

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

VOLUME XVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1896.

NO. 930.

Feast of the Assumption.

"A NIGHT PRAYER." Dark ! Dark ! Dark ! The sun is set ; the day is dead, Thy Feast has fled ; My eyes are wet with tears unshed ; I bow my head ; Where the star-fringed shadows softly sway I bend my knee, And, like a homesick child, I pray, Mary, to thee.

Dark ! Dark ! Dark ! And, all the day—since white-robed priest In farthest East, In dawn's first ray—began the Feast, I—I the least— Thy least, and last and lowest child, I called on thee ! Virgin ! did'st hear ? my words were wild ; Did'st think of me ?

Dark ! Dark ! Dark ! And all day long, beyond the sky, Sweet, pure and high. The angels' song swept sounding by Triumphantly : And when such music filled thy ear, Rose round thy throne, How could I hope that thou would'st hear My far, faint moan?

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Sept. 15, '94 nic to a boy 9 n consequence bottles he was ough the doc-ain, but he in

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ONTO, Can. er Resort. ARIO.

Dark! Dark! Dark! And all day long, where altars stand, Or poor or grand, A countless throng from every land, With lifted hand, Will hired hand, Will ged hymns to thee from sorrow's vale In glad acclaim, How could'st thou hear my lone lips wail Thy sweet, pure name?

Dark; Dark! Dark! Alas! and no! Thou did'st not hear Nor bend thy ear, To prayer of woe as mine so drear : For hearts more dear Hid me from hearing and from sight This bright Feast day ; Wilt hear me, Mother, if in its night, I kneel and pray ?

Dark ! Dark ! Dark ! The sun is set, the day is dead ; Thy Feast hath fied ; My eyes are wet with tears I shed ; I bow my head ; Angels and altars hailed the Queen All day ; ah ! be To-night what thou hast ever been— A mother to me !

Dark ! Dark ! Dark ; Sceptre in hand, thou dost hold sway

TED. R R. C. S. S., salary. State . A. Primeau. 928-tf

OOL, KINGS-cond class pro-lons must be in ting salary ex-to J. J. Behan,

Fore'er and aye In angel land ; but, fair Queen ! pray R. C. SEPAR-in. A female, Apply, stating ec., Dunrobin Lay it away. Let thy sceptre wave in the realms above Where angels are ; But, Mother ! fold in thine arms of love Thy child afar ! RO

LLEGE. rior change-ent manage-send McCREA,

IONARY or One Year

Dark ! Dark ! Dark ! Alas ! and no ! the angels bright, With wings as white As a dream of snow in love and light, Flashed on thy sight : They shone like stars around thee ! Queen ! I knelt afar-A shadow only dims the scene Where shines a star !

the praise of the most nor body of Christ, and the Blessed Virgin Mary." So that there ought to be no great difficulty for the resident Catholics at Oxford in the helping to interpret

great gain of the new Catholic hall to the university ; is the fact that Oxford has now lost all the religious influence which at one time it exercised over the country. Even as to quite modern times—the last forty years—we may say that, whereas the Oxford of forty times—the last forty years—we may say that, whereas the Oxford of forty years ago helped to form religious ideas throughout the country, the Oxford of throughout the country throughout the throughout the country throughout the throughout the country through the throug to day only represents such ideas as Dark ! Dark ! Dark ! Thy queenly crown in angels' sight Is fair and bright ; Ah ! lay it down : for, ch ! to-night Its jewelled light Shines not as the tender love-light shines, O Mary ! wild, In the mother's eyes, whose pure heart pines For poor, lost child !

Dark ! Dark ! Dark ! Mary ! Call ! Wilt hear the prayer My poor lips dare ? Yea ! be to all a Queen most fair, Crown, sceptre, bear ! But look on me with a mother's eyes From heaven's bliss ; And waft to me from the starry skies A mother's kiss ! At the present time it is true to-day that no one throughout all England cares a pin for the religious teaching in the total description of the religious teaching that no one throughout all England cares a pin for the religious teaching that no one throughout all England cares a pin for the religious teaching that no one throughout all England cares a pin for the religious teaching that no one throughout all England teares a pin for the religious teaching that no one throughout all England teares a pin for the religious teaching that no one throughout all England teares a pin for the religious teaching teares a pin for tear Dark ! Dark ! Dark ! The sun is set—the day is dead ; Her Feast has fied ; Can she torget the sweet blood shed, The last words said That evening—'' Woman ! behold thy Son !' Oh ! priceless right, Of all His children ! The last, least one Is heard tornight. that no one throughout all England carned say I reject It, but I know it no cares a pin for the religious teaching of the university, as to High Church ism or Low Church, or Broad Church-ism, because, the constitution of the university, being no longer Anglican, its "teaching" is of no interest—even at Oxford. It is for this reason that it is reaching is to rest in the second that that the constitution of the interest in Cardinal New-without being deeply moved the lines in his "Sermons addressed to Mixed in his "Sermons addressed to Mixed in his "I server a more in the second that that agreement rests on a chain of author-the addressed to Mixed Congregations," in which, within a itative decisions which had been grow the arrival of the Jesuits at Oxford is year or two after his conversion, he ing continuously in coherence and singularly opportune and full of prom-ise. Say that about one half of the described the fascination exerted by significance from the first century to the Church he had just joined upon his Oxford undergraduates propose to "take holy orders." It is natural the nineteenth, without any break : "take holy orders." It is natural that they should wish to know some-thing of theology. More than this, they must consider that the "science" own heart ; "Oh long sought after, startling and revolutionary as that tardily found, the desire of the eyes which took place for Anglicans at the the joy of the heart, the truth after Reformation. Nor was Cardinal Manmany shadows, the fullness after many ning's "magnetic" attraction to the foretastes, the home after many storms! Come to her, poor children, Roman Church founded on any widely of theology being by far the most im portant of the sciences, its chair ought to take precedence of all other chairs. different class of considerations. It was with him, we think, much less for she it is, and she alone, who can un-fold to you the secret of your being They would not, indeed, consider that a trouble as to the source of dogmatic authority than a revolt and the meaning of your destiny." the study of theology ought to inter fere with the pursuit of other studies Now there could not be minds more against a hierarchy that was hardly to but they would contend that, without the knowledge of the highest truth, the his mind an independent hierarchy at utterly different in type and inward method than Newman's and Manning's. all, but rather an off-shoot of the sec-We can all remember the celebrated ular government, a revolt in favor of knowledge of the lesser truths would a Church that had always stood aloof be imperfect ; not in regard to the letter in which Newman wrote to Manfrom secular governments, and had asparticular compass of a particular truth, but in regard to its relative ning, after they had both been many sumed a spiritual authority over them, years in the Roman Church, that when instead of accepting guidance from them. But both alike were attracted he read his (Manning's) letter, he did not know whether he was standing place among all truths. But now to speak particularly of the Ritualist "school "of clergy-and the Ritualist "school " of clergy-and it is certain that whatever is left of by the historic grandeur of the Roman "on his head or his heels." Newman's mind was profoundly introspect Church, by the story of its great share in revolutionizing the policy of the Caesars, stemming the tide of barbardogmatic teaching is now championed ive, Manning's, as Mr. Bernard Hol land truly says, active and administratchiefly by the Ritualists - what, we ism, moulding the history of Europe, may ask, will be their relation, acad-Except that both of them had ive. restless minds, minds that were not and surviving the wreck of earthy emically, to the young aspirants to the Anglican Holy Orders? easily satisfied with their own depth dynasties. Newman asked himself in of belief, and that sought eagerly the main, "Where am I to go to find The Ritualists, academically, are in to make it deeper and firmer, and nore absolute, there could hardly have been minds more different. "Where am I to go to find assurance two difficulties; (1) they cannot teach to make it deeper and firmer, and undergraduates the science of theology and, therefore, (2) they cannot teach undergraduates its doctrines. Every Newman, even after he joined the that the episcopate stands high above Catholic knows that Christian doctrines Roman Church, went on exploring his the craft and meddling of ministers authority must be accurately defined by the teachers, the masters, of theolo-gy. Here is where the Ritualists are hopelessly at sea; they cannot teach because they do not know. In with the softened towards it, appreciated it "Where is authority?" was only an own state of mind, and that of the and kings?" But each alike was look-friends whom he had left behind him. ing for an authority that could, if not "Where is authority?" was only an-swered by "In the teaching of the the Church of his adoption, and learned lofty beauty, and it makes them all halswered by enter more heartily into the lowed and divine, when we feel that primitive Church." But this question to which now baffles the Ritualists is, mir minds of those who, like his friend, the not the apparent greatness, not the late Dean of St. Paul's, felt no magnet prominence nor noise with which it is ism in the Church of Rome. Cardinal done, nor the eternal consequences "Who is to interpret primitive teachgreat majority of Oxford colleges—we ing?" It is because there is no answer ism in the Church of Rome. Cardinal done, nor the eternal consequences may instantly recall All Souls, Balliol, to this last question that Oxford has New, Magdalen, Merton, Corpus fallen back on free thinking; which is indeed the only logical atti- is indeed the only logical atti- tude towards "Authority individ- duck which the hen has hatched takes in more for the set forth. The Jesuits to water, and sighed no more for the scale it be set forth.

were products of the middle ages, and were reared centuries before the Re-formation was thought of More than their series generating to the series are produced with the series are constructed by the series are produced with the series are still the radiation are series for the series and series are still the radiation are series and series and the series are still the radiation are series and series are still the radiation are series and series and series are still the radiation are series and series and series are still the radiation are series and series are still the radiation are series and series are still the radiation are series and series and series are still the radiation are series and series and series are still the radiation are series and series and series are still the radiation are series and series and series are still the radiation are series and series and series are still the radiation are series and series are still the radiation are series and series are still the radiation are series and series and series are still the radiation are series and series and series are still the radiation are series and series and series are still the radiation are series and series are still the radia series are still the radia series are still the radia series a

has been "nowhere," theologically. morally, aesthetically any more than So that there ought to be no great difficulty for the resident Catholics at Catholic evidence ; in the pointing of the past as witnessing and to the present as witnessing scrainst heresy. So that there ought to be no great and to the present as witnessing to their early home?—B. A. Oxon, argainst heresy. So that there ought to be no great work of the past as witnessing to their early home?—B. A. Oxon, argainst heresy. So that there ought to be no great work of the past as witnessing to their early home?—B. A. Oxon, argainst heresy. So that there ought to be no great work of the past as witnessing to their early home?—B. A. Oxon, Change New World.

THE MAGNETISM OF ROME.

 This ago in the Lendon Spectator:
throughout the country, the Oxfordat
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the convention in the ago in the Lendon Spectator:
the convention in the conventin in the convention in the convention in Mr. Bernard Holland, in his inter-

We imagine that no one whose re-ligious faith has been mainly formed and Manning certainly felt it. It is the mind which with the profoundest belief in God and the most eager

any indivdual, as is plainly shown by A Remarkable Article in a Protestant Paper. A Remarkable Article in a Protestant uill and nature such as may be ade-or the admission of delegates under will and nature such as may be ade-or the admission of delegates under which every organized body of Irish-the the the satisfaction of that yearnwhich every organized body of Irish-men who are sympathizers with the nominations and all representative Nationalists holding positions con-ferred by the votes of their fellow citi

CLAIMS HE IS CURED.

August Caruso, of Chleago, Says he ing plea for Reunion.-N. Y. Free-was Miraculously Cured of Con-man's Journal. sumption.

Father, in speaking of the Episcopal Order, not subject to and not obeying Peter, described it as " a lawless and disorderly crowd," we were disposed to believe that these words could hardly ture of the Irish movement. The convention was not summoned Latin. The full official translation, in the interests of any section or of however, did not vary from the sum mary, and we were obliged to wait for the original Latin to form a definite judgment. Now, what did His Holi-ness really say? His exact words are that the Bishops who refuse to submit to Peter sink into a "multitudinem confusam ac perturbatam." We sug-gest that the English rendition of these words conveys an acerbity which they do not possess. In the first place, "crowd "with this particular context contains a suspicion of invective, which is not found in the word "multitude," the literal translation of "multitudinem." But this is not what we principally find fault with. The most serious mistranslation is that which makes "confusam" mean "lawless." Bluntly, it means nothing of the kind. A "lawless" party is one not only destitute of, but opposed to, all law, and the Holy Father has not thus, described the dischediant not thus described the disobedient hierarchy. What he has said of it is that it is a multitude in that state of

confusion which results from the want of an authoritative leader-in other their judgment, can be effected that reunion in the national ranks which is of the first importance to the progress of the national cause. This frank and manly appeal should be met in a responsive spirit. The same state of a "confused multitude," and which might be adequately translated "perturbed" or "disturbed." Per-haps "a confused and disturbed multitude " is not so attractive to the ear as ' a lawless and disorderly crowd," but it is certainly very much nearer to the Pope's expression, it forms a better psychological sequence with the first part of the sentence, and it contains none of the asperity which is found in the official translation, and which we may be quite certain was far from the heart of the Pope who wrote the touch-

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ssity in every ouse. It fills a ledge which no of the choicest and Old, Edn-d Poor, should r to its contents

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Is heard to-night. - Father Ryan. JESUITS AT OXFORD. The New Catholic Hall at the Great University.

That a late fellow and tutor of St. John's College, Oxford, should now be the head of a Catholic hall in the university is a novelty which is only paralleled by the fact that the new head is a priest of the Society of Jesus. It would have seemed to myself in my under graduate days-a little after the middle of the present century—that the "idea" of a Jesuit hall in the university would be the dream of a too sanguine visionary. Father Clark, S. J., the new head, with whom I have the happiness of being acquainted, did not anticipate such a gratifying end-

ing to the long controversy about "Catholics going to Oxford." Card-inal Manning was always a good deal afraid of it; but the same Pope who made Dr. Newman a Cardinal has approved Dr. Newman's earnest wish that "Catholics might make the dry bones to live." The fact is, times are changed. There are already about

sixty Catholics in a university which has of late years opened its portals to free thinkers. Almost every shade of opinion is represented at Oxford ; and -what is more to the point - there is now very little prejudice against the Catholic religion, though there is still a cramped notion of its philosophy. The question which comes to the front at the present moment is, "Will the resident Catholics help to interpret the monuments with which the once Catholic university is still filled ? Will they make the dry bones to live in the sense of leading back Protestants to the faith, which alone reared the univers-

Every Oxford man knows that the

Prayer for the Reunion of Christen-After being advised by several physicians to go either to Colorado or California in order to prolong his life, dom.

man's Journal.

By a decree of the Sacred Congrega-August Caruso, twenty-one years old, of 350 West Van Buren street tion of Indulgences, dated February 21, and confirmed by His Holiness, Leo Chicago, has, according to his state-ment, been miraculously cured of con-XIII., an Indulgence of 300 days was granted to all who devoutly say the prayers in honor of Our Lady, for the sumption. For several months Caruso has been suffering from the "tight re-union of Christendom. This Indulgchest," which is one of the first symp toms of the disease. He tried severa ence may be gained once a day. The prayer is as follows: "O Immaculate Virgin! Thou who

physicians, who advised him to leave the city. He was about to go, when his mother, who came over from Italy through a singular privilege of grace, wast preserved free from original sin, look down in pity on our dissenting brethren, who are still thy sons and three years ago, begged him to go to some church and invoke the Blessed Virgin to intercede for him before i was too late. The old lady prevailed call them back to the centre of unity. Though far away, they have retained for thee, O Mother ! the most tender upon her son to accompany her to the church of Notre Dame in Sibley street. devotion. Do thou, in thy generosity, Together they went to the church and reward them for it by interceding for prayed fervently for the delicate man their conversion. Victorious over the infernal serpent from the first moment For the first two days their prayers were apparently unheard, but Sunday of thy existence, now that the neces-Caruso got up feeling much better than when he had gone to bed the sity presses more urgently, renew thy ancient triumphs ! If our unfortunate night before. He continued his praybrethren remain at this moment cut off ers, going to the grotto in the church and kneeling before the image of the from the Common Father, it is the work of the enemy. Do thou unmask his snares, and terrify his legions, in order Blessed Virgin every evening, with his that those who are separated from us Caruso has attended the church may see, at last, that the attainment egularly at the same hour each day of salvation is impossible outside of He union with the successor of St. Peter

and has continued to improve. made an offering of his gold watch, "O thou who, in the fulness of thy gifts, didst glorify from the beginning chain and a diamond ring. These he asked should be sold, and whatever the power of Him who wrought in thee they might bring was to be devoted to such great and wonderful things, glorthe preservation of the grotto and the image before which he had knelt. ify now thy Son by calling back the straying sheep to His only fold, under When seen Saturday afternoon at his home Mr. Caruso said : "The docthe guidance of the universal shepherd, who holds His place on earth. And as

mother by his side.

tors had given up all hope. So had I, but I was strengthened when my it was thy glory, O Virgin, to have ex-terminated all errors from the world, mother asked me to go to the church so may it yet be thine to have extinwith her. Together we went there several times, when a change for the better came over me. I have since guished schisms, and brought back

that time steadily improved, and now feel as well as I ever did. We had faith in the Blessed Virgin, and later developments tend to prove that our faith was not groundless. I was in miserable health, but will return to my that time steadily improved, and now

24

peace to the universe."

Mothers

MARCELLA GRACE.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND.

CHAPTER XII. - CONTINUED.

of voice

suffering heart.

mother,

arms

and stealing an arm round her

tint o' milk these three days.

speechless watching her, no more dar-

ing to interfere than if it was the Holy

and, not attempting to speak

cella's dress and put it to her lips.

f making a personal request.

choked him.

horse

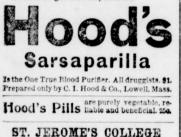
thanks, merely lifted the hem of Mar-

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Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was com pletely cured and her health has been the best ever since." MRS. ADDIE PECK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

land workin' at the harvest, an' he'll bring a bit o' money home wit him. Meself would ha' been wit him only for the faver I've just riz out of, Miss. I'm the last of a long family meself, an' only for bein' sickly I'd be in America Marcella waited for a few moments like the rest o' them that sends a pound and then put her hand on the woman's shoulder. There is as much difference now and again to help stop the gap. Sure only that the weather does go of expression between one light touch and another, as between gentle tones dead again us we'd always have potatoes and turf, and could go abroad The meaning conveyed by to airn the rint. But whin the rain the tips of five fingers may be cruel or rots the potatoes, and there's no dryin' tender, callous and cold, or exquisitely sympathetic. Marcella's touch found, for the turf, an' the yalla male's that dear-och, we'd need to be angels wit without jarring, the chord most suswings, and no atin' at all, to get on ceptible of sympathy in the mother's wit it

"Now, what do you think, Mike? "What is the matter with him? Would you not be better off if you were away entirely, all of you ! To a coun-What can we do for him?" she whis-perel, kneeling beside the poor woman, try where it's easier to get something to eat?

"Och, it's only the hunger. Miss -"Faix, Miss, an' maybe we would. Only I'm thinkin' the ould hills would he can't ate the yellow male, an' I've nothing else for him. We haven't had be lonesome witout some of us. An there's a power of us gone already ye The next minute Marcella was warm see, Miss. There's power o' us gone ing some milk that she had brought in already.

the car, and was presenting it to the Mike did not know what a weighty who, after making an effort to truth he had uttered. Surely enough speak, had fallen forward again on the the accumulated masses of exiled Irish cradle, embracing the little white set are proving themselves a terrible form it held with both her lean brown power

"I think it is only exhaustion, The desire to hear the praises and this may not be too late," she said. Kilmartin here constrained Marcella to ask a reason for the superior appear-'Let me try," and gently putting the dazed creature aside, Marcella lifted ance of some of the houses down yonder the child in her arms, and, sitting in the valley.

down on a broken stool, began to moisten the infant's lips with the natural nourishment. The pale lips moved and received the fluid, and "Sure that's Mr. Bryan's land, Miss. an' isn't he makin' their own owners of the whole o' them ! It's what they call pisant propriety, Miss; maybe ye have heard of it?" after a time the eyes opened and seemed to look for more. In a quarter

"He has been good to the people. of an hour the child was unmistakably better. Marcella remained yet an other half hour nursing, feeding, caressing it, while the mother knelt Do they like him for it ?"

Mike lowered his voice. "Sure Miss, they love the ground he walks-barrin' them "- he broke off and looked around him cautiously. "Them that we needn't be mintionin.' There's Mother herself who had come down out some that has an ould crow to pluck of heaven and taken her child's case out of her hands. The tall lad with with him, an' I'm feared they're on for pluckin' it. The change in Mike's face was even

the shock head stood by, his great hollow eyes fixed on Marcella, a look of more remarkable as he spoke his last eager appreciation of the scene on his words than were the words themselves pallid face. Finally, when the child and as Marcella noted this, her own semed to fall into a natural sleep, eyes took such a scared expression Marcella restored him to his mother's that Mike said suddenly, as if a light had dawned on him :

The poor woman pressed the babe "Maybe he's somethin' to ye, Miss. convulsively to her breast, as she took 1 mane, maybe he has you bespoke." Though the words were audacious, the seat from which her visitor rose,

the anxious delicacy of Mike's manner of saving them forbade all offence Marcella colored, but said frankly :

"I will leave you this bottle of milk and to morrow I shall send you more " Mr. Kilmartin is a friend of mine but that is all. Nobody has me 'be Mike will come for it, perhaps," said spoke.'

Mike's countenance brightened. Marcella, looking in the youth's face as What was it to him, poor lad, what gentleman might have a claim upon Mike's ready, "I will, Miss," nearly hoked him. He brushed his hand the beautiful lady who was as far re across his eyes and escorted the lady moved above himself as the stars ar from the cabin, and then glanced at above the little bog pools that occasion her with a kind of reverential rapture ally reflect them? Yet somehow it pleased poor, gaunt, shock headed, ragged Mike, that this creature of his as she stood on the grass, looking up and down for Kilmartin, who, having witnessed something of the foregoing sudden worship belonged as yet to no scene in the cabin, was now making a man : had, as he might imagine if he meditation upon it at a distance, as he liked, no fixed place among the "gin fed Father Daly's little fast trotting thry," and could wander at her own sweet will among the mountains, as The pig, who had been another witlikely to have come down out of the ness of the scene within the cabin, now also came forth to see the lady off. clouds as to have come up out of the

lowlands "Why do you not sell that rather Nevertheless with the quickness of than be hungry ?" asked Marcella of perception of his race and class, he had Mike, as the animal stood grunting at read in Marcella's eyes that Kilmartin's her, whether in reproach or thanksgiv safety was dear to her ; and he said. ing, who can tell? "Is it the pig, Miss? Sure that's the as Bryan himself was seen leading the horse and car to meet them :

rint. He's all we have betune oursel "Tell him to take care o' himsel' an' the cowld mountain side. Miss, for there's thim that's set to hurt Whin he goes sure we'll all have to folly him, him. Ax him to take a trip to see barrin' he goes into the lan'lord's Amerikay.

her

her now with a happy tenderness? She hated to be the messenger of evil to him : and, after all, did she not utterly disbelieve in the vague warning which she had got to give him Of course it must be given. She would not take the risk of withholding it. But there was no need to think of it now, not till these beautiful moment of travel and companionship should be displaced by the inevitable future, and pushed back to the greedy past gaping for them.

