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

Catholic Record.

VOLUME XVIII.

NIGS

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LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

TRAINING OF A JESUIT. The Selection of the Sons of St. Igna-tius is Carefully Made-A Glimpse at Their Daily Life.

Rev. R. F. Clarke, S. J., in the August number of *The Nineteenth Cen-tury Magazine*, writes most instruct-ively on the "Training of a Jesuit." After premising that the Jesuits have always had a bad name, and hintingbefore the readers of a periodical like The Nineteenth Century he dared do no more than hint-that the badness of the name was the answer to St. Ignatius' prayer, that his sons like their Master, should be thought ill of, he goes on to consider the secret of their strength. It lies, after God's grace, he believes, in their training. The selec-tion of novices is most carefully made.

Not every youth at haphazard is chosen, but those who apply for admission undergo a most careful scrutiny.

EXAMINED BY FOUR FATHERS.

The head of the province must first pass on the candidate on the strength of his credentials before he is even considered. Then four of the Fathers, one after the other, examine him. His age, health, the position of his parents in the world, are discovered. The religion of his parents and their means, as far as that bears on his freedom to leave them, are next considered. His own health, his past infirmities, his mode of life, his means of living, his obligations, his ability, his attainments, his aspirations, the length of time he has had it in mind to join the society, and his past experiences in religious life, must all be revealed. In fact the candidate makes a clean breast of himself before he is allowed even to "He will not be admitted if he has any notable bodily defect or mental infirmity ; if he is deficient in intelligence ; if he is in debt ; or if he has worn the habit of any religious body, even for a single day." Each of the four examiners has to write out a report at length, and the four reports are sent to the provincial.

BEGINNING OF THE NOVITIATE.

practice meditation.

number assigns to each a certain

amount of manual labor-sweeping,

examen " of conscience.

paring the points of the morn-ing meditation, and then they re-

THIRTY DAYS IN SILENCE.

In Catholic countries the Jesuit

spend another thirty in the hospi-

tire. By 10 all lights are out.

Each province has a certain day for admitting candidates. They spend the first eight or ten days "breaking in," not as yet following the rule, but observing how the rule may be followed. They study the summary of "the constitutions," which are ex-plained to them. After these days they go into retreat for a short time,

in every It fills a which no e choices: Old, Edu-or, should s contents really the lictionary, earned di-hat this is a about 40 fe were so tiains the words, in-ation and ular stan-000 square bound in

gular sell

student. For two years he studies the classics and follows a course of rhet-oric. It is work similar to that do oric. It is work similar to that done social matters, the aspect of scenery, impressions, all matters, the spect of scenery, impressions, all matters the studies Catholic philosophy for three years. Lectures and discussions are the method of the public work. Dis-putations spirited, brilliant, and in scholastic form, are conducted several and her friends had gathered in the times a week, and the faculties are woods about the Town and Country quickened while the powers develop. Hunt Club house, where the ladies of Examinations from time to time, not the party had spent the afternoon. frequent, but severe.

in college for five or six years. Gen-

seminary. The men are older and more developed than the ordinary theological students, and they "go at" their work more vigorously. The The disputations are extremely lively. FINALLY HE IS ORDAINED.

At the end of the third year, if 34 during which they keep perfect silence and receive religious instructions from the master of the novices, and also

Then they put on the Jesuit habit. The real novitiate begins at once. The rule of their life is similar to that "spiritual coadjutor" in all monasteries. They rise at 5:30, Another year follows before his and after visiting the chapel at o'clock they spend the hour between 6 noviceship is over. He becomes as and 7 in meditation. The points of he was in the first days of the noviti-meditation they study for a quarter of ate. He is "tried" with menial offices, an hour before retiring on the previous evening. At 7 they hear Mass. At 7:45 they it is over, and he is a Jesuit. No

take breakfast. At 8:30 they are wonder that after standing such a present, each at his little desk, to read training, and being made the pliant instrument in the hands of a guiding

Lady Russell is a slight and very graceful woman. I found her arranging in little bunches the flowers she woods about the Town and Country Hunt Club house, where the ladies of She wore a gown of some soft lustrous TEACHES FOR FIVE OR SIX YEARS. material, simply made, with a folded Then the novice is sent out to teach front of white lace, and rather small will remember the near of Greaters sleeves. In her little bonnet, against erally he begins with a lower class and her soft gray hair, a cream rose rested ; not always the case. When the novice is about thirty he proceeds to his or four years. It is the work of the seminary, though generally it is very much hards may than the owner may be about the the owner may the novice the flowers one had time to notice the poise of the graceful head, the vivacity of the whole figure. Lady Russell has also the Irish intonation in her voice. lighted she was with her reception in Toronto. "How could I help liking Canada?" she said, "when we have been so warmly received ?"

In manner Lady Russell is so unaffected. This may seem an odd thing to say ; in short, an absurd remark to make: but when you have been or 35 years of age, the novice is or-dained priest. His work for the last ing," when you have had to talk and year becomes lighter. Much of his ask questions of all sorts of people; through a long "course of interviewtime is devoted to the preparation for the examination in theology, which his theological course closes. On it de-ladies, and found some of them stiff, theological course closes. On it de-pends whether he will be a professed and cold, and abrupt, and even rude,

Father of the Society, or merely a you do appreciate the exquisite man ner of the really grande dame. Lady Russell seemed interested in what women write for papers. I said we wrote all sorts of things ; anything we were sent to do. I shall not easily

forget her. "Now, what do you write for the papers?" The Irish cadence came out so sweetly and so-to me-famil-iarly, on that "Now."

Lady Russell spoke of her famous sister, Miss Rosa Mulholland, the well-known Irish writer. I had been depring the lack of Irish novelists

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 KNOWS THE MEANING OF OMEDIENCE, means - simple, absolute and bind-the bending tor only of the will burd the baseling tor only of the challes and burd the baseling tor only of the challes and the will burd the baseling tor only of the challes and the will burd the baseling tor only of the challes and the will burd the challes and burd the baseling tor only of the challes and the will burd the challes and the will burd the challes and the mass the whole societ.
 Acts, and the judge was thereby em the will be laid Waseling tor the will be challed section of the section the challes and the will burd the challes and the will burd the permanent of the section the challes and the will burd the permanent tor the section of the subject it supports that of the dangers to mark the will burd the permanent tor the subject it supports that the the subject it supports that the permanent tor the subject it supports the there of the dangers to marking supports the there of the

says: Release has come late for more than one of these unfortunates. Dr. Gallag-her is insane; hopelessly so, it is feared. His mother and sister died broken-hearted after his sentence and loss of reason. John Daly is invalided for life. Whitehead is also in bad health, and mentally disturbed, but, it is thought that with freedom and be was soon to receive the angel's visit and be summoned to the dignity of the Mother of God. St. Anne is the model of mothers and a patron saint of the Christian home. St. Anne de Beaupre, near Quebec, is one of the most famous of her shrines—Father onay in the Little Messenger. Beauty and beauty an is thought that with freedom and change of scene, his mind will recover

Collapse of Boston A. P. A.

Thomas Chambers, sent forth after many years' imprisonment, a physical wreck into a world which death and change had desolated for him. He preserved his reason, but the very

In its salutatory it said :

suggestion of certain horrors of his prison life would unnerve him. It is "We are in the fore front of the battle, and want neither reader nor to be hoped that the light of public in advertiser who is not there. dignation shed into these grewsom

places through the release of the Irish "It is fair to state that just at this political prisoners, and at the contrast between the vindictive punishment time the Standard and its constituency are not in love with the low-browed. meted out to them and the gentleness of the sentence imposed on Jameson long lipped Irish Kelt who runs a giumill or maybe two, and runs at the same time our local politics. We are and the other piratical South African raiders, may shame the English Govraiders, may shame the English Gov-ernment into a further extension of amnesty and a reform in her political prison management. It is this

vulgar beast that has stung the Ameri-"A Masterpiece of 19th Century Cans into opposition, and india body, Eloquence."

The New York Tribune says, in an editorial inspired by Lord Russell's Boston did not hasten to patronize a address before the American Bar Asso-iation last week : were not of its own way of thinking. "For rectitude of vision, lucidity of revelation, cogency of argument and sanity of judgment, it was worthy of its august theme. Enthusiastic exaggeration is a common fault, but there is little fear of committing it in pro-

is little fear of committing it in pro-nouncing this address to be one of the lank the daily was characteristically fraudu-lank the daily was characteristically fraudu-terior daily fraudu-terior daily was characteristically fraudu-terior daily fraudu-terior nouncing this address to be one of the masterpieces of nineteenth century eloquence, a composition that will be come standard and classic, and will by future generations be quoted for its

NO. 933.

and meditating on death and judg ment, heaven and hell, they seem to The Boston Daily Standard, organ they took things as they came, and of the A. P. A., was born on the eve of All Fools' Day, 1895, and died on the eve of the Boyne Water Day, July 11, meaning, they have their own estimeaning, they have their own esti-mate of whatever happens to them they are mindful of time and seasons, and compare the present with the past various and complicated drama, with

There is no more instructive nor significant incident in the autobiography of John Sherman, recently published, than a short story of his vouth. Speaking of the young men who

were contemporaries of his, he says that a very large proportion of them became habitual drunkards and died prematurely.

But what saved John Sherman from the fate of his friends of youth ? Was he proof against all the attacks of the modern fire gods? Was he one of those ideal characters, about whom we read so much and of whom we see so little, that temptation never seems to affect? Not at all. His career might have been consigned to the charity of oblivion were it not for a loving mother and-a pledge.

Hear the story from his own mouth. "On one occasion," he says, "I went home very sick from drinking.

from topic to topic, and in a short time touching everything, lightly, graceful-ly, and with vastact. Politics, polemics, social matters, the aspect of countries, scenery, impressions, all move swiftly through his conversation.

become in point of intellect, different and the world, no longer dull, mono-tonous, unprofitable, and hopeless, is a

part an object, and an awful moral Hon. John Sherman on Liquor.

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ndon, Ont

Rodriguez's "Christian Perfection" for half an hour. At 9 an instruction on the rule is given, and then they with draw to "make up" their little cells, and greater glory that he should come to when this is done they repair to some something. appointed place where one of their

LORD AND LADY RUSSELL. me of her sister. "Kit," the clever writer in the

dusting, washing of dishes, scrubbing and other menial offices. At 10:15 they have to learn by heart for a Woman's department of the Mail and Empire, refers in that journal as quarter of an hour some portion of the follows to Lord and Lady Russell, who very well." rules of the society, or such prayers, visited Toronto on the 26th and 27th psalms or ecclesiastical hymns as will

be useful to them. Then they are ult.: free to walk about-in silence, or to Wh When Lord Russell comes into a pray, or to read some pious work. At 11:30 they assemble for out of door room he pervades it. Yet he is not a very tall man, nor a very short man ; but he is certainly a very impressive man. There is, indeed, such life in manual labor-chopping wood and the work of the garden or fields. At 12:30 they return to the house, and at 12:40 his deep eye, such sympathy in his perthey go to chapel to spend fifteen minsonality, such easy eloquence upon his Irish tongue, that the other people in utes in prayer at the "particular the room fade out of all knowing and

all seeing when one is listening to the Dinner comes at 1, and still in silence Irish Chief Justice. Dressed with the they listen to the reading of the Bible easy carelessness of a gentleman, in for a few minutes and afterwards the usual morning attire, he sits in a deep reading of some useful or pious book chair, turning a card between his fingers, and talking to you as if for generally a work of history, which is considered light reading. An hour's recreation follows dinner. The afterthe moment there was no more interesting person to him in the world. It doe noon is taken up with occupations similar to those of the morning, save not affect the geniality of his manner that you are merely the representative that on three days of the week comof a great journal — a sort of human linotype, so to speak. To Lord Russell munities' walks have to be taken. At 6 another half hour of meditation you are a woman, and, passing a gen comes. At 7:30 supper and then an hour's recreation, the first half hour of tleman or two, he walks straight to you with outstretched hand directly he which must be spent in Latin conversaenters the famous red parlour of the tion. At 9 night prayers are said, Queen's hotel. then fifteen minutes are given to pre-

Perhaps a letter relating to Old Country matters and friends there pro-cured for one more readily an interview with this brilliant man. In any

event, the affability and kindliness o Lord Russell to all with whom he comes novice, once in his novitiate, has to in contact are most marked. You at beg in the streets for thirty days and also once discern the lawyer in the man.

such as Crockett and McLaren are to Scotland, when she gently reminded "She has not done much of late

that nation whose system of jurispruyears." said Lady Russell, and a deepdence is of all in the world most perfect, it comes to us with the weight of his A. P. A. friends. er look came into her eyes, "but she is a beautiful writer. So is Katherine an authority which is, for at least the present generation, unchallenged and dard was to abuse the Protestant mis-Tynan, the Irish poetess, whom I know

prison management.

And so we talked until it was time for me to go. Then a great favor had to be asked of Lord Russell, and one also the greatest jurist of our day Prothought it might be a wise and prutestant England wisely waived all the dent thing to get this genial and quiet prejudices which might have stood in lady to intercede for one. So the boon was asked. "I cannot promise for him," the way of his preferment, thereby setting an example of which, we fear, said Lady Russell of Killowen, as, a America still can profit. Lord Rusbunch of roses in her hand, she walked sell, as Harold Frederic truly notes. with me a little way down the corridor. has insensibly modified England's pre "but write to him in Ottawa. And, judices against Ireland in the highest now, is there anything more I can do and most influential places, and for you ?" Kindly and sweet to the last, she asked the question. There was much, and there was nothing.

greatly influenced all recent legislation in Ireland's favor. By the way, what a wonderful quartette Ireland has given to the legal profession in Burke, Grattan, O'Connell and Russell !- Boston Pilot.

DEVOTION TO ST. ANNE.

and the soft hair, with the rose set The devotion to St. Anne is one that against it, and Lady Russell of Killowen finds an echo in every true Christian heart. Altars in her honor and

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Commenting on the extension of amnesty to the five Irish political prisoners, Gallagher, Whitehead, Daly Delaney and Devany, the Dublin Free man savs :

One wanted to linger near a personal

onvenances must be observed, and the

dinner bell had sounded. One look

back at the gracious little figure with

the bunch of flowers, at the bright face,

ity so gentle, yet vivacious;

faded from sight.

but les

"We will not enter now into the vexed question of the innocence or guilt of the prisoners. Many of them, like John Daly, were undoubtedly confraud some days later, and showing that Mr. Morse had been deceived by The next "bad break " of the Stan

sionaries to India and the Pacific as Lord Russell is an Irishman, a Cath-olic and a Home Ruler. But as he is gized when brought to book for that insult. In fact a great part of its short life was spent in apologizing for one sin or another. It libelled a good priest in Brighton, and published an abject retraction of its lie when threatened with heavy damages. It lied about the House of the Angel Guardian a few weeks ago, and published its regular whining apology

shortly afterwards. The only A. P. A. daily is no more, and its stockholders, the Nova Scotia servant girls and country parsons, are poorer and wiser for their experience as owners in a risky experiment. The A. P. A. craze is passing away, and the death of the only daily but marks another step in its facile de scent to limbo.-The Pilot.

Sample A. P. A. Leaders.

A Georgia correspondent of the New churches under her patronage are York Freeman's Journal has taken found everywhere. Her relics are pains to write a brief but vigorous honored with special veneration, and sketch of the career of Mr. J. W "the good St. Anne" is beloved and invoked by all. She belonged in Beth-moribund A. P. A. He desires to es-lehem, and was of the tribe of Juda tablish the fact that Echols is not a and of the family of David. At twenty Georgian by birth. He is a Pennsyl-years of age she married Joachim, who vanian. Moreover he avers that was of the City of Nazareth and like Echols is not his name. When he left

was of the City of Nazareth and like her belonged to the royal house of David. Joachim was a herdsman, and with Anne led a blameless life, scrupul-ously observing the law. They were prosperous and envied by their neigh-bors, but they sorrowed bitterly be-cause no child had been vouchsafed them; and in the earnestness of praver tals. In countries like this and Eng-land these trials have to be dispensed with, but the thirty days' retreat of the first year still forms an impressive spent in silence and in the practice of St Ignatius' Spiritual Exercises. If the novice passes through this he is prepared to stand a good deal, and after two years de-permitted to take first vows.

tuture generations be quoted for its beauty of diction and studied for its wealth of knowledge. Uttered by the foremost lawyer and Chief Justice of that stirring war song, 'Marching Through Georgia.'" The *Pilot* had for each of the painful duty of exposing that fraud some days later, and showing watch over and cared for me. I was not stupid enough to be unconscious of my degradation and of her affection and then and there resolved never to be in such a condition again.

He kept his resolution and lived to play an importantp art in United States public life. He has always been remarkable as a sober and industrious man, and these qualities won for him a standing to which more brilliant men have not attained.

His temperate habits were undoubtedly the foundation of his successful career, and he never regreted the morning that he took the pledge.

Dr. Gallagher Coming.

London, Aug. 24 -- It is learned from official sources that Dr. Gallagher, the Irish-American, wno, with Daly, Whithead and others, convicted as dynamiters, has been confined in Portland prison, will be released in the course of the next ten days, and will sail for the United States without de

lay. The United States government, through Mr. Roosevelt, secretary of the United States embassy, will pay the passage of Dr. Gallagher and the physician attending him to New York.

24

A Requiem For Liszt.

A requiem in memory of Franz Liszt, who died ten years ago, was celebrated in the Catholic church at Bayreuth on July 31. Frau Cosima Wagner, his daughter, observed the anniversary by a musical soirce at the villa Wahnfried.

Cripple

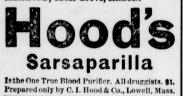
The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures. "Nearly four years ago I became af-

ficted with scrofula and rheumatism. Made

Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

Well take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite

came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly rec-ommend Hood's Sarsaparila." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.



Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 25c.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

it was only her peculiar gesture as she turned away a moment with an im-pulse of dignity that supplied them to him. As she did so the impetuous motion of her hand, the swift proud turn of her head, struck him strange-

MARCELLA GRACE.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND.

CHAPTER XV.-CONTINUED.

o'clock.

unwarned?

heard her.

of the

peared before him.

hear my name?"

through his memory.

not a moment to lose.

he was beloved by her.

and they must not do it.

had hidden him, and said :

flower beds and furze bushes.

that came unmistakably

the Liberties of Dublin, and when the

slight figure wrapped in dark draper-

Does anyone want me? Did

Then Marcella turned and he recog

"I have come to tell you some

must fly from this place at once, and

get to Queenstown by to-morrow. You must sail for America. You have

"Why ?" said Kilmartin, calmly,

looking at her eager face raised to his

in complete unconsciousness of self.

He was thinking not so much of this

crisis of his danger as of the delight

ful though deplorable assurance that

"Because — my God, how am I to say it? Because the police will be

here directly searching for you. There is some terrible mistake. They

are going to seize you for murder.

tone of quiet sadness and without stirring an inch. "I have no inten-

tion of flying like a man conscious of guilt. This is a misfortune that must

cell, imploring ly. "If enemies have made a case against you, why need you give yourself up into their hands."

" But they must do it," he said, in a

" You

thing," she said in a whisper.

ly, and he cried : "Heaven ! how you bring another The ground flew from under her scene before me !

feet, and yet it seemed to her that years must have passed before she stepped into the boat and began to paddle her-self across the lake. Fortunately the "Yes," she answered, suddenly aware that it might now be better if all that had ever passed between them broad deep shadow of the mountain were clearly understood. Was not her first interview with him a part of the was cast upon the water by the moonlight, so that she was not likely to be drama that was now being enacted? seen, even if the family in the little She paused, dismayed, and doubtful of cottage above the shore, who kept Bryan's horses and looked after his how to reveal what she felt she ought to make known. Then, before he had , had not been sound asleep since time to speak further, she asked rapidly :

She reached the island, and, creep "What is the chief evidence? Who ing round the house in the shadows peered in at the windows. She must are the false witnesses against you?" "I suspect the principal will be in-

if possible, see Bryan alone and escap formers, the creatures of a debased Fenianism which has sworn my deobservation from every eye but his. Through a clink in Mrs. Kilmartin struction as a seceder from its ranks. Unfortunately there is some circumshutter, she saw the mother reading in her own room where she had retired for the night. There were lights also stantial evidence against me, and everything will depend, I imagine, on in the servants' bed-room windows. weakness or strength of that. The drawing room windows were There exists one person whose testiopen, so was the ball door, but no trace mony-if she can be found, and should of the master was to be seen. What if he were rambling across the hills and be obliged to give evidence against me-would be more damaging than were to meet his pursuers, face to face, unwarned? She hurried wildly all the rest, and might ruin me-" "Who is she?" asked Marcella, in around the little lawns, and among the

an eager whisper. Kilmartin passed his hand over his "Bryan, Bryan! Oh, God, he is not here!" broke from her in tones eyes and forehead before he looked again at her white face, upraised as if from th out of a cousuming flame of anguish depths of her heart. And Kilmartin and tenderness.

"She is the girl whom I have so The sound came to him like a whis often told you you resembled, whom you look like now; but she had only per of the wind before he saw her or heard her step, and strangely enough the voice did not seem to him like that known me an hour and could not feel for me like this. She saved me of the young mistress of Crane's Castle. Its vibrating accent of tribu-lation carried him back, startled, to once-

And now she would save you again. Oh, how strangely you have known me and yet not known me! It was I who opened the door to you that night, I who sent you ies, and the pale face gleaming out of the folds of the loose shawl passed him out again when the danger was past. the next minute, he believed that it was the girl of the Liberties who apbefore, because — because I had no right to know your secrets, but now He stepped out of the shadows that that this moment has come, I must tell you what I am. Marcella Grace was the girl who sheltered you in the Liberties. If she had stayed in her nized her. "Miss O'Kelly, Marcella !" he exclaimed, while the tone and the poverty, would never have borne witness against you, not if they had killed her. Do you think she is likely words still in his ear, and which must have been hers, thrilled again gladly to betray you now ?'

ate utterance. A great joy at the fact that she held the key of the case against him in her own tightly clenched hand had come to her vividly across the misery of her fear for him and as Kilmartin looked at her face suddenly illuminated with smiles, the strangeness of her communication was almost overlooked by him in the peculiar feeling with which he realized what her position had been towards him from the first moment of their meeting. His mind could not now rest on details ; he only perceived how her extraordinary statement bound her more and more closely to himself. But in the same moment he decided that he would not take advantage of her pity, given so freely to him from first to last. To open his own heart to her now would be to carry hers with him into that prison of which he hated to think. After a few moments of silence,

"This is a strange revelation, and yet it does not surprise me as much as

lake. "They are coming," she said, hoarsely, "they are coming," she said, hoarsely, "they are coming." She fell on her knees and bent her face almost to his feet. "If you have no pity for yourself," she moaned, "have pity on your mother – baye

"have pity on your mother — have pity on me--" Then he could bear it no longer. He lifted her in his arms and hid her

face on his breast. "Oh, my darling !" he said, "You ought to have let me go without this. I love you, Marcella, I love you. But how can I dare to speak to you? How can a man under a charge for murder presume to ask a woman to be his wife? As yet I have committed no crime. If I take your promise now I fear I shall indeed be criminal."

