing, etc.; O Lord! Hearken, and do; and tarry in fact, the place, bordering on the Atlantic itself, with a lawn of three cause Thy Name is called upon this acres, makes the academy of the Sacred Heart in Atlantic City a fairy dwelling. A good free school, with five teachers, is attached to the above insti-

tute. A deputation representing the Eng-tish-speaking Catholics of St. Albert, N. W. T., assembled at the Episcopal palace on the 6th inst. and presented the Rev. J. J. M. Lestauc, O. M. I., with a beautifully illuminated address, together with some useful gifts, as a mark of their affection and gratitude. The Rev. Father is assigned to the mission at Calgarry, N. W. T.

gard to this there was no kind of doubt as to the questions which it behooved him to answer. They had been categorically stated, partly by Mr. Mc-Carthy and partly by Mr. Blake. Not less categorically were they answered in a speech of which the orderly arrangement would be striking at any time, but is more than marvellous from

tabular form : 1. Will the Liberal party, on taking office, introduce a Home Rule bill for

question of Ireland, if I may so far trespass upon your indulgence as to say one word personal to myself, the question of Ireland is to me almost every-thing. I have other obligations of public life and shall endeavor to fulfil them so long as I have the honor of a seat in this House, but I may say that is my only, if not altogether sole, link with public life. It has been for the last six or seven years my primary and absorbing interest, so it will continue to the end."

2. Will the bill give adequate

They are limited on the one hand by the full and effectual maintenance of that imperial supremacy which pervades the whole empire, and on the other hand by the equally full and effectual transference to Ireland of the management of her own local affairs.

3. Will the Liberals proceed with the bill though the Lords reject it?

House of Lords it may justly be said that never will the Lords have had before them a greater question than on that occasion, never a greater question as to the empire at large-never will they have had before them a greater question, possibly, as to themselves. . . . I must also admit that I cannot entertain any doubt, as to the duty of the Liberal Government. It would be impossible for any such gov rnment to regard the rejection of such a bill as terminating its duty. As far as the substance of that measure was concerned, the obligations of the Lib eral goverement would utterly forbid acquiescence, and their obligations to promote the settlement of that great

4. Will the Coercion Act be sus-

Mr. Gladstone's reply: "Our opin ion is with respect to that act that it ought not to retain its place upon the statute book for a moment longer than is required by the conditions of parlia-

mentary time."
5. Will the case of the evicted

5. Will the case of the tenants receive consideration? Mr. Gladstone's reply: "Quite apart from any question of changes of Government, the hope I venture to express is this: That during the coming autumn voluntary arrangements may, for the sake of all persons concerned, be arrived at between landlords and tenants, and that in this way all necessity for legislation may be obviated, while further legislation undoubtedly may become requisite if these arrangements are not arrived

Will the cases of some of the men imprisoned for alleged complicity in dynamite outrages receive consider-

ation ?

#### Prayer Against Pestilence.

and great High Priest, offers up to

An Indulgence of one hundred day for saying this prayer with contrite heart, before the Blessed Sacrament.

Montreal's new Cathedral, in which it is expected the first Mass will be celebrated in November 15th, will, when completed in 1895, have cost one mill-

His Replies to Justin McCarthy's Ques

The London Star (Liberal daily paper) summarizes as follows Mr. Glad tone's answers (in his speech on the 'no confidence" motion in the House of Commons) to certain important ques

Now, the main event of the future is Mr. Gladston's Irish policy, and in re-

a statesman of 83. The subject is one of such importance that it may be well to set out question and answer in

Ireland? Mr. Gladstone's reply: "Now the

2. Will the bill the

Mr. Gladstone's reply: "I think that when that bill goes before the

ubject would remain unweakened and unchanged.

spended?

Mr. Gladstone's reply: "I think my honorable friend will agree with me that it is impossible for those who are not responsible ministers to give any pledge or understanding to deal with a criminal case. At the same time I have no difficulty in reminding my honorable friend that in every case of criminal conviction it is the duty of the secretary of state at any time where cause may appear to examine the allegations of miscarriage of justice, and not only allegations of miscarringe of justice, but to consider all the circumstances which may point either to a mitigation or remission of any sentence that has been passed.

