# The Catholic Record.

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

# VOLUME XIV.

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### LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1891.

#### The Catholic Record. have had it dinned into our ears that LORD ABERDEEN IN BOSTON. in the Irish politics, for Irish politics ters of his tenants-and in Ireland, and the Public schools are so perfect that it London, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1891. is a piece of presumption on the part EDITORIAL NOTES.

of anyone to imagine that any feature about them should be

RECENT European papers give some changed, and on this plea the rights interesting particulars concerning the of Catholics to possess Catholic schools monk who was lately killed by falling have been pooh-poohed by the Mail over a precipice near the Grande and journals of that ilk as preposterous. Chartreuse Monastery, France. It Might not these gentlemen who have was revealed after the sad accident been so dogmatic on this point now that he was General Nicolai, who a begin to suspect that, after all, Cathogeneration ago fought against Schamyl. lics have some right to the exercise of who was contending so gallantly for their judgment that it is advisable to the independence of the Caucasus have the influence of religion in the school-room. May not religion help both to make better scholars and better We append the *Globe's* interview : against Russia. Schamyl was finally thoroughly defeated, and died in 1871, retaining his rank as Prince, though citizens? We believe it does : and if deposed. General Nicolai was afterso why should we not be permitted to wards appointed Governor of the enjoy our opinion? There may be too Caucasus, but he laid aside his honors much, as well as too little, of State conin order to become a Monk in the trol over educational matters. We are Grande Chartreuse, where he wished to advocates of the system which leaves devote himself to prayer outside the parental rights to parents, and as busy world. He received the name of long as this be done Catholic parents will have Catholic schools.

PAPERS hostile to Mr. Patrick Egan,

Dom Jean Louis in the religious life, and taking the office of conducting visitors through the premises he was much beloved for his courtesy and agreeable manners. He occupied this office till his sudden death called him to his reward.

WE hope that the troubles of Chili unworthy of further confidence by are ended, now that Balamaceda is off violating neutrality in favor of Balathe scene, and can no more exercise meceda during the war, and by engaghis tyranny. It has been discovered. ing in fraudalent nitrate schemes for however, that his officials took care of his own aggrandizement. It is now their own interests while they had the proved that these statements are withopportunity, and robbed the country of out foundation. He has had no conincredible sums of money. Men who nection with any nitrate scheme, nor were before poor were found, on did he violate neutrality. He is now investigation at the banks, to have balances of from \$20,000 to \$1,000,000 in their names. All such sums have been seized by the new government, which seems to be disposed to govern constitutionally. The Junta, or provisional government, have ter Egan's behavior every way. He elected Senor Jorge Montt as President, is a gentleman, honorable, and loval and they are beginning to be recogto the country of his adoption." It nized by other Governments. Brazil was through the introduction of Minisand Peru, besides formally recognizing ter Egan to the new President by them, have congratulated the Junta on Senor Matte that cordial relations were their decisive victory, and the Minisat once established between the Junta ters of Germany and the United States have been instructed to communicate with them officially as the lawful Government of the country. This they are now doing. The Junta have issued a wise decree, which is an indication of their good intentions. It is to the effect that notes issued by Balamaceda during the Revolution will be recognized as legal. It is believed that Senor Pedro Montt, the brother of the President, and representative of the Junta at Washington, will be the new Chilian Minister to the United States.

The Earl of Aberdeen and Lady Aberdeen were in Boston last Monday night, on their way to the White Mountains. They put up quietly at the Vendome, but the ever-vigilant *Globe* found them out and appealed, in the person of Mr. C. C. Lynch, for an Globe found them out and appealed, in the person of Mr. C. C. Lynch, for an interview. The Earl of Aberdeen, it will be remembered, is a close friend of Gladstone's and an advocate of Irish Home Rule. During his brief term of office as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland he and his amiable wife won and deserved the method and his amiable wife won and deserved the method and his amiable wife won and deserved the method and his amiable wife won and deserved the method and his amiable wife won and deserved the method and his amiable wife won and deserved the method and his amiable wife won and deserved the method and his amiable wife won and deserved the then asked about the support that here won the method and the method and his and the method and the method and his amiable wife won and deserved the the method and his amiable wife won and deserved the the method about the support that here won the method and his amiable wife won and deserved the the method about the support that the method here won the method here were the facts that those who

these questions which the Globe would existed. be glad to present."

be glad to present." "It does," he replied, "although, as I am at present out of public life, I simply want to speak as an observer." "What do you think of the prospect simply want to speak as an observer." "What do you think of the prospect

of Liberal success ?" "Excellent, sir, excellent. Two more years and the present Parlia-teven years' limitation of law. "Throughout the domain the rise

the United States Minister to Chili. "Throughout the domain the signs indicate the defeat of the Conservative have been busy, both in Great Britain ministry. "The English people love and revere and the United States, in representing

that he rendered himself odious and Gladstone, and the liberal educational advancement of the people has grown into a tide that no barrier of Conservative class ideas will be able to stem." "Are the Irish people as strong in their belief that Gladstone and his party are sincere in their devotion to the cause of Home Rule as ever?" "Yes, they are, with, of course, a slight defection of Mr. Parnell's per-sonal followers. But outside of this there is that sentiment in favor of it on the best of terms with the new Govamong the great masses of the English people that adds to the brightness of its

ernment, and the New York Herald's outlook." correspondent states that Senor Matte, "Home Rule must come from Engone of the leaders of the Congressional land, and to-day the opinions of the party, told him to inform the Herald common people are the levers of public that "he is ready to vouch for Minisopinion

"How is the present dissatisfaction among the members of the Irish party criterion. regarded in England ?" "Certainly not with any diminishing of a firm belief in the Liberal policy, embodying, as it does, the

neasures of Home Rule sought for by her to the writer. the Irish people." PARNELL AND THE LIBERALS.

and the United States Government. Balameceda's supporters, equally with the Liberals had any effect in causing the Liberal party to lessen its desires to fight and work for Home Rule?" those of the Junta, testify that there was, on the part of Mr. Egan, no blame-"No, sir. We are just as strong for Home Rule as ever. The Liberal worthy act, and he stands now, as fully as ever, high in the confidence of the party, Mr. Gladstone or myself have sation. not changed our intentions one iota American Government. The mis-Certainly, Mr. Gladstone is as enthusi representations against Mr. Egan arise astic as of yore in the cause of Ireland, and Mr. Parnell's charges and disfrom the hostility of the British Tory affection make no difference regardpress, who wish to revenge themselves on him because he was the principal ing the future policy."

cerned.

He Talks to a Globe Man About Home Rule and the Irlsh Priests. mean more than they do here. They in the part of it that Lord Leitrim dis-word signifies, for they concern the graced, young Irish women are splendid creatures. To the tenant in arrears On the Sth instant His Lordship The Earl of Aberdeen and Lady Very liberty of the people. They took the only path open to a curse. The lord would offer to en-

and his amiable wife won and deserved to win the good-will and confidence of the Lieik neonle. The the support that the Lieik neonle. America : whether its sympathizers drummer so abruptly said that he had were confined to people of Irish birth met the man who killed the notoriously "Of course Your Lordship's con-nection with the cause of Home Rule that existed against England and that they should ask the travelling and the policy of the Gladstonians qualifies you to express opinions on end that existed against England and that they should ask the travelling englishmen in this country, if any drummer to explain at more length that existed against England and that they should ask the travelling englishmen in this country, if any drummer to explain at more length "I am not going to tell you in what city this man lives," he said, " and I

When he was told that governors won't tell you what his name or business is. THERE ARE REASONS FOR THAT.

And, again, I am not going to tell you how I came at the facts of this matter I sold a good bit of goods to him, and he is in business and prospering in a western city. I thoroughly believe hat he is the man who 'removed

"As the Conservative party stands to-day," he said, "Mr. Parnell's atti-Lord Leitrim, and the sources from which my information comes are good tude toward them has made no effect "The story, as it was told to me, said the drummer, "fits the well-known character of Lord Leitrim to to any outward appearance. They have not committed themselves, and have not made any advances to him to perfection. It was a case in which he secure his support." With regard to the Behring Sea dif-ficulty, the Earl expressed the opinion displayed even more than his usual cruel depravity. It was the old story of the handsome daughter of a tenan

that the settlement of the controversy in arrears of rent. There was a had been a satisfactory one to all conbrother in America, and to him the He would say but little regarding

the McKinley Bill. "While I have no opinion to express," he said, "I know there is a considerable feeling among those interested in Canadian affairs that the McKinley Bill clauses affecting Canada's McKinley Bill clauses affecting Canada's many years ago. In due time the news came to the ken of the brother the Amarica, and then one day a express," he said, "I know there is a force a commercial union between in America, and then one day a Canada and the United States, but that young Irishman boarded an ocean liner for Queenstown. He went to a village on the outer edge of Lord Leiseems to be far off, if the feeling existing at present in Canada is any

trim's estate. He did not need to study the habits of the old peer. He knew them. One day Lord Leitrim was "Among the masses of the English people the American tariff is a matter that interests them but little." riding home in high humor after evicting a tenant, when he heard the sound At this juncture the Countess entered of a shot from a heavy caliber Colt revolver. He never again heard any-thing in this world. When his serthe room, and her husband introduced She appears to be about thirty-five vants met his riderless horse they years old, rather stout, but with rosy cheeks and beautiful eyes.

"I am glad to meet one of you newspaper men," she said. She was thoroughly unpretentious and joined heartily in the converbeen done. Nobody much cared. Indeed a good many honest men were She expressed herself in terms of

enthusiasm over her proposed plan of conducting a department in the World's Fair for the display of Irish commodiglad that one really bad man was put out of the way. A square-jawed young Irishman went aboard a cattle boat at Liverpool a few days after the killing ties. "We want to encourage and foster the industries of Ireland," she said, "and I am now making arrangements" "The provide the industries of the share of t

NO. 674. DIOCESE OF LONDON.

Bishop O'Connor visited the parish of Biddulph, of which Rev. John Connolly is the parish priest. The visit of the Bishop was for the purpose of adminis-tering the sacrament of confirmation. Seventy-five candidates had been prepared by the pastor, and, on examination by the Bishop, were found to be instructed in the most careful and thorough manner. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Brennan, of St. Mary's, at 9 o'clock. In the sanc-tuary were His Lordship the Bishop ; Rev. J. Connolly, pastor ; Rev. Fathers Gahan and Kennedy, London ; McRae, Parkhill ; and McGrath. His Lordship preached a very instructive serboth children and adults being much edified by the discourse. After the admistration of the sacrament the boys took the pledge to abstain from intoxicating drink until they had attained the age of twenty-one. His Lordship again addressed the happy little ones, giving them valuable and tatherly admonitions which will be remembered for many years, and be an incentive to carve out for themselves a future that will bring honor upon their faith, their country, their parents and themselves.

# DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Catholic Classical School.

IT WAS FORMALLY OPENED BY BISHOP DOWLING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. FEAST OF THE NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

Evening Times, September 9.

Since Bishop Dowling's arrival in Hamilton, some three years ago, it has father wrote for assistance. It could been his earnest desire to inaugurate not be immediately given, and when a school where youths wishing to study it was it was too late. The sister, in for the Church or other professions the meantime, had gone as a servant to the 'Hall,' and to her certain moral doom, wrought by methods that pre-realized. A wing of the De La Salle Academy has been fitted up for the accommodation of such classes, and the school placed under the immediate charge of Rev. Geo. Clarkson, an experienced professor and for some time Director of a college in the city of Limerick, Ireland. Yesterday afternoon His Lordship formally afternoon His Lordship formally opened the school, and placed it under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin and of St. Thomas of Aquin. In his address to the pupils, thirty in number, he said that they were to be the pioneers of the institution, and hoped that they would prove themselves worthy of the sacrifices made in their were not slow to guess what had hap-pened to the 'bad old lord,' as they called him. When they found his Keongh, Paris, Archdeacon Bardou, dead body by the roadside they of Cayuga, and Professor Clarkson. knew that a deed of vengeance had Chancellor Craven and the cathedral clergy were also present.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS. The Bishop visits Mt. Forest on the 18th inst. and on the following Sunday morning will consecrate a new marble altar and lecture in the eveningconfirmation at Glenelg on the 16th, Melancthon 17th, Priceville 18th, blessing of a new bell at Arthur on

THE Public school trustees of Toronto have been suddenly shocked on dis- his worth is appreciated in this Westcovering that of the schools under their control, those which were presided over by men, scarcely succeeded at all in passing any children at the High School entrance examinations, whereas those which had female principals were

country on account of his patriotism ern hemisphere, on both continents.

