authorities. To share in that great work which Leo XIII. so persistently carries on, we are all bound in conscience, and we feel convinced that if priests and prople do their data to Carbolic data and prople do their data and prople data and prople do their data and

I. First, then, we must practice Christian charity. Remember it well, CATHOLIC FEALTY A POWER FOR GOOD less you live up to your belief the and to those not of the faith. extraordinary graces to which demnation. Faith alone will not save to that divine grace depends our per you: "Faith without works is dead." severance and salvation. Yet, such is " Faith without works is dead." profiteth nothing. (Cor. xiii. 3.)

and uneducated crowds to whom the Catholic name is the best excuse for the woods of prejudice and misinformation; have you not often admired their liberality, charity and forbearance? The very fact that their religious belief is no longer considered an exclusive one, and the fact that they practice more forbearance of the weak and so unbending that it is an easy matter to find fault with even the best light of its divine sanctions. ficiencies in the conduct of others. (Mons. xii., 31), and we should refrain tical Catholics the more we en tion to the supreme authority estab-

Make straight the Way.

How Catholics May Promote the Cause of Christian Unity.

Bishop Maes of Covington, sending to the various churches in his diocese a copy of the Pope's Encyclical, sending to the various churches in his diocese a copy of the Pope's Encyclical, sending to the various churches in his diocese a copy of the Pope's Encyclical, sending to the various churches in his diocese a copy of the Pope's Encyclical, sending to the various churches in his diocese a copy of the Pope's Encyclical, sending to the various churches in his diocese a copy of the Pope's Encyclical, sending to the various churches in his diocese as the that loveth his neighbor that he that loveth his neighbor as the with the trestrictions put upon the trace churches to please members of infidels, to become milk-and they will be demonstrated the precipitation of the sacred with the true spirit of charity is cause which His Holiness has so much at heart, urging both priests and people to keep this object ever in view in their intercourse with the world. To our Venerable Brethern of the Cliergy and our Beloved Children of the Litty, health and blessing in their actions accord with the Catholic Church who is an our before the Church, hence to scandalize and the portange of the Holy Catholic Church who is an indicated with the true spirit of charity is cause which His Holiness has so much at heart, urging both priests and people to keep this object ever in view in their intercourse with the world. To our Venerable Brethern of the Cliergy and our Beloved Children of the Litty, health and blessing in their actions accord with the Catholic Church who is an indicated with the true spirit of charity is an another than the promising movement, not only with unceasing prayer, between the Laity, health and blessing in their actions accord with the Church upon your allegiance, to find the Prince of Catholic Church upon your allegiance, to tied the Holy standal theories of the Church upon your allegiance, to find the Holy standal theories of the leve that the Catholic Church who is anblimself in which he dilates on the subject — Christian Unity—and the power
of Catholic example to promote the
cause which His Holiness has so much
at heart, rurging both priests and
people to keep this object ever in view
in their intercourse with the world.
To our Venerable Brethren of
the Clergy and our Beloved Children
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the Luity health and blessing in
Our Lord Jesus Christ:

Our Holy Father Pepe Leo XIII. has
lately issued an Encycligal Letter on
the Unity of the Church, who is anleve that the Catholic Church who is anbleve the the Church who is anjoople to keep this object ever in view
in their intercourse with the world.

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which was the object of the prayer which Jesus Christ addressed to His Heavenly Father at the Last Supper—our brethren, and keep them away the Pope, His representative upon earth, the visible head of the One Church of God, prays and works for the Union of all who believe in Christianity. In luminous words he describes that Church, within the sacred heaves the content of the Union of content of the Union of content of the Union of all who believe in Christianity. In luminous words he describes that Church, within the sacred heaves to the content of the Union of cannot be represented by the dreadful scandal thus given?

God's own word is our reason for obedication is ended to the Church. Buffalo, and in it he solemnly swears in the statement he subject to them; for they watch as being to render an account of your souls, that they may do this with the career of one of the diocese of the diocese of catholic brethren, whose salvation is endangered by the dreadful scandal thus given?

Keep away from meetings where the watch as being to render an account of your souls, that they may do this with the career of one of the poor dupes of word of God, "and the exemplary lay-dod of the true faith is not preached; never go the church. Did not saint Paul thus given?

That is what they may do this with the career of one of the poor dupes of word of God, "and the exemplary lay-dod of the true faith is not preached; never go to the Church.

So on word is our reason for obedication is endangered by the dreadful scandal thus the statement he statement he set and deed and that no person thus given?

That is what they may do this with the sacred watch as being to render an account of your souls, that they may do this with the statement he weaks and be subject to them; for they watch as being to render an account of your souls, that they may do this with the statement he weaks and be subject to them; for they watch as being to render an account of your souls, that they may do this with the statement heaves and they care and deed and precincts of which salvation in Jesus Christ may be found.

Whilst our hearts overflow with thankfulness to the God of all mercies for the gift of the true faith let us remember that we received it without any merit of our own, and let us be careful not to judge too harshly the millions of our countrymen who have not come into the precious heritage of Catholic ancestors. Birth, education, social environment and an honest but mistaken conviction that they are right, all help to keep them away from the understanding and the will the glore of God and for it would be careful to social environment and an honest but mistaken conviction that they are right, all help to keep them away from the understanding and the will the glore of God and for it the glore of God it the the glore of God and for it the glore of God and for it the glore of God it the the glore of God realize the potency of these conditions upon the understanding and the will the glory of God and for the salvation of those influenced by them. Whilst of souls. Thus shall we gain souls to true charity for them obliges us to up hold without flinching the truth, and the mercy of God secure our own sal-

of honest but misguided minds. In-stead of repelling non believers by wounding and uncalled for criticisms their belief, but in the every day rewe should attract them by the faithful lations of social and public life. God it should be holy and without blem-practice of the charity which the Divine Master had caused to shine forth to souls, not only outside of the Church. Work of God abdeth forever, rememin His daily life, by our veneration for but among the children of the faith, the Church which He founded, and by our obedience to its lawfully constituted not a few so called Catholics have disputed in the children of the uthorities.

These are the three duties, which, if played in newspapers, public speeches and daily conversations! The early faithfully practiced, will enable us to Christians were far more faithful to do our share towards bringing non-Catholies to an acknowledgment of the Lord Jesus gave us as a rule of life; divinity of the Holy Catholic Church, and it is to be wished that we may and of the unity which must necessar- henceforth see more tangible fruits, in ily be the essential mark of its truth. our daily lives, of the request He made

feel convinced that if priests and people do their duty, the Catholic Church will, within a very few years, reap the abundant harvest of what Christ's Vicar has so laboriously sown.

The rounder priests and people do their duty, the Catholic them only do I pray, but for those also who through their word shall believe in me, that they all may be one as Thou, Father, in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us."

The rounder priests and destroyed by rebellion against the representative of Jesus Christ. Convince non-Catholics that you "respect and obey God's own authority in the persons of Bishops whom God the Holy Ghost hath placed over the flock to rule that they also may be one in us." (John xvii, 21,22.)

your Catholic name will not save you II. Love for the Church is the second is no respecter of persons. Un ond duty we owe to God, to ourselves

Many do not seem to appreciate the your Catholic faith entitles you will be- fact that faith is a grace, a gratuitous come as so many reasons for your congift of God, and that upon our fidelity . James.) Nor will every kind of the case, and many of our non-Catholic good works save us. St. Paul tells us neighbors furnish us the best possible that works the most meritorious in proof of it. Do you not know among themselves are of no value unless them a very fair proportion of honest, charity vivifiest hem. (1 Cor. xiii., 2) unprejudiced people who have repeat-Hence, we understand the necessity of charity. Did it ever strike you how they admire the Catholic Church, that easy it is to be deficient in that most it is the only Church which holds its essential virtue, of which the Lord members to the performance of Chris-God says that if we have not charity it tian duty by rewards and punishments make a living for themselves. And have you not often noticed how joined any Church they would become charitable in their appreciation of the conduct of others, many honest non-Of course, we here truth of our teachings, but unwilling take no notice of the bigoted, ignorant to make the sacrifices which acting upon their convictions would entail they pray not. They are afraid of acts and words which all civilized facing the responsibility such conviction implies; hence, they do not re-Protestant communities who got out of ceive from God the grace of faith deplorable is the fact that the public which would put an end to their doubts, and land them in the bark of

teaches the truth. Our own love and fealty to the Church will help such wavering souls exclusive one, and the fact that they have no stable principles by which to be guided, certainly tend to make them practice more forbearance of the weak lest, in our anxiety to please the less of others On the other hand, the world, we sacrifice one tittle of our Catholic standard of morality is so high duty towards the Church of God. No government in a ridiculous light. one ever made the truth more palata-ble to outsiders by minimizing its of people when we judge them in the binding claims upon ourselves and Thus, upon others. The steadier and more the Catholic is more apt to notice de- unshaken our faith in the teachings ity. of the Holy Catholic Church the Yet, we should always be mindful of more effectually our example preaches ity in the religious world as well. Inthe law of charity which the Lord the claims of the truth to others. The deed, disregard of authority is the Jesus Christ has made mandatory 'to more sacrifices of earthly wealth and source of all heresies, the well spring

fold of the One Shepherd Jesus Christ, who is over all the Church—a desire which was the object of the prayer which although in themselves neither desired which was the object of the prayer which although in themselves neither desired to the good example withheld and for perversion of the souls of their non- God's own word is our reason for obediagan, administrator of the diocese of

a constant, unflinching, eternal love ; love her in your daily acts "for the edifying of the body of Christ, until we all meet into the unity of faith and of the knowledge of the Law of God." (Eph. iv.) Remember that "Christ loved the Church and delivered Himself up for it, that He might sanctify it, that He might present it to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle nor any such thing, but that work of God abideth forever, remem-ber that His Church should never change, and never will change, never be defiled by blemish or wrinkle, that Whose Heart she came forth in the labor of humanity's spiritual birth.

REVERENCE FOR LAWFUL AUTHORITY. III. Obedience to the authority constituted by Christ Himself in His Church is the third duty which we owe to God, to ourselves and to our separated brethren, in order to bring about the long wished for unity ruthlessly the Church of God. (Acts x, 20)," and you have convinced them that " for Christ we are ambassadors, God, as it were, exhorting by us." (2 Cor., v.

The commonest and saddest sign of the loss or of the weakening of the faith in these, our days of license and self seeking, is the loss of respect and outward as well as inward reverence for authority. We can trace this insubordination to authority in the home, where father is no longer the respected head of the family and mother no longer the queen of the household; they are but the toiling slaves of their children, who, void of all sense of religion and honor, aban don them as soon as they are able to witness it in public life, where ridicule and fault-finding are bestowed upon Yet, remember it, that authority comes to them from God, even if it i bestowed upon them through the medium of popular approval or legitim ate appointment. And what is most press, which ought to be the moral support of civil authority, but too often Peter whence Jesus taught and still encourages the lawless conduct of the people by its diatribes, unreliable news and partisan prejudices. The daily journals teem with unseemly jokes and vulgar descriptions, which put the reprehensible conduct of children towards parents and the criminal lawlessness of the people towards the And thus the nation loses its self respect, a conscienceless spirit of levity is created, which cannot but end in the overthrow of all legitimate author-

We witness this disregard of author-

MAKE STRAIGHT THE WAY. others and clamorous self-complacency, ample. To belittle the claims of the ginning and mainstay of the so called that he has given great scandal by his Not without reason, then, must we re-

and stable as the individual rights of and the dispensers of the mysteries of By His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons. truth demands. For truth is as un-God (1 Cor. iv., 12) To the success. Our Blessed Lord is the visible ex-

hrist." (Eph. iv.)

Love the Holy Catholic Church with II., 4)"

"If I should boast somewhat more of "If I should boast somewhat more of the Holy Catholic Church with III., 4)" our power, which the Lord hath given us unto edification and not for your destruction, I should not be ashamed (2 Cor. x., 18)," for I know, and you fully appreciate, that we do so out of love for your souls, anxious to make you feel the power of God's grace given to us for your spiritual welfare. Not I but the grace of God with me, for whether I or they, so we preach and so you have believed. (1 Cor. xv., 10

Act, therefore, upon your belief. Give to your Bishops the reverence which the authority given to them by as a faithful spouse she remained and will ever remain true to the Christ from obedience for Christ's sake will open the eyes of your non Catholic neighbors to the truth that "as the Father hath sent Christ, so also Christ sent us (Joan. xx., 21)," and we will soon rejoice in their submission to the authority of God as represented by us.

Given at our Episcopal residence, Covington, Ky., Feast of St. Augustine, A. D., 1896, † CAMILLUS P. MAES,

Bishop of Covington

ESCAPED AT LAST,

Our readers will recall the name Anthony Koehler, who has been for years a travelling agent of the A. F A. chiefly in the state of New York He posed as an "ex-priest 'escaped" from the "clutches" of Rome He was a monk in one place and plain diocesan priest in another. But everywhere he claimed to have been a priest who had finally come to "see the light." Protestant ministers re commended him to their brethren as evout, earnest man and as an effective evangelist. One enthusiastic divine assured a country parson that Koehler created a genuine sensation by his "revelations." As a drawing card he was a success. mixed audiences his language is chaste and will not offend the most delicate sensibilities," writes this earnest advocate of Koehler, "but his 'lectures to men only 'are tremendous revelations."

Our vigorous contemporary, the Buffalo Union and Times, exposed never had been monk or priest; he was an unfortunate and broken down for the general faithful. minister, addicted to drink and lost to all sense of moral obligation. He lectures to A. P. A. lodges and to ignorant Protestants in country dis-He has at last recanted. In a sworn statement made on Aug. 31 he and announces that he has become a have never been a priest. never been in any manner con-Roman Catholic nected with the Church; neither with a monastery, convent, school nor with any other institution of said Church. I have been a Protestant and a Protestant minister for over thirty three yerrs until June 22, 1896. On this day I was admitted into the holy Roman Catholic Church. I was ordained as a Protestant minister

gan, administrator of the diocese of Buffalo, and in it he solemuly swears his neighbor's mind: "If that Cathogood resolutions and to remain firm in his determination.—Boston Republic.

A GOOD BOOK.

Our Blessed Lord is the visible expression of God's truth and of God's love o men, and His temporal misson contemplated the establishment of that truth and of that love in the hearts of men. In His redeeming blood we have been given "the power to become the sons of God," and His life and teachings must be the object of frequent meditation for all those who have their spriritual advancement seriously at heart. Deep down within our being we experience a longing to know which would embrace the universe in its compass. Happy indeed are we if, with the Apostle, we desire not to know anything but Jesus Christ and Him crucified. He is the explanation of all things in heaven and on earth. He is the inspiration of man in youth, his support in full maturity, and his solace when the battle of life is drawing to a Near His Sacred Heart Innocence finds its purest joy and its safest shelter. The afflicted lay down their burden at the foot of His cross and go talk right, and so are men's persuaders. their way rejoicing. The sinner hears fall from His divine lips words of pardon and comfort, and dares to be a hero for love of Him Who has forgiven We feel and forgotten all. weight of our infirmities, and we would have a remedy.

"Come to Me," says Christ, "all you that labor and are burdened, and I will refresh you." The mystery of suffering meets us on every hand, and in Him we are taught "that the suf-He is a light to our faltering feet whilst in the way, and our reward exwhen death shall have "This been swallowed up in victory. is eternal life," says our Divine Lord Himself by the mouth of St John, that they may know Thee, the only rue God, and Jesus Christ, Whom

Thou hast sent." How welcome, therefore, must any book be whose special purpose is to in spire the faithful with a deeper knowedge and a more ardent love of Our Lord Jesus Christ. This was the object which the pious author of the "Devout Instructions on the Epistles and Gospels" proposed to himself. His trans lator represents him truly when he writes: "No exercise of our lives is more salutary than meditation on the life, death, doctrines, and example of our Divine Saviour. It is milk to children, nourishing food to adults, medicine to the sick, salvation to sin ners, consolation to those of little faith, strength to the penitent, counsel to the just. To the perfect it opens secret mysteries, and gives to the faithful Koehler: it proved conclusively that he grace in time and happiness in eternity." On this sole ground the work never had been a Catholic even. He affords sufficient evidence of its utility

It has, moreover, this peculiar advantage, that its lessons are arranged made money by delivering salacious after the order of the ecclesiastical year. The word of God possesses in itself a certain sacramental power. Still, the presentation of the word cannot fail to gain in effectiveness by admits his guilt, confesses the fraud reason of association with the object lessons drawn from the Church's member of the Catholic Church. As part of the statement he says: "I sons and festivals exhibits the history I have of our relations with the Divine Trinity -Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and we must ever consider it one of the most happy inspirations of the author, as well as one of the most salutary features of the book, that the Gospel of the Word is everywhere reinforced by the "living Gospel of the ecclesiastical year." The Church fulfils her divine mission of teaching all nations, not merely by the ministry of the word, Dec. 29, 1859, at York, York county, but also by the practices which she has (Mons. xii., 31), and we should refrain tical Catholics the more we ention to the supreme authority established by Jesus Christ has been the be

ever any one else may do, the layman begins and ends the work of conver-

And when a non-Catholic has finally grown so uneasy that he must see a priest, it is a Catholic friend who brings him and introduces him. Frequently partly, even wholly, given the instruc

Many think that it is hard to start a Protestant towards Catholicity. As a matter of fact nothing is easier. Is anything easier than to say to a friend, "With due respect to you and your associates, I must tell you that the Catholic religion is the true religion of Christ, I know it; I feel it, and I have got the books to prove it." Now, to a doubtful mind-and what Protestant is not doubtful? - the very spectacle of absolute certitude is an argument. Every reasonable man wants to be right, and to be totally right, about ligion. The Protestant university professor longs for the calm rest of the Catholic ploughman's faith.

The mere assertion of Catholic faith. even if nothing immediately follows, helps men to the truth. Half the world is led by the authority of earnest men simply asserting they are right. The truth sounds right. Its adherents, if anyway worthy of it, look right and

No Catholic layman is without some non-Catholic friends who will listen to reason, discuss Scripture, study over religious differences. Now, without, for the moment, attacking error, let a Catholic choose a favorable time for talking religion with some particular friend. Let him do it in good taste, and in no hurry for results, and the Holy Spirit will do the rest.

Convert-making is done by pleasant exchange of views on religion; by quiet explanation of ceremonies; by be compared with the glory to come. Yet so, if we suffer with Him, we may also be glorified with Him." In fine, the is a light to our fellowing.

There is one part of convert making the laity, and that is the supply of money to pay the expenses of aries in the South and the far West, as to the cheapen the price of missionary publications.

Do you want to make converts? Subscribe for The Missionary, and get your fellow-Catholics to do the same. Rich Catholics can give much, and will do so. All can give something. Five hundred dollars makes a Catholic missionary priest your proxy for a whole year. At no very distant day we shall have very many missionaries at work, supported by the subscribers to this But that will be because ournal. many Catholic men and women will set to work to obtain names and dol lars for us, and will begin at once.

The chief interest in this question centres about our laity's spirit. they got the missionary spirit? Do they want to help make converts? All are glad to see conversions, but not all are ready to lend a hand in making

But, thank God! we find multitudes of the laity in every part of the country not only passively zealous-just glad of some one else's zeal-but actively zealous. Try them with a non-Catholic mission, and you will find the whole Catholic community eager to help. Some distribute the hand bills, some gladly act as ushers, all invite Protestant friends to attend the lec tures, all contribute to pay the expenses. Try them with this they subscribe at once, and they will work to get others to subscribe.

In fact, I do not know whether or not we priests are quite even with our laity in this divine work of saving the

But what about prayer ? Is not that the laity's part? Most emphatically it is. Cloistered nuns are heroes of prayer, but they cannot out pray the uncloistered souls of God's people in the sanctuary of their Christian households. Let us organize adopted, and the forms in which she prayer among our Catholic people for

TONIC C.N., Oct. 1892, mother had the mind in a weak-plained of sleep, a state of melanat all; she didn't eace of mind at he most horrible eace of mind at he most horrible ronic. After uswas apparent and account of a voly well. We all e Tonic. ARY L. DALY.