"Then you shall be criminal," she said, raising her head, and lowering it again, with tears, "for you cannot refuse to take what I insist on giving

Her excitement was calmed now she could hold his hand and feel that he was hers, to shield, to battle for, to live or die for. The prison walls could not entirely shut out her who had a right to be near him, as a mother, almost as a wife has a right. She should be close to him in whatever extremity he might be reduced to. Pain or sorrow, mystery or death, could not hinder her from knowing that she belonged to him.

A few more eager words and then as they stood there hand in hand, with cruel separation, perhaps death, drawng nearer every instant to place an inevitable bar between them, the thoughts of both hurried along too painfully for further utterance. Kilmartin kissed and stroked dumbly the brave, bowed head, and held fast the small strong has d whose fingers were interlaced with his as if they would never let go in time or eternity It was their one sacred moment over looked by none of the hard and pitiles eyes which would presently open upon them and stare at their unhappiness Their joy in each other and the sur passing anguish of their misfortune were both their own, a secret between themselves-only while a beat was crossing the lake under the shadow of yonder mountain and no longer. To morrow they should stand apart befor the world, with the glare of its cruel light in their separate eyes, and the howl of its ready execration in their ears which could be then no longer soothed by each other's voices.

The sound of steps and voices could now be heard quite near, and Kilmartin said softly :

"Dear love, we must go. If you love me, do not unman me. Where is your courage? Is this my Joan of Arc who confronted danger for me when I was no more to her than a stranger out of the streets-'

Marcella answered nothing except by a tighter clasp of the hand she held but raising her head mechanically began to move by his side in the direc tion of the voices, like a woman walk-ing in her sleep. Midway between the house and the rocks they met the party of police who, stepping forward when they saw him, arrested Bryan Kilmartin in the Queen's name for the murder of Gerald Ffrench Font, on the 10th of January, in Dublin streets. Kilmartin received them as calmly as he should have done if they had "I will give you no trouble, my men," he said, "but I must ask you

not to alarm a delicate lady who is within doors ;" he choked over the words " my mother. " Never fear, Misther Bryan," said

shore pushing the boat out upon the fense of religion cannot, I think, be nations throughout Christendom, and easily over-estimated. You know how

the Catholic Church is assailed. know how the old fables are made fresh for the credulous by new variationshow we are told that Protestantism spells prosperity and Catholicity decay; that we are narrow-minded persecutors whenever we possess the opportunity ; that we are not in touch with science and art, and so on and so on. These fables have long been stale and the statements of the fabulists exploded. They will henceforward cause less and less annoyance; but a glorious work remains for the Catholic Press to accomplish ; and that is, as a guide for the polity of the future, to familiarize men's minds with the monuments in the civilization of the past which we owe to the Catholic Church. Of course, l wish to guard against any unfair estimate. I know that there is a grandeur which is natural to the human soul and which found its ex pression even in pagan productions -in the cleverness of the Socratic dialogue, in the logic of Aristotle, in the dramas of Eschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, in the comedies of Aristophanes, and in the marvelous sculptured figures of Phidias and Praxiteles. But when you have made allowance for all this, what a noble vista is presented by the triumphs of Catholic thought and Catholic action ! They taunt us with being obscurantists from the be

ginning and opponents of the Press. go back to the origin of that benefi ficent art, and I find that whether abroad or at home, the first hands that manipulated the primitive types were the hands of Catholic men-in Germany, Gutenburg and Faust, Anton Coburger and Johann Matelin, and in England our own Caxton who set up his rude presses in the almonry of Westminster Abbey.

I do not deny to the Protestantism and to the other "isms" of the past or the present day the possession of many treasures and trophies of greatness which will always remain precious to the world. Yet I venture to say that, however sorely we might miss them. the world could bear to be deprived of them. But what, think you, would the world do if it were at one stroke deprived of all the Catholic Church has done for it? Then there would be no mere partial eclipse; we should have darkness visible, and the journalist who looked to literature for light and guidance would find himself groping

about in helpless despair. He would miss the foundation stone and the arches in every structure-would miss in early romance the legend of the Niebelungen Treasures and the Holy Grail, and in minstrelsy the blithe songs of the Troubadours and the Minnesingers.

Those magnificent nurseries of learn ing, the universities of Europe, would practically be non-existent. Robbed practically be non-existent. of the works of its great fathers and founders, such as St. Augustine, St. Thomas, and Suarez, Christian philosophy would be orphaned indeed. How poor would mankind be without the divine halo emanating from those vencrable sanctuaries of painting and sculpture, Rome and Florence, into which the convert Winkelmann conducts us with reverence and incompar able ability? Where would be the elements of musical progress without that which a German historian of the art calls its "Mittelpunkt"-its centre-point-the Holy Sacrifice of the Masswhere without the results of the formative skill of Gregory the Great, Pales-trina, and Orlando di Lasso? And passing by other spheres of public utility, such as oratory, diplomacy, and statesmanship, which offer scope for the criticism of the press, what, I ask. would that favorite field of the press man, the literature of epic poetry and the drama, be without the names and the labors of Catholics: without the writings of Shakespeare-for I hold that Shakespeare was a Catholic-Dante, Ariosto, Tasso, Metastasio, Alfieri ; the five most celebrated Span-ish dramatists, all of whom became monks, De Vega, Calderon, Moreto, Telez and Solis; the Portuguese de Camoens ; Racine, Corneille, and Moliere ; Chaucer, the father of Eng-lish poetry, and so many other brilliant luminaries in the literary firmament If the Church with its past were com pletely blotted out, what would be the condition of England? "Its most venerated institutions, its purest and most popular glories, are," says Mon-talembert, "connected with Catholic ity. The jury, the Parliament, the universities, date from the time when England was the docile daughter of the Holy See. It was Catholic barons who wrested the Great Charter from King John ; itswas Irish Catholics who con stituted the principal force of the English armies in the Peninsula and the Crimea. With the exception of Queen Elizabeth, the only sovereign whose memory has been preserved by the people are the Catholic Kings Alfred, Edward the Confessor, Richard Cour de Lion, Edward III. and Henry V. The cathedrals, the churches, the casall those ecclesiastical and feudal buildings of which England was so proud before our day, and which she guards and restores with such pious ants. - Ave Maria.

AUGUST 29, 1896.

to unite the links of the present and You the past.

As a necessary condition of its perpetuity, the Church, with astonishing flexibility, adapts itself to the institutions, manners and ideas of every age and every country - to every move. ment that is not incompatible with Christian faith and virtue; and in discharging the responsible duties of his calling the Catholic journalist who is true to its principles and traditions can therefore look to the coming time without fear, and deal with the

tions of the hour in a spirit of confidence, whether on the one hand the extension of popular rights affords a cheering prospect, or, on the other, to use the language of Cardinal Manning, "materialists and doctrinaires, sceptics and Positivists, and the school-men of profit and loss, tare and tret, with their ignoble and unjoyous science, have dwarfed states-men into politicians." With so many religious sects parting into minute fragments and dissipating the heritage of Christian civilization, I fear we must expect that as time elapses the work of the Catholic journalist in combating sheer unbelief will become more and more exacting ; but every become thing tends to prove that as an auxiliary of the clergy his hands will be greatly strengthened and his influence

will increase. In my concluding words I would plead for him with both priests and laymen. Be kindly and helpful to him, and above all give him that boon which he prizes so highly, and with out which he is a mere piece of ineffective mechanism-give him ample liberty. In his charming comedy, "Die Journalisten," Gustav Freitag represents the pressman as he tag represents the presentant as he usually is—free and careless in many things, but passionately devoted to the cause in the promotion of which he is engaged. Let the Catholic journalist have his freedom, together with your earnest sympathy, and you may rely upon his zeal and the issue of his struggles; for, as Milton says," Though all the windes of doctrin were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falshood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the wors in a free and open encounter?"

Church Music.

From Mozart to Gounod, all authorities have taught that we possess the noblest music and that best adapted for public worship in the Gregorian Chant. A few days after the funeral of Gounod, at which, by the deceased master's express wish, no music was heard save the beautiful and plaintive Plain Chant Requiem. Monsieur Boyer d'Agen published in the Paris papers the following anecdote to show complete was Gounod's somewhat tardy conversion to an enthusiastic love for the music of the liturgy. These are his words :

"I had long been aware of the intense admiration which Gounod entertained for the Gregorian melodies as revealed and interpreted in all their rhythmic beauty by the Benedictine monks of Solesmes; in a style as unlike the distracting devotion expelling music too commonly heard in cur churches as it is possible to conceive. Twelve years ago the illustrious composer honored me with an interview and spoke with his well-known charm and enthusiasm of 'this marvellous music which a monk has just revealed to me.' Then seating himself at his organ he played and sang the Alleluia for the feast of Martyrs: 'Te Martyrum candidatus laudat exercitus, Domine. Is it not beautiful?' he said ; 'it is like a flame of melody rising like a cloud of incense to the heavens. Then giving free play to his talent, he held me during a whole hour a willing captive to the charms of the melodies which flowed from the keys of the organ, convincing me in turn that in the music of the Church rightly executed there is an art full of freshness and of grace, though profound and austere, which our singers know not of, and in their complacent ignorance despised, to the utter undoing of the chant which they in a very true sense are called upon to execute.

AUGUST 29, 1896.

OF THE LEAGUE HEART.

General Intention for f

SPIRITUAL RETRI Messenger of the Sacre Among the various n newal and sanctification Wisdom has suggested t of spiritual life, it would single out one other wh duced more abundant frui greater prodigies of gra Spiritual Exercises of St better known to the faith name of Spiritual Retreat The word retreat impli a withdrawal to a dist matters of the soul, the m word is identical. It is from the turmoil of life f in order to meditate on ests. St. Ignatius, in his ercises, does not unders wise. So, from the outset, of his order have alway to hold in readiness sector the convenience of the a wish to devote a few study of the great truth Retreats thus made in s

houses expressly set apa pose, are the only one wholly deserving of th then, indeed, we separ from family, friends an every kind, in order to in holy solitude on eternity, and on the wo

It might seem, at first treats of this nature those souls only, who vocation, are called to from the daily intercoun lowmen, and from the m of worldly affairs. B testimony of experience powerful officacy for classes of Christian soc sequently with such of a whole, who are enga affairs. The great I marked that these retre ably for just such classe in fact, for them "th necessary. So much so, that w

III. published in 1548 Pastoralis officii, in wh so much praise on the ercises, he did not confi bare declaration that plete with piety and helpful and most saluta cation of souls and the vancement ;" but he ad tion to the august tes bore

"Considering, mo ought to do, the abund Ignatius and the soci him, have produced i God throughout the which these same Ex much contributed : w present Bull, that we prove of the said Dec cises, and all and each which they contain ; hort the faithful of bo ever they be (ubilibet make use of those piou devoutly to regulate them (et illis instrui d

It is well known w ness, until the Socie suppressed, all classes sponded to the appeal A great number of he were immediately four flocked in turn the no chant and the trades women, of every ran betook themselves to and, in company wit own class and sex, sh for a sennight at le listen to God's voice a within them their r serve Him. In our own day, in the work has been ta with such initial brightest hopes are en future : still it below of prayer to accelera novement for the gr Sacred Heart of Jesu the most urgent inte Would we fully a portance of the wor the old axiom fas est From the enemies of can learn the good Take France as an pious work had so thrive there when secret societies was vent in the Chamber exasperation of the no bounds, and for f pious work of Retrea with every excess some new and pov already at the gates Hatred is not less love. Of this no oth sary than this sens of the Spiritual Ea tones absurdly ind fanatics of free-thou the lead, some no o of the arch-enem Assuredly, it is not that Satan and his him daily witness his ranks, brought might call cloister snatch one by one f burning so many s on to feed the unou And who will ev of souls saved, from first written, by th cises? During t cises? During 1 Ignatius, the result manifestly so extr Calvinists of the powerless either them away, spread

She stopped, choked with her passion-

guilt. This is a second be met in the face. " No, no, it need not," said Mar-" No, no, it need not," said Mar-" imploringly. "If enemies have during which he struggled for mastery over his will, he said quietly :

it ought. You have always been associated in my mind with my first you give yourself up into their hands. "Has Mike told you so? I dare say he has his news from good authority, but I have long known this without ''Yet it was all so simple," broke in "We'll be as quiet as mice. And I

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that a case was being made up against me, and I have stood my ground. What would life be worth to an exiled man who knew himself to be remem bered in his own country as a criminal who had fled from justice? So I hav chosen to stay in my place, and this moment does not find me unprepared. Marcella, listening, had grown cold to the heart. She had no admiration at that moment for his courage, felt no delight in his high resolution. Woman like, she would save him at any cost. A slight breeze stirred the

leaves near them, and with a start and terrified glance towards the lake she put her hand on his arm and drew him teeper behind the screen of the trees. Kilmartin could then hardly restrain his great longing to take the bold little hand, so strong in its eagerness to protect, and hold it fast in his own, but he controlled the desire as an impulse of nadness. How should a man, about to be seized for murder, dare to speak of ove to a woman? Let him be brave, n this as well as in that which was less difficult. Without any noticeable change in his manner, he said to her : "As I live under suspicion I prefer to stand my trial. I want to explain this to you, while I still have time. To fly would be in my eyes equal to a confession of guilt. To submit to trial

means, let us hope, to be cleared from the shadow of crime and disgrace. Could any friend "- his voice broke a little, could you wish to see me dishonored, even if safe ?"

A moan broke from Marcella, and she covered her face with her hands ; then suddenly raised her eyes again full of burning pain.

'You are too brave, too bold," she "and you exaggerate. said, Dishonor or disgrace could not touch you. It is utterly impossible. Time will clear up this mystery whatever it may No man is bound to act as you are doing. Oh, for God's sake, for-" She could not say "for my sake !"

though the appeal was almost on her lips. He seemed to catch the words

Marcella. Mrs. O'Kelly discovered me only a few days after-after that night. She did not want people to know in what scenes she had found me. Then both she and my father died, and was transported here, as you know. It has all been extraordinary, but has happened as naturally as could be. And the only matter it makes now is that it is I who hold that link in the evidence which cowards false are patching up against you. And they will never trace me here, and I will never speak."

" I trust you may not be called upon," he said ; " we will hope it may be so. And now let me ask you one question. Has no doubt of my part in that night's transaction never crossed your mind? How do you know that I am free from guilt, that I was not bloodstained when I came to you like a thief in the dark?"

"How do I know the sun shines? How do I know that God is good? Why do you ask me so tormenting a question? I saw you as you were that night. I took you to be what you are. And why, oh why, will you not now do

as you then did?" "That is, fly? Because I will not repeat the mistake I then fell into. It seemed right and necessary then. It would be cowardice and folly now. will not vex your ears with the story here. The world and you will know i soon enough."

"I do not want to hear it," said Marcella. "I only know one hideous fact ; that miscreants have got you into the toils of their vengeance and are

"Hush ! hush ! And so you have come all this way," he said, his voice softening in spite of himself as he looked at her piteous white face and disordered locks ; " you have travelled the road at night to put yourself between me and harm. Oh, my dear, you should not have done. Am I not a man and able to face my trial?"

Here a faint sound made Marcella lock round and utter a quick cry.

ask your pardon, sir, for bein' mixed up with this disgraceful business. Of course we all know it's a mistake.

" Thank you, sergeant. It's rather an awkward mistake for me," said Bryan, quietly, as having begged Marcella to go before him into the house, he saw her pass over the thres-"Now, if you walk about here hold. while I make a few slight arrange ments, I will join you again immediately. You needn't be afraid to lose sight of me. I could have kept out of your way if I had wished," he added to

the men, who remained standing outside the house while he went in. knocked at his mother's bedroom door. entered, and after a few minutes came apartment. Returning quickly, equipped for a journey, he went back to the drawing-room where Marcella stood motionless waiting for him.

"My mother only knows I am called to Dublin on sudden business. I am forced to leave the rest to you," he said, trying to speak with an air of good cheer ; and then they made their farewell, holding each other's hand and looking in each other's eyes acros the bitter gulf that had already div

TO BE CONTINUED.

ided them.

GLORIES OF THE CHURCH.

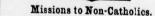
An Inexhaustible Field for the pen of the Catholic Journalist.

From an address delivered before a convocation of young men's societies in Dumfries, in Scotland, by Mr. P. L. Beazley, editor of the Liverpool Catho lic Times, we make these extracts showing the part the Church has had in the civilization of the world.

"The spirit that is aroused in favor of virtue and moral purity by a sound Press is a surer obstacle to the progress of immorality than any artificial regu lations. In awaking this spirit and keeping it alive the Catholic Press should play an important part. Again, though they were not spoken, and yet Figures could be seen on the opposite its value as an instrument for the de-

care, are exclusively the work of Catholic generations. The fervid devotion of modern Catholics finds the heavens peopled with English saints-from St. Wilfrid and St. Boniface to St. Thomas of Canterbury. All this is the patrimony, the treasure of the English Catholic and Catholics everywhere.

It is largely the province of the Catholic journalist to familiarize men's minds with the source of such treasures as these, and to show how closely Catholic thought is interwoven with the life, not of one race-Celt or Saxon, Dane or Norman-but of all races and



The movement toward missions for non Catholics has taken strong hold of the English mind. Not only are many of the ablest and most eloquent priests in England engaged in work, but an admirable series of lectures by Catholic laymen has been The lecturers are men of the begun. highest repute, and most of them are drawn from the legal or journalistic profession. It has often been said of recent years that the need of the hour, in religious work, is lay zeal. These English gentlemen seem to have recognized their opportunity, and are profiting by it. Whether many conversions ensue or not, the effect of these eminent laymen pleading for the Church in the public squares and halls of London must have a wholesome effect on both Catholics and Protest-

September 27th will be the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of St. Alphonsus Liguori. Alphonsus Liguori. Great prepara-tions are being made by the Redemp-torists here to celebrate adequately the second centenary of their illustrious founder.

Learn, at present, to suffer in little things that then (in the next world) thou mayest be delivered from more grievous suffering. — The Imitation.

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

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LEAGUE OF THE HEART.

AUGUST 29, 1896

General Intention for September.

SPIRITUAL RETREATS.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

Among the various means of re-newal and sanctification which Divine kind of cabalistic charm written out on

Wisdom has suggested to the masters of spiritual life, it would be hard to single out one other which has produced more abundant fruit, or wrought greater prodigies of grace than the Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius — better known to the faithful under the name of Spiritual Retreats.

The word retreat implies in general a withdrawal to a distance, and in matters of the soul, the meaning of the word is identical. It is a withdrawal from the turnoil of life for a few days prelates, heads and founders of religin order to meditate on eternal inter-ests. St. Ignatius, in his Spiritual Exercises, does not understand it otherwise. So, from the outset, the Religious of his order have always endeavored to hold in readiness secluded asylums for the convenience of those who have affair. a wish to devote a few days to the

study of the great truths of religion. Retreats thus made in seclusion, or in houses expressly set apart for that pur-pose, are the only ones which are wholly deserving of the name; for then, indeed, we separate ourselves from family, friends and business of every kind, in order to treat with God in holy solitude on the affairs of

eternity, and on the world which is to It might seem, at first sight, that retreats of this nature were fitted for those souls only, who, by a special vocation, are called to live removed from the daily intercourse of their fel lowmen, and from the noise and bustle of worldly affairs. But the prompt testimony of experience points to their powerful officacy for good with all classes of Christian society, and con-sequently with such of the faithful, as a whole, who are engaged in worldly affairs. The great Bourdaloue re-marked that these retreats were prefer-ably for just such classes of Christians; in fact, for them "they were more necessary.'

So much so, that when Pope Paul III. published in 1548 his famous Bull Pastoralis officii, in which he lavished so much praise on the Book of the Exercises, he did not confine himself to a bare declaration that they were "replete with piety and holiness, most helpful and most salutary for the edification of souls and their spiritual advancement ;" but he added an exhortation to the august testimony he then

"Considering, moreover, as we ought to do, the abundant fruits, which Ignatius and the society founded by him, have produced in the Church of God throughout the world, and to which these same Exercises have so much contributed : we declare by the present Bull, that we praise and ap prove of the said Documents of Exercises, and all and each of those things

which they contain ; we earnestly ex hort the faithful of both sexes whereso ever they be (ubilibet constitutos) to them (et illis instrui devote velint)."

serve Him.

It is well known with what eager-ness, until the Society of Jesus was suppressed, all classes of Catholics responded to the appeal of the Holy See. A great number of houses of retreats were immediately founded, and thither

Would we fully appreciate the im-portance of the work? Then, apply

the old axiom fas est et ab hoste doceri.

can learn the good that may accrue.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

SACRED followers of Ignatius had come into work assumed proportions of a magniwhom he may devour," would be subpossession of certain magical secrets tude hitherto unknown. whereby they transformed into other We regret to be oblig jected forever to the sign of the Virgin in the zodiac of the heaven of grace. We regret to be obliged to pass over beings those who trusted themselves to their direction. "Woe," writes one of collective retreats in the seventeenth beginning, Mary was borne on the 8th collective retreats in the seventeenth century, and especially Father Vincent day of September. Listen to St. Am-brose : The eighth day, or octave, is not them, "woe to the unfortunate who Huby's great success, in this particufalls into their snares : twice a day a day of time, it is the day of eternity. 'The octave is the crowning of our lar, in Brittany, whence the good work one of these sorcerers will bring him a spread first throughout the rest of hope.' Our time is reckoned by weeks, France and then made rapid progress paper !" The plain fact is that all the good accomplished by the Society of Jesus, during the three and a half centuries in other European countries. Seventy years after the foundation of his work and the week has but seven days. When the week ends we begin one

a score of retreats were given every year in one of these establishments, and as many as one hundred and of its existence, are to be attributed in strict justice to the persistent and methodical use of these spiritual arms. To come to our own times, our asso-ciates will be happy to learn that in Europe, and even in the missionary countries of Hindostan and China, men's retreats are once more in And here again it would be all but impossible to enumerate the apostles and savers of souls of every order, secular

ious institutes, illustrious laymen and flourishing condition, and are yielddevoted Catholic women, who were continually being formed at this school, and who snatched a few days from the multiplicity of their occupaing a rich harvest for the Divine Hus-bandman. It would seem that the more modern impiety strives "to ban-ish God from social life," according to the expression of Leo XIII., the more tions to busy themselves about the supreme, or rather the one only great all generous souls are intent on rein-"Then only do we deem an understating Him, and their first step is to give Him first place within themtaking of consequence," says Bossuet,

OUR LADY'S BIRTHDAY.

Virgin, Sept. S.

of Celestine IV. The dissensions be

nativity.

nacle

us poor sinners

tween the Church and Frederic II.

"when friends enter heartily into it selves. Doubtless we live in evil times. and enemies bestir themselves about The storm is brewing ; but all the

A whole volume might be written on the miracles of grace, and of conversion more especially, the result of the practical application of these holy Exercises. This book, we believe, has not yet been written on earth, but the blessed denizens of heaven have not hesitated occasionally to divulge the thoughts of the elect. Father Balthazar Alvarez relates

that the archangel appeared to a holy soul who thought of entering upon the Exercises of St. Ignatius and delivered this message: "This retreat which you have been inspired to undertake according to the method of the founder of the Society of Jesus, is much in favor wi h our Queen. She has com-missioned me to make known to you that these Spiritual Exercises are in part her work, for it was at her insti-gation and, so to speak, at her dictafaithful. Amen. ion that the holy man composed them. She herself, while upon earth, unin terruptedly devoted herself to their

practice." Whatever may be thought of this revelation, of the reality of which Father Alvarez, the principal director of St. Theresa, affirmed he had a moral certainty as strong as mortal man could have, we as least all know in what esteem the Sovereign Pontifis have always held the book of the great solitary of Manresa. We have already dition of the Apostolic days, was cur-rent in the East. This teaching was drawn attention to the words of praise of Pope Paul III, who in another Bull had added that the book was admirably found in the Proto evangelium Jacobi, calculated to move the hearts of the faithful. Yet, this recommendation, however strong it be, must not make us pass over in silence the precious testimony given officially, not so long since, in the name of the great Pontiff who now fills the See of Peter.