THERE is a new source of trouble in far off Asia which may have the disagreeable result of bringing England and Russia into collision. General very successful. The Board, therefore, Alikhanoff, a Tartar Prince in the passed a resolution to examine, through Russian service, has been arrested as a a committee, whether it be not advisable spy by the Afghan Ameer, Abdurrhaman Khan, the latter being now completely to appoint female principals in future to the eight-room schools, and perhaps under English influence. The General's to create some vacancies to make room presence in Afghan territory is very for more female principals at once. suspicious, as he has been the usual The question is now being discussed in first emissary of Russia whenever it the city papers, whether female teachers was the purpose of that power to look in any quarter of the East for an are not more efficient than men at all extension of territory. He is the son events, and whether, therefore, they of a Tartar Khan whose territory was should not be appointed, as far as possible, to all the Public schools. conquered by General Kaufmann, and Of course there are many conflictis called "the stormy petrel of Central Asia." He was thoroughly educated ing views on this knotty question. in the Russian military schools, and he The Mail, however, has shown by an analysis of the constitution of the has shown great ability in the management of large bodies of troops. Russia Board that it is not a body of such eduwill scarcely submit to his being cational calibre that it would be safe to commit to them the making of a final punished by a foreign ruler, and if he decision on this matter. As far as we cannot be saved by diplomacy, his know this subject, we believe that it is arrest may lead to a war with the Ameer, and perhaps with England the common opinion of expert educaalso. This event, taken in conjunction tors that women are generally best adapted for the imparting of education with the permission given by the Sultan to Russian war vessels to enter to children until the latter come to the the Black Sea through the Derdanelles stage when they can no longer be controlled by female teachers. We await is one of the many little things which anxiously, however, the decision at may lead within a few days, or a few weeks, to serious results, as England which the Toronto Board will arrive. cannot afford to let Russia annex new At the same time we may give our territories which will give her easier opinion that while success at public examinations is a criterion of good access to the Indian Empire. Russia is powerful enough in that direction teaching, it is not the only one. already, and the statesmen of Great

THERE is another consideration aris- Britain are at this moment in serious ing out of the discovery made by the mood, considering how all the new Toronto School Board. It is that we troubles may best be met.

fast losing the hold that he once

possessed." "Do you think there is any possibil ity of a reconciliation between Mr.

Parnell and Gladstone ?" "No, I do not under the present circumstances of the dispute between them, and of Mr. Parnell's charges made against the ex-Premier. The action of Mr. Parnell or the opposition faction is not regarded with the significance among English people that it is here. Home Rule is wanted by the Irish people, and they certainly will rally to a party that offers it to them. The Earl then branched into the action of the clergy in the recent split in the Irish party. He warmly de

fended them. "I have heard, since here, that the action of the clergy in taking part in politics has been somewhat criticised, but any such criticism is unjust, for this reason. It is not the custom in America, I understand, for clergymen to take part in politics. In Ireland it is, and that is the difference. "For years the clergy have been

looked to for advice on matters politi-Nobody attempts to discounten cal. ance it, and certainly among the Irish they have always - not by their own wish, but by the wishes of their people

-acted as advisers in the elections. Now, when the trouble concerning Mr. Parnell took place, the clergy didn't jump in and cry him down They remained perfectly calm and passive.

"What did the Irish people do? and watched with drooping spirits the cared. approach of a fierce internal dissen-

"As they have always done, they latter, forming as they did such an im-portant factor, were asked to place themselves on record.

hesitated after the eyes of the A peasant on his estate who had a fair masses were turned toward them, daughter or a comely wife might purpeople would say, 'why do you now

"There never was an instance when cheaper. As he rode abroad over his the clergy were not the guiding spirits estate, he would note the pretty daugh-

HOW LORD LEITRIM DIED.

The Man Who Shot Him Said to be Living and Prospering Here.

This story may not be strictly true but it was told as a truth and circum stantial evidence supports it, says the New York News. It was told by a travelling drummer just in from the West, the other night,

and it was a story that seemed to interest those who heard it. In some manner the talk had drifted

around to Irish matters, and it was at this point that the drummer broke in with the remark :

"I saw the man who killed Lord

Leitrim on my last trip West." Some of his hearers were not well acquainted with the tragedy in which this old peer was the central figure, although it was in the mouths of many people some ten years ago. In the Ireland of the past Lord Leitrim was

probably as bad a landlord as ever cursed that country, and that is saying a good deal.

No Russian noble ever oppressed his serfs, and no American owner of slaves so drove them as did this noble Irish earl drive and grind his tenants. Indeed, he had the best of both the Russian and the American. These latter had to care for their slaves when they were sick, and bury them when they died. Lord Leitrim owned his tenants as thoroughly as any slave owner, but when sick or dead, they

They saw the inevitable trouble ahead might rot by the roadside for aught he That the ordinary landlord should

grind his tenants for the benefit of frail dames in London, and joyous cocottes turned toward the clergy, and the in Paris, is regarded as being within

remselves on record. "If they had refused to interfere, or trated with a certain thoroughness chase respite from the lord with the

honor of his daughter or wife, but not

You may think what you please of it. As for myself I believe it is true." The reporter who learned the story

was inclined, too, to think that it was true. It fits all the circumstances surrounding the killing of Lord Leitrim truly and well. There were a good many reasons why Lord Leitrim might have been shot by his tenants. But he Irish tenant is not a murderer. He suffered long and silently before doing an illegal act. But there is no class in the world who rate the honor of a woman higher. So it is quite easonable that a determined young Irishman should cross 3000 miles of water to avenge the dishonor of his

sister. It is a good deal more likely that the drummer's story is based on good substantial facts. Certain it is that the man who shot Lord Leitrim has never been caught, and certain it is that if Scotland Yard knows anything about the matter, he is somewhere in the United States.

And you may draw your own conclusions.

#### LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

On the 6th inst., at St. Peter's Cathe dral, Peterborough, Rev. Timothy Francis Collins, of Lindsay was or dained to the priesthood of the Catholic Church by his Lordship Bishop O'Connor. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Scollard, of Ennismore, ordained last spring.

Four thousand priests are expected in Batimore during the week of October in which will be celebrated the centen ary of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. The whole Catholic hierarchy of the United States is likely to be in attendance It may be that Cardinal Gibbons will avail himself of the presence of the prelates and priests to consecrate the extension of the cathedral, and it is not unlikely that Bishop Keane, Presi-dent of the Catholic University at Washington, will conclude it to be the

proper time to unveil the statue of Pope Leo XIII., which he has secured. The exact date of this centennial celebration is not yet fixed.

A VALUABLE BOOK FOR OUR SCHOOLS.

"Catholic School History of England," by a Catholic Teacher, is the title of a new work just issued by James A. Sadlier, of Montreal. It consists of 316 pages, and the typographical work, as well as the paper and press work, is simply faultless. It is a real pleasure to see books of this sort in the hands of our children. Not only do they compare favorably with like works used in the Public schools, but in the majority of cases they are superier in every regard. The all-impor tant feature, however, is to be found in the contents. In this volume the historical events are related with great care as to facts, while the style is such as to render the book as interesting as a work of travel or a romance. This is a very impor-ant feature, as a history written in a stiff and dry style becomes tire some ; the task of reading is an unpleasant one, and therefore deemed a hardship. The following preface will be found true in every regard ; and we hope the new history will shortly be used by all the Separate schools, in the Dominion : "The following pages were written

to provide our Catholic schools of all grades with such a record of the main facts of English history as, viewed from a Catholic standpoint, would pre sent them before the pupils with fair ness and impartiality. The text-books of English history used in the Public schools are objectionable to Catholics because of the anti-Catholic coloring given to many events, especially those relating to the Church and to religious matters. In treating of such controversial questions the author has studiously avoided all remarks that could offend the most fastidious, and has given merely a necessary and clear view of the facts related.

According to the Tribuna, of Rome Cardinal Vannutelli will replace Cardinal Rampolla as Papal Secretary of State.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1891.

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#### A Golden Sorrow.

Oh, mother mine. I brought my sorrow sore And laid it at thy feet, and in that h ur I e uld not pray or stry the binding showe Ofteners that fell; dark was the path before. And hope and bliss seemed fiel forevernore: I only iay as some poor. stricken flower Before the pitiless storm-king's ruthles power

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power When skies are gray and angry tempests roar

Too weak for prayer too sad to lift my eyes, I only brought my sorrow to the feet. And, i, a sudden brightness filled t e skies And pain was bliss, and sorrow's crown was sweet. And thus to day no grief, no woe is mine.

And thus to day no grief, no woe is mine, Because I linked my sorrow unto thine.

ZEKFL.

Matt Crim. in Century Magazine for Septem ber.

He lived alone in a weather-beaten log cabin built on the roadside at the edge of a rocky, sterile field, with a few stunted peach trees growing around it, and a wild grape-vine half covering the one slender oak shading the front yard. The house consisted of only one room, with a wide, deep fire place in the north end, and a wide window to the south. The logs had shrunk apart, leaving airy cracks in the walls, and the front door creaked on one hinge, the other having rusted away

But 'Zeki'l Morgan's ambition seemed satisfied when he came into possession of the house, the unproductive clearing around it, and the narrow strip of woodland bounding the richer farm beyond. From the cabin door could be seen the broken, picturesque hills marking the course of the Etowah River, with the Blue Ridge Mountains far beyond, and the Long Swamp range rising in the foreground.

Very little of 'Zeki'l's past history as known in Zion Hill settlement. He had walked into Mr. Davy Tanner's store one spring day, a dusty, penniless tramp, his clothes hanging loosely from his stooping shoulders, a small bundle in one hand, a rough walking stick in the other. Mr. Davy Tanner was a soft-hearted old man, and the forlorn, friendless stranger appealed strangely to his sympathy, in spite of his candid statement that he had just finished a five-years' term in the penitentiary for rse-stealing. '' I tell you this, not because I think

it's anything to boast of, but because I don't want to 'pear like I'm deceivin' folks," he said in a dejected, melancholy tone, his face twitching, his eyes cast down. It was a haggard face, bleached to a dull pallor by prison life. every feature worn into deep lines. Evidently he had suffered beyond the punishment of the law, though how far it had eaten into his soul no man would ever learn, for after that simple state ment of his crime and his servitude as a convict, he did not again, even re motely, touch upon his past, nor the inner history of his life. No pallia-tive explanations were offered, no attempts made to soften the bare, dis graceful truth.

Mr. Davy Tanner was postmaster as well as merchant, and his store was the general rendezvous for the settlement The women came to buy snuff, and thread, and such cheap, simple mater-ials as they needed for Sunday clothes; the men to get newspapers and the occasional letters coming for them, besides buying sugar and coffee, and talking over the affairs and of Zion Hill church. the affairs of the county

They looked on 'Zeki'l Morgan with distrust and contempt, and held coldly aloof from him. But at last a farmer, sorely in need of help, ventured to hire him, after talking it over with Mr Davy Tanner I tell you there ain't a mite o' harm

in him 'S'pose he runs away with my horse, Mr. Tanner ?

I'll stand for him if he does," said Mr. Davy Tanner, firmly. "I don't know any more th'n you about him, but I'm willin' to trust him."

mending broken tools, sharpening dull plows, hammering patiently on the ringing red-hot iron. The smallest, simplest piece of work received the most careful attention, and the farmers recognized and appreciated his conscientiousness. One summer afternoon as he wa

plowing in his cotten-field, a neighbor came along the road and, stopping at the fence, hailed him. He plowed to the end of the row, and halted. "Good evenin', 'Zeki'l," s said the

man, mounting to the top of the fence

man, mounting to the top of the fence, and sitting with his heels thrust through a crack in the lower rails. "Howdy you do, Marshall? What's the news down your way?" 'Zeki'l in-quired, drawing his shirt-sleeve across his face, and leaning on the plow-

"I don't know as there's much to tell Billy Hutchins an' Sally Ann McNally run away an' got married last Might, an' old Miss Gillis is mighty nigh dead with the ja'nders. A pun-kin couldn't look yallerer." He opened kin couldn't look yallerer." He opened his knife, and ran his fingers along the rail in search of a splinter to whittle. "Old man Biggers has sold his place at last.'