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tired, despondent feelings, with heart troubles so that I could not go up and

down stairs without clasping my hand would almost take my breath away. I suffered so I did not care to live, yet I had much to live for. There is no pleasure in life if deprived of health, for life becomes a burden. Hood's Sarsaparilla does far bottle, it is sufficient to recommend itself." MRS. J. E. SMITH, Beloit, Iowa.

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The Dead Scholar.

He loved all sweet and simple things—
The marmur of the honey-bees,
The silver shimmer of the trees;
The swelling bad, the growing vines
The Miserere of the pines;
The spots upon a swallow's wings,
The song the golden robin sings;
The laughter of a happy child,
A hymn to Mary Undefiled;
The peace a kindly action brings.

Where many a golden robin sings
The gentle scholar lies, and we
Think of the friend we can not see;
And, kneeling on the dai-ied grass,
We breathe an Ave as we pass.
We feel that it is well with him,
Whose faith in life was never dim.
We know that he remembers yet—
For one can never quite lorget
Who loves all sweet and simple things.
Ave Mari Ave Maria

MARCELLA GRACE.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND.

CHAPTER XXIII.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

"Miss O'Kelly." — Counsel's voice trembled a little and he paused for a econd. He was a father of daughters and knew something of the story of this girl, whose heart, now laid bare t his arrows, he was bound to lacerate

" Miss O'Kelly, I shall be obliged to ask you a few questions as to your own personal history. Your real name is not O'Kelly, but was assumed in com pliance with the desires of the deceased ady whose heiress you have become Is this so?

" It is so."

"What is your real name?"

" Marcella Grace."

"Up to the month of January last himyou had lived in rather poor circumstances ?'

Very poor." "What occupation did your father follow, and where did he live?" "He was a weaver of poplin. He

lived in Weavers' square in the Liberties of Dublin." Here a deep breath was drawn by many in court. Ladies looked at each other in amazement, but there was no time to speak before the next question

And you lived with him there ?" "I lived with him there."
"Now, on your oath, Marcella Grace

do you remember the night of the 10th of January last? "I remember it."

"About 11 o'clock at night, or nearer midnight, what were you doing in your home in Weavers' square?" Sewing.

"Your father having gone to bed, you were quite alone? "Quite alone."

"While you were sitting alone ewing, you heard a knock at the door

of your house, and you admitted a man who was flying from pursuit of the I did so." " And you hid him in a secret closet

in your house according to previous arrangement?" "There was no previous arrangenent, because I had never seen him be-

fore that moment. " But you hid him in the closet?"

"Now, on your oath, was that man

whom you hid on the 10th of January last the prisoner at the bar ?"

A thrill like a wind passing over the reeds in a river went through the court, and then complete silence reigned as before.

·· How long did he remain hidden in that closet?

Some three or four hours, as well as I can remember." "And in the meantime the police

searched the house and were unable to

"After they were gone you liberated this man whom you had sheltered from justice, and allowed him to go

"I had sheltered him from pursuit, not from justice. And I allowed him

to go free And afterward you kept his secret and continued to screen him, although you knew that murder had been done and that justice was endeavoring to discover the guilty?"

Again there was a sensation in the ourt and the council waited till it subsided.

" Miss Grace, did I understand you to say that till the moment when you opened your door to Mr. Kilmartin on that night in January, that you had never laid eyes on him?" " I said so.

"You had no previous knowledge of him or his affairs? None.

"Was not your father associated with the secret societies, and had not you yourself some knowledge of such people?

No ; none. Nothing of the kind. "Your father was in bed when you admitted Mr. Kilmartin. Was he, then, or ever after, aware of your hav ing taken such an extraordinary

step?"
"Neither then, nor ever after, till

"He had no share in your success full attempt to deceive the police?"
"He had no share. He died in

gnorance of it. " Now tell me why you took such a strange responsibility on yourself. What induced you, a young girl in the house, late at night, to admit a stranger because he knocked at your

door? "Because I saw in his face, and heard in his voice, that he was good. "Then it was merely on the strength of your instinctive belief in his goodness that you protected him and kept his secret?"

" Merely." " Now, teil me, what was the second | wife. occasion on which you met this Mr.

Bryan Kilmartin ?' It was in the street, on the 11th of

January."
"Indeed! The day after the murder. What did he then say to you?"
"He did not speak to me, nor even see me. He was reading the bills on a newspaper office at Corkhill, as numbers of others were doing. And I just saw him, and passed him by."

You read the notice of a reward offered, I presume. You were a very poor girl that day, Miss Grace. Did it not enter your mind that you might have easily earned a large sum of

money?"
"I was very poor, but honest. I believe I read of the reward, but I gave it no thought.

" Now, what was the reason of this devoted adherence to the man, if, as you have said, he was a stranger whom you had never seen before?

"I cannot tell you more than I have already said. I only thought that I had never seen another man who looked so good. And I have never een one since.

Counsel here glanced over som papers and changed the current of his

questioning.
"It was about this time that the late Mrs. O'Kelly discovered her relationship to you and claimed you as her niece?

" It was just the time."

"What was the next occasion or which you met Mr. Bryan Kilmartin?"
"At the St. Patrick's ball, where I
went with Mrs. O'Kelly." " On that occasion you danced with

"I do not know how to dance.

"Well, you spent some time in his company. Did he warn you to secrecy, or make any excuse for his conduct on the night of his first strange introduction to you?'

"Did he make no allusion whatever

to the affair? "He did not recognize me, and I was careful after the first that he

should not do so." "Now, on your oath, did he not, im mediately on the death of Mrs. O'Kelly get you into his own keeping, and place you under the guardianship of his mother in his home at Inisheen?

"Do you mean to say that you did not travel to Inisheen one week after Mrs. O'Kelly's death, having no acquaintance with Mrs. Kilmartin at the ime, and Mrs. O'Kelly having left no injunctions to account for your prompt

"I do not mean to say so. Daly and not Mr. Kilmartin, brought me to Inisheen "Without the knowledge of Kilmar

tin? "Entirely without his knowledge, and because Mrs. Kilmartin was a

friend of his own, that is, a friend of Father Daly's.' Counsel again finding that he could

make no further point in this direction, once more shifted the course of his attack. "Miss Grace, I require you to tell ne what was the first occasion on

martin to the secret which you held concerning him, and to your possible evidence on this trial!" "On the night of his arrest at In-

which reference was made by Mr. Kil-

isheen. "Do I understand you to say that during the six months in which you lived on friendly terms with, and a good deal in the society of Mr. Kilmar tin, he never alluded to the circumstances of his first meeting with you?"

"He never did. He did not recognize me as the person he had so met.

" Not in all those months?" "Not until I told him on the night of his arrest.

'And then he warned you to refuse o give evidence against him

"When, then, did he do so?"

"He never did so."
Yet you denied the truth of much you have now admitted, and expressed our willingness to swear an untruth.

"Who induced you to alter your mind and to give evidence against Mr. Kilmartin a

"Mr. Kilmartin." This reply startled both the court and the counsel so greatly that the latter repeated his question again in a more distinct form.

"Mr. Kilmartin himself persuaded ou to give evidence against him? Why do you suppose he did that? Because, as I have said before, he

is good. He would have nothing but the truth." "Are you not good enough yourself

to tell the truth?' "I am not so good as he is." "Now, Miss Grace, you have made

some very strange confessions. Perhaps you will tell me what motive you had for refusing to tell the truth, and for entertaining the intention of per-juring yourself? What influence had brought to bear upon you? Marcella flushed vividly, and ther

turned deadly pale, and her slight fingers locked themselves more tightly together. Counsel for the defence here interposed and urged that this quesination went on.

"From what point did the influence come which led you to deny your knowledge of the facts you have now admitted? If you are afraid or ashamed, take courage.'

"I am not afraid or ashamed. The influence you speak of came only from the weakness of my own heart. Bryan

The thrilling excitement which here swept through the court went deeper than anything of the kind which had preceded it. The answer so rudely pressed and forced from the witness was quite unexpected. But the sensation was quickly over. Curiosity to hear more soon restored general sil-

ence. "So this man who knew himself to be under suspicion of murder, who was aware that he must soon stand where he now stands, occupied the interval in paying his addresses to a beautiful and wealthy young lady. On your oath, did he not try to induce you to fly from the country with him?'

Here it became evident that the witnesses's highly strung nervous tension was beginning to relax, and fearing scene which might attract too much sympathy towards her, the counsel for the prosecution intimated that he had nothing further to ask her at that moment. A few questions in cross ex-amination from Bryan's counsel enabled her to make several clear points as to the unselfishness of the prisoner's dealing with her, and her belief in his entire innocence of the charge against him. An opportunity was also given her to relate how Mike had warned her of danger to Mr. Kilmartin from the

enmity of the Fenians. Until all was said and nothing more was required of her, her courage never gave way. last she was permitted to stand down, and hid herself in a private room of the court for a time, refusing to go home until Bryan had been removed from the dock for that day.

In the meantime the examination of witnesses went on, the informers were recalled and re-examined, and it was quite towards the end of the proceed ings of that day when Mr. Gerald Sullivan, Q. C., counsel for the prisoner, opened the case for the defence

He began by sketching the career of

Bryan Kilmartin from the moment when, as a rash ardent youth, he joined the Fenians, till now when he stood in the dock a victim to the plots of a debased branch of Fenianism whose vengeance he had provoked by seceding from its ranks. He described the origin of the Fenian Brotherhood. The name was borrowed from the Fenian band who were the standing army of ancient mythical Ireland. By their very name they were declared soldiers, and, after their dream of ro-mantic warfare had been rudely broken, many of them withdrew to peaceful aims, though still nominally Fenians. Many more passed their years as embittered, and disappointed, but still honorable men, in self-exile in various lands, while others, counsel was sorry to say, had formed themselves into criminal societies with a purpose that could not be justified by any law, human or divine. It was of the latter class that the prisoner had been so unfortunate as to provoke the anger. His only defence against this charge was the statement that he had been lured into the toils of enemies in order that a case might be made up against him to his ruin. Of this Mr. Kilmartin had little proof to give beyond his own word. He could bring orward witnesses to testify to his blameless life, to the great efforts he had made for the benefit of his people, impoverishing himself to give chance of improving their condition It was in such ways that his money had been spent, all the money he could spare out of the mere remnant of a fortune left him by those who had reck ssly squandered it to no good pur-It was true that in politics he was a warm Nationalist, but when would the world be brought to draw a fair line between the strong National ist in Irish politics and the wretch phose soul, if not his hand, was dyed with the guilt of the assassin? Till that line was drawn, blunders deadly and terrible would continue to be

made. Mr. Sullivan referred to the night of the 10th of January, stating that on the same morning Bryan Kilmartin had received a note requesting him to visit an old tenant of his, one who had been in his father's employment for years, and, having left the country to ake service in Dublin, had fallen into poverty, and was lying ill in a poor room in a certain street in the Lib ties. It was characteristic of Mr. Kil martin that he went at the hour appointed, an hour so late as to be calcuated to arouse suspicion, only that the circumstance was plausibly accounted That letter Mr. Kilmartin had unfortunately thrown into the fire almost as soon as read, having first made an entry in his notebook of the name and address of the sufferer who had appealed to him, but it had undoubtedly been sent him to lure him to the scene of the murder, so that he might be pointed out to the police and arrested for the crime.

"At the appointed hour Mr. Kilmartin was approaching the street indi cated to him when he heard a sudden outcry at some little distance; and a voice of one who came running to mee! him, a voice he thought he recognized, said to him urgently that there was a plot to compromise his good name and he had better get out of the way for a few hours, as the police were almost upon him. To this he replied that he tion ought not to be pressed, but his opinion was overruled and the examble why he should fly. The answer was ship of the prisoner and his mother why he should fly. The answer was given, rapidly and pressingly. His than he, there was no time for explanations, but his only safety from ruin lay in a prudent retreat. In the same moment the person who had given the warning fled on, and Bryan Kilmartin stood face to face with what he felt only too likely to be the truth, seeing sentations, well, it was not until the Kilmartin is everything in this world that he had again and again been story had leaked out and it was practi-

sider further he knocked at the nearest door and asked to be admitted and sheltered for a few hours, till the dan-ger, whatever it might be-a danger which had to himself at that moment the vaguest outlines — should blow over. Mr. Kilmartin had since regretted his step, but it was naturally taken under the impulse to disappoint audacious trickery, and quietly to slip out of the evil hands that were almost laid on him, and escape without public

brawl or disturbance

"While Bryan Kilmartin remained in that closet which had been de-scribed, and knew that the police were searching the house for him, he re-gretted having sought such sanctuary, but he was well aware that he could only make matters worse by giving imself up at such a moment. had been sought to prove that the inmates of the house which admitted him were friends of his, leagued with him in crime, but after the evidence they had just listened to, no one present could doubt that, upon this occasion, the young lady whom they had heard and seen in the witness box, and the prisoner, met for the first time. the romantic circumstances of their later acquaintance and the relations in which they now stood to one another he would not dwell. It was too delicate a subject for public handling, but he felt sure that the strong conviction in the mind of this innocent girl that the man to whom she had promised to devote her life was guiltless and good, could not but have a serious importance in the considerations of the jury. the startling circumstance that this young lady had been induced to give iamaging evidence against Kilmartin by the persuasions of Kilmartin himelf, must carry weight with it, an assurance of the integrity, not to say heroism, of the prisoner's character.

After much more in the same strain rom the prisoner's counsel, that gen leman's eloquence was interrupted by the rising of the court.

The next morning after the conclu sion of his speech, the witnesses for the defence were examined, prominent among whom was Father Daly, who testified to the affectionate relations always existing between the late Mr Kilmartin and his son, also to the fact that Bryan had not been aware of his Father Daly's) intention of bringing Miss O'Kelly to Inisheen till after that intention had been carried out.

Mike, the mountain lad, Marcella riend, gave evidence of the plot which, the defence asserted, had been laid by a murderous secret society to ruin the prisoner by bringing this charge against him. But Mike was not a elever youth, except in the matter of vigilance prompted by his affections, and the bullying cross-examination to which he was subjected terrified him into some blunders. The most striking point he made was, when almoworried out of his wits, he burst into tears and exclaimed, "I'm tryin' to tell you God's truth, and ve will not When the last of Kilmartin's witnesses had been examined and cross examined, the counsel for the prosecutiod again took the matter into his hands. With a few thundering sentences

like heavy blows he split the case for

the defence from crown to heel, tore

off what he called the false rags of

sentiment in which villainy had tried to hide itself, and placed the murderer Kilmartin before the jury in his gen uine colors. He, counsel, believed that such a thin, miserable defence had never been set up before in any court of justice. He declared to his heavens that he was more disgusted at the sentimental side of the prisoner's conduct than at its grosser brutality This man had sought to shelter him self behind the tenderness of a woman woman, who in spite of the regard with which the wretch had contrived to inspire her, had found herself bliged by truth to stand up and bear witness against him. He had trumped up a poor weak story, for which he had absolutely no support, of having been lured to the scene of the murderer by an appeal to his charity through the wiles of a secret society-that society of which he was in reality one of the most active members. Would any man in his senses believe such a fabrication: If he had been warned of plots against him, why had he not kept some evi dence of the fact? Where was the note which had summoned him, an innocent man, to that fatal spot? not any sane person have been on his guard against invitations of the kind, or, at least, have preserved the docu ments which conveyed them? Counsel did not wish to dwell too much on the connection with this case of the charming lady whom they had seen so painfully placed in the witness-box, and who was fortunately young enough to outlive the trouble into which she had been drawn by unfortunate circumstances, but he would ask the jury to consider whether the whole of episode in the case did not tell in the trongest manner against the honesty of the prisoner's character. Counsel did not wish to throw any doubt on the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Daly, but it was, to say the least, a strange coin cidence which brought this girl who was in possession of Kilmartin's secret, hurriedly into Kilmartin's home, kept ship of the prisoner and his mother, and resulted in the engagement of her enemies, he was told, were stronger affections by this person with a trial for murder hanging over his head, an engagement to marry between the man in such a terrible position and a beautiful girl and an heiress. As for her statement that she was induced to bear witness against him by his own repre-

to me, and I have promised to be his warned that a plot was being hatched wife."

wife."

warned that a plot was being hatched dence that the prisoner had (according dence that the prisoner had (according to the account of his friends such an heroic attitude. The fact remained that the young lady had several times refused to tell the truth, and had expressed her determination to deny all knowledge of that part of the prisoner's movements on the night of the 10th of January which could only be known to herself. was open to the conviction that a change in the young lady's own feel ings, a return to right judgment after she had been removed from the influence of the prisoner, rather than the reason put forward by her with a loyalty, had procured for the woman's prosecution that necessary link in the evidence which perfected the case against Kilmartin, as first set up by the confession of informers whose red handed companion he had been. Counsel then proceeded to demolish the evidence of Mike of the Mountain, whom he described as a blundering, mis-guided lad who had been persuaded to give testimony of a plot which had never existed through his dog-like at tachment to the accused. Finally, he dwelt on the steady, unflinching evidence of the informers who had every reason for telling the truth, having bought their own lives at its cost. In conclusion, counse! wound up with an elegant denunciatory peroration which left a stinging reverberation in the ears of the listeners as of the sound of blows well placed and well-deserved,

> cause of truth After this Klimartin's counsel made a final muster of their thin forces, and rallied for a last attempt to secure the sympathy of the jury for the prisoner All the old points were returned to and dwelt upon, and a strong appeal was made against the terrible circumstantial evidence that unfortunately seemed to corroborate the lying story of perjured informers, wretches who are in this country too often encouraged to swear away an innocent man's life in order to escape with their own. For the moment a reaction in favor of the prisoner was felt all through the court. and when counsel for the defence sat down there was a general feeling that the last words in the prisoner's favor had been moving in the extreme, and the verdict of the jury might yet pro bably go in his favor.

hit home with a courage and vigor that

put mere sentiment to shame, and

wrought everlasting service to the

Then the judge got up, the thinfaced judge whose sharp features had been sharpening noticeably all through the case, and as he took off his spec tacles, and blinked a cruel grey glance round the court, the hopes of those whose sympathies were with prisoner got a sudden chill. At the first cold measured words that fell from his lips, the little warmth that had gathered round the defence was gradually frozen away, and his friends gave Kilmartin up as lost. The charge was, to use a common phrase, dead against the prisoner, and the fact that the other judge was seen to wipe his eyes surreptitiously seemed to add the last touch to the tragedy.

Several ladies lowered their heads and began to weep, but Marcella sat dry eyed and erect. We will pass over the terrible interval between the conclusion of the charge from the bench and the return of the jury from their deliberations. The verdict was "Guilty."

For a moment Marcella's eyes still clung to Kilmartin's, and there was a dull sound unnoticed in the excitement of the crowd, and the girl's white face disappeared from its place in the dimly lighted corner where she had sheltered herself.

Father Daly and old Bridget had a sorry drive home that evening, holding a crushed, inanimate burden between them, thankful that at least she had not heard the death-sentence pronounced but trembling for the horrors of the hideous and inevitable to mor

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Christ spirit is a spirit of resignation and cheerful submission to the higher the wiser will. It is a hard lesson to le-but heaven is alread of us, and when we there we shall be glad to have learned it.

The Month of the Rosary.

Pope Leo XIII. will be known in history as the Pope of the Holy Rosary. He added the invocation, ' the Most Holy Rosary," to the Litany of Loretto, and ever since 1885 he has urged upon all the Catholic world the recitation of the beads during the

month of October.

The Rosary is the universal form of prayer among Catholics, and is suited to all classes. The unlettered can say it with ease and the deepest thinker can find in its mysteries the most use ful subject for meditation. Well would it be for all of us living in the world if we imitated the practices of the religious orders, and recited it daily throughout the year. At least during this month of October, you should recite it daily.

If your duties permit, come to the Mass on week days. If this be not possible, then say it at home. During the present month our glorious Pontiff, kneeling at Mary's shrine, leads the Rosary, and all his devoted children of every land join in the responses in every language spoken by man.

THE BEST is what the People buy the most of. That's Why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale Of All Medicines.