"The Holy Father," it is there said, "sees in the work of the Exercises of the under the whole Church by Gregory XIII. in St. Ignatius, a work of regeneration, 1594. directed with wisdom and with zeal, make use of those pious Exercises, and devoutly to regulate their conduct by society. God grant that these houses

of spiritual retreat, where faith becomes more robust and the Christian spirit acquires new fervor, may be multiplied? In our own so troubled times it is of the utmost necessity." Still more recently, Leo XIII., after expressing his satisfaction at having were immediately founded, and thither flocked in turn the nobleman, the mer-chant and the tradesman; men and women, of every rank and condition, batook themselves to these solitudes, these solutions are also between the solutions and the solution of a Father of the Society of not solution of a Father of the Society of solutions are also between the solutions are also b

eternal day Christ. "Listen to the first words of the Mass in honor of Mary's Nativity: 'Thy birth, O Virgin Mary! Mother of the Son of God, has announced joy to all the world, because thou hast brought forth the Sun of Justice, Jesus Christ, our God, who, taking away maledic

"According to a tradition, from the

again, and count from the first to the seventh day. Beyond the seventh we

do not pass, and thus the eighth day is not in the measurement of time, and

tion gave benediction, and confounding death gave unto us eternal life.' "Are they not true, true as very Scripture? Do they honor or dishonor Christ, her Son? From the lips of the more reason, do we say with Origen, "to use every endeavor to consolidate priest they ascend to the heavens. Is Christ angry? Are the words a sin the foundations of the edifice before against Him? "Is He afraid to hear His Mother the tempest bursts upon us, and the

winds begin to howl and the billows heave." And he adds: "Let us lay praised, lest He might, thereby, lose a part of His glory? Why, then, did He make her so glorious? Why did He make her His Mother? Can He ever well our dwelling with many a ponder ous stone, so that when the blast comes all shall be able to see that we have be jealous of her who conceived Him,

O Jesus, through the most pure Heart of Mary, I offer Thee all the prayers, work and sufferings of this day for all the intentions of Thy Divine Heart, in union with the Helm Sacrifice of the Mass, in reparation for Sacrifice of the Mass, in reparation for all sins and for all requests presented through the Apostleship of Prayer: in particular, that the practice of Spirit-ual Retreats, especially those of men, may become more general among the

may become more general among the the son of Abraham. Abraham begot Isaac ; and Isaac begot Jacob, and Jacob begot Judas and his brethren, and down a long and glorious ancestry The Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed of patriarchs, prophets, princes and

kings, from name to name, moves the inspired pen of Matthew, Apostle and Nothing is known about the place. evangelist, until it pauses thus : 'And Jacob begot Joseph, the husband of date, or circumstances of the Blessed Virgin's birth. Joachim and Anne Mary, and of whom was born Jesus, who is called the Christ.' The moment her name is written, His, the Christ's, were her parents, and this belief, the earliest authority for which is the trais linked to it. Such was His and her ancestry.

"But she was to have but one de an apocryphal gospel of early date. It is recognized by St. John of Damascus scendant, Jesus Christ, our Saviour. She closes the 'Book of the Genera-tion of Jesus Christ.' Take her name **a**way, then take His. But she herself and James, Bishop of Edessa, while the "Liber Pontificalis" mentions in the life of Pope Leo III. that he had the history of St. Joachim and St. Anne painted in the Basilica of St. Paul. was and is, the living book of the gen eration of Christ. How? Listen! In God was infinite and eternal thought In The feast of St. Anne on July 26, which He expressed that thought in His Eternal Word-His only Son. But this is mentioned in the Roman and other thought, eternally conceived in the mind of God and eternally expressed, remained hidden in the Trinity. It is very uncertain when the feast

one saw it, no one heard, no one knew it, save the three Divine persons. God of the Blessed Virgin's nativity was in-troduced. It is mentioned by Walter, willed to speak this Word outside of Bishop of Orleans, in 371, and in a work on the Virginity of Mary ascribed Himself and outside of eternity, in time, and God willed to write this Word in a living book, that it might be heard and read forever. Mary received the secret thought of God and the invisible to St. Ildefonsus, but really, as Dachery thinks, written by Paschasius, in the middle of the ninth century. It is placed in the list of holidays by the Word. Through her it was spoken in Emperor Manuel Commenus in the time and became Incarnate. In her pure flesh it was written and became visible. She does not express the word as the Father does, but she bears it



Containing the entire Canonical Scrip

lartvru Domine. id ; 'it is g like a s.' Then t, he held a willing melodies s of the n that in htly exefreshness ound and ow not of, gnorance g of the rue sense

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ttle things mayest be ffering. d's Sars-

its merits ares.

betook themselves to these so Jesus, related his own experiences as and, in company with those of their own class and sex, shut out the world follows: "I myself, formerly, feeling that for a sennight at least, the better to

listen to God's voice and to strengthen within them their resolve to forever tial to sustain it, sought for it for a time in vain. I read and re-read In our own day, in many countries many works but found none satisfac-the work has been taken up anew, and with such initial success that the cises of St. Ignatius fell into my hands, and I was forced to say : 'Here brightest hopes are entertained for the is the substantial food I am in quest of. future : still it belongs to the apostles "Since then I have never parted of prayer to accelerate and extend the with the book. The one only considerent for the greater glory of the ation of the end of man would suffice to Sacred Heart of Jesus, and in view of the most urgent interests of His cause. reform and reconstruct the social

world. Blessed was born. The saints, also, always professed great veneration for this masterpiece of practical asceticism, to which might From the enemies of the Church we be applied the words of St. Bernard, that it is delicious to the taste, sub stantial as nourishment and efficacious

Take France as an instance. The pious work had scarcely begun to as a remedy." Besides the canonized saints of the Society of Jesus, who thrive there when the enmity of the secret societies was aroused and found found spiritual delight in the practice vent in the Chamber of Deputies. The of the Exercises, we might name St. Philip of Neri, St. Charles Borromeo, exasperation of the unbelievers knew no bounds, and for four long hours the St. Francis of Sales, St. Vincent of pious work of Retreats was denounced Paul, St. Leonard of Port Maurice, St. with every excess of language, as if Alphonsus Liguori, St. Theresa of some new and powerful enemy was Avila and St. Magdalen of Pazzi. already at the gates of the capital.

While limiting ourselves to the above names, we shall presume to in-Hatred is not less clear sighted than love. Of this no other proof is necessist more particularly on the testimony sary than this senseless denunciation of one among them, mainly because hi of the Spiritual Exercises, uttered in supernatural perspicacity led him, tones absurdly indicative of fear by from the beginning, to discover what fanatics of free-thought, who all follow latent power the Exercises contained the lead, some no doubt unwittingly, when there was question of assuring in souls the complete triumph of Chrisof the arch-enemy of mankind. Assuredly, it is not without bitter envy tian virtue and of propagating far and that Satan and his devoted ones with

wide the Saviour's kingdom. "Having always," says the biogra-pher of St. Vincent of Paul, "professed him daily witness the defection from his ranks, brought about by what we might call cloistered retreats, which a special devotion to St Ignatius, and snatch one by one from the everlasting a pious admiration for his order, Vinburning so many souls he had counted cent resolved early in his career to ex-

is sleeping in the Eucharist. "It is the 8th of September, the Feast of the Nativity. This month the sun passes, in the zodiac, out of the sign of the lion into the sign of the Virgin. So into her was to pass, and over us tice; and the sign of the lion, which is the sign of the evil one. "who goeth on to feed the unquenchable flames. tend the practice of spiritual retreats And who will ever tell the number of souls saved, from the time they were after the manner set forth in the Book of the Exercises. Even in 1629 or of she Exercises. Even in 1629 or first written, by these salutary Exer-cises? During the life time of St. Ignatius, the results accomplished were the first to place themselves in retreat the first to place themselves in retreat manifestly so extraordinary that the Calvinists of the sixteenth century, powerless either to deny or explain them away, spread the report that the

now keep it on September 8. The octave was added by Innocent visible in the humanity of Jesus Christ, IV. in consequence, it is said, of a vow her Son, to all the world." made by the Cardinals at the election

Silent Suffering.

There are times in the experience of made it difficult to secure the peace every heart when the truest and most necessary for an election, and in the acceptable offering that it can lay be extremity the conclave begged the fore God is the golden offering of sil-Blessed Virgin's prayers, and promised, ence-times when under the influ-ence of some overwhelming disappoint in case the favor was granted, to have an octave added to the feast of her men, some unlooked-for injury, or some The poet priest, Father Abram J. sudden revelation of human unworth-Ryan, wrote for this feast the following: iness, the heart finds a bitter pleasure

in hopeless denunciation of all things. "Let us go, in the spirit of faith and love, to day to the thrice blessed home and vents its pain in ascribing to life its saddest, most distorted coloring. Nor is it only the worthlessness and imperfections of the world about us where the Immaculate Queen of of the

"Tread softly, for we are to enter a upon which is thus poured the heart's new Eden of perfect innocence and highest grace. In reverence let us go complaining bitterness ; full often does it venture to reproach even the holiness in, as if we were passing through the and justice of God's dealings. Can we gate of a sanctuary, where a sanctity doubt, then, that God is grieved and incomparable is hiding in a holy taberoffended by these outbursts of morbid complainings, which in many cases betoken by no means the heart's deep "How hidden everything is about

the child ! In her veins, even now is flowing the very blood which Christ est pain, but more frequently the fre ful impatience of annoyance and vexawill take into His humanity, and which derived pure from her, the all pure, and united to His Divinity, will be-Let us remember that such times are

seasons of genuine temptation. come infinite in mercy and in merit evil one is never more pleased than when it flows for us in the day of Calchildren of God, sentiments or words wholly belying that relationship, and conveying the impression that all faith in an all-loving and over-ruling Pro-vidence is merely a delusion. If the when able to draw from the lips of the vary. God makes no sign. His future mother is a frail little infant. Ah how the Father. Son and Holy Ghost, in infinite love, must have watched over the predestined child ! How Gabriel, her guardian angel, must have hovered turbulent thoughts within may not be near her! "Oh ! infant, in_, whose heart the checked or controlled at such times, let blood of our Redeemer is even now beating, dream your dreams divine, least be rigidly imposed, and learn least be rigidly imposed, and learn

but dream in pity, too, and in love of that no truer or more acceptable tribute can be offered Him we serve, than a Come now from the sleeping child silent, if not a docile or submissive

to the Altar where her Christ, and ours, spirit.

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tice; and the sign of the lion, which is the sign of the evil one, "who goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking should try it.

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measure.

ate Ireland by giving due considera-

tion to her demands. In addition to

Home Rule ; but they feel the necess-

ity of bettering the condition of the

never ceased from endeavoring to force

the Government to bring in measures

to secure this end. In fact Mr. Rus-

sel has in previous sessions many times

threatened to go into Opposition unless

the Government yielded to Irish de-

mands on this point. Mr. Russell

being now a member of the Govern-

ment, it may be presumed that he has

carried some of his principles with

him, and has brought pressure to bear

to oblige them to deal more

Ulster.

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London, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1896. THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

It is impossible to express intelligently an opinion as to whether the settlement of the school question in Manitoba, which is said to have been practically reached, will be satisfactory or not until it be officially announced what are the terms of that settlement. To the present time we have been left therefor subjected to the imputation altogether in the dark as to what those terms are, but we have the assurance of the Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Sifton justice : nothing more ; and the demand to the effect that they are such as will satisfy all but extremists on both sides.

In his speech on the address, Mr. Laurier said on this subject :

"All I can say at the present time is, that I have every reason to hope overy reason to believe, that when Parliament re-assembles, this question wiil have been settled satisfactorily to all parties concerned. Sir: when say that this question will have been settled satisfactorily to all, let me make one exception. I know full well that any settlement we can make, however just, however meritorious it may be, it is condemned in advance by those extreme men who are ready to exact their pound of flesh even in they are cutting it out of the very heart of their country : those men who, whether they belong to one section of the controversy or the other, are to day sharpening their knives in order t obtain from the bleeding corpse of their country, not justice, but the satisfaction of revenge. These men.] do not expect ever to satisfy expect we shall be satisfy all reasonable But to able men, all right-minded men, all those who, whatever may be their views upon this question, are prepared for the sake of peace, harmony, and goodfellowship, to make some sacrifice upon the altar of their common country, even And I hope of opinion and preference. that when we appeal to the sense o fair play, of justice and generosity in behalf of a united Canada, it will meet with a clear and unmistakable response from all classes.

We are certainly not of those who wish to demand any "pound of fiesh ' from the heart of our country. We have constantly declared our desire to see this question settled in an amicable manner ; but we have maintained, and we still maintain, that the demand of the Catholics of Manitoba is neither unpatriotic nor extreme. It is a demand that a grievous wrong which has been inflicted upon them shall be repaired : a wrong which has been admitted even by Mr. Joseph Martin, who was instrumental in inflicting it, and which has been clearly pointed or by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It cannot be denied that the Catholics and Protestants alike of Manitoba possessed their Separate schoools previously to the admission of the Territory into the Dominion, and that by a legislative enactment of the newly constituted Province of Manitoba, the provisions of the Manitoba Act were unanimously agreed to, whereby the rights of Catholics and Protestants in regard to education, even though established only by custom, were perpetuated and made permanent. It is true there has been some dispute regarding the Bill of Rights presented by the people of Manitoba, and accepted by the Dominion Government, as the basis on which the territory was to be admitted to the Dominion. We are convinced that the weight of evidence in regard to this Bill of Rights is to the effect that the clause to secure the permanence of Separate schools was contained therein, but for the present we may waive this consideration. It as conceded, at all events, that it was perfectly well understood and agreed on which the ecclesiastical authorities to that all the existing rights of the people were to be secured and made permanent by the new Constitution under which the Territory entered the Confederation, and the Manitoba Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament to confirm this agreement ; and It was to make the agreement unalterable by any future majority, whether Catholic or Protestant, that the Manitoba Act, with its provisions for freedom of religious education, was adopted by the new province.

Manitoba Act, to this effect ; and the schools wherever the dissentients are availed themselves to render the Bill Privy Council asserted the same thing in its final judgment on the question. This being the case, it is not to be said that the Catholics of Manitoba, in desiring that this provision of the compact be carried out faithfully, are acting the part of a Shylock demanding "the pound of flesh" through a motive of revenge. They are demanding only what is right and just, and it is the duty, not only of the Catholics of the Dominion, but of all fair minded citizens, to sustain the demand.

We do not assume, by any means, that Mr. Laurier means to assert that

the Catholics of the Dominion are so many Shylocks hungering for their ' pound of flesh," but neither do we feel it incumbent on us to proclaim acceptance of the promised solution of the school question as a finality, before we know what that solution is ; and if when the solution be made known, we should find it to be inadequate, we shall claim the right to point out wherein its insufficiency lies, without being that we are thirsting for the life's blood of the country. We are asking for is not a mere sentimentalism. It is founded on a strong conviction of the necessity of a religious education for the rising generation, and for the rear. ing of a generation of good citizens.

The concession of the just demands of the Catholics of Manitoba cannot in any way injure the Protestants of the Province. Not a cent is asked from them for the support of Catholic schools, and even though these schools should receive a proper share of the legislative grant, this cannot be regarded as a contribution by Protestants, inasmuch as that grant is derived from a fund to which Catholics contrib ute equally with Protestants. The reestablishment of Separate schools in the Province will therefore be nothing more than the allowing of Catholics to give to their own children, at their own expense, such an education as they approve of in conscience. The unreasonableness and tyranny are altogether on the part of those who refuse this demand, and it is among them that the Shylocks are to looked for-among those who, because Catholics are in a minority, imagine that they may with impunity trample upon the inalienable rights they possess under both the natural and the divine law, to provide for the education of their own children.

We are led to make these remarks by the rumors which are current concerning the main features of the proposed settlement of the school question. It has been stated in the daily press that these features are the following :

1, That all teachers must be certificated: 2, That in theory there shall be no Separate Schools, but all schools shall be under uniform Government inspection. But where Catholics predominate, a Catholic teacher may be employed who may impart religious teaching during the half-hour set apart of which is to give additional powers or religious exercises. It is added

numerous enough to support the worthless to Ireland as a remedial school by means of their ordinary taxes and the legislative grants, or even by voluntary subscription. This is found Salisbury Government was ever to work well, and there should be brought to introduce a measure which similar provision made in Manitoba in would really benefit the Irish people order to carry out the provisions of the constitution and the decision of the people of England have been educated Privy Council. Without such provision, we believe the settlement will through the prominence given to the be illusory. In regard to the name by discussions on the state of Ireland, so which the Catholic schools shall be known, we are not disposed to be have at any time done in the past, the captious, as it is the substance-efficient necessity of legislation in the direction Catholic education-which is required, of granting tenant rights. Thus, and not the mere shadow of a name but we doubt the efficiency of any system which would secularize the question of Home Rule, there are

whole atmosphere of the school outside the half hour marked for religious exercises. Of course, where the schools are mixed, the Protestant children should these there are the Irish Unionists from not be subjected to Catholic teaching ; Ulster, of whom Mr. T. W. Russell may but in places where the whole populabe taken as the type. These oppose tion is Catholic, or where one of the schools is really Catholic, religious teaching ought not to be so restricted tenant population, and so they have as to be entirely forbidden during nearly the whole time of teaching.

The third provision regards language, and not religion, directly. Nevertheless it has an indirect bearing upon religion, as it is through language that religion, like any other subject, is to be taught. It is right that English, which is the prevailing language of the Province, should be the principal language of the schools, whereever it is possible, but English should not be forced upon the people against favorably with the Irish people than their will.

they have hitherto been disposed to do. The question of justice to Ireland is not Hence not only where only French is spoken, but also where it prevails to a religious question, and the Ulster a considerable extent, it should be retenantry desire redress of their grievcognized in the schools. ances almost as strongly as do those of

We do not doubt the Hon. Mr. Laurthe Ulster tenant privileges the laws ier's desire to do justice to the Catholic bearing on the other provinces are minority in Manitoba, and we believe more oppressive than those in force in also that his Government, as a whole, has the same desire ; but in their dealings with the Government of Manitoba they should bear in mind that the matter of education concerns the people it passed the Commons without diffimore directly than it concerns the culty. Government, and special care should be taken that the wishes of the people and of the clergy of the province should be consulted. If this be not done the proposed settlement will not give satisfaction, and cannot remove the question from the arena of Dominion politiing it that it would be useless. ics. The permanent settlement of the question requires that careful attention be given to all details as well as to the

broad principles on which the finalsettlement is to be made.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

We have been so accustomed to delusive measures offered by the Tory British Government for the bettering of the condition of the Irish tenantry that it has been in the past pretty safe to surmise that any Bill introduced by them ostensibly in favor of the tenantry is but a sham the real purpose almost two to one-to 96 against 77.

in the preparation and passing of the minorities are allowed to have Separate was the opportunity of which the Lords THE A. P. A. AND THE PRESI-DENTIAL CANDIDATES.

> During the past four years which have elapsed since the election of Mr. It is difficult to comprehend how the Cleveland to the Presidency, the A. P. A. have been boasting beyond measure of the influence they would exercise on the next presidential contest, but they but it must be borne in mind that the have been left entirely in the background by all parties. It was at first under Mr. Gladstone's rule, and supposed they would have some weight at the Republican Convention at St. Louis, but notwithstanding that they that they appreciate more than they were openly allied with the Republic. ans of some States, Apaism was completely ignored both in the selection of the party candidate, Major McKinley, even among the Conservative members and in the adoption of a party platsupporting the Government on the form. many now who are anxious to concili-

From the Democrats the leaders of the A. P. A. never expected much encouragement or recognition, and they even declared after the St. Louis convention that they would be out of the fight, as they had failed in inducing Major McKinley even to reply to their request to endorse their principles. The result was a manifesto issued by the executive of the dark - lantern society, whereby members are said to be free to support whatever candidate they deem proper. This is a notable departure from the lofty ground they assumed before the party conventions met, for not one of the candidates selected by any party can be induced to give even an ambiguous endorsa-

tion to A. P. A. principles. For this reason Major McKinley was denounced by the executive as unworthy of A. P. A. support because he had treated them contemptuously by refusing to answer their demand in any way. They afterward withdrew their condemnation because they foresaw that their thunderbolts would be ineffective. The Silver Democratic candidate,

the other provinces, though owing to William J. Bryan, is much more outspoken than Major McKinley on the question of Apaism, as he frequently in his speeches makes profession of political principles which are diamet-For these reasons chiefly the Governrically opposed to those of the A. P. A. ment was brought to bring down its Thus at Pittsburg recently he said : measure in favor of the tenantry, and

"We simply mean this, that when we go to legislate government shall know no distinctions, that there shall But the Lords were determined to be known by government no difference between men because of birth, because prevent any legislation which would benefit Ireland, and there was an exof position in society or because of the manner in which they worship traordinarily large mustering to the God.'

Upper Chamber when the Land Bill In an interview with a staff correscame up, for the purpose of so amendpondent of the Philadelphia Daily Press he was still more outspoken. The Land Bill was a Government Being questioned on his relations with measure, and it might have been exthe A. P. A. he said :

pected that the Tory Lords would let it "I am not a member of the A. P. pass on this account, but instead of A., and never was a member. this being the case amendments were You can say that positively. I am not a member of the Junior Or introduced to the general effect that am not a member of the output of der of United American Mechanics and never was. I am not a member of sumption that all improvements were any organization or society that links religion with politics in any way."

made by the landlords. These amendments were passed in spite of the op-Apaism will evidently make but a position of the Government, and were poor show during the present presifinally incorporated into the bill, rendential campaign, and as its aim is dering it practically worthless, by political ascendancy, this loss of presmajorities varying from 127 to 67-or tige must prove fatal to it as an organization, and by the time that the cam-There were other amendments, all paign will be over it will be practically a dead organization. It has already ceased to have any influence in many States and cities where for a while it exercised great power. St. Louis is an example of this, and with it the whole State of Missouri, which was dominated by Apaism ; but now the power of the organization is utterly broken there, and owing to the facts that its aims and purposes have been thoroughly exposed by the press, it is now universally regarded as a conspiracy, to gain political power in the first place, and next to defraud the public and the corporations which serve the public. Public opinion has been so brought to bear against it that those who a few months ago were its leaders, are now ashamed to acknowledge that they even gave countenance to it. In Ontario the P. P. A. is also in a state of utter demoralization, and at the recent elections its candidates have been defeated everywhere, or it did not enter into the fight at all, even where but a few months ago it seemed to have some influence, as in Hamilton, Waterloo, Brant, Lambton, Essex, etc., and the A. P. A. of the United States is in a similarly demoralized condition. Thus just as the Know-Nothing movement was killed by a presidential campaign nearly half a century ago, history repeats itself, and the similar movement of the close of the century is meeting its death also through a Presidental campaign in the States and through a general election in Canada.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

Catholicism in both countries before non-Catholics. On this subject the Philadelphia Standard and Times remarks:

Never in the history of the Catholic Church in America have so many prominent persons not of our faith stood up to pay tribute to us and to our Church as a model religious or ganiza. tion, than during this A. P. A. move ment which is now in the throes of its agony."