"Has he?" "Yes ; I met him down at the store an' he said the trade had been made.

'He's bound to go to Texas.' "Yes ; so he lows.

Well, old Georgy is good enough for me," 'Zeki'l remarked. with a pleased glance at his sterile fields.

"An' for me," said Marshall, heart "Wanderin' 'round don't mak

folks rich. Biggers owns the best place in this settlement, an' he'd better stay on it. It won't do to believe all the tales they tell about these new States. I had a brother to go to Louis iany before the war. Folks said Don't take anything with you ; why money mighty nigh grows on bushe out there.' His wife took the greates pride in her feather beds, but what yould be the use o' haulin' them beds all the way across the Mississippi, when you could rake up feathers by the you could rake up feathers by the bushel anywhere? "Well, they went an' for the whole endurin' time they stayed they had to sleep on moss mat-tresses, an' my brother 'lowed it was about the meanest stuff to hill he even struck. If you didn't b'il it, an' hang t, an' do the Lord only knows what to it, it would grow an' burst out of the beds when you were sleepin' on them. 'Zeki'I's attention did not follow those reminiscent remarks. "Who bought reminiscent remarks. "Who bought the Biggers' place?" he inquired, as soon as Marshall ceased speaking.

"A man he met in Atlanta when h went down the last time, a man from one of the lower counties, an' his name -why, yes, to be surh, it's Morgan same as yours-'Lijy Morgan. Maybe you know him?" with a sharp, questioning glance.

But the momentary flush of emotion that the stranger's name had called to 'Zeki'l's face was gone.

"I don't know as I do," he slowly re plied, staring at a scrubby cotton-stalk the muzzled ox was making ineffectual attempts to eat.

'lowed may be he might be som kin to you," said Marshall, in a baffled tone

"I don't know as he is," said 'Zeki'l still in that slow, dry, non-committal tone, his eyes leaving the cotten-stalk to follow the swift, noiseless flight of a loud-shadow across a distant hill-side Morgan isn't an uncommon name you know.

"That's so," reluctantly admitted Marshall

"When does Mr. Biggers think

"Oh, not until after crops are gathered.

The other family isn't to come then

a grayish pallor overspreading the waited for you, till the supper was to the arid spot he called home. healthy, ruddy hue of his face. "'Zeki'l !" 'Zeki'l dropped the corn, and thrust

open the gate. "Howdy you do, 'Lijy ?" Their hands met in a quick, close

"I like not to have known you, "I like not to have known you, "Zeki", it was so unexpected seein' you here," said 'Lijy, huskily, scanning the worn, deeply lined face before him

with glad yet shrinking gaze. "An' twelve years make a great difference in our looks sometimes though you are not so much changed, said 'Zeki'l, quietly. He had been prepared for the meeting, and years self-mastery had given him the

power of concealing emotion. "Twelve years? Yes; but it has seemed like twenty to me since-since it all happened. Why didn't you come 'Zeki'l, when your time was

home, out? "I lowed the sight o' me would'nt be good for you, 'Lijy ; an'-an' the old

folks were gone. "Yes; it killed them, 'Zeki'l, killed them," in a choked voice. "I know," said 'Zeki'l, hastily, his

face blanching; "an I thought it would be best to make a new start in a new settlement.

"Do the folks here know?

That I served my time? Yes ; but that's all. When I heard that you had bought the Biggers' place I studied hard about movin' away, but I like it here. It's beginnin' to seem like home 'Lijv stared at the poor cabin, the stunted, naked peach trees, so cold and

dreary-looking in the wintry dusk. "Is it yours, 'Zeki'l?" "Yes; it's mine, all mine. Come in

and sit awhile with me, an'warm. It's goin' to be a nippin' cold night." He turned, and 'Lijy silently fol-owed him across the bare yard and into the house. A flickering fire sent its warm glow throughout the room, touching its meager furnishing with softening grace, but a chill struck to 'Lijy Morgan's heart as he crossed the threshold, a chill of desolation.

" Do you live here alone?

"Yes ; all alone, except Rover and the fiddle." The cur rose up from the hearth with a wag of his stumpy tail, and gave the visitor a glance of welcome from his

mild, friendly eyes. There were only two chairs in the room, and 'Zeki'l placed the best one before the fire for his guest, then threw on some fresh pieces of wood. Outside the dusky twilight deepened to night, the orange glow fading from the west.

and the stars shining brilliantly through the clear atmosphere. The chill wind whistled around the chim nev-corners and through the chinks in the long walls.

Between the men a constrained silence fell. The meeting had been painful beyond the open acknowledgment of either. The dog crept to his master's side and thrust his noze into The touch roused 'Zeki'l his hand. From the jamb he took a cob pipe and

a twist of tobacco. "Will you smoke, 'Lijy ?" "I believe not; but I'll take a

chew He cut off a liberal mouthful, and

then 'Zeki'l filled and lighted his pipe. It seemed to loosen his tongue some what " Is Martha Ann well enough ?"

"She's tolerable." "How many children have you?" "Three; the girls, Cynthy an

Mary goin' to Texas?' 'I remember them."

"An' little Zeke."

"' 'Zeki'l's face flushed.

spoiled." "I met a man I used to know," he said, evasively, casting a wistful, troubled glance towards the corner were 'Lizabeth, his wife's sister, sat knitting, a crutch lying at her side. Cynthia, a rosy, merry eyed girl,

laughed. "Pa is always meetin' a man he knows

Mrs. Morgan began hastily removing the covered dishes from the hearth to the table.

"Well, where is the sugar you went over to the store to get?" manded with some irritation. she de "I forgot it, Marthy. I'll go for it in the mornin'," in a confused, pro-

pitiatory tone She stared at him.

"I never ! Forgot what you went after ! You beat all, 'Lijy Morgan : you

certainly do beat all. "The man must 'a' sent your wits wool-gatherin,' pa," cried Cynthia, iocoselv 'Lizabeth leaned forward. Her face

was long, thin, and pale, and the smooth hair framing it glinted like silver in the firelight; but her dark eyes were wonderfully soft and beauti-ful, and her mouth had chastened, tender lines about it.

"Are you sick, 'Lijy ?" she inquired, in a gentle, subdued voice, a voice with much underlying, patient sweet ness in it. Morgan gave her a grateful look.

"No.e: but I don't think I care for any supper," he said slowly. "I'll step out an'see if the stock has all been fed."

When he returned Mrs. Morgan sat y the fire alone. He looked hastily bout the room. "Where is Cynthy?"

"Gone to bed." "An' 'Lizabeth ?"

"She's off too." He drew a sigh of relief, and stirred the fire into a brighter blaze. "Marthy Ann, it was 'Zeki'l I saw

this evenin'.

"Zeki'l.

"Hush! Yes; he lives up on the hill between here an' the store ;" and then he went on to tell her about their meeting and conversation. Her hard sharp-featured face softened a little when he came to 'Zeki'l's refusal to live with them or to have their kinship ac-

knowledged. "I'm glad to see he's got that much consideration. We left the old place because folks couldn't forget how he'd disgraced himself; an' to come right where he is ! I never heard of anything like it. Why didn't he leave the State if he wanted to save us more trouble?" wiping tears of vexation from her eyes. "You spent nearly all

you had to get him out of prison, an when he had to go to the penitentiary it killed his pa an' ma, an-"Be silent, woman ; you don't know what you are talkin' about," he said sternly, writhing in his chair like a creature in bodily pain. "God A'mighty forgive me!" He paused, smote his knee with his open palm, and turned his face away.

"Well, if I don't know what I'm talkin' about, I'd like to know the reason," she cried with the same angry excitement. "You ain't been like th same man you were before that happened, you know you ain't. I'll never be willin' to claim kin with 'Zeki'l Morgan again, never. Folks may find it

out for themselves; an' they'll do it soon enough, don't you be pestered, soon enough. But not a suspicion of the truth

emed to occur to Zion Hill settlement. The Morgans were welcomed with "Yes; for you. Cyuthy's about failed to visit them. Children sat grown now, an' a likely girl, I can tell around his brother's fireside, a wife great friendliness, and Zeki'l alone

had looked forward to spending all the remaining years of his broken, ruined life there, far from the world and from those who had known him in the past. Then a great desire had risen within him to remain near 'Lizabeth. He shrank from the thought of meeting her, speaking to her, and felt rather glad that she did not appear at church. A few times in passing he had caught a glimpse of her walking about the yard or garden in the winter sunshine, leaning on her crutch, and the sight had sent him on his way with downcast He had just sat down before the face. fire to smoke one evening when there came a timid knock on the door. It was just between daylight and dark and he supposed it to be som ness,

He

neighbor on his way to or from the store who wished to drop in to warm himself and gossip a little. 'Come in," he said hospitably, and,

reaching out, drew the other chain nearer the fire. The latch was slowly lifted, the door

swung open, and then he started to his feet, pipe and tobacco falling to the floor, while his face flushed and paled and his breath came in a sharp sigh. It was 'Lizabeth, her bonnet pushed back, her shawl hanging loosely around her shoulders. "I've been to the store for Marthy

Ann. I wanted to go to get out away from the house a little while, and thought I'd step in for a minute, 'Zeki'l to see you.'

"You are tired ; come an' sit down, he said huskily, and led her to the chair.

What emotion those simple, common place words covered ! They looked at each other, silently noting the change time and sorrow had wrought. They had never been openly declared lovers but words were not needed for them to understand each other, and they kne that they would marry when she had finished her term as teacher in th county school, and he had built a house on the lot of land his father had given She dropped the coarse garment she was mending. But the format in the bin in the format in the second secon swiftly by trial and conviction, had put an end to all hopes, all plans.

"You see I'm a cripple now, 'Zeki'l, she said, to break the silence.

'An' I've grown old," he replied, and their eyes met again in a long, eloquent, steadfast gaze, and they knew that neither age, nor affliction nor shame, nor separation had wrough any change in their love. It had only grown stronger and deeper. Her thin face flushed, her trembling fingers gathered up a fold of her gown.

"Why don't you come to see us 'Zeki'l?" "I can't, 'Lizabeth ; I can't.

I wouldn't be right. Don't you know I've been longin' to come, an' hungerin an' hungerin' to see you?" He flung himself on the floor at her feet, his face hidden against her knees. "You don't know all ; you don't know all. The words were wrung from him by an almost uncontrollable desire to tell her the story of his sufferings. She had not turned against him nor forgotten him. It was almost more than he could bear, to read in her eyes her faith and her pardon. He felt the touch of her hand on his bared head, and tears

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beauty. "No, honey; it's somethin' I must bear alone, I must bear alone. He rose to his feet again, brushing his sleeve across his eyes, and she stood up also, leaning on her crutch, the

CHARLES J. MCCABE, B.A., BARRIStransient glow of color fading from her face.

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instead. Insist upon having

"That's the way you treat most o' the folks that come about you," said his neighbor, smiling. "Well, I ain't lost anything by it

It puts a man on his mettle to trust him; gives him self-respect, if there's any good in him.

All the year 'Zeki'l filled a hireling's place, working faithfully; but the next year he bought a steer, a few sticks of furniture, and, renting the cabin and rocky hillside from Mr. Davy Tanner, set up housekeeping, a yellow cur and an old violin his companions. Then he managed to buy the place, and settled down. On one side he had the Biggers' place, a fine, rich farm, and on the other Mr. Davy Tanner's store and Zion Hill church. He attended the church regularly, but always sat quietly, unobtrusively in a corner, an alien, a man forever set apart from other men.

As the years passed openly expressed distrust and prejudice died out, though he was never admitted to the inner life of the settlement. He did not seem to expect it, going his way quietly, and ever maintaining an impenetrable reserve about his own private history. Not even Mr. Davy Tanner could win him from that reticence, much as he desired to learn all about those long years of penal servitude and the life concealed behind them. He seemed to be without any ties of kindred on friendship, for the mail never brought anything to him, not even a news paper.

But he seemed a kindly natured man, with a vein of irrepressible socialbility running through him, in spite of his solitary ways of life. There were glimpses of humor occasionally, and had it not been for that cloud of shame hanging forbiddingly over him, he would have become a favorite with his neighbors

right away ?" No ; not till fall."