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrheas, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for 25 cents. It sells for 25 cents

Deep in a churchyard gr fresh gladness I hear the strokes that hour; Dark yew trees stand in im Ard ivy girds the gray And while the lark above is Outpouring clear his mid My eyes are bent upon the That from a time worn No word but this; naught gestion
Of man or woman, or of
Yet here there sleeps be
question
Some tragic story to the Vain all the mind's conject Before so sad an epitaph And yet the thought resist Of faith foresworn, and abyss; Of long heart struggles at In ways where tired a must wend, Of cruel trial and supreme And then the enshrouding

OCTOBER 24, 189

BY CLINTON SCO

Miserere

Thus to a wanderer do "Pity"

Plead mutely o'er the un Oh, may the soul have rea Where ne'er a " Misere

ARCHBISHOP RYAN

TOWN

Full Text of His Addre Philadelphia Standar

Through the courte ities of Georgetown Un now able to publish for an official report of Ar address at the instituti mencement. The full Your Eminence, ver

ladies and gentlemen : say a few parting wor graduates of Georget for 1896. What can I s gentlemen, which you heard? I can but rep which you have receiv able school of sanctity As this, the crowning years of study approac were glad and triumph you regretted to leave you owe so much, and their lives, in povert and obedience, to th education, yet with youth you sighed for t would enter on your world and rejoice beca With the wisdom b knowledge of the hu

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God alone you could depths of your own yourselves, What a have I come? Whith What is the aim and o amongst men on whi enter? I am now a put off the things of is a serious thing for i is dependent on it: which God may hav must be responsible to treat is an appropriate cation imparted in Here you have had gr The education is Cath the religious, but ety of the term. It is u cal, mental, moral and while deeply religious of that gloomy spirit unfortunately associat in many minds. trary, the young taught that religio ship of God, and He i

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Miserere.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Deep in a churchyard green with Spring's fresh gladness
I hear the strokes that mark the noontide
hour;
Dark yew trees stand in immemorial sadness
Atd ivy girds the gray old Norman tower

And while the lark above is never weary, Outpouring clear his midday ecstasy, My eyes are bent upon the "Misercre' That from a time-worn stone looks up at

No word but this; naught yields a faint suggestion
Of man or woman, or of young or old;
Yet here there sleeps beyond all doubt o

question Some tragic story to the world untold. Vain all the mind's conjectures and surmises Before so sad an epitaph as this; And yet the thought resistlessly arises Of faith foresworn, and perjured love's abyss;

Of long heart struggles and self-immolation In ways where tired and wounded feet must wend, must wend,
Of cruel trial and supreme temptation
And then the enshrouding darkness of the

Thus to a wanderer doth the mournful "Pity".

Plead mutely o'er the unrecorded dead;
Oh, may the soul have reached that peaceful

Where ne'er a "Miserere" need be said

ARCHBISHOP RYAN AT GEORGE-

Full Text of His Address to the Grad-

Philadelphia Standard and Times. Through the courtesy of the authorities of Georgetown University we are now able to publish for the first time an official report of Archbishop Ryan's address at the institution's recent commencement. The full text follows:

Your Eminence, venerable fathers, ladies and gentlemen : I am invited to say a few parting words to day to the graduates of Georgetown University for 1896. What can I say to you, young gentlemen, which you have not already heard? I can but repeat the counsels which you have received in this venerable school of sanctity and of learning As this, the crowning day of several years of study approached, your hearts were glad and triumphant, and though you regretted to leave the men to whom you owe so much, and who have given their lives, in poverty and chastity and obedience, to the cause of your education, yet with all the ardor of youth you sighed for the day when you would enter on your career in the world and rejoice because that day was

With the wisdom born of thorough knowledge of the human heart illumined by divine light, your reverend preceptors before the time approached sent you into the solitude of a religious retreat for several days, where with God alone you could look into the depths of your own hearts and ask yourselves, What am I? Whence have I come? Whither am I going? What is the aim and object of the life amongst men on which I am about to enter? I am now a man and must "put off the things of a child." Life is a serious thing for me, for eternity is dependent on it: for the talents which God may have given to me I must be responsible to Him. This retreat is an appropriate close to the education imparted in this institution. Here you have had great advantages. The education is Catholic, not only in the religious, but etymological sense of the term. It is universal—physical, mental, moral and religious : but while deeply religious, it partakes not of that gloomy spirit which has been unfortunately associated with religion beautiful, who has given to the young heart the capacity for joy and happi True religion must recogniz that element in man's nature, and he must be taught to serve the Lord, in the language of the Scripture, "with joy of heart." The Catholic Church,

with a maternal instinct for the pro

tection, preservation and perfection

them what is given in this institution

The powers and strength of the body

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good Christians and upright citizen he cultivates the great religious ele human heart and which is as real as the physical and intellectual element You know and realize, young gentlemen, the admirable system of intellectual training in which you have been here educated. It is a system the result of the accumulated experiences At least during you should recite of the ablest minds of world during test a system of education. Its advantages may become at once apparent, but long experience may be necessary to discover its drawbacks. The educational system of the Jesuit Fathers has had conturies to test its merits. They have adopted all the improvements of the modern educational systems, which have had time enough

> their horses, duly to restrain and direct, but not to retard true progress. It is sometimes asserted that Catholic education dwarfs the intellect and contracts the heart by its partiality and sectionalism; that it fears to treat cer-

vague and uncertain, I may fear to ferent order, I stand fearless of opposi-tion. Now it will be generally con-

how impartially and fearlessly the arguments of unbelievers have been stated and refuted in this great institution. Nor is their any slavish dwarfing of the intellect in submitting messenger of God to men. If such a messenger could err in the transmission of truth from the diviner transmission of truth from the div human intellect, there might be intellectual degradation in submitting in matters of faith to its declarations, but this is not the position of the Catholic Church. As the laws of the State do not destroy nor diminish your liberty, but preserve it, so the laws of the Church do not trample on, but preserve your intellectual freedom.

The second charge is equally untrue

-that the system of training and education in Catholic institutions contracts the heart in its sphere of beneficence by confining its sympathies to members of its own Church. You know, young gentlemen, that you have been taught within these walls that charity knows no distinctions of religious or national character; that, on the contrary, the natural result of Catholic teaching is to intensify, to universalize and to perpetuate beneficence towards neighbor for God's sake and because of God's love to you. And as every man | Cardinal Vaughan: our fellow man is added a supernatural And as this image is universal, uniand as this image is permanent, so also must be the effect which it produces. Many noble and tender hearts, who have loved their fellow-beings with misanthropic. If to the human motive they had added the supernatural one, and understood the philosophy of Cath-olic charity, their beneficence would have continued, unchilled by ingratitude and undiminished by disappointment. You have been told how as "the spirit breathes where he wills," these motives can influence good men of all denominations; how our divine Lord and Model, when He would give to the world an example of fraternal charity, did not confine charity to the orthodox dogmatic relig-ion. When a stranger, robbed and wounded, was left dying by the wayover the wounded stranger and bound beast brought him to the inn and thus saved him from probable death. Your teachers here in the spirit of Christ inculcated the broadness of true Chris tian charity, and these lessons you must act out in the future. Unite with your brethren of all religious denominations, or of no denomination all, in acts of public beneficence, and stand with them on every platform where they meet to aid suffering humanity, and thus you act in the spirit of the Church, which inculcates

It is also sometimes asserted that the influence of the Catholic teaching is to contract the heart in its devotion to one's country. This false and humili-ating charge of want of patriotism among Catholics has occasionally been put forward. It is extremely difficult to answer such a charge in patience A man's country is as his mother, and when a man is charged with not loving his own mother, his heart and not his head answers the charge, and almost irresponsibly tends to answer it through the medium of his right arm. If any man should charge a member of many ages. It take many years to the Georgetown Athletic Club with not loving his mother or his country, it is probable that the only hope of safety for the accuser would be his ability to distance the champion runner of this university. Treat with deserved contempt such a charge and be ever loyal to your glorious country. You well know that your Church teaches that patriotism is o be duly tested. Like the Catholic a duty and a virtue, and thus elevates, Church herself, in which they are devoted ministers, they are sometimes be called in the future to particle begged from door to door and the lowly. thought to be behind the age; but they pate in the government of your country the poor, the sick, recognized in him are only so, as charioteers are behind retain and act out the lessons you have the Master's appointed messenger, and here learned. Love truth and "the truth shall make you free. Be no gathering the necessary funds he reslaves to party, but loyal to the truth turned to this country, and in 1869 you find, wherever it exists. Ever re- founded St. Joseph's Foreign Mission-

charity to all men.

religious faith in its doctrines, and de ject of the responsibility of public life ment of priests who were sent from mands absolute submission, which I know of no one who has written more that institution on a special mission to amounts to intellectual slavery. You clearly or acted more surely than that amounts to intellectual slavery. You know, young geutlemen, how false and unfounded is this charge, and those and I can commend his writings and General of the college, and takes an who make it must be charged as a commend his writings and General of the college, and takes an who make it must on a little reflection, be convinced, as you are, of its unreabe convinced, as you are, of its unreabecome public men. If you embrace work.

"On the death of Bishop Turner he truth must be from God in both the gage in business, remember that you was elected Bishop of Salford and connatural and supernatural order, and look forward and aim higher than mere secrated in his Cathedral by the Car-

possess religious truth is my fearlessness that any truth or fact in the
natural order can arise to shake my
conviction. If I have only religious
impressions and opinions more or less
impressions and uncertain I may fear than success, namely, to deserve
it. The man who succeeds without deserving it is inferior to the man
who deserves it without succeeding.
Finally, gentlemen, amidst all the
spiritual needs of his people, was also vague and uncertain, I may lear to have them upset by some new knowledge of the secrets of nature, but if I am as certain of my position in regard to religious truth as I am in regard to mathematical truth, though in a difscenes of your future life, bear in mind | fully aware of their temporal necesthe magnificent Ideal constantly kept | sities, and in the interests of com-Divine Lord. He has been, is, and the Propaganda, to the See of West ever shall be, the model of the Chrisfessed that Catholic teachers have this conviction, which nothing can shake.

You well know, young gentlemen, united with all its sweetness and gentleness. Grouped around Him in His own society, you see the fathers of that society adoring, loving and imitating Him. Let the sacred memories with the deepest feelings of regret and scenes of this holy home rise up before you in the days of future temp-"On May 12th of the same year he took possession of his new See, and

hearts after Holy Communion. these be remembered in the hours of future conflicts, when your faith and your chastity may be sorely tried. Remember how dependent they are on each other. You have a glorious mission to this age and country. Strength of faith, loyalty to authority, vigor of chastity, should be the effects of your education here, and with these strengthened and purified you go forth to act out your great destiny, to influence your age and country for good, and attain the ends for which God has created you.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN. Sketch of the Archbishop of Westmin-

ster.

In a late issue of a London paper You were taught to love your of "Popular Preachers," gives a very interesting sketch of His Eminence

created by God bears His image upon his soul, so to our natural sympathy for Westminster is one of the most popular ecclesiastics in England at this mo oment. element of love for our Creator's sake. His handsome, genial face is familiar to most people, and those who have been privileged to come into personal contact with him have found him gentle and tender; one who follows the example of his Divine Master, and makes himself the friend, not of the sinless, merely human sympathies, have been chilled by ingratitude and have become alike he is beloved, and many a sad and lonely heart has been encouraged to face once more the battle of life by Archbishop.
"The Cardinal was the eldest son of

of April, 1832. He belongs to one of the oldest and noblest Catholic families in England-the Vaughans of Court field, Hereteford, who trace their de-scent from the Court of Vermandois, at a date long anterior to the Conqueror.

in many minds. On the contrary, the young man is here taught that religion is the wor taught that religion is the God of the contrary, the young man is here taught that religion is the wor taught that religion is the God of the contrary. The contrary the contrary that the first death of his mother, to whom he was aritan, unterrified by the possible resolution. give up all worldly prospects of advancement and enter the priesthood. his wounds and placing him upon his He received his early ecclesiastical training at Stonyhurst college, Lan-cashire, where he studied from cashire, where he studied from 1845 to 1847. An unusual aptitude for study and a keen readiness of perception were noticeable in the young student, whose motto even at that period might fittingly have been, 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might. Such rapid progress did he make that after two years, he was sent to the French College of Jesuits, at Bruge lette, Belgium, for at that time the Jesuit Fathers were not allowed to maintain or conduct a college in France. From Brugelette he went t Rome, where he entered the 'Accad-

emia del Nobili Ecclesiastic.'

He was ordained a priest at Lucca, said at the Annunciata, in Florence, and his second at Monte Alverno. What sacred memories must have crowded round the young priest whil performing his holy office at the latter lace, for it was there that St. Francis d'Assisi received the Stigmata nearly six hundred years before! On his re turn to England, Dr. Vaughan joined the Oblates of St. Charles-a congregation of secular priests, founded at Bayswater by the late Cardinal Manning. From the Oblates he was sent to St. Edmund's college, near Ware, of which he was vice president until 1862. The following year he went to America in order to gather funds for founding a missionary college, and, after the example of St. Francis, he did not preach in big churches or lecmember the glorious expression of an American statesman, "I would rather towards the close of the year 1871 actain subjects which might diminish be right than President." On the sub- companied to Maryland the first detach- For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

that God cannot contradict Himself.

He cannot reveal one truth in nature and its contradiction in religion.

Therefore in proportion to the depth and strength of my conviction that I always attain that which is better with the crusade against intemperance,

minster, then vacant by the death of Cardinal Manning. His election Cardinal Manning. His election caused universal rejoicing throughout all Catholic circles in Rome, where that he took farewell of his old diocese, where devotion and love of his people had endeared them to him in the strongest bonds of affection.

received the Pallium on Aug. 16 In January of the following year (1893) the Archbishop was summoned to Rome to receive the Cardinal's hat. His reception in that city was of the warmest and most flattering kind. In one day alone he received over 400 congratulatory messages from Southern Italy, while the Englishspeaking residents were most enthusi astic in their manifestations of delight. But what was doubtless most pleasing to the English Cardinal was his reception by the Holy Father. It is well known that His Holiness entertains a very lively affection for Dr. Vaughan, knowing him to be a man who would worthily fill, to the best of his ability, the vacant place of Car-dinal Manning. It was no wonder, then, that the Holy Father received him, on his being created a Cardinal, Miss Agnes L Welch, under the title with much warmth of affection. And the Cardinal has more than verified the expectations of his staunchest admirers. His administrative energy and deep zealous love for the Catholic Church have endeared him to all his people, while those not immediately onnected with his Church are attracted by the popular Cardinal Archbishop of

"As a preacher Dr. Vaughan has acquired considerable reputation. His impressive delivery and fearless remake him, not merely a popular, but a great preacher. It was one of his speeches in which he dealt comprehen-sively on the validity of Anglican a few genial words from the popular Orders which lead to the long contro versy in the Times and other papers "The Cardinal was the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan, Vaughan is also well known as a and was born at Gloucester on the 16th writer, having published several

DIGNITY.

I shall never forget, writes, "E. A. W." in the Chicago New World, the charity to the orthodox dogmatic religion. When a stranger, robbed and wounded, was left dying by the wayside, the orthodox Jewish priest passed by and did not heed him, and the orthodox Levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox Levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox Levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox Levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox Levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox levite did also pass by and did not beed him, and the orthodox levite did not beed him and the orthodox levite did not beed him and the orthodox levite did no acquired ornament to character; that it is a virtue to be prayed for and acquired, like the queenly virtue charity, to which its presence lends an additional charm, or the tender virtue, purity, of which, after divine grace, personal dignity is the safest and sur st guardian.

For some it would doubtless sound strange to hear dignity extolled as a They have always regarded it as nearly akin to that pride which i ne of the seven deadly sins. On the other hand, haughtiness has been ometimes mistaken for dignity, al bough as well might Dead Sea apple be mistaken for the wholesome fruit

whose name they bear.
Dignity is indeed, founded on pride not the pride of self conceit, puffed up with its own littleness, but that noble onorable pride which causes us to old in highest honor all that we are are gifts from God and must be to Him

Although dignity is founded on the leftiest pride, it is consistent with the lowliest humility. The Blessed Virgin Mary was the most humble of creatres; she was also the most dignified. In every action," says Nicephorus, she evinced gravity, dignity and honor. She was gentle, humble and affable, rendering to every one the respect which they deserved." cribing the passion of our divine aviour, with its sorrowful surround ngs, Catherine Emmerich tells us tha Magdalen gave way to passionate grief, but the Blessed Mother was calm ven in her greatest auguish 'Everything about her breathes the begged from door to door and the lowly, saints were remarkable for their dig-

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ages has afforded us numerous examples of virtuous souls who have added to rank, office or social position a personal dignity which challenges

our admiration and respect.

We must not imagine, however, that dignity of character is always mani-fested by that exterior grace and majesty which are so attractive and so rare; nor by that unchangeable loftiness which dulls and awes the demon-strative into silence. The poet speaks of "the divinity which doth hedge a king." I might define personal dignity as the divinity which doth hedge a Christian. It is that subtle influence which surrounds the individual soul, lifts above everything that is little or base, and says to all intruders on the private domain: "This far shall you come and no further." This dignity may belong alike to king and peasant nobleman and slave. In this country, where the social lines are not closely drawn, it behooves us to cultivate that dignity of character which takes the place of caste, and is the only true patent of nobility. However it may be with others, Catholic women should bear in mind that the Church clothes them with the dignity of the "Woman above all women glorified," and they shall respond by such dignity of de-meanor as would command respect in

all the relations of life. Some years ago there died a young woman who had been early thrown upon her own resources and had led a busy and useful life. One who had known her well spoke thus of her: 'Her intercourse with the world never tarnished the purity of her soul, for her dignity kept her above everything that could stain." Surely a fairer crown of praise was never placed upon the brow of a woman, yet we know that numbers of beautiful souls, guarded like hers by personal dignity, walk daily amidst the snares and dangers of the world, as of old the royal lady walked barefoot over the burning plowshares, unstained and unharmed.

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London, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1896.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Ever since the victory of Hon. W. Laurier, on the 23rd of June, we have been assured from time to time that the Manitoba school question is to be settled satisfactorily and peaceably. During the last few days these assurances have been still more positive than ever, ly, restored. though on the part of the Government great reticence is observed regarding the basis on which this very satisfactory settlement is to be made.

The Hon. Messrs. Sifton, Cameron and Watson, all members of Mr. Greenway's Government, have now been quite a long time consulting with Mr. Laurier and the members of the Dominion Government considering the terms of settlement. We are told that a complete agreement has almost been reached, and this has been stated day after day, till the negotiations have been prolonged for weeks, and yet there is no announcement of the terms of the compact which we are told is on the point of being made.

We must confess we cannot see any good reason for this prolonged delay. We have stated frequently that as Catholics we are in favor of, and would prefer, a peaceful settlement of the trouble, if such a settlement can be reached, but the delay, and the reticence, and the dark hints that are thrown out from time to time that we must be good citizens and so be content with any terms which Messrs. Greenway, Sifton, and Co. may condescend to offer, lead us to suspec that we are not so near a satisfactory settlement as the Ministerial pres would have us believe.

The case is in a nutshell, and is not far off for us to seek. The judicial committee of the Privy Council have told us that the Catholics of Manitoba have a grievance. This means, and can mean nothing else than that the compact of confederation has been violated in their regard, the promises made in the name of Her Gracious Majesty that their privilege of freedom of education should be preserved to them have been broken, and an attempt is being made to take away permanently their educational rights.

The remedy is clear. It is the duty of the Canadian Government to restore the rights which have been infringed upon, if Mr. Greenway and his colleagues refuse to restore them. The abolished, as far as their legal status is concerned. But the fact that the people have preserved their schools in spite of hostile legislation is a proof that they are not ready to sacrifice them for the sake of a trifling and delusive concession which report says Mr. Greenway is willing to concede. and Mr. Laurier to accept.