> Kilmartin, having felt the mountain air grow keener as they ascended the pass leading to the road by which they were to return toward Inisheen wrapped her in a woollen shawl, and then set himself to beguile her fatigue with stories of the country through which they were passing.

"Over yonder, Miss O Kelly, is the old home of the Kilmartins, the house in which I was born. Does not it present a wild spectacle, a striking in-stance of the thrift of Irish landlords,

for you see when that roof tree began to decay rents were paid, and those who received them ought to have been able to keep the wolf from the door. In that old house what dreams I have dreamed! As a lad, I felt that there

was something terribly wrong in the existing state of things, and I wanted t) redeem Ireland ! My mother, as you have discovered, has warm national blood in her veins. Some of her family fled to France long ago and joined the Irish brigade there. Almost all of her people are exiles through political

causes in the past, and she-God biess her! - fed me on Irish history and poetry while my father, good easy man, thought of little beside his hunt and his huat dinner, and his flowing punch bowl. The consequence was that I even went beyond my mother in ardor for the Irish cause, and at seven

teen rushed into the arms of the Fenians. Marcella uttered a little cry of dis may.

Kilmartin smiled. "You needn't be frightened," he said, "I am not a Fenian now. My mother discovered the matter and appealed to my father, and I was sent to Cambridge and after wards to travel. In the course of a few years I had learned to think : though my enthusiasm for Ireland was no way cooled, I saw the folly and wickedness of dreams of war which had not the remotest chance of success. Since then I have turned my attention to the consideration of more rational ways of benefiting my country than those proposed by Fenianism, which, though it began with a bold scheme for war, has, I am sorry to say, degen erated so far as to be connected with ocieties for assassination. I shook myself free of it with some trouble and at some risk, but over yonder, Miss O'Kelly, in that romantic little green hollow between the two purple hills, is the spot where we used to drill. Convert as I am to sane and peaceful aims grown old in wisdom and experience, I can yet feel the thrill of an exquisite sense of daring and danger, the strong rapture in the vivid hope of one day marching to battle for Faith and Fatherland to win a triumph which was to be followed by the blossoming of the wilderness and food in plenty for the famishing. All the heroic patriots of antiquity were my models, and I may well regret the passing of the youthfu fervor of spirit that brought me yonder in the silence of a moonlight night, my gun on my shoulder, my heart beating like a martial drum, and my

risk individual destruction for the sake of the future of my race. From all this revelation she had gained a few ideas. In the first place, he had really been a Fenian, and, in the second place, by renouncing Fenianism, he had incurred the enmity of that formidable body. From which side now did his danger proceed, a danger of which he himself was perhaps this moment in ignorance? Was it as a former Fenian, an offender against the law, or as a seceder from the secret society that he had become a mark for vengeance at unknown hands? His escape from the police on that memorable night seemed to point to the one, and the warning given by Mike implied the other. If a mingling of the two might be imagined-Here a sharp turn of the road brought them into the Windy Gap, and Father Daly climbed upon the can Then Marcella made an effort to rally her spirit, and related the experience of the drive to his reverence. Father Daly rubbed his hands in de light. "Capital !" he cried, "capi-tal ! What will become of the poor creatures with joy when they find whom they have got for their landlord The priest returned with them to Inisheen for the night, and, after dinner, at his urgent cry for a little music, Mrs. Kilmartin's harp was carried t the side of her couch, and she sang for the little company. "Only Bryan and Father Daly would listen to an old woman's song," she said to Marcella : "they have so long been accustomed to hear me, that they will not allow either the voice or the harp-strings to be cracked. As for you, my dear, you will have to try to be patient."

care to his eyes which were shining on cella's ears like fitful weeping trickled A3 A PROTESTANT VIEWS OUR over the harp strings. CHURCH.

" I had no sall to cross the sea, A brave white bird went forth from me, My heat twas hid beneath his wing : O strong white bird, come back in spring ! I watched the wild geese rise and cry

Across the flaring western sky, Their winnowing pinions clove the light, Then vanished, and came down the night

I laid me low, myl way was done, I longed not for the morrow's sun, But closely swathed in swoon of sleep, Forgot to hope, forgot to weep.

The moon through veils of gloomy red, A warm yet dusky radiance shed. All down our valley's golden stream, And flushed my slumber with a dream.

Her mystic torch lit up my brain, My spirit rose and lived amain. And followed through the windy spray That bird upon its watery way. O wild white bird. O wait for me, My soul hath wings to do for me,

My soul hath wings to fly with thee, On foam waves lengthening out afar We'll ride toward the western star.

O'er glimmering plains through forest gloom To track a wanderer's feet I come, 'Mid lonely swamp, by haunted brake, I'll pass unfrighted for his sake.

⁴ Alone, afar, his footsteps roam, The stars his roof, the tent his home, Saw'st thou what way the wild geese flew To sunward through the thick night dew

Carry my soul where he abides. And pierce the mystery that hides His presence, and through time and space Look with mine eyes upon his face.

Beside his prairie fire he rests. All feathered things are in their nest ; 'What strange wild bird is this,' he saith, 'Still fragrant with the ocean's breath ?'

¹ Perch on my hand, thou briny thing, And let me stroke thy shy wet wing : What message in thy soft eye thrills ? I see again my native hills.

' And vale, the river's silver streak, The mist upon the blue, blue peak. The shadows grey, the golden sheaves, The mossy walls, the russet eaves.

'I greet the friends I've loved and lost, Do all forget ? No, tempest tost, That braved for me the ocean's foam, Some heart remembers me at home.

'Ere spring's return I will be there. Thou strange sea-fragrant messenge I wake and weep ; the moon shines s O dream too short ! O bird too fleet

"It is too long for a song, said Mrs Kilmartin, having finished. "No one but Father Daly would willingly listen to more than three stanzas. The length of 'Silent, O Moyle,' is the length for a perfect song. And she

murmured Father Daly, with a long sigh of enjoyment. ow, Bryan, where is your fiddle ?" An instrument was produced and handed first to the old man, who played an Irish planxty of Carolan's, mad with fun and frolic. Afterwards the fiddle was passed to Bryan, in whose hands it became the violin :

"That small sweet thing, Devised in love and fashioned cunningly Of wood and strings." Bryan touched it with the skill of an

artist and, in a little theme of Beethoven, made it give forth the soul of the musician. Marcella, whose nerves were already overstrung, was almost wrought to tears by the divine tender wrought to tears by the divine tender-ness of his music. Over and above Beethoven the cry of the Wild Geese was in her heart. "Tell him to go a trip to see Amerikay," said Mike. Was he, too, destined to be a wanderer far from the lend he lender as mell to be a be and the land he loved so well, or be sacrificed to some cruel alternative? She could not dare to sleep without de livering her warning, and wrote a few words in pencil on a page in her pocket book, while Mrs. Kilmartin and the priest were talking and Bryan

As they separated for the night she put it into his hand unobserved, and, greatly astonished, he held it folded in his palm until he found himself alone. Having read the few urgent words in Marcella's large rather unformed mind fixed on the determination to handwriting, he looked at first more glad than alarmed, then asked himself was it fancy or conceit that led him to

SAINT COLUN

It is most refreshing in these days when intense bigetry has deprived men of Christian belief of a sense of fairness, to note that now and then one honest man arises and tells his brethren about the Catholic Church as he finds it. The Rev. C. J. Jackson, a Methodist minister of Columbus, Ohio, some weeks ago paid a splendid tribute to our Church. It is worth while to give an idea here of what he said.

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In the first place, he declared, one of the things in which Protestants might well follow Catholics is the habit of fixing their eyes on the distant future and planning and working for it. "From the days of Pope Gregory until now," said he, "this has been a disen a dis tinguishing characteristic of that com-munion. Their plans are not subject to the fluctuating opinions of one Pope, or one generation, or one century ; they reach above and beyond these and embrace all time to come. There is something extremely impressive, and even magnificent, in this long look ahead. Catholics evidently feel that, though men may come and go, their Church is to go on forever. Catholics taunt us sometimes with putting weather vanes on our churches, as if to indicate that we change our policy with every wind ; while they place there the cross, emblematic of the Christ Who hung on it, the same yesterday, to-day and forever. There is an uncomfortable amount of truth in the charge. In Protestantism is prone to shortsighted measures which sacrifice everything to present effect. If we can not do a thing in a few years we will not attempt it at all. In the Methodist Church particularly our itineracy is against all permanency of plans. In Protestantism generally we preed litters of little theologians who start up in one century and cry, 'Lo, this is the way !' and 'Lo, that !' and draw off a few followers, and before another century they have vanished into the oblivion from which they came. We build temporary buildings that scarcely rival the tents of the wandering Arabs in stability, as if, like the

Arabs, we expected to fold them over night and silently steal away." Another excellent feature of the Catholic Church, he said, is its comprehensiveness. "Whenever a man appears among the Catholics, feeling a vocation for some particular work, they either find a place or make one for him in the Church ; whereas, we Protestants too often drive such a one out. Protestantism needs to learn to be more inclusive and not so exclusive. A great part of our energy for about three hundred years has b played in putting people outside the Church who did not exactly agree with us in every little particular, or feel like working just as our grandfathers did. It is high time the process were reversed. The Catholic Church finds or makes a place within its pale for everybody who wants to be anything or do anything of a religious sort." Another thing wherein Protestants might learn to imitate Catholics is their care for the children. One of the noblest women the Catholics have had among them told him lately, he said, that the neglect of the children was the greatest weakness of Protestantism. She said the Catholic Church laid hold upon the children so strongly that the rule was "Once a Catholic, always a Catholic." "And it is true," was the Rev. Mr. Jackson's comment. This minister was loud in his praise

of the way Catholics show that they are proud of their religion. " They carry it into every place and every thing. They wil attend to their devotions on a week-day before a throng of sightseers, in a hotel parlor, in a public conveyance, when a Protestant under like circumstances would omit them. If they have a club or military company they call it the 'Young Men's Catholic Club,' or 'Cadets of St Patrick,' or some name that labels it as Catholic, while Protestants never think of giving such organizations names that indicate our religious proclivities. You can always tell a Catholic religious building by some ecclesiastical sign; while in many parts of the country, particularly in the East, we seem to delight in making our churches as secular in appearance as possible. They bear it in their very clothes. You can tell a priest or a nun always by their dress ; while many of us Protestant ministers think it desirable to look as little like ministers as possible. These things produce upon the outside world the impression that Catholics are not ashamed of their religion, which is a moss advantageous impression to make." Especially did he praise the work of the noble Sisters of Charity, upon whom, he said, he never looked without an involuntary thrill of tender gratitude. He remembers that once during the Civil War, when he lay, with thousands of others, a mere broken, quivering fragment of human flesh, cast aside from the onward march of a great army, it was the kind hand of the Sister of Charity, washing his face and putting cool water on his head, that first aroused him, and her words of praise and cheer that put heart again into a homesick boy. What this honest minister has seen are only the externals of the Catholic What is to be found within Church is far more beautiful. There we have unity, peace, and the knowledge that we are in Christ's own Church.-Catholic News.

AUGUST

OF S When we co

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Southern Picts early as the for Welsh Bishop nearly two hun away, and hith the good tiding dwelling in th yond the steep This was to

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Marcella smiled broadly at the notion of Mike and the pig in her pocket. "I am going to buy him from you," she said, "and you can keep him for

me till the landlord wants him. I will give you the price for him to morrow when you come. Best market price. Honor bright. And by the way, who is your landlord? Mike was so struck dumb, not only

at this announcement of her intended purchase, but by her peculiar idea of her rights as a purchaser, that he made no answer, only turned crimson up to the roots of his hair. "Who is the landlord, Mike ?" But

Mike could not even hear the question, so wildly was the pig still running through his head.

"It's too much, Miss," he blurted out at last. "Sure you don't know how much that baste is worth. The The half year's rent's inside of him. Seven pounds, Mike."

"Oh, musha, Miss, not so much as hat" And then, utterly abashed by such magnificent generosity, he hung his head, while his thoughts whirled

riotously in expectation of coming affluence to the family. "But you have not told me yet,

Mike, who is the landlord." "Sure she's dead, Miss, an' the

agent's turned off, an' sorra wan owns us this minute, for the new landlord's ady too, an' we haven't seen her or heard tell of her, an' maybe niver will. But the new agent 'll be down on us for the next gale of rint. An' av coorse he'll be harder than the last one.

"Why should he be harder? And how do you know there will be an agent?"

"Ladies always has agents," said Mike, "and the next agent is always worse that the one before. That's all we know about it yet, Miss."

"Well, Mike, we'll march our pig to meet him when he comes, and we needn't be afraid for a while, anyway," said Marcella, laughing. "Bu have you managed up to this?" "But how

re was no time to question him as to the meaning of his ominous words The next minute Marcella was looking back from her seat on the car, at the wild figure of Mike, as he stood gazing with reverential eyes in the direction towards which her face was set, long after he could see it no more.

With a cold shudder she felt that in return for her exertions a thorn had been planted in her heart, and one it would be hard to eradicate. which She felt indignant at Mike for suggest ing what could hardly be true. Had not Kilmartin's fault in the eyes of his friends been only too great a sympathy with a disaffected people, and had it not been made clear to her that any danger threatening him (and, thank God, it was blown over !) had loomed from a quarter directly opposite to that now so strangely indicated? Hoy could she convey such a message to Kilmartin's ear? And yet she must not dare to sleep without communicat-As they moved on, ing it to him Bryan noticed her changed and dejected looks, and said :

"You must not take the sufferings of these poor people too much to heart. Happily, you have the power to allevi ate it.

In saying this he was thinking of a power distinct from that which mere money had placed in her hands. But Marcella's thoughts did not follow his words, being quite filled with the idea of his danger, and, thinking her tired, he remarked that it was now too late

"You gave so much time to that baby," he said, "that if we do not now get on quickly Father Daly will be reading his office in the Windy Gap till it grows too dark to see, even with spectacles.

" But we can easily get home before dark," said Marcella, anxiously, and Kilmartin, wondering at the sudden change in her spirit, urged the horse to a faster trot. As they spun along the road in silence the girl's mind was distracted with doubts and questions.

Ought she not to put him on his guard

'Give us the Wild Geese," said Father Daly. "Miss O'Kelly, the song which Mrs. Kilmartin sings for " Miss O'Kelly, the me every time I come here, was translated from the Irish, long ago, by an ancestress of hers, whose lover had to fly the country, and whom she never saw again.

The little white-haired lady sitting have you managed up to this?" "Ye see, Miss, me brother in-law, that's her husband" (jerking his thumb towards the cabin), "is away in Eng-

iscern an accent of piteous fear for his safety in the imaginary voice in which the written message was de-livered. Would she greatly care if he were hurt? If so, it were almost good o be hurt.

He remembered her sudden fit of dejection after quitting Mike, and the suggestion that anxiety for him had caused it, came to him with so much sweetness that it was some time before he could cease to dwell on it and give his attention to the warning itself. Then, "I am not surprised," he reflected, "but I stand my ground. The danger does not blow from the quarter Mike apprehends. It may be that it were better if it did. But at all events stand my ground.'

Then studying again the simple words on the scrap of paper in his hand, he forget the cause of his getting them in the joy of their possession. TO BE CONTINUED.

The quiet times are the fruitful

times, and we do not know it. Invalidism is often man's opportunity for rest. God takes this a woman out of her household, or this man out of his business and says: "Lie on that bed for two weeks and rest." If he only knew what he was put there for, only would stop and rest for those two weeks, he would come back to his life reinvigorated and refreshed, but all the time he is resisting and struggling and worrying about the work he cannot do. When these hours come, and the Father and Mother of us all takes us in his arms and says, "My child, rest a little while," let us learn not to struggle against Him, but to accept the gift, lay aside the work, and relieve ourselves from the responsibility, take the quiet hour, rest, and grow strong. - Lyman Abbott.

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UST 15. 1896.

NT VIEWS OUR RCH.

ning in these days otry has deprived belief of a sense of it now and then one and tells his brethren Church as he finds Jackson, a Method-lumbus, Ohio, some splendid tribute to worth while to give at he said.

he declared, one of Protestants might ics is the habit of n the distant future d working for it. Pope Gregory until his has be en a dis teristic of that comans are not subject pinions of one Pope, or one century , or one century ad beyond these and to come. There is ly impressive, and in this long look evidently feel that. come and go, their forever. Catholics nes with putting our churches, as if change our policy while they emblematic of the the on it, the same yes forever. There is mount of truth in the tantism is prone to ares which sacrifice sent effect. If we in a few years we it at all. In the articularly our itin. all permanency of ntism generally we tle theologians who tury and cry, . Lo nd 'Lo, that !' owers, and before hey have vanished om which they came. ry buildings that ents of the wanderlity, as if, like the d to fold them over

steal away. nt feature of the said, is its compre-Vhenever a man Catholics, feeling a particular work, place or make one urch ; whereas, we en drive such a on n needs to learn to and not so exclusive. Ir energy for about ears has been dispeople outside the t exactly agree with particular, or feel as our grandfathers ne the process were tholic Church finds within its pale for nts to be anything f a religious sort. herein Protestants ate Catholics is their dren. One of the Catholics have had im lately, he said. f the children was ess of Protestantisn ic Church laid hold so strongly that the Catholic, always a it is true, " was the comment. s loud in his praise

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AUGUST 15, 1896

OF SCOTLAND.

When we compare the aspect of Christianity as it now exists in Ire-land with that of Scotland we find it difficult to transport the imagination across long centuries to that time when these two divisions of the United King. dom were at one in the first principles of the Christian faith.

Scotland owes her conversion to Christianity to the self denying missionary spirit of Ireland. Let us enquire how the Catholic

faith was first made known to the inhabitants of that northern part of the country which we call Scotland. At the remote period before the

coming of the Saxons to the south of Briton Scotland was inhabited by two kindred tribes, called the Northern and Southern Picts. Now, many of the Southern Picts had been converted as early as the fourth century by a holy Welsh Bishop named Finian ; but nearly two hundred years had passed away, and hitherto no one had brought part. the good tidings to the Northern Picts dwelling in that part which lies beyond the steep and rugged mountains. This was to be the work of Saint Columba, the son of a noble family of Scots, a tribe which had settled in Ire-Columba was born A. D., 521 land. and was educated in the Monastery of Clouard, where his time was occupied not alone in prayer and study, but also in assisting the other inmates of the convent to work for the general support of the community. Often it was his task to grind the corn and thresh out the grain ; and so diligently and well did he perform his allotted tasks that his young companions, who were themselves probably less industriously disposed, were wont to say that an angel must have helped him.

Years passed on, and brought the time wh en Cotumba was admitted to serve as deacon in the Catholic Church, and subsequently he was ordained priest. He was the founder of a great many monasteries in Ireland, and composed a set of rules for their guid He was a poet, and was passion ance. ately fond of books and made many copies of various parts of Holy Scrip-

We are told that this love for trans scribing all manuscript that came in his ways sometimes led him into trouble, and it seems it was the ultimate cause of his leaving his native land. It happened in this way.