After Marshall had whittled, gossiped, and gone his way, 'Zeki'l stood a long time with his hands resting on the plow-handles, his brow drawn together in deep thought. Some painful struggle seemed to be going on. The crickets shrilled loudly in the brown sedge bordering a dry ditch, and a vulture sailed majestically round and round above the field, his broad black wings outspread on the quivering air. The cloud-shadows on the river-hills assumed new form, shifted, swept away, and others came in their places, and the vulture had become mere speck, a floating mote in the upper sunlight, befores he turned the patient ox into another furrow, murnuring aloud :

"I didn't go to them, an' if they come to me, I can't help it. I am not to blame; the Almighty knows I'm not to blame ;" and his overcast face cleared omewhat

That night when Mr. Davy Tanner closed his store and went home he said to his wife

"'Zeki'l Morgan must be lonesome or pestered about somethin'. You'd think that old fiddle o' his could talk an' cry too from the way he's playin'.

The season advanced; crops were gathered, and the shorn field looked brown and bare. A sere, withering frost touched the forests, and the leaves fell in drifts, while the partridge called o his mate from the fence and sedgy court. A light snowfall lay on the dis tant mountains when the Biggerse started to the West and the new family of Morgans moved into Zion Hill settle ment.

It was the third day after their arrival. 'Zeki'l leaned over the front gate with an armful of corn, feeding two fat pigs, when 'Lijy Morgan passed along the road on his way to Mr. Davy along the roat of the was a strong-booking, well-built man, with rugged footings and hair partly gray. He wears rolling backward upon him. features and hair partly gray. He looked curiously at the solitary, stoop-

Across the road, opposite his house, he set up a small blacksmith shop, and much of his idle time he spent in there, slackened, then he stopped altogether, back and returned.

Named him for me, 'Lijv !''

His face softened ; his eyes grew bright with pride and tenderness as he spoke of his children. 'Zeki'l watched him, noting the change in his countenance, and, perhaps, feeling some pain and regret that he had missed such pleasure. 'Lijy reached out his hand and laid it on his knee. '' 'Zeki'l. you must come live with us now. I'll tell these folks we are brothers, an'-"I don't know as I would," said "Zeki'l, gently. "It would only make talk, an I'm settled here, you know." His unimpassioned tone had its effect on his brother. He protested, but rather faintly, finally saying :

Well, if you'd rather not. "That's just it. I'd rather not."

They both rose, and 'Lijy groped un-ertainly for his hat. 'Your life ain't worth much to you, I know it ain't," with uncon-Zeki'l.

rollable emotion. "It's worth more'n you think, 'Lijy, nore'n you think.

He knocked the ashes from his pipe and cleared his throat as though to speak again, but his brother had eached the door before he called to him.

"Lijy."

" Well?"

"What became o' 'Lizabeth ?"

"She's still livin' with us. He peered into the bowl of the pipe. "She's never married !"

"No. She had a fall about ten rears ago which left her a cripple, an she's grayer than I am. You're not comin' to see us, 'Zeki'l?"

"I reckon not, 'Lijy." And while 'Lijy stumbled through the darkness home-his errand to the store forgotten cabin. -'Zeki'l stood before the fire, one arm resting against the black, cob-webby mantel. "Crippled an'gray ! O'Liza-beth, 'Lizabeth !" he groaned, and put

"Where have you been, 'Lijy ?" ex-claimed Mrs. Morgan when her hus-

ministered to him ; but he had forfeited all claim to such heavenly joys. The girls had evidently been informed of his relationship to them, for they looked askance at him as they passed along the road, pity and curiosity in their eyes. Once he came out of the blacksmith shop, and, meeting his sister-in

law in the roadway, stopped her, or she would have passed with averted head. "You needn't be so careful. Marthy silent. Ann,' he said, without the slightest touch of bitterness in his calm tone.

"It is for the children's sake 'Zeki'l," she said, her sallow face flushing with a feeling akin to shame. "I must think o' them.'

He gave her a strange glance, then looked to the ground. "I know; I thought o' them years

"It's a pity you didn't think before

"Yes, so it is ; but some deeds aren't to be accounted for, nor recalled either,

no matter how deeply we repent. We sold out for the children's sake. but, Lord ! I'm pestered now more than

ever "Because I'm here ?"

"Well, it is not reasonable to think we can all go right on livin' here an' folks not find out you an' 'Lijy are brothers. "What would you like for me to do,

Marthy Ann ?"

She hesitated a moment, then drew a little nearer to him.

"Couldn't you go away? You've got nobody but yourself to think about, an' I know in reason 'Lijy would be glad to buy your place," with a care-

less, half-contemptuous glance at the came A dull flush passed over his face ; his

mouth twitched. "Does Lijy want me to go?"

"He ain't said so ; but-

turning back to the smithy, where a

didn't have this lameness. You-"Hush !" he said, and, taking her

hand, pressed it against his breast ' Do you think your lameness would make any difference ? Wouldn't I love you all the more, take care o' you all the better for it? It's the disgrace, the shame, standin' between us. I'll never outlive it, get rid of it, an' I'll never ask any woman to share it.

couldn't. Her physical infirmity held her She would be a care and a burden to him rather than a help. She drew up her shawl.

"The Almighty comfort you, 'Zeki'l.

"An' take care o' you, 'Lizabeth." He took her hand in a grasp painful in its closeness, then he turned and leaned against the mantel, and she went softly out of the room.

Winter passed. The frost-bound earth sent up faint scents and sounds of spring in fresh-plowed fields and swelling buds. 'Zeki'l wandered about his fields in idleness, striving to make up his mind to go away. It would be best, yet the sacrifice seemed cruel. "It is more than I can bear," he

cried aloud one night, and strained one of the violin-strings until it snapped asunder. He laid the instrument across his knees and leaned his head upon it. The candle burned dimly, and a bat flew in through the open door, circled around the room, at last extinguishing the feeble light with one of its outspread wings. But the unhappy man did not heed the gloom. Why should he care to have a light for his eyes when his soul was in such darkness? He groped his way to the bed, and fell down upon it. Rover back from a nightly prowl. barked to let his master know of his presence, then lay down on the door-

step. The sound of music vibrated through the air, and 'Zeki'l remembered that the young people of the settlement were to have a "singing" at his

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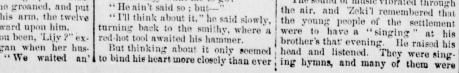
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portant within the mos 'Zeki where h lected, delegat He read dignati honest 1 gotten ; had bee "On say," or Zeki could 1 made a ment d earnest robbery sion it :

They d they as change they w been t sheriff ! and all about t ing tol

0.0



"I'll think about it," he said slowly,

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

associated with recollections of his own youth. A line of Tom Moore's "Come ve disconsolate," once a special favorite when sorrow seemed far from him, was borne to his ears: Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot head

He lay down and slept.

At dusk the next evening, as he was heating a piece of iron in the blacksmith shop, a man stopped at the wide, open door. "Will you give me a night's lodg

ing? I have walked far to-day, and I'm a stranger in this part of the country." 'Zeki'l wheeled, the light from the

forge shining across his face. the stranger's face and brought out form in bold relief also. "Why, it's Zeke Morgan," he cried,

walking into the shop. "Yes; I thought I recognized your

voice, Miller," said 'Zeki'l, slowly, and without much pleasure at the recogni tion.

They had been in prison together, and 'Zeki'l had left Miller there. He had never felt any liking for the man, and less now than ever, as he looked a his ragged clothing and dissipated face He had evidently been steadily sink ing in vice, and its repulsiveness was impressed upon his outward being But a certain pity stirred 'Zeki'l' heart. He remembered his own friend lessness when he entered that settle ment. Could he show less mercy than had been shown to him?

'Sit down, won't you?" he said kindly, blowing up the coals in the forge to a glowing heat.

"That I will. I'm footsore, and hungry as a bear. I'm in luck to meet with you, comrade," chuckling. 'Zeki'l winced. The man's familiar-

ity grated upon him. Where are you goin'?" he in

quired. "Oh, nowhere in particular. I'm

just out. "Why, I thought your time would

be up in two years after I left.' Miller shrugged his shoulders. "Yes; but I made so many attempts to

escape that they kept adding extra time to my term He sat down while 'Zeki'l finished his

work. You seem to be getting on pretty well," he continued, his restless eyes

scanning the surroundings. "Only tolerable." Two or three of the neighbors

dropped in, one to leave a broken plow, another to tell a bit of gossip. They stared curiously at 'Zeki'l's disreputable companion, who jocosely informed them that Morgan had once been his

chum. 'Zeki'l felt annoyed, and, closing up the shop, invited his guest into the house. They had supper, then sat down and smoked. Miller talked a good deal, and asked many questions about the neighborhood and the store ; but at last he fell asleep, huddled up on the bed, and 'Zeki'l lay down on bench, recollections of his prison life keeping him awake far into the night When he awoke the next morning his guest was gone. He was glad of it. The man's presence oppressed him, brought a sense of degradation. Bu what were his feelings when he heard that Mr. Davy Tanner's store had been robbed, the mail-box rifled, letters torr open, and various articles of wearing

apparel taken ! He grew so pale, seemed so agitated and confused, that the man who had come up to tell the news stared wonderingly, half-suspiciously at him. He had brought the plow to the shop the evening before, and he now looked around for the stranger.

"Where is your friend?" he in quired. "He is no friend of mine."

most enjoyable day to them. It af- hum with the champing of bits and the forded excitement, and gave an oppor-tunity to air opinions, to bring forth old prejudices. There was almost universal condemnation of 'Zeki'l. He had entertained the thief, had given him all the information necessary, and the more bitter ones wagged their eads and said that no doubt he had shared in the spoils. Even Mr. Davy Tanner looked sad and doubtful,

man "We've no right ever to accuse a person without evidence o' guilt. We don't know even that this other man had anything to do with it-though circumstances do all p'int that way - let alone 'Zeki'l Morgan. It's best to hold

our peace till we find out the truth.' "But it looks mighty suspicious ag'in' 'Zeki'l."

"Because he's been in the penitentiary, an' we think he's got a bad name

"Well, ain't that enough to set honest men ag'in' him?

"Yes; but it ain't best to always judge a man by his misdeeds in the past, but rather by his good deeds in the present, an' what they promise for

the future. "Why not, when it's accordin' to scriptur'?

So the talk went on, while 'Zeki'l sat by his fireless hearth or walked aimessly up and down the yard. At dusk his brother called, looking almost as haggard as he did.

"It's a bad thing, 'Zeki'l." "Yes," said 'Zeki'l, listlessly.

"They are fools to think you had anything to do with it, plumb fools.' "It's natural they should, 'Lijy.

"I can't stand it, 'Zeki'l. Lord ! can't stand it."

He fell into a chair and covered his face with his hands. "Chut, man ! what does it matter ?"

said 'Zeki'l, bracing himself up and forcing a smile. "Don't let 'Lizabeth

believe it, that's all I ask.' "She'll never believe it." "It's all right then ; I'll not care what the rest o' the world thinks.

"But I do," cried 'Lijy, starting up, an' I'll put an end to it by-" "You'll not do anything rash.

' said 'Zeki'l, firmly, quietly, and 'Lijy, laid his hand on the other's shoulder Recollect your family.'

He looked slight and insignificent by the side of his brother, but his face had a strength and calmness which seemed to give it a power the other lacked. Lijy groaned, and turned tremblingly away

A week passed, but Zion Hill settlement could not go back to its everyday vocations until somebody had been arrested for the robbery. The man Miller seemed to be wary prey, eluding his pursuers with the crafty skill of an old offender. It was a solitary week to 'Zeki'l. He had been completely ostracized by his neighbors. They openly shunned him, and no more ork came to his forge. He stood in the empty shop one day wondering what he should do next, where should go, when 'Lizabeth walked Kentucky drover, an' nobody found it slowly, quietly in.