PROFANE SECRET SOCIETY CEREMONIES.

A curious case has recently been tried in Waltham, Mass., before Judge Lane, in which an exposure was made by witnesses under oath regarding the man. ner in which candidates are made "full-fledged Orangemen," a full report of which appeared in our last issue. It has been understood that for the purpose of creating amusement for the members of the lodges such proceedings as these at Waltham are in common use both in Orange and Masonic lodges, as the evening's entertainment would be in general very tame unless the meetings were enlivened by some such sport. It may be remembered also that a similar trial was held some years ago in Oshawa on account of equally foolish proceedings in a Masonic lodge in that town, and the result was then also that fines were inflicted on several officers who had a hand in the matter.

Such occurrences show to what folly secret, irresponsible societies will proceed when they become tired of the ordinary monotonous proceedings of their meetings. The pretences that they instruct their candidates in occult mysteries, or in science are a mere sham, and they adopt these methods of amusing themselves at the expense of the dupes who enter as new members. The ordeal being once passed through, the members not having to endure it again themselves are induced to attend the meetings for the purpose of seeing others subjected to the same gross treatment which they were themselves compelled to endure.

But the Orange ceremony at Waltham was not merely absurd. It was profane, the use to which the Lord's Prayer was put being a desecration of the words of Almighty God.

These societies thus sear the conscience and accustom the members to regard it as no harm to treat even Almighty God with gross disrespect. It is no wonder that when they come forth from their lodges they are ready to commit any criminal and intolerant acts against Catholics, for they who disregard the laws of God so grossly cannot be expected to have any regard for the natural rights of their fellow-

LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN.

men.

Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, having fulfilled the purpose for which he came to the United States, is now on a visit to Canada.

Lord Russell is an Irishman and a patriot, and his able and successful

SEITEMBER 5, 1896.

THE GRAND OLD

During the course of a with a reporter of the Mon Star Lord Russell of Killow follows to Mr. Gladstone's to the Home Rule cause :

A question regarding the I ence brought up the subject for Ireland. "I must not expl in an regard to the gathering Rassell," but of course it is wi I have always been a Home Mr. Morley and myself believe ciple long before Mr. Gladstone him that way inclined long before step which decided his adhe cause once and for all. You ma when I tell you that I believe the body of the subject of the Rule as far back as 1872 or 1873. The Irish Nationalist party wi leadership of Mr. Isaac Butt, a the rish Nationalist party wi leadership of Mr. Isaac Butt, a the firsh Nationalist party wi leadership of Mr. Isaac Butt, a the firsh Nationalist party wi leadership of Mr. Isaac Butt, a the power in the House while under Mr. Parnell. The leade pecessary knowledge of H tactics, and the members them yet learned to be aggressive, a meh of ground before giving up of obstruction was not yet learn once a year, Mr. Butt would su Rule bill, in much the same n wifrid Lawson presents his at ane motion, and some of the n will be struck by the fact tha them did the ex Premier decka principle of Home Rule as laid Butt, but based his objections the did the ex Premier decka principle of Home Rule as laid Butt, but based his objections the did the prepared to amswer with regard to its workings, at in which it was proposed to Yes, I repeat that there is no mind that Mr. Gladstone wing with regard to its workings, as in which it was proposed to Yes, I repeat that there is no mind that Mr. Gladstone was long before most people looke being converted to the doctrin

EDITORIAL NOT

THE discovery of a ho the coal beds at Moorfield marnock, Scotland is an many evidences which go proving the Darwinian t evolution of one animal or less perfect during the la The hoof belongs to the Ec and it thus connects the or that remote age with that ent day. The horse at t an ungulate animal with u just as it is at the present

THE New York Independ its conviction that notwith the opinions which have be by Protestants to the effe Roman Catholic Church is tian Church, it is so in rea proof of this it relates that ing of the corner stone of a lic Church at Sayville, L. I. Sunday, the pastors of the tional, Episcopal, and Churches assisted. The adds that the people of ! also of opinion that the Cat is Christian. It is please that the Protestant clergy ing more tolerant than th sors were, and that their o Catholic Church is chang better, but its Christian ch not depend on the estima it by the Protestant clergy. olic Church was the on Church many centuries be antism was in existence, o

We have the testimony of the lead-ing Dominion legislators who took part fifty. Both in Ontario and Quebec the for their own improvements, and here firmly to the end.—The Imitation. We have the testimony of the lead-

that this shall apply wherever there expense of the tenantry. are at least fifty Catholic children : 3,

Where the children cannot speak English, the bilingual system is to be employed so as to render the teaching effective.

We do not assume that this outline is absolutely correct, but we give it for what it is worth, and as it is public property we deem it right to state our views upon it, which are that it is in law was, as introduced by Government, several respects inadequate to meet the situation and the necessities of the case.

In regard to the first of these provisions, it must be said that it is of course needful that the teachers should be competent ; but there are other evidences of competency beside the certi ficate of qualification given by the Board of Public Instruction. It is desirable that there should be religious teaching orders employed in many of the schools, and we are aware that some of these orders object to the examination by the civil authorities. Whether or not this objection can be overcome is a matter of arrangement should be consulted, and due deference should be paid to the rules under which the religious orders needed are constituted. If, however, the Church authorities are willing or are in a position to meet the views of the Government on this point half way, or the entire way, there need be no further discussion on it.

On the second provision there is room for serious objection. It is not reasonable for the Government to exthey now pay with no prospect of ever clude religious instruction where the becoming proprietors.

to and to enrich the landlords at the

The five years of coercion under which Ireland suffered when Lord Salisbury and Mr. Arthur Balfour ruled, before the last accession of Mr. Gladstone to power, led us to expect nothing

else than a regime of opposition when fourteen months ago the same leaders resumed the reins. Nevertheless, the Irish Land Bill which recently became a real attempt to favor the tenantry. It proposed to make it much easier for the tenants to become proprietors, a

matter which was practically impossible under the existing laws. The time to be given to the tenant was seventy years, which is pracally two generations, or the lifetime of two successive occupiers, but this was to be done by easy payments which were in reality less than the exorbitant rents which they have hitherto been obliged to pay, and so a real benefit was to be given them. It was made possible to confer this

benefit upon the tenantry because the Government proposed to purchase the landlords' rights, and as it has to pay only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for money, it could afford to rent the acquired property to the tenant at a correspondingly low rental, and to sell to them at a fair price which was to be paid back in small annual instalments

covering a period of seventy years, and the total amount to be paid in any year would thus sum to no more than a fair rental, and would be considerably less than the exorbitant rents

of which were intended to favor the landlords, and it was thus that the Bill became law. The landlord peers voted solidly against every provision which favored the tenants in any way, and the very existence of the Government was thus imperilled, and it is even yet possible that there may be a disruption of the Government party owing to the mutilated condition in which the bill passed, entirely changing its essential character. There is, indeed, reason for believing that the opposition of the Lords was fostered by members of the Government itself, and the fact that Lord Salisbury left the whole defence of the bill to the Marquis of Lansdowne, instead of promoting its passage himself, gives color to this suspicion.

Lord Rosebery, Earl Spencer, and other Liberal peers voted with the Government against all these amendments, thus showing the sincerity of the Liberal party in their professions of a desire to grant justice to Ireland ;

but the result proves that such justice is not to be expected from a Tory Government, at least until the House of Lords be thoroughly reformed, and that the legislative supremacy of the House of Commons be recognized. The conduct of the Lords will add strength to the movement in favor of such a reform.

Let us try to look upon the things of this life as naught but dreams, and en dure the misery and the trails which may come upon us without repining. If we do we shall find little difference between freedom and servitude, prosperity and adversity, the diadem of the monarch, the shackles of the slave.

It has been noticed that there is one result of the A. P. A. crusade which was not intended by its authors, which

defence of the late Charles Parnell and, it may be correctly said, of the whole Irish Nationalist party, against the calumnies the London Times has contributed much towards making him revered and loved by his Irish fellowcountrymen in America, and especially by those in Canada, who will heartily join in congratulating him on the high position he has attained by his talents and legal abilities. Lord Russell is a practical Catholic, and this fact will show that a Catholic is not debarred in England from attaining the highest offices, with the exception of the sovereignty and one other position from which Catholics are excluded under that relic of the penal laws which was not repealed in 1829. It will, no doubt, be a matter of surprise to the P. P. A. of Ontario that a Catholic should distance his Protestant fellowbenchers in attaining such a position, but these people have to learn that their programme of proscribing Catholics on account of their religion is behind the present age of tolerance and

general fraternity. Lord Russell is the first Catholic who has held the position of Chief Justice of England since the Reformation. He belongs to an Ulster Catholic family which has had many distinguished members, and the Father Russell who had a large share in the work of converting Cardinal Newman to the Catholic faith, was his uncle. The late Cardinal says in his " Apologia " that Father Russell is the "dear friend to whom, under heaven, I am indebted for my conversion."

benefit : that is the glorification of Interior of suffering there sharp than a hundred years there spent in the most rigid penance. -The

prisoners who have bee many years in jail was occasion of rejoicing in] many were disposed to pra ernment of Lord Salisbury of clemency, but it has sin covered that they endure the most intense mental sufferings, and whatever there was in the first pla the Government for its cl been changed to indigns count of the cruelty with were treated. Their lil called public attention to state to which they have be Gallagher, who was thirt prison, is reported by Mr. C hopelessly insane. Daly ilar condition, and White wandering through the hopeless lunatic, and his is at present unknown, bu scouring the country to d

THE release of the In

THE Rev. L. L. Conrar Father Damien's assistant to the spiritual wants of Molokai, has been in Jap months, where he is eng ilar work. He has writt our American contempo Yokohama stating that have virtually lost their as they have abandoned have nothing to take its they are now without a r continues : "They know somethin

bible, but as every man c it according to the Pro ciple, the Japanese know make of it. An exposition make of it. An expositio principles has never app newspapers in Japan, so

s before

ject the imes re Catholic o many ur faith nd to our SELTEMBER 5, 1896,

to the Home Rule cause :

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE discovery of a horse's hoof in

the coal beds at Moorfield, near Kib

marnock, Scotland is another of the

many evidences which go toward dis

proving the Darwinian theory of the

evolution of one animal out of another

less perfect during the lapse of ages.

The hoof belongs to the Eocene period.

and it thus connects the organic life of

that remote age with that of the pres-

ent day. The horse at that date was

THE New York Independent declares

sors were, and that their opinion of the

Catholic Church is changing for the

better, but its Christian character does

it by the Protestant clergy. The Cath-

olic Church was the only Christian

Church many centuries before Protest-

just as it is at the present time.

rganiza. . move-es of its CIETY

een tried ge Lane. e by withe man. e made full rest issue. t for the ent for es such Valtham nge and 's enterery tame ened by embered eld some count of Masonne result inflicted hand in

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will prof the orof their at they ult myse sham. of amus e of the embers. hrough, ndure it o attend seeing ss treat. 'es comt Walt-It was ch the lesecraod. conscirs to reven Al-

ect. It y come e ready olerant y who grossly regard fellow-

WEN. dChief ulfilled e to the to Can-

we shall learn the divine human cessful wisdom when we achieve the facility Parnell THE release of the Irish political in all similar matters to unite the two of the prisoners who have been lingering ideas in a natural harmony." gainst many years in jail was at first an so ; work and pray, and, to paraphrase nes has the Advance's own concluding words, occasion of rejoicing in Ireland, and "the working will be all the better for ng him many were disposed to praise the Govthe praying, and the praying all the fellow ernment of Lord Salisbury for the act better for the working, and God will add His blessing to both."- Philadelecially of clemency, but it has since been diseartily covered that they endured in prison phia Catholic Standard and Times. e high the most intense mental and physical Have we a State Church in America talents sufferings, and whatever of gratitude Of course we haven't. When Mr ell is a there was in the first place given to John D. Rockefeller smiles unctuously the Government for its clemency, has and dips his hand into the public been changed to indignation on ac. pocket in order to endow a Baptist ct will barred university with a million or two, it ighest count of the cruelty with which they should be clearly understood that the f the were treated. Their liberation has gift is voluntary on his part. All the osition called public attention to the pitable same, we, the people, are furnish-ing the funds. Wherefore it is that people are beginning to ask : cluded state to which they have brought. Dr. which Gallagher, who was thirteen years in Would it not be better if the Governill, no prison, is reported by Mr. Gaffney, to be ment owned the oil wells instead of to the hopelessly insane. Daly is in a sim-Rockefeller, so that the Baptist atholic Church might be able to avoid accept ilar condition, and Whitehead is now fellowing national bounty, which is none the wandering through the country a less odious by being extorted from the sition. hopeless lunatic, and his whereabouts public for the great monopolist ?- Bosis at present unknown, but parties are ton Pilot. n that Cathoscouring the country to discover him. is be-A Campbellite missionary, writing to the organ of this sect in this city, tells of a visit to a Hindu raja, or ce and THE Rev. L. L. Conrardy, who was Father Damien's assistant in attending reigning prince, in whose presence he to the spiritual wants of the lepers at c who preached. Molokai, has been in Japan for some him on his sermon, and "said it was ustice months, where he is engaged in sim- almost as good as he heard among the ation. ilar work. He has written to one of Catholics. He meant that for the amily highest compliment he could pay." lished our American contemporaries from This illustrates the fact that the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

THE GRAND OLD MAN. remain in the dark. It is in our days who make so much of foreign missions. not enough to preach in churches ; the Startling because our Evangelical newspapers are the grand medium to friends are wont to advertise their mis-During the course of an interview with a reporter of the Montreal Daily bring things to the knowledge of the Star Lord Russell of Killowen refers as multitude. follows to Mr. Gladstone's conversion

follows to Mr. Gladstone's conversion to the Home Rule cause : A question regarding the Dublin confer-fractorized to the subject of Home Rules in Irreland. "I must not express any opin-treland. "I must not express any opin-field of the subject of Home Rules. Both the More and myself believed in that prin-his famous bill in 1886. But do you know, I this know bill in 1886. But do you know, I which decided his adherence to the same area and the base the sub-rest of the subject believed in that been his famous bill in 1886. But do you know, I this way inclined long before the made the same area and for al. You may be surprised when I tell you that I believe that Mr. Gladstone has a back as 1872 or 1873. At that here here same are and for al. You may be surprised when I tell you that I believe that Mr. Gladstone here witch decided his adherence to the mean back as 1872 or 1873. At that way inclined long before Mr. Gladstone in the same here same and the members which it becars here for Mr. Pranell. The leaders had not the precessary Knowlege of Parliament and it way the and the members themselves had not here be were in the House which it becars here of ground before giving op. The utility of obstruction was not yet learned. The same here motion, and some of the members would here bill, in much the same manner as Sir with the the speeches made in 1872 or 1874 by Mr. Gladstone in answer to Mr. Butt, while others would and in the 1920 or 1875 by Mr. Gladstone in answer to Mr. Butt, but here have a use the House here the speeches made in 1872 or 1875 by Mr. Gladstone in answer to Mr. Butt, but here have a use the speeches made in 1872 or 1875 by Mr. Gladstone in answer to Mr. Butt, but here have a how here have here the same that any member who have the provide the expressive to answer to the House here have a list how proposed to carry in method here have a the subjections to any the in the form here have a the collection was a Home Mule as have a the method here have a the collection was a Home Mule as here hav THE armor presented by Charles VII., king of France, to Joan of Arc during the siege of Orleans has just been discovered among a number of suits of ancient armour owned by the Marquis of Courval. The suits were bought by the father of the the present Marquis, who had them placed in his hall of antiquities, though it was not suspected that the suit of the maid o Orleans was among them. They were purchased at a sale of the contents of the Chateau de la Tour of Pinon, and Joan of Arc's suit was recognized by its having the arms granted to her by the king. The suit corresponds with descriptions given by contemporary historical writers, and there is therefore no doubt of the authenticity of the relic. It will be highly prized by the people of France as a precious memorial of the heroic maiden. From the armor it is judged that Joan's statue

CATHOLIC PRESS.

was about 5 ft. 3 in.

The fable of the ass dying of hunger between two stacks of hay because his greed to devour them both riveted him to the spot, faintly expresses the con-dition of the A. P. A. at the present body.-Southern Messenger. time. They are dead between the two big parties at the very time when they were expected to enrich them from th treasuries of their corruption. ing to the latest figures of the Regis-We announced the passing of the A. P. A. trar-General, is now but 4,560,302 at the close of their Washington con having been decreased during the past quarter by 11,145. Fifty years ago, vention. Since then their downfall has been rapid. -- Western Watchman. before the memorable famine of '48

A man who acted as reporter and writer on the lately deceased A. P. A. organ (daily) was sent to the house of correction on Monday last for "ringing" a watch. He committed the crime while engaged in his work, was arrested and admitted to bail. He skipped out and left his bondsmen in the lurch. He was later captured in Virginia and brought back to Boston. an ungulate animal with uncloven foot He admitted his guilt and took his sentence. The criminal atmosphere of that vile conspiracy vitiated everything it came in contact with. It even induced men to become thieves.-Bos

its conviction that notwithstanding all ton Republic. the opinions which have been expressed Several well-known writers in Engby Protestants to the effect that the land have been exercising themselve Roman Catholic Church is not a Chrislately to explain the magnetism of the tian Church, it is so in reality, and in

Catholic Church in drawing so many proof of this it relates that at the lavbrilliant converts. All sorts of reasons have been alleged-her noble history, ing of the corner stone of a new Cathoher stately ritual, her dogmatism lic Church at Sayville, L. I., on a recent teaching, her claim to binding author Sunday, the pastors of the Congregaity, with many other valid and potent surmises. But why all this labored tional, Episcopal, and Methodist Churches assisted. The Independent ingenuity? Is not her magnetism on great minds sufficiently accounted for adds that the people of Sayville are by the fact that she is the true Church. also of opinion that the Catholic Church and would all the reasons in the world is Christian. It is pleasant to learn explain her existence, to say nothing that the Protestant clergy are becomof her magnetism, if this one did not obtain ?- New York Freeman's Jouring more tolerant than their predeces

nal.

Protestants seem to be gradually city of Dublin may render of interest some reminiscences of conventions in better, but its Christian character does abandoning their doctrine of faith not depend on the estimate formed of without works. The Advance comtime past. It may perhaps be a revela tion to many people by no means ill mends the combination of prayer with informed as to the current of public science for the purpose of getting relief from a plague of grasshoppers and army worms in northern Wisconsin. events to learn that a gathering of the nature of the convention to which every Irishman at home and abroad antism was in existence, or was even Both the prayers and the scientists, it looks with an absorbing interest could.

who make so much of foreign missions. Startling because our Evangelical friends are wont to advertise their mis-sionary attempts with such persistence that the world has come to believe that they had the field to themselves. This is what Mr. Foley—what strange com-menn this normalise found in—says: and * to give efficacy to the convention of a catual delegates, either by isau-to not a catual delegates, with them inthey had the field to themselves. Thisis what Mr. Foley—what strange com-to non the to a start by them be deemed ade-to non the to a start by them be deemed ade-to non the to a start by them inthe start by the normality of the to a start by them inthey had the field to themselves. Thisis what Mr. Foley—what strange com-to non the to a start by them be deemed ade-to non the to a start by them inthey had the field to themselves. Thisis what Mr. Foley—what strange com-to non the to a start by them be deemed ade-to non the to a start by them inthe transformation of the to a start by them the deemed ade-to non the to a start by the more to a start by them inthe transformation of the to a start by the more the transformation of the to a start to be a great conventionand i would like to talk with you about the to a start by the more the transformation of the transformat"The Jesuits are advancing by other leaps and bounds in the four provinces tion. other steps for restoring the constitu

of Tonquin, 100,000 converts, 150 priests, and 170 schools under the Jesuits alone. In Cochin China, the The " Irish government " and their degraded and venal dependents had little reasons to love conventions Romish advance is still greater. . . . At the present time in China and The

CONVENTION OF DUNGANNON Corea more than a million and a half which met on February 15, 1782, at the converts, with 1,000 priests, 8,000 which the freely-elected delegates of Corea more than a million and a half schools, irrespective of seminaries and convents. In India and Ceylon the one hundred and forty three corps of Ulster volunteers attended, was the strides of Romanism are startling and unprecedented."-Catholic Citizen. direct cause of securing the legislative

independence of the Irish Parliament. "Elected," writes Mr. Lecky, "by a Martin Luther taught that faith popular constituency of twenty five thousand armed men, free from the lone worketh salvation, hence it were sinful to rely on good works. He found almost everything in Catholicity porough influence and from the ruption which tainted the Parliament utterly useless, as *faith* would cover everything. The great American Church light, Dr. Lyman Abbott, has discourse. in Dublin, animated with a conscious ness of great services performed, and with a sincere and ardent patriotism, they were undoubtedly the most faithdiscovered salvation much cheaper, and communicated his discovery to ful representatives then sitting of the Harvard students. "Creed." he says. opinions and wishes of the Irish Pro " is of no account with God, providing testants."

was

Athl

THE PRIME MACHINATOR

purporting to represent the people, or

and that all persons giving or publish.

impede the undoubted right of his

Majesty's subjects to petition the king

GRATIAN'S SPEECH IN OPPOSITION

"This bill is said to be an expedient

Commons is of intense interest :

you are men of service, of great serv-ice," men of great works. The Gcspel The convention before breaking up issued an address to the minority in teaches quite differently on these two points. It says : "Without faith it is the Irish House of Commons who sym pathized with their proceedings. 'We impossible to please God," and "Faith without works is dead." Luther reknow our duty to ourselves," said this document, "and are resolved to be jects the works ; Lyman Abbot rejects the faith, and upholds the works only. free. We seeks our rights, and no more than our rights, and in so just a Both are equally wrong. Faith and works must be united like soul and pursuit we should doubt the being of a Providence if we doubted of success. All Ireland adopted the Dungannon

resolutions. Conventions of delegate of the Volunteers were held likewise in Connaught, Munster and Leinster, and Henry Grattan, backed up by the Parliament of the people at large, was enabled to force on an unrepresentative Legislature the passing of the and '49, the population of Ireland was declaration of Irish rights.