Columba's former preceptor, whose name was Finian, possessed a certain Psalter which his old pupil ardently desired to copy and to effect his purpose he contrived, while on a visit to Finian, to obtain an entrance at night into the church where this Psalter was deposited. Columba must have worked under great difficulties, for we are told that he held the lamp in his left hand, while in all haste he copied the manuscript with his right hand. Some inquisitive person, wondering what could be the meaning of the bright light shining in the church at the unwonted hour, satisfied his curi-osity by peering through the keyhole. chanced that a tame crane, which had been shut by accident into the church, pecked through the hole at the eye of this anxious inquirer who, thoroughly disgusted at the centretemps, abandoned his watch post, and, meeting Finian, related to him what he had seen. Finian was very angry at the surreptitious act of Columba, and looked on it as a kind of theft ; but he

nal.

to land.

since that repenteth:" and that can only be true and complete repentance which strives where possible to repair wrong which has been done. The rest of Columba's life is from a far more authentic source-namely, the pen of Monk Admnan, he who suc ceeded Columba as Abbot in the first and monastery which he founded in the Hesbrides. The interesting details which he gives of the saint are gathered

from the lips of those who lived and conversed with him-those who had known his noble daily life, and had at last received his dying benedictions. Industry and cultification have done

much to render Scotland very different from the bleak desolate land which must have loomed through the mist and spray of the waters which bore Columba to its shores ; yet when the brighter tints of the southern part of the island, Scotland is still a barren wild country, and the Hebrides are perhaps its wildest and most desolate Numberless bare granite rocks, which look like extinct volcanoes, rear their sullen heads here and there above those dark restless waters that rush around their base in restless and contrary currents. Seldom do the everrecurring rains and mists allow the pale northern sun to shed its gleams into those dark caves which line the shores encrusted with seaweeds, washed by the ebb and flow of the cold, white, crested waves. Poor and scanty patches of vegetation increase rather than relieve the melancholy of the weird like scene; and when Columba first gazed upon that wild spot the chill of exile must have laid around his heart, where lay enshrined the

sweet, green memory of his dear native Ireland. There is a beautiful legend that tells how Columba first landed on the Island of Oronsay, but that on gazing towards the south, he could still distinguish the outlines of the Irish mountains. This was more than his soul could endure, and he embarked once more, and, steering further north, landed finally on Iona, where, looking once again to the south, he could discern nothing but the wide ocean, and he resolved then on making his abiding-place upon this Here he built the cells, or island. monastery, for himself and his com-

panions; and the little island was called I colum hill or the "Island of Columba of the cells." It still bears the name, but in these days we know it better by the name of Iona. It is overshadowed by the large Island of Mull, and to the north lies Staffa,

where is the famous Cave of Fingal. Columba and his brethren built their monastery of wood upon an elevated part of the island, and thither flocked numberless penitents from Ireland and Britain, and even from the Saxons, that they might be instructed in the way of eternal life by this true servant of Christ. Many sought to enter the monastery that they might devote the remainder of their lives entirely to God ; but the Abbot Columba was very strict in his examination of those who desired to take monastic vows upon themselves, and would permit none to embrace such a life under his direction unless he was first fully persuaded that they were prepared and fitted for the discipline and the hardships which it entails. Nevertheless, the monastery was too small for the numerous applicants, and gradually communities were established in other parts, under the rule of Columba, and from these awaited until the whole of the manu-script had been copied, and then he claimed the copy as his property, on a heathen people. If the value of converting the heathen people of converting the the value of converting the heathen people of converting the heathen people of converting the heathen people of converting the the value of converting the heathen people of converting the heathen people of converting the the value of converting the value of conv awaited until the whole of the manu-Christian homes the inmates issued heathen people. plea that a copy made without permis-The Northern Picts, however, were sicn belongs to the owner of the origi not the only possessors of the country, for the Scots had long since migrated Columba refused to give up his copy, and the matter was referred to from Ireland and settled in the Hebri-Dermot, supreme King of Ireland and des, and in that western part now an attached and hitherto grateful called Argyllshire. These people called themselves Christians, but from friend of Columbus. Dermot, however, decided in favor of Finian, propound-ing the wise axiom, that "Every cow their long residence among the heathen Picts little more than the name her calf "-meaning that every remained to them, and they needed the teaching of Columba and his monks book should have its copy. Columba was deeply mortified at his friend's decision, which was followed as greatly as the Picts themselves. The conversion of the Picts and Scots by more serious causes of offence ; and was an undertaking fraught with the quarrel ended in a civil war be great danger on all sides, not alone between the King and some of Columba's cause of the savage and obstinate infollowers, who had for certain political habitants, but from the difficulties reasons considered themselves agwhich beset them from the wild nature grieved by Dermot. of this country of rugged hills and Finally, however, Columba repented mountains and of deep, dangerous in-land waters closed in by dark and and blessed it. On reaching the monof his hastiness, for he saw the misery he had thereby brought upon his begloomy forests. loved country, and he begged his con-The Christians met with great oppofessor to instruct him in the best way sition from the Druids of the country of reparation for his sin. The con-fessor imposed on him the life long Their superstition does not appear to have consisted in the worship of wooden penance of exile from his native land, or stone idols, but of the sun, moon, and the penitent's enterprising and and stars ; they believed also that there active mind willingly clung to the was power in springs and streams for prospect of doing some real work for the Lord, Whom he had so grievously good and evil, and there were many sacred fountains : but ere Columba's offended ; and accordingly he and a long life was ended he had the happi-ness of knowing that superstition band of chosen Scot companions, after having prepared for their journey. had almost disappeared, for the land embarked in boats made of osiertwigs, was covered with Christian churches covered with ox hides, upon that stormy sea which lies between the north of Ireland and the lonely Hebriand monasteries. One of these mon-astic churches was built in that part which is now called Buchan; it was des Islands, where it was his intention called the "monastery of tears." The chief of the district had at first refused Before proceeding to tell how Colpermission for its erection ; but his umba fared in his adopted country it is right to observe that these few dechild fell sick, and the father's heart was softened. He hastened after the tails which have been given of his missionaries, and offered them the early life are gathered from various

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

virtue !

his farm.

AN IRISH HEROINE.

Loves.

SAINT COLUMBA, THE APOSTLE does not the Blessed Jesus tell us that This monastery was restored in the thirteenth century ; but during the Reformation the monks were scattered, cross the raging waters. Only the monks of Iona were, there There is joy with the angels over one and the place itself was given to the then powerful house of Keith. His wife implored him not to accept the sacrilegious gift, but he turned a deaf ear to her entreaties ; and it is a historical fact that the family of Keith, after passing through much trouble poverty, finally perished during of his birth. the Rebellion.

> Certain events having little or nothing to do with the Scottish Mission, once more summoned Columba to Ireland, and thus he was graciously perhas clung to the country ever since. mitted to behold once more the land he oved so well ; and then he returned to Iona, there to toil on until he should be called to that still dearer Home us hear Dr. whither his exiled feet were tending. And here it is impossible to refrain from summing up the character of this great saint in the eloquent words of one who has made it his loving task to master every trait of Columba's char-acter. "Born," he writes, "with violent and even revengeful disposition, he succeeded in subduing and transforming it for love of his soul. neighbor. Not alone as an apostle or monastic founder do we look on him but as a friend, a brother, a benefactor f mankind-an intrepid and untiring protector of the poor, of the weak, of the laborer - a man not only toiling for the soul's health, but for the earthly happiness, the rights and the interests of his fellow-creatures. (De Montale-

bert, Les Moines d'Occident.) Numberless beautiful details are told of this man's holy life and many a legend of his love of nature and of every created thing still linger about the spot where once his footsteps trod. day, towards the end of his earthly life he saw a poor woman gath. ering the scanty herbs and weeds of their barren islands, and she told him in reply to his enquiries that her poverty prevented her obtaining better ood. "Think," exclaimed Columba, "of this poor woman, who supports her miserable life on a few weeds, while we, who pretend to merit Heaven by our austerities, live in ease and comfort !"

And now the shadows of death were gathering over this good man's bright We are told indeed and useful career. that at the prayers of his people his life was prolonged for four years : he sorrowfully told those around him that he had already seen the blessed angels descending to take his spirit Home, but that they could not because his peoples' prayers had prevailed, and stayed the soul which so ardently de-sired to take flight. "But in four years," he continued, "these holy angels will come again, and with them I shall hasten to my Lord." Then at the end of four years he began to pre-pare for his departure.

On the day before his death, sup-ported by one of the brethren named Dermot, who loved him very dearly he entered the granary of their monas rery to bless it, and seeing two large loads of corn he said : "I see with joy, that when I have left my dear children, they will not suffer from died. Along with his homeless wife dearth of food." Beloved Father, "said and children Maud Gonne saw him Dermot, "Why make us sad with waked. speaking of your death?" "Listen," From said the old man: "Today is had no heartier supporter and a little called in Holy Scripture the Sab bath, or the day of rest; and so it this Orange girl. In 1886, when she will be to me, for I shall end my was just twenty years old, her father labors. Do not weep, it is my Lord died, leaving her a snug fortune and Jesus Christ Who deigns to call me to Him." Then he left the granary to re-mother had died when she was a mere

bier in the chapel, and none could A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR A GREAT EVIL.

If all that could be done for the fore, present at his burial. So they laid Columba to rest in the lonely He cause of temperance were limited to brides Islands, although it is believed the labors of organizations, even though they were much stronger and that hundreds of years after when the more numerous than they are, those Danes invaded the country, the rewho witness the evils resulting from mains of this noble apostle of the Scottish people were carried to Ireland and drunkenness might well yield to discouragement. The various tem-perance and total abstinence societies laid beneath the soil of the beloved land

As the work of Christianity prono doubt accomplish a vast amount of gressed among the Picts they also began to call themselves Scots, and good, by directing public attention to the ruin wrought by strong drink ; the thus the honorable name of Scotland addresses made at conventions, and the literature circulated by these associa tions unquestionably exert a beneficial influence over many people. The most Before bidding farewell to this holy monk, the evangelizer of Scotland, let us hear Dr. Jonson's testimony to his effective temperance work, however, is done not by organizations, but by the worth: "We touch the soil of this illustrious island, once the light of Caledon individual members thereof : and it is for those who would promote the cause ia, whence gleamed upon barbarous and savage clans the truths of religion and of temperance to exert their personal influence. Much is done to combat the evil of strong drink of which the public never hears; and if drunkenand he who could be and would not ness is less general now than it was must be a fool. That which can make twenty-five years ago, the the past or the future prevail over the present increases the dignity of the change is the result of individual action rather than organized en-Away from me, from all those deavor. Good men, seeing the ravages of intemperance, have exthat I love, all philosophy which leaves us indifferent or insensible to scenes erted themselves, each in his own ennobled by wisdom, courage and We must indeed pity the man way, according to the measure of his influence, to stem the headlong curwhose natriotism could be unfired upor the plain of Marathon, and his de rent ; while enlightened philanthropy realized that the victims of intemper votion unkindled amid the ruins of ance were to be reached only by sym Iona."-M. C. R. in Catholic Review. pathy, personally exercised. Prohibi tion, high license, and other legislat ive measures, have reformed no Miss Mand Gonne and What she is Doing for the Green Island she

drunkards. Legislation has always been powerless to arrest human de gradation of any sort. Men and women still fly to

strong drink to drown grief, to find relief from pain, to lessen the The campaign now being waged in England for a general amnesty of the men convicted in the dynamite conniseries of life-the grind of daily spiracy of ten years ago has again brought to the force that paragon of oil, the meagre pay, the comfortless home. Temptation is offered every politicians, Miss Maud Gonne. In all Ireland there is none who stands closer where, and on all sides the weak suc In all cumb. One would like to believe that to the Irish heart. And this in spite drunkenness has decreased in the last quarter of a century, but this is of the fact that Maud Gonne is not an question. It has become useless to depict the evils of intemper-ance. There is hardly a home in Irishwoman in the true sense of the word. Her father, an Irish colonel. ance. There is hardly a home in this broad land that has not experiwas, strictly speaking, an Orangeman, and the young lady herself was brought up in the atmosphere of the "castle enced them. Everyone has seen men of highest talent, greatest usefulness She was, indeed, the reigning beauty of the vice regal court, and it would have been the easiest thing in the world for her to have adopted the and brightest promise go to destruction through strong drink. Every ceme ery holds graves of drunkards. The narrowness and bitterness of the antievil effects of intemperance are too Irish coterie of Dublin. But the effect palpable to escape any one's observa tion. The question is how to suppress this monstrous vice. of this latter spirit upon this thoughtful and generous girl was to drive her Of all the plans proposed to counter-

headlong into the opposite camp, says the New York Herald. act the evil of intemperance, the most Her conversion to the Irish cause promising, to our mind, is the administration of the total-abstinence pledge was due to a dramatic incident which she witnessed the night after her re to children. If boys were urged when turn from a long sojourn as a school-girl in England. Near to the Gonne receiving confirmation to abstain from ntoxicating liquors until the age of twenty-one, and exhorted to make a nomestead was the home of a Land solemn promise to this effect, they would willingly do so; and thus be Leaguer named McGrath who had won wide fame through his long and heroic struggle against being evicted from protected from danger until they had seen for themselves how good temper McGrath was a sort of a ance is, and realized the evils that Land League hero, and in the middle spring from indulgence in intoxicants. The occasion is a memorable one, and of his fight took sick of a fever and died. Along with his homeless wife the circumstances are not likely ever to be forgotten. The solemnity of the moment, the sacredness of the place, From that time on the Land League the presence of the parish priest, the

attendance of parents and friends, the Bishop of the diocese urging the importance of the step, — all will be re membered. And there is no telling what might be the effect Him." Then he left the granary to re-turn to the monastery, and sat down to slip of a girl. Immediately she threw pressive, or what a beneficial influence might thereby be extended to homes



3

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lay before a throng hotel parlor, in a when a Protestant stances would omit e a club or military ll it the 'Young o,' or 'Cadets of St. name that labels it Protestants never such organizations ate our religious can always tell a building by some ; while in many ry, particularly in to delight in maksecular in appear-They bear it in You can tell a ays by their dress : Protestant ministers to look as little like ble. These things

outside world the Catholics are not eligion, which is a impression to

praise the work of of Charity, upon never looked with-y thrill of tender members that once Var, when he lay, f others, a mere fragment of human from the onward army, it was the Sister of Charity, and putting cool that first aroused rds of praise and eart again into a

minister has seen als of the Catholic to be found within al. There we have the knowledge that own Church.—Cath-

ing relief for the little Worm Exterminator re cure. If you love a let it suffer when a and?

site for their church, begging them to pray for his sick child. The little sources, some of which are contradictory ; thus for instance, we are told by one recovered. Columba having consome writers that it was not the wish of secrated the new church, and propheexpiating what he deemed a crime that zied that he who should ever profane the building would be vanquished by his enemies, and die a sudden and violent induced him to undertake his mission, but a pure and ardent zeal to convert the heathern to the one true Faith. death, placed one of his loving disciples this as it may, either sets us a worthy example. Truely, it is better that we should commit nothing that needs renamed Drostan in it as Prior ; but sunlight of our Lord's love and appro. ter. val; but yet, when we have fallen, call

astery the milk which was the daily nourishment of the brethren. The good creature laid his head lovingly upon his master's shoulders as if he would take leave of him. His eyes glistened with such a plaintive expression that there seemed to be tears in them. Dermot wished to lead the faithful animal away, but Columba prevented him, and said, "This horse loves me too; let him stay by me, let him mourn for my departure. The Creator has revealed to this poor beast that which He has hidden from thee, O man with reason. Then he turned and affectionately caressed the good horse. Ere returning home he collected all

his strength to ascend a little hillock whence he could see over the island. astery once more he sat down to continue his favorite task of transcribing the Psalms. It was in the middle of Psalm xxxiii. that he stopped at the words, "They who seek the Lord shall want no manner of thing that is good. "Here," said the dying monk, "] will leave off." He attended the vigil

of the Sunday in the monastery chape. and then returning to his cell he said to the Brethren, "May peace and char-ity reign in your midst. God will aid ou ; and I who shall be near Him will pray for you, and you will receive not only things necessary for the present life, but the reward of eternal joy, laid up for those obedient to His love.

These were his last words. The midnight bell sounded, and he entered the chapel once more, and fell on his knees before the altar. There Dermot found his dving master. The sorrowing monks gathered round their be loved Abbot, who gazed upon them with a serene look of love and peace and then, aided by Dermot, he lifted his hand to bless them, then his hand fell and Columba slept on Jesus' Breast. When news of the Abbot's death was spread abroad large numbers of those who had loved him in his life time sought to cross over to the lonely island that example. Truely, it is better that we should commit nothing that needs re-pentance, rejoicing to work in the fair sunlight of our Lord's love and approximation of the source of the so

Sa.

ago she was in the thick of the fray. She was everywhere, speaking in the morning, in the afternoon, perchance, too, at night, and then consuming the rest of the night riding to the next meeting-place. Of so generous a nature herself, she could not understand the strange bitterness and hatred that existed between the English and Irish, and when, that year, the unionf hearts idea was sprung, she became its ardent supporter. To unite the two races in a common bond of sympathy, to make them understand each otherthis was her consuming idea. Of the amnesty campaign she has

proved the very life and soul, and has shown an exceptional grasp of details and executive ability in her conduct of it, while she has but just returned from the west of Ireland, where she has been initiating a movement to cel-ebrate the landing there of the French under General Humbert. Her idea in the latter movement is, if possible, to put new flame and ardor into the national cause. Miss Gonne has not confined her crusade to the three king doms. She has addressed meetings in France and Belgium, and her last lecture tour on the continent was most uccessful.

This Jeanne d'Arc of Irish politics s described as rather above medium height, with a classic brow crowned with a wealth of wavy hair. She has large, deep, lustrous eyes, a mobile face of rare beauty, a slender, supple

body, a queenly carriage and admirable taste in dress. What wonder that she should be among the most soughtafter and the most welcome of women in the United Kingdom ? Painters have delighted to trace her features upon canvas and sculptors to immortalize her form in stone. One of these days, maybe, this remarkable woman will come on a lecturing tour to this coun-try-perhaps soon. She did plan one three years ago, but it was postponed.

brethren. Great battles are continually going on in the human system. Hood's Sarsaparilla drives out disease and restores health.

to set his foot in a saloon until he is twenty one is not likely to be come a drunkard afterwards habit of temperance has been formed, and become a second nature. It can not be questioned that a boy is most impressionable at the age when Confir mation is generally administered. Then is the time to start him on a sober and temperate course of life. A boy's future may easily be determined by the good or evil habits he has begun to form at the age when he is admitted to Confirmation. It is the age of peril as well as of promise. If parents and priests only realized what might be done then, and what possibilities may be buttoned up under the jacket of the seemingly ill-starred boy ! The plan which we advocate has

been followed in the Diocese of Peoria with the happiest results. If it were general, we venture to say that drunk enness would be comparatively unknown to the next generation - at least among Catholics. - Ave Maria. We are glad to be enabled to inform our contemporary that the plan referred to has been for many years, and is at present, the practice in nearly every diocese in the Dominion of

We look upon Mary as our Mother be

ren, and how can we be His brothers

without being children of His Mother ?

She is the Mother of God because her

and our Mother, because we are His

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xix, 27.)

disease

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London, Saturday, August 15, 1896 THE LORDS AND IRELAND.

The House of Lords is again to the front in exhibiting its hostility to any measure calculated to better the condition of the Irish tenantry.

The present British Government is hostile enough to Ireland, as it depends for its support on the power of the landlords, still it admits the necessity of introducing some legislation for the benefit of the masses, and so it has introduced bills to encourage labor and to enable the tenantry to purchase their holdings on comparatively easy terms. With the large majority sustaining the Government it is not difficult to pass such measures as these in the House of Commons, though they do not go so far in the direction of tenant right and of relieving the needs of the Irish people as a Liberal Government would deem it advisable and even necessary. But to the passing of these measures the Lords are now raising all possible obstacles. The Irish Laborers' Bill has passed the Commons safely, and it was not expected that the Lords would throw obstacles in its way, as the bill is promoted by a Tory Government : but in its expectations the Government has been rudely shaken.

On the presentation of this bill before the Lords an amendment was introduced to favor the landlords, and this was opposed by the Government, as it is foreseen that in its mutilated state it will do no good to Ireland, and the consequence will be that the amendment will not be allowed by the Com mons, and thus the bill is likely to be thrown out altogether. But this is not the only danger. It was freely asserted that the Land Bill now before the Lower House, and which is sure to pass in that Chamber, would not meet with any serious opposition from the Lords, who are supposed to be so closely allied to the Tory party that they would not set themselves in opposition to a reform deemed necessary by the party to mollify Ireland.

The Government have now seen that the Lords are intensely opposed to any measure which will be beneficial to Ireland, and the opposition to the Laborers' Bill indicates that the Land Bill will also be rendered worthless by THE CATHOLIC RECORD

the Government on the Laborers' Bill fore the altar where the saint was ten to the Rev. C. J. Smith, of the that it was not this expectation which sistently maintaining ever since the was 25 to 19, or a total of 44 votes out assassinated. of over 500 who have votes in the House. When only 8 per cent. of a part of the thousands who took part in in Teniatian and extended to Juquila, fully admit Sir Mackenzie Bowell's legislative body take part in its delib-

the Lords who

While the question of the return of

the Anglican Church to the one fold is

being so seriously discussed in Church

circles, it is highly interesting to ob-

serve the strong faith and ardent piety

which prevails among the Catholics of

England, to whose good example much

of the present movement in the An-

glican Church is undoubtedly to be

attributed. This piety shone out con

spicuously on occasion of a recent pil

grimage of the Catholics of St. Ethel-

reda's church, Holborn, London, who

were joined by large numbers from all

parts of the city anxious to make a

picus visitation to the shrine of St.

Thomas a Becket, Archbishop, of Can-

terbury, who was murdered on the

altar steps of his cathedral at Vespers,

by a band of ruffianly knights insti

gated by the impious King Henry II.

who thus desired to get rid of the cour-

ageous prelate who resisted his at-

tempts to interfere with the liberties of

St. Thomas had been a faithful sub

ject of the monarch, and had served

him both as a soldier and as a diplo-

matist, and it was with the hope that

the saint would be a willing tool in his

hands that the king nominated him to

the Primacy of England. St. Thomas

had really led a pious life amid all the

revelry of the court, and was remark-

able for his austerity toward himself,

while he fulfilled his duties to the

king, and when the latter nominated

him to the Archiepiscopacy, he warned

the king that in the office he was

called upon to undertake he could not

against the rights and liberties of the

the Church.

with

the nilgrimage. erations on important questions it is On their return to St. Thomas' high time it should be abolished, or at least reconstructed. Lord Salisbury was able to muster nearly 450 peers brother of the Cardinal, preached a powerful sermon, proving by facts of to record their votes against Home history that, before the Reformation, Rule when Mr. Gladstone's measure England was loyally attached to the had passed the Commons, and, Apostolic See of Rome. This was in voted refutation of the theory which modern on the other side, there were 485 Anglicans are so fond of maintaining, peers present. But it is very rarely that the modern Established Church of that there are more than 70 or 75 to be England is identical with the prefound voting even on the most import ant occasions. This is very unlike the

Reformation Church. Many Anglicans were present while really patriotic body which wrested the visit was being made to the altar Magna Charta from King John. This where St. Thomas fell, and also at the was a body which had really the good of sermon of Father Vaughan, and it was the country at heart, but their success remarked that their deportment was ors of the present day have at hear respectful, as was also that of the speconly the thought to make sure their tators, most of whom were Protestants ownemoluments and sources of revenue. in that Kentish city. A few years ago Ireland will not have any proper there would have been great indignalegislation until the Lords are either tion at a public religious ceremony by abolished or very thoroughly reformed, Catholics, but there is throughout Engand the sooner this is done the better land a great change in the attitude of off will be the United British Empire. the people toward the Catholic Church. so much so that the hope entertained THE DEAN AND THE PIL GRIMS. by many for England's return to the

faith is not without some foundation. But the final outcome of the pilgrim age is somewhat remarkable. Dean Farrar, who is now in charge of the ancient cathedral, looks askance at the Catholic visitors who testify the respect in which they hold the memory of the saintly Archbishop, and though the dean is well aware that the grand old edifice is in equity the property of Catholics, having been theirs until it was violently taken from them and handed over to the present possessors, he wishes to prevent Catholics from coming thither to visit the shrine of St. Thomas, or at least he desires to make money out of their devotion, and it is now announced that he will charge three pence, (6 cents) against all visit ors to the shrine, and though they have hitherto been allowed to pray there without hindrance they are now to be hurried away by the vergers for fear they may obtain favors from God through the intercession of the saint. The Dean is a Low-Churchman, and

for the last two years he has constituted himself the special champion of Low Churchism, and it appears he adopts this as one of the methods of waging his warfare against the spread of High-Church principles. He is evidently forgetful of the fate of Simon the mag ician, who wished to purchase the gift of God with money, and was told by St. Peter : " Thy silver perish with thee because thou hast thought to obtain the gift of God with money. (Acts viii .) If Simon had applied to Dean Farrar instead of St. Peter, the dean would readily have priced the consent to the king's usurpation gift of God at three-pence.