He flushed painfully. "You see I'm idle," he said, point-

ing to the dead coals in the forge. 'They don't think I'm worthy o' doin' their work any longer." "I wouldn't mind," she said, ten-

lerly, laying her hand on his arm. "They'll see they are mistaken after a while, and be glad enough to come back to you. "I don't know," with a heavy sigh, "It's the injustice that hurts me, an' the lack o' faith in my honesty. The years I've lived here count for nothin' enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-men, while the other was shunned, and

stamping of iron-shod hoofs in the thickets, where the mules and the horses were tied.

horses were tied. It was a quiet but alert congrega-tion. A kind of expectancy, of sus-pense, filled the air. No telling what might happen before the day was over. At the far end of Naples lies the church of Santa Maria Annuntiata, which once a year, on the Day of Our Lady, wakes up into a brief life and might happen before the day was over. The preacher made the robbery the theme of his discourse, and there were nods and approving looks when he re-ferred to the punishment laid up for those who persisted in doing evil. It was a fitting finale that just before the benediction was pronounced a small cavaleade rode up to the church door—who have reached the age of eighteen though he defended the unfortunate

cavalcade rode up to the church door— the sheriff, two deputies, and Miller. A thrill ran through the church, a rustle, a whisper, and the preacher cried aloud to to the sheriff: and whose character is good At ried aloud to to the sheriff: "What do you want, Brother Man-um?" "Zel-il Morgan" gum?

'Zeki'l Morgan."

"Zeki'l Morgan." "Here he is, here he is, "cried more than one voice, and men rose to their feet and laid eager hands on the unre-feet and laid eager hands on the unresisting 'Zeki'l. "What do you want him for ?" cried Lijy Morgan, rising from his seat in the deacons' corner. "What's he

"Helped to rob the store." "We've said so, we've said so, ever faces turn a shade paler, their heart since it happened," a chorus of stern but triumphant voices exclaimed.

"Bring up the witness ag'in' him, the man that says he did it," said 'Lijy, advancing to the open space before the pulpit. No man has said out an' out that helped to do it but Miller." he helped to do it, but Miller-

"It's a lie," cried 'Lijy, loud enough to be heard beyond the church door. 'Zeki'l's eyes were fixed anxiously, warningly, on his brother, and once he tried to throw off the hands holding

him "Prove it then," a taunting voice cried out. "I will," said 'Lijy, though he grew pale, and trembled strangely. "A more honest man than 'Zeki'l Morgan

never lived.' "What do you know of him ?" Again 'Zeki'l strove to free himself,

but failed. "Lijy," he called imploringly, "Lijy, Lijy, mind what you say !" 'Lijy looked across at him. "I will mind the truth, 'Zeki'l." He

being very good Christians, and as being in the way of salvation, and turned to the congregation. "I came here with good recommenhence, that nothing need be done dations, brethren ; I am a deacon o towards their conversion. the church ; you have faith in my integrity, my honor." An approving murmur went up. "If a dozen a double wrong. In the first place, it tends to inculcate among Catholics thieves were to stop at my house even, the pernicious doctrine that no there'd be no suspicion against me. matter what a person believes he will He paused, passed his hand over his be saved, and it is calculated to lull

face, then looked up again. "Years ago there were two brothers in this our separated brethren into a sense o perfect security in their "mutilated State who grew up together happy and Christianity." It is the duty of Catholics to proclaim contented. The elder one was always a little wild, and would get drunk The elder one was always clearly and unequivocally the truth that our Lord founded but one Church sometimes, even after he'd married and had a family to look after, but the and that is the one resting upon th

younger was the steadiest, best boy in the settlement. One night the elder rock, and that all men must hear th Church, or be like the heathen and the brother, in a fit of drunken reckless publican. ness, stole a horse from the camp of a that we profess, but cling to it as ou

out but his brother, who undertook to return the horse, an' was arrested. He took the guilt, he stood the trial, an' went to the penitentiary. He lost his good name, the girl he loved, his ome, everything in the world an

honest man values. He served his time, an' instead o' comin' home to be a reproach to his cowardly brother when free, he went away into a strange settlement to live. An' by an' by his brother moved there too, an' his conscience hurt him more an' more as he saw what a sad, lonesome life the convict lived. He was prosperous, he

#### A CURIOUS CUSTOM. The Whispering Madonna. Choosing Orphan Girls for Wives in a

Church in Naples.

than ever on the altar, all their hands

are clasped tightly together, then

At last h

Th

slowly along the row. At la stops. His choice is made.

come forward.

souls.

olics.

stops. His choice is made. His stretches out his hand with a little

smile. The girl rises, puts her hand

ice being thus broken, other suitor

How often do we not hear, for

instance, Catholics speak of certain Pro

testant friends or acquaintances as

This loose manner of speech creates

There is another picture by Raphael, ow to be found in Munich, called The Whispering Madonna." The nother is standing as gracefully as a

rose bending backward on its stalk, to support her child, pressing His face close to her own. There is a swe smile on her lips, and the Child? Have you never seen a mother holding her lips to her child's ear and whisper ing-whispering, oh, how softly and sweetly? And have you not seen the infant's face change, smile, look grave smile again, all as if it understood every word said in its ears? realize, as perhaps never before unless in reading some page from Father Faber, the blissful familiarity in which Our Lady lived with her Divine Babe. There was a venera tion, on, how tender, for the least fold of linen touching His sacred body there was an adoration, oh, how abs lute, for His Divine Person; at the same time Mary handled, caressed soothed the charming Humanity of th little Incarnate One with all a mother' fondness, all a mother's caresses.

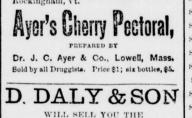
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and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

most popular of all cough cures. "Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, thengo-is none, within the range of my experi-once, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pec-toral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was ad-vised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I havo always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure." Do not Minimize What You Believe In their effort to appear free from bigotry and intolerance, many Catho lics actually retard, by their language and conduct, the labor of conversion o Such persons are well-meaning. and act from the best of intentions but through a defective knowlege of our holy religion, and what it commands they entertain erroneous notions con - Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss. cerning their relations with non-Cath

- Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss. "A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs, I had a ter-rible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gavo me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the con-tinual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."-Horace Fairbrother, Nockingham, Vt.



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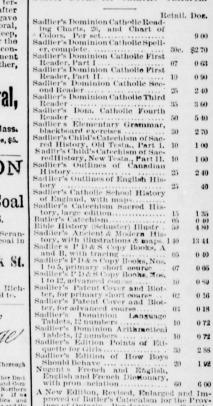
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"In prison," said 'Zeki'l, quietly, though he flushed with shame. "Aha! I 'lowed so, I just 'lowed so,

last night."

'Zeki'l tingled all over. He had never felt the degradation of being a convict more heavily than at that moment. He suspected Miller of the with you.' theft, this man's tone implied that he suspected them both. It showed how He trembled before the future her words conjured up. "Could you, would you, be willin slight a hold he had upon the trust o his neighbors if they could so readily to bear my disgrace, share it, be believe that he would rob the bes shunned like a plague, have no comfriend he had in the settlement. H pany, no friend, but me ?" went into the house and sat down by love, or company ? I'd give up all the world, 'Zeki'l, willin'ly, willin'ly, for the hearth, his head leaned between hi

hands. News of the robbery spread, and men you. He looked into her deep, earnest eyes, realized the full truth of her left their work to go over to the store stirred up, pleasantly excited. It wa not often that Zion Hill settlement could boast of having anything so im portant as this robbery take plac an' I'm wrong to let you make it ; but --the Lord forgive me !--I can't hold within its limits, and it must be made the most of. out alone any longer. My will an' my courage are all broke down. I need

'Zeki'l held aloof from the store where he knew a large crowd had col lected, but, later in the day, a small delegation came up to interview him. He read suspicion in every face, in-dignation in every eye. His quiet, dignation in every eye. His quiet honest life among them had been for gotten ; they remembered only that he had been a convict.

"Once a thief, always a thief, I say," one man cried loudly. 'Zeki'l clenched his hands, but what

our marryin' me, " said 'Zeki'l. "Then she can make the best of it." could he say in self-defence? He The next day was Saturday, and regular "meetin" day at Zion Hill made a clear, straightforward state ment of all he knew about Miller, church. Everybody in the settlement earnestly denying all knowledge of the who could attended services that day robbery, but he felt the slight impres-The Morgans were all there, even 'Lizabeth, and 'Zeki'l sat in his accussion it made on their doubting minds. They did not openly accuse him, but tomed place, apparently unmindful of they asked many questions, they ex-changed knowing glances, and when of the cold, hostile glances and whisthey went away he felt that he had pers around him. Through open doors and windows shone golden sunlight, The been tried and condemned. floated spicy odors from the woods sur sheriff had gone in pursuit of Miller, f men sat or stood rounding all but the front of the and all day groups of about the store whittling sticks, chew- church, which faced the public road ; ing tobacco, and talking. It was a and vagrant bees mingled their lazy

"I have faith in you, 'Zeki'l." He laid his hand over hers. "If I had you, 'Lizabeth, if I only had you to help me bear it."

What are friends to the one we

vords, and drew her closer to him.

elp, I need you."

"It's a great sacrifice, 'Lizabeth.

black with charcoal and iron dust, was

a queer place for such a conversation

but they paid little heed to their sur

roundings. "Marthy Ann will never get over

"That's what I've come for, 'Zeki'l. I'm crippled. It may be that I'll turn ut to be more of a burden than a comfort to you, but I can't sit down there

his conscience. There never lived a truer hero than 'Zeki'l Morgan. No longer knowin' you are here slighted and sufferin' all alone. 'Zeki'l body should know it better than I. for am the brother whose crime he sufhave pity on me, if you've none on yourself, and let me bear this trouble fered for.

Then he walked across the floor to 'Zeki'l's side in the midst of the deepest silence which had ever fallen apon a congregation in Zion Hill church.

regarded with distrust." Emotion

hen he turned and pointed to 'Zeki'l.

Brethren, look at that man; look

without prejudice or suspicion, an'

you'll not see guilt in his face nor on

checked his utterance for a moment

It was Ben Johnson, we believe, who, when asked Mallock's question, "Is life worth living?" replied, "That depends on the *liver*." And Ben Johnon doubtless saw the double point to the pun. The liver active-quicklife rosy, everything bright, mountain of trouble melt like mountains of snow. The liver sluggish-life dull, every-thing blue, molehills of worry risinto mountains of anxiety, and as a result-sick headache, dizziness, con-stipation. Two way are open. Cure

permanently, or relieve temporarily. Take a pill and suffer, or take a pill After a momentary silence he dusted and get well. Shock the system by bench, and they sat down to talk over overdose, or coax it by a mild, pleasant their plans for the future. The shop, way

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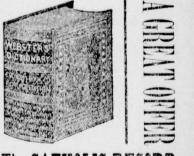
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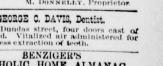
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Correspondence intended for publication, as rell as that having reference to business, should e directed to the proprietor, and must reach ondon not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper an be stopped.

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

London, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1891.

#### IMPENDING FAMINE.

Heavy rains and disastrous floods have during the last two weeks been playing havoc with the crops in Great Britain and Ireland. In some parts o Ulster and Leinster the fields were lying under two feet of water, and the very worst fears of impending famine, which may God avert, are agitating the minds and troubling the hearts of those most interested in the welfare of the people. It would appear as though Ireland were doomed every ten years to be smitten with the presence of actual starvation, or, at least, to have the grim spectre of a hard winter and general depression, induced by scarcity of the necessaries of life, staring its children in the face. England, no doubt, has been visited similarly with unceasing downpours of rain during the month of August, and her coasts are strewn with the wrecks of sea-faring vessels and fishing smacks. Nor has Caledonia escaped uninjured, as the cable reports tell of its vales being deluged and of its hills and coasts being assailed by furious storms of wind and rain. The position of both countries differs widely, however. While Scotland may experience a shortage in the harvest returns, custom, clanship and relationship between landlord and tenant will equalize the losses on both ; and such visitation as actual starvation or famine among the tillers of the soil is always avoidable. In Glasgow, Edinburgh and other towns and cities, manufactures exist to a very large extent, and employment with remunerative wages is found for all. In England the cir cumstances and customs, if not the laws, which surround and protect the farming community, are still more favorable, and the wealth and provisions of the outside world are annually drawn into her multidudinous hives of industry. There are millions of people in England who trouble themselves much less about the state of the weather or the failure of the crops than they do about the price of skilled labor or the fluctuations of the trade market The industries and manufactures of England compete successfully with those of the rest of the world and her fleets visit every civilized and savage port in search of gold and luxuries, for which her manufactured commod ities in iron and cotton are bartered and exchanged. The same happy condition of things existed for Ireland in the haleyon days when she enjoyed self-governmentwhen her own swift sailing and heavily laden vessels carried her potteries. her linens and her woolen goods to the ports of southern Europe, and brought back wine and gold and silk in exchange. In those early times the lord of the manor held the land in common with the tillers of the soil. What caused loss or prosperity to the people occasioned a like measure of inconven ience or self-gratulation to the princely proprietor. All shared alike in the nation's joys and sorrows. No want was felt that did 'not become general no victory was secured in which every man of the sept did not obtain his ade quate share of the spoils. But foreign rule and English laws destroyed Ireland's happiness as a people and well nigh ruined her existence as a nation. The old Celtic system of clans or septs was broken up the owners of the soil were removed by banishment or death. Adventurers who served in the armies of William and Cromwell took their place And the people, who were in part owners at will of foreign, bigoted, brutal landlords, who held in the supremest conas slaves.

all home manufactures and every industrial enterprise were utterly discouraged and destroyed. All woolen goods, tweeds, serges and broadcloth, in whose manufacture the Irish artizan excelled, were forbidden exportation to foreign lands under very heavy penalties. They were allowed to be brought over to England, but in English vessels. Finally they were absolutely prohibited from exportation to any port, and being confined to Ireland's limited trade, and having to contend with free importation of English goods, the factories in Ireland were in a few years effectually closed up. Agriculture became the only possible source of profit or means of existence in Ireland. But agriculture was so weighted with landlordism and so handicapped

with exactions in the shape of tithes, fines and penalties that for nigh three centuries the nation has been reduced to a state of comparative beggary and of periodical famine.