Mr. Dillon stated with absolute pretence of preparing or presenting accuracy that in the approaching conare multiplying like the sands of the sea on the foreign shores whither vention of the Irish race delegates from the greater Ireland beyond the seas will for the first time take their oppression has driven them. We read places in a representative capacity We must not, however, suppose that D, to be coadjutor to the apostolic adthe great convention of Dungamon owed nothing to our exiled fellow-countrymen. In the war of the Amerministration of the Eastern District of numerous are the Irish colonists in this ican Independence Irishmen who had district that the Holy Father sends to their spiritual aid a Bishop of their been robbed of the fruits of their industry by "felonious landlordism" were the fiercest foes of England and own nationality. What of the Irish blood in America, Australia, and even the stoutest champions of the cause which "lost us America." Mr. Flood appointed, are unlawful assemblie acknowledged the connection between ing notice of the election to be made of the Dungannon convention and

THE AMERICAN "REBELS"

when he exclaimed in the Irish House of Commons, "A voice from America shouted to liberty; the echo of it caught your people as it passed along the Atlantic, and they renewed the voice till it reverberated here."

or Parliament for redress of any public The legislative independence of the or private grievance.' Parliament of Ireland, which was achieved by the work of the Dangannon to this measure in the Irish House of convention of 1782 was felt, of course o be of comparatively little use so long as the Parliament itself was an abys to restore peace; why, then, is it a reflection? Why do the preamble and of pollution and wholly unreformed. Accordingly another great convention, declaration pronounce every man who with Volunteer delegates from Ireland, has been a delegate, all the volunteers was summoned to meet in Dublin on the delegates at Dangannon, the dele Nov. 10, 1783, to form a plan of parlia: gates of the convention, the committee mentary reform and " to demand those of the lawyers' corps and the corps that rights without which the forms of a appointed that committee ; the comfree nation would be a curse."

mittee of the Catholics, their late con-They sat in the Rotunda, while the ventions, and all the Catholics who ap other Parliament sat in College Green, pointed that convention — that is, the whole Catholic body — offenders, men passed their resolutions in favor of parliamentary reform, which Flood guilty of an unlawful assembly, and embodied in a bill, which, coming this moment liable to be prosecuted !

establish the constitution on a perman- gates to the Catholic convention in and she is getting to be greater every

met in Dablin on Dec. 3, 1792, and on Jan. 2, 1793, gentlemen delegated by the Cathelies of Ireland waited, not on the lord lieutenaut, but on George III. at his levee in St. James' Palace, and being introduced by Mr. Dandas, the and baya are ophicing for the bard being introduced by Mr. Dundas, the and have an opinion for secretary, presented the petition on all matters of importance, but his for Catholic rights, which was the foundation of the Relief Act of 1793, thoughts and opinions he must keep locked in his breast. Things in England admitting Catholics to the parliament are much different than they are ary franchise, grand jury box and here. partial rank in the army.

Then there will be politics in that The success of this convention, which was modelled on the convention of Dungannon, convinced Fitzgibbon (Lord Clare), the Lord Chancellor, who

"What is the true object of the con-vention at Dublin ?" was asked. After a moment or so of silence the

in Ireland of the union, and the re morseless enemy of the Catholic people, from whom he himself had sprung, Lord called to his son Charles and when he came he motioned him to a seat near by. Then he said : "I that unless conventions were prothat unless conventions were pro-hibited and prevented by law attacks on the liberties of the people would not prosper. Accordingly he devised a speek for my oath. My son will speek for my obthe My son will prosper. Accordingly he devised a speak for me. Charles, tell him all neasure for the purpose of depriving you know about the big convention all Irishmen, whether Protestant or that is to be held in Dublin next atholic, of every means of expressing month their wishes by elected delegates.

"Well," said the young man, " that 793 theConvention Act was introduced will be a monster convention. There by Lord Clare into the Irish House of will be delegates to it from all parts of Lords. Its real and plain objects were the world, even from Africa. It will o prevent the imitation of the success be a convention that means much for ful example of the Catholic convention. the Irish race, for at it will be decided under the pretext of anticipating a a programme for the future carrying convention of the United Irishmen in on of the political issues that are more important than anything else to the Irish. At the convention schemes will "This Act (33 Geo. III., c. 29) to prevent the election or appointment of be devised for the union of Irishmen. An effort will be made to have the Parunlawful assemblies, under pretence of preparing or presenting public petinellites and the anti-Parnellites give ions or other addresses to his Majesty up fighting and work together for the or the Parliament, recites that the common good. The greatest Irish election or appointment of assemblies, speakers in the world will be there.

Arrangements are being made in any description of the people, under Dublin for the accommodation of thousands of people." "Does this big convention affect John Dillon, the great Irish leader,

petitions, complaints, remonstrances and declarations, and other addresses to the king, or to both or either houses of Parliament, for alteration of matters, "Yes, I suppose it does. In fact, I of Parliament, for alteration of matters, established by law, for redress of alleged grievances in Church and State, may be made use of to serve the leader. He has committed no overt act. The people have confidence in act. The people have confidence in o the violation of the public peace, him because of this, and at this meetand the great and manifest encourageing a vote of confidence will be passed ment of riot, tumult and disorder ; and and the convention hall will ring with praise for John Dillon, and he will beit enacts that all such assemblies, committees, or other bodies of persons come the greatest of the great Irishelected, or otherwise constituted or men

While the son was talking to the Express man, the Lord listened to every word, and once or twice he started to such persons or delegates, or attendtalk himself, but while he said nothing ing, or voting, or acting therein by he coaxed the young man, showing any means, are guilty of a high mis-demeanor. The Act concludes with a declaration, 'that nothing in it shall that the son was talking for the father and as the father felt

The Eucharistic Congress.

It is a source of great consolation for us Catholics, in these times of religious indifference, to see promoted amongst all classes devotion towards Our Divine Saviour in the Blessed Sacrament. Hence we hail with special rejoicings the advent Eucharistic Congress to be held in Orvieto, a town not far from Rome, from the 5th to the 8th of September. Several Cardinals and a numerous body of Archbishops and Bishops will grace the sittings of that important assembly with their presence. On this occasion great reductions have been granted by the Directors of the Italian rail roads to those who, travelling to Orvieto, identify themselves as members of the Congress.

A Sacred Arts' Exhibition, abound-ing in historic interest, will be opened

5

l who f con-Cath a late ' that and to ebted

fering

continues :

Yokohama stating that the Japanese scholars and thinkers and men of culhave virtually lost their old religion, ture of the Pagan world are gradually conceiving a respect for the Catholic religion and its representatives which as they have abandoned it, but they have nothing to take its place so that is paving the way for wholesale conthey are now without a religion. He versions to the true faith. Protestant. ism has little expansive power, and when brought into fair competition "They know something about the

bible, but as every man can interpret with Catholicity is sure to disappear. it according to the Protestant prin-Church Progress. ciple, the Japanese know not what to

make of it. An exposition of Catholic principles has never appeared in the Protestant Mission" has conveyed some in the name of the collective body on principles has never appeared in the Protestant Mission" has conveyed some in the name of the collective body on newspapers in Japan, so the Japanese startling information to the brethren such measures as are most likely to reduce the very county to choose delc- remarked. "America is a great place, gress,

if it had been held at any time between 1793 and 1879, have been dispersed by virtue of an Act of Parliament as an illegal assembly at the point of the Just bayonet, while every delegate in attendance would have been guilty of a 'high misdemeanor.' It is no wonder that "the castle," which was then the synonym for the lord lieutenant and his secretary, who

> ruption of an unreformed Irish Parlia ment, did not look with favor on conventions, which were genuine parlia ments of the people.

THE POIGNANT CONTRAST between a convention of the peopl and an Irish Parliament filled with

were mere gutter agents for the cor

The population of Ireland, accord

over 8,000,000. But if the Irish are

decreasing in their native land, they

of the recent consecration in Dundalk.

of the Right Rev. Hugh McSherry, D

parts more remote, to be revealed in

the coming Irish convention? Yet.

this convention will accomplish little

if it does not point a way to stop the

depopulation of Ireland, and enable its

people to hold their own in unity and

IRISH CONVENTIONS.

Interesting Reminiscences by Swift

J. G. Swift MacNeill, Q. C., M. P.

contributes to the Dablin Freeman's

fournal an article on "Irish Conven-

tionsand English Governments," which

has a peculiar interest at the present.

The great convention of the Irish

race which will soon assemble in this

time. Mr. MacNeill writes :

MacNeill, M. P.

peace. - Boston Pilot.

Cape Colony in South Africa.

corrupt self-seekers who merely repre sented themselves was never better drawn than in a petition for parlia mentary reform from Belfast presented to George III. in July, 1784. This petition stated that the majority of the members of the Irish House of Commons were " illegally returned by the man-dates of lords of Parliament and a few great commoners either for indigent

boroughs where scarcely any inhabit. ants exist or for considerable towns where the elective franchise is unjustconfined to a few." "That the

House of Commons is not the representative of a nation, but of mean and venal boroughs; that the price of a seat in Parliament is as well ascer-The raja complimented tained as that of the cattle on the fields, s sermon, and "said it was and that although the united voice of the nation had been raised in favor of a substantial reform, yet "the abuse lying in the very power and disposition of Parliament itself the weight of corruption crushed with ignominy and contempt the temperate petitions of the people." Under these circumstances, said the petitioners, the re peated abuses and perversions of the had to face not a band of settlers, but

> virtual abdication and forfeiture in the trustees, and they had summoned a "civil convention of representa-tives, to be freely chosen by every county and city and great town in

ask

down to the House of Commons straight For so much has the Bill in object-no from the convention, attired in Volunteer uniform, he asked leave to intro duce. Yelverton, the attorney-general, proposed that the House should refuse to receive or listen to the bill on the ground that it came from an armed convention. "The right honorable gentlemen,

said Flood, "cannot bear to near of Volunteers, but I will ask him, and I will have a starling taught to halloo in his ear have Who gave you free trade? who go you the free constitution? who made

you a nation?-the Volunteers! If they were the men you now describe them why did you accept of their services, why did you not then accuse them? If they were so dangerous, why did you pass through their ranks with your speaker at your head to demand a constitution - why did you not then fear the ills you now apprehend?'

Flood's motion was lost, and immedi ately after the result of the divison-77 for and 157 against-had been an nounced the following resolution, which was a declaration of war

AGAINST THE VOLUNTEER CONVENTION, was carried : "That it has now become ever. indispensably necessary to declare that

the House will maintain its just rights and privileges against all en croachments whatever." Here was a direct challenge to the convention. Why was not the gauntlet thus thrown down taken up? Because the reform ers had not the courage and prescience o include in their schemes of enfranchisement the great mass of the people who belonged to the Catholic faith, but confined their efforts for reform to the benefit of Protestants alone. Had they invited the co-operation of their Catholic fellow-countrymen the corrupt oligarchy in College Green would have

representative trust amounted to a a determined and united nation. The Catholic population of Ireland had, however, learned a profitable lesson from the great Volunteer conventions. In 1792 the Catholic com-

> mittee issued a circular letter inviting the Catholics in every parish in Ireland to choose electors, who in their turn covered a large piece of territory," he approves of the holding of this con-

the peace of the country, but reflection on great bodies, the gratification of spleen at the expense of the constitution, by voting false doctrine into law and the brightest passages of your his tory into unlawful assemblies. Gentle men have conceived this Bill an ex pedient to quell insurgents ; let them read the Bill. It is not a riot act ; i does not go against riots that are, but conventions that are not. The title of the bill, as first brought in, was to pre vent riots and tumults arising from

conventions ; but as the bill had noth-ing to say to riots, and no riots appeared to have arisen from conven tions, such title was in decenc dropped, and the object of the bill was now professed to be an Act against con-

ventions. Gentlemen said a national convention at Athlone was intended. He did believe that such a one had been intended some time ago, but that ther it was not so ; or if then intended that it would be trifling and contemptible. His objection to the bill was that it was a trick, making a supposed national convention at Athlone in 1793 a pretext for preventing delegation for-

UNION OF IRISHMEN.

Buffalo Express.

Niagara Falis, Aug. 25. — Lord Russell and his party, who have been at the Clifton House since Saturday evening, left for Ottawa this morning on a special Grand Trunk train. The Express correspondent had a talk with the great English jurist last evening on the porch of the Clifton House. The Lord was in a happy frame of mind

rounded by the members of his party, discussing with Lady Russell and the

American Bar Association, the merits of Niagara Falls, when the *Express* of Free Masonry are to be there dis-man arrived. "We have only been in America ten days, but owing to the the Lodge to achieve its anti-Christian

connection with the Congress Amongst the objects on view, are to be seen the sacred vestments of Popes Julius II. and Pius II.; a mitre of Pope Celestine V.; a Greek pallium and an enamelled chalice that belonged to Cardinal Bessarione ; the mitre of St. Bonaventure, etc., etc., besides many precious objects from the most famous Basilicas of Rome. Altogether the Congress promises to surpass in splendour even the fondest hopes of its most ardent supporters.

FORDHAM'S PRESIDENT.

Rev. T. A. Campbel', S. J., Again Head of St. John's College.

New York, August 25. - Advices rom Rome were received at St. John's College, in Fordham, yesterday of the appointment of Very Rev. Thomas J. Campbell as president of the institution, to succeed the Rev. Thomas Gannon. The new president is well known in New York. He was president of St. New York. John's College from 1885 to 1888. By his executive ability he greatly raised the standard of the college and increased the interest in the institution among Catholics in the neighborhood. It was at the height of its prosperity The appointm in those years. very pleasing to the alumni of the institution.

Rev. Father Campbell was taken from the college in 1888 and elevated to the provincialship of the Society of Jesus in this province. He was succeeded in the provincialship by Rev. W. O'B. Pardow about two years ago, since which time he has been president of St. Xavier College and has spent after his day among the power plants on the American side. He was sur14

Anti-Masonic Congress.

An international anti Masonic con-Hon. W. A. Sudduth of Louisville, Ky., one of the Vice Presidents of the Austrian Tyrol from the 26th to the 30th of September. The real objects

THE VATICAN.

Z Another "Bome" Article in the The Century by F. Marion Urawford.

It would be a hopeless and a weary task to attempt to trace the history of the buildings of the Vatican. The Pope's private apartments occupy the eastern wing of the part built round the court of St. Damascus; that is to say, they are at the extreme end of the Vatican, nearest the city, and over the colonade, and the windows of the Pope's rooms are visible from the square. vast mass which rises above the col-umns to the right of St. Peter's is only a small part of the whole palace, but is not the most modern by any means. It contains, for instance, the Sistine Chapel, which is considerably older than the present church, having been built by Sixtus IV., whose beautiful bronze monument is in the Chapel of the Sacrament. It contains, too, Raphael's Stanze, or halls, Bramante's famous Loggie, the beautiful architect ure of which is a frame for some of Raphael's best work .

But any good guide book will fur-nish all such information, which it would be fruitless to give in such a paper as this. In the pages of Murray the traveler will find, set down in order and accurately, the ages, the dimensions and the exact positions of all the parts of the building, with the s of the famous artists who decor ated each. He will not find set down there, however, what one may call the atmosphere of the place, which is some thing as peculiar and unforgetable, though in a different way, as that of St. Peter's. It is quite unlike any-thing else, for it is part of the develop-ment of churchmen's administration to an ultimate limit in the high centre of churchmanism. It is hard to define it, but it is in everything : in the uni-forms of the attendants, in their old fashioned faces, in the spotless cleanli-ness of all the Vatican-though no one is ever to be seen handling a broomin the noiselessly methodical manner of doing everything that is to be done in the scholarly rather than scientific arrangements of the objects in the mu seum and galleries-above all, in the visitor's own sensations.

No one talks loudly among the statues of the Vatican, and there is a feeling of being in church, so that one is disagreeably shocked when a guide. conducting a party of tourists, occasionally raises his voice in order to be It is all very hard to define, while it is quite impossible to escape feeling it, and it must utlimately be due to the dominating influence of the churchmen, who arrange the whole place as though it were a church. An American lady, on hearing that the Vatican contains 11,000 rooms, threw up her hands and laughingly exclaimed, " Think of the housemaids !" But there are no housemaids in the Vatican, and perhaps the total ab ence of even the humblest feminine influ ence has something to do with the aus tere impression which everything pro

On the whole, the Vatican may be divided into seven portions. These are the pontifical residence, the Sistine and Pauline chapels, the picture galleries, the library, the museums of sculpture and archaeology, the out buildings, including the barricks of the Swiss Guards, and, lastly, the gardens with the Pope's Casino. Of these the Sistine chapel, the galleries and museums and the library are incomparably the most important. The name "Sistine " is derived from

stant creative power before all things ; it means wealth of resource and invention ; it means quantity as well as quality. No truly great genius, unless cut short by early death, has left little of itself. Besides man's one great masterpiece, there are always a hundred works of the same hand, far beyond the powers of ordinary men ; and the men of Michael Angelo's day worked harder than we worked. Perhaps they thought harder, too, being more occupied with creation, at a time when there was little, than we are with the difficult task of avoiding the unintentional reinvention of things already invented, now that there is much. The latter is a real difficulty in our century, when almost every mine of thought has been worked to a normal depth by minds of normal power, and it needs all the ruthless strength or original genius to go deeper, and hew and blast away through the red rock of men's limitatiions to new veins of treasure below.

The chapel is a beautiful place in itself, by its simple and noble propor tions, as well as by the wonderful architectural decorations of the ceiling, conceived by Michael Angelo as a series of frames for his paintings. Beautiful beyond description, too, is the exquisite marble screen. No one can say certainly who made it; it was perhaps designed by the architect of the chapel himself, Baccio Pontelli. There are a few such marvels of unknown hands in the world, and a sort of romance clings to them, with an element of mystery that stirs the imagination, in a dreamy way, far more than the gilded oak tree in the arms of Sixtus IV., by which the name of Rovere is symbolized. Sixtus commanded and the chapel was built. But who knows where Baccio Pontelli lies? Or who shall find the grave where the hand that carved the lovely marble screen is laid at rest.

The walk through the museum is certainly one of the most wonderful in the world. There are more masterpieces, perhaps, in Florence ; pos sibly objects of greater value may be accumulated in the British Museum, though that is doubtful ; but nowhere in the world are statues and antiquities so well arranged as in the Vatican, and perhaps the orderly beauty of arrangement has as much to do as anything else with the charm that pre vades the whole. One is brought into direct communication with Rome at its best, brilliant with the last reflections of Hellenic light; and again one is brought into contact with Rome at its worst, and beyond its worst, in its de-cay and destruction. Amid the ruin, too, there is the visible sign of a new growth in the beginnings of Christian ity, from which a new power, a new history, a new literature and a new art were to spring up and blossom, and in the rude sculpture of the shepherd, the lamb and the fishes lies the origin of Michael Angelo's "Moses" and Pie-ta.

There, too, one may read, as in a book, the whole history of death in Rome, graven in the long lines of an cient inscriptions, the tale of death when there was no hope, and its story when hope had begun in the belief in the resurrection of the dead. There the sadness of the sorrowing Roman contrasts with the gentle hopefulness of the bereaved Christian, and the sentiment and sentimentality of man kind during the greatest of the world's developments are told in the very words which men and women dictated to the stone-cutter. To those who can Sixtus IV., as has been said. The library was founded by Nicholas V., whose love of bocks was almost equal to his passion for building. The galleries the stone-cutter. To those who can read the inscriptions the impression of direct communication with antiquity is very strong. For those who cannot to the stone-cutter. To those who can read the inscriptions the impression of direct communication with antiquity is very strong. For those who cannot there is still a special charm in the long succession of corridors, in the oc casional glimpses of the gardens, in the cool magnificence of the decora tions, as well as in the statues and fragments which line the endless straight walls.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

even dearer to literary Englishmen than Jeremy Taylor or Bishop South. Where can we find an irony so keen and yet so delicate, a humor at rare intervals so full of genuine glee, a passion so pure and so serene, a power of description so full of atmospheric brilliancy, an earnestness so persuasive, because so simple and genuine, and a pathos so tender and profound? Even to those who differ widely from his creed his twelve volumes of sermons, his exquisite story of a martyr dom of the third century, his vivid description of one side of Oxford life in 'Loss and Gain,' his fine 'Verses on Various Occasions,' which are but too few, and his memorable ' Dream of Gerontius,' which so many of us will recall on our own death beds, will al ways be among their most delightful memories, and that not chiefly for the subtlety of their language or the singu-

lar lustre and distinction of their style "But when we think of what D Newman has taught us, that religion begins in humility, grows with every act of fidelity and shows itself in that sort of candor which brings the mos opposite creeds into the closest possible relations with each other, so that misunderstanding is almost difficult than the frank avowal of unreasoning prejudice, I think we may say that we Protestants have learned from him a great lesson. This, at least, is true-that his long life of winning austerity, the tender glow of his piety and the fundamental steadfastness of a nature so strangely sym pathetic have rendered it absolutely impossible for any one who really knows his writings ever again to speak of the faith of his Church with anvthing like the stolid and almost brutal contempt so common among us sixty years ago. To some extent surely he

has helped Roman Catholics to understand-perhaps to love-Protestants To a very great extent he has helped Protestants to understand and love not only the thinkers, but the popular mind of his own great Church."

Simplicity of Jesus Christ.

As simplicity is the distinctive character of the Divine perfections, which are infinite only because they are simple, so was it also the pecular char teristic of the virtues of Jesus Christ. which, by reason of their extreme sim plicity, are beyond all measure sublime How difficult to explain that superem inent quality which words cannot de-scribe, which thought can scarcely penetrate. To treat of it adequately to understand it fully, requires the very eculiar assistance of the Spirit of God which I now humbly implore for myself and my readers.

Virtues are simple when they are animated by one single motive, when they are directed by one single inten tion, and tend to one single object. Such were the virtues Jesus Christ. Their sole motive was the love of God ; their sole intention the glory of God; their sole end the fulfillment of the will of

God-and this motive, intention, and end are absolutely but one and the same. That motive was susceptible of no increased purity ; that intention of no further uprightness ; that end of no additional refinement from the alloy of there is no danger." any other less perfect object. Our advantage, sanctification, and happiness were also an intention, a motive, and an end proposed to Himself by Jesus Christ. But His love for us was only a consequence of His love for God ; our perfection was referable to the glory of minaret. dod, our happiness ide

separated him from Cardinal Newman's conclusions. If it were only for the singular literary charm of his writ-ings, Cardinal Newman ought to be even dearar to literary. Finally to be tirely devoted to their work; they have no other concern but the welfare of the pupils intrusted to their charge. They have adopted teaching as a life long profession, many of them binding themselves by special vow to that pro-fession. They do not, as secular teachers generally do, use their pro-fession as a stepping stone to a more honorable and lucrative position. It would be strange, indeed, if the pupils profi of such teachers should fail to be cient in any branch of scholasti studies.

Every word in favor of our Catholic schools and Catholic teachers is of im-portance to the Catholic parent. Either it helps to establish them on a firmer basis of respect and esteem, or it awakens the ignorant or thoughtless to the realization of what they should seek and find in their children's school life and progress. With good schools and good teachers the children who do not "get on " are held back by faults in their parents and their homes, and there the reformation must begin.-Catholic Standard and Times

A THANKFUL DOMINIE.

Heard the Sallors Swearing and Kne There Was No Dange

It was on the morning of the 16th day of April, 1881. A venerable looking Catholic clergyman had just bought his steamer ticket in Astoria, Oregon, for Victoria, British Columbia, and was about to seat himself comfortably on deck of the Monitor, when the big-hearted, good-natured captain of the ship accosted his reverence and warnly observed : "Stormy weather ahead, Father

better go inside." To which the priest smilingly answered : "Never mind, captain ; I can stand it all right."

As fate would have it, the frail, noisy steamer had scarcely reached the unlimited waves when down from the north suddenly swooped a terrific gale, which maddened the billows into fury. To cut a long story short, I venture to state that with the exception of the priest and the captain, all the passeng ers were soon simply terror-stricken These two exceptional beings were both standing on the platform of the reconnoitering minaret-the captain consulting his telescope and the Father absorbed in deep meditation on the majestic grandeur of God's powerful elements versus the comparative insignificance of man's smallness. Captain, O captain," suddenly

yelled a nervous voice from below any danger, captain ?"