Church, and he earnestly entreated A FALSE STORY FROM MEXICO

Oblate order in San Antonio, Texas, a induced him to pursue the course he election. The scene was a striking one, and full account of the unfortunate events did, but because he believed the policy evinced a deep religious fervor on the which took place. The revolt began of the Government to be right. We

and the first person killed was a good Catholic, the father of one of the best Church, Father Bernard Vaughan, a priests of the Archbishop's diocese. All the share the priests had in the event was to use their influence with the Indians to prevent the atrocities they were committing, and they succeeded at last. The parish priest of Juquila even risked his life in his endeavors to save the victims. There were none others than the priests who

could restrain the Indians, and for his success in so doing, and his charity in inducing the officials to take refuge in the church, a sanctuary which the Indians respected, the parish priest was greatly eulogized by the Oaxaco press. It is to be remarked that the papers which published the false account of the revolt have not given the correct version, and thus they have shown their desire to misrepresent grossly the Catholic clergy.

SECTIONAL AND RACE ISSUES.

correspondent of the Montreal Star from the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell is published in that paper of the 3rd inst. and the Mail and Empire of the 4th. This interview is of special interest, inasmuch as it throws some light upon the causes which led to the complete overthrow of the late Government, and fully justifies our remarks made in a former issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD wherein we commented upon the mischievous consequences of the unfair course taken by the Mail in representing the defeat of the Government as a sectional victory for the Province of Quebec, and as a victory by which the people of Quebec would endeavor to secure unfair advantages over the rest

It is not the business of this journal to defend specially the politicians of Quebec any more than those of any other Province, and we would pass over this matter in silence were it not for the evils which must result from any endeavor to create sectional, religious and racial dissensions between the populations of our various Provinces, as the Mail has so frequently done.

of the Dominion.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is somewhat disposed to accept the Mail's version of the case, and to attribute the decisive vote of Quebec to race prejudice nevertheless there is enough light shed upon the matter in his remarks com pletely to exonerate Quebec from the reproach of having dealt with the case from such a point of view, and still less does the sister province appear to have had the iniquitous intentions attributed to it by the Mail. Sir Mackenzie Bowell savs :

"I was not so much surprised by the general result as at the vote cast in the fferent provinces. When I reflect that the Conservative party has been for about eight. in power continually een years, and particularly think upon the events of the past two years, and the circumstances and surroundings under which Sir Charles appealed to and surroundings the country, the result is not so reAUGUST 15, 1896.

A DEARTH OF COMMON SENSE. The Orangemen of Ulster have not

manliness in undertaking to grant yet become animated by the spirit of justice to the Manitoba Catholics in the toleration and Christian charity which face of a strong revolt on the is supposed to pervade the people of part of his followers, and we admire the present generation. After celehis continuous consistency in the statebrating the Twelfth of July at Sheepment he makes now that the vote in bridge, near Newry, the Orangemen Quebec has not changed his opinion, of the district, finding that they were nor will it affect his future course upon not molested in any way by the Cathothat question, whether in or out of Parlics or Nationalists, resolved to become the aggressors, and while the people

" The fact that men are led by prewere congratulating each other on the exceptional quietness which had marked the celebration, a party of the celebrators went to the handsome National Hall in the town and set it on fire early on the morning after the but night orgies of the Twelfth. The conflagration illuminated the country for miles around, and many people hurried inclines to the belief that the people of

to the scene to extinguish the flames, Quebec were influenced by racial and but they had made too much headway, religious feelings to support Mr. and the building was entirely con-Laurier, and it is possible that such sumed. The papers of the National feelings may have had some weight in League were scattered about, some determining them to support a Reform having been abstracted and others Government on this occasion, just as carried away, but fortunately they it is known that the question of race were not of much importance. The and religion had considerable influence culprits were seen hurrying away on the contest in Oatario, for there when the people arrived and their recan be no doubt that these consideragalia was distinctly seen, though the tions had very much influence both identity of the wearers could not be esin leading many Ontario constituencies tablished in the darkness of the mornto oppose the Government, and in ing.

THE ASSUMPTION

On the 15th of this month the Church celebrates the feast of the most glorious assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary into heaven. The commemoration made on this day is of a two-fold character. There is first celebrated

We submit that the people of Quebec the happy departure of the Virgin had the right to think that there were Mother from earth, and, secondly, her other issues beside the school question wondrous assumption into heaven. and to record their votes accordingly, St. Liguori says that the death of Mary without being accused of raising a was precious both on account of the race or sectional issue, and their right special graces which attended it and to exercise their liberty was all the on account of the manner of it. As greater, as they were convinced that a death is indeed the punishment of sin new Government would be as much it would seem that the Holy Virgin, bound to see justice done in Manitoba exempt as she was from every stain as was that of Sir Mackenzie Bowell or of guilt, should not suffer the penalty attached to crime. But God, in His It is in human nature that such con inscrutable wisdom, decreed that the siderations as national and religious Mother should be like the Son, and, as predilections will influence individual the latter had died, so also He required votes, and we do not doubt that they that Mary should die. God also wished influenced some in Quebec as they did in the death of Mary to set an example to the just of the happy death prepared

others in Ontario in their choice of party, but there is no reason to believe for them. There are three things that such motives were very general which make death painful, sad and in the contest in Quebec, for while bitter, namely, attachment to earth, there were a few Quebec journals remorse for sin, and the uncertainty of which laid stress upon them, there salvation. All those were absent in were many more in Ontario which did the case of the Divine Mother. Her the same in a contrary direction, and death was, even as her life had been, with greater pertinacity than in Quemarked by a complete detachment from earthly things, by a most perfect bec. Mr. Mackenzie's other reasons for the Conservative defeat are much peace of conscience and a certainty of more potent as causes for the Conserveternal happiness. "What joy," says ative discomfiture than this one, St. Liguori, "must the divine Mother as far as Quebec is concerned. Was have felt in learning that her death it not enough to ensure defeat that vas at hand : she who had the fullest security of enjoying the divine favor, especially after the Angel Gabriel had assured her that she was full of grace. and already possessed God ! "Hail, internal dissensions and personal full of grace, the Lord is with thee. jealousies? How could a party expect Thou hast found grace." And well to achieve a victory under such cir- did she herself know that her heart was burning continually with divine love, so that, as Bernadine de Bustis says, Mary, by a singular grace not granted to any other saint, loved and was always actually occupied in loving God every moment of her life, and so ardently, that, as St. Bernard such idiots as not to see when a party says, it required a perpetual miracle to preserve her life in the midst of such burning flames. surprised that entering upon it so, the The circumstances of the death of the Blessed Virgin also rendered her death most precious. To St. Elizabeth it was revealed that Jesus Himself appeared to her immediately before her death with cross in hand, to show the signal and special glory He had obtained from the redemption, making acquisi. tion by His death of this blessed creature they were more visible to the other prov who throughout eternity was to honor Him more than all men and all angels. St. John of Damascus relates that Jesus gave His mother the Holy Viaticum, saying to her : "Take, oh my Mother, from My hands that same body which Thou hast given Me." And the mother answering, said : "My Son, into Thy proportion to population, the upheaval hands I commend my spirit ; I recommend to Thee this soul that Thou, in Thy goodness, didst create even from the beginning, rich in so many graces, and, by a peculiar privilege, hast pre. served from every stain of sin. I commend to Thee my body, from which Thou didst deign to take flesh and blood." Then, speaking of the holy disciples

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lovest them more th them and give to do great things for St. Anselm holds

cended into heaven b not only to prepare in paradise, but also trance into heaven accompanying her H blessed spirits. Wh Damian, contemplat of the assumption of Mary, says it is ev than the ascension o while the angels only Redeemer, the Holy heaven met by the Himself and the who of angels and saints represents the Divin " I descended from I to give glory to My wards to pay honor ascended again in might thus be enable her, and accompany

ence to paradise." St. Antoninus say tress is incomparabl ants, so is the glory ably greater than St Idephonsus dec works of Mary incom in merit the works the reward and glo not be conceived. that God rewards a it is certain, as St. the Virgin, who ex both men and ange exalted above all th St. Bernardine

other planets are sun, so all the bles light and joy from He likewise affirms God ascending to the joy of all its i St. Peter Damian blessed have no Heaven, after God presence of that Mo and St. Bonavents God, our greatest est joy is from therefore, should tion and glory of They have in that throne of God itsel atrix who know miseries and wea then, be all honor constant recourse.

SIR MACKEL

Early in May from a correspo published in the dated 23rd of that meant to convey Sir Mackenzie responsible for the Remedial Bill-no an unwillingness be passed, but th lead the Governm was charged with from day to day

parliament rende

it could be passed

judice or race to do a wrong is no reason why others who believe in the cor rectness of a policy which they had laid down for their guidance should desert it. To do so might be what politicians call ' practical politics,' it would not be honest, nor would it be statesmanship. It will be noticed that Sir Mackenzie

liament. He adds:

making many of the Conservative can

didates, variously estimated at from 31

to 36, declare that they would support

the Government in its general policy,

but oppose it on the school question

wherein it proposed to do an act of

justice to an aggrieved Catholic min-

ority.

Sir Charles Tupper.

An interview obtained by a special

the mutilations to which the Lords wi subject it when it comes before them.

The Government is said to be great ly embarrassed by this condition of affairs, for already a number of land lord peers have signified their intention to move amendments which will destroy the objects of the bill. Among these are the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Winchelsea, and the Duke of Abercorn.

There is very little to be expected in the way of reforms beneficial to Ireland from the present Government in its best mood, but what little it is disposed to grant is rendered nugatory by the undisguised hostility of the Lords to every such measure. It will be a curious turn of the wheel if the Tory Government be obliged to take up the policy announced by the Lib erals during the short tenure of office which the Liberal party held-Reform of the House of Lords-but it appears that unless such a reform be effected the Government will be totally unable to do anything for Ireland ; and as the people of Great Britain are certainly better disposed towards Ireland than they were ten, or even eight, years ago, it is not outside of the political possibilities that the perseverance of ing the liberty of the Church, was the Lords in their obstructive policy will result in forcing Liberals and Tories of the popular branch of Parliament to unite on a measure restricting the Legislative powers of the House of Lords.

Henry to excuse him from ance of so great a responsibility as the

high office would impose upon him. Henry was immovable in his determination to promote one whose fidelity had been so thoroughly tested, and the result was, as St. Thomas had foreseen, that he was compelled to oppose the tyrannical measures of the despot, and the contest resulted in the sacrilegious murder of the great Archbishop in the

horrible manner we have indicated. St. Thomas is honored by the Church as one of her brave martyrs, because it was for maintaining her liberties that he was struck down at the altar of God while he was in the act of officiating in the divine offices of the Church. Henry afterwards submitted to a humiliating penance to atone for this wicked deed, submitting even to be beaten with scourges by the monks of Canterbury, and thus the memory of the holy prelate and martyr was vindicated from the slanderous accusations brought against him by the king's partisans at the time, and by many English historians who have since grossly misrepresented the facts of the case in order to cast aspersions on the sublime character of the saint, who, by vindicatalso the champion of the rights of the people against royal tyranny.

According to the London Tablet the pilgrims after hearing Mass in St. Ethelrada's church, Holburn, on the morning of the 7th of July, the feast

This would be a good result of the of the Translation of St. Thomas, proposition of things. The very smallness ceeded by railway to Canterbury, of the vote whereby the Lords have reciting the rosary and singing civil authorities on account of some on this occasion thwarted the will of hymns, and after a visit to the church the Commons is enough to show that of St. Thomas, where a relic of the of a special tax which the Government they have outgrown their usefulness saint there preserved was venerated, ordered to be levied on them, but the as a legislative body, and that the went to the cathedral, which is now in Freemasons were not at all the objects seconer their powers are restricted with possession of the Established Church, of attack, and the priests had no hard late Government in granting relief to It is, therefore, unjust to say that the in very narrow limits the better will it and recited the Rosary for the return in the uprising.

CORRECTED

A sensational story was published some weeks ago relating to the Indian revolt in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, to the effect that at the instigation of the priests the Indians had made a systematic and brutal attack upon the Freemasons at the town of Juquila. burning alive several of the most prominent members of the order.

The story related that on their arrival at Juquila the Indians made spec ial enquiries as to who were Freema sons, and then began to search for them, but most of the Masons escaped to the forest, four leaders only being found, namely, Octaviano Jigon, Master of the lodge, the Senior Warden, the orator and the treasurer. It was added that the son of the murdered Lodge-Master laid complaint against the priests before President Diaz, who is himself a Freemason, and that the young man is in the City of Mexico soliciting aid for the distressed families of the victims.

Unlikely as the whole story is on its face, its publication in the dally papers was considered by many as a sufficient guarantee of its truth, and there has been a good deal of horror and indignation expressed at the intolerance and persecuting spirit of the Catholic priesthood wherever they enjoy power even in this enlightened age.

It now appears that the whole story is an invention as far as it concerns the priests and the Freemasons. There was an insurrection among the Indians, but it was directed against the real or fancied grievance in the form

markable. He admits that in Ontario there were appeals to creed and race prejudices, but he was so convinced of the "good sense and liberality of those composing the great body of the Conservative party in Ontario that the vote in that province would not on that account be materially changed from that recorded

in 1891." He considers the vote of Quebec to be incomprehensible, " unless it is the outcome of a determination, which it is feared exists to a great extent, to have a French-Canadian Premier, no matter at what sacrifice of principle," but, he adds. "there may have been other rea sons." That there were other reasons he afterwards shows to have been the case, for he confirms unhesitatingly

the statement already made by Sir Charles Tupper to the effect that when the latter came over to Canada from Eugland, he found the party completely "demoralized." Sir Mackenzie states the same thing in the following words : " It is true the party was disorganized and demoralized when Sir Charles

returned to Canada. He joined, no doubt unwittingly, the disorganizers and demoralizers, and now he is suffer ing the result. From all I could learn from newspaper reports he was the only one who went manfully into the fight, at least in Ontario. Of course it may be, as has been intimated, that others had to look after their own individual seats, while his was secure.'

be for the country. The vote against of England to the Catholic faith, be- The Archbishop of Oaxaco has writ- approved by the people of Quebec, but Quebec, as the Mail has been per- parture ; do Thou console them, who

both the present and late leaders of the party admit that it went into the contest in a thoroughly disorganized and demoralized condition, torn by

cumstances? It does not require that we should suppose unworthy motives to have influenced the people of Que bec, when the leaders of the party themselves acknowledge that they went into the contest under such disadvantages. The people are not

is not in a fit condition to enter on so gigantic a contest, and we cannot be

people should put but little confidence in its promises and engagements. This is what happened, and there is no reason for calling the result a victory for Quebec. It was the natural outcome of the disorderly condition of the party, and the disorders existed more in Oatario than elsewhere, but

inces, and especially to the people of Quebec, who took a deep interest in the matter because of the influence of the anti-French cry which was heard arising from most of the Ontario constituencies.

We admit that it is true that in was greater in Quebec than in Ontario; but this is not surprising, since there is more homogenousness of population in Quebec, and the same influences would naturally have greater effect for this reason ; still the change in Onta-In regard to the Manitoba school rio was almost equal to that in Quebec. question Sir Mackenzie states that he as the Conservatives lost only one seat certainly believed that the policy of the less in this province than in Quebec. surrounding her, she added : "I commend to Thee, also, these my dear the Catholic minority would have been victory was especially a victory for children; they are afflicted at my desaid on May 23rd session was now bling of the stor distance, and yet electric conditio Premier Bowell he had nothing 1 line of the Reme We were given to charges against made by some servative Govern constituencies, d as an excuse for Remedial Bill. ice that we show mier in regard made a plain st preferred again received the fo days ago : Dear Mr. Coffey

Your letter of reached me here o return from Europ your not receiving If anything cou to political events the statements of do so. My position do so. My posterior Bill is altogether to in a letter. I ha your corresponder either entirely ig perverter of facts truth in any of his to which you call possession of the exact nature of th my door, I should them. I very mu attributing to me has been guilty.

When sorrow the soul it ofte stagnant fen o which sprout t will and unbeli God. If that s outward, into and beneficenc of blessings!

15, 1896. er since the

ON SENSE. ter have not the spirit of harity which he people of After celely at Sheep-Orangemen at they were by the Cathored to become e the people other on the which had party of the e handsome and set it on ng after the h. The cone country for eople hurried h the flames, uch headway. entirely con the National about, some and others

inately they rtance. The rying away and their re-1, though the uld not be esof the morn-TION.

th the Church he most glor.

lessed Virgin commemora. s of a two-fold rst celebrated f the Virgin secondly, her into heaven. death of Mary ecount of the tended it and ner of it. As shment of sin Holy Virgin, m every stain er the penalty God, in His creed that the e Son, and, as o He required od also wished an example to leath prepared three things nful, sad and nent to earth, uncertainty of vere absent in Mother. Her life had been, e detachment

lovest them more than I do; bless them and give them strength to do great things for Thy glory." St. Anselm holds that Christ as-

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cended into heaven before His mother, not only to prepare for her a throne in paradise, but also to render her entrance into heaven more glorious, by accompanying her Himself with all the blessed spirits. Wherefore St. Peter Damian, contemplating the splendor of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, says it is even more glorious than the ascension of Christ itself, for while the angels only came to meet the Redeemer, the Holy Virgin entered heaven met by the Lord of all glory Presbyterian or a Methodist courag-Himself and the whole blessed society of angels and saints. Another writer represents the Divine Word as saying : "I descended from heaven upon earth to give glory to My Father, but afterwards to pay honor to My Mother, I ascended again into heaven, that I

might thus be enabled to come to meet minister of Concord, N. H., who spoke her, and accompany her by my presas follows in his pulpit a few Sundays ence to paradise." ago. His words are as applicable to St. Antoninus says that as the mis-Canada as to the United States :tress is incomparably above her serv-"The hour has come when the Proants, so is the glory of Mary unspeaktestant pulpit should speak out in con-demnation of those individuals and ably greater than that of the angels. societies who are misrepresenting the Roman Catholic citizens of this Repub-St Idephonsus declares that as the works of Mary incomparably surpassed in merit the works of all the saints, zens. They would have been persecut the reward and glory she merited canors and inquisitors if they had lived three handred years ago. They are not be conceived. Now if it be certain that God rewards according to merit, not Americans, sians in spirit, and by their deeds they it is certain, as St. Thomas says, that are violating the spirit of religious lib the Virgin, who excelled in merit all, erty and casting a slur upon the noble

both men and angels, must have been exalted above all the heavenly orders. St. Bernardine holds that as the other planets are illuminated by the

sun, so all the blessed receive greater light and joy from the sight of Mary. He likewise affirms that the Mother of God ascending to heaven increased the joy of all its inhabitants. Hence St. Peter Damian has it, that the blessed have no greater glory in Heaven, after God, than to enjoy the presence of that Most Beautiful Queen ; and St. Bonaventure adds, "Next to God, our greatest glory and our greatest joy is from Mary." Christians, therefore, should rejoice in the exaltation and glory of the Virgin Mother. They have in that Holy Virgin at the throne of God itself an unfailing mediatrix who knows and pities their miseries and weaknesses. To Mary, then, be all honor and devotion, and

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

constant recourse.

days ago:

of blessings !

When sorrow is allowed to settle in

Early in May we received a letter from a correspondent, which was published in the CATHOLIC RECORD dated 23rd of that month. The writer mitted a place on the school curriculum. meant to convey the impression that If there is to be unification of language Sir Mackenzie Bowell was mainly responsible for the non-passage of the seen that it is necessary in the Prov-Remedial Bill-not, however, through was charged with postponing the bill arbitrary enactments forbidding the THE CATHOLIC RECORD

CATHOLIC PRESS. EDITORIAL NOTES.

play and honesty, and who condemn

the vile methods of those intolerant or-

ganizations. These liberal ministers

are more frequently to be found not

among those denominations which

pride themselves as being Evangelical,

though once in a while we do find a

eous enough to brave the odium which

he is sure to encounter from his breth-

ren if he manifests a spirit of tolera-

tion. It is usually among the Unitar-

ians that these liberal-minded ministers

are found, and we have an example

These agitators are not good citi-

ideas of the nation."

but Turks and Rus-

Cardinal Satolli has been charged to WHILE for the most part the ministers prepare, before his departure from the of Protestant denominations are the United States, the erection of an foremost calumniators of the Catholic ecclesiastical tribunal, to act as a Church and encouragers of all the Court of Appeal in ecclesiastical quesions which were hitherto brought anti Catholic societies which are estabdirectly before the Propaganda. It is lished for persecuting purposes, it is thought that a couple of Prelates, gratifying to observe that there are specialists in Canon Law, will proceed from time to time some who love fairto the States to assist at the formation

of this tribunal. - Irish American. Plutocracy means slavery to the money-changers. Socialism means slavery-both political and economic-to the state. Anarchy means slavery to one's own passions and caprices and those of one's fellow-citizens. Catholicity means true freedom ; that is, the largest amount of individual independence compatible with the perfect maintenance of the normal, social and spiritual order.-Church Progress.