Legislative independence, or Home Rule, it is to be fondly hoped, will put an end, and forever, to this state of things. Already vast measures of relief to the industrious tenant have been secured by the persevering and self-sacrificing labors of the Nationalist party in Ireland and the liberal legislation of the Commons in England, Soon must Ireland have full control of her own immense resources of mineral, industrial and agricultural wealth. Ireland's annual revenue, instead of being sent abroad to minister to the pleasures and encourage the idleness and vices of absentee landlords, shall be kept at home and used in developing the varied resources and hidden treasures of the land.

As rents have been lowered from 20 to 50 per cent., the deluge of rain that has wrought so much widespread damage to the crops in Ireland will be more easily borne with, and the usual consequence-a general famine-will this year be averted. Still we fear much misery will be felt in the remote and poorer districts, and appeals may be made to our charity as well as to our patriotism. Although we have many demands to meet here in Canada, and are obliged frequently to put our hands into our pockets for the maintenance of our schools, our churches and our orphan asylums and other charities, yet there is not one among the poorest of us who has not something left towards relieving suffering humanity wherever found, especially when the cry of distress is wafted to us across the waves from our own native isle. There our brothers still dwell; and there holy prayer and the one great Sacrifice ascend daily to the Throne of Mercy from many hearts and from many altars calling down blessings on every willing hand that bestows for sweet charity's sake.

The despatches received during the week continue the doleful tale of deepening distress and most gloomy pros pects for the coming winter. One re port cabled on Wednesday last states that the wheat crop in West Clare and other western districts of Ireland are, owing to the recent terribly rainy weather, "only fit for litter;" the potatoes are getting black, and the blight is general. One-third of the potato crop is already gone, and the barley and oats are rotting. County Cork is suffering the least from the effects of bad weather. Should any contributions be sent to our office we shall deem it a sacred duty, as a pleasure, to transmit them immediately to the Archbishop of Dublin, or to any other Bishop of priest whom the donors may select as the dispensers of their charity in Ireland.

#### WHO IS THE " LADY" ?

A new sensation, which from present appearances emanates from a wellknown, or at least well advertised, former no-Popery lecturer, has cropped up in Chicago and Cincinnati.

An English woman calling herself Miss Vera Ava, and representing herself as wealthy, appeared suddenly in Chicago on the first of August and stayed at the residence of Rev. Dr. Bolton, a minister attached to the Centenary Methodist Church of the city. She stated that her purpose is to raise the standard of living in the slums. On the 9th of September Miss Ava

requested Mrs. Bolton to accompany her to the Jesuits' College, where she had some business to transact. The two accordingly drove to that institution, where Miss Ava said she would only remain a few minutes. On arriv ing at the college Miss Ava requested Mrs. Bolton to face east. They had called there before and had always faced west. A priest received Miss

Ava at the door, according to the account given, but instead of returning within a few minutes, she was absent fully two hours and a half before Mrs. Bolton sent her coach man to make enquiries. He, in com pany with several priests, then searched the house and church, but Miss Ava was nowhere to be found.

These particulars were given by Mrs. Bolton to a reporter of the asso ciated press. She added that Miss Ava was of prepossessing appearance, about thirty-eight years of age, and must have weighed two hundred and ten pounds. She joined the Central Methodist Church, and Mrs. Bolton was much impressed with her zeal and Christian charity, but she had not said

or done anything which gave the notion that she had any partiality for Catholics. The missing woman had purchased

house on Monroe street and had left a family named Mingay in charge. Members of this family stated to the reporter that though Miss Ava was accustomed to say that she was wealthy, they were doubtful of this, as they had no reason to think that this was the case. They doubt it ; but they state that she was continually complaining against Catholics, and professed to think it was their intention to murder her, and blow up her house. Two days before her disappearence, she visited her house and professed to have received a letter which contained threats to murder her. Such letters she often received, according to Mrs. Bolton's statement, and the Mingays say she left her house in a very excited state and drove away. They were much surprised that she should go to a Catholic church, as she hated the Catholic religion.

Father Kelly, the parish priest, stated that he had received a visit from a lady who came in a carriage, but, after an interview, he had shown her to the church through the door leading to it from the college, and had left her there, as she expressed a wish to pray here. Afterwards the searc

centuries. She was imprisoned for her frauds, and was forced to disgorge part of her ill-gotten gains. The Cincinnati police think she is insane, but this is not certain. She is,

however, kept in the House of Detention until more be known of her. The description corresponds very well with that which is given of Madame Diss De Barr, who has been hidden for some time from the eyes of the public. Mrs. Diss De Barr is known also to have been very assiduous in attempting to ensnare or blackmail New York priests by representing herself as a devout Catholic, and going frequently to con-

fession, and spending much of her time praying in the churches, until she was exposed as a spiritualistic fraud. It is highly probable that the Chicago-Cincinnati tale is simply another attempt of the same character made by the same lady, who, like Miss Ava, is a fluent talker, with extensive knowledge and experience acquired by travel.

Another thing which confirms this view of the case is that she refuses to tell where she lived before coming to Chicago. She says that is her affair ; but she must have her \$8,00 paid back to her.

Father Kelly, of Chicago, when told of the new phase the matter had taken said the thing was too absurd to talk about. When asked on what business she called at the college, he said it was to talk to him about her plans for the reformation of destitute and fallen women. She represented herself to him as a Catholic, and had been several times at confession. He had supposed that this was really the case, and he had received her just as he would have received any one calling on business ; and as to her sudden disappearance, if necessary one witness can be produced who saw her enter the church with her bag of money and jewels, and another

who saw her get into a carriage around the corner, after leaving it. Miss Ava is just the right kind of person for a popular no-Popery

#### THE HERESY TRIALS.

lecturer.

We observe in the press, both secular and denominational, that the battle is still raging between the various factions in the different sects concerning against the doctrines which he taught, the manner in which Dr. Briggs, of the New York (Presbyterian) Union Theological Seminary, was dealt with by the General Assembly at the meeting of that body held at Detroit this summer ; and it is carried on with considerable warmth. It is not confined, however, to the treatment of the case of the Dr. but extends to the general attitude which the Christian Church ought to take in regard to the trial of clergymen accused of teaching heresy against the creed of those Protestant sects to which they belong. The fact, nevertheless, remains, that it is the Briggs affair which is the chief cause of the

discussion which is now going on. This is not very much to be wondered at, because this now celebrated

should believe. A Church which maintains such a principle as this surely can have no right to insist that either clergy or laity should be bound to accept any special creed, and any punishment inflicted for refusing to teach any particular doctrine is an act of unreasonable persecution.

A greater inconsistency cannot be imagined than to proclaim the complete liberty of man to believe what he pleases, and yet to condemn him as a heretic for not believing some special doctrine. It is evident, therefore, that in condemning Dr. Briggs, the General Assembly of Presbyterian ism condemned itself.

The Methodist Review is another periodical which is lavish in its praises of the Assembly, which, it says, "has demonstrated to the world that the Presbyterian Church is greater than any man in it," and it foretells that 'the effect of the action of that Church will be to check . . . the rationalistic tendency of younger scholars who imagine that the bible in its literary character is wholly misunderstood, and that they have come into the world to correct old errors and elevate the great book on new and solid foundations.'

We venture to say that the action of the Assembly will have no such effect. Rationalistic thought has already made such headway among Presbyterians that it cannot be so readily checked. It is confidently stated that already the majority of Presbyterian ministers in the State of New York are Unitarians in their belief : that is to say, they are not believers in the divinity of Christ, and they are therefore not really Christians.. So true is this that Dr. Briggs is almost unanimously sustained in his Rationalism by the professors of the Theological College in which he is a teacher, and a large section of the clergy openly sympathize with him,' and look upon the action of the General Assembly as an act of tyranny. They openly maintain that the Assembly ought not to interfere with the liberty of thought. It must be remarked also that in vetoing the appointment of the Doctor the action of the Assembly was really very weak. It passed no condemnation and many of the ministers who voted with the majority in condemnation of him expressly declared that they did so, rather on account of his vacillation. which they thought made him unfit to be a Professor of Biblical Theology, than on account of his Rationalism. We must say, therefore, that we dis agree with those who so much laud the Assembly as being the bold upholders of Christian truth. We consider their action as very feeble where the circumstances called for a courageous pronouncement.

#### DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT GREEVY, OF FRANCE.

Francois Paul Jules Greevy, ex-President of the French Republic, died three hundred and eighty-five children case has attracted the attention of the on the 9th inst. He was born at Mont- in attendance, are well provided for. Sour-Vaudrieux in the Jura, on 15th August, 1807, so that he was in his teachers : the girls are educated by the eighty-fifth year. He took part in the Gray Nuns. These have also a com-French Revolution of 1830, and in 1848 he was made Comissary of the Provisional Government which took office on the overthrow of Louis Phillipe. He was opposed to the Government of Louis Napoleon and to the Roman expedition whereby Napoleon protected the Holy Father from the violence of the Garibaldian revolutionists until by the disastrous war with Germany the latter was forced to withdraw the French troops from Rome, thus leaving the Pope to the mercy of King Victor Emmanuel. When Napoleon made his celebrated coup d'etat which placed him on the French throne as Emperor, M. Greevy retired from political life, but in 1869 he was again returned as deputy for the Jura, and when President McMahon resigned in 1876 Mons. Greevy was elected by 563 votes to succeed him, General Chauzy receiving 99 votes. After the expiration of his seven years St. Vincent de Paul society. term of office he was re-elected for a similar period, but he resigned in 1887. owing to the exposure of a scandal in which his son-in-law, Mr. Wilson, was concerned, by sel! ing the Order of the Loyal Legion to rich Frenchmen. It was asserted by M. Greevy's opponents that he was cognizant of the transac- years, is spoken of as the next delegate tions, and the Deputies demanded his to the convention which one year from resignation, which he was at last now will be held in the Ambitious obliged to give, much against his will. City. M. Greevy was thoroughly Re- At 8 a. m. you embark on the publican in his politics, and during his steamer "Ottawa," under the guidence ency in these heresy trials. It is the occupancy of the office of President his of Captain Duggan. The latter, of Irish house with numerous pictures painted primary principle of Protestantism that Government put into operation many birth, as the name implies, has been and crushing the national spirit, unjust Equal Rights some of the future Bishop- before his eyes by the spirits of the each individual has the right of judg- of the anti-Catholic measures which earning fame as a trustworthy, genial, great masters who have been dead for ing for himself the doctrines which he are now proving to be so disastrous to and attentive ship-master for the last

#### SEPTEMBER 19, 1891.

the country. Among these was the abolition of religion from the schools and their laicization, the present result of which is that a generation has grown up in which a large percentage of the youth are neglectful of the practice of their religious duties. The general policy of the Republican Government, both under M. Greevy and his successors, has been anti-Catholic, the only restraint upon the rulers being the fact that the bulk of the population are thoroughly Catholic, though their apathy in politics has given to the Atheistic party an advantage which they have not been slow to use.