"None whatever," was the captain's stolid answer, and just as the trembling individual was repairing to the owels of the steamer the generalissimo added :

"Say, mister, did you see the sailors' quarters ?" "Yes, sir," said the nervous voice. "Well," rejoined the captain, "did

you not hear them curse and swear ?" "Oh, dreadfully," answered the frightened passenger. "Well, I will tell you one thing,

sir," replied the captain ; " as long as you hear those fellows curse and swear The passenger disappeared, the storm, grew louder and fiercer and

from mental worry, overwork, or ex-cesses. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may still the captain and the Catholic clergyman were holding their equili brium with the aid of a strong hand grasp on the iron railing around the

be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,

A REGULAR CRIPPLE. the Story of an old Settler in Dufferin County – Suffered Terribly with Rheumatism, and had to use Mech-anical Appliances to turn in Bed-Friends Thought he Could not Re-

From the Economist, Shelburne, Ont Almost everybody in the township of Melancthon, Dufferin Co., knows Mr. Wm. August, J. P., postmaster of Auguston. Mr. August, now in his seventy-seventh year, came to Canada from England forty years ago, and for thirty eight years has been a resident of Melancthon. During some thirty years of that time he has been a postnaster, and for eleven or twelve years was a member of the township council, for some years holding the position of deputy reeve. He has also been justice of the peace since the formation of the county. It will thus be seen that Mr. August stands high in the estimation of his neighbors. In the winter of 1894 95 Mr. August was laid up with an unusually severe

three months. To a reporter of Economist, Mr. August said : "I was in fact a regular cripple. Suspended from the ceiling over my bed was a

suffered as only those acked with rheumatic pains could suffer and

owing to my advanced age, my neigh-

bors did not think it possible for me to

recover. I had read much concerning

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last

determined to give them a trial. I commenced taking the pills about the

1st of Feb., 1895, taking at the outset

one after each meal and increasing to

three at a time. Within a couple of

weeks I could notice an improvement,

and by the first of April I was able to

be about as usual, free from the pains,

and with but very little of the stiffness

left. I continued the treatment a short

time longer and found myself fully re-

stored. It is now nearly a year since I discontinued taking the Pink Pills,

and I have not had any return of the

trouble in that time. I have no hesita-tions in saying that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

and nerve restorer, curing such dis-

eases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial

dance, nervous headache, all nervous

troubles, palpitation of the heart, the after effects of la grippe, diseases de

pending on humors of the blood, such

as scrofula, chronic ervsipelas, etc.

Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale

and sallow complexions and are a speci

fic for troubles peculiar to the female

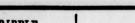
system, and in the case of men they

ffect a radical cure in all cases arising

Vitus

paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St.

These pills are a perfect blood builder



gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil

trial for babies and children. In other conditions gain must be slow, sometimes almost imperceptible, health can't be built up in a day. For this Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment, food rather than medicine, food prepared for tired and weak digestions. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, attack of rheumatism, being confined to the house and to his bed for about





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wise men of old is just that a handful of good whole bushel of learnin

Value of Bright, Att

"The Touch of a Wo the caption of an edite ber Ladies' Home Jou Edward W. Bok mak

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some men do not get this world," Mr. Bok



FIVE-MINUTE S

conditions Fifteenth Sunday afte

ATGUST 29, 1996.

In some conditions the

is rapid. For this reason

we put up a 5oc. size, which

is enough for an ordinary

cough or cold or useful as a

50c. and \$1.00

TRAINING THE CON St Luke vii. I

The Gospel of to day p a very touching instand affection for her son. hearted interest in the welfare excited our Lo and for her sake He v miracle. He raised the life.

Dear paients, the pr manifesting an interest dren nowadays is to see thorough-going good, thorough-going which will not only enab their way through thi honor to themselves, b our Lord to raise them day to enjoy the glorit blessed in heaven.

A thorough going edu primarily in the educati in teaching the child of his religion, and ins soul the fundamental morality so that there veloped within him a s character with which l to resist all the temp wrong. It is a good th child reading, writing, tic, and to give him a the ordinary branches of it is a far better thing t difference between righ that there will be develo a conscience that will be tical judgment deciding badness of his act such a conscience his comes worse than useles like a double-edged sw cutting both ways. greater facilities for d child in whom a consci veloped by a good prac is like a ship staunch with long tapering ma rigging and with beau the breeze, but with Such a vessel can cleave mighty speed, but it is dash itself to pieces on coast as it is to keep to t

Conscience is by all

precious thing a man of worth to him a thousan

child who starts in the

without a cent in his p

a good strong conscience

far better off than the

his parents have left m

never developed in l conscience. If a paren between filling the chi

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the fundamental princi ity, there is no doubt

which the wise parent To impart to the child

right and wrong, to tea

through the intricate

world to his real home

give him a means of fi

mies of his soul, is to g beyond measure. To

a precious inheritance :

conscience is to equip i struggle of life. With

and can stand as firm a old principle that was l

representative of Raphael's work, which predominates to such an extent that the paintings of almost all other artists are of secondary importance. precisely as Michael Angelo filled the Sistine chapel with himself. As for the museums, the objects they contain have been accumulated by many Popes, but their existence ought, perhaps, chiefly attributed to Julius II. and Leo. the principal respesentatives of the Rovers and Medici families.

On the walls of the Sistine Chapel there are paintings by such men as Perugino, Luca Signorelli, Botticelli, and Ghirlandaio, as well as by a number of others ; but Micheal Angelo over shadows them all with his ceiling and his "Last Judgement." There is something overpowering about him, and there is no escaping from his influence. He not only covers great spaces with his brush, but he fills em with his masterful drawing, and makes them alive with a life at ouce profound and restless. One does not feel, as with other painters, that a vision has been projected upon a flat surface, but rather has the impression that a mysterious reality of life has been called up out of senseless material. What we see is not imaginary motion represented, but real motion arrested, as it were. in its very act, and ready to move again. Many have said that the man's work was monstrous. It was monstrously alive, monstrously vigorous at times, over strong and overvital, exaggerative of nature, but never really unnatural, and he never once over reached himself in an effort. No matter how enormous the conception might be, he never lacked the means of carrying it to the concrete. No giantism of limb and feature was beyond the ability of his brush ; no as-tounding foreshortening was too much for his unerring point ; no vast perspective was too deep for his knowl-edge and strength. His production edge and strength. His production was limited only by the length of his life.

Great genius means great and con- in spite of the great chasm which

One returns at last to the halls one lingers here and there, to look again atsomething one has liked, and in the end one goes out, remembering the place rather than the objects it contains, and desiring to return again for the sake of the whole sensation one has had rather than for any defined pur-

When all is seen the weary tourist gets into his cab and drives down the empty paved way by the wall of the library, along the basilica, and out once more to the great square before the church. Or, if he be too strong to be tired, he will get out at the steps, and go in for a few minutes to breathe the quiet air before going home to get the impressions of variety which he has received in the Vatican, and to take away with him something of the peace which fills the cathedral of Christendom.

PREJUDICES REMOVED.

Non-Catholic's Testimony to the Value of Cardinal Newman's Writings.

At the recent unveiling of a statue o Cardinal Newman at the Oratory, London, a letter was read from Richard H. Hutton, a non-Catholic who had been invited, in which he said :

" It seems to me that we who do not belong to your Church have gained not less-perhaps even more-from Newman's character, life and writings than you with whom he was at home. Perhaps we had more to learn from him which you had inherited from your forefathers. I cannot forget how highly the late Doctor Dale, of Birmingham, an accomplished man, but a Protestant of Protestants, in a letter which I greatly reproached myself for having lost, estimated his writings, and especially their power and genius,

ed with the will of God, and thus all His views were reducible to perfect singleness and

and unity.-Reverend J. Grou. Children may be spoiled in numerous

ways-by never contradicting or correcting them, by always indulging on giving way to them, by excessive praise, by injudicious comparisons, and last, but not least, by setting them a bad example. An only child, whether son or daughter, is always in danger of being spoiled ; and the mis chief is soon done. Many men and women who turn out thoroughly selfish were meant by nature to be generous warm-hearted, and self denying.

HINTS AS TO CATHOLIC CHIL-DREN.

The "Reader" of the Messenger of the Sacred Heart never says a foolish thing, and as the time for the opening of the schools is now near at hand Catholic parents ought to take heart and rejoice in the following statement he makes in the September number of the Messenger :

"Wherever the pupils of our Catho lic schools were allowed to compete with those of the public schools they have shown equal or even superior proficiency in the secular branches of earning in spite of the fact that, owing to their crippled financial condition, they must in most places labor under great disadvantages. The confidence of Catholic parents in our Catholic

schools is therefore well founded. We have every reason to be thankful and even proud of their efficiency.' True also, and calling for considera-

tion are the views expressed in contin uation of the subject :

"Nor is this to be wondered at. Our Catholic teachers, as a rule, are re-cruited from the best and most intelligent element of our American society -not from the very wealthy, who are likely to be demoralized by luxury, nor from the very poor, the develop-ment of whose mental faculties may be stunted by hardships and want, but from that middle class who represent

Who is that gentleman?" inquired the priest. "Oh," said the ponderous captain,

"I thought you knew him. That's the Methodist minister of Astoria. He has his wife and children on board, and of course-"

Just then was heard a noise of hurried steps on the iron stairway, heading from below to the captain's tower. Then appeared the self-same Methodist gentleman, nervous, ex-hausted, half bewildered, tired, timid and apparently gasping for breath. "Thank God," he exclaimed upon reaching the platform; "thank God those sailors are still cursing! There is no danger yet !"

Freemasonry.

Freemasons themselves have just shown that there is very good reason for the convening of the Anti-Masonic Congress that is to meet at Trent, in the Austrian Tyrol, on September 29. A congress of Freemasons that was held last week at The Hague justifies all the attacks that have been made on Masonry. This is admitted from a source that cannot be suspected of bias towards the Catholic Church, namely the United Press, which on August sent a despatch from London saying "The Hague conference united under the auspices of the Grand Orient of France all Dutch, Belgian and Italian lodges affiliated to the Grand Orient. It has long been known that duly constituted lodges in America, Great Britain and throughout the world refuse to recognize the Grand Orient since the ritual of that body be came irreligious.

"The Hague congress confirmed the worst features of the Grand Orient and added a platform of a politico Socialist character, utterly at variance with Freemasonry as accepted outside the Grand Orient. Upon the doings of this congress at The Hague the Trent critics can seize, but the great Mason ic bodies throughout the world will disregard both The Hague and Trent. -Catholic Standard and Times.

the energy and intelligence of the What other things shall the fire feed on but country. For the most part they en thy sins.—Imitation of Christ.

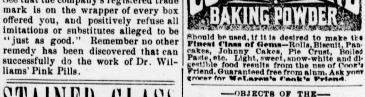
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because they have n stimulant in their home lack those little touche which bring the bes Neatness and taste are poorest homes. Let a that atmosphere as means allow, and she husband to the same sta she elevates him the ef herself, her childre and her future. S spond more slowly to woman's hand displaye and upon their surroun may seem hopeless to t But sooner or later the itself. There is some man which responds gentler influence. L rough and he will be fuse into that home a be it ever so simple, an it even though he n notice it. He imbibes and its effect is sure up Are You T

All the time? This condi-cation that your blood is n-ing as it ought to be and will take a few bottles o purifier, Hocd's Sarsapa write that Hocd's Sarsapa of that tred feeling by red blood.

HOOD'S PILLS act easil the liver and bowels. Cur One trial of Mother Gr. minator will convince ; equal as a worm medicin and see if it does not pleas

Hard and soft corns Holloway's Corn Cure ; it time. Get a bottle at once

Why will you allow a your throat or lungs and ing a consumptive's gra-timely use of Bickle's Syrup the pain can be danger avoided. This S' the taste, and unsurpas healing and curing all aff and lungs, coughs, cold-etc. etc.

AUGUST 29, 1896.

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TRAINING THE CONSCIENCE. St Luke vii. II-16.

The Gospel of to day places before us a very touching instance of a mother's affection for her son. Her tender hearted interest in the young man's welfare excited our Lord's attention and for her sake He worked a great miracle. He raised the widow's son to life.

Dear paients, the practical way of manifesting an interest in your children nowadays is to secure for them a good, thorough-going education, which will not only enable them to fight their way through this world with honor to themselves, but will enable our Lord to raise them up at the last day to enjoy the glorified life of the blessed in heaven.

A thorough-going education consists primarily in the education of the heart in teaching the child the doctrines of his religion, and instilling into his soul the fundamental principles of morality so that there may be developed within him a sturdy religious character with which he will be able to resist all the temptations to do wrong. It is a good thing to teach a child reading, writing, and arithme-tic, and to give him a knowledge of the ordinary branches of learning, but

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and its effect is sure upon him.

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Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

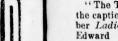
time. Get a botle at once and be happy. Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of fil-ing a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

and can stand as firm as a king. The

old principle that was laid down by the

wise men of old is just as true to day,

that a handful of good life is worth a



FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS. OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Gone to School.

The baby has gone to school: What will the mother dc, With never a call to button or pin, Or tie a little shoe? How can she keep herself busy all day With the little " hindering thing " away Another basket to fill with lunch.

Another basket to hil with funch, Another "godby" to say, And the mother stands at the dcor to see Her baby march away, And turns with a sigh that is half relief And half a something akin to grief.

She thinks of a possible future morn, When the children, one by one, Will go from their home out into the world, To battle with life alone : And not even the baby be left to cheer The desolate home of that tuture year.

She picks up garments here and there, Thrown down in careless haste, And tries to think how it would seem If nothing were displaced ; If the house were always as still as this How could she bear the loneliness?

-Farm and Fireside.

Keep Plants in Your Bed-Room. The presence of plants in a bed-room was once thought to be unhealthy, but the subject has been examined in this country several times within a few years past, and always with the conclusion that the old idea of plants in sleeping rooms being injurious was quite unfounded. A confirmation of this position, given by a test made in London conservatory, shows that the amount of oxygen is increased during it is a far better thing to teach him the the daytime and falls to the normal standard at night. The plants are, difference between right and wrong, so that there will be developed in his soul a conscience that will be to him a practherefore, a positive gain to the atmosphere. tical judgment deciding the goodness or badness of his actions. Without

Saved by the Angelus.

such a conscience his knowledge be The following beautiful instance of comes worse than useless to him. It is like a double-edged sword, capable of a providential escape from death occurred in Austria. Two brothers, aged nine and four years respectively, were playing at midday at a brook cutting both ways. It gives him greater facilities for doing evil. A child in whom a conscience is not de close to a mill. The small brothen happened to fall into the water. Imveloped by a good practical education is like a ship staunch and seaworthy, mediately the elder brother, well aware of the danger, jumped into the brook, with long tapering masts and strong which, though at that place shallow rigging and with beautiful sails set t breeze, but without a rudder. enough, began to flow rapidly towards the mill, which was only twenty paces Such a vessel can cleave the wave with mighty speed, but it is just as liable to dash itself to pieces on the rock bound off. The younger brother was, there-fore, in the greatest danger of being coast as it is to keep to the deep waters. carried away by the current, and if not saved then and there would be torn to Conscience is by all means the mos pieces by the wheel, meeting with a certain and cruel death. The elder precious thing a man can have. It is worth to him a thousand fortunes. A brother, sided by the current, child who starts in the battle of life lucky enough to get hold of the without a cent in his pocket, yet with a good strong conscience in his soul, is younger one ; already he had grasped with one arm his half-dead brother far better off than the child to whom but as seemed certain only to die with his parents have left millions but have him. Rapidly both brothers were being carried by the current to the re never developed in him a practical conscience. If a parent had the choice volving wheel, and nobody seemed to between filling the child's mind with knowledge on the one hand, and on the hear the shouting and screaming of the elder boy. Already the brothers were other of solidly anchoring his heart in touching the wheel, and the elder was the fundamental principles of moral eaught in it, when behold at the last ity, there is no doubt for a moment critical moment the wheel suddenly which the wise parent would choose. To impart to the child a knowledge of ceased revolving-the Angleus bell is tolling-and bareheaded and praying right and wrong, to teach him the way appears the miller, who, at the sound through the intricate paths of this world to his real home in heaven, to of the Angelus bell, had stopped the wheel and the mill for the usual time give him a means of fighting the eneof prayer and the midday rest ; and the mies of his soul, is to give him wealth two brothers were saved. beyond measure. To leave to him as a precious inheritance a good practical For School Girls. conscience is to equip him well for the struggle of life. With it he is as rich

If I were a girl again and could ge to school, I would be careful, at least I think I would be careful, not to lose any time, says a writer in Harper's Round Table. Yours is foundation-work, and it is very important that this should be, because the habits of care and dil'gence you are forming in your class rooms will help you through your whole lives. It is really less what you study than the way you

the caption of an editorial in Septem-ber Ladies' Home Journal, in which Edward W. Bok makes a plea for A girl at school cannot, of course al-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Turk, a Newfoundland, saved three children from drowning. Each of these animals wears a handsome collar of honor specially designed. The lines of these dogs fell in pleas-ant places, for their efforts in behalf of humanity have been recognized and appreciated, but no mark of honor ever graced the neck of an historical dog who, unaided, once put down a revolution, saved the throne of Hawaii and scattered an army.

This animal was Pierrot, a bull pup owned by one Harvey Gillig. In appearance he was fierce and forbidding, but, as a matter of fact, he was gentle and playful and as harmless as a kitten.

His master was devoted to him and fed him with his own hand on the choicest tidbits. Kalakaua was the monarch at the time, and during Mr. Gillig's stay on the island the King had showered favors on him. The army consisted of about seventy men and almost as many officers, and it was per vaded by a spirit of unrest which reached its climax one night when, to

the sound of rolling drums, the army formed and started for the palace. Pierrot's master heard the drums and knew just what it meant. He was delivered. termined to aid in protecting the King, and seizing his revolver he started on a run in the direction from which the noise of the drums came.

Pierrot, dog-like, trotted along be hind his master, who was too much excited to notice him. By the time Gillig caught up with the army it was in front of the palace. The lamps shone down on the showy uniforms of the officers and men and

all was excitement. Pierrot, suppos-ing that the entire affair had been My Young Friends : prepared for his amusement, started to bark and dance by way of enjoying it. "Bow, wow !" yelped Pierrot, start-

ing towards the line. His jaws were red, his eyes were bloodshot, and as his bowlegs hurried him along he looked distinctly danger-

For a moment the army wavered. then broke and fled in disorder. Pierrot, feeling sure that this was indeed fun, chased after the retreating men. Some took to near-by houses, others climbed fences and still others sought refuge in the trees. When it was all over and the last

soldier had disappeared, Harry Gillig took Pierrot to call on the potentate whose crown he had saved, and Pierrot got as fine a meal as dog ever tasted. No medal of honor was, however, ever struck to commemorate his historical deed.

Pat is a Chicago bull terrier, owned by a South side lady. He deserves decoration, if ever any dog did. His full name is Patrick McPhelim O'Leary Kilduff, and among other things that he learned early in life was to extinguish a match with his paw. Then little by little he was taught to put out a blazing newspaper, and because of this training he was absolutely without fear of fire.

One day all the family went out, leaving Pat in the house with no one for company but a carpenter who was attending to some repairs. As the carpenter was leaving he

lighted his pipe and carelessly threw the match on the floor, which was littered with shavings. Pat saw in a moment what had happened and grappled with the

danger like a well-trained dog. He pawed and bit the burning shavings and finally succeeded in putting the fire out.

When his mistress arrived the charred fragments were strewn about the room, scattered in every direction; Pat's paws were painfully burned, his you get them-all of them.



CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN. and begins again. Beware of this. matter to do each day's work on the Be not discouraged at slow advance. day it ought to be done. Church Progress

" Hesven is not reached by a single bound ; But we build the ladden by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies And we mount to its summit round by round." The best address to young men about to start out from college into the realities of life, that ever came to our notice, was made by Judge Edmund Do you know how long some men have had to wait for success? Gold-smith did not know he could write till F. Dunne. It was so pertinent, practical and packed with common sense after he was thirty, and he was forty that we treasured it for the opportun-ity now offered us by this paper to before anything like success began. Sir Walter Scott was forty three before he published "Waverly," the first of that series of tales by which he gained his fame and redeemed his honor. give it a wider audience by many thousands than it had when it was de-The judge began his address to a Dryden saw nearly a half a century slowly pass before he found the work class of graduates of Notre Dame with a reminder of the period of probation that candidates for Knighthood had to in which he was able to take a master's

place, while Milton had passed his fiftieth year with "Paradise Lost" not pass through in the days of chivalry, and he compared it to the period of traineven yet begun. ing in character and culture that the Can you not have a little patience, young men had gone through in their when you see before you such examples school years that was to fit them for as these ?

their duty in the great struggle of life. Then he said : RELY ON STEADY, FAITHFUL WORK. The fable of the hare and the tortoise is old and trite; but, like many other such things, there is more in it than at Let me urge upon you, first, to not forget what you have so well learned here as to the dual nature of man. first meets the eye. The longer you live the more respect you will have for You know that human nature consists that ancient story, and the more you of two parts, body and spirit combined. will regret that you did not sooner comprehend the deep philosophy it contains. Make your way as fast as One of the first things which young men, after launching out on life's great sea, are apt for a while to forget you can, of course, but remember that is the existence of the spiritual part of their nature, and he who forgets this it is the constant drop that wears away the stone. If any one of you has with does not only thereby become half a man, but, for the time he so forgets he in him the consciousness of power to [that keep pounding away at his work, even practically ceases to belong to human-kind, as humankind is created and inthough the sparks do not always fly with dazzling brilliancy, let him hold tended to exist ; because, as during up his head and move boldly on. He life these two natures are inseparable. need have no fear as to his success. there is no half-way possible in the Good, honest, faithful work, steadily matter. You are bound to care for all the gifts with which you have been persevered in, seconded by even rea sonably good habits, never yet went endowed. You must care for the spirit as well as the body ; and in this, your long unrewarded. Do not mistake me Lay not the flattering unction to your highest duty, you will find your great-est pleasure. The venerable Charles souls that, if this be so, success is easy. I did not say it was easy. I said it Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signwas certain if you took the proper steps to attain it. Do not worry too ers of our Declaration of Independ. ence, after ninety years' experience of much about talent : you all have talent enough to succeed in any occupation life, solemnly declared that, although he had been blessed with friends, for which you now have a strong per-sonal preference. The more import fame, fortune, long life, health, honor - all that the world could give - the ant question is, have you sufficient in greatest happiness he had, when about dustry and patience? It would be to die, was the consciousness of hav well for you if you could understand ing, to the best of his ability, properly cared for his spiritual life. I do not now, what some day you will fully re alize, that ask you to believe that the rule is gen-

APPLICATION IS THE FIRST TALENT eral just because of that one declara Newton seriously declared that he tion ; I cite it merely as an instance in believed he was endowed with only ordinary natural abilities: that the You will find corroborative proofs of it as long as you choose to secret of his success was work — a steady bending of his mind to any look for them ; and, with all the re-search you may be able to make, live problem he wished to solve, and holdas long as you may, you will never ing it there until the matter became find anything to satisfactorily sustain Having

clear to him. Buffon—but you are fresh from your the contrary proposition. Having your convictions on this subject, act on ooks, and doubtless know the story. them, promulgate them ; demand and I will recount it, however, for ou insist on having unrestricted enjoy-ment of them to the last degree of un younger friends here whom we must not altogether forget, and to whom it trammeled freedom. In this matter, compromise is crime. Claim all your may not be so familiar. Buffon declared that genius consisted chiefly in being able to get up at 6 o'clock in the rights, and never cry content untill morning, lighting your own fire, and quire, or you will never get on. The

Second, for all the ordinary work of life, you are in better condition to do it than at any other time. I grant you that there are certain kinds of work which are sometimes best done in the silent watches of the night, when nature sleeps and all is still ; that, as the poet says,

" The dead of night is the noon of thought, And genius mounts her zenith with the stars."

but that is occasional work, of an exceptional kind, and has nothing to do with the general rule. For the ordin-ary work of life, the golden rule is : rise early, go at it immediately, pur-sue it diligently, fight it as you would a battle on which your life depended, finish it up promptly, and when you get through with it, stop. Do not, except in extraordinary cases, anticipate the next day's work ; for when you do this you break your rule of regularity,

MAN IS A BUNDLE OF HABITS.

the bad ones out, and get the good ones in. I have spoken of a habit of regularity in work ; but if you would have success in life, you must establish a habit of

watch five minutes fast.