The Hon. Mr. Laurier has no authority to accept such terms as have been whispered about as being the basis on which the settlement is now to be

We are told that the Catholics of Manitoba are to be put off with the In some instances his able administaconcession that they shall be allowed, when numerous enough in any school section, to have a half hour, or an hour, during the week, when either the priest, or some one authorized by the priest, will have the opportunity to give religious instruction in the schools.

It is time for us to demand whether it is for this beggarly concession that months' hoist to Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Remedial Bill.

Mr. Laurier objected to that Bill, the rights of the Catholic minority, pal displeasure. and it was on the strength of his prom-We do not assert that this is really the and necessary.

still be agitated.

to be supposed that they have order of Augustinians. any intention to give them up. They must be legalized, and the future schools which the Catholics of the Province may establish must be legalized also, and any settlement which may be made must effect this legalization, or it will be worthless. The Catholics of the Dominion will require that the Constitutional guarantees be observed. They demand nothing beyond this, and they will not be satisfied with anything short of it. The Constitution guarantees to Catholics schools which are essentially Catholic, and we cannot consent to smother the cry for justice until Catholic schools be really, and not fictitious-

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

The late Apostolic Delegate, Cardinal Satolli, has finally handed over his authority to his successor, Archbishop Martinelli, who has already begun his work as representative of the Pope in the United States.

Cardinal Satolli has conducted the business and fulfilled all the duties of this important office in a manner which has won for him golden opinions, not only from Catholics, but also from Pro-

It was a task of no small difficulty to be the final arbiter in all questions relating to ecclesiastical discipline and administration, for a Catholic population of about ten millon souls, and to do this without exciting the hostility of the Protestants of the country, but this Cardinal Satolli has effected with emi nent success. At first some fear was expressed by ultra Protestants of the bigoted mould, that the presence in America of a representative of the Pope would be a danger to American institutions, but the admirable tact and justice with which the Cardinal fulfilled his duties dispelled this fear, and none have admired him more than the Protestants of the country, for, if we except a few A. P. A. journals, from which nothing else than bigotry and misrepresentation was to be expected, the Protestant press has been loud in praise of the able manner in which the Cardinal did his work.

Cardinal Satolli travelled through the United States from ocean to ocean, and his intercourse with people of every degree led him to admire Americs as a fair-minded nation, and he inculcated everywhere loyalty to its institutions. He returns to Rome with a good knowledge of the American character, and no doubt this will be brought to good account by the Holy Father in all future dealings with this continent.

On the question of religious education Cardinal Satolli has urged upon the Catholics of America the established Catholic schools of Manitoba have been | Catholic principle that religious teaching should go hand in hand with secular instruction, though he admitted that there are circumstances under which it is impossible to have strictly Catholic schools, suited to the necessit ies of the times. In such cases he allowed Catholics to make use of the Public schools, provided, always, that the Christian education of the children was attended to by parents and guard-

Cardinal Satolli did much toward re moving many difficulties throughout the United States, arising out of disputes concerning ecclesiastical discipline. tion of justice resulted in putting an end to actual, or in averting threatened schism. He maintained episcopal authority; nevertheless, in a num ber of instances wherein it bore too heavily, or was exercised too erbit rarily, and not in accordance with the requirements of canon law, he reversed episcopal decisions by mainthe Hon. Mr. Laurier moved the six taining in their parishes priests who were removed without sufficient cause, and restored other priests to the exercise of sacerdotal functions, though on the ground that it did not restore they had been for years under episco-

Nothwithstanding that, in the beises made throughout the Province of ginning, there was some opposition to during the election campaign the Holy Father's action in sending an that it is "very significant" as an to restore fully Catholic rights, that he Apostolic delegate to America at all, illustration of the "facility with which received the almost unbroken support | the opposition soon ceased when it was | Rome becomes all things to all men." of Quobee at the recent elections. He found that the Delegate knew how to The scriptural allusion of our con-

basis on which Mr. Laurier proposes to Cardinal Satolli's tenure of the office ing to be dealt with, to save others,

lic schools to Manitoba, enjoying all will be so, as the new delegate asthe rights of the Public schools of the sumes the office with the eclat arising Province. The Catholics of Manitoba from his having governed successfully have Catholic schools now, and it is not the widespread and distinguished

Cardinal Satolli sailed for Rome on Saturday, the 17th inst.

THE PENITENTIARY COMMIS-ION OF INQUIRY.

We copy the following paragraph from the Ostawa Citizen of the 15th inst. Our contemporary says:

" As Sir Oliver Mowat has gone out side his own party friends for members of the Penitentiary Commission he might have remembered Mr. J. G. Movlan, who for twenty-three years filled the post of Inspector of prisons. Mr Moylan's ability is commensurate with his experience, and he would probably have been found specially valuable in connection with the institution in British Columbia which was established under his superintend ence.

We cordially endorse what the Citizen says regarding Mr. Moylan's ability and his experience in all matters connected with the administration of penal institutions. It may be truthfully said there is no other man in the Dominion to day better qualified to sit on the proposed commission than the late Inspector of Penitentiaries. His reports for nearly a quarter of a century afford proof of his having been au courant on all matters relating to proper prison government and discipline, and that he was in full touch with the reforms and improvements of the age as affecting penology. But, apart from Mr. Movlan's qualifications as indicated, there is another and a very strong reason why he should have a place on the Commission. It is because of the large number of Catholic convicts and of Catholic officers in the penitentiaries. Moreover, it is a well-known fact that deserving, faithful and efficient Catholic officials, some of whom have spent more than half a life-time in the penitentiary service, have not been treated with that measure of fairness, justice and consideration which they had a right to expect. We may mention the cases of Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons and Guard Finnegan, in British Columbia, as affording instances of the grossest injustice, brought about by a foul conspiracy which should be thoroughly exposed. The treatment which Deputy Warden Macdonell, of Manitoba penitentiary, received, requires ventilation, and we have, nearer home, at Kingston, the summary, unwarrantable and cruel dismissal of Keeper Mc-Conville, after a long and creditable career, who was sent adrift with his large family; and the case of Guard Darrah, also of Kingston, who was served in a similar manner to McConville. Those, and other instances, we referred to in former issues of the RECORD. We maintain, therefore, that there should be a Catholic placed religionists among the employes and the prisoners receive that measure of fair play and justice to which they are

A TURNING OF THE TABLES.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Canada Presbyterian, has discovered what it considers to be a new and 'very significant" proof of doubleealing on the part of Pope Leo XIII. From the Literary Digest it extracts he following passage translated from

the Osservatore Cattolico of Rome: "It is well known that among other well-established formulas, the Pone commands the faithful to pray for peace and unison among Christian princes. Of late, however, pious Catholics have more than once asked who the 'Christian' princes are whose peace and unison might be regarded as worth praying for. For twenty-six years the Pope, the most legitimate of all secular princes, has been deprived of his possessions, not to mention that such princes as the ruler of Bulgaria, who has deserted the Church, do not deserve the prayers of the pious. iew of these facts His Holiness Leo XIII. has modified the above-mentioned formula. In future the prayer will be for the liberty of the Church and for eace and unison among Christian nations rather than the princes.

The Presbyterian remarks on this

cannot think that such a miserable perform his duty both justly and temporary is by no means favorable to concession as Mr. Greenway is re- meraffully, and it is now universally the sense it intends to convey. It was ported to be ready to give will sat- recognized that the establishment of commendable in the apostle of the Genisfy the Catholics of the Dominion. the Apostolic delegation was useful tiles to suit himself to the circum- fessor Johnson is now condemned for stances of the particular cases requir- endeavoring to controvert."

settle the trouble, but we say that it it of delegate has lasted that Jean is the basis, as is reported, it is no trust that Archbishop Martinelli's ad- towards all, by fraternal correction of to the days in which we live in quite a the new form valid, the hundred years is the basis, as is reported, it is no trust that Archotshop in the first that Archotshop in the first settlement at all, and the matter will ministration may prove in every way some, and by prudent use of such a different manner from St. Paul even during which the invalid form was as successful as that of his illustri- line of conduct as would bring all to when he became "all things to all used were sufficient to make valid The constitution guarantees Catho- ous predecessor. We are convinced it acknowledge and accept the truths of men." St. Paul, certainly, never ordinations cease, even if they had ex-Christianity, and for this reason he agreed to compromise the "truth once isted in the beginning. There were, declares: "I became all things to all delivered to the saints" as a means of therefore, no Bishops nor priests in Anmen, that I may by all means save keeping in order a lot of unruly and glicanism when the new form was some."

Pope Leo may also adapt the public prayer of the Church to the times, without laying himself open to the charge of duplicity which is implied in the style of the Presbyterian's comments. It is unfortunately too true that there are now princes who ought to be Christians but who are without that strong faith which characterized many of the princes of former times, especially before the spread of Reformation principles caused men of high position to imagine they were not subject to the laws of God.

But Presbyterianism is itself changing to conform to the spirit of the times, and in some respects the change is not at all for the better. A Presbyterian journal should be sure that it stands on safe ground itself before making charges against the Catholic Church to the effect that she is suiting herself to the circumstances of the times in which we live. Pope Leo XIII. does this wisely, in matters of administration which depend entirely upon the existing circumstances, as they are not laid down in the unchangeable laws of God. But the Popes do not change God's law or His revelation, which the Church teaches to day as they were taught eighteen or nineteen centuries ago. Presbyterians do things very differently. The changes they made affect God's law and divine truth, and they make them as readily as they change dress. We remember how Professor Robertson Smith, a few years ago, lost his professorship in a Presbyterian university for teaching that there is a doubt about the authorship and divine inspiration of certain portions of the Old Testament. But times have changed to such an extent that now the old-fashioned orthodox teaching in regard to the inspiration of the Bible is not to be tolerated any longer, and this change of views is not only insisted on by the students, who have been universally noculated with the virus of modern cepticism, but the professors, who have hitherto been staunch upholders of orthodoxy, have so far yielded to the circumstances of the times that they are now as zealous as the students themselves in purging the universities of the orthodoxy which is to be found in

the Westminster Confession. The students of Aberdeen University recently astonished the faculty by protesting against the teaching of their Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism, Dr. Johnson. The Scotsman tells us that the professor "has the misfortune to believe, and the simplicity to teach that Moses is the author of the Pentateuch, and that the prophet Isaias wrote the whole book that is called by his name." To this teaching the students objected, and Bibles were flung at the Professor and all about the on the Commission to see that his co- class room. All this was brought out n evidence when the trouble was officially investigated, and it was further shown that the students, who are to be the future Presbyterian ministers of Scotland, are all in favor of the socalled Higher Criticism, which is the name by which the modern sceptical views are known which have recently taken so strong root among the various

Protestant denominations. These budding ministers also obected to prayers at the beginning of the lectures, and were in the habit of shuffling their feet to protest while the prayers were being said.

But the cream of the transaction is that, after the investigation was concluded, it was the professor who was nunished, and not the peccant students. Professor Johnson was dismissed from his professorship and a mild rebuke was given to the students for throwing their Bibles at his head!

The Scotsman says in its editorial

comment on the occurrence : "The fact is suggestive of the extent to which the religious revolution has gone in this country. It may pretty taught by Professor Johnson arewhatever may be said as to the form and method of their presentation—subthe doctrines that were taught in all our colleges a generation essence of the Christian priesthood. Now they are so ago or even less. discredited that the professsor who endeavors to inculcate them has the Bible flung at his bead. Orthodoxy in Scottish colleges has been turned updown since Professor Robertson Smith lost his chair for teaching views as to the books of the Bible which Pro-

unholy clerical aspirants.

THE FINAL DECREE. The Bishop of Edinburgh, the high-

est dignitary of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, arrived in Canada just in time to receive the news that Pope Leo XIII. has pronounced definitely against the validity of Anglican Orders. He stated to a Press reporter who interviewed him that the decision was just what had been expected, but that it would in no way affect Anglicanism. It was never supposed by Catholics that Anglican prelates would profess to feel any concern as to the decision which would be arrived at by the Pope: it was, nevertheless, a most important decision as settling the status which

under the Christian dispensation.

cent years. We have heard much of late in regard to the "Historic Episcopate" of Anglicanism. During all the debates between the Presbyterian, Methodist and Anglican churches, the "Historic Episcopate" was constantly alluded to by the members of the last named denomination, as being its undisputed possession, and in this respect it claimed a superiority over all other Protestant denominations, insisting that in case any of them should agree to terms of union with the Church of England, they should admit that valid ordination to the Christian ministry can be obtained only from the "Historic Episcopate" which they claim to

This "Historic Episcopate" is understood to mean that there is in the Anglican Church a line of Bishops which dates historically back to the Apostles by ordination and consecration derived through the line of Catholic Bishops, whose Apostolic succession is undoubted.

It is very easy to say that the decision of the Pope to the effect that Anglicans have no such ordination and consecration will have no weight; but when it is borne in mind that Angli cans claim Catholic ordination as the source whence their Historic Episcopate is derived, it follows that the head of the Catholic Church is the proper authority to declare judicially whether or not they possess it, or whether having once possessed it they have lost it by the use of an insufficient form.

The Holy Father enters very minutely into the question of what constitutes valid ordination. It is not for the purpose of finding a flaw, or of creating one where it does not exist, that he ordered the investigation, but because the sacrament of orders was instituted by Christ Himself, and as once the character conferred by holy orders is imprinted on the soul it can not be effaced the sacrament is not to be reiterated. It is important, therefore, to know whether when a minister of the Church of England becomes a Catholic, and is deemed worthy to be admitted to the priesthood, he should be ordained, or that he is to be regarded as having been ordained already, and that he needs nothing more than to be authorized to exercise jurisdic diction over some ecclesiastical charge which may be conferred upon him.

It has always been the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and it is laid down by St. Thomas, that the form used in administering the sacraments not reached until we come to the point must express the substance of the sacrament.

Proceeding from this principle the Holy Father points out that the Edwardine Ordinal whereby ordinations were performed in the early Anglican Church, did not express the character of the priesthood, to the essence of which belongs the power of tive leader in consecrating the body and blood of at Sohmer Park in Montreal Christ, and of offering sacrifice. were equally contradictory? Is this Hence, ordinations made under this not proof that our friend has been gone in this country. It may precty afely be assumed that the doctrines ordinal are necessarily defective. Not using two tape measures—one for only does this ordinal depart from the measuring the Hon. Mr. Wilfred ancient Catholic rite, but it substitutes | Laurier, and the other for Sir Charles a form which intentionally excludes the Tupper?

At a later date the words were added, "for the office and work of a paper, and we should like to see it priest;" and in the Ordinal for out of and above politics, like the CATH-Bishops: " For the office and work of OLIC RECORD. During the campaign a Bishop." The Holy Father says that we treated each political party as we the fact that this change was made thought it deserved. The Catholics of shows that the Anglicans themselves Manitoba had friends and enemies in perceived that the first form was de- both political camps. Many of the We have here an example of Pres- fective and inadequate. But even if Liberals, particularly the Ontario sec-

settle the trouble, but we say that if it of delegate has lasted four years. We not by acts of duplicity, but by charity byterian clergymen suiting themselves the change would, in itself, have made adopted, and there could be no ordin. ations.

It has been maintained by two or

three French Catholic theologians that

the new form of ordination may be

understood in an orthodox sense, and

that, therefore, ordinations conferred according to it should be regarded as valid. We have already mentioned one reason why they were not valid in fact, even if the form had been perfect. The Holy Father points out another cause which would also have sufficed to make the form invalid, that is, that from the Anglican rite whatever sets forth the dignity and office of the Christian priesthood was removed by the makers of the rite in order that by the words Bishop and priest, a new office should be designated which is Anglican prelates and clergy occupy quite different from the Christian priesthood and Episcopate, the proper especially in view of the claims put significance of the latter word being forth by Anglican divines during rethe completion of the priesthood. Hence, with the idea of the priesthood eliminated, there cannot be a real Episcopate. The meaning of the words Bishop and priest is therefore quite different in the Anglican from that conveyed in the Catholic rite, and the office and work of a Bishop and priest have also a different meaning in the two rites. This also makes the Anglican form of ordination invalid both for the priesthood and the Episcopate. In fact, the proper intention which is necessary to the administration of a sacrament is not only lacking, but it is adverse to and destructive of the sacrament.

In declaring the Anglican orders invalid the Pope recalls and approves of the decisions of former Pontiffs, especially of Julius III., Paul IV. and Clement XI., all of whom decreed, under circumstances which brought the case under their consideration, that Anglican orders are to be regarded and treated as invalid. Hence, the decision of Pope Leo XIII. is just what the Catholic world expected it would be, as it is in accordance with the past practice of the Church.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Closed quarters! We thank thee, RECORD, for the word! We enjoy close quarters—the closer the better. Will it please you, then, remain at the aforesaid quarters for an issue Laurier, dear contemporary, what have us do? Are we to reject both phal? If so, why? You will not accept that of the Globe alone, fo phat? Here, the Globe alone, for to say, would be using a double tape in then, we give credence to that of L. only, we shall, on your reasoning, be double tape line on the other side. therefore, accept both as genuine, the contract of the double tape into on the other side, therefore, accept both as genuine, y result that, in your own words, "C and Protestants alike would agree the acting a double part, and would conservefuse him their confidence?" Y greatly oblige us, dear RECORD, by ing your answer thereto. We would ex-the same invitation to some of your Onl-contemporaries that share your ground suspicious of our motives, without, how sharing your sincerity in relation to school question.—Antigonish Casket. In the above extract - having refer-

ence to the Hon. Mr. Laurier - are questions which our contemporary claims we have not answered. We thought we had answered them satisfactorily, but since our friend is not satisfied we will try to be more explicit. We do not know whether Mr. Laurier made one promise in Toronto and a contradictory one in Quebec. If he did so he acted wrongly, and it is not our purpose to defend him. We do not ask the editor of our contemporary to believe either the statement of the Globe or that of L'Electeur. He may believe one, or both, or neither. But does it not show political leanings to be so ready to accept as truth what appears detrimental to the Liberal leader? Why draw attention to what is claimed to be contradictory statements made by him in regard to the school question, while permiting Sir Charles Tupper to go scot free, although we have evidence quite as strong that speeches delivered by the Conserva-Winnipeg and

THE Casket is an excellent, bright

tion was opposed to lation, while the Eas go that far if conci failed. Again, th party was rent in subject. In fact Sir his ministry and his and during the co much like those eng war. This was the Now that we have ma will our contempor question: How co Tupper and his par power, have carried with thirty or for lowers pledged to vo SINCE writing the of the 15th has rea very sorry indeed o

is beginning to anger. We took th ing the Casket as to Conservative party Catholics during the years, and in reply "We beg to inform we are not absolutely is if its memory carries may possibly recall nonneed the Conserva and its leader at that to Catholic rights as condemned the Libera the same cause." We beg our con for our ignorance

1894. Now that attention to the fa credit. But here i How could i a party which, in strained every ner arate school system would, in Domini somersault and e school system in M THE Rev. Mr. V Presbyterian chur

that he considers t of milk to be one o God help this cot rians had the pow They would, if the sun from shinin growing and the s Sunday. They w stopped at midn They would sh light and heat. it a crime to c on Sunday. They on Monday for kil day. Fancy delic need of fresh milk could not have it sinful to have it o Truly the mind built on very nar

A REPORT COM expected Bishop will be appointed Washington Uni by the resignati We give the r worth. As a ri reliance to be pla by cable.

Owing to the the way of Catho to prevent them f cation with the visiting Rome, i Bishop from Rus nal City, but Bishop of Mohile mission to make now in Rome. ceived him with joy. Mgr. Sym Eucharistic Con his entrance du of the Congress great outburst o He will remain before returning

> Leaflets from quarterly publi Loretto Abbey, ceived. A g proves beyond are brilliant Abbey, and tha which prevail serves to devel all that is noble and youth.

MEETINGS ar of Ireland to co itical situation wherever they resolutions are large majoritie ing majority r mentary Party resolutions ar The people of that the only h legislative ind demand, and united demand ing the rule of priests in Anew form was i be no ordin.