# THE UPPER OTTAWA

We spent a few very enjoyable days last week on the Ottawa River, and we fancy that were the grandeur of scenery and other attractions of this romantic and beautiful stream better known thousands would stop to enjoy them every summer, who now flit by on the C. P. R., without thinking that such marvels of picturesque loveliness are passed by unnoticed and unknown.

Pembroke is but a few hours' ride on the C. P. R. (Pullman if you choose) from Ottawa city. You find the most pleasing and obliging entertainers in mine host and hostess of the Copeland House, who pay every attention to your comfort and enjoyment and give every possible information about the Ottawa. Lake Allumette, the Chapeau, the Petewawa, the five hundred wooded isles scattered over the broad expanse and along the swelling bosom of the Ottawa from Allumette Isle to the "Oiseau Rock " on " Deep River," finishing up with the tumbling cascades of the Deux Joachims. But before you set out on a voyage of exploration, to examine all those oft-told wonders that you never believed in, and to satisfy yourself that they are real, and very soon about to command respect from the world of tourists and health-seekers, first look around Pembroke itself. You will find it a very smart, thriving, pushing little town on the shores of Lake Allumette the latter 3x22 miles in extent). The Muskrat River, which empties into the lake, divides Pembroke into two almost equal parts, with the business houses and all the large stores on the west side ; while the old town and most of the private dwellings, with welltrimmed lawns and flowered terraces. occupy the eastern division. The cathedral, convent and episcopal residence are on the west side, on an eminence that commands a splendid view of the lake and island, with the rising hills and Laurentides of Pontiac soaring to the clouds in the distance. Bishop Lorraine, now ten years in the episcopate, has done wonders since his arrival in this portion of his extensive vicariate. The church debt is all paid off ; a grand episcopal residence, with accommodation for the diocesan priests on visit or in time of retreat, has been

erected ; the parochial schools, with All the boys are under the care of lay vent where boarders are received, and an hospital where the sick and the wounded are attended to and their physical and spiritual ailments are assuaged. The cathedral, a stone structure of imposing dimensions, is beautifully decorated in the interior with frescoes and stained glass and ornamented pillars and statues that betray noniggardliness or cheese paring on the part of the Bishop or worshippers. In fact all the surroundings testify to a spirit of generosity, if not extravagance, on the part of both. The vestry -36x48-is carpeted and frescoed and upholstered without regard to cost and in excellent taste. The basement of the church is a church in itself, with richly decorated altar, confessionals, frescoes, and pews capable of accommodating four hundred people ; to this is attached a vestry, which is also used for altar boys and for meetings of the Pembroke has a very successful and ever-increasing branch of the C. M. B. A., with eighty-five members all in good standing, and all not only practical, as the rule requires, but zealous and fervent members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Michael Howe, merchant, who has filled the presidency for the last two SEPTE

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Lest foreign landlordism should fail General Conference as well, and the in entirely impoverishing the people probabilities are that as a matter of and cruel laws were enacted whereby .rics will also be conferred on them.

THE General Methodist Conference of Michigan has just made a huge stride on the question which has been agitating Methodist circles within the last few years-the question of permit ting women to take part in the government of the Church by being elected as

members of Conference. It will be remembered that last year the General Conference of the whole Church, which assembled in New York, decided against their admission to that body. This decision was reached through the ministerial vote being adverse, though the lay vote was strongly affirmative. The Michigan Conference, which assembled last week at Grand Rapids, has resolved with the prince, became the tenants on admitting them to their body by an immense lay, and a very decisive clerical majority. The vote stood : laity, tempt both the nationality and the faith 8125 for, and 1147 against, the propoof those over whom they were appointed sition ; clergy, 156 for, and 36 against. to rule with a rod of iron and to govern. If this indicates a general reaction, women will soon be admitted to the

made which is spoken of above, but to the surprise of all she was nowhere to be found.

The strangest part of the story is now to be told. A lady calling herself Miss Vera Ava appeared suddenly in a Cincinnati drug store, on Friday, the 11th inst., declaring that she had no recollection how she had reached Cincinnati from Chicago. She said she had gone into the Jesuits' College on business with a satchel containing \$8000 "to pay a Jesuitical tariff," and while there the Jesuits, who were in council, demanded that she should publicly renounce her Methodist faith and return to the Catholic Church. She

refused, and she was struck heavily on the left breast by two men who were very large, one of them being Father Fitzgerald, and the satchel with the money and valuables was taken from her. She then lost consciousness, and she knows nothing of what became of her except that she was drenched with water and deprived of her clothing, and now she finds herself in Cincinnati.

The whole story is a very fishy one, but it becomes somewhat clearer by the fact that telegrams sent to the New York and Chicago police with her description were answered with the suggestion that she is the celebrated Madame Diss De Barr, who made the circuit of the States some years ago as an eloquent and acceptable lecturer against Popery. It was this same Madame Diss De Barr who not long ago swindled the rich lawyer Luther Marsh, of New York, of his property by spiritualistic deceits, furnishing his

whole community, inasmuch as Dr. Briggs denies the divine inspiration of Scripture, and thus saps the foundation itself of Christianity.

Our readers will remember that Dr. Briggs, on his appointment to the chair of Biblical Theology in the seminary of which he is a professor, openly denied the divine inspiration of Scripture, and maintained that reason is of equal authority with it. The seminary in which he is a professor is subject to the General Assembly to the extent that the Assembly can veto the appointment of professors, and this it has done with Dr. Briggs. Some of the press accuse the Assembly of intolerance for so doing, while others laud its action as heroic.

Professor Smyth, of New York, is one of those who think that the General Assembly acted illiberally towards the other professor. He has said that the Church is in "a panic which blinds, stultifies and demoralizes it." The New York Observer, on the other hand, is of opinion that the action of the Assembly in condemning the Doctor is a proof of courage, and it vindicates the churches generally for maintaining the faith by

condemning those as heretics who repudiate their standards of belief, or their Confessions of Faith. There is, undoubtedly, some good

reason in the remarks of the Observer, to this extent, that any Protestant Church is forced by necessity to insist that its ministers shall teach the doctrines which it upholds, for otherwise it would acknowledge its own falsity. Nevertheless there is a great inconsist

#### SEPTEMBER 19, 1891.

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#### WAR PROSPECTS.

For the last two weeks there have been once more, to an alarming extent. rumors that war may break out sooneven almost immediately - between some of the Great Powers which control the destiny, and even comprise of themselves almost the entire continent of Europe. Such rumors have been in the air frequently during late we the evil has not broken out, or only a portion of the Powers we have years, yet the evil has not broken out. and we may hope still that peace may continue to reign; nevertheless the fact is not to be concealed that several events have occurred very lately which make the prospect more alarming than it has been for many years; and in view of the magnitude of the Powers concerned, the struggle will be the most fearful which the world has ever witnessed, if it once begin on the threatened scale.

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contest, which we sincerely hope

heaven may avert. It has been stated that Pope Leo XIII.

has a project in view which might put

an end to the ill feeling between France and Germany, and perhaps

terminate causes of quarrel between all

or nearly all the European nations

It may not have this effect ; yet th

thought is a holy one, and it is worth

tion between the two countries

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Archbishop Cleary at Carleton

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

occupied the next carriage. These wer

Place

On the second of the present month Germany celebrated the battle of Sedan, the result of which was the complete humiliation of France, and the annexation of the fair Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to the German Empire. For a short period after Sedan France was still able to resist the German siege of Paris, but with the flower of her army in German prisons, the resistance could not last long.

The French press and people have been deeply angered by the celebration of this fatal anniversary, and much bellicose talk of revenge was indulged in on account thereof. At the same time the Germans were equally belligerent, both in their laudations of the courage and efficiency of their army, and in retorting their readiness to fight again.

Such recriminations are not calculated to allay ill feeling, and though they have been repeated in both countries ever since the great war of 1870-71, on this occasion they have stirred especial bitterness on both sides, and it is now asserted that the outbreak of new hostilities must soon occur. Should this prove to be the case, it is known that France will have to meet the allied forces of Germany, Austria and Italy, as these three powers have formed the oft-talked of Triple Alliance or Deal Alliance or Dreibund. An effort has also undoubtedly been made draw England into this alliance, and it was even asserted that she had agreed to it in part at least. This, however, is unlikely, and circum-stances which have since occurred point to the conclusion that she has not given her adhesion to that league. How is France to meet the powerful

alliance which has been formed against her? Russian interests conflict, especially along the Russian frontier, with those of Austria and Germany, it seems doubtful that France ca find any friends except Russia. Yet there is no certainty that any alliance has been made between these countries. though by the compliments which have passed between Russia and France one might suppose that between these two

attributed the remarkable success that wreaths, presented a most pleasing to Loretto, up St. Charles River. Such A man, however, of this name was other Powers to prevent this move on attended the difficult enterprise of establishing and equipping the mission the part of Russia, but they hold aloof, apparently for the purpose of forcing England into the Dreibund against her will. England will be obliged, it is thought, to protest against this violation of the Berlin treaty, but she may have to do so alone, and this may prean affectionated adieu. The decorations not only of the incipitate a war with Russia, the issue o which cannot be foreseen. Germany terior of the church but of the exterior, and Austria have a deep interest in as well as of the lawn and balcony the preservation of the Berlin treaty

of the presbytery, were of an artistic character, and evoked exintact, but they may let England enter on this contest alone unless she submit to their terms, so that there is immedipressions of admiration from all who saw them. On Tuesday evening the Westport ; grounds were illuminated by some two Twomey, M ate danger that the long-threatened war may break out of the present com hundred Chinese lanterns tastefully plications, which are even more in varied in size, design and hue; flags volved that we have here represented of many colors fluttered here and there in the breeze, and music, furnished by the town band, lent its charm to a may participate in its operations and chances when it may come with all its terrors. Human foresight The large gathering that came to see

cannot tell the consequences of such a it and hear the Archbishop's address were unanimous in their praises of the spectacle presented. His Grace's brief but pithy speech, delivered in the open air to the large assemblage on the church grounds, spoke the joy with which he witnessed such an unmistakable evidence of the good-will and friendship existing among the various classes and creeds of the population as that ex-hibited in the splendid reception

of the great Pontiff to endeavor to solve the difficulties of the present position. The plan of the Holy Father accorded him, and delighted those who heard it by its broad spirit and moving is said to comprise the establishment o neutral zone between France and The decorations were the work of the ladies of the mission, upon whose taste and generosity they Germany, which shall include Alsace Lorraine, the present bone of conten reflected the utmost credit. Father O'Rourke is to be congratu

ated upon the successful manner in which the comprehensive arrangements for the reception of His Grace were carried out

#### His Grace Pays an Official Visit to the Congregation of St. Mark's, Pres-

On Tuesday, 1st September, there occurred in the young but promising cott. mission of Carleton Place one of those On Monday, the 7th inst., a very events which never fail to stir the pleasing and interesting ceremony took place at St. Mark's Church, the heart of a Catholic community with oy, and invest its progress with a new occasion being the administration of confirmation to some 125 persons, chiland special interest. This was the visit of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. dren and adults, by His Grace Arch-Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston. His bishop Cleary of Kingston. Frace came for the two-fold purpose of The Archbishop arrived in town by holding visitation and administering the 2 p. m. train, Saturday, and not the holy sacrament of confirmation. He was received at the depot by the withstanding the very disagreeable weather was met at the station by the Rev. M. O'Rourke, local pastor, wh C. M. B. society and a goodly num was accompanied by the entire Cathober of the congregation in carriages lic congregation, several priests from and on foot who escorted the Archbishop the neighboring missions, the Mayo in procession to the church, where His of the town (Dr. Preston), and a consid Grace addressed those assembled exerable number of Protestants. Superb

pressing his gratification at receiving weather favored the occasion, and a so hearty a welcome and the pleasure rare and impressive sight it was to see he always experienced in visiting the at the close of a perfect September day good old town of Prescott. the long procession, formed from so many classes and creeds, wending its On Sunday a very large congrega tion assembled, and after Mass His way from the depot to the church of St. Grace was presented with the following address by Dr. Buckly, in behalf of the congregation of St. Mark's Church, Mary's. The efficient local band led the children who were to be confirmed followed ; then the laymen of the cor