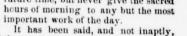
call your attention, is

COURTESY

Do not despise little things. The Italians have a proverb that "The smaller wheels of a carriage come in first." I call courtesy a little thing, because in theory, though its power is felt in practice beyond what many would believe. To realize this, you have but to notice the effect produced on yourselves when approached with or without it by others. Courtesy is intimately connected with, and often dependent upon, what is sometimes a habit and generally a virtue-

PATIENCE. This you must, by some means, ac-

you overstrain your powers, and then, resting on succeeding working days, first from necessity, you are in danger of soon coming to do so from habit. When your day's work is fairly done, then look about you ; chat with your friends; pick up the odds and ends of work which always lie about and arrange them for disposition then, or at some future time, but never give the sacred hours of morning to any but the most



Make up your bundle with care ; keep

PROMPTNESS

in all your relations with men. The unpunctual man is always at a disadvantage. He is flurried, bound to make excuses, obliged to act hastily because others are waiting, and there by often does things which he should not do, and would not have done had he been first on the ground and had time to collect his thoughts and determine as to his action. A noted man confessed that he felt he owed much of his success in life to so small a thing, apparently, as always keeping his Another little habit to which I would



alum. Ask your

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C Agency o supply, at the d of goods im-hited States... liences of this base completes aling manuface align align experience and arged experience and arged overata trades promy tand cor-point tand co

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pleasant, bright homes in which are ways be provided with every appliance manifested the evidences of the wife's for work, but, as a rule, she ought to good taste and an enthusiastic interest in her household : "One reason why have her own books, her own pads, pencils, ink, eraser, crayons, drawing paper, penknife, and whatever else she needs in order to do her work, so ne men do not get along better in this world." Mr. Bok contends. " is that she is under no necessity to of a dog who is accessory to systematic borrow from her friends. What would theft? because they have not the proper stimulant in their homes. Their homes lack those little touches of refinement you think of a carpenter who came to your house without tools, and had to ask the loan of some? or a doctor who which bring the best out of them. Neatness and taste are possible in the forgot his prescription book or his medicines, and had to lose time and woman make oorest homes. Let a that atmosphere as dainty as her means allow, and she will raise her pains until he could send around to an acquaintance and procure others, husband to the same standard. And as she elevates him the effect is felt upon while his patient was waiting to be herself, her children, her home and her future. Some men rerelieved? Have your tools, girls, and keep them in order, and if you must spond more slowly to the touch of a sometimes lend, exact a speedy return. woman's hand displayed in their homes politely and gently, but firmly, for we must sometimes insist on our rights and upon their surroundings. The task may seem hopeless to the wife at times

and just as firmly resolve not to borrow But sooner or later the effect will show unless the circumstances are excep itself. There is something in every man which responds to a higher and tional. Have you any tools? School books should be laid aside a gentler influence. Let his home be rough and he will be rough. But inyou leave them for other and more advanced books, neither given away nor parted with out of the family, though you may allow a younger sister fuse into that home a softening touch, be it ever so simple, and the man feel or brother to use them, if you choose. it even though he may not directly notice it. He imbibes it unconsciously

By and by you may be glad to have your school books to refer to, and you will find that they are as useful as much larger volumes and easier kept

All the time? This condition is a sure indi-cation that your blood is not rich and nourish-ing as it ought to be and as it may be if you will take a few bottles of the great blood-purifier, Hocd's Sarsaparilla. Thousands write that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured them of that trued feeling by giving them rich, red blood. at hand; they have been prepared by learned and thoughtful experts, and have the advantage of being carefully condensed. After your school life is over you will very much enjoy the possession of a shelf full of text books, once your daily companions.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly of the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

Brave Dogs Honored. The French Society for the Preven-

tion of Cruelty to Animals numbers among its honorary members three inintelligent dogs.

Bacchus is the name of one of them. He achieved distinction by stopping runaway horses. He is a bulldog and leaps at the bridle of runaways, and when he has once fastenci his teeth ou it nothing can shake him off. He has the saving of eight lives to his credit. Pautland, another bulldog, saved the life of his mistress from a footpad, and

coat was singed and his mouth blistered. But he wagged his tail in a knowing way as he called attention to the heroid work that he had done.

point.

If the brave and noble deserve honor and decoration, what should be the lot Such a dog lived in Mexico and held

up human beings in true highwayman He was a Great Dane, and for quite a while terrorized all the people within a radius of twenty miles of the home of his owner.

His operations, which always took lace at night, consisted in grasping his victims by the throat and throwing the weight of his body forward so as to force the man to the ground. He never relaxed his grip on the neck until the prostrate form was unconscious. And he never killed a man.

When the victim recovered conscious ness he found his pockets rifled. A wealthy ranchowner named Pene finally made a leather collar to protect the throat, captured the dog and through his agency found the master who had taught the animal to overpower people so that he might rob them.

Cardinal Vaughan, since his appointment as Cardinal Manning's suc essor, in London, has employed a number of Roman Catholic laymen as lecturers in the public parks and open spaces. The new movement is under the direction of the Cardinal's brother The lecturers are men of education, and are for the most part drawn from the ranks of the legal and other pro

fessions. With Invalids.

Yes! with invalids the appetite is caprici-ous and needs coaxing, that is just the reason they improve so rapidly under Scott's Emulsion, which is as palatable as cream.

"He either fears his fate too much, Or his deserts are small, Who will not put it to the touch, And win or lose it all."

Of course, I mean by this the system y which rights are practically secured - the rights themselves you can neither win or lose, for they are inherent and inalienable. It would ill come me in this presence to pursue this subject further ; but, knowing the training you must have had, I felt that you would have been surprised had I passed it by without mention. Let us now turn to minor matters.

Let us take up at once THE FIRST QUESTION

Some years ago a celebrated autho wrote a novel, to which he gave what was then considered a singular name. The title was an interrogation, "What Will He Do With It?" That is the question your friends are asking as to each one of you to day. They say : 'Here is a fine young man, who, after

an immense expenditure of various things, has at last acquired what is called a complete education. The question now is, 'What will he do with it?" How many of you can answer that question? O, I doubt not almost every one of you feels he can answer it perfectly. Most of you have doubtess already, as you think, chosen your

life's work. The serious question is or four volumes of the work ought to not so much what that choice is now as be credited to his faithful servant whether in one, two or five years hence, it will be the same as now. You Joseph. How many similar sousings these three or four volumes represent must realize the is not stated, but, gentlemen, this story of Buffon is a powerful illustration of MPORTANCE OF STABILITY OF PUR-

POSE.

IMPORTANCE OF REGULARITY IN WORK Make your choice as carefully as you If you will inquire into the practice can; but when once made and well of men who have accomplished much in entered upon, do all in your power to of men who have accomplished much in adhere to it. The failure to do this is life you will find that they generally the cause of most life failures. Each made it a rule to set aside a certain one, in starting, has his idea of the number of hours each day for the number of hours each day for the chief work they had in hand, and success he wishes to attain ; he sets about realizing his hopes; a few years fly quickly by; he does not get on as the day as possible. It is of importfast as he expected ; he sees others ance that you acquire this habit. leading him in the race; he gets dis-First, it is an old maxim and a true

couraged, begins to listen to voices about him suggesting that he is on the wrong track, sometimes comes to be it does have a back of the wrong track, sometimes comes to be learly, and you will almost surefy get lieve them, throws away the labor of years, goes back to his starting-point and do not imagine that it is a small has the largest sale Of All Medicines,

getting to work. He had very little of impatient man is the sport of his Noble by this kind of genius himself. friends and the scoff of his enemies ; he birth, rich by inheritence, he became lazy from habit ; but the ambition of can be played upon easier than a pipe. But when you come to deal with a thoroughly patient man, be authorship seized him, and he has left a most interesting account of the careful what you do ; he will fool you struggle he had to accomplish his work. Finally, despairing of his own to the top of your bent, and trip you when you least expect it. In propor will power in the matter, he conde-scended to make a bargain with his tion as you get patience, you get power. The Germans say that it is power. The Germans say that it is the "cold hammer which fashions the valet that for every morning Joseph succeeded in getting him out of bed by 6 o'clock, he should have one crown hot iron;" and what passes into a proverb with those people, you may be sure is worth remembering. Do not extra to pay for the day. Alas ! for resolution. When Joseph sought to forget the great sustaining and per earn his crown next day, Buffon would suasive power of not only not get up, but threaten the life of the intruder if he would not

CHEERFULNESS

If you wish to succeed, you must leave the room ; when the lazy Count not only be patient, but you must go a step further and learn to be pleasant as managed at last to rise, and found the best part of the day gone and no work well. The world has no love for sad done, he again vented his anger on his faces, and they are the poorest of all servant, calling him a vile, worthless passes to success. You know the fellow, who could not do what he was inestold, and assured him that if he did

Why so pale, fond lover ? why so pale ? If thy looking well won't move her, Think'st thou looking ill will e'er prevail ?" not perform the service demanded of him he should be discharged. The

next morning Joseph, as a last resort, Practice self-control, and believe that practice makes perfect. Do not "wear thy heart upon thy sleeve for daws to dashed a bucket of water in his mas ter's face and practically floated him peck at," though it need be none the harder for all that. Let it ever melt ut. Then the great work on Natural History began to progress, and Buffon has left it on record that at least three in gentle, loving

CHARITY.

Divine virtue ! the quality of which, like that of mercy, "is not strained, but droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven," and is not only twice, but many times blest.

> A Christian mother has a right to be honored, obeyed and served by her children. The daughters of Mary learn how to love purity for its own sake, to sacrifice themselves for their families and for the wretched : the Immaculate Heart of Our Lady is for such the source of well-directed affec-tion and the sorrowful Mother standing undismayed at the foot of the Cross i truly in their eyes the perfect model of the strong woman-strong in trials, strong in the performance of duty, strong in devotedness.

BANNERS, COLLARS, FLAGS, EMBLEMS FOR BRANCH HALLS, GAVELS, BALLOT BOXES, CUSHING'S MANUELS.

COSHING'S MANUELS. CATHOLIC SOCIETY REGALIA OF ALL KINDS PINS AND BADGES, C. M. B. A. REVERSIBLE BADGES

FOR EASTER COMMUNIONS & SPECIALTY T. P. Tansey, 14 Drummond-st., Montreal, Que. ESTABLISHED 1879.

C. M. B. A. THE C. M. B. A. CONVENTION AT OTTAWA,

AT OTTAWA. The tenth convention of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada opened in Ottawa on Tuesday, Aug. 25, and con tinned its labors for three days. About three hundred delegates were present, and in-cluded clergymen, judges, lawyers, doctors, and business men, nany of whom are well known throughout the Domino. The first duty of the delegates was to at-tend Mass in the Basilica, and this they did to the number of five hundred. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon McCarthy. Assembling at the Opera House at 8:45 o'clock, the delegates formed in line and marched to the Basilica, forming a parade may block in length. After the delegates returned to the ball from the Basilica, Bro. F. R. Latchford read an address of welcome from the Advisory Board of the C. M. B. A. of Ottawa, of which he is president. — The dress of welcome was also read by Mayor Borthwick, on behalf of the Ottawa city Council. — Mathematical Braser made suitable replies. The convention the mathed done to the state of the suitable replies.

President Fraser made suitable replies. The convention then settled down

business. The report of the committee on laws was presented by T. P. Coffee, Q. C., of Guelph, Ont, chairman of the committee, It stated that the committee had considered many proposed amendments by branches, the Quebec advisory board and the board of trustees.

Trustees. The discussion of these amendments oc-cupied most of the afternoon and the whole of the evening session. The "pros and cupied most of the afternoon and the whole of the evening session. The "pros and cons" were intelligently discussed, but when the amendments were voted upon each one

Other recommendations of the Committee Other recommendations of the Committee on Laws are: that the Executive be authorized to employ one or more or-ganizers to form new branches, obtain new members, etc., that contracts for printing be let by tender : that there be but one class of deputies to be designated "Grand Deputies"; that a chartered accountant be engaged to audit accounts of Grand Secretary and Treas arer when required; that the committee on Finance and Mileage be abolished, and the Grand Pres denton the first day of each con-vention appoint a special Committee to com-pute mileage and report on accounts of officers and delegates. One important amendment to protect the

Oncers and delegates. One important amendment to protect the association against claims for suicides reads : "That a cause be inserted providing against suicide by persons within a short time after joining, such clause to be in the following form :

time after joining, such clause to be in the following form: "If a member shall within two years after his initiation die by his own hands, sane or insane, the policy or certificate issued to him shall be null and void and no moneys shall be worked thermonder "

p tyable thereunder." The report of the Supervising Medical E_X -aminer stated that since the last convention aminer stated that since the last convention 3,145 candidates sought admission to the association, of which number 215 were re-jected, 8 of whom were afterwards per-mitted to join the association, leaving 2,938 finally accepted.

finally accepted. The death rate had been unusually heavy. One hundred and seventy three brothers had passed away, many of whom were able and active workers. Twenty of the deaths were from various accidental causes. In other re spects the death rate was quite within the ex-pectation. The average duration of member-ship was five years. The longest was fifteen years, eight months and twenty-one days. The average averation for the year. days. The average age at death for the year was forty-six.

The membership report showed that the association had had a satisfactory growth. The number of members on the roll Dec. 31, 1895, was 10,403. Of this number 137 were expelled, 12 resigned and 55 died. The num-ber of members initiated from the beginning of the present year to the 1st of July was 735, making the total membership to that date 10,934,50 which 10,684 are in good standing and 250 under suspension. There are 5,936 members holding \$2,000 policies; 4,909 hold-ing \$1,000 policies, and 89 have policies of \$500. The total amount of policies in force is \$16,825 000. From the 1st of January, 1895, to 1st July, 1896, thirty one new branches had been formed.

Committee on Laws and Supervision: T. P. Coffee, Q. C., Guelph ; Julge Houlean, Calgary, N. W. T. J. L. Carleton, St. John, N. B. Committee on Finance and Mileage ; John Ronan, Hamilton, Ont.; G. W. Cooke, Amherst, N. S., and Chas. D. Hebert, Three Rivers.

N. S., and Chas. D. Hebert. Three Rivers. Trenton, Aug. 21, 1896. At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 71, Trenton, held on Aug. 19, the following resolution of condolence was moved by U. E. LeBelle, Fin. Sec., seconded by Jas. Fitz patrick, Treas., and unanimously adopted : Inasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God. ia His infinite wisdom, to call to his eternal reward the father of our esteemed Bros. William and Henry Desjardins, of Branch No. 90, Picton, and No. 71, Trenton, respect-ively, be it, therefore, Resolved that the members of Branch No. 71 extend to Bros. Desjardins and all the relatives of deceased, their heartheit sym-pathy in this their sad affliction. Be it, further, Resolved that a conv of this resolution be

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Bros. Wm. and Henry Desjardin and also sent to our official organ *The Canadian* and the CATHOLIC RECORD, for publica-tion. Thos. Holmes, Pres. M. T. Greaney, Rec. Sec.

E. B. A.

St. Cecilia's Circle, No. 3, Toronto Junction, St. Cecilia's Circle, No. 3, Toronto Junction, held a very successful ice cream social on Wednesday, the 26th ult., many visitors from the city being present. J. McCarthy, President of Davitt Branch No. 11, was the efficient chairman, and the following ladies and gentlemen gave their services in the select programme of vocal and instrumental music : Mrs. Green, Miss Kelly, Miss Cum-mings, Miss Baker, Messrs, M. Mahony, W. Breen, T. Corrigan, J. Whitney and B. Mc-Cormack ; and their rendering of the several numbers received well merited applause. Davit Branch, No. 11, and-St. Helen's

Davitt Branch, No. 11, and St. Helen's Circle, No 2.

Circle, No 2. The trolley car moonlight excursion was a great success, far exceeding the expectation of the members, the two motors and trailers being crowded. The ride round the city was much enjoyed, also the short time spept at the park.

St. Patrick's Branch No. 12,

held a successful meeting on the 26th, mem bers being present that had long been absen A very animated discussion took place upo A very animated discussion took positiution the proposed amendments to the constitution W. Lane, S. T.

F. M. T. A.

Almonte, Aug. 15. 1896. At a regular meeting of the F. M. T. A. of Almonte. held August 16, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months : Kev. Director, Very Rev. Uanon Foley ; President. W. Hogan : First Vice-Pres., J. P. O'Conner ; Second Vice-Pres., P. Frawley ; Secretary, E. Kelly : Assistant-Secretary, F. Johnson ; Trensaurer, P. Daley ; committee of management, J. O'Reilly, M. Hogan, J. Fraw-ley, E. Horan and E. McAuliffe.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON. The candidates from the Hamilton Separ-ate schools have been very successful in the recent examinations for commercial and non professional teachers certificates. The Sacred Heart school, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, sent up ten candidates for first form commercial work, of whom the following more were successful : Nellie Cowie, Lizzie Dore, Ethel Nelson, Leonine Lillis, Sadie Ronan, Winnifred Seery, Nellie Magerus, Ellen Sheridan and Fannie Sweeney, with honors. For second class certhicate course, the same school sent up four candidates, of whom three were successful – Winifred Roach, Margaret Donohoe and W. Seery. Loretto Academy for young ladies did good work also. Miss Ethel Greening and Teresa Keough were successful in first form commercial course, Miss Jila Cummings in second form and Miss Genevieve Coleman in second class certificate work.

MARRIAGE.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated in A very pretty wedding was celebrated in St. Gregory's church, Picton, on Tuesday, August 25, when Mr. D. J. Brennan, of Tor-onto, was united in marriage to Miss Caro ine Bradley, daughter of Edward Bradley, Esq., Rev. Father McDonagh officiating. The bride looked charming in a gown of white silk, trimmed with chiffon; and was attended by her sisters, Misses Lizze and Helen — the former being attired in white Lansdowne and the latter in pale blue silk, The groom was supported by Messrs. P. J. Waters, Rudgetown, and W. J. Bradley, Picton.

Guests were present from Orillia, Windsor, and Toronto. The bride was the recipient of many hand-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Anastasia Brennan, wife of the late John Green, died on Aug. 19, 1895, fortified by al he rites of the Catholic Church. About the rites of the Cathonic Church. About sixty-two years ago she was born near Castle-Comar, county Kilkenny, Ireland; and settled in Hastings thirty-four years ago. Her funeral took place on Aug. 21, from St. Mary's Church, where Mass was offered up for her by the pastor, Rev. M. Conley. Her remains were interred in the Catholic ceme-tery, Asphodel. May her soul rest in peace

FROM ST MARY'S.

FROM ST MARYS. The Forty Hours devotion was observed here this year with special solemnity at St. Mary's Church, beginning on Sunday, Aug. 23. The exercises opened with High Mass of exposition, sung by Rev. Father Brennan. Farmer's Mass in B flat was rer dered by the choir, under the direction of Miss Grace, organist. At the offertory Miss Haudrahan sang the "Redemption," with fine effect. Father Kealy, of Dublin, preached an eloquent sermon on the institu-tion of the Blessed Eacharist; after which the procession of the Blessed Sacranem commenced. In the evening musica Vespers were given, at which Father Kealy again preached, taking for his text, "I am the living bread, etc." On Monday, Tues-day, and Wednesday Masses were cele-brated at 5, 7, and 9 o'clock, at each of which large numbers approached the Holy Table. On Monday evening Father Gnam, of Hesson, delivered an impressiv discourse on "Sin," and on Tuesday even ing Father Kealy preached on "What doth it profit a man, etc." These services con cluded with Benediction of the Blessed Sac-rament. On Wednesday, the closing day of the exercises, High Mass was sung by Father Gnam, Fathers Kealy and Fogerty (Park Hil) occupying seats in the sanctuary, Leonard's Mass in E flat was sung by father Gram, Fathers Kealy and Fogerty (Park Hil) occupying seats in the Sacranem procession of the Blessed Sac-rament. On Wednesday, the closing day of the Sacred Host. The procession was headed by little girls (attired in while robes and procession of the Blessed Sacranem proceeded through the church and around the Sacred Host. The procession was headed by little girls (attired in while robes and trowned with wreaths and veils), carry-ing three beautiful banners; then the choir, whealded with Beamers the mediction of the Mass McSeose Ascrement was given. The Most Blessed Sacrament was given. The naking a grand and imposing sight. Re-urning to the church Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given. The litars, which were illuminated with colore th

anars, which were infimitated with colored lights and tastefully decorated, with cu flowers and plants, had a very artistic appear ance. Father Brennan, our zealous and energetic pastor, is to be congratulated or the splendid success of this annual devotion THE BEATIFICATION OF JOAN

OF ARC. The beatification of Joan of Arc comes nearer and nearer. The follow ing decree has been issued in con sequence of one stage of the proces making for her beatification having been successfully completed :

DECREE FOR ORLEANS.

DECREE FOR ORLEANS. Cause of beatification and canonization of, the venerable servant of God, Joan of Arc called the Maid of Orleans. The fame of the venerable Joan of Arc's sanctity was already so great before the decree of Urban VIII., of holy memory, that it was necessary at that epoch to suppress the many signs of religious honor that were being accorded her. This, notwithstanding the fame of her great sanctity, has continued to spread itself farther and farther, and far from dininishing has enormously increased, above all since our Holy Father Leo XIII. has authorized the intraduction of her cause. For this reason Rev. Xavier Hertzog, pro-curator General of the Society of St. Subpice and Postulator for the cause, has humbly en-treated our Holy Father to grant for this cause the dispensation from the regular pro cess relatively to the general reputation of sanctity.

Upon a report presented to him and signed by the Cardinal Prefect of the and signed by the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Co gregation of Rites, His Holiness, favorabl admitting the request, deigned to grant b special favor the dispensation sought for notwithstanding any disposition to the con-tractor. rary.

Gaetano Card, Aloisi Masella, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation. Luigi Tripepi, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation.