> of the 15th has reached us. We are very sorry indeed our Eastern friend ernment and Parliament. is beginning to display signs of anger. We took the liberty of advising the Casket as to the attitude of the

lowers pledged to vote against it?

years, and in reply it says:

We beg our contemporary's pardon attention to the fact we freely give it time. credit. But here is what puzzles us: How could it expect that a party which, in Ontario politics, strained every nerve to wipe the Separate school system out of existence, somersault and establish a Separate school system in Manitoba?

THE Rev. Mr. Wilson, pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city, says that he considers the Sunday delivery of milk to be one of the sins of the day. God help this country if the Sabbatarians had the power to make its laws ! They would, if they could, prevent the sun from shining, the grass from growing and the snow from falling on Sunday. They would have all trains stopped at midnight on Saturday. They would shut out all our light and heat. They would make it a crime to cook a warm meal on Sunday. They would hang a cat on Monday for killing a mouse on Sunday. Fancy delicate children sorely in need of fresh milk being told that they could not have it because it would be sinful to have it delivered on Sunday built on very narrow lines !

A REPORT comes by cable that it is expected Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, will be appointed to the rectorship of

tion, talked a great deal of nonsense | constitutional government the minority shout coercion, etc. The western sec- must give way to the majority, and if tion was opposed to Remedial legis a numerous minority refuses through lation, while the Eastern wing would private piques or personal preferences go that far if conciliatory measures to yield its views success is barred. failed. Again, the Conservative It is only the Irish people who can now party was rent in twain on the give effect to the decisions of the great subject. In fact Sir Charles Tupper, Irish race Convention, and the only his ministry and his party, long before | way this can be done is by strengthenand during the contest, were very ing the hands of the majority, and much like those engaged in a tug-of- putting down factious opposition, no war. This was the situation, exactly. matter what may be the claims of the Now that we have made ourselves plain | minority to have in its ranks more able will our contemporary answer this politicians and tacticians, or more elo question: How could Sir Charles quent orators than the majority. Tupper and his party, if returned to There is room to doubt the present power, have carried the Remedial Bill, claims of the factionists on this point, but if they were indubitable the welwith thirty or forty Ontario folfare of the country demands that all should sacrifice personal considerations SINCE writing the above the Casket and should unite under one leadership to press Ireland's claims upon the Gov

BEFORE leaving New York Cardinal Satolli and party visited the Edison Conservative party in Ontario towards | Laboratory in Orange, New Jersey. Catholics during the past ten or twelve | They were received by Mr. Edison and we are not absolutely ignorant of that history. If its memory carries it back to June 1891 it may possibly recall the fact that we denounced the Conservative party of Ontario and its leader at that time for their hostility to Catholic rights as vigorously as we have condemned the Liberal party of Canada for the same cause." his wife. Mr. Edison took the party arm, to his great astonishment, and in taking leave expressed his great for our ignorance of its utterances in pleasure in meeting Mr. Edison, whom 1894. Now that it has drawn our he had known by reputation for a long

THE British Government has been officially advised that the French Government will not extradite P. J. P. Tynan, the alleged dynamite conwould, in Dominion politics, turn a spirator recently arrested at Boulogne. The British police failed to show that Tynan was connected with the Phoenix Park murders, and even if this had demand for his extradition under the treaty with France. No charge of recent conspiracy was alleged against the accused as a reason for extradition, Ivory, is still detained in London, but it is believed that he too will be discharged, as there is not believed to be sufficient evidence against him whereon to bring him to trial. Haines and Kearney, who were arrested in Antwerp, have also been liberated and sent

London Times state that the Canadian immigrants who recently left for Truly the mind of the Sabbatarian is Brazil had arrived at San Paolo, but the promises made to them have not been and are not likely to be fulfilled. Fictitious favors were promised, but they complain of the treatment they have received since their arrival at

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Converts are usually beset with troubles and assailed by temptations. Why? Because the devil hates to see them escape him to the state of grace through the sacraments of the Church. Hence he tries to worry them, to dis courage them, to drag them into sin. But if they persevere, the mysterious peace of Christ fills their hearts, and they are comforted and strengthened

" Far from there being any disagreement "Far from there being any disagreement or antagonism or want of harmony among the members of the Board of Directors of the University, there is full and perfect unanimity of sentiment and purpose in all that regards the direction and government, the development and progress of the institution.
"In their next meeting there will be only one object and aim, and that will be to select a worthy successor to Bishop Keane, who will labor to secure the best interest of the University."

N. V. Fraeman's Lournal.

-N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The French priests are "breaking the bonds of isolation with which they were fettered and stepping into the dust Re and turmoil of the highway of life." and turmoil of the highway of file. It is not so many years ago, or, for that matter, months, that a certain class of our brethren of the faith were astounded at the sight of a priest appearing in public otherwise than on the occasion of some ecclesiastical function, and there yet exists a certain number of people, though daily diminishing, who seem to be imbued with the idea that their pastors have no sufficient justification to raise a voice in behalf of, or lend weight by their in behalf of, or lend weight by their presence to any public movement destined for the good of civil society or the well being; and moral welfare of their fellow-man.-London Tablet.

The editor of a Welsh Protestant paper, frightened at the progress of Catholicity in the Land of the Bards, finds it necessary to warn his fellowsectarians, and especially his fellow-ministers, against attending Catholic been done the time had elapsed for a services or listening to Catholic preaching. "We should throw our curiosity to the winds in a matter so dangerous as this," he says. This man is begin-ning to realize the truth that every one who knows the Catholic faith loves and thus all proceedings against Tynan will be dropped. Bell, alias sent, is indeed "quick and powerful." This same fact should inspire us to ever-increasing zeal for the work of oringing the truths of religion to the ears of sectarians and pagaus, both in our own midst and in the remotest part of the world. - Church Progress.

In view of the wild rumors put in to the United States, and thus the whole plot has ended in a collapse.

Despatches from Rio Janeiro to the Despatches fro any disagreement or antagonism or want of harmony among the members of the board of directors of the univers ity, there is a full and perfect unanim ity of sentiment and purpose in all that regards the direction and government, the development and progress of the institution. In their next meeting there will be only one object and aim and that will be to select a worthy suc-

people are changing their views about | ate some things -Baltimore Mirror.

WARMLY WELCOMED HOME.

Public Reception to Dean Harris and 188 John McKeown, Q. C., in St. Nicholas John Red Hall.

If Dean Harris had been standing on the platform of Leinster Hall, Dublin, address-ing the foreign and home delegaces for the cause of old Erin his rewards could not have they are comforted and streng the Bed in the Lord.—Catholic Columbian.

In view of recent reports about antagonisms existing between the members of the Board of Directors of the Catholic University, Cardinal Gibbons bas authorized the following statement:

Cause of old Erin his remarks could not have the decidence of the state of the series of the state of the state

J. E. Lawrence, Secretary.

Walkingen Caleranity made vessely the falling of the problem of th

Hon. John Costigan and Chevaliar John Heney, says the Ottawa Journal of the 13th, were perhaps preuder of their Irish national ity last night than ever before. They had reason to be. They had been to the Emerald Isle, and were at the great Irish Race Convention; they had visited all spots in the old Isle, and were at the great Irish Race Convention; they had visited all spots in the old Island, and had learned from personal observation of the progress of the Home Rule cause, dear to the neart of every son of the old sod; they had finally returned home and were tald by their fellow Irish Canadians that they were welcome home. The welcome wan not a pretentious one to any great extent, but it had the sincerity and cordinity about it that are often wanting on occasions of display. In the Cellic tongue the welcome would be termed a caed mills failthe.

The gathering that assembled in St. Patrick's Hall to welcome the returned delegates from the Irish Race Convention dispelled at least one illusion hitherto maintained largely by those who are not friendly to the Irish targe extention of the progress of the part of the proposition of the progress of the p

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McNowly, Q.

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OCTOBE ? 24. 1897.

FIVE-MINUTE SI

HYPOCRIS

Twenty-Second Sanday

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Song. FOR THE FATHER MATHEW CENTENARY CELEBRATION

> Air-" Wreathe the Bowl." Air—"Wreathe the Bowl."
> One hundred years
> Of smiles and tears,
> Of joys and sorrows blended,
> Since Earth first smiled
> Upon a child
> By Providence intended
> To be a bright
> And the shining light
> To hapless millions sinking
> In that dread sea
> Of misery—

Of misery— The fatal vice of drinking!

Keep then the feast Of Cork's good priest This tenth day of October; Bless him to-day Who showed the way And made a nation sober. But Famine came And dimmed the flame Of lamps that brightly burned, And hearts grew cold And habits old

And habits old
With better times returned:
And to our shame
Our once good name
Is now by drink bespattered,
And hopes so bright,
That gave delight
To Erin's heart, are shattered!

Still, keep the feast Of Cork's good priest This tenth day of October: Bless him to-day Who showed the way And made the nation sober

Old Ireland's zeal I know and feel I know and feel
Has lately too much slumbered;
But yet I think
The days of drink
In Erin's sisle are numbered.
Her Bishops all
On Erin's call
To have her lamp re-lighted,
And toil and pray
And lead the way,
Till Drinkdom stands affrighted.

Keep then the feast, etc.

Ere Mathew preached
And pledged, and reached
The hearts of those addicted
To habits vile
Poor Erin's Isle
Was sad and sore afflicted
With want and woe—
And poor and low,
Through want of education;
Not fit, as now'
We must allow,
For thorough reformation.

But keep the feast, etc.

The upper class; etc.
Were then, alas!
Too fond of wine and frolic—
Nor dreamed, 'tis plain,
That drinks contain
Such poisons alcoholic;
But science bright
Has spread the light,
And taught us to discover
How drinks distill
Their poisons till
They kill their ardent lover!

Keep then the feast, etc.

Reformers feel With all their zeal
There's need of legislation
To dry the sinks
Of ardent drinks,
And soberize the nation.
'Tis well to teach Tis well to teach, Exhort and preach,

Exhort and preach, Both in and out of season; But will the sots Who love their pots Give heed to faith or reason? But let our laws Remove the cause
Of so much strong temptation,
And then indeed
Shall all be freed
From drink's infatuation.

But come what may
Let us to day
Have Mathew's flag unfurled,
And with new light
Renew the fight
Which edited the world.
Our like again.

Which edited the world.
Our Isle again
Shall show to men,
By her great bright example,
How men can rise
It brave and wise,
And on dark vices trample. Keep then the feast, etc.

Fuffalo Union and Times.

IRISH WIT AND HUMOR.

Some Pleasantries Picked Up Here and There.

" Variety is the spice of life," or again,

" A little nonsense now and then Is relished by the wisest men."

Some of the anecdotes related below may be considered stale, even so, they may be worth repeating. At any rate the relator is willing to take the risk

On his return from a professional visit the famous Dr. Abernethy found the entrance to his house blocked by a pile of stones, laid there by a son of the Green Isle, who was fixing the

The irascible doctor ordered the im mediate removal of the stones. where would your honor have me put them?" asked the Hibernian. "You may put them in h-l," answered Abernethy. "If I put them in heaven, Abernethy, "If I put them in heaven, sor, I think they'll be more out of your way," was Pat's reply.

The scene of the next witty incident was Fleet street, London, and on a St. Patrick's day. The Irishman's spirits ran high. He feit 'good," and vigor ously called 'hurrah for Ireland." A discordant voice of a brutal Cockney shouted, "hurrah for 'ell." "That right, rejoined Erin's son, "every man for his own country." Transferman for his own country. Transfer ring the scene to Ireland itself we find nearest inn. His friends wondered at recorded instances of sparkling wit his coolness and indifference: he even in the unlettered peasants. This, pacified them by quietly remarking that this was always allowed to a man for example. A party of aristocrats that "it was always allowed to a man following the hounds, and coming to a to take a glass of wine by his own morass, asked Patrick if it were solid fireside." Walking arm in arm at the bottom. Yes, your honors,

and inquired why he dared to deceive | Hearing two irate women, in open win-

The Dublin cabby and O Connell is two females will never agree, because another to be recalled. The liberator they argue from different premises." was paying him with the usual fee- And being present at a school examinhalf a crown—as quick as thought he half a crown—as quick as thought he had his coat over his horses' head. through confusion of speech, pro-

O'Connell was atonished, and asked the reason. "Well, by the powers above," said the driver, "if the poor baste saw the great Dan O'Connell paying me with a half crown, he'd smash the car into smithereens." The coveted half sovereign then came forth.

The genuine sons on the Celtic race sometimes make laughable blunders. Here is one of them. The Celt was traveling with his master on the Continent and had engaged to call the master at a fixed by the master. master at a fixed hour in the morning to see an Italian sunrise. Pat awoke at 4 a. m., and prematurely made the call which should have been deferred till 6 a. m. The poor, disappointed master inquired as to the cause of the premature disturbance. "Faith, sor," says the other, "I just wanted to tell you that you had two hours longer to During the heated Repeal desleep. bates in Parliament, O'Connell was reviled by an enraged English member day of judgment? The Irish Tribune remarked that it was the "day of no judgment" he feared most, having no confidence in the political sagacity

of the Ministry.

Among a hostile band in the House was a very bitter opponent of Ireland, fierce in attack, but defective in During a passionate assault he stumbled over the word "conceive," and repeated it over and over. O'Connell instantly suggested, that as the hon. member had "conceived three times and brought forth nothing," he should sit down. The reproof had its due effect, for it was said that the same splenetic gentleman was quiescent during the remainder of the session.

A certain bright Irishman, a mem-

ber of the English Parliament, made a bet that he could call any cabman in London, at random, and be driven free to any part of the city. The two interested parties entered a hack and on arriving at a fictitious ad dress, a pretense was made to pay the driver but the wit alleged that in opening his purse he had dropped a sovereign in the bottom of the cab, and quickly ran up stairs for a light to search for the golden coin. The cabman fell into the trap, for, on the disappearance of his passengers, he whipped his horse into a gallop and made off with his supposed booty. Who has not heard of the caustic humor of the celebrated John Philpot Curran? The eminent lawyer was pleading a serious case before Lord Clare. A favorite mastiff of the Judge's suddenly appeared on the bench beside his master. Curran stopped his argument, upon which the Judge inquired the cause, and receives in reply, "I thought your lordship was holding a consultation." I think the same eminent jurist is credited with the follow-

Two combatants met on the field of honor. One was very bulky, the other was extremely thin, something like "attenuated herring." seconds of the big duellist complained of the disparity in size, urging that his principal could be so much more hit than his spare opponent. To obviate the difficulty the witty lawyer, above named, suggested that the exact dimensions of the smaller man be out lined on the body of the larger combatant, stipulating that "any bullet striking outside the demarcation lines should not count."

Curran, on another occasion, was conducting a case before a noted Judge whose habits of temperance were in doubt.

The sobriety of one of Curran's chief witnesses was challenged. In arguing the point he assured the Court that ' witness was as sober as a judge. Once, standing on the quay in Dublin, Curran witnessed a tragic scene in which a poor unfortunate man was rescued from a watery grave by agility of a heroic sailor. The res The rescued one offered a shilling to his rescuer; the latter indignantly refused the paltry donation. Curran advised the wrathy individual to take the money, adding with caustic humor, "The man

knows the value of his own life best. In the days we speak of, duelling was common in Ireland. In the instance referred to, however, one at east of the combatants regretted the hasty challenge he had given, and when the time for the the encounter came he feigned weakness of a limb, and begged the privilege of leaning against the nearest mile Curran was one of the seconds and took in the situation at a glance, saying "he accepted the offer provided his principal was to be llowed to lean against the next milestone." Perhaps, one of the brightest wits of the Irish race was the famous Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Being once asked by the English king, if he played cards, the Irish wit and orator | his own name, Bracebridge Hemyng said: "Your Majesty, I could not tell a king from a knave." The sovereign saw the point and laughed at it with great, good humor. At the time Sheridan was lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, the premises took fire, and in the very midst of the conflagration Sheridan was enjoying his glass in the with two noble peers in London, was the bottom.

Tes, your bottom, was the bottom below the were the sinking nearly out of sight.

Test, your bottom, between the were the greater regue or fool? I'm between They roundly scolded the peasant the two," promptly answered the wit. He meekly told them that there dows on opposite sides of the street, was no "decaiving" about it, for "they hotly debating some vexed question did not sink half way to the bottom." he said to his companion: "Those Those

nounced the word "patriarch," as "patridge," the keen wit suggested that "the boy was making 'game 'of the prophets." Meeting an enraged opponent on the sidewalk, the latter exclaimed: "I never make way for a rascal." The ready wit instantly stepped aside, saying, "I always

Listening to a prosy member in the House of Commons, Sheridan said "that man not only exhausts time, but he encroaches upon eternity. Having been called upon by a distinguished lady elocutionist and lecturer may be Mrs. Siddons-it was in his days of poverty, and he had some difficulty in finding a chair for his visitor, but his ever ready fund of wit resource got him out of the trouble, for he instantly apologized, and re-marked: "Madame, you see where-ever you go how hard it is to provide seats. It was an apt compliment as the lady drew immense houses when she declimed in public.

One more example of the playful humor of the gifted son of Erin, even on commonplace subjects. He was pressed for settlement of a long over-due bill. The creditor was yet gener ous in his terms, for he gave his debtor the privilege to "name a day" suitable to his own convenience to pay up. "Having that option then, permit me

to name, for time of payment, the day after the day of judgment." But as the world knows, it is not necessary to look to the upper ranks of the Irish race for quick witted repartee, as it is quite characteristic of the race, and is found in abundance even in the humble or most unlettered.

An Irish glazier was at his trade in Glasgow; the canny Scotchmen were teasing him upon his skill, and asked him if he could put in a pane without putty? He got the better of his tormentor by letting him know that he would very quickly put a " pain in his

head without putty."

An Irish sailor, about to leave the port of Greenock, Scotland, for a long voyage, wanted to get married, and his prospective better half was willing, too — but the minister demurred at the smallness of the fee and not to be balked, the insistent son of the Green Isle, "demanded that the clergyman should marry them as far as the money would go.' that the sun never set upon the British dominions, a genuine Celt was asked what he thought about it. He pon dered for a moment, and then said 'I can see no reason for it except it b that an Englishman is not fit to be trusted in the dark.

Wm. Ellison.

MORE CONVERTS TO THE FAITH.

The following list of noted name among recent conversions to the Faith in the old world shows that there as here it is the brightest, most thought-ful and earnest minds that are being won back into the bosom of the ancient Church

In Holland, among the most promin ent of the recent converts are Mr. Vitringa, well known as an author under the pen-name "Jan Holland;" Miss Stratenus ; Mr. Vander Hoven (a member of the council of state); Mr. Van Heemstede (a member of the second chamber); the Countess Van Byland and her son; Miss Van Zwijusbergen; and Mr. Lindaal Jacobs, a Judge in Rotterdam.

In Denmark a distinguished Luth eran pastor, Mr. Jansen, has given up a good living and pleasant social position for poverty and manual labor, to come into the Catholic Church.

In Italy, according to the Eco d'Italia, three nephews of the Jew Nathan, who has lately been elected head of the Freemasons by the Grand Orient, have attended alternately ourses of instruction by a Protestant minister and a Catholic priest. The result is that they became Catholics and have just been baptized at Milan. The affair caused somewhat of a sen

sation in Masonic circles. In England the conversions from the Anglican Church still continue. Miss Rosetta Maguth, the only daughter of Rev. Dr. Maguth, an Anglican clergy man and member of the Senate the University of Cambridge, has been received into the Church. Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands, Q. C., of the South Wales Circuit, and formerly M. P. for Cardigan, with his wife and daugh ters, were recently baptized Catholics He was a deacon of the Anglican Another recent convert is Mrs. Evans, of Llangibby Court, Mon mouthshire, who was received by the Jesuit Fathers. An English conver was also received into the Church her some months ago by the Jesuit Father in New York. He is better known by the name of "Jack Harkaway" than A list of this author's works occupi twelve pages of the catalogue in th British Museum. Mr. Hemynge was born in Australia, but was educated in England. Postivism has given ye me more convert to the Catholic Church in the person of Mrs. Bridges wife of the well-known Postivist writer. Still further into British territory i England's early faith penetrating. In Bombay a Brahmin convert to the Catholic faith has of late been delivering lectures on his religion. He is by birth a Bengalee Brahim and the off spring of a family of note, though with a most unpronounceable name, Upadhyaya Brahmabandhar. He was led first through Hinduism, then The sm, and finally through Protestantism, before he embraced the faith.

which he had to make great sacrifices. Nearer home we have a recent record of thirty six converts confirmed in the Church in Kalamazoo, Mich., by Right Rev. Bishop Foley. In Pitts-burgh, Willis McCook, a distinguished lawyer. -The Missionary.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

forward at once, in the right strength, seeking the right aid, inspired by the right motive, then your fears will be dissipated, your terrors will subside, you will find God's strength made perfect in your weakness, and you will be more than conquerors through Him that loves you. All duties lie in the present. The adjournment of what is dutiful to day till to morrow take from your strength for the duty, and adds to the difficulty and the weight of that duty. Besides, to morrow will have its own duties, and sufficient for the day are the duties thereof.