Look down, O Lord, from Thy Sanctuary, and from Heaven Thy dwellingplace, and behold this Holy Victim which Thy Holy Child Jesus our Lord Thee for the sins of his brethren, and let not Thy wrath be kindled upon us for the multitude of our transgressions. Behold the voice of the Blood of Jesus, our Brother, calls to Thee from the Cross. Give ear, Lord! Be appeased, city, and upon Thy people; but deal with us according to Thy great mercy.

Sweet Heart of Jesus, have mercy on

Sweet Heart of Mary, be my salva

## A Leave Taking.

She will not smile;
She will not stir;
I marvel write
I look on her.
The lips are chilly
And will not speal
The ghost of a lily
In either cheek.

Her hair—ah me! Her hair—her hair! How helplesly My hands go there! But my caresses Meet not hers, Oh golden tresses That thread my tears!

I kiss the eyes
On either lid.
Where her love lies
Forever hid.
I cease my weeping
And smile and say;
I will be sleeping
Thus, some day!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

#### MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 22.—The market was large to-day, and the square was full of vehicles filled with produce. Grain deliveries were fair, and wheat kept steady, at \$1.15 to \$1.29 per bushed. Oats were easier, at 95 cents to \$1 per cental, the former price for new oats. A few loads of peas sold at 55 cents per cental. The meat market had a large supply, and beef was easy, at \$1.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Lamb dropped to 8 and 9 cents per pound. Mutton was easy, at 6 to 7 cents per pound. Mutton was easy, at 6 to 7 cents per pound. Pork was more plentiful, at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per cwt. The poultry was large, and good fowls sold at 55 to 70 cents a pair. Ducks, 65 to 85 cents a pair. Turkeys were short in supply, at 1 to 12 cents a pound. Butter had no change from our last report. A large quantity came in, and the demand kept it steady at 22 to 23 cents a pound for best roll and 20 cents for crock. Eags were somewhat easier, at 12 to 14 cents per dozen. There was a glat of fruit, both of focal production and that brought in from a distance. Apples were steady, at 51 to 53 cents a per burshel. Grapes were easy at 31 to 5 cents per burshel. Grapes were easy at 31 to 5 cents per pound. There was no change in plums, and the crop is about done. Peaches were plentiful at 50 cents to \$1.25 per basket. Siberian crabs 55 cents to \$1 per bushel. Potatoes were steady at \$1.50 cents to \$1 per bushel. Potatoes were steady at \$1.50 cents to \$1 a bag. Hay was plentiful, at \$1 to \$1.50 cents per burshel. Toronto, Sept. 22.—Wheat—No.2, spring, 62 to \$1.50 cents per purch. Toronto, Sept. 22.—Wheat—No.2, spring, 62 to \$1.50 cents per purch.

27,50 a ton.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—WHEAT—No. 2, spring, 6 to 69c; white, 68c to 71c; red winter, 68c to 71c; goose, 58 to 60c; No. 1, hard, 93c to 95c; No. 2, 82c to 88c; No. 3, 70 to 71c; regular No. 1, 5 to 60c; barley, No. 1, 52c to 54c; No. 2, 48c to 84c; No. 3, 48c; No. 3, 48c to 43; peas, No. 2, 58 to 61; oats, No. 1, 32 to 33c; corn. 56 to 57c flour, extra, 83.15 to 83.26; straight roller, 83.4 to 33.65.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Sept. 22.—There is nothing in flour and grain and prices are unchanged. Business all around is of limited dimensions. Cheese shows no change. The advices from England are still giving cause for complaint, and the stiffening here does not seem to spur the English buyer into any kind of activity at present. Values on strictly finest are still more or less nominal, but 10½ to 10½ c is certainly the best that could be done if an order had to be filled. Butter is unchanged all round. Creamery is held at 22 to 22½c; townships, 19c, and western dairy, 10½c.

#### Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

Sept. 22.—CATTLE—About 84,122 per cwt was the highest price paid for shipping cattle to-day, only the few choice loads in bringing that figure. At ac per lb, however, the bulk of the offerings changed hands, and export dealers claimed that the poor, hall fat, stocker-like condition of most of the animals offered did not merit even this figure. There was a good enquiry for first-class butchers' cattle to-day, but the supply of those were very light. Prices ranged all the way from 21c for rough, lean cows and oxen up to 32c for fair to good helfers and steers,

cows and exen up to 3½c for fair to good helfers and steers.

MilcH Cows and Springers — Not more than a dozen were offered, for which there was a fair demand at steady and unchanged prices.

SHEEP AND LAMIS — Fresh offerings were only 289. Prices ruled steady but trade was quiet. Lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$3.75 per head and sheep at \$3 to \$4.55 per head and sold fairly well at Tuesday's steady prices.

Hous—The market was weaker, and prices were somewhat lower. The best light fat hogs, weighing from 160 to 290 lbs, sold at \$5 to \$5.124 per chy weighed off car. Stores sold at \$1 to 4½c per lb and rough heavy at 4 to 4½ per lb. The total offerings were not quite 330.

per lb and rough heavy at 4 to 42 per lb. The total offerings were not quite 32.

BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., September 22.—CATTLE—The receipts of sale cattle for the close of the week was only fair; about 7 cars of Western butchers' grades of cows, helfers and fair quality and steer cattle, with city butchers all well supplied, or claiming to be with that class of cattle, the market ruled with only fair demand, and while the stock were sold up closing prices ruled weak and lower by 10 to 15c than averages of Monday values.

SHEEP AND LAMIS—Offerings fair for close of week; 7 cars of Canadian lambs and 8 cars of natives, and with a fairly good order demand and some speculative enquiry the market ruled steady and full strong with yesterday. Fair to good Canadian lambs sold at \$8.55 to \$5.09, and choice lots at \$4.25. Choice native lambs sold at \$5.75, and 1 deck of ex-fancy Northern Michigan lambs brought \$6.21, and choice loads at \$5.00. Light and common sold at easy prices. Good sheep were scarce and only 4 cars, all kinds. Sales of sheep generally in small lots; a few of the best sold at \$4.50; prime to extra quotable at \$4.50 to \$4.75, 84.80 being quotably top price for anything choice in straight dockloads; common lots and call staff slow at only steady prices.—

top price for anything choice in straight dockloads; common lots and cull stuff slow at only steady prices.

Hogs—The market was fairly active; demand good at average of yesterday's values. The opening was slow, but later in the evening the orders were more liberal, and the 1,500 on sale generally changed hands at about the value of vesterday. Packers, as a rule, paid \$5 for best medium and selected heavy-weight Yorkers and a deck of smooth, 250 pounds, corn-fed, sold at \$5.5. New York men paid \$5.50 to \$5.30 for good to fair weights, and best pigs sold at \$5.50. The class of hogs were of generally good quality, the part grassy going in with corn lots; roughs sold at \$4.10 to \$4.75 and stags at from \$5.50 to \$4.50.



JOLIET, I.L., March 10, 1891, 2
Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic has been used for
the past 12 years with satisfactory results by our
Sisters troubled with nervousness.
SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS.

Pastor Koenig's Nervo Tonic is the very best I have ever found. I certainly deem it a great blessing to all persons afflicted. May the bless-ing of God be upon it. Yours most respectfully, SISTER OF ST. FRANCIS, O. S. F. A young man 28 years old who is subject to a rush of blood to the head, especially at the time of the full moon, and he at such times raves and is out of his mind. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic helps him every time. So says

A Valuable Book on Norvous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Poor patents also get the medicine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIC 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, ondon, Ontario.

TEACHER WANTED. WANTED A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER for the Wikweimkong Industrial School. Salary \$250 and board. REV. A. BAUDIN, S. J. 727-1-W.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURE-WILL ALL HIS FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tartes Good. Use the Cough Syrup.

#### More of It.

Norwood, Sep. 16, 1892.

Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR.—In your issue of this week you mention a case of the London School Board refusing to engage a teacher because she is a Catholic, one member stating that because a Protestant would not be engaged in a Separate school they would not engage a Catholic. We have a High and Public school united here, employing eight teachers. There is not a Separate school nearer than six miles, and there has never been a Catholic teacher employed, nor has a Catholic ever, been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees is composed of thirteen members, six elected by the ratepayers of the section, three appointed by the Peterborough County Council, two by the village Council of Norwood and two by the Township Council of Asphodel. This school has been in operation I think, over twenty-five years; yet, sir, these are the facts of the case. Will some of the so-called Equal Righters explain why?

Yours Respectfully,

A RATEPAYER.

Sound, Practical Advice to Young

### Sound, Practical Advice to Young

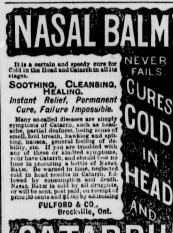
A business education is necessary to business success. Every person should study business forms, book-keeping, letter-writing or shorthand. Successfully taught at Peterborough Business College and School of Shorthand, Peterborough, Ontario. Write for circulars.

All Extraordinary Cures do not Occur at Hamilton.

The whole town of Glamis, Ont., knows of a cure, by the application of MINARD'S

LINIMENT, to a partially paralyzed arm,

that equals anything that has transpired at R. W. HARRISON.



OUR MONSTER SALE

THE BARGAIN STORE

PURCHASED AT A

LOW RATE ON THE DOLLAR.

K. J. TOBIN 136 Dundas Street.

THE BARGAIN STORE

OLD STAND.

IS HIGH AND IN ALL PROBABILITY WILL BE HIGHER.

It is more important than ever to buy the est. We handle nothing but the GENUINE SCRANTON

#### CLEAN. BRIGHT. DRY. Your order will receive careful and prompt

CAMERON'S YARD AND OFFICE, Burwell st. at G.T.R. City Office-421 Richmond Street.



#### VOLUME XIV

The Clove Some sing of the lily, and da And the pausies and pinks time throws In the green, grassy lap of up at the skies thro But what is the lily and all of the flowers to a man w That has dipped brimmin' for of the sweet clover blos-knew?

I never set heavy on a clove Or fool round a stable, or cli But my childhood comes bad as plain As the smell of the clover I' And I wander away in a bar Where I tangled my toes in With the dew of the dawn Ere it wept o'er the graves above.

And so I love clover—it sees Of the sacredest sorrows and And wherever it blossoms. ( And thank the good God as And pray to Him still for t To go out in the clover and And lovingly nestle my face While my soul slips away or fume.

CATHOLIC I Buffalo Union ar

Henry Labouchere i but observe how punge the pretense of the An ment to be the "Cathol he writes: "For the Ch to call itself the Cath always seemed to me of seceders to call Liberal party." That Ave Mar It may surprise ma

that Mormonism was learn that its adhere many converts in one land, where they hold ings and portray th authorities when app In contrast to this prompt action of the r in Virginia, who, up pearance in public of proselyters, simply a and drove them beyon The best informed "C know that the practic Day Saints particu although apparently law, only held in a more propitious seasont killed," like the

tic observances of chave been the object secution by the major ities of the Protestan is a tremendous up Illinois, owing to th of those practices by A board of inquiry the charges against are, briefly, that he with the confession his predecessor, aba candles. The invest shortcomings are doors, and the men gregation, friends a await with eagernes deliberations.

The Parnellites

already commenced in their programme

difficulties and troub tary Morley in his v

Dublin Castle than t

to make for Chief

while that archcoerd Ireland by rifle she So far as we can re never a Parnellite n nounce Balfour or S upon them to re-in tenants or to libe prisoners, but duri since Gladstone and into power the Pari energetic in meeting directed against the a Government whi pledged to Home itself to do justice to do it as soon as possi intimated its intenti the case of the pris favorable considera for their release. The ernment is resolved we have already ever ley declared at New ago, that he was go "flag of truce." days in Ireland who his good faith by su tion of coercion. H Dublin Castle was t proclamations landlords and the l for years had powe over the mass of There is now no co John Morley has pu Of course, there sti fabric of foreign r e touched by any Morley cannot repe law by a stroke of make changes only tive department.

done in Parliame time comes for doir