Matthew Arnold had a poor opinion of the men that despoiled England of the Catholic faith. In one of his letters he wrote : "I am glad to hear from Green," the author of "A Short Hisin the Rev. F. L. Phelan, Unitarian ory of the English People," "who is expanding his history, that the more he looks into Puritanism, and indeed into the English Protestant Reformation generally, the worse is his opinion of it all !" Fnom Henry VIII. down to

Shaftesbury, they were a precious set of rouges. - Catholic Review. Heresy is a deadly sin. But to be

really a heretic guilty of that sin, a person must know the truth to be the truth, and then wilfully and persistently reject it. There are millions of persons in heresy, who have been born into it and brought up in the belief that it is the truth. So long as they do not receive light to perceive the truth, and do not obstruct the coming f light to them, but act up to the light and the grace given them and pray

THE Government of the Transvaal for the fulness of knowledge, how can has at length agreed to remedy one of they be blamed for staying as they are, the most important grievances of which where they are ?- Catholic Telegraph.

the Uitlanders of Johannesberg com-Strange to say, many of the antiplained, and a law has just been Catholic madmen of England are de-nouncing "The Grand Old Man" as passed by the Volksraad whereby children who attend the Public schools " a senile, childish Pusevite," because will be allowed to learn the language of his friendly letter to the Holy Father regarding the recognition of Anglican of their parents. Hitherto Dutch was Gladstone is so great a man orders. the only language allowed to be that these petty insults cannot cast taught. This is an evident sign that even a passing shadow across his the Government of the Transvaal is fame ; and many of those who are being liberalized and is becoming abusing him will one day repent of their error, as he has long since remore ready than heretofore to admit pented of somewhat similar ones of his parental rights in the education of own. Romophobism is a vice of youth. children. It will soon be only in Men of great age and whee experiences merit intespect. learn to venerate the everlasting Church and its august Pontiffs.— The order originally consisted of The order originally consisted of five, the Ontario that there will be found any party so arbitrary as to wish to enforce homogeneousness of the

population by putting all languages The policy of giving certain people except one out of the Public schools. "rope enough to hang themselves" is said to have been wonderfully success-The McCarthvites have it still as part of their party programme, that the ful in regard to the International Soc-French Canadians settled throughout ialist Congress which closed its sessions in London last week. By the object this Province and the North-West shall lession in anarchy that it gave, it has not be allowed to teach their children unwittingly done a great deal for the French, but that English alone be perpromotion of the cause of law and rder. Yet it was not debate and deliberation and the adoption of con servative resolutions that produced it will come by degrees, as it will be this result. No; the lesson was taught in a decidedly negative way, for the inces where English predominates convention from beginning to end was an unwillingness that the bill should that the children should know English a scene of perfect disorder, if disorder be passed, but through incapacity to in order to be fitted for their race in can be said to be perfect. One corlead the Government. Sir Mackenzie life, but it cannot be enforced by respondent writes that at almost every was charged with postponing the bill arbitrary enactments forbidding the from day to day, until the life of the children to be taught in the only lan-trom day to day, until the life of the children to be taught in the only lan-transforment randered it impossible that guage they understand. The Boershave other's eyes, and smashing the furni-the two colors. It was represented to

RED RIBBON IS HERS. Sister Marie Chantal Captures the Coveted Decoration of the Legion of Honor. The French Legion of Honor has en

dured for nearly one hundred years Over half a million men, native and foreign, have been decorated with its cross during that hundred years. At the present moment about sixty thousand men wear it on their bosoms. It is quartered on the armorial bearings tion.

of nine French cities. Yet up to the year 1865 no woman had ever won this prize. Then it was conferred upon Rosa Bonhuer, and for thirty-one years she remained the only woman who could boast of its possession.

grandeur is in-But now her lonely vaded. Her splendid solitude must be shared with another member of her sex -not, indeed, a woman of internation al reputation, not a great creative ar

tist, but an humble, sweet-faced nun, whose silent deeds of heroism have found other tongues to voice them and make them famous throughout France This nun is Sister Marie Chantal, superior of the Hospice General of Tours since 1868. She accompanied the French troops through all the disasters of 1870 71. At the constant peril of her own life she directed the mbulance wagons on the battlefield. To the wounded her attentions were

untiring. It was stated at the close of the war by one of the generals who accorded her such eulogistic praise as seldom befalls mortals while in the flesh that she saved more lives than did half the medical men in the army. For the last twenty eight years her services have been mainly directed toward ministering to the patients of the military hospitals.

HISTORY OF THE ORDER. The law instituting the order, orig inating with and supported by Napol eon, then of the Consulate, and opposed by Carnet and his followers, was enacted in May, 1802, and the first dis tribution of its decorations took place at the Hotel des Invalides two vears after

ward. The intention of the order wa sufficiently obvious. The idea of hereditary aristocracy had been dis credited by the Revolution. The old titles and the old orders had been abol But in the reaction from the ished. Reign of Terror the leaders of the people felt that some check was needed against the idea of a universal demo-They found this in an aristo cracy. cracy the members of which should b named for life. No one was born with a right to the order : no man could bequeath it to his descendants. It was to be the reward of every form of

four classes, afterward of five, the number at which it now stands. There are, first, the Knights Grand Cross ; second, grand officers ; third, Cross; second, grand oncers; fifth, commanders; fourth, officers; fifth, Napoleon first established the order the concordat with Rome had not yet been signed. In fact, the Christian calendar was only reintroduced on January 1, 1806 Knights Grand "Cross" were impossible at that "Cross" were impossible at that epoch; and Knights Grand "Eagle" was the original designation of members of the first grade in the legion. To this day the so-called "cross" is a star of five rays.

Considerable discussion arose on the formation of the order as to the color of the ribbon. Napoleon was for white, probably because on state occasions he loved to dress in scarlet, and saw how

and a reform became imperative. Rule. Our sympathy with Ireland Hence it was decreed in 1873 that only one nomination should thenceforth be made for every two that lapsed, a provision which it was computed would in orty six years restore the order to the proportions designed by its founder. But this year it was found that in the civil list the number of the decorated had already been reduced to 10, 500, as against over 20,000 in 1873. Hence the civil list has just been restored to its old condition. Each vacancy there calls for a new nomina-CURIOUS ANECDOTE.

The value which the French attach to this decoration is shown by the fol-lowing anecdote. The Emperor Napoleon met one day an old soldier with one arm ; he stopped and said to him "Where did you lose your arm ?" "Sire, at Austeritz," was the

reply. "And you were not decorated ?" asked the Emperor. "No, sire ; I was forgotten."

"Then," replied Napoleon, "here is my own cross for you ; I make you

Chevalier." "Ah, sire," exclaimed the soldier, "Your Majesty names me Chevalier because I have lost one of my arms ; what would Your Majesty have done if I had lost them both?

"I should have created you an offi cer of the Legion," answered Napol

Thereupon the soldier instantly drew his sword and cut off his other arm But this story seems to have been borrowed from that of the beheaded St his teeth.

ARCHBISHOP OF ALL ENG-LAND."

Stead's Reminiscences of Cardinal Manning.

William T. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, contributes to the Inde-pendent some interesting reminis-

cences of Cardinal Manning. He re-probates Edmund Sheridan Purcell's biography, and is apparently little better pleased with what Cardinal Vaughan suggests as a probable ex-planation of some of the unlikely things that happened in the Cardinal's later years - among them much of what pertained to the material for his

Writes Mr. Stead :

"I only refer to the depreciatory crit icisms of those who ought to have been the most jealous custodians of the Car dinal's reputation in order to remark that there is no justification whatever as to the alleged failure of the mind or intellect of the Cardinal in these latter Upon this subject I think I can days. speak fairly and with some degree of authority. I saw the Cardinal con-stantly, sometimes for hours together at a time ; we discussed everything,

personal, political, social. I saw him in times of grave public crisis, and had to do with him upon matters of business, personal, journalistic and otherwise. 1 cannot, as I said, compare him with what he was before knew him, but I can compare him with the ablest of his contemporaries and also with some of those who have come after him ; and speaking as a journal ist of some experience, who has met on more or less confidential terms most of the leading people at home and

abroad, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that to talk of Cardinal Manning's faculties failing him is the veriest nonsense. "His hearing in the last years of his

life became dull—that is true—and fafter 1889 his memory, although as keen as ever for events which hap-of the Irish papele that you cannot tear

was another great bond between us. He was delighted with my reports from Ireland, and it was becaus use his own phrase) he thought it would do the authorities at Rome good to hear such an Englishman's view of the Irish question as 1 brought home that he repeatedly urged me to make that visit to the Vatican, which I ultimately made in 1889. For the Irish he maintained the most generous and sympathetic regard. It was his belief that their virtues were all their own, and their faults were due to their op pression by the English. For Arch bishop Croke, he entertained the ten-derest feelings of comradeship; and with chivalrous audacity he one time declared in advance that he was willing

his own co-religionists (Mr. Stead evi-dently alludes here to those Catholics who were Tories in politics-Ed Pilot. goes without saying, for the "Romans in this country, as Canon Liddon would call them, are by no means the most enlightened politicians or most enlight ened citizens. They worried him very considerably at the time of the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill : and his sympathy with the "Irish rebels," as they called them, filled them with a holly horror.

On all questions relating to the welfare of the people the Cardinal took a more all-round interest than any other man I know. The first time I ever saw him I heard him address a meet-Denis, who carried his head between his teeth. ing in support of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, from the staircase of the Dake of Sutherland's mansion ; and I never knew either a cause or a human being whom he thought he could help whom he was not willing to help. The number of hours which he spent over individual cases was something incredible to those who knew how many calls he had upon his time.

> He was a Nationalist in Ireland, an mperialist in England and a cosmo olitan in the widest sense.

The only trace I ever saw in him of weakening of his faculties, or rather of his nerve, was the exaggerated im-pression he had of the possibilities of **a** social revolution. Events may prove hereafter that he was only premature in his prognostications. His imagination was oppressed by the sense of the misery of the masses of the people, and nothing would have surprised him lest than a revolutionary rising in East London, which would have cost much bloodshed to repress. Therein his udgment was unduly swayed by his sympathetic imagination. But though hat dread haunted him as a nightmare at the back of his mind, it never inter fered with the cool, calm, steady handling of each crisis as it arose. - Boston Pilot.

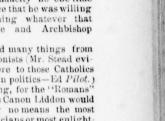
Catholicity and Irish Nationality.

"I was a Catholic before I was an Irishman." This is what somebody in England said the other day to John Dillon, which elicited from that gentleman at a meeting in London the following excellent observations on the connection between Catholicity and

nationality in the Irish character : "I have been in most parts of the world, and have met Irishmen and Irish Catholics all the world over, and I have discovered this to be the rule : The better the Irishman the better the Catholic and the better the Catholic the better the Irishman. The fact of it is

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to support anything whatever that Archbishop Croke and Archbishop Walsh agreed to. That he suffered many things from



ad the fullest divine favor, el Gabriel had s full of grace. God ! "Hail, is with thee. e." And well that her heart y with divine dine de Bustis ular grace not aint, loved and cupied in lovt of her life, as St. Bernard petual miracle n the midst of

a most perfect

a certainty of

hat joy," says

divine Mother

that her death

the death of the lered her death Elizabeth it is Himself apely before her nd, to show the Ie had obtained naking acquisi. plessed creature y was to honor and all angels lates that Jesus Holy Viaticum, oh my Mother, me body which And the mother Son, iuto Thy pirit ; I recomthat Thou, in ate even from o many graces, lege, hast pre. of sin. I comom which Thou sh and blood." holy disciples dded : "I comthese my dear icted at my deole them, who parliament rendered it impossible that guage they understand. The Boershave it could be passed. Our correspondent found this out, and surely Ontario will said on May 23rd : "The eve of the not be behind these settlers of Africa in accepting the lesson taught by unisession was now at hand ; the rumbling of the storm was heard in the versal experience. distance, and yet notwithstanding the electric condition of the elements,

IAN MCLAREN, who is a Presbyter-Premier Bowell continued to slumber : ian Minister, in his new novel, Kate he had nothing ready. He had not a Carnegie, which appears in the Canline of the Remedial Bill written," etc. adian Magazine, makes a remark We were given to understand that these which fully bears out what we said on charges against Sir Mackenzie were one or two occasions concerning the

made by some Ministers of the Conpresent condition of the Presbyterian servative Government in the western Church, viz., that its clergy no longer constituencies, during the campaign, believe in the Confession of Faith, to as an excuse for the non-passage of the which they are obliged outwardly to Remedial Bill. We deemed it but justconform. We were violently assailed ice that we should write to the preby one of the Toronto Presbyterian mier in regard to the matter. We organs for making this statement, but made a plain statement of the charges Ian McLaren unhesitatingly asserts preferred against him, and in reply the same thing, which is indeed an received the following letter a few indubitable fact. He speaks of "The tender mercies of a clerical house-Belleville, July 30, 1896.

Belleville, July 30, 1896. Dear Mr. Coffey : Your letter of the 12th May last only reached me here on the 27th instant on my return from Europe, which will account for your not receiving any reply. If anything could surprise me in relation to political events during the past two years, the statements of your correspondent would do so. My position in relation to the Remedial Bill is altogether too long a story to be detailed in a letter. I have, however, to say that your correspondent, whoever he may be, is either entirely ignorant of facts, or a wilfal perverter of facts, as there is not one word of truth in any of his statements or insimutions to which you call my attention. Were I in possession of the name of the writer, and the exact nature of the political crimes he lies at my door, I should be better able to deal with them. I very much fear some one has been attributing to me that of which he himself has been guilty. Yours truly, Mackenzie Bowell. keeper which are sure to be a heavier voke than the Confession of Faith, for there be clever ways of escape from confessions, but none from Margaret Meicklewham ; and . . . all the Churches are busy every year in explaining that their articles do not mean what they say." This is quite in accordance with what the Rev. Dr. Charteris, the well-known Presbyterian Professor of Edinburgh, said recently in favor of a "shorter creed," one of his reasons being :

"We should have had a shorter creed in Scotland long ago, a better and more honestly maintained creed. if it had not been for our ecclesiastical divisions.

the soul it often turns the soul into a stagnant fen of bitter waters, out of It is clear from this that the orthodox party, though in the minority, which sprout the rank rushes of selfwill and unbelief and rebellion against prevent the majority from changing God. If that same sorrow is turned the present creed into another which outward, into currents of sympathy would omit those doctrines which are and beneficence, it becomes a stream now not generally believed in.

him, however, that white was preture." As "really one of the most eminently the color of the exiled grotesque spectacles of the century house. It seems difficult to imagine why Bonaparte should have hesitated t did great good in that "it completely disillusioned and disgusted those Brit ish delegates who have come to believe in Socialism in theory, but who for the first time have seen it exemplified in

practice." We hope the lesson will not be lost on the people from among whom Socialism draws its recruits. -- Standard and Times.

That was a very notable declaration for a non-Catholic to make which Archdeacon Lauder, of the Protestant Epis so red was chosen.

copal church, uttered at a synod of THE BOURBONS. clergymen of that denomination held At the restoration, in 1814, the Bour the other day at Ottawa, Oat. Speak bons did not venture to abolish the new ing on the educational question this order which had grown into great pop Protestant ecclesiastic said : "The ularity, but they restored the old ones present Public schools are no doubt and made them all as useful as pospopular, but the (Protestant Episcopal) Church is not satisfied with them. The sible, giving out the new decorations in particular with a liberality which mixing up of the boys and girls, as at rather cheapened their value. present, is an ill-advised method, and is apt to destroy the modesty of the

girls and in many cases lead to the destruction of women. The future of the Church depends on the proper rearing of its children." If a Catholic clergman were to speak thus openly and directly against the Public school system he would be denounced by the Protestant press as an enemy of free popular education. In fact, for expressing dissatisfaction with the Public schools in much milder language than what this Protestant minister used. Catholics, priests and laymen, have often been so denounced. Truth is not to be silenced by silly denunciations, however, and one evidence of that fact is to be seen in the increasing number of Protestants who now find fault with

the public schools for precisely the same reasons that the Catholic Church adding another to its graduation of criticizes them, and, whenever it is possible, builds schools of her own for the proper education of Catholic child-

Who is it that is most at ease? Doubtless he who is willing to suffer something for Christ's sake.—The Imitation.

to adopt the color when he had usurped the throne. The fact remains that he did hesitate. He then suggested red, and was met with the objection that red was the revolutionary color. fore he died ; but in every other re-The First Consul now grew tired of the spect I know no one who was more quick and keen of insight, whose discussion ; he never could argue reasoning powers were more acute, or who had a greater fund of good sense calmly for long. Blue was the color of most uniforms in the French army and

red would do capitally as a contrast

nen like, let us say, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain. I don't for a moment mean to say I always agreed with him, I very often did not but you learn to appreciate the strength of a man more when you are fighting against him than when he is fighting on your side."

the members had risen to the number Looking back over the seven years during which I was in close and conof 28,000, and it was decreed that sentstant intercourse with the Cardinal, I should say that I was most impressed, ries should always and everywhere salute the red ribbon, whether it was first of all, with his imperialism. He on the breast of soldier or civilian ; the was an imperial Englishman, intense constancy and multiplicity of salutes ly impressed with the providential mis became a ridiculous as well as an sion of his race ; the world wide sweep of the conception which prevails in the oppressive physical burden, and the custom was abandoned Louis Philippe was forced to abolish Vatican-one of the few places in the the old orders restored by Louis XVIII.

But the bourgeois King was lavish in thought natural to the race that has bestowing the new order, and in 1848 built up the greatest empire the world its membership had reached 52,000, and the provisional government enever saw, made him cling passionately deavored to suppress it as a vehicle for to all that tended to exalt the imperial official corruption. A law to this effect | idea. He was not a Jingo by was passed, but it had speedily to be means; but in his eyes England had a was invested with the purple. mission as sacred as any that ever was rescinded.

order and gave it a new set of statutes, honor, that of the Grand Cross, the highest of its decorations. After Sedan the Government forbade its bestowal he was a strong advocate of Hence upon civilians, but was speedily compelled to restore it to its old status. ment, but not without an order open building of ironclads than for the build-to all classes. Between this period ing of churches. But this imperial under the guidance of its undimmed The people could do without a govern-Christ's sake.—The initiation. The time will come when thou wilt wish for one day or hour to amend, and I know not whether thou shalt obtain it.—The Imitation. to all classes. Between this period ing of churches. But this imperiate and of a statistic of the port of and 1873 the enrolment of the order isn was based upon the fundamental ray we will arrive safely in the port of whether thou shalt obtain it.—The Imitation. showed an increase to 70,000 members principle of decentralization and Home Paradise.

pened earlier in his life, was not quite out the one without tearing out the so good for events which had only occurred comparatively recently. That is to say, it was possible to tell other along with it, and in my judgment no greater blow could be inflicted on what is the most vigorous and most promising portion of the Cardinal Manning as news that which Catholic you had previously told him some Church- the Irish race- than the dethree or four years before. That I don't struction or weakening of the spirit of noticed more particularly the year be-

Irish nationality." Of course, nobody who knows the Irish people could say anything on this subject different from what John Dillon thus so well says. We may, however, venture to add that there is good ground for the suspicion that those available than the Cardinal. In mak persons who talk about being Catholics ing this comparison I have in mind before being 1rish mean to suggest that there is something in Catholicity which is inconsistent with or opposed to Irish nationality ; in other words, that a man cannot be at the same time a good Catholic and a sound Irish Nationalist.

But it is absurd to even entertain question of the matter. As well say that patriotism is an offense against the law of God as say that there is conflict between Catholic doctrine and Irish nationality. - N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Still another advance for the Catho lic faith in Norway may be seen in the ordination by Bishop Fallize, who has charge of Catholic interests in that world where they think of the world as part of the world, of the first Norwega whole-combined with the habit of ian priest to attain orders since the days of the so-called reformation. Bishop Fallize is a member of Cthe on gregation of the Holy Cross, and he was attached to the houses of that any order in the United States before he

In 1852 Napoleon III. purified the laid upon the Jews or the Romans in Mary is the beautiful bow on life's olden times; and everything that dark cloud. Her star shines upon the tended to facilitate that mission, and to child; it sheds its radiance upon the promote its success, commanded his man; it guides declining age to the hearty and enthusiastic sympathy. vision of the celestial Sun. It kindles the fire of love in every heart. It is a everything that was done to strengthen light that cannot be put out. If we the navy — certainly in 1884 he travel life's tempestuous sea and disseemed to me much more zealous for the regard the Star of the Ocean we shall

ren. - Catholic Columbian.

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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Church Progress

The first thing that the Catholic young man should be solidly grounded in, is his faith. That implies sound ethical principles and virtuous habits, an indestructible foundation upon which to rear a noble superstructure of character. With deep-seated relig-ious convictions, well-balanced dis-position and evenly tempered moral sensibilities as a starting point, any thing is possible in the way of a career worldly usefulness and success. There are some persons foolish enough to imagine that the youth who has had a careful preliminary training in spiritual culture is thereby handicapped in the subsequent race for the material rewards of practical business

life. Such persons certainly are afflicted with mental and moral strabis mus. They betray a singular lack of discernment in clinging to a fallacy that is substantially refuted a thou-sand times a day by the records of prominent leaders in

ALL BRANCHES OF HUMAN ACTIVITY among merchants and manufacturers in the professions and in every line of The masters of success in all work. callings will be found, with rare exceptions, men whose early lives were formed on habits of piety and wholesome moral influence. Many, perhaps the majority in our country, were reared in surroundings divested of all other advantages. But sincerity and a robust reliance on the all powerful Providence afferd an ample beginning for the most b. illiant career.