Strength Through Resistance.

The young man cannot be strong things will be easier for him.

The Corner stene of Character.

Over half a century has passed since a young man left his country home to make his own way in the world, with no capital but his mother's training, and her parting words were, as she pressed a Bible to his heart, "My son, you will be known by the company you keep, and this book-well read-will lead you into such companionships as will make life a blessing to yourself and others." It has been well said that mothers make the men of this world, and the saints of the next-and this demonstrates that "love is the greatest thing in the world," as it insures a heaven here, as the preface to one that will last forever.

A true mother's love is the cornerstone to che racter building.

Nothing can take its place. safely be assumed that nearly all the men whose names will live forever— here as well as yonder—were the sons of Christian mothers who gave the keynote to the music of their lives, long before the stern duties were performed that made them famous. Young man, never forget that character is the only thing you can carry with you out of this world, and that is the only thing that cannot be bought and sold in the markets.

If a mother's love has been abused and her teachings unbeeded in the past, the company you keep will reveal it, not only to yourself but to all your companions, and the sooner you honor her memory in your character building the sooner the Son of God will be ready to adopt you into His family.

My Influence.

a young man to the weeping friends at his bedside, as stated to the speaker a while since by one to whom he was dear. What a wish was this! What deep anguish of the heart there must have been as the young man reflected upon his past life, a life which had not been what it should have been! With what deep regret must his very soul have been filled as he thought of these evil influences which he felt must, if possible, be eradicated, and which led him, faintly, but pleadingly, to breath out such a dying request, "Gather up my influence and bury it with me.

My young friends, the influence of your lives for evil, cannot be gathered up by your friends after your eyes are ural virtues were cultivated—and one closed in death, no matter how earnestly you may plead in your last moments on earth. Your influence has gone out from you; you alone were responsible; you had the power to govern, to shape ; your influence PECULIAR in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hoon's Sarsas should TRY IT. no human being can withdraw. a request cannot be fulfilled. It is im possible. Your relatives and friends cannot gather up your influence and bury it with you, Young men, live noble, true, heroic lives. Possess this "moral courage" in full proportions and at all times-everywhere. - Baldwin.

Discipline.

What logic is to intelligence and eason, what economy is to finance, discipline is to conduct and character discipline I mean the series of means by which we make life strong mistress of itself, and by which we establish among its various forms of action an equilibrium which, instead of bringing them into conflict, harmonizes them. He who has no check, no law, no reverence, who does not know bedience, and who does not recognize the authority of inevitable laws, which underlie everything, and which concience should reflect, descends lower than the brute. Discipline is necessary and salutary.

if we would not fall into confusion, i

I wish I could make every young man perceive the horrible state of depravity and misery into which those foolish and soft hearted beings throw themselves, who dread all manly control, who do not know how to refuse

"When difficulties are to be overcome, the longer you look at them the larger they grow. When objects are feared, the more you ponder the more your fear will increase. But when you go

unless he has been tempted and has learned to resist, but he will gain the strength of every temptation that he does resist. St. Bernard said: "Nothing can work me damage except myself; the harm that I sustain, I carry about with me, and never am a real sufferer but by my own fault." When a young man fully believes this many

It is natural enough that a young man should pay attention to some other fellow's sister. There are even Biblical and profane historical precedents for this custom. Jacob, for instance. "waited on" Rachel when he might have played the cymbals for the amusement of his sisters, and Ruth was courted quite in the modern fashion. We are aware that all traditions, all precedents are in favor of this habit of regarding a man's own sisters as out of the question when concert and theatre tickets, boxes of candy and bouquets

"Gather up my influence and bury it with me," were the dying words of

You need hope to gain nothing without it. It is necessary to have undergone it, and to be undergoing it unceasingy, coherence and sterility. Unhappily, all the world do not seem to have grasped this. There are many strong but deluded minds among youth, who think they can dispense with details and can reach the mountain top with out the fatigue of climbing step by The lack of real discipline is the scourge of the times.

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good that we must prefer the lash of

the whip which makes it to the caress which lulls it to sleep. In spite of all,

we appreciate its grandeur. Even weak, debased minds have a secret

admiration for it. He who is in con

Sisters.

are in order. But there is no reason

why a young man's sisters should be entirely neglected. The young man

-even when his thoughts turn to the

daughter of his future mother-in-law,

-ought to remember that his sisters

are women, with the desire of those

small attentions from those they love

an evening for his sister's amusement.

votion, but seldom of brotherly devo-tion. And there would be less jealousy

and misunderstandings between young

wives and sisters-in-law, if the brother

-the average brother - were more

careful before marriage to show his sisters that he holds them worthy at

idolize them ; they serve them ; they

times from the paternal wrath, given

him pocket-money from her scanty store, walked downstairs on cold nights,

sacred hour of ter, never receives

books or boxes of candy or invitations

to partake of the crisp ice cream or the

succulent oyster. No, these are for other girls. Mary must stand and wait

while her superior brother tells her

how great he will be some day and how

lovely Angelica-that tow headed girl

who was so stupid at school !- is in his

virtue which is not cultivated as care-

fully as it ought to be is that which

leads some brothers to treat their sisters

with courtesty, reverence and tender-

ness-for love ought to have an out-

should TRY IT.

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consumption in grown

people, poverty of blood in

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ward form .- Catholic Citizen.

to open the door for him, after

an almost unreasonable love.

but do not ask for, is a rarity.

A brother might occasionally spare

One hears a great deal of sisterly de-

which every normal woman has

entirely neglected.

he moral world.

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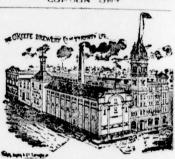
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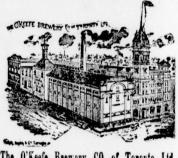
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-OBJECTS OF THE-

Biggest Ch The biggest church has just been hung i Francis de Sales ch Cincinnati. It wei several tons more th cathedral at Montre held the palm for six ocean. Seventy-eight pe

and 22 of tin were the alloy for this hu This alloy was cas weighing 120 pound turn melted in three naces.

More Curat More Curatise of the contained in a bottle illa than in any other It costs the proprieto more. It costs the jworth more to the const of cures unknown to an It is the best to buy the True Blood Purifier.

Hoop'sPills are thand liver medicine.

ONARY

SONS.

d Embalm-day.

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS

Twenty-Second Sunday after Pentecost.

HYPOCRISY.

"Why do you tempt me ye hypocrites?" (St Matt. xxii. 18) What was it in the conduct of these Pharisees that made our Lord send them away unanswered and unsatis-fied? If we listen to their words, there is nothing in what they said but what was most true and appropriate. They told our Lord that they knew that He was a true speaker, that He taught the way of God in truth, that He cared for no man and did not regard the person of men. Could anything be better said than that? And yet He who came to be the light of men dismissed these fine talkers still wrapped in darkness and ignorance. What is the reason for this treatment-a treatment so different to that which our Lord generally gave to those who came to Him?

The reason is plain. These words of theirs were only on their lips, not in their hearts; they did not mean what they said nor wish to mean what they said. In fact it was all put on. They came to our Lord to ensnare Him, to get Him into difficulties. In one word, they came to Him as tempters. But He who not only hears the words of men but sees their hearts detected their dishonesty and insincerity, and measured out to it fitting punishment. The Saviour of mankind left these hypocrites, so far as we are told, unforgiven and unsaved.

And now how does this apply to our selves? Very closely and practically. Far and away the most important thing for all of us is that we should receive from God the forgiveness of the sins which we have committed. In order to obtain this forgiveness, we have, each one, to go in person to God, as really as these Pharisees went to our Lord, and we have to make to Him certain professions of sorrow and con-We have to say that we are heartily sorry for all our sins. We declare that the reason why we are sorry is that those sins have offended Him who is infinitely good and worthy of all love, or at least that the loss of heaven or the danger of everlasting punishment makes us detest those sins above all, we have to declare that our mind is made up not to commit mortal sin again, nor willingly to expose ourselves to the dangerous occasions of sin. These are the professions which we have all made to Almighty God over and over again. If they are sincere and genuine, they will, through the Most Precious Blood of our Lord, secure to us the remission of our sins, howeve many and great those sins may have

But the important point is that these professions should be sincere and gen-uine. How, then, are we to know that they are sincere and genuine? Well, of course, if we know that we don' mean what we say, that we don't in tend to make any change in our life and conduct, those expressions are plainly hypocritical and will bring down upon us a curse instead of for giveness. This is so plain that it only

needs to be mentioned to see the result But there are many people who in tend to do right and yet make a mis take about the act of contrition. They think that its sincerity and goodness depend on their feeling. They think that they ought to be able, if they are truly sorry, to shed tears for their sins,

or at least to have profound emotions Now, no one will deny that it would be a good thing to be able to shed sincere tears of sorrow for our sins. The saints have done so, and have in structed us that we should pray for the grace to be able to do so. But the act of contrition may be and generally is sincere and true if—but mark the con-

This is the test of a real good act of contrition, and it is a good test, for every one must know his own mind on the point. If we have that full and sincere determination, an act of contrition is good, however dry and cold may be our feelings; but if we have not got that determination, if we have not resolved to avoid bad company; if, on the contrary, we intend going on much as before, then, although we might deluge the confessional with said the traveler. 'Dying for a might deluge the confessional with floods of tears, our Lord's words to the

Pharisees would be appropriate to us: Why tempt you me, you hypocrites? This, then, dear brethren, is a very important application of to day's Gospel to ourselves: that we must take great care not to approach Almighty od with words which we do not mean, and especially, in coming to confession, that we must come with a real, true determination to avoid all griev-

Biggest Church Bell.

ous sin in the future.

The biggest church bell in the world has just been hung in the belfry of St. Francis de Sales church, Walnut Hill, Cincinnati. It weighs 30,000 pounds, several tons more than the bell in the cathedral at Montreal, which has long held the palm for size on this side the

Seventy-eight per cent. of copper and 22 of tin were the proportions of the alloy for this huge Cincinnati bell. This alloy was cast into ingots each weighing 120 pounds, which were in turn melted in three reverberatory fur-

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My Guardian Angel.

In safety I can rest, Hiding all sorrow, pain and care Upon thy genile breast.

Look upon your map of Oceania. In the centre of all the little dots which ravellers call islands you will see amoa, or the Navigators' Isles There are thirteen in the group ; mos of them are bare, sea washed rocks, and but three of the isles are large enough to be important Oceanically of the three principal Samoan islands is Upolu, which is nearly half the size of Rhode Island. Upolu is a delightful place. Although it is situ-ated midway between the Equator and Tropic of Capricorn, the Pacific breezes fan the equatorial heat into balmy mildness, and upon the Upoluan mountains the temperature is of autumnal coolness. The rich vegetation of the tropics abounds in this fav ored land ; many streams irrigate it soil and many forests coax the welcomeshowers. The chief town of Upolu i called Apia. Here, upon a mountain top, within view of the beautiful Paci reposes all that is mortal of an im mortal genius. A half world away from his native land, thousands of niles from the nearest mainland, his Deanic mountain grave tended faithfully by the half savage natives who loved him, sleeps Robert Louis Stevensecond door on the left hand after leaving San Francisco." And a few months later when Dr. Doyle arrived in America, he heard the sad news t at the beautiful Samoan house was a house of mourning; that the door was closed forever on the island genius.

A great many young folks have read "Treasure Island." This was Sevenson's first work. His "Child's Garden of Verses" also made for him many friends among the 'ower young. The simplicity of these verses is their greatest charm. Only last month how nany little folks were thinking in unrhymed fashion the very thoughts which Stevenson rhymed in "A Child's Farewell to the Farm?"

The coach is at the door at last: The eager children, mounting fast And kissing hands, in chorus sing; Good-bye, good-bye to everything!

To house and garden, field and lawn, The meadow gates we swung upon : To pump and stable, tree and swing Good-bye, good-bye to everything!

And fare you well forever more, O ladder at the hayloft door, O hayloft, where the cobwebs cling; Good-bye, good-bye to everything!

Crack goes the whip, and off we go; The trees and houses smaller grow; Last, round the woody turn we swing. Good-bye, good-bye to everything!

"Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde" is perhaps the best known, although by no naps the best known, although by no means the best of Stevenson's writings for "grown-up" folks. "The Master of Ballantrae" is a powerful story, and his last work, "The Ebb-Tide," is a marvel of that fine literary workmanship denominated "style." In his odd minutes he was fond of writing folds. minutes he was fond of writing fables.

Matches. "One day there was a traveler in the woods in California, in the dry season when the trades were blowing strong. He had ridden a long way and was tired and hungry, and dismounted from his horse to smoke a pipe. But when he felt in his pocket

smoke; only one match left and that certain to miss fire! Was there ever a creature so unfortunate? And yet, thought the traveler, 'suppose I light this match and smoke my pipe, and shake out the dottle here in the grass—the grass might catch on fire, for it is dry, like tinder, and while I snatch out the flames in front they might evade and run behind me, and seize upon yon bush of poison oak before I could reach it, that would have blazed up; over the bush I see a pine tree hung with moss; that, too, would fly in fire upon the instant to its topmost bough, and the flame of that long torch how would the trade wind take and brandish that through the inflammable orest! I hear this dell roar in a mo ment with the joint voice of wind and fire, I see myself gallop for my soul, ee this pleasant forest burn for days and the cattle roasted and the springs dried up, and the farmer ruined, and his children cast upon the world. What a world hangs upon this mo-

and put his pipe in his pocket."

The moral of the little story is that

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Sweet guardian of my waking hours And watcher through the night, Thy kindness doth encompass me, A vesture of delight.

I cast myself upon thy care; Where'er my footsteps go Thy love doth shield from every harm That erring mortals know.

Beneath the shelter of thy wing

Within thine arms, when sin assails, Close folded let me be,— Dear Angel, dost thou never tire Of watching over me?

-Sarah Frances Ashburton, in Ave Maria. A Loving-Hearted Genius. on. Only two years ago this gifted Scotchman wrote merrily to Dr. A. Conan Doyle: "When you come to America call on me. My house is the

dition — we have make up our minds not to sin again, and also to avoid dangerous occasions of sin.

Of his success in this line the following specimen speaks eloquently. This little fable is called "The Two reason to believe that he was leaning reason to be severed the same and the

"With that he struck the match and it missed fire.
"'Thank God,' said the traveler,

our seeming misfortuaes may be the

brown men, he made his home, and the dusky chieftains learned to love and to honor the great white stranger

who had come among them to live and to die. Like a wise brother, he counseled the half wild Samoans; he con stituted himself their peacemaker in disputes, their physician in illness, their friend at all times. And these South Sea Islanders, with an appreci ative gratitude rare even in civilize communities, adopted the stranger as their own, and gave him the Samoan name "Tusitala," which means "lov-ing-kindness." His island home was short distance from the sea, but the forest between was pathless. The grateful islanders set to work-the The young and the old, the feeble and the strong-and labored for many weeks until they had constructed a road leading straight from Stevenson's house to

of the Pacific. Here, among the

which we have dug, forever." And they named their work of gratitude the Road of the Loving Heart."
Alas! scarcely was the work completed when the loving heart had ceased to beat. One morning Robert Louis Stevenson was found dead with a smile upon his patient lips. The old cruel disease had followed him to amoa, and the few short years of Pacific island life were but a respite from the heart affection which killed 'Tusitala' at last. Although he had expected to live a few years longer, stevenson knew that he was marked for an early death. He had written is own epitaph a few weeks before he

vere sore distressed, we have prepared

Under the wide and starry sky Dider the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie;
Glad did I live and gladly die;
And I laid me down with a will.
This be the verse yon grave for he;
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the salior, home from sea,
Aud the hunter home from the hill.

Death was a happy release from sufering for him, and yet with all his this great-souled man never eased to help and to comfort his fellow-reatures. And how they loved him, reatures. And how they loved him, these poor Samoans! When the news of his sudden death reached the chiefains they flocked to the house of their leparted friend and remained with him until the last sad ceremonies were ver. And the oldest chieftain threw himself upon his knees beside the for-ever silent "Tusitala" and sobbed aloud, "Behold, Tusitala is dead! The day was no longer than his kind-ness. Who is there now so great as Tusitala? Who is there more lovingcompassioned?"

Far away in England, when the New Zealand telegraph sent the report of Robert Louis Stevenson's sudden leath and of his burial upon the mountain summit overlooking the distant Pacific, all lovers of good literature mourned sincerely. And a famous English writer thus expressed his feel ings: "So Stevenson is dead! After I saw the news yesterday I breathed the wet wind and looked at the yellow stars shining through the blue twil light and I couldn't believe that hi spirit was not somewhere here on thi earth and still aware of its winds and sunshines and seas. Can you bring home to yourself the death of a man like that? To me the death of the creat writer who went out with 'The Ebb Tide 'seemed the loss of more than a master of wordcraft. Who is there

to take his place? No one." Thus on both sides of the world wa

the Loving-Heart lamented. Stevenson died in the prime of life toward the Mother Church, and that eventually he would have embraced the true faith. The Protestant missions in the South Sea Islands excited his ingry contempt. The self enriching olitical meddlers who, in the guise of preachers of the Gospel, gained power and wealth for themselves in the op pression of the natives contrasted mos odiously in this master mind with the sacrificing spirit of the heroic priests and nuns who gave their lives to the service of the South Sea lepers. "This is religion," cried Stevenson, "and

that mockery." After he had visited the leper island of Molokai and witnessed the labors of the Franciscan Sisters, headed by Mother Marianne, Stevenson wrote:

To see the infinite pity of this place, The mangled limb, the devastated face, The innocent sufferer, smiling at the rod— A fool were tempted to deny his God.

He sees, he shrinks; but if he gaze again, Lo, beauty springeth from the breast of pain He marks the Sisters on the mounful shores And even a fool is silent and adores.

Even before he had seen all the misery of a leper settlement, all the luxury of a Protestant Pacific "mission," the loving heart was strongly attracted to those other loving hearts which throbbed and were broken in and the flying conflagration chase the service of mankind. When he and outflank me through the hills; I was in the United States a reporter was in the United States a reporter asked the famous author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Who is your favorite historical hero?" And Stevenson bowed his head reverently and an-

wered, "Father Damien." Augustus St. Gaudens, the great sculptor, has executed a marble bas re-lief portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson. The author is represented reclining upon his invalid couch, propped up with pillows and holding his manuscript sheets upon a board before him. Best for

Wash Day For quick and easy work & For cleanest, sweetest and whitest clothes Surprise is best

CATHOLICHOVEANNUM

works. The marble portrait brings out his noble profile, and even in the stony material the sculptor has cleverly prisoned the softness of the "loving, ompassionate" eyes.

In 1892, two years before Steventhe beach. When they had finished they cut an inscription upon a stone at the end of this road: "Remembering the great love of his highness. Tusitala, and his loving care when we were sore distressed, we have a way to be a constant."