A word of explanation about the echnical bearing of the decree. Joan of Arc was one of the persons enjoying

fame for holiness when Pope Urban VIII. (1623 1644) regulated that the declaration or formal approval and recognition of sanctity was strictly re served to the Holy See, even in regard to the fama sanctitatis. In conse quence of his decision two things became necessary hereafter - the reservation of judgments on such points to the Holy See, and, secondly, the establishment of a non-cultus declaration in sacred processes. Hence, while the enjoyment of a fame of holiness in an informal way might accelerate, as it here does, the completion of a process it became necessary that such fame should be unaccompanied by such marks of reverence as the Church leemed right should be countenanced only after her decision had been given -Roman correspondent of Catholic Standard and Times.

since I am here in imprisonment, a Zola's Novel "Rome" Condemned. noble imprisonment, if you like, but still a real imprisonment. For eighteen years I have not been able to get a glimpse of the streets of Rome or of its holy basilicas. I have had a new apse constucted in St. John Lateran's, and yet it has been impossible for me to see it. Nor, indeed,

is this all. If I wish to name bishop I have the difficulties and delays that the formality of the Placet and the exequator imposes. Bishops in their own dioceses cannot appoint their parish priests without submitting to the visto and to the exigencies of the fiscal authorities. Add to this the per-versity of an evil press, which distorts and maligns one's every act and in-tention. What more? On the slope of the very Vatican hill, quite close to my abode, they have raised a statue to Garibaldi, to him who called the Papacy 'the cancer of Italy.' And, indeed, if I am free at this moment to speak and to write it is simply because it would not do for them to come into my room and prevent me. One thing greatly consoles me in spite of all this, and it is the universal attention given to the Pope's voice. I write encyclicals and all give ear to them. Even concern ing the recent one-Satis Cognitumon that subject, the union of the Churches, which I have so deeply at heart, much matter for satisfaction has

already been given me. These words, spoken in a moment of open-mindedness, were at once deeply interesting and significant.

ROYALTY IN THE PRIESTHOOD.

A Nephew of the King of Saxony t Labor in London Slums.

There was an unprecedented attend. ance Sunday at the little German Catholic Church in White chapel, London, where the nephew of the King of Saxony made his first appearance as a priest and preached at High Mass. There are four lives between Prince Max and the throne, so there was no dynastic objection to his follow ing his vocation and taking orders which he did some months ago, but why he wanted to come to England and do rough mission work in the East

End of London is not understood. It appears that both his family and some at least, of the British priesthood dis couraged the idea, and the Leipsic and Dresden press pointed out that Saxony was an extremely good field for missionaries, but the young man had

his own way.

Mrs. Parnell Injured.

London, August 26.-Mrs. Delia T S. Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, who was one of the passengers on the steamer Pennland. which arrived at Queenstown to day met with an accident when the vesse was nearing Queenstown. In some manner Mrs. Parnell fell or was throw to the floor of the salon, injurng herself so severely that she was obliged to place herself in the hands of the ship's physician. Upon examination it was found that several of her ribs were injured. Her condition to day is somewhat improved. Mrs. Par nell is on her way to Dublin, where she will make an indefinite stay with

Anti-Masonic Congress.

Begin of this diocese. Coadjutor to Cardinal Taschereau, has just issued to his clergy a circular regarding the Anti-Masonic Congress which will meet The Archnext month in Austria. bishop expresses his hearty approval of the objects of the conference. He announces that he has formed a committee to aid the Executive Committee Conference and asks for information regarding the growth of Free Masonry, which he denounces as an "infernal sect" and "diabolical organization, in the parishes of the diocese.

Rome, August 24.-M. Emile Zola's novel "Rome," the inaccuracies of which have caused much comment here, has been placed upon the Index Expurgatorius.

MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON. LONDON. LONDON. LONDON. LONDON. Set 3. - Weest, 60 to 63c, per bushel. Oats, 17 to 24 4-5c per bushel. Pens, 42 to 45c per bush. Barley, 262-10 to 25 4 5c per bush. Buckwheat, 26 25 to 28 4 5c per bush. Rye, 39 1 5 to 44 4 5c per bush. Corn, 33 3 5 to 36 2-5c. per bush. The meat supply was fair, and beef was easy, at 83:50 to 55 per cwt. Lamb, 7 to 65c a per bush. Corn, 33 3 5 to 36 2-5c. per sed calves, 5c. a lb. Dressed calves, 5c. a bash. Apples could be bought all the way from 25c. a bush. Dic a boz, 70 to 15c. a lb. Dressed calves, 5c. a bash. Cold at 10 to 1c. a doz. by the basket. Hay was scarce, at 85 to 85:0 per ton. Dronoto. Sold at 19]c. a lb. Toronoto. Spet 3.-Wheat white new, 6t to

scarce, at 85 to 85.59 per ton. A few lots of wool sold at 19kc, alb. TORONTO. Toronto, Sept. 3.-Wheat, white, new, 64 to 65c; wheat, white, old, 65; wheat, red, old, 65; wheat, goose, 48; to 49c; oats, per bush, old 21 to 22c; oats, per bush, new, 18; to 19c; bur-ley, 32c; buckwheat, 35; pasa, 45 to 49c; ducks, spring, per pair, 40 to 99c; chickens, per pair, 40 to 69c; gecse, per lb., 6 to 8c; butter, in 10, rolls, 10 to 15c; ezgs, new laid, 9 to 19c; potatoes, new, per bush, 23 to 25; apples, per bbl., 50 to 75c; hay, timothy, old, 814.00 to 415 00; hay, new, 815.00 to \$14.00; straw, sheaf, 89.00 to \$10.00; straw, loose, 86. to \$7.50; beef, hinds, 5 to 73c; beef, fores, 23 to 4c; lamb, carcass, per lb., 6 to 8c; veal, carcass, 5 to 8c; mutton, per lb, 43 to 6c; circessed hogs, 85.25 to e5.50; PORT HURON. TREE dealers and a mample bottle to any an dress. Poor patients also get the med-control of the tree states of the med-topic of Port Wayne, ind., since 1856, and is now under his direction by the

 ando, curcuss, per 10., o 15 sc.; veal, carcass, sto 85, 50.
 PORT HURON.
 Port HURON.
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 Port HURON.
 Port HURON.
 Port HURON.
 Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 3.-Grain-Wheat, per bush., 55 to 58c; oats, per bush., 18 to 30c; per solution.
 Port Bush., bate science, per bush., 25 to 30c; per bush.; bate per bush.; bate science, and the science of the scie Mattresses & Bedding. Orders by mail promptly attended to, Mattresses re-made equal to new. Institu-tions supplied on liberal terms. Ordered goods a specialty. Feathers renovated, Telephone 5491. 1056 vincen St. West. TORONTO. Can. PRAYER BOOKS . . . REID'S HARDWARE

 Jóc esch; lamb skins, 15 to 55c. each; tailow, 2j to 3c per lb. DETROIT.
 Detroit, Mich., Sept. 3. - wheat-Cash, No. 1. white 12 cars at 62c. closing at 62ke, nominal; No. 3; red. 3 cars at 62ke, closing at 62ke, nominal; no. 3; red. 3 cars at 62ke, closing at 62ke, nominal; nixed winter. 52ke, 10 cars at 62ke, closing at 63ke, nominal; mixed winter. 52ke, 10 cars at 53ke, 10 cars, 10 cars 118 DUNDAS STREET, North Side.

The Catholic Record for One Year

October, \$4.20. MONTREAL. Montreal. Sept. 3. — Wheat-No. 4 hard. nominal: No. 2 hard. nominal: peas, per c6i lbs. alloat, 55 to 55je ; oats, No. 2 white in store. 5/40. to 25je.; rye. No. 2, nominal; harley. feed. 33je. to 34c.; barley, 4ic. to 46c; buckwheat, per harb. 35 th 35je. By special arrangement with the publish-rs, we are able to obtain a number of the idove books, and propose to furnish a copy to each of our subscribers. The dictionary is a necessity in every nome, school and business house. It files eacancy, and furnishes knowledge which no one hundred other volumes of the choicest books could supply. Young and Old, Eda-neted and Ignorant, Rich and Poor, should have it within reach, and refer to its contenty every day in the year. As some have asked if this is really the Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, we are able to state that we have learned di-rect from the publishers the fact that this is the very work complete, on which about 46 of the best years of the author's life were so well employed in writing. It contains the entire vocabulary of about 100,000 words, in-cluding the correct spelling, derivation and definition of same, and is the regular stan-dard size, containing about 300,000 square inches of printed surface, and is bound is cloth. A whole library in itself. The regular selb.

33[6, to 34(c; barley, 44c, to 46c; buckwheat, per bush., 39 to 39]c. Flour-Straight rollers, old wheat, \$3,45 to \$3.50; do. new wheat, \$3,25 to \$3,35; strong bakers' Manitoba best brands, \$3,45 to \$3.55; spring patents, Manitoba, \$3,75 to \$3.90; winter putents, Ontario, \$3 60 to \$3,70. Meal-Rolled, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.32]; rolled, per bbl. \$2,001 to \$2,75; standard, per bbl. \$26 60 to \$2,75; standard, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.35; granu-lated, per bbl. \$2,65 to \$2,75; granulated, per bag, \$1.30 to \$1.37].

Listandard, per bag, \$125 to \$1.35; grann-lated, per bbl. \$2.55 to \$2.75; granulated, per bag, \$1.30 to \$1.57;
 Feed-Bran, \$10 to \$10.50; shorts, \$11 to \$12; mouille, \$15 to \$15.
 Cheese-Tbe market is dull. Buyers bid about \$16; \$10 rflee; inest, bu holders are unwilling to accept it. Finest Ontario, \$c. to \$16; medi-um Ontario, 7; to 7; c; finest Quebec, \$c to \$36; medi-um Ontario, 7; to 7; c; finest Quebec, \$c to \$36; medi-um Guebec, \$c]; to 7; c; discuter-The market is rather weak to day, Bicter-The market keeps firm Sales of candled were made as high as 10; c, while fresh stock realized more.
 Provisions-Canada short cut, mess, per bbl. \$10 50 to \$11; hams, city cured, per lb., 7; c. to 9c; Larct Live Stock Markets.

A whole library in itself. The regular sell-ing price of Webster's Dictionary has here tofore been \$12.00. N. B.-Dictionaries will be delivered free of all charge for carriage. All orders musi be accompanied with the cash. Latest Live Stock Markets. TORONTO TOTONTO, Sept. 3.—Export cattle were selling

Address, THE CATHOLIC RECORD

FATHER Toenic's NERVE TONIC Has no more Fits. 10

Palpitation of the Heart.

Kenosha, Wis., March 4, '94. I feel in duty bound to aform you of the benefit have derived from Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic,

Three was suffering from the same I was suffering from the south of the second second

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III.

49 S. Franklin Street

In London by W. E Saunders & Co.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for 55 Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

J. J. HEFFRON & CO.,

We have now in stock a very may and beautiful assoriment of Prayer hooks, ranging in price from 25c. ic \$4.00. There are amongst the lot some specially imported for Presentation purposes. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. We will make a blee selection for any given suff-that may be sent us, and it book in not entirely satisfactory, it may be re-mailed to us, and money will be refined to us, and money will be refined. Address. THOS, COFFEY Catholic Record Office, London, ont

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

LONDON, Ont.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

-AND-

FOR \$4.00.

-Manufacturers of-

s of this remedy, I am completely restore ith and cannot omit to recommend this m to all. Adam Rode.

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STPTEMPER 5. 1804.

Orono, Me., Oct. 4, '94, My daughter, 19 years old, in the last 34 years had fits of some kind she would drop without any warning and would work in them from 10 c 20 minutes, and then for 24 hours would feel the dumpish and sleepy. She took about 1½ bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and has not had 6 fit since June, '93. A. J. Hogan.

He Calls a Halt [Adapted for the C Times from Car "Kirchenge

VOLUME

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MARTIN LUTH

Luther's work h rapid development slaken his pace an band external th unaware that it su his theory of ju everything which would soon fall even so far as to continued to act had done until the he had hitherto sa to abandon the r He attributed all co." reformers " the jealousy of the striving to dishor The authority th himself he did no else. And so Car til then been his b and in act, who boasted of as a th parable judgemento his wrath; he preach, he was di berg (1522), and works was prohib him as an infamou and sullied with a persecuted him ex When Carlost charge of the pa the "reformer" i in the name of combat "his bad succeeded in havi the Prince-Elector tinued to visit his former friend, for ly that Carlostad presence of Jesus ist, and pretended ing these words. Jesus Christ had I

but His own body Munzel, who Alstadt for the de tic sermons, was bold "reformer" ing of his sovere was with its aid th other "reformer former protector, from him and ent order at Salzburg as a madman, an

ture death (1524) God. OTHER LITERARY

FOR The excesses th er's new Gospe Luther's cause the extreme Radio injure the caus ate Liberals. eloquence, his ereign's power, works, kept up 1 His friend Melan for the learning manual of theolo in entire conform they were often a and modified by M The " reformer's will, on absolute were collected.

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Quebec, August 25. - Archbishop

to 1st July, 1896, thirty one new branches had been formed.
The total number of branches are 270, of which 155, with a membership of 6,486, are in Ontario 53, with 2,224 members, in Quebec, 19, with 927 members, in New Brunswick; 17, with 738 members, in Nova Scotia; 6, with 156 members, in Prince Edward Island; 5, with 282 members, in Manitoba, and 5, with 101 members, in the North-West Territories.
At the Wednesday afternoon session a committee of the clergy was appointed to await upon His Grace Archbishop Duhamel and invite him to visit the convention. This the committee did, and the Archbishop gladly consenting to the invitation made his appearance in the Opera House about 5 o'clock, accompanied by Vicar, General Routhier. He was formally welcomed by President Fraser, who stated that the delegates were presented. Mrs. F. Me Dougal, head of the latter's reception committee, introduced the Utawa ladies to the visitors.

In the evening it was the turn of the Oattwa In the evening it was the turn of the Oattwa In the evening it was the turn of the Oattwa hadies to receive and entertain. This they did at a very successful informal reception and musicale in the Russell House parfors. The re-ception lasted until almost midnight, nearly all the delegates attending after the conclusion of the business of the evening session. Fully four hundred people were present. The business of the convention was con-cluded Wednesday evening long after mid-night.

ight. All the business of the convention save the action of officers was wound up in the after-

elections of officers was wound up in the after-noon. At 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the con-veyed in special electric cars to Rideau hall to attend the "at houric cars to Rideau hall to attend the "at houric cars to Rideau hall to attend the "at houric cars to Rideau hall to attend the "at houric the special introduced by Grand Chancello the topole had arrived there be-fore the C. M H A. delegates being introduced by and the conclusion of parliament, and a couple of hund of people had arrived there be-fore the C. M H A. delegates. Among them hall since the opple had arrived there be-fore the C. M H A. delegates. Among them atthe concluing session of the convention a cablegram was received by Rev. Father Burke in reply to the one sent Tuesday to His Holi-mess tope Leo. XIII. asking for the Apostolic benefiction. This reply was read before the convention as follows: " The Most Hyl Father lovingly imparts the

" The Most Holy Father lovingly imparts the blessing asked for."

Cardinal Rompolla (Sgd.) (Sgd.) Cardinal Rompolla The election of officers resulted as follows : Grand Chancellor : Mr. O. K. Fraser, of

President : Hon. M. F. Hackett, of Stan-

. Que. st Vice President : Dr. Belliveau, of She-

diac, N. B. Second Vice President : Bernard O'Connell, of Dublin, Ont. Grand Secretary : Samuel R. Brown, of Lon-

don, Ont. Assistant Grand Secretary : J. E. H. How-ison. of London, Ont. Grand Treasurer : W. J. McKee, M. P., of Windsor. Grand Marsbal : P. J. Montreuil, of Levis, Oue.

Que. Grand Guard : Jacob J. Weinert, of Neus-

Trustees: Rev. M. J. Tiernan, L. ndon, Ont.; P. J. O'Keeffe, St. John, N. B.; J. J. Behan, Kingston, Ont.; P. Kilackey, Chatham, Ont.; P. J. Rooney, Toronto.

The bride was the recipient of many hand-some presents testifying to the esteem in which she was held by her many friends. The groom's present to the bride was a handsome gold brooch, set with pearls, and to the bridesmails each a pearl pin. The choir rendered some excellent music during the Nuptial Mass, Mr. W. J. Burk's solo being particularly effective. Mr. and Mrs. Brennan left on the after-noon train for the west. They will be at home after Oct. 1st, at 160 Rose Avenue, Toronto.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

London, Aug. 25, 1896, At a meeting of Sacred Heart Conference, the following resolution was unanimously adopted

the following resolution was unanimously adopted: That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the mother of our respected borther, Joseph Pevler, Resolved that we, the members of this con-ference, extend to Brother Pevler our heart-felt sympathy for the loss of his loving mother. May He who rules the destines of all, comfort Bro. Pevler in his affliction and one day reunite him, in Heaven, to the mother he loved so well.

nother he loved so well. May her soul rest in peace ! T. M. King, Acting Secretary.

OBITUARY.

MRS. GEORGE SHEEN.

MRS. GEORGE SHEEN. The death, on Tuesday, August 4, 1896, of Mrs. George Sheen, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Dickson, 612 Fairfield avenue, Chicago, removes another good pious woman from this world. Mrs. Sheen had been ailing for about three weeks, but her death came to her husband and daughter and friends quite unexpectedly. The deand friends quite unexpectedly. The de-ceased was one of the first members of the married ladies Sodality of St. Charles parish ceased was one of the first members of the married ladies Sodality of St. Charles parish for the past twelve years, and every morn-ing after Mass twelve of the ladies called at her residence and said the rosary for her. The ladies of the church of Oar Lady of Sor-rows, where she belonged, and the Confra-ternity of the Souls of Purgatory showed every kindness to the one they loved and es-teemed. Mrs Sheen, was for twenty five years a resident of Stratford, and during her sojourn here she was one of the bast known and most highly respected ladies of Strat-through a number of years away from here she was not forgotten, and her many Statford friends will, I am sure, regret to hear of her death. Al-though a number of years away from here she was not forgotten, and her many acts of kindness in aid of St. Josoph's church will still be remembered by her old friends. The deceased was a sister of Mrs. William Moylan, of 263 Horton street; also of Mrs. Thomas Kennedy, of Simcoe street, London, and of Mr. John Kennedy of the firm of Messrs. Goolerhan & Worts, Distellers of Toronto, A FRIEND. Stratford, Aug. 27, 1896. MRS. JOHN GREEN, HASTINGS. ONT

TRIALS OF LEO XIII.

A Touching Utterance by the Vener able Prisoner of the Vatican.

In a recent audience given to Signo Scala, director of an important Catholic newspaper of Turin, the Holy Father was exceedingly free and communica-tive. The Catholic press is a work very close to his heart, and he neve loses an opportunity of welcoming its exponents and of encouraging them to go on in the good endeavor. From what Signor Scala relates of the conversation it was touching to a degree The venerable Pontiff's allusions to his situation are highly pathetic. Signor Scala had brought a sum of Peter's pence, gathered as a testimonial of gratitude for the Pope's action with regard to the liberation of the Italian prisoners. The conversation readily fell on captives in general, especially as Chains. Smiling, the Holy Father repeated the beautiful antiphon of the second Vespers of the feast : "Solve jubente Deo terrarum Petrie catenas," etc., and went on to recount the his tory of the great Apostle's liberation. He seemed in great joy as he looked back to the days of the first Christians, and appeared to rejoice with the infant Church at the freedom of its chief. Then gradually his manner changed.

"I, too, am a prisoner," he said, not control, these schools were after-"and that for eighteen long years, wards discontinued. In fact, the nimeteenth has now begun '

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. J. T. WAGNER, R. D.

The news of the death of the Very Rev. Jean Theodore Wagner, P. P. of Windsor, has been received. Father Wagner had been for some years a sufferer from erysipelas and other ailments, and early this spring he left Windsor for

Alsace, Germany, with the hope of recovering his health among his friends,

as he was a native of that Province, having been born at Hilsingdenin 1838. When quite a young boy he came to the United States and entered St. Mary's College, Baltimore After tak ing a course there he made his theo ogical studies at Montreal Seminary and Assumption College, Sandwich, and was ordained in 1860 by the Rt Rev. Bishop Pinsoneault, who was then Bishop of this diocese.

Father Wagner was stationed at first in the township of Windham, where he attended the present parishes of La Salette and Simcoe, remaining there for six years. He was afterwards ap-pointed to Windsor, of which parish he was dean and pastor until his death. the day was the feast of St. Peter in He was a zealous and pious priest, and his death is much regretted by many friends. During his adminis-tration of the parish of Windsor his efforts to advance the spiritual interests of his parishioners were untiring, and by his energy and perseverance St. Mary's hospital was erected in that city. He also established special schools for the colored children of the parish which were kept in operation for some time, but from causes which he could

Toronto. Sept. 3. -Export cattle were selling pretty freely at from \$5.50 to \$3.90 per 100 pounds; 28 was several times paid, and for a few choice lots \$4.12 was realized. Butchers' cattle were scarce, especially anything good and for this there was an enquiry, and one lot of 14, averaging 1.000 pounds, sold at 35c, less \$7; hoads of the source of the sold at 35c, less \$7; hoads of export at from 3 to 35c, but they wast be choice to touch the latter figure. Lambs were in much too ample supply, and prices weakened, the best lambs not being worth form 3 to 35c per pound. Export sheep are steady and unchanged : all wanted but stores, which will not sell at any price. Prices are for the best hogs off cars, \$4.25 per cwt; thick fats, \$3.25; sows, \$3; and stags, \$2 per 100 pounds. EAST DUEPEAD

Bounds. E. Store, to; thus stags, s2 per 100
 EAST DUPPALO.
 East Buffalo, Sept. 3.—Oattle — 4 cars; un-stoady. Hogs—16 cars; if mer; Yorkers, 33.70
 to 83.75, Hight and pige, 33.75 to 13.80; mixed packers, 33.96 to 33.45; mediums, 33.55 to 33.05; stags, 32.35 to 32.75. Sheep and lambs — 12 cars Can-da stock; 10 western; steady for sheep; lower for lambs; prime lambs, \$5 to 55.25; fair to good, 44.60 to 35; good to choice mixed sheep, 33.75 to \$4.5; cuils and common, \$1.25 to \$5.50.

TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR ROMAN Catholic Separate school. No. 12, Percy and Seymour. Duties to commence immedi-ately. Applicants will please state experience, qualifications and salary required for the re-mainder of this year. Jos. Shannon, S-cretary, Campbellford, Ont. 933-1

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Prepare Now for the Cold Winter Clothing by seeing that all your ordered clothing is interlined with Fibre Chamois. It will not add weight FIBRE CHANNERS LINES and only costs a few extra cents, but it gives a grateful comforting No-Extra Weight warmth to men's, women's and children's clothing which will defy the coldest blasts of winter.

For your own sake don't try to do without this backbone of all winter comfort.

Don't buy any ready-to-wear suits which haven't the Fibre Chamois label. Think of the healthful warmth, the

difference in price doesn't count.

Reduced to 25 cents a yard.

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

For \$3.00. The Pictorial Lives of the Saints contains Reflections for Every Day in the Year. Ta book is compiled from "type in the Year. Ta book is compiled from "type in the Year. Ta book is compiled from "type in the Year. Ta book is compiled from "type in the Year. Ta book is compiled from "type in the Year. Ta book is compiled from "type in the Year. Ta book is compiled the type in the type in the by special petition of the United State of the Holy Family and parity fourthundred of the Holy Family and parity fourthundred other illustrations. Elegantly hound in extra cloth. Greatly admired by his Holy father, Pope Leo XIII., who sent his pecial bessing to the publishers: and approved by forty Archbishops and Bishops. The above work will be sent to any of our subscribers, and will also give them credit for a year's subscription on THE CATHOLIC Record, on receipt of Three Dollars. We will in all cases prepay carriage.

PLUMBING WORK Opp. Masonic Temple. SMITH BROS. Sanitary Plumbers and Heating Engineer London, Ont. Telephone 538. Sele Agents for Peerless Water Heaters. LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETO, 418 Talbot streat, London. Privaternet s pine

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