Starting from this point the next requisite is in elligent training in some special line of employment. This is usually of peramount importance in the scheme of success. The bent of the youthful mind and the inclination of tastes are points that should receive the most careful attention, and the parent wto understands his duty, will study them with the view of directing the child in the course best adapted to the development of his special talents, and consequently the one most favor-able to his prospects. Every normally rational mind is endowed with singular aptitude for

A SPECIAL SORT OF WORK. Perhaps it is a turn for mechanics, or mathematics, or art, or oratory ; at any rate, it is for some particular thing just what must be determined by the parent and nurtured accordingly. youth feels himself attracted to a certain branch of artisanship, let us say cabinet making for example, it is manifest folly for the parent to insist upon him reading law or studying physics. And yet this is frequently done, with the result that the professions are over-stocked with mediocre practitioners, who gain a precariou livelihood at best, and usually turn out to be lamentable failures, disappoint ing the hopes of those who were in-strumental in diverting them from the business for which they were best fitted, and embittering their own lives with

VAIN AND USELESS REGRETS. The briefless lawyer or the unsuc cessful physician might, and probably would, have become a skillful and pros perous worker in wood. The vanity or pig-headedness of the blundering parent not only burdened the pro-fessional ranks with a superfluous member, but robbed the honorable guild of artificers of an ornament, and to that extent contributed to the pre vailing topsyturvyness of social and industrial conditions. In every large town and city there are men in the rofessions who neve d learned p should have entered them : men po sessing their share of natural ability who, had they been properly guided at that critical time of life when the choice of an occupation must be de-cided, or been permitted to follow their own inclination, would now in all likelihood be enjoying the full measure of successful utilization of manual deftness or genius rendered barren in the hopeless routine of an uncongenia avocation.

supply what was lacking. They were self-taught, often acquiring the simple rudiments of knowledge by the most Lady of the Sacred Heart. heroic sacrifices and laborious self-im-posed tasks. It is related of Lincoln that he travelled miles to secure the temporary use of one of the few text-books of grammar that were to be found in his county. But he got it and during the short time the precious volume was in his possession he mac-tered it by assiduous study and applithe Citizen, dated June 10, and written by Dr. Zahm the well-known cation. It was to him as much as a scientist, he says: year's academical course is to mos boys, and much more. Spencer Baird, one of most distinguished men of knew, is here in the interest of the American Catholic Historical Society, science this country has produced, had a similar experience, and attained to when he told me that he had come learning and reputation by the same tortuous paths which led Lincoln to the across a number of unpublished and unknown letters by Bishop England, White House and a high niche in the temple of fame. The list could be, ex-tended interminably if need be, but one example typifies all and proves

that the greatest OBSTACLES ARE CONQUERABLE, if attacked with the weapons which God place at the command of all who care to bse them - steadfast courage and an invincible determination to succeed.

The way is plain to each one whether he has received a fair start on the journey through the practical assistance of parental solicitude or is compelled to paddle his own canoe unaided. There is no royal road to work Father Kittell is doing in success for the young man who does Historical Society. not happen to inherit an abundance of the goods of the world. His lot is to achieve fortune by his own merits of the following extracts taken from letters written by the great Bishop and, if properly cultivated, these are amply sufficient.

England. Thething, then, is to acquire a know! time published and throw great edge of his particular gifts and to fol low this up by intelligent and inces sant labor until he becomes a master of his business, in all its details. I England to Dr. Cullen : Charleston, S. C., Feb. 23, 1836. he is a mechanic it lies within his power to become a superior workman in his line, and this means a huge ad vantage over the great majority of his fellows. If he is a clerk or an accountant he can become an expert by using the means at his hand; and s through the whole list of human occupations, from the lowest to the highest It means work and application, the use of his brains as well as of his hands and the whole process accelerated by an indomitable determination to get a the top.

AN IMPRESSIVE SERMON.

I little thought that evening that the story I had just heard from the preacher would remain with me all my ers, ife amongst my dearest recollections. Yet, it has been the case ; and now as recall many impressive sermons held in hallowed shrines of days of festival. I cannot remember any that has made so great an impression on me as that which contained the story I am going to relate. That year we found our-selves, during Our Lady's sweet month, in one of the great foreign capitals. My mother took us often to the Carmelite church, where the month of Mary was solemnized in a special manner.

One evening the altar was even more one of our churches or religious houses elaborately decorated than usual, and was safe. all things reminded us that was it the A new and more formidable diffi day of the ceremony for the cloture du nois, the solemn ending of the month. That evening a young Dominican friar occupied the pulpit, and preached with great unction on the Scapular of Mount Carmel. Even now I seem to remember his beautiful and earnest face, and the intense love with which he spoke of our Blessed Lady. He told us the wondrous virtues of the Scapular, how it often had been the means of restling souls from Satan, and how n some degree a favo our holy Mother valued and appreciated gratefully in her clients fidelity in wearing her own livery. Then he related the following story : "Some twenty years ago, one Sun-day afternoon, a father and mother were walking with their only child, a boy six years old, on a road made dangerous by a precipice that broke away steeply on one side. The parents were engaged in deep conversa The boy lingered behind. Intion. terested in some passing event, he turned to watch, and, straying unconsciously from the path, fell down the precipice. For some minutes the parents did not notice that the boy was not with them. Perceiving his absence, they turned back to search for him in great alarm. No trace of him was to be found. Then a terrible fear fell on the poor mother's heart. Her child had fallen down the precipice. Making straight for the cliff, she searched with anxious, straining eyes for some sign of her lost darling, whilst the father went to seek for Deep, deep down the mother saw help. what she thought might be her child. Quickly the helpers lowered the poor father with their ropes, whilst the mother prayed as only mothers know how. It was indeed their lost treasure The mother hardly dared to hope to find him yet alive. Restored to her arms with what thankfulness and joy she found him uninjured, safe and sound ! His little scapular and all the clothes worn over it were torn to shreds. Beneath his scapular his inner garments were uninjured. The mother, whose piety had at once per-ceived the hand of God in this wonderful preservation, now recognized the intercession of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Filled with gratitude, she made a solemn offering of her child to Mary the Beauty of Carmel, and promised that, should God so will, he too should be given in due time to the Order of Mount Carmel. The years which they knew existed, and would passed on, and that boy became a priest, not in the Order to which Mary gave her Scapular, but in that to which she gave her Rosary. And now,' 'said the preacher, "to prove to you that taught in the schools of white children. my story is a true one, I tell you that

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

cently Discovered.

[Editor, the Citizen.]

The above will explain the purpor

They are now for the first

In a letter received from Rome by

myself-la mere c'est ma mere, et l' students to teach the boys, and two of had always before been an unanimous enfant c'est mor."-Annals of Our the Sisters to have care of the girls. vote for me. Two days afterwards I On account of the superior instruction numbers of children of the sectarians attended, and their parents began to A. P. A'S. OF EARLY DAYS. come to church. As soon as this new excitement concerning the tracts arose ome Letters of Bishop England's Re the sectarian papers denounced us for our extensive literary education of the

the kind feelings of the legate for his Haytian friends, and was the gern of insurrection! Mobs were organized in Charleston, and at night they sur-rounded the post-office and forcibly entered; took out of the mail bags the "I was talking yesterday with the Rev. Ferdinand Kittell, who as, you tracts and pamphlets upon Abolition which had been sent from the office in New York directed not only to this city but to Georgia, Alabama and Florida reserved them to the next night, and then burned them publicly in the some of them bearing on what might be called the precursors of the A. P. equare under the guns of the citadel. Whilst they were at the post-office two A's. Knowing the great attention the *Citizen* has ever shown the A. P. or three of my flock, who were mingled in the crowd, and whose religion was A's, knowing also the interest the Catholics of the United States have not suspected, overheard them arrangin all Bishop England wrote, I at once thought of the Citizen and asked ing that as soon as they concluded at the post-office they would come to the seminary and give me (I lived there) the benefit of Lynch's Law and tear Father Kittell to give me a few extracts for your paper, and he readily assented to my request. The extracts down the buildings and the church, etc I was soon called out of my bed by two I send you will show you how much valuable matter pertaining to the of my flock, whom I admitted into the yard and from whom I learned these history of the Church is still concealed particulars. They added that some in the archives of Rome, and what good armed men would join us, as they had sent messengers to warn the Irish whe lecting this material for the Catholic form one of the volunteer corps of the militia. These latter city

speedily to arrive with their guns and bayonets. The French were also notified, but we had only two of their number.

light on the A. P. A. doings of other After a short deliberation and prayer in the church, I concluded that Extracts from a letter of Bishop if we should be attacked we had better resist than allow the church and the

conventof the Ursulines and the semin-In order to understand the position ary and ourselves to be destroyed. I in which this most injudicious proceed then came out and found a pretty large ing of my Carlow friends placed me, force assembled and their officers must advert to the very altered situa-tion of the United States. The great arriving. I told them that I hoped we should have no contest, but that progress made by religion, the vast increase of Catholics by immigration would use their aid if necessary, pro vided they pledged themselves to obey me and would invest me with the comand a few conversions, the erection of churches, convents, seminaries and mand. To this they assented. I then colleges, together with the publication stationed sentinels, and showed the here of translations of some very inofficers the best points of defence for judicious vaporings from letters written the whole of our possessions, charging by some of our most zealous mission-aries, and published in the periodicals them, if an assault were made, not to have a shot fired until I would give of Europe, roused the concealed bigotry directions. Some of our people then of the virulent sects ; and their lead went out into the streets, and the inti who have been heretofore com mation was soon privately conveyed paratively moderate in their assaults through the city that we were preupon us, now became furiously de-clamatory. With all their pulpits, pared. We kept guard for two nights, and no attempt was made to molest us. with one hundred weekly papers called On the second day several of the most religious, with a large portion of the thousand journals published once, respectable citizens of all relig-ions sent to have their names twice, thrice or six times in the week, enrolled on our guard ; and the city with almost all the colleges and officers said they were ready with their schools, with Sunday school teachers in whole force to come to us should we all their districts, and with immense need their assistance. A respectable subscriptions to aid them, they began committee of citizens then called on me to request that I would discontinue the school for negroes. I answered a most virulent course of misrepreentation, lying, calumny and denun ciation, so that we could not say that that if they made the same application to those of other religions who had schools, I would comply, though I dis-approved of their proceeding. They

culty now embarrassed me because of my peculiar situation. No diocese in applied and all the schools were closed. The public authorities convened the the world contains so many negro slaves as does that of Charleston. Its citizens, and measures were taken to guard against the efforts of the Abolipopulation is about two million of tionists, and thanks were returned to souls, nearly half of whom are negro those who closed the schools. I atslaves. South Carolina and Georgia tended the meeting, and sat with the are the most determined of any of the presiding magistrate in the most conslave-holding States against permitspicuous place, by the courtesy of the ting any interference, however remote, sheriff, who is an Irish Catholic. with their domestic institutions. I was I began my preparations for depart-ing (for Hayti), but as the Legislature met in December I felt it necessary to attend at their session in Columbia to get some acts of incorporation passed for the convents and churches. I travelled thither in company with the two principal leaders of one of our great political parties and who had been the two late governors of the state (Generals Hayne and Hamilton), and with our most eminent jurist (Mr. Pettigrew), who led the opposition to them. ex They were all my most intimate acquaintances, and although Protestants, by no means bigoted, and though we were two and two in politics we were firm friends. We talked freely and confidentially, and they endeavored to impress upon me the great mis-chief that I would do to the Catholic religion not only in my own diocese but through the whole southern coun-try, by going then to Hayti and affording the opponents of our religion the so plausible a pretext for creating pre-judices amongst the slave holders against our Church. I merely told them that they ought to know that I was opposed to the Abolitionists, who were most bitter enemies also to the Catholics; and that I was not back-ward to vindicate the South, even against my friend O' Connell ; and that, having promised the Holy Father. I did not consider myself free now to hesitate. They gave the Pope credit for the zeal and purity of his motives, assured me that they had all confidence but that the public feeling in me ; would, after my departure and when I could not defend myself, be excited against my Church and all its clergy in the South. I still was determined to proceed. I always stood well with the Legislature in Columbia, and on this occa sion Governor McDuffe, though opposed to me in politics, was exceedingly kind and attentive. It was usual on all previous occasions for the House of Representatives to pay me the compliment of inviting me to preach for them. On this occasion a motion was made to appoint a committee for this purpose. In this House there are 120 members, and not one was a Catholic. About forty voted for to be inviting me, and the rest against it. It

found, upon going into the hall, a gentleman declaiming vehemently favor of the Catholics, and could not understand his object, until General Hayne came to me and said that he was renewing the motion to have me invited. I immediately left the hall ; and after the debate was blacks. It was all the consequence of over I returned and found that the majority against me was greater. also found the petitions for incorporat ing the Catholic institutions delayed the committees; and those for Lutherans, Calvinists, Methodists, Baptists, etc., favorably reported. I went to several of the members to urge them to use their influence to get the Catholic petitions passed. I was told confidentially that they had as much respect for me as ever, but that they were prejudiced against convents, etc. and wished to show their disapproba tion of my going to Hayti. With some difficulty I got the petitions to pass the Committee of the House of Representatives merely by the casting vote of the chairman : the numbers being equal for and against it.

> In the Senate, which consists of forty of the most wealthy and best informed men in the state, the majority of the committee favored the petitions and the chairman of the committee brought those who opposed them to speak with me, and I removed their difficulties and procured an unani mous vote of that body. But I was told that upon the report of the com-mittee of the Representatives being made to Senate, a party was organized to vote against the report, and that it would probably be success-ful. I informed my friends of this, and General Hamilton, who is a Senator, procured from the Senate an invitation for me to preach for them in their hall. The President of the Sen-ate Mr. Deas, a Protestant-in fact there is no Catholic in that body-and some other friends advised me to preach in advocacy of my own bills and to remove prejudices, and said that they would get the greater number of the Representatives to attend.

Nearly the whole Legislature was in the hall, besides a large body of the literati, etc., who had assembled on business of the colleges and to attend a literary society, which I also joined on the previous day by advice of my friends, though the subscrip tions to those societies draw away a large share of my little means. I spoke for two hours, during which I recounted the indignity, njustice and persecution heaped upor the Catholics, and the matter in which he Carolinians had been deceived respecting them. I explained our prin-ciples of Church government, our efforts in the cause of fine arts and sciences, our rights under the Con-stitution of the State, the nature and objects of our religious institutions, and especially of those I sough to have incorporated ; and I besought them, as they valued their good name not to degrade Carolina by placing i by the side of Massachusetts. them in tears, and immovable as so many statues. My friends told me it was one of my happiest efforts. In truth, my whole soul and all my ener gy were thrown into it. I was my-self in tears. I left Columbia that night, on my way to Charleston, proceed thence to Havti. My bills all passed without any opposition.

A Beautiful Ferson.

AUGUST 15. 189

AUGUST 15, 1816.

CURED BY TAKING

AVER'S Sarsa-

"I was afflicted for eight years wir Rheum. During that time, I tried, many medicines which were high ommended, but none gave me rel was at last advised to try Ayer's parilla, and before I had huish fourth bottle, my hands were as

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a caberlyter, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, ofte without gloves, but the trouble has never returned."-THOMAS A. JOHN Stratford, Ont.

Ayer's The Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels,

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS

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Righ-class English and Bavarian Hopped Ales

Pilsener:Lager of world-wide reputation.

TTET ATON

Free from Eruptions

FIVE-MINUTE Twelfth Sunday at

OUR NEIGI

" And who is my neighbo There are two oppo of which almost every less inclined. The less inclined. meddling with other j the second is shirking It is rather the seco the first which is reb

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plain what I mean h own business or dutie ply leaving them un ing that they will ren putting off what one self on to somebody ing somebody else to it is, you see, just meddling, which is t body else's duty for h prefer to do it himsel Now, this shirking

priest and Levite w do not suppose that describe them as re men, willing to let rather than help him themselves : "Oh ! business particularly of other people passi all the time, and I a now. I have got a and there will be this way before long. so will not make mu perhaps there is not ter with the man aft his own fault. Ver been drinking. At got no special claim This is a very nat

for a person to get i mon it is, in such a can see from the con "Everybody's busi business."

There are very that really are eventhat everybody oug towards at least, great danger of not account of this which is so commo which are most in those of the kind of gives us an examp of charity toward ou ple say to themselve and Levite did: plenty of other peop to this matter a gre easier than I can. be done somehow things always are a feel specially called Well, this might those people did r

things generously, them was one of no Of course we can everything. But t too often we find occasionally, but poor man comes to tion is taken for church, they say to St. Vincent de Par out for those thing must have money my duty if I put a poor box now and tions are called for or pestilence they plenty coming in wanted ; I can see They can get alon me." And so it through. They d vbody or body-that is, no

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+John, Bishop of Charleston.

E. 'OKEEPE, W. HAWKE, J. G. GIBSON, Pres. Vice-Pres. Sec-Tres. HAVE RANGE AND A SINCE 1826 BELLS. CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER | DUBEST BELL MENTELELY & CO. | DEST BELL WEST-TROY N.Y. BELL-METAL OHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE NARIOES FREE.

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It is clear from this how essential the

JUDICIOUS EXERCISE OF PARENTAL DIS CRETION

is to the future hopes and happiness o the young man in his chosen field of effort. And it is obvious what a signal advantage is possessed by the youth who starts in the great race with his best faculties trained for the particular use of which he feels intuitively moved to make of them.

It may be said in this connection that some of the most notable fortunes made in this country have been a by men who, in the tender massed years of childhood, were absolutely de prived of the advantages of parental direction and education. They are the self-made men of whom the nation boasts, and properly. And the per-centage of these among the eminently

SUCCESSFUL MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE, in business and in the professions seems at first glance, truly remarkable A little analytical study of such careers invariably shows that, while premature ly bereft of their natural protectors or precluded by poverty or other circumstances from the opportunities of school-training, there was implanted in the natures of these men the germ of ambition, industry and indomitable perseverance and that their best instincts were nurtured, directly or indirectly, by the powerful influence of sound counsel and good example. They were impelled by a strong and resolute will to remedy the defects inevitably prevent success unless cor-rected. Take the case of any one of the numerous class, and it will be found that almost in infancy they

RECOGNIZED THEIR NEEDS

because of my having repelled an attack made upom them by O'Connell on account of the existence of slavery in the South.

During some years the most fanatical portion of the Calvinists, especially in the States of New England (diocese of Boston) and New York, have been orming associations to procure, if pos sible, the abolition of slavery the South. The South was asperated, and looked upon this as malicious and outrageous insult ; and the Southerners are a high, proud and chivalrous people. The kindness of the Holy Father in my regard is no secret here, but like every thing else has been grossly misrepresented. To render me odious to my own district especially, and to the citizens of the Union generally, Northern sectarians published that the Pope gave me privately a commission to establish the Inquisition in the United States as soon as I could see it possible, and had appointed me his egate to Hayti so as to enable me to establish relations of amity with the negros who had achieved their freedom, and thus facilitate the abolition of slavery of negros in the South. Ridiculous as is the first statement, it was generally published, and is even now extensively believed, though its credit is on the decline.

During the summer the northern fanatics poured great quantities of tracts, calculated to bring odium upon slavery and to excite insurrection among the slaves, into our southern and western states. They had agents for their distribution who traveled as preachers, or peddlers, or doctors, or land speculators.

In Charleston we are not permitted to teach the slaves to spell or to read. The law does not prevent the education of free negros. I found that most of our free negros were drawn from the church by being educated in sectarian schools. Whites only are allowed to be teachers, and the children of negros or mulattoes are not permitted I established a school for the free chiland proceeded at once without help to the mother is my mother and the child dren of color; and I got two of my

A beautiful person is the natural form of a beautiful soul. The mind builds its own house. The soul takes precedence of the body, and shapes the body to its own likeness. A vacant mind takes all the meaning out of the fairest face. A sensual disposition defrorms the handsomest features. A cold, selfish heart shrivels and destroys the best looks. A groveling spirit takes all the dignity out of the figure and all the character out of the countenance. A cherished hatred transforms the most beautiful lineaments into an image of ugliness.

A Fibre Chamois Ad.

A Fibre Chamois Ad. Men as a rule care more for comfort than for style, still no man is averse to a neat, well-hanging coat that keeps its shape through all kinds of knocking around. This is one of the extras that Fibre Chamois furnishes when used as the interlining in men's clothing. It not only makes garments thoroughly weather-proof, providing a healthful warmth which can't be penetrated by the severest wind or cold ; but its flexible spring and stiffness make the coat or vest fit well and keep its proper hang till worn completely out. And the beauty is that it is no light you wouldn't know you were carrying anything extra around, and so cheap that it is in everyone's reach.

reach, There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the tott physician. Had they used Bickle's AnitConsumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. lungs.



NOTICE.

NUTICE. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. To ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. When the publication of the Canadian Free-man ceased, a large amount of money was due by subscribers. Up to this time, the publisher did not trouble them with accounts or ask for settlement. The financial circumstances of tho undersigned oblige bin to appeal to those who were in arrears for the Freeman to pay part, at least, of what they owe. Though the in-debteduess of all is long since out-lawed by hapse of time, the undersigned ventures to hope that a large number of his old friends and supporters—or their children—will be led by s conscientious sense of justice and a recoilec-tion of the Freeman's usefulness, in trying imes, to come to his aid and respond to a call patiently delayed for a quarter of a century. The books of the Freeman having been lost, the matter of payment is left entirely to the dis-cretion and honesty of the subscribers. Please address Underse Daly avenue, Ottawa



ould be used, if it is desired to acst Class of Gems-Rolls, Bis res, Johnny Cakes, Pie Crus ste, etc. Light, sweet, snow-whi ible food results from the use

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The hair, whe for, loses its h harsh, and dry, with every combi the best dressi Aver's Hair Vi siky gloss so beauty.

AUGUST 15. 1896.

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FRIEND

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost.

OUR NEIGHBORS. "And who is my neighbor ?" (St. Luke x 29,

There are two opposite faults to both of which almost everybody is more or less inclined. The first of these is meddling with other people's business the second is shirking one's own.

It is rather the second of these than the first which is rebuked in the Gospel of to-day in the persons of the priest and the Levite who went by without helping the poor wounded man.

Now, in the first place, let me explain what I mean by shirking one's own business or duties. It is not simplain what I mean by shirking one's (With similar, with kisses, with peace and with own business or duties. It is not simply leaving them undone and expecting that they will remain so; but it is putting off what one ought to do one's. With similar we make - And God keep us and guide us for love's dear sake : putting off what one ought to do one's-self on to somebody else, and expecting somebody else to do it for you.

it is, you see, just the opposite of meddling, which is trying to do someprefer to do it himself.

describe them as really hard hearted nothing, and it will help you wondermen, willing to let the poor man die rather than help him ; but they said to themselves : "Oh! this is not my business particularly ; there are plenty of other people passing along this road all the time, and I am a little hurried now. I have got a deal to attend to. and there will be somebody coming this way before long. Five minutes or so will not make much difference ; and perhaps there is not so much the matter with the man after all. It may be his own fault. Very likely he has been drinking. At any rate, he has got no special claim on me."

This is a very natural state of mind for a person to get into, and how common it is, in such a case as this, we can see from the common proverb that 'Everybody's business is nobody's business. There are very many good works

of charity toward our neighbor.

24.09 ----NEW AREA

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reputation.



emple. BROS ating Engineers, phone 538. Water Heaters, OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Home-Made Sunshine. What care I what the weather may be. Coldor warm—'tis the same to me. For my dear home skies - they are always blue And my dear home weather (the glad day thro") Is " beautiful summer " from morn till night, And my feet walk ever in love s true light.