In 1832, two years before Stevenson's death, an Italian artist, Signor Nerli, paid a visit to Apia for the purpose of painting the great writer's portrait. This picture shows a thin delicate face, whose only beauty lies in the wonderful eyes. gratified at the attention paid him by him an enduring present, the road Signer Narli, who refused to accept money for the picture and whose most treasured possession to day is a merry little dialect poem written impromptu by "Tusitala." It is proposed to erect a statue of

Robert Louis Stevenson in Edinburgh
—a monument to the talent of the most gifted Scotchman of the century. his ashes remain in the Island Paradise, the lofty mountain is his sepul-chre and the Road of the Loving Heart

is his noblest monument. The dusky islanders could understand no word of English; the works of Stevenson's genius were closed to them, but he spoke to them in the language of kindness, "a language that the deaf can hear, that the blind can see." The Edinburgh monument will be a tribute to the intellect of Robert Louis Stevenson; the Samoan road is a memorial of "Tusitala's" loving heart. Fame and love! Which is better when both are good?-H. W., in Catholic Standard

My Rosary.

In all the countless nooks and crooks.
Of life's mysterious way,
Thy chaplet is my guiding star,
My comfort and my stay.

And be my lot—or weal or woe, Whatever may betide, Each secret of my inmost soul, To it I can confide.

It hides a balm for every wound, A solace strong and sweet, I'm happy when I tell my beads Close at my Mother's feet.

When life is drear and desolate, The path with thorns o'er run, My chaplet breathes my serrows, Through the Mother to her Son.

And when my heart brims over, With joy too much for one, I share it through my chaplet With the Mother and her Son.

Its mysteries sweet are woven
Into my very beart.
To live it—be my constant aim,
Of all the arts—my art.

St. Anthony's Messenger. ALUMINIUM APPROVED FOR SACRED VESSELS.

Equal if Not Superior to Silver and Very Economical.

The metal of the future, we are told, s aluminium. But aluminium is not a discovery of to day or yesterday. It may not be known to all our clerical readers that as far back as 1866 the Sacred Congregation of Rites approved he use of aluminium for the cup of balices and ciboriums and the patena The question raised was whether amongst the materials used for the celebration of the sacred Eucharistic mysteries pure aluminium or its bronze, an alloy with copper in the proportion of nine to one, might have place. It was the express wish of ius IX. that before deciding the ques-on the Cardinals of the Congregation hould have the opinion of the distinruished Regnani, professor of natural cience in the public institutes of Rome.

The professor's opinion was favorable. He enumerated the various reason for which certain classes of materialsstone, wood, glass, bone, copper, bronze and brass—were prohibited; others, for example, tin interiorly gilt, and used in case of poverty, permitted, and finally others, gold, and silver inter-iorly gilded, approved. Then taking up the aluminium and its bronze he howed that the bronze was entirely free from the defects of the two first classes and that it shared the qualities of the third. It is even superior to silver, inasmuch as it does not oxydize in the same way, as it is four times lighter in weight and is unaffected by sulphuric emanations. Aluminium bronze has approximately the same qualities, and has the further advanage of being much more easily gilded

than the pure aluminium. With this professional opinion as basis the decree was issued approving of aluminium for the sacred vessels and putting it practically on the same ting as silver—the general rule, of ourse, being maintained which re puires the part that is to touch the sacred species to be of gold. Even since then an easy means has not been found of gilding aluminium. The bronze, however, lends itself readily to plating, and it may be added that in artistic as well as an economic effect is obtained by first washing in silver before gilding the aluminium bronze. -Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

A Graduate of Toronto University says Robert Louis Stevenson was an incurable invalid. In search of health he had wandered far and wide, and at last he found a haven in the paradise of his suffering appears in any of his

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MODEL WOMEN.

A Protestant Observer in Mexico. Mr. Frederick R. Guernsey, a New England Protestant, who has been livng for the last eleven years in the city of Mexico, writes very interesting letters to the Boston *Herald* regarding the people and affairs of our sister re-From one of these we select the following instructive paragraphs: As I have said before, the Catholic Church tends to make women domestic

sweet, loving and frugal. no doubt about it, although some A.
P. A. donkey may deny it. I am
speaking from facts as observed by a
non-Catholic. I look at the matter with entire impartiality of mind. may be that the Church stunts the growth of the mind among women devotees, but I notice that if they are not up to the demands of the American parlor conversational competition hey create the most delightful domestic atmosphere in the world. A Mexiporing club, a Bible society, an intellectual symposium, a psalm-reading society, or a Populist convention. It s merely a plain, simple, everyday 1 home, where a tired man may smoke and take his ease surrounded with love of womanly virtues. They have master of truth. The Pope enough goodness to float their not that and does it magnificently. in all the meaning of that word, Mexicans have, and they owe it to women brought up in the ancient Church, models of piety and kindness, examples of wifely and motherly qualities, stinted reverence of their husbands and sons. They haven't a blessed idea on the 16 to 1 ratio; they have heard of the Recovers of the blood which causes serviced by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. of the Roentgen ray, and may mildly scuss it with you; they read the atest books from the publishers of

And all over this fair and sunny land of Mexico are tens of thousands of such homes and such women. adopt and bring up the orphan; they cherish and bring back to health and strength the sick; they pray to God daily in all sincerity; they are active in good works, and they make no noise or fuss about it all. They have no clubs, and aren't solicitous about culture. But all the ripest fruits of the most perfect culture are theirs.

The Encyclical on Christian Unity.

The Holy Father has given to the Church a treatise on Christain Unity, for it is that as well as an instruction on the main doctrines underlying the subject. As a statement of the Church's claims it a masterpiece, and will take its place as the foremost authority

on the subject. The Apostolate of the Press could do nothing better than print it and spread

it everywhere.
Protestants, having grown used to giving up doctrines in the interests of unity, are disappointed in the Pope's exposition. For he shows that Christian Unity is only possible by maintaining doctrines which are essentially

Sweet, generous and altogether lovable women of Mexico! They are models of womanly virtues. They have enough goodness to float their not that and does it magnificently. enough goodness to host their not always impeccable husbands into a safe heavenly port. They are the salt of this sad earth, and when they die they go straight to glory. Home, the contract of that word Mexiproves it by locating the centre of unity in all ages just where Christ first placed it, with Peter.-The Missionary.

There can be a difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe, sure and effectual.

୍ଚର୍ଷ୍ଟରେ ଓ ଜଣ୍ଡର ଓ ଜଣ୍ଡର ଓ ଜଣ୍ଡର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଶ ଜଣ୍ଡର ଓ ଜଣ୍ଡ Wou won't feel the Wind____



even the you're out all day, when you have your clothing interlined with Fibre Chamois. Because it is a complete non-conductor of heat and cold, and preserves the natural warmth of the body, keeping out every breath of raw air and frosty wind. What's more, the waterproof Rigby process makes it impenetrable to the driving sleet or an all day's rain.

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C. M. B. A.

Reception to Grand President Hackett.

A Welcome to Rev. Father McCarthy.

The Rev. Father Edward McCarthy, the newly appointed parish priest of St. Patrick's, must have been highly satisfied with the very cordial reception tendered him last evening by the members of St. Patrick's Branch No. 169 of the C. M. B. A. The commodious and exceedingly well appoint ment apartments of the branch in Anderson's building were made extremely attractive with artistic decorations. The large assembly hall was profuse with choice flowers. The supper hall was most inviting and the spread was excelent. The Rev. Father, on his arrival in the assembly hall which was crowded, was given a very warm reception. President P. J. McManus, on behalf of the members of the branch, presented the reverend gentleman with the following address:

To the Rev. Edward J. McCarthy, P. P., St.

To the Rev. Edward J. McCarthy, P. P., St. Patrick's Rev. Sir and Brother—It is with sentiments of the greatest pleasure that we welcome you here to-night. We wish to extend to you our sincere congratulation upon assuming the important position of parish priest of St. Patrick's. Your coming amongst us as a member of our grand association, viz., the C. M. B. A., will serve to double the ties of friendship by which we are already bound to you in quality of pastor of our souls. Our association is indebted to you for its indurshing state in the town of Yarmouth, and we hope that the great interest which you have manifested in the organization in the past will not be lost to us in the future and so aided by your guidance the members of our branch will be enabled to carry out the good work for the spiritual and temporal welfare of ourselves and families. It is well known that you are in our most in obedience to the will of your ecclesiastical superior and that you were happy and contented in your former position, but this makes us more anxious to assure you of our entire devotion to your cause. We esteem it an honor and a privilege to have you with us-you, to whose experience and devotion to the care of your people in the many piaces throughout the diocese where you have labored with undefatigable zeal, testify. Accept, dear Father, our heartfelt wishes for a long and happy career to promote God's interests. And we sincerely ask of you your kind assistance and support in the cause of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

The reverend gentleman thanked the mem-

The reverend gentleman thanked the members of the branch for the cordial reception, and was delighted to receive an address of the nature of the above, filled as it was with kind words, good wishes and brotherly love. It was a pleasure to have extended to him the hand of fellowship and good will from so influential a body. He was glad to know that his election to the important position of parish priest of St. Patrick's was received with such approval from the members of the C. M. B. A. It would be a most pleasent duty for him to administer to the spiritual wants of the members. He feelingly replied to that part of the address referring to his connection with the C. M. B. A. in Yarmouth. The interest he had manifested in the association in that industrious town would, he trusted, be renewed in St. Patrick's branch, to which branch his membership would be transferred. He felt assured that the members of Branch to which branch his membership would be transferred. He felt assured that the members of Branch to which would continue to carry on the good work so nobly entered upon for their spiritual and temporal welfare. It was their s with the C. M. B. A. in Yarmouth. The interest he had manifested in the association in that industrious town would, he trusted, he renewed in St. Patrick's branch, to which branch his membership would be transferred. He felt assured that the members of Branch 169 would continue to carry on the good work so nobly entered upon for their spiritual and temporal welfare. It was their duty to work energetically for the advancement of Catholicism, nay for the furtherance of all things that had a tendency for good. In unity there was strength, and the working together would have more favorable results than working individually. There can be unity in charity, unity in faith and unity in love. Rev. Father McCarthy favored very much the starting of a library in connection with the branch. Libraries of the proper standard had a most elevating tendency, and were a power for good. If Branch 169 had not already made a stop in the direction of obtaining a library he would suggest that the neuculus of one be formed at once. There was much to be gained from a good book. He would like to see the branch have a library that would contain Catholic works, the products of the brain sof the best men. The perusal of such works would open up the avenues of the brain, and expunge from the mind that which had no influence for good. He would like to see young men and others read such books as Bosworth's life of Dr. Johnson, to him, the finest biography he had ever read. The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, said that he would gladly give all the ever read. The reverend gentleman, in con-clusion, said that he would gladly give all the

more many took make man krion
Piano solo Miss Mountain
Vocal solo W. Buckley
Vocal solo Miss Laurie
Recitation James F. Vaughan
Vocal solo Miss Florrie Power
Vocal solo Mr. Wilson
Vocal solo Richard Waugh
Vocal solo Mr. Wheeler
Vocal solo Miss Minnie Doyle
Vocal solo F Murphy
Reading Daniel Lynagh
Solo Miss Metzler
Recitation Miss Laurence
Vocal solo

The accompanists were Miss Celford and Mrs. Hagarty. All of the numbers in the programme were very much enjoyed. Miss Laurie received an encore for her beautiful singing. James F. Vaughan's recitation, "Casey at the Bat," was one of the best pieces of the evening, and he was obliged to receive the control of the proof of the even of the proposal of the proof of the even of th respond to a most enthusiastic encore. The singing of Miss Minnie Doyle, Miss Florrie Brighing of Miss Mintel Doyle, Miss Florrie Power and Miss Metzler was muchenjoyed, as also was Miss Laurence's recitation. The other numbers on the programme were also setendially rendered, and a most enjoyable evening was thus brought to a close. A collation was served in the large room adjoining the assembly hall. The committee who so successfully managed the reception was composed as follows: Robert Clancy, Dr. Walsh, James A. Carr and James A. Murray.—Halifax Evening Mail, Oct. 10, 1896.

NO DISGRACE TO BE A CATHOLIC.

THE GREATEST MEN OF THE DAY TAKE PRIDE IN PRACTICING THEIR RELIG-

Reception to Grand President Hackett.
The adjourned meeting of the recreaters trives of the various branches of the C. M. B. A. of Canada was held at 180 St. James street last evening. Chancellor T. J. Finn and Dr. Germain presided as Joint chairmen. Amongst those present were Brothers H. J. Ward, J. J. Costigan, W. J. McElroy, Thos. Styles, J. P. Gunning, W. Cullen, P. Reynolds, C. Dandelin, J. A. Deniger, Joseph Girard, J. Clement, Dr. Rivet, A. B. Polivin, P. C. Shannon. U. Racine, A. F. Lariviere, G. A. tarpenter, T. M. Ireland, F. X. Leichir, J. Paquette. The various sub-committee presented their filsts of the guests to be invited, which will comprise the following.—Vicar General F. Bourreault, Administrator of this diocese: His Lordship, Bishop Emard; the reverend spiritual advisers of the various branches, His Worship the Mayer, and advenue of the City Council, Sir Alexander Lacoste, Chief Justice; Hon. Justices Loranger, Curran, Doberty, Parcell, Gill, Jette, Mathieu, Dactomire, Pagnuelo, Onimet, Hon. J. O. Wilson, W. P.; C. Beaussiell, M. J. Chrien, C. O. Geoffrion, C. Leblane, J. Nantel, L. O. Touville, J. R. Phibaudeau, J. O Trien, C. O. Geoffrion, C. Leblane, J. Nantel, L. O. Touville, J. R. Phibaudeau, J. O Trien, C. O. Geoffrion, C. Leblane, J. Nantel, L. O. Touville, J. R. Phibaudeau, J. O Trien, C. O. Geoffrion, C. Leblane, J. Nantel, L. O. Touville, J. R. Phibaudeau, J. O Trien, C. O. Geoffrion, M. P.; C. P. Monk, M. P.; J. P. Guerin, M. P.; C. P. Monk, M. P.; J. Reussiell, M. J.; Dr. Guerin, M. A. A. F. Martineau, M. J.; Dr. Guerin, M. R. A. A. G. Porte, M. P.; C. P. Monk, M. P.; J. Reussiell, M. J.; Dr. Guerin, M. R. A. O. Auge, M. L. A.; The brother of the Cartinopher of the Artisans' Association, Presented and Control of the Artisans' Association, Presented and Control of the Artisans' Association, Presented and Control of the Cartinopher of the Cartinopher of the Artisans' Association, Presented and Cartinopher of the Cartinopher of the Cartinopher of the Cartinopher of the Cartinopher of

miration of all classes and creeds, administering his high office in a manner anequalled by any of a long line of illustrious predecessors.

The other day, the press relates, Governor Howlan, as is his wont, opened the county fair and exhibition at Alberton, the most western town in the Province and the scene of his early mercantile and political labors. The country about is settled by a class of very intense Scotch Presbyterians—the very class who dine regularly on the Pope of Rome, and, unlike the historical character, do not appear to die of it. In politics, too, they can always be reckoned upon to give a plumper to the candidate most likely to prevent the encroachments of the Scarlet Lady. Still, apart from their indescribable narrowness, they are industrious citizens, progressive agriculturists, and truly loyal to the country and its institutions. They, of course, turned out the masse to welcome the Queen's representative, and hear him speak in the person of their old townsman, Geo. Howlan. The Governor was introduced by the President of the Exhibition Commissioners, himself a leader in Israel, and had just began one of his eloquent and practical addresses when the bell from the tower of Sacred Heart Church, hard by, rang out the midday Angelus, a call to all true Christians to honor the grand mystery of Our Lord's Incarnation. To the generality of his hearners this ringing of the Angelus Bell was not understood; to many of them it was simply a Popish superstition; to others a nuisance to get rid of which some of them have been known to quit home and find a place in the wilds of some new country where its intolerable tones could not reach them; but where indeed, in good time, they were sure to be heard, as the Church invades every quarter and holds aloft the symbol of our redemption as a reminder to mankind from every hill side. Speaking to such an auditory, then, it was not likely that the chief executive of a Protestant province would stop short to satisfy the demands of a purely Catchicic voluntary devo

OBITUARY.

MISS KATE O'LEARY, Pr. LAMBTON. Last week, the 13th ult., death visited this parish again, and called upon one who for years past expected every day to be her last. Miss O'Leary some seventeen years ago was treated for an abscess, and one year afterwards underwent an operation which, instead of curing, forced her to bed, in which for nearly sixteen years—a victim of malpractice—she remainedhelplessly in the one position. While there is undoubtedly regret at her death because it was not expected so onlickly. While there is undoubtedly regret at her death because it was not expected so quickly, yet are her friends thankful to God for her release from the untold agonies she must have endured. Nothing was left undone to comfort her in her sad affliction, and her greatest and best consolation was the frequent reception of the sacraments of the Church. Her funeral was largely attended by all classes—for all sympathized who knew her—and many sincere prayers were offered for the repose of her sou. To the family we offer our condolence, in particular to her sisoffer our condolence, in particular to her sisser who so faithfully cared for her during all her sickness. May she rest in peace!

MISS KATE BRICK, NIAGARA FALLS,

N. Y.

Died, on Saturday, Oct. 10, at Nisgara
Falls, N. Y., Miss Kate Brick, youngest
daughter of Mrs. Brick, of Merritton, Ont.
This estimable young lady had been ailing
for some time, but on Friday Oct. 9, became

for some time, but on Friday Oct. 9, became worse and a physician was summoned but thought lightly of her ailment and on Saturday evening she succumbed to an attack of par-lysis of the heart.

This sad and sudden demise of one so amiable, and who had endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact by her sweet and loving disposition, has cast a gloom through Merritton, Miss Brick's native town, where she had resided up till two years ago when she went to live at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Death is sad at all times, but when it come so unexpectedly it is doubly so, but Miss Brick was always prepared to meet it, which is a great consolation to her relatives and friends.

friends.

The remains were brought to the residence of her brother in law, Mr. John Giblin, Merritton, thence to St. Patrick's church, where High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. Father Smy h for the repose of her soul, and the largely attended funeral which wended its way to St. Catherine's cemetry shows the high esteem in which the deceased young lady was held. May her soul rest in peace!

NEW BOOKS.

"A Woman of Fortune," a novel, by Christian Reid, 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.

In all of her novels Christian Reid has "wrought with care, and with a good ethical and artistic purpose, and these are essential needs in the building up of an American literature." The heroine of the present story is a Southern girl of rare beauty and wealth, and of a very independent and perhaps wilful disposition. The scene is laid in this country and various cities of Europe.

We are pleased to welcome another story-"Ethelired Preston"—from the pen of that popular writer, Rev. Francis J. Finn, S. J. Publishers, Benziger Bros., New York, Price, 85 cents.

" A Farewell to Ireland."

Thorold Post.

David Battle seems destined to make a distinctive mark in the field of song. His patriotic effort "Fair Canada" could only have been written by a son of the dominion, and one who fully appreciated the history and the opportunities of this grand realm. The reception which "Fair Canada" received has well borne fout the prediction in its favor.

ceived has well borne out the prediction in its favor.

It has now been followed by a second published song, "A Farewell to Ireland," also set to music by Miss Moore, and published by Whaley, Royce & Co. It is a sixpage sheet, and bears as a frontispiece an engraving depicting several suggestive features. Below is the Giant's Causeway, with a steamship sailing out from port; in the upper part is an ancient rain; in the centre of the page is the title of the song; the whole intertwined with shamrock.

The song appeals especially to the Irish heart, and was written after and inspired by Mr. Battle's visit a few years ago to his father's native isle. It breathes a spirit of warm appreciation of a warm welcome, and a regretful parting from such hospitality as only an Irish people can extend. These thoughts are beautifully expressed in the closing verse:

closing verse:

I've trod your green hills I've trod your green hills,
And I've seen your sweet valleys,
Your lakes and your rivers so lovely to view;
'Killarney' and 'Glendalough,'
'Causeway' and 'Blarney'.
'Sauseway' and 'Blarney'.
'Sauseway' and 'Blarney'.
'Dear lat d of my parents,
I ne'er can forget thee,
Your joys and your sorrows they ever shall
be.

With fond recollections God save dear old Ireland, brightest gem of the sea.

CONVERTED ANGLICANS.

Pope Leo Aims to Provide for the Tem poral Needs of Divines who Suffer by the Change.

Cardinal Vaughan has received the ollowing important letter from His

special affection for England, and of our ardent desire to provide in every way for the spiritual welfare of its The many proofs of this you dy know. One point, however, to the high importance of which you and your brethren in the episcopate will not fail to give attention, greatly concerns us at this moment; and it has led us to form a project which we hasten to recommend to your zeal, and through you to the generous charity of the Catholics of England.

"We cannot without deep emotion contemplate the very painful and sometimes even hopeless condition of converted Anglican clergymen, who, in prompt obedience to the call of divine grace, have entered into the Catholic Church. Withdrawn, in many cases, from a position of ease or comfort, they find themselves immediately after their conversion in a state most critical, and sometimes in absolute destitution, with no means of maintaining themselves, or of providing for the urgent needs of their families. By birth, by education and by their habits of life, they are wholly unprepared for such enormous sacrifices nd when these privations are added to the cruel anguish of broken friendships and social isolation, it is hardly a matter for surprise if some find their courage fail them.

Many, as we all know, have accepted every sacrifice to follow without delay the voice of conscience and to embrace the truth. These noble ex amples are known to you, dear son. and they deserve more praise than we can give. They have rightly re membered that, when the welfare of the soul is at stake, no consideration of a temporal nature must be yielded to, however painful it may be will one day give them the reward of a nundredfold, which only He can give Nevertheless, to do as they have done is an act almost of heroism, the thought of which may make others of less vir ue hesitate and delay the decisive step until it is too late.

"We would wish, therefore, to com to the aid of those who have taken this step, or are ready to take it. For this purpose, what we ourselves have thought of, and now propose to you, would be the formation in England of considerable fund for the help of converted Anglican clergymen. ject is not, and could not be, to objain for them a position superior, or even equal, to that which they have so nobly given up, for they would still have privations to undergo. But we would wish at least to secure for them the means of providing for their most urgent needs during the first years after their conversion, until they are able to obtain, by their own efforts, the resources required for a suitable maintenance.

"We desire you, dearest son, to communicate with your brethren in the episcopate for organization of this work, and to invite all who have the means of doing so to join with you for the realization of a project which affects the salvation of so many chosen souls.

"We are too well acquainted with your zeal and that of the Bishops and clergy of England, and also with the generosity of our Catholic children in England, to doubt for a moment of the reception that will be given to this proposal which our own hearts has

" For your encouragement, dearest

son, and as a token of our affection.

receive the Apostolic blessing.
"Pope Leo XIII.
"Rome, at St. Peter's, Aug. 23, 1896.

Sobriety of judgment—tactful and upright in its decisions—is a beneficent influence in the lives of men and in the affairs of nations. He who possesses it, and maintains self-control when other minds are excited and have lost their balance, is a master of men—an uncrowned king by divine right. A nation governed by such rulers would be blest indeed.

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

Wonderful Cure of His Club-Footed

M. Aumaitre, a doctor at Nantes. has written an account of the wonderful cure which has been wrought at Lourdes in the case of his third daughter, Yvonne, who was born club-footed at Gourmalon, near Pornic, in July, When the child was fifteen months old Dr. Boiffin, Nantes, performed an operation in the hope of straightening the feet, but without success. The knees also were deformed, and in spite of the bindings which were attached to support them the legs began to perish. Then mas-sage treatment was tried, but to little or no purpose. Last month, having called in the assistance of science with out effect, he took his little girl to Lourdes, and there, accompanied by some other members of his family prayed for his daughter's cure. child could only walk with support on either side, and even then her legs, bandaged as they were, bent under her. Dr. Boissarie, of Lourdes, saw her in this state, which the first two baths did nothing to relieve. On the morning of June 26 Yvonne was placed in the bath for the third time without any help, pretty much an in fant does who has just learned to go alone. The following morning Dr Boissarie took off the child's irons after her fourth bath and she walked without support in a manner that was a wonder o all who knew her or had seen her a ew days before.

Dr. Aumaitre sums up the case by pointing out that it is one in which a child, deformed in both feet and with a very appreciable perishing of the muscles of both legs, after undergoing two operations without any effectua result, suddenly walks firmly and with her feet almost perfectly straight. most favorable hopes that the doctors had been able to hold out were that she might after some years be able to wall vithout assistance, yet here at Lourdes after the third bath she had found the firm use of her limbs instantaneously. The chill's age, too, precluded any of the usual explanations that are put forward to account for such curesfaith, imagination or hypnotism. The father, therefore, concludes that he can only bow down before the facts of the case and thank Our Lady of Lourdes for the exercise of her power in his little daughter's regard.

"Books," says Cicero, "are the food of youth, the delight of old age, the ornaments f prosperity, and a refuge and comfort in

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 22.—Wheat, 70 4-5 to 72c, per busnel, Oats, 153 10 to 234 5c per busnel. Peas, 32 to 12c per busnel. Oats, 153 10 to 234 5c per busnel. Peas, 32 to 12c per busnel. Darkey, 191 15 to 333 3c per busnel Buckwheat, 26 2-5 to 28 4 5c per busn. Rye, 291 15 to 44 45c per busn. Corn, 35 3 5to 36 2-5c, per busn. Beef was easy, at 85.50 to 85 per cwt. Lambs, 6 to 66c, per pound by the carcass Dressed hogs 50, 25 to 85,59 per cwt. Fowls were steady, at 35 to 60c. a pair. Ducks, 50 to 70c. a pair. Geese, 45 to 69c apiece. Turkeys, 8a 1b. Butner, 14c. a bl. for best roil by the basket, and crocks 12 to 13c a lb. Eggs, 15c a doz. by the basket. There was a large potato market, yet prices were firm at 35 to 40c a hag. Turnins 26c to 35c a bag. The apple supply was immense, and prices were unchanged, at 20 to 25c a bag, 50 to 75c. a bid A large lot of pears were offered, 36c to 75c bush. Grapes were steady, at 25 12c a pound bush. Grapes were steady, at 25 12c a pound bush. Grapes were steady, at 25 12c a pound

supply was immense, and prices were unchanged, at 20 to 25c a bag, 50 to 75c a bbil. A large lot of pears were offered, 50c to 75c a bbil. A large lot of pears were offered, 50c to 75c a bbil. Grapes were steady, at 2 to 25c a pound, retail by the basket Hay, 87 to 85 a bon.

Toronto, Oct. 22 ORONAGA, white, 77 to 78 c; wheat, red, 78 to 77c, wheat, goose, 64 to 55c; chiekens, per pair, 80 to 50c, cars, 25 to 20c; peas, 44c; ducks, apring, peas, 44c; ducks, apring, peas, 45c; deficiens, per pair, 80 to 50c, cars, 30 to 50c; cars, 40 to 50c; cars, 40 to 50c; cars, 40 to 75c; chickens, per pair, 80 to 50c; cars, 40 to 50c; cars,

poultry, 6 to 9c per 1b; cabbage, \$1.50 to \$2.25 per 100; pears, 80 to 30c per bush.

Port Huron, Mich., Oct. 22,—Grain—Wheat, per bush., 65 to 68c; oats, per bush., 16 to 18c for new; 22c, for old; rye, per bush., 26 to 18c for new; 22c, for old; rye, per bush., 26 to 28c; peas, 35 to 40c per bush.; buckwheat, 25 to 28c per bush.; barley, 50 to 55c per 100 lbs.

Produce.—Batter. 10 to 14c per 1b; eggs, 12 to 14c per dozen; lard, 5 to 6 cents per pound; honey, 8 to 10c per pound; cheese, 8 to 9 per pound; hav, 88.00 to \$9.00 per ton; baled, \$8.00 to 88.50 per ton in car lots; straw \$4.00 per ton; beans, unpicked, 40 to 50c a bushel; picked, 60c to 65c a bush.

Vegetables and Fruits.—Potates, 20 to 25c, ner bush; arples, green, 10 to 15c per bush; dried, 4 to 5c per pound.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, Michigan, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Live weight, \$2.50 to 83.00 per cwt.; Chicago, \$5.00 to \$3.25 per cwt.; pork, light, \$4.25 to \$4.50; heavy, not in demand; live weight, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per cwt.; mutton, \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt.; spring lamb, dressed, 5.00 to 87 per cwt.; spring lamb, spring

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—Export cattle—The range of prices was between \$3.37\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$8.80 per 100 pounds, with general sales ruling at from \$3.50

to \$3.65. Choice loads would have fetched \$4 per 100 pounds. A few choice picked lots of butchers' cattle sold yesterday and to day at 5 to 3½c, and 3½c was occasionally paid. Ordinary good cattle sold at from ½ to ½c per pound, medium at ½½ to 2½c, and common stuff at 2c. Export buils sell at from ½ to 3½c, perhaps 3½c for extras. Stockers are worth from ½ to 2½c per pound. Milkers are steady and unchanged. There were close on fifteen hundred sheep and lambs; lambs were in ample supply, at from 3 to 3½c per pound, but choice lambs are still wanted. Export sheep are worth ½½ per pound, and bucks 2c. Calves are selting at from 8t to 3½c per pound; choice lambs are still wanted. Export sheep are worth ½½ per pound, and bucks 2c. Calves are selting at from 8t to 3½c per pound; choice singers fetch 3½c; other grades unchanged.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Cattle—Receipts. 3 cars; the market was slow. Hoga—Receipts. 3 cars; the market was slow. Hoga—Station of Station Station of Station Sta

A VICTIM OF SCIATICA.

Unable te Work Through Strong and Willing-The Sufferings of a Well Knowa Guelph Citizen - Could Not Move About Without the Aid of a Stick-Again as Strong and Healthy

From the Guelph Mercury.

There is perhaps no business or ccupation that any man could follow that is more trying to the healthticularly in the winter-than that of moulding. A workman leaves the shop with his clothing wringing wet from perspiration, and a cold wind chills him to the marrow, making him a ready mark for lumbago, sciatica and kindred troubles. A moulder re quires to be a man of more than ordinory strength, and to continue at his work must always be in good health. for the moulding shop is no place for an invalid. Sciatica is by no mean an uncommon affliction for men of this craft, and once the dread disease ha lanced a victim he seldom shakes himself free from it again. In fact some people declare that it is incurable, but that it is not we are able to testify by a personal interview with one once afflicted with the trouble, but wh is now in perfect health, thanks to his timely use of the famou remedy. There are few work men better known in Guelph than Chas. W. Waldren, perhaps better known as "Charley Waldren," for he has lived in Guelph almost continuous y since he was three years of age and he has now passed the thirty-eighth mile post. Mr. Waldren is a moulder, and has worked at that business for twenty-two years; and, be sides, being noted as a steady work man, he is a man whose veracity is un questioned. It is a well known fact here that Mr. Waldren had to quit work in January 1896, on account of a severe attack of sciatica, and for eleven weeks was unable to do a tap. ing that he was again at work a Mercury reporter called at his residence one evening to learn the exact facts of the case. Mr. Waldren, when spoken to on the subject, replied quite freely, and had no hesitation in credit ing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with his remarkable recovery. "I am not one of those people who are seeking newspaper notoriety," said Mr. Waldren: "neither have I been snatched from death's door, but from the day when I quit work, until March fined to the house with sciatica. It located in my hip and would shoot down my leg to my foot, and was very 1 could not move about the painful. house without the aid of a cane, and then only with great pain. I was totally useless as far as doing my work was concerned, was never free from pain, and it made me feel very much depressed, for beyond that I felt strong and anxious to be about. I am a member of three benefit societies, from which I drew pay, viz. : The Three Links, the Iron Moulders' Association and the Raymond Benefit Society People came to see me, and of cours everybody recommended a sure cure I didn't try half of them. possible, but I tried a great manyparticularly remedies that I had been

"Have you noticed any recurrence of trouble since?" queried the reporter.
"I have not," he replied. "suffered a single twinge since." Mr. Waldren has worked in all the moulding shops in the city, and was never in his life laid off sick as long as he was from the attack of sciatica. He hardly knew what it was to be sick, and is of that tough wiry nature that he can stand much greater physical strain than most people would imagine. any person in the city can verify his Mr. Waldren said, as the reporter got up to leave, "I only hope ome poor fellow who has suffered as I did may notice my case and get relies

n the habit of using for lumbago-but

I found no relief. I tried Dr. Williams Pink Pills. After using two

boxes I noticed an improvement, and

I kept on using them. When I had used six boxes I was back at work

again. I kept on until I had finished

the eighth box, and I never felt better

in my

When I had

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

Branch No. 4, London. Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every and the their state of the state of the state of the Sichmond Street. G. Barry, President; I. J. O'Meara ist Vice-President; P. F. BOYLE, Recording Secretary.



RIVERSIDE, N. BR., CAN., Oct. 1893.

MARIAPOLIS, CAN., Sept. 1893 Our boy, who had epilepsy, was cured by three bottles of Koenig's Nerve Tone.

A. L. ARRIVEC.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Lise cases and a sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also got the medical series free.

This remersh has been prepared by the Rev. Father Reenig, of Fort Wayne, ind., since leid, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for 85 Large Size, S1.75. 6 Bottles for S9. J. B. McLeod, Kingston, Ont.

THE CATHOLIC HOME ANNUAL.

We have now on hand a supply of this oppular Annual, and are pleased to be able to mnounce that the contributions are from the jest Catholic writers and its contents are

The Catholic Home Annual should be in every Catholic home, as it is a book that will instruct and entertain all the members of the

A LONG LIST OF ITS ATTRACTIONS

It Contains 7 Fine Full-Insert Illustrations, and 70 Illustrations in the

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL GIBBONS-" A Good Book."

MARION AMES TAGGART—"Elizabeth." MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN-

"A Transatlantic Marriage."
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JOSEPH SCHAEFER—
"An Apostle of Cold Water."

An account of Father Kneipp and his wonderful treatment.) A. R. BENNETT-GLADSTONE-

"The Story of Abgarro." MARION J. BENNOWE-Sister Irene." A Sketch of her Life and

Work. ELLA MCMAHON-

"The Infant Jesus of Prague." DR. ROENGTGEN-

"A Popular Account of the X-Rays. "To the Christ Child" (poetry); "Mary's Power" (poetry); "Our Lady of Guada-lups"; "The School of Sorrow"; "The Fool of the Words: "St. Anthony's Bread;" "Sabine;" "The Pilgrimage of St. Patrick's "Sabine;" "Purgatory."

BESIDES AN ILLUSTRATED LIST OF SOME OF THE MOST NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1895 96.

It costs only Twenty-Five Cents Post Paid by us.

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Send us the price at once, and you will get the Annual immediately. All that is necessary is to send a 25c. piece, or 25c. in postage stamps. The Annual is worth double the amount, and anyone who buys it will find it a good investment. Address,

THE CATHOLIC RECORD. London, Ontake to be hed from our travelling accents.

Also to be had from our travelling agents.)

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED FOR THE R. C. SEPARATE
with the school in Wallaceburg a male teacher, to
take charge of senior department. Also a
female teacher, to take charge of junior department. Duties to commence Jan. 4,
1897. Testimonials required Apply, stating
salary and qualifications, to M. J. Hurley, Sec.
R. C. School Board, Wallaceburg, Ont. 939-2-

WANTED, THREE TEACHERS FOR Alicon three Trachers For Almonte Separate School for year 1897 One male and two female teachers. Male teachers to hold 2nd class certificate; female teachers, 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Applications received by the undersigned until 30th day of November. Applicants to state qualifications and salary. W. H. Stafford, Almonte.

WANTED A TEACHER HOLDING A 2nd class certificate, for the Catholic Separate school of the town of Parkill. Duties to commence January 1, 1897. Applicants please state age, experience, and salary *and enclose testimonials Apply to James Phelan, Sec. Separate School Board, Parkhill.

MALE TEACHER HOLDING FIRST OR second class certificate for senior apartment of Separate school, Hastings, for year 1897. Apply, with testimonials, to the Separate school Board, Hastings, John Coughlin, Sec.

MALE OR FEMALE. SECOND OR THIRD cass certificate; for Separate school section No. 1, Drysdale, Ont. Must be capable to teach and speak the French and English larguages. One able to play the organ in the church and lead the choir preferable. Address, Narcisse Masse. Sec., Drysdale.

"FAIR CANADA." 25c — "A FAREWELL to Ireland." 40c; two new and pretty songs. Send for same to WHALEY, ROYCE & OO., 158 Yonge street, Toronto.

J. J. HEFFRON & CO., -Manufacturers of-Mattresses & Bedding.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Mattresses re-made equal to new. Institutions supplied on liberal terms. Ordered
goods a specialty. Feathers renovated. ueen St. West, TORONTO, Can-

BANDMASTER WANTED.

BANDMASTER, PLAYING CORNET single man preferred, mechanic, carpenter A single man preferred, mechanic, carpenter or shoemaker. For further particulars apply to Rev. Principal, St. Joseph's Industrial School, Dunbow P. O., Alta. D.R. WOODRUFF, No. 185 QUEEN'S AVE. Defective vision, impaired hearing, nasal catarrh and troublesome throats. Eyes tested, glasses adjusted. Hours, 12 to 4. VOLUME XVIII.

Our Lady of Stone A LEGEND OF ALSAG

It was a statue made of stone, Of rough gray stone, and pear Had carved it, taught by love al The love that knows and unde

Upon Our Lady's gentle face There was a smile so passing That, ere at Mass they took thei The people turned that smile t

And mothers brought their child When they were sick, her hel And made them lisp a baby pra To her who loves the poor and II. The winter night was falling fa And all the ground with snow When by the church a poor chi Half dead with cold and grief

The centre door still open stood
The sacristan so chilled had b
So eager for his fire of wood,
The open door he had not seen

Or had some angel in its flight The portal touched with mag: Anxious to shelter from the nig That poor young homeless, h

Through the dark aisle she slow To where the Statue glimmer And kneeling at its feet, she we And stretches out appealing it "My mother told me long.
That you have pity on all
But love poor children m
And always answer when
Then, dear Our Lady, pi
I have no one—no one bu

Steps down the Statue from its Its arms around the child are It lifts the little tearful face, And pillows it upon its breast

And as they glide across the fl.
And slowly down the steps de
The carven saints above the doc
Their solemn heads in homas

They silent walk across the sno The wind is blowing harsh at But with new warmth the chile Beneath the Statue's stony fo III.

Beside the town a convent star Famed far and wide for kind Where gentle hearts and gentl Combine to help their neight The nuns their Vesper office si When through the chant, s

low,
The convent bell is heard to ric
Through all the corridors be The portress hastens with her

Some wand'rer seeks her he Quickly she draws the bolt—ar Our Lady's statue standing Upon the Sister's kindly breas The Statue laid the weary of "In that safe haven may she re Our Lady said—and softly so

"The child now sleepeth; let h Within the convent's holy w Cherish and guard her for my God's Mother on your pity o

The child so grew, in strength Beneath the convent's foster That, when the Abbess died, h They all decreed that she sh

Since then each year when fal And winter winds are blowin The nuns in long procession go The townsfolk all behind the Then through the silent, lister The Sisters pass, Te Deums And kneeling round the Statu Give thanks, while all the be

-Frank Pentrill, in Ir RE-OPENING OF THE TO NON - CATHOL BROOKLYN

During the week which Sunday last a mission for was given in the Church Star of the Sea, Brookl Mgr. O'Connell is the este The mission was conduc R. M. Ryan, and consisted exercises. The spaciou was crowded each evening est throng, many of who testants, who listened attention to the lecturer's nation of those doctrines lic Church which were m tense for separation fro Reformation. Father R discussing them different from that usually followed from Scripture and tradi ceiving due attention, much insisted upon, as the so often given before, an But, while nati were freely drawn upon parisons and illustration Scriptures and the Fat omitted. The audience ed to refer to the more exact statements from t on the leaflets which we each night to every m audience. One result of being thus furnished wit and verse of the Scripture precise places in the w Holy Fathers, fewer ch

mind to all impressions of pre-conceived notions IMMENSE AUDIE The audiences increas up to Sunday evening, was the attendance, th had to be given in the cl crowd filled the sacred

occasion to listen to t course on the Holy E

treatment of this all-imp doctrine of Catholicity

made through the Que

Scripture authorities, to

ants are accustomed to

thing claiming credence.

which, when stirred up