And why? Well, here is my baby sweet, Following me 'round on his restless feet, Smiling on me thro' his soft blue eyes. And gladdening and brightening my in-doo skies. And baby's father, with fond, true beart (To baby and me, home's better part) – His face is sunshine, and were/size In the music heard in his loving voice.

So why should we heed—as the days go by— The gloom or the light of the weather and sky Of the cutside world, when we're busy all day. Manufacturing sunshine which fades not away? With smiles, with kisses, with peace and with

To Boys Going to Work.

Be on hand promptly in the mornmeddling, which is trying to do some ing at your employer's place of busi-body else's duty for him when he would ness and make it a point never to be late, and perform cheerfully every

Now, this shirking was just what the priest and Levite were guilty of. I do not suppose that our Lord meant to describe them as the police to every one. Politeness costs fully in getting along in the world. And, above all, be honest and truthful. The boy who starts in life with a sound mind and a sound body, who falls into no bad habits, who is honest, truthful and industrious, who remembers with grateful love his tather and mother, and who does not grow away from the Church, has qualities of mind and heart that will insure him success to a remarkable degree, even though he is endowed with only ordinary mental capacity ; for honor, truth and industry are more than genius.

Don't be foppish in your dress, and don't buy anything before you have the money to pay for it. Shun billiard saloons, and be careful how you spend your evenings. Cultivate your taste for reading, and read only good books. With a love for reading you will find in books friends ever true and full of that really are everybody's business, that everybody ought to do something cheer in times of gloom, and sweet companionship for lonely hours. Other towards at least, but which are in great danger of not being done at all on account of this habit of shirking, friends may grow cold and forsake you, but books are always the same And in closing, boys, I would say which is so common. And the ones which are most in this danger are again that with truth, honesty and in dustry, and a living faith in God, you those of the kind of which this Gospel will succeed.

'Honor and shame from no condition rise, Act well your part: there all the honor lies." gives us an example ; that is, works Peo ple say to themselves, just as the priest and Levite did: "Oh! there are

A Boy Confessor.

plenty of other people that can attend to this matter a great deal better and easier than I can. I am sure it will An interesting and very curious anecdote is told by good Father Robert be done somehow or other. Such things always are attended to. I don't Plowden, who was for many years priest of Bristol, England.

feel specially called on to help in it." Well, this might be all very good if A certain young midshipman, who was a member of the ancient Faith, those people did really help in some when making a voyage contracted a things generously, and the case before strong friendship with a Protestant boy them was one of no very urgent need. in the same service. Our nautical 'Damon and Pythias" were each Of course we cannot contribute to everything. But the difficulty is, that about fourteen years of age, and for prudent reasons the former had not too often we find them shirking, not occasionally, but all the time. If a made known his creed to the latter. When faraway on the high seas, the Catholic lad fell dangerously ill, and poor man comes to the door, or a collec-

tion is taken for the poor in the church, they say to themselves: "The St. Vincent de Paul Society can look was sedulously waited upon by his mate, the Protestant "middy." All mate, the Protestant "middy. out for those things; I am sure they must have money enough. I shall do medical skill proving of no avail, the poor boy was rapidly approaching death's door, when he drew nearer to my duty if I put a few pennies in the poor box now and then." If contribuhim his faithful friend, in whom there tions are called for in times of famine seems to have been apparent a simple or pestilence they say: "There is plenty coming in to supply all that is piety in which he could confide. Ac-cordingly, he bravely told him that he "There is wanted ; I can see that by the papers. was a Catholic and that the nearer They can get along very well without me." And so it goes all the way death approached the firmer he clung to his faith. He must have deeply through. They do not give anything

A new church had been built in the little village of Lamma. It was a neat little edifice, dedicated to the Sacred Heart and the good people of its con-gregation were very proud of it. Not only did they prize it because of its appearance, but because its erection insured them weekly instead of month ly divine service, as had been the rule previously. Now that a suitable church was built, the pastor, who resided at a place somewhat larger, four miles distant, drove over every Sunday and gave the country people around the welcome opportunity of hearing last Mass.

Ruth's Marguerites.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

cleaned and trimmed every Sunday afternoon by a band of the girls. Everything was nicely dusted, and, best of all, each girl had chosen one Sunday on which she had promised to one day with beautiful lilies that looked so white and pure; another had sent great velvety roses, and every Sunday now they all wondered what could be previous ones.

Ruth Sackett was perfectly miserable ; the next Sunday was to be hers, and they had no flower garden at her house. She had hoped to sell berries enough to get a little money to buy some flowers, but the weather had do not like a person it would be savage turned cool and the berries had not ripened. What could she do? Here it was Friday, and she had not a I do not like the accent of your voice;

open, she gathered her hands full of large white marguerites. She had reached the road and was

crossing it to go into the farther woods, when a buggy came by containing a lady and a little girl who looked so white and wan that Ruth knew she must have been sick.

She reached both hands toward the flowers. "O, mamma !" she cried, "see those dear marguerites ; the last Sunday we were at home, they had the church decorated with them, and they ooked so lovely." A sudden idea came to Ruth. She

had thanked her and driven on, she speak well of every one, present of farther used as she could go into the absent. farther woods, and commenced gathering her arms full of larger and more

That night when she came home, he dragged an old tub out to the pump and filled it with water, and in that she carefully placed the flowers. The

soul, always so thwarted and crushed, and pondered, but at night her face looked bright and happy, as she sat on the pump platform and tied the flowers in bunches of equal size, leaving the largest and finest ones loose, however.

She had stopped long enough to go to the church and help with the dust-ing and the lamps, and bring home, as olic Standard and Times. each girl did when her turn came, the great key. Just as they came away she heard one girl say, in a half whis-per, "H'm ! she can't get any flow-

but she remembered the verse about the cup of cold water, and as she sat down by her marguerites, she buried her face in them with a little prayer.



cannot say truly that we have ever found girls especially ready to talk about their neighbors' failings. A girl who is jealous or irritated may say bring flowers for the altar. Such a sharp word now and then which she brung howers for the attar. Such a sharp word how abt then which she beautiful flowers as had been sent or wouldn't have said had she not been brought ! One of the girls had come out of sorts. A jealous, irritable boy is just as apt to make a bitter remark under the same circumstances. This sort of thing is not deceit ; it is anger -an ugly form of anger-spite, per brought that would be finer than the haps, and the old tried preventative of such hasty expression is Dickens famous "Count five and twenty, Tat

tycoram !" Girls are usually more polite than boys are, and perhaps this is where they are charged with deceit. If we

flower, nor a penny. She had gone to the woods, after a manner irritates me; I find that you fashion she had when in trouble. As have not enough education (for inshe walked along where it was a little stance) or wit or self-possession or connections or means to associate with me. I hope I shall never see you again. Such a speech would not be at all de ceitful, but it would be utterly selfish and regardless of the feelings of an-

other We may have our own peculia reasons for not caring to make in-timate friends of certain persons who are as good as-perhaps better-than we are. It does not follow that because their ways and our ways are un congenial we should therefore declare

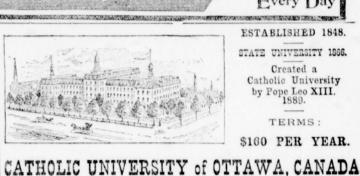
war. Must we be either close friends or open enemies? Courtesy says no, reached the handful of flowers to the and courtesy is not deceit—far from it, speaker, and as soon as the sick girl since it demands that we must always

Courtesy sweetens life ; deceit poisons it, and just as too much sugar may prove noxious, too much polit ness may become deceitful. The French, the Irish and the Japanese are The the three most polite races in the world, and against each of them the next morning she was out before the character of deceit has been charged. grass was dry, and came home with It is deceitful to show great cordiality her arms full again ; then she sat to those whom we do not like and to down and thought. Her artistic little mislead them into thinking that we

have quite an affection for them. We saw a picture of the sanctuary, with marguerites everywhere, as if they had grown there. All day she thought avowal of our own ; we must not falsify our own feelings by a too exaggerated consideration of theirs. Truth softened with courtesy makes all intercourse honorable and easy. We may avoid deceit by resolving to speak ill of none and to think well of all, and by continually remembering that while a sharp truth is often cruel,

a false action is always a lie. - Cath-

The business man, the mechanic, the laborer, the teacher, the mother, the housekeeper-all must attend to the practical realities of their labor, Ruth went home hurt and chilled, and not despise the smallest detail ;



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SEND FOR CALENDAR.

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Canada's Favorite Live Stock Exhibition. Oldest Fair in Canada--Established 1868, Going ever since Exhibitors find it pays to show here. Entries close Sept. 3rd, \$30,000 expended on rew buildings; best on the continent. Every pure bred represented in the Live Stock. Every improvement to Agricultural Implements on exhibition. The centre of Dairying. The best new buildings to show in. A perfect sight and will repay a visit to the Fair.

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80 actors, 60 animals and a village of 50 tents; the greatest Fair : in America to-day. SIE HASSEN BEN ALTS MOORISH ACROBATS - TWELVE IN NUMBER.

Send for Prize List and make your entries. CAPT. A. W. PORTE, President. THOS. A. EROWNE, Secretary.

Feast of the Assumption of the Bless- "refuge of sinners," but of repenting ed Virgin Mary.

(August 15.) On this great festival the Church

mmemorates the happy departure of the Blessed Virgin out of this world in Heaven, the consummation of all the sublime mysteries which render her life so wonderful, and the crowning of all the eminent virtues which we admire in particular on her other festivals.

It is a very ancient tradition that oon after her death the Blessed Virgin's body was reunited to her blessed oul, and assumed or taken up into Heaven by a singular privilege before the general resurrection which is to

take place at the end of the world. Was it not becoming that the immaculate body of the Mother of God should be preserved from the corruption of the grave? St. Augustine tells us that he could not entertain the idea of the corruption of the body of the Blessed Virgin, and that it would be shocking

to express it. Several other holy doctors of the Church are of the same opinions and do not hesitate to assert that a preservation from the corruption of death and a speedy assumption to glory was due to the body of the Mother

of God. The Church, in instituting and observing this feast, wishes to remind us that we have a benevolent and powercommittee have doubled their efforts of the past, and have secured the greatest and best list of attractions ever presented in London. Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show and Mexican Hippodrome, the Grand Military Tournament, the Genuine Gauchos famous Bolus Throwers, Mexican Yaquews, Flat headed Indians and their associates of Scouts, Guides, Hunters and Trappers, eighty persons and sixty animals. Sie Hassan Ien Alis greatest of all trouges of Moorish Aerobats, Gun Spinners, Pyramid, Bulleers, &c., ever brought to America. It is the intention to make every day the big day : commencing Monday evening, entertain-ments will be given and the buildings all aglow with Electricity will be open to the public. The Secretary, Mr. Thos. A. Browne, will glady mail either a Prize List, Programme, or a very handy map of Western Ontario, on re-ceipt of address of any of our readers. ful Mother in Heaven, who is both willing and able to intercede with her finest ideals. Thus it is that true pro-Divine Son in our favor, and to come gress is made and civilization advances. to our aid in all our necessities. There Strong natures, as well as weak is no grace but we may hope for from the divine mercy through her inter-cession, provided we render ourselves ones, have their peculiar temptations. As a usual thing, they are too confi-dent of the sufficiency of their own re-sources, and too much inclined to look cession, provided we render ourserves worthy of her patronage by a true and sincere devotion. Such devotion con-sists not barely in honoring her with our lips, but, St. Bernard says, in honorwith a feeling akin to contempt on timid and hesitating souls. Oftentimes force is not of the slighest avail. Op-actions, it consists in following her position makes them resentful, and even delay makes them fretful. The example, and imitating the virtues of POOR DIGESTION leads to nervous Mary is, indeed, justly styled the best remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla. her holy life. grace which they most need is a never-

sinners, who fly from God's justice to her throne of mercy and grace with contrite and humble hearts. -

It is a little thing, perhaps, to repress the harsh word, the ill-natured criticim, to remember to give a pleasant greeting to the chance acquaintance, or the servant, or a bit of kindly sym-pathy to the beggar. These are small virtues, but they are what we mean when we say of a woman "she is so pleasant.

CANNOT BE PROTESTED.

THEIR FOSITION BEYOND DISFUTE.

While we hear on every side about protect-ing this and that, it is impossible to get a peti-tioner who will protect against the success that has attended the labors of the Directors of "The Western Fair" at London. They have worked well, and are now reaping the reward

f their toil. The New Buildings, which have been erected The New Buildings, which have been erected ta cost of over \$50,000, are not only a credit to them, but to the Province of Ontario, as none incr exist for the purpose for which they are intended, and will insure a very large therease in the number of exhibitors of pure bred an-imals of all kinds. Every owner should be ou hand with his stock, and show his appreciation for the efforts made in the advancement of table accommodation, and also see if there is not something to learn that will be useful around home.

not something to learn that will be useful around bome. The New Grand Stands, which will hold twice the number of the old ones, are of the latest improved pattern, and will fill a long-felt want of the numerous visitors who patronize the Fair annually. To insure them being taxed to their utmost capacity, the Attraction Committee have doubled their efforts of the past, and have secured the gractest and best list of attractions ever presented in London. Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show and Mexican

Degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Theology.

COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE.

REV. J. M. McGUCKIN, O. M. I., Rector. 923-10



Y CONCERN. y CONCERN. le Canadian Free-of money was due time. the publisher cecounts or ask for reumstances of the ppeal to those who to ask for reumstances of the ppeal to those who to have an to pay part. . Though the in-ince out-lawed by igned ventures to his old friends and ne-will be led by a te and a recollec-fulness, in trying id respond to a call reter of a century. having been lost, entirely to the dis-bescribers. . G. Moylan, Daly avenue, Ottawa.



ap ght"

ress : ott Street, RONTO.

astonished his mate by the startling news that, as no priest, or even Cathodo anything for any ly or body-that is, nothing to speak oflic, was at hand he wished to make his confession to him. Then by an effort, without getting a return for it. They will go to picnics, fairs, or amusements unusual and heroic, the poor lad poured for a charitable object : but when it his tale into the ear of his sad friend comes to doing anything simply for but bade him keep it honorably a secret. the love of their neighbor, that is left He told him, however, to keep it wel for somebody else.

One of Time's Revenges.

What a curious commentary is af forded by the Jameson trial on the change that has come over Protestant anti-Irish England within a generahis last. tion! Had one ventured to prophecy even twenty five years ago that the day would come when an Irishman and a Catholic would not only have

honors and titles showered upon him, but sit in the seat of the Lord Chief Justice of England, he might have been applauded for his powers of im-agination, but his common sense would certainly have been rated low. Had he conjured up a picture of the same Irish Catholic Chief Justice of England, sitting in judgment on a band of Englishmen on the charge of invading a weak and inoffensive state, and solemnly sentencing their gallant captain

and their noble selves to different periods of imprisonment in English gaols, his conception might have landed him in a lunatic asylum. Yet this is the sober matter of fact which has just been realized, without a single echo of "Down with the Jesuits!" to wake the grave-like silence of Exeter hall or a complaint from the British press that it is unseemly for an Irishman and a Home Ruler to pronounce sentence on Englishmen whose only offense was that they objected to Home Rule-for the Boers. Time invariably brings his revenges sooner or later,

The next morning everybody was surprised. The whole front of the altar was one mass of swaying, bending marguerites, with the largest ones in vases near the tabernacle. No one knew how it was done except Ruth. who had gone back and forth from her in his mind, and then repeat the full home to the church until the block confession of sins he had made to him to good Father Plowden, as soon as ever the ship should reach Bristol. seemed very long, and had worked as if she were making a picture that she could see in her mind all the time. It Then giving him the priest's address was an artistic triumph, and when at he bade him a long adieu, and breathed the close of service a strange lady from the great city, who had come to the The Protestant "middy," sad at the little country place to visit a friend.

loss of his mate, kept true to his word, so carefully pledged, and daily recalled came to Ruth, and told her she would to mind the duty committed to him. some day be an artist, and that she herself was coming to see her grand-On landing at Bristol, he made straight Father Plowden the dying request of his dear old friend, relating how the mother and talk with her about Ruth's education, the young girl was so glad that she came near crying before everybody. It all come true, and Ruth did study, latter had lamented his inability to get

shriven by a priest, and how he had and became a great artist, and if you solemnly warned him : "Remember ever see a picture with a tiny mar-guerite in the corner and the letters the confession I make to you, and, on reaching the port go, and relate the whole to Father Plowden, word for word." But here the young sailor R. and S. above and below it, you will know that is the artist about whom we have told you this story.

Courtesy Sweetens Life.

stopped. He thought, and paused, but in vain did he bid his memory to give up the confession once told to him. Then, in confusion, he told the priest It has been often said by observers that though he had often thought of it, as his dying friend had desired him, is selfishness, and of girls deceit. We yet it had all vanished from his mind. The old priest came quickly to his have spoken before on the evils and ugliness of selfishness and perhaps a few words on the fault attributed to assistance, and relieved him of all anxiety, informing the boy that there girls will not come amiss. First, what was no necessity to try to tell him the confession. Then he added, that his is deceit? The dictionary tells us that the word means " leading another perdying friend had done a brave act, and son to believe what is false." But we one which was not required of him; do not look in the dictionary for the yet that doubtless his humility, thus meaning of virtue and vice: we must severely tested, had procured a speedy search our own hearts for the real definitions of our good and bad qualities.

failing patience. Great sales prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and great merit enables it to accomplish wonderful cures. accomplish wonderful cures. Street Car Accident.—Mr. Thomas Sabin says: "My eleven year old boy had his foot badly injured by being run over by a car on the Street Railway. We at once com-menced bathing the foot with DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, when the discoloration and swelling was removed, and in nine days be could use his foot. We always keep a bottle in the howe ready for any emergency."

in the house ready for any emergency.

trust him

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it an get it-you can trust that nan. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect — play the game of life and death for whether it is Scott's Emul-

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont. 50c. and \$1.00

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T. P. Tansey. 14 Drummond-st., Montreal. Que. ESTABLISHED 1879. 927-9

E. B. A.

Davitt Branch No. 11.

Davitt Branch No. 11. The members of Davitt Branch. No. 11. Tor-onto. in accordance with their annual custom, received holv Communion in a body at St. Helen's church. on the first Sunday in August. At the close of Mass their chaplain, itev. Father Cruise, spoke very favorably of the good being done by the association, and ad-vised his parishioners to become members, for their spiritual and temporal welfare. At the last meeting of the branch one member was initued, and it is expected four more will ber unainously decided to run a trolley car monlight excursion, on Thursday, Aug. 27, ac-companied by a first-class band.

O'CONNELL ANNIVERSARY, AUGUST 6.

companied by a first-class ball. O'CONFLL ANNIVERSARY, AUGUST 6. The members of the city branches and circles, with their friends, held their annual excursion and picnic, on August 6, to SL. Cath, arines. The palace steamer The Bunpress of India leit the dock at 735 a. m. with about three hundred on board and several on the afternoon trip. The fine band of the I. C. B. U. accompanied them, and gave great pleasure and satisfaction by its selections during the trip and at the park, and the members were the precipients of many compliments. Darcing was indulged in on the steamer and in the pavilion. A large number of valuable prizes were contested for, and the nineteen events all came off to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Very Rev. Dean Harris and many of the parishioners visited the park. Ye. Father Grogan, C. SS. R., Chaplain of No. 12, accompanied the everything that could be de sired, and the excursion gwe general satisfac-tion. W. Lance, S. T.

OUR SEPARATE SCHOOLS. THE PRESCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL.

Ed. CATHOLIC RECORD : In case some of your readers are under the impression that there are no Separate schools in Eastern Ontario I wish to state that there is one in the town of Prescott, which, under the efficient management and direction of Mr. W. J. Bruder, occupies a prominent position in the list of those schools that pre pare candidates for the Entrance Examina-tion. At the late Entrance Mr. Bruder sent up a class of 19 pupils, of whom 13, or 68.4 per cent., were successful in obtaining the requisite number of marks for admission into a High School. Compared with other schools, both Public and Separate, I think the Prescott Separate school is well up to the standard. Ed. CATHOLIC RECORD :

standard. Judging from this and various other report Judging from this and various of der reports that appeared in your columns recently the boasted, superiority of the much-vanited Public schools has no foundation in fact. In not a few cases they failed to make a creditable showing as compared with the Separate schools of the Province. Yours etc. Descent 8th August 1896. A. Z.

. Z. Prescott, 8th August, 1896.

Guelph, Ont., Aug. 6, 1896. Editor of the RECORD: Dear Sir-Twenty five pupils of the Sep arate school, Guelph, wrote at the recent en-trance examinations, of whom twenty one were successful, or 81 per cent. of those sent up, a record which the Ladies of Loretto, who are in charge of our schools, have good reason to be proud of. The second place amongst the girls was obtained by Laura McDonald, with 644 marks; and first and second place amongst the boys by Joseph O'Connor, 574; and John McAteer, 570; The following is the list and marks obtained : Laura McDonald, 644; Nora Ford, 578; Joseph O'Connor, 574; John McAteer, 570; Emma Fehely, 549; Elizabeth Brohman, 541; Gitilda McCann, 541; Sarah Sweeny, 511; Frank Gibson, 501; William Conway, 499; Mary Patton, 497; Evelyn Brady, 405; Yincent McCabe, 471; Ella Cormichael, 470; Alice O'Brien, 456; Chas. Stewart, 436; Claude McAstocker, 423. Truly yours, 7); Report Vincent McCabe, 411; Thas. Stewars, Alice O'Brien, 456; Chas. Stewars, Claude McAstocker, 423, Truly yours, F. Nunan, sec. Sep. school B1.

ST. MARY'S BRANCH, TORONTO.

A very enjoyable picnic was held by this branch at Howard Lake, High Park. Amusements of different kinds were indulged in, and the many members of the branch, with their friends, who were present pro-mensed it as one of the meet enjoyable

with chapels, one with a chapel to be built-all far from rich and unfinished. The place is too big for one priest, and still there is no presbytery as yet. For many reasons we feel indeed that we should not ask anything. However, we cannot afford it very easily. We presume very confidently that you realize perfectly well all the reasons of our appeal, which is very sincere and hopeful. The work of missionary is always nice ! But still nicer is the work of good-doers. "Every communication, letter or parcel should be sent to the following address: Rev. Henri Martel, "Bonfield, Nipissing District, Ont. We will keep in a richly bound book all the names of our benefactors, and in case of large subscriptions to the general funds for church and presbytery we will adopt a course to be made known later on. Yours very humbly. Henri Martel, P. P.

Yours very humbly, Henri Martel, P. P.

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

SUCCESSFUL PILGRIMAGE TO THE NOTED SHRINE.—SOME REMARKABLE CURES SHRINE.-SOME ARE REPORTED.

ARE REPORTED. The fifth annual pilgrimage of the Arch-diocese of Kingston, under the distinguished auspices of His Grace, Most Rev. Archbishop Cleary, which took place on Tuesday, July 24, to the famous shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, over the C. P. R., was a decided success in every sense of the word. From various points in Ontario and the United States pilgrims came in large num-bers, and all were delighted with the perfect arrangements made by the C. P. R. for their accommodation and speedy travel. Three special trains carried 1400 passengers from Peterborough, Pembroke and Smith's Falls. Supt. F. F. Brady, Smith's Falls, was most energetic and solicitous to do everything possible for alp passengers, and his efforts in this respect were ably seconded by Messrs. Spencer and Bennett, of the C. P. R. staff here. Supt. Folger and F. J. Conway, of the K. & P., with their usual kindness and push, did much to promote the success of the pilgrimage. The organization of the pilgrimage was

here. Supt. Folger and F. J. Conway, of the K. & P., with their usual kindness and push, did much to promote the success of the pilgrimage. The organization of the pilgrimage was under the charge of Rev. Father Stanton, Smith's Falls, and he was ably assisted by Rev. Father McDonald of Kemptville, and Rev. Father O Gorman, of Gananoque. Of the Rev. Father Stanton it may be truly said that he never tired of the arduous labor attending the successful issue of such a great undertaking. As on previous occasions his thoughtfulness and anxiety for the comfort and safety of pilgrims gave to him additional strength and ability, and the success follow-ing his efforts must certainly afford him much gratification. Several remarkable cures took place. Amongst the many are those of a young lady of Kemptville. She had been deaf for seven years, and was restored to her hearing. A lady from Michigan who had been paralyzed for several years was able to walk home without crutches. Another instance is that of Miss Cairns, a girl of eight years, from Tamworth, who had been deaf for four years, and who inraculously received the use of her hearing. A boy twelve years old from Wis consin, who had been dear for years, such as been deaf for such the markable case is that of Mir. Fitzgerald, from Picton, who had been unable to walk who had been deat and dumb for years, re-gained both speech and hearing. Another remarkable case is that of Mr. Fitzgerald, from Picton, who had been unable to walk without crutabes for years; he left his crutches in the church of Sie. Anne de Beau-pre and was able to walk unaided. These were only a few of the many cures effected at the shrine of the Good Ste. Anne. Although the pilgrimage, of last week was

Although the pilgrimage of last week was the fifth under the direction of Rev. Father Stanton it was be

Although the physical of last week was the fifth under the direction of Rev. Father Stanton, it was in every respect just as successful as the former ones, and the Rev. director desires to express to all, gratefal appreciation for the very liberal manner in which the undertaking was patronized, and it clearly demonstrates the confidence and esteem entertained for the Rev. Father. There was not an unpleasant or annoying incident during the whole trip, and all who attended express their delight and admiration with the able manner in which the pilgrimage was conducted. The News congratulates Rev. Father Stanton and those associated with him on the happy success of the undertaking, and we have no doubt that next year the pilgrimage will be much larger than the former ones. — Smith's Falls News, August 5.

CAN TELS BE TRUE ?- DIVORCE REACTION IN KANSAS.

It appears that the Kansas Court of Appeals has just rendered a decision in a certain case before it, the effect of which is to declare unconstitutional the law under which divorces have been ted in that Stat for the twon y-five years. It is estimated that by this decision about fifty thousand divorces that have been granted in Kansas during that period will be rendered invalid in law. And as a result of this all the remarriages that have been entered into by these per-sons are also rendered invalid before the law of that State, and the offsprings of these remarriages are rendered il legitimate and incapable of inheriting, except by will, from their parents Indeed, property right of many kinds would be most seriously affected by such a decision. Should it turn out that there has been substantial misrepresentation of the scope and force of this Kansas de cision, the very possibility of it ought to make sober-minded Protestants realize at last the destructive tendency of the traditional Protestant view of marriage. Not only Henry VIII, and Martin Luther but all the other "Re formers" who, along with those worth ies, helped to establish Protestantism. agreed in one thing, no matter how much they might otherwise disagree, and that was in favoring divorce the right of the divorced persons to enter into new marriages in the life time of their former spouses. In other words the first Protestants all agreed in denying that marriage is a sacrament, a means of grace to those who properly enter upon it, a holy and indissoluble union ratified in Heaven Such a doctrine, which was the doc rine of the Catholic Church from the beginning, did not suit the personal fancies of these so-called Reformers or of the powerful reprobates whom these Reformers wished to win over to their | Irish freedom. cause Without an exception, the founders of Protestantism all agreed that mar-Now, you can do a great good by taking tickets on said articles, or forwarding to the madersigned any article, suitable especially for a country place for the bazaar, which, we have every confidence, will be a good on "Every little helps," as you know. Write to and get acquainted with the undersigned. "The parish of Bonfield, in Nipissing Dis-trict, is very new, and many things are to be done here which we can hardly do by our-selves. We have one church, three missions

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

until recent times divorce in most of them was comparatively difficult and But that was the effect of the rare. Catholic tradition that still survived in various forms because the laws and institutions of those nations had been established by Catholics and had been knit together on Catholic principles, and the Catholic tradition could not, tnerefore, be expelled except by a general overturning of their political constitutions. Something of the same effect of surviving Catholic tradition occurred with the older States of our Republic which had been founded with the English Common Law as a part of their polity. But with our newer Western States

there began to be seen that real mean-ing of Protestant principles of mar-riage. Learned Protestant lawyers both in Europe and the United States have always expressed their admiration for the Catholic doctrine, but yet were incapable because of their own religious principles of acting consistently with this admiration. But, as a rule, they have done the best they could under the circumstances. Most of them have maintained that marriage is not merely a civil contract, like all other contracts, as the Reformers taught. They have tried to insist that because marriage is the foundation of civilized society it therefore is some thing that ought to be controlled by such considerations as may be dictated by what is called public policy, that is to say, the good of the commonwealth. But though that looks at first to be learned and wise, it is after all as pur naturalism as ever was taught or prac ticed by Luther or Henry VIII. It is a kind of doctrine that might have suited the Roman republic before Christ came to redeem the world, but it can never be made to fit in with a civilization that professes to be Christian. In the newer Western States fifty or sixty years ago there were many lawyers but not many who were learned, or cared much for principles of any kind. What they sought was practice. Their utmost desire was to please and accommodate the greatest possible number of these constituents and to have as nany of them as they could for their clients. Easy divorce, therefore, became the desideratum in those communities made up chiefly of Protestants, and Protestants of a class pretty thoroughly emancipated from the influence of surviving Catholic traditions, or of any traditions. Restraint of any species was galling to those new and frontier communities.

But the newness has worn off of those Western States. They are settl ing down to conservative habits of mind in many things. Nevertheless it is somewhat startling that the first shock to the free-love ideas that have pervaded divorce legislation should come from Kansas that but a few years ago was a frontier State. - Catholic Re view.

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

For the first time in history, says the Boston Republic, the representatives of the Irish race from all parts of the world are about to meet in convention in Ireland's capital. The purpose of this gathering is to restore national unity, to destroy the spirit of faction and to re establish that union which once prevailed and without which successful agitation and achievement are impossible. Delegates will be present from Ireland, England, Scotland, the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa-in fact, from every quarter of the globe, for the sons of the exiled Gael are to be found in every land and clime into which the influence of civilization has penetrated. The objects of this historic assemblage are praiseworthy in the highest degree. For several years the friends of the Irish cause have been grieved by the multiplication of factions among the people's chosen leaders. The spirit of discord descended from the leaders to the people. English politicians, seeing the demoralization which prevailed in the ranks, treated Irish claims and demands with con tempt. The late Liberal government which came into power and which was sustained by Irish votes, deliberately put the Home Rule cause in a secondary place upon its legislative programme The Tories came in with a majority of over one hundred, and they found the Irish Parliamentary Party hopelessly split. They made a pretence of doing something for the suffering tenant farmers, and were forced by a sudden union of nearly all the Irish sections to really pass a bill. The beneficent effects of harmonious action in this instance were so plain and so impressive that no patriotic member of the party could for a moment fail to see the utter folly and the transcendant wickedness of discord. It would be worse than useless to attempt now to place the responsibility for the differences that have existed in the parliamentary forces of Ireland. All that any genuine friend of Home Rule need do in the present situation is to deal with the facts and ignore the underlying causes. The facts are that faction exists, and it has seriously impeded the splendid movement for Irish freedom. To remove this impedi-ment by stamping out the spirit of disunion is the purpose of the approach. ing convention, as it is the hope and aspiration of the Irish race all over the world. The plain duty of the leaders of the several groups is to sink all personal ambitions, to bury animosities, and to work, shoulder to shoulder, for complete union. Whoever fails to do this, whoever attempts to perpetuate

seemed, still clung in practice and in distinctions or comparisons usen we law so closely to the Catholic idea that say that Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the majority section of the Parliament-ary Party, has done more than any other man to make reunion possible. He has repeatedly made overtures to Messrs. Healy and Redmond. He has been conciliatory without sacrifice of principle. He has shown plainly that his chief desire was to harmonize differences and to restore the party to its former efficiency as an effective force. He has capped the climax of generosity and disinterestedness by declaring his willingness to retire to the ranks and to follow any leader whom the convention may choose. There is no possible excuse for the

further continuance of faction. The several groups or sections are ani mated by a common purpose. They are all working for the amelioration of their country's condition. They should, therefore, stand upon a common platform. This they can do by adopt ing a policy of mutual concession. Organizations of men can be main tained only by compromise. Perfect agreement upon all details is impossible. A common sentiment upon essen tials is all that is needed. That common sentiment already exists in Ire land. What the convention should do what we confidently believe it will do is to give it definite shape by formal declaration, ignore past differences and turn the eyes and thoughts of the people to the future. When it does this the Irish party will resume its former position as a potent factor in British politics, and it will have the moral and material support from abroad without which it can never achieve the independence of Ireland. We are quite sure that the delegates from America will work earnestly for harmony. If they fail to do this they will misrepresent the sentiment of the millions of Irish sympathizers whose commission they hold. They are men of intelligence ; they fully understand the feelings and aspirations of the Irish race in the United States, and they snow that the prevalence of faction in Ireland has created stagnation in the various movements and organiza tions once so active and so enthusiastic

If to this day thou hadst always lived in honors and pleasures, what would it avail thee, if thou wert now in a moment to die ?— The Imitation.

Assessment System.

(From the New York Insurance Journal) THE MUTUAL RESERVE LEADS THE VAN.

The thirty-seventh annual report of the New York Insurance Department shows that the eighty-seven co operative Associations or Societies combined doing business in this State during the year 1895 transacted the following business. We show what proportion the total was done by the Mutual **Reserve Fund Life Association :**

ceived payments from members amount ing to \$23,732,214, of which the Mutual Reserve received \$5,258,194, the ratio being 22 16 per cent. of the

The total income of the eighty-eight associations was \$25,066, 413, of which the Mutual Reserve received \$5,575,-282, the ratio being 22.24 per cent. of the total receipts.

537; the amount paid by the Mutual Reserve was \$4,095,676, the ratio being 24.25 per cent.

ociation.

AUGUST 15, 1896.

PORT HURON.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

EAST BUFFALO. EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo. August 13.—Cattle—Receipts, all consigned through. except one load; the market for these was full strong and all offer-ings were sold but a few bulls. Hogs — Re-ceipts, 8 cars; market slow; Yorkers, good to choice, 83.70 to 63.75; roughs, common to good. \$2.70 to \$3.10; pigs, good to choice, \$5.75 to \$3.80. Sheep and lambs — Recepts, 4 cars; market about sterady; lambs, good to choice, \$5 to \$5.35; culls and common, \$2.50 to \$3.76, Sheep-Good to choice handy weight wethers, \$3.40 to \$3.50; culls and common, 50c to \$2.

Mr. Natanael Mortonson, a well

known citizen of Ishpening, Mich.

and editor Superior Posten, who, for a

long time, suffered from the most ex

cruciating pains of rheumatism, was

cured, eight years ago, by taking

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, having never felt

DOCTORS GAVE HER UP.

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. Salois

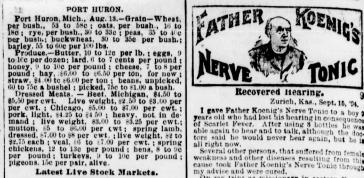
of St. Pie.-La Grippe, Followed by Inflamation of the Lungs, left her on

the Verge of the Grave- Her Whole

Body Racked with Pain - Her Hus

twinge of it since.

EAST BUFFALO.



Recovered Mearing. Zurich, Kas., Sept. 15, '94

Zurich, Kas., Sept. 15, 94. I gave Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic to a boy 2 years old who had lost his hearing in consequence of Scarlet Fever. After using 8 bottles he was able again to hear and to talk, although the doe-tors said he would never hear again, but he is all right now. Several other persons, that suffered from female weakness and other diseases resulting from this cause took Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic through my advise and were cured. On my trips as missionary in eastern Kansas the people will ask for advise and I recommend the Tonic as it has the desired effect. *Rev. J. B. Vornholt.* Heart Disease and Steepiessness. Corsicana, Tex., Oct. 4, '24.

TORONTO. Toronto, Aug. 13.- For good shipping cattle prices ranged easily from 3.60 to 38.80 per 100 pounds, and occasionally for a very choice lot si was paid. Butchers cattle.-This morning, some loads sold at 35c. and even a little more, but they were all mixed with stuff fit for export. The enouiry was unusually light this morning, at from 31 to 31c and for common stuff 2c, per b, and under. Sheep and lambs were too plentiful; sheep sold at 32, per lb ; lambs at from 31 to 31c; and bucks at 21c. per lb ; low lambs are in request. Only good calves need come in, though calves sold a shade better to at from 30 to 30c; and bucks at 21c. per lb ; low can be able at a stat and there is a demand for really good cows. Hogs are unchanged and staty at 41c, per lb, for "singers;" light hogs 21 to 15.11ck fat, 31 to 31e; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 31e; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 154c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 154c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 154c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 154c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 154c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 154c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 154c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 154c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 154c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 154c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 154c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 250c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 250c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 250c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 250c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 250c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 250c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 250c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 250c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 250c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat, 31 to 250c; sows, 3c; and stags, 20 to 25.11ck fat Corsicana, Tex., Oct. 4, '94. My wife suffered from heart disease and sleep-lessness. When Rev. Vendvier of this place ra-commencied Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tomle, 2 bot-ties had the desired effect. *R. Le Beau.*

FREE Avaluable Book on Nerrous Dia-dress, Poor patients adupt to any ad-dress, Poor patients adupt the med-Entis remeay has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Warne, Ind., since is e, and is now under his direction by the

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VOLUME 1

CIRCULAI

His Grace, Most R Cleary, S. T. D., A ton and Metropol

To the Rev. Cl Laity of the City an ton :- You may re day of my instalment in April, 1881, th St. Mary's presente dress of welcome, o ise, in which the holds a prominent ; as your predecess much remains to be ished state of your silence that reign our chief educa among many other ness. From the Bishop so happily ently anticipate ma abundant blessing obligations : and. dutiful homage y demands, gladly

warmest sympath

operation in all yo The hopes herei thank God!-been the cathedral, w larged and imp without, in so ma to be the delight o comfort of your whilst it is the gra the city, and the a ers visiting Kings the American con ment you enter it impressed with a s Majesty abiding thoughts are insta kingdom of His gl and the unspeaka blessed spirits that singing His praise cession for us. W with the veneral

after he had been tial vision in Beth is in this place : it house of God and t Throughout the Kingston we hav and consecrated to holy religion a la and beautiful edifi sacrifices of our f

operation with th our priests. We churches of nob architectural elega holders from outsid ize by what my Catholics, being g section of citizens ing stateliness a building up those everywhere contig church in each pa able residence of t ting reception of men, whensoever in supplying the ministrations and suited to certain of the year. We Separate schools equipped for the a Catholic educatio We have hospitals tutions ordained

charity and merc

sick. The Hotel



other

The eighty-eight Associations re-

otal payments by members.

The total paid for claims by the eighty seven associations was \$16,887,-

The general average is: About 22 per cent. of the whole business is done by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life

band Brought Her Home to Die, But She is Again in Good Health. In the pretty little town of St. Pie, Bagot county, is one of the happiest homes in the whole province of Quebec, and the cause of much of this happiness is the inestimable boon of health conferred through the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. Mrs. Eva Salois is the

person thus restored, and she tells her story as sollows : — Like a great many Canadians, my husband and myself left Canada for the States, in hope that we might better our condition, and located in Lowell, Mass. About a year ago I gave birth to a bright little boy, but while yet on my sick bed I was attacked with la grippe which developed into inflammation of the lungs. I had the very best of care, and the best of medical treatment, and althrough the inflammation left me did not get better, but continually

which ther it as one of the most enjoyable events of the season. Very Rev. J. J. Mc-Cann, V. G., the rector of the parish, very kindly came out from the city, and by his presence added to the pleasure of those pre-

kindly came out from the city, and by his presence added to the pleasure of those pre-sent. The regular monthly meeting of the branch was held the following Monday, when reports were presented from the following committee, showing gratifying results : the prisons committee reporting regular visits and distributing about four hundred and six-ty magazines, papers, etc.; the hospitals committee as having distributed some forty-one books, scapulars, and beads; the church door distributing committee as hav-ing distributed some three hundred and thirty tracts during the month, and the committee having charge of advertising our church services in the different large hotels reported their work as about completed. Another very important committee was formed for the purpose of securing new mem-bers : consisting of the following ladies and gentlemen, viz., the Misses M. Kelly, Walsh, Dee and M. Lonergan and Messrs. Dr. McMahon Dr. McKenna, Dr. Loftus, Jno. Doyle and P. Lowe. From the personed of this committee it is to be expected that our membership will very materially in-crease. The following ladies contributed a very neat and artistic programme of vocal and next the mean of the another of this committee its to be expected that our membership will very materially increase. The following latters contributed a very next and artistic programme of vocal and instrumental music and reading for the enjoyment of the members, viz., Miss Maud Cummings and the Misses A. Elliot and K. Laudy (of the Toronto College of Music); after which the meeting adjourned. Secretary, 66 Augusta Ave., Toronto.

SECOND ANNUAL BAZAAR AT BON-FIELD, FOR CHURCH AND PRES BYTERY.

Dear Readers—We would hesitate in call-ing again on you for almsgiving and charity, when we think of the many calls you always answer generously and with discretion most creditable to you. Still we remember how we have been welcomed last year: it was wonderful and remarkable, and we are coming back again to you, and hope that our presence will not be a sign of terror in your midst. It has been decided lately to hold the draw-ing of a few articles on October 1, and a grand bazaar on Christings week.

ng of a few articles on October 1, and a grand azaar on Christmas week. The articles to be drawn on Oct. 1 are a ble cover, a christening dress and a ride Tickets on two first articles are 25 cents ach; on last farticle, 10 cents each—three or 25 cents. each ; on la for 25 cents

the evil spirit of faction, will have to reckon with an indignant people. We do not desire to make invidious

The old line Company having the largest business had a premium in come of 18 28 per cent. out of the total premium receipts of the thirty-

Companies doing business five ir New Yerk. Its share of the total in-come was 18.21 per cent.; its proportion or claims paid was 16.5; its pro-portion of the total disbursements was

18.05 per cent. The Mutual Reserve has, therefore, relatively a larger proportion of the business of the co-operative Association than the largest "old-line" Company has of all the business of that class of Companies.



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bower at eq to be. Foldoes ranged from ab to be, per bag. Detroit. Mich., August 13.— Wheat, No. 2, red. 043c; No. 1 white, 043c; corn, No. 2, 26; No. 3, yellow, 28; costs. No. 2, white, 23/c; rye, 31/c; hay. No. 1, Timothy, \$10,50 per ton in car lots; honey, best white comb. 10 to 11c per 1b.; cheese, full cream Michigan, 7; to 8c per 1b.; eggs strictly fresh 9; to 10/c per doz.; butter, fancy dairy, 12c; first class dairy, 10 to 11c creamery, 15 to 15c per 1b.; beans, city hand-picked. 75 to 80c per bush.: apples, new, 50 to 15c per bbl; poultry, 8 to 36 per 1b.; cabbage, 50 to 65 per bbl; pears, sugar, 50 to 60 per bush. box.



7

not sleep at night, and I became so nervous that the least noise would make me tremble and cry. I could not eat, and was reduced almost to a skele My whole body seemed racked ton. with pain to such an extent that it is impossible for me to describe it. I go so low that the doctor who was attending me lost hope, but suggested calling in another doctor for consultation. I begged them to give me something to deaden the terrible pain I endured, but all things done for me seemed unavailing. After the consultation was ended my doctor said to me, you are a great sufferer, but it will not be for We have tried everything ; we ong. can do no more. I had, therefore, to prepare myself for death, and would have welcomed it as a relief to my suf fering, were it not for the thought of Wher leaving my husband and child. my husband heard what the doctor said, he replied then we will at once go back to Canada, and, weak and suf fering as I was, we returned to our old

home. Friends here urged that Dr Williams' Pink Pills be tried, and my husband procured them. After taking them for some weeks I rallied, and from that on I constantly improved in health. I am now entirely free from pain. I can eat well and sleep well, and am almost as strong as ever I was in my life, and this renewed health and strength I owe to the marvellous powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. and in gratitude I urge all sick people to try them.

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

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of Providence in proclaim the won has been made in and spiritual reli indigent, our age and our helpless past ten years. Nevertheless or solutely essential accomplished, an ment my episcopa set. Regiopolis (vived. Thanks opening day of it Many are the r urging me to the superior liberal e this city and amongst these is upon us by relig do our share towa cese of Kingston dian clergy. of the Catholic up for the min and the spiritua laity a clergy I gotten of the peo are destined to s their lives, know

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For the vocation

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