Prescott: gregation ; next came the Archbishon in a carriage with the Rev. Father O'Rourke : the Mayor with Rev. M. J. To His Grave the Most Rev. James Vincen Cleary, S. T. D., Archbishop of King ston: Stanton, pastor of Smith's Falls ; Rev. C. Duffus, pastor of Perth, and Rev. Thomas Kelly, Archbishop's secretary,

ston: ston: MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—That the congregation of St. Mark's Church be permitted to seize the opportunity of this your first visit to Prescott since your deserved elevation to the august dignity of Arch-bishop, to testify their fealty and devotion to you as their spiritual pastor. — First, we join with you in thanking God for bestowing upon Your Grace renewed health and vigor of body, which, to our dismay, were so greatly imperilled during the winter. — When you were prostrate on a hed of sick-ness in a far-off clime, both priest and people hastened in prayer to the throne of Almighty God to implore Him to relieve you and bring you safely through the dangers that were meaning you. followed by another carriage in which were the Rev. P. A. Twohey, pastor of Westport, and Rev. M. O'Brien, pastor of Merrickville. Then came a number of carriages and other vehicles in

which sat the laity from the district of Ferguson's Falls. Arrived at the entrance to the church, the Archbishop thanked the Mayor for his unvarying kindness to the Catholic people of Carle-

After Mass Rev. Father Twohy, of the early French-Canadian missionarappearan of Carleton Place and supplying the Westport, delivered a very eloquent ies, and it is no wonder their spirit previously destitute Catholics of that sermon, full, of instruction to those imbued almost the entire nation, town with the religious advantages about to receive this very important they now enjoy. His Grace gave them sacrament of the Church, after which inspiration. his episcopal blessing and bade them the ceremony of confirmation took NOTRE

> Very Rev. Vicar-General Gauthier of ligious fervor of the French-Canadian Brockville, Father Masterson and his character. It is a plain stone church assistant, Father Carson of Prescott ; of moderate size, built in 1688, on th Fathers Kelly, Kingston ; Twohey, Westport ; McDonald, Kemptville ; Twomey, Morrisburg; and Father Walsh, Spencerville. After confirmation the Archbishop

gave an excellent address full of wise and instructive counsel to tho firmed, and certainly all who had the scene at once picturesque and memor- pleasure to listen to his able exposition of this solemn and instructive ceremony of the Church were deeply impressed by its solemnity and grandeur

A gratifying feature of the Archbishop's visit was the administration of the pledge of temperance to all the children that had received confirmation, until they had attained their twenty-first year, which will no doubt have a happy influence on their future welfare. His Grace left at 2 o'clock Tuesday, for Spencerville, where he was also met by a great concourse of people, some one hundred and fifty carriages accompanying him Wednesday he rom the station. administered confirmation to one hundred and twenty-three persons of Spencerville parish, of which Rev. Father Walsh is the popular pastor.

CANADA'S EARLY MARTYRS. How the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires Received its Name.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. The most extensive collection of

religious buildings in Quebec is the Convent and Hospital of the Hotel Dieu in the Upper Town. There are some forty cloistered nuns of this Order, which was founded in 1639 by Cardina! Richelieu's niece, the Duchess d'Aguillon. They care for the sick and infirm poor, their ho pital accom-modating over six hundred, who have the best medical attendance, the buildings looking out upon pleasant gardens. The oldest structures date from 1654, and much of the collection was built more than two centuries ago. In their convent the most precious relics are the remains of two of the Jesuit martyrs who went out from Sillery, Fathers Brebouf and Lallemant. There is a silver bust, in life-size, of Brebœuf, and in its base is carefully preserved his skull. Jean de Bre ocuf was a Norman of noble birth, who came out with Champlain, and he and Lallemant were sent on a mission beyond Ontario to the Huron country establishing the mission town of St Ignace, near the Niagara River. They lived with these Indians for sixteen years, learnt their language thoroughly, studied the Indian character, and gained great influence over them. The Iroquois were deadly enemies of the Hurons, and tracked and captured their town in 1649, taking the two missionaries prisoners

and putting them to death with fearful tortures. Brebœuf, who frequently had celestial visions, always announced his belief that he would die for Christ The story of his torture is one of the most horrible in the history of the fierce colonial wars. He was bound to a stake, and scorched from head to

Instemed in prayer to the threage of Almighty God to implore Him to reliave you and bring you safely through the dangers that were menacing you.
How rejoiced we were when the news of your recovery reached net The holy sarrifies of the Mass was offered in grateful recomi-tion of the gootness and merey of God in sparing you and restoring you once more to your people.
In welcoming Your Grace to Presect we feel a sentiment of gratification mingled with that of love for you.
On your first visit here, a few years ago, your artistic taste.
On your artistic taste.
Maid, with that fatherly care so characteristic of who hegan the construction of this church, with its massive walls and beauty of architec-ture, of which we are so prond - a lasting monument to your arelia and devotion as well as to your artistic taste.
Having provided a material house for our a to your artistic taste.
The administration of confirmation wilb keart, which the incoston of confirmation wilb reast and matruction of confirmation wilb second the kind shepherd.
The administration of confirmation wilb second the hearts and minder soults to that spriming sel and instruction of confirmation wilb to find and the kind shepherd.
Amid ble kind shepherd.
Amid ble kind shepherd.
Mand the kind shepherd.
Maid which wool our belowed pastor, to whose com-firming so many teder soults to that spriming for a sustant cares and maxieties that are so inseparable from Your Grace in com-firming so many teder soults to that spriming for an atterned to blow to preyave the was a delicate young man, and was tor tureed for seventeen hours, but he mailed barons of his inverters."
With its Grace replied in his usual happy or strain, complimenting the parishioners So long thy power has blessed me, sure it still Will lead me on O'er moor avd fen, o're rag and torrent, till The night is gone, And with the morn those angel faces smile, Which I have loved long since and lost awhile I. C. KENNY THE "CONVERT." Archbishop Ireland Reveals a Few Facts in the History of the New Methodist Convert. One of the events of the Des Plains camp-meeting last week was the con-version of a so-called Catholic priest. A great deal of noise was made over the affair, and the "converted" man is said, from which sprang the English was greeted with open arms. Earls of Arundel, but never had the gentleman in the city having had some experience in the conversion of a fate so appalling with so prodigious Catholic priests was inclined to doub that the man was in good standing a face so apparently. To the last he refused to flinch, and his death was the aston-ishment of his murderers." that the man was in good schemely, and acting upon this thought com-municated with Archbishop Ireland, municated with Archbishop Ireland, from whose archdiocese Kenny said he came. The facts were explained to tortured for seventeen hours, but he bore the torments nobly, and, although the Rev. Kenny embraced Methodism at times faltering, yet he would rally, and with uplifted hands offer his sufferings in heaven as a sacrifice. His bones are preserved in the Hotel listened attentively, and a smile illu Dieu. The burning of this village and mined his face-half cynical and half

founded as it had been by religious NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES.

The little Church of Notre Dame. The Archbishop was assisted in the administration of confirmation by the down in the Lower Town at the foot of the Champlain Steps, typifies the resite of Champlain's house. The inter ior displays rich gilding, having evi dently been recently renovated, and the church's interesting story is told

by two angels hovering over the chancel, each bearing a banner. In England colonies, and in 1690, shortly after the church was built, Sir William Phipps retaliated. The Iroquois, who were English allies,

menaced Montreal, and all the French troops were sent thither. Suddenly in October, Phipps and his fleet wer reported in the St. Lawrence, below Quebec. Urgent messages were sent the troops to return, and the devout Ursuline Nuns prayed with such fervor in the little church that contrary winds delayed the enemy's ships, and the troops got back from Montreal before Phipps's fleet could attack the town. Their demonstration, when in finally came, was successfully repulsed. and, after repeated disasters, they sailed away to Portsmouth and Boston Great then was the rejoicing. thanksgiving procession marched to the church, *Te Deums* were sung, and, in fulfilment of a vow, the church was named "Notre Dame de la Victorie." Twenty-one years afterwards, in 1711, another British invading force came up the river under Sir Hov enden Walker, and again was the

intercession of Notre Dame implored. The answer quickly came in storm and fog, producing such dire disaster to the fleet that eight ships were wrecked and hundreds were drowned. Again there was the greatest rejoicing; in honor of the double triumph the church became "Notre Dame des Victoires. It is no wonder that so much of the pious fervor of early Quebec is intertwined about this sacred building religious festival in October is held in memory of these miraculous deliver ances. But the little church was not always to escape unscathed. the Ursuline nuns prophesied that it would be ultimately burned by the British, who would finally conquer, and, in the bombardment of Quebec by Wolfe's batteries in 1756, it severely suffered. To-day it exists as one of the most precious relics in Quebec, located in the oldest quarter of the city, sur rounded by shops and adjoining the market-place, but revered with all the unquestioning devotion of the habitan. The pious veneration, like the creed. of these simple-minded people is the same to-day as it was before the British conquest of Canada, in the days of the best French regime, two centuries ago. Their faith is fervent and their belief complete. They typify the beautiful idea, which the late Cardinal Newman exemplified in his exquisitely touching poem:

Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloo Lead, kindly Learn, and the energy good Lead thou me on ; The night is dark, and I am far from home ; Lead thou me on ; Keep thou my feet ; I do not ask to see The distant scene ; one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that thou Should'st lead me on : I loved to choose and see my path; but now Lead thou ne ou; I loved the carish day, and splite of fears Pride ruled my will. Remember not past years

received temporarily a year ago into the diocese of Winona. His record before coming to Winona was not unknown. He had been several times and in different places, notably in Illinois and northern Michigan, suspended from the ministry for drunken-He had originally belonged to ness.

the diocese of Rochester, N. Y., where also he had some trouble, presumably on the same ground. He had for some time before coming to Minnesota sobered up, and on showing apparently extraordinary signs of repentance he was admitted on trial by Bishop Cotter. After a few months, however, he fell back into his old sin, and was unceremoniously and ingloriously driven out of the diocese. These facts explain his conversion to Methodism. Tranout of the diocese. scribed on one is "1690," and on the other "1711." The fiery Count de Frontenac, who was Louis XIV.'s Governor, had ravaged the New Determined relation of the Substantiation, I am sure, is giving him little trouble. Whisky is his befe noire. For my part I resign him England relation of the New noire. For my part I resign him cheerfully to Elder Trusdell, cautioning the latter to keep carefully from him the intoxicating cup."-Milwau kee Catholic Citizen

> Viscount St. Cyres, son of the Earl of Iddesleigh, and grandson of Sir Staf-ford Northcote, who was the first to bear the title, has joined the Catholic Church. His conversion was announced before but was denied, but it s now announced as a certainty

# Rheumatism,

BEING due to the presence of aric acid in the blood, is most effectually D acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsapa-rilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony :--

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"One year ago I was taken ill with inflaumatory theumatism, being con-fined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debili-tated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine." – Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

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5

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

ton Place. The usual formalities of opening visitation having been gone through, the Archbishop proceeded at once to examine the children standing of some kind. Russia's desire to extend her conin the prescribed forms of prayer quests in the East makes her interests and the catechism of Christian doc-Their exactness and readiness flict with those of England, and trine. France has certainly a decided wish to in answering gave him entire satisfacsee England out of Egypt ; but would tion, whereon he bestowed praise on these Powers unite for the purpose of the children, the priest and the parents. carrying out their desires at the risk He then exacted from all the boys and of driving England into the Dreibund? girls two pledges, viz., to attend the class of catechism held by the priest After the cordial reception given by every Sunday in the church for at the Russians to the French fleet on the occasion of the visit of the latter to Cronstadt, it was undoubtedly Eng-Cronstadt, it was undoubtedly England's desire to prove to the French land's desire to prove to the French of any kind until each shall have com-that she had not become a partner to pleted the twenty-first year of age. any alliance against them, and it was All raised their hands in token of for this reason that the Queen invited acceptance of these two pledges. French papers protested against the acceptance of the invitation by Presi-day. On Wednesday morning, dent Carnot. ent Carnot. Nevertheless it was at half past ten, solemn High Mass was reepted, and the reception by the celebrated. His Grace presided in English officers and people alike pontificals and all the priests assisted rivaled that of the Russians in cordial- in choir. After Mass an address was in choir. After Mass an address was This does not, indeed, imply that presented to the Archbishop by church committee in the name of the congregation, to which he briefly but war may not break out between the two powers, but it implies that they do eloquently replied. An able sermon not now desire to go to war with each other. It is to be hoped that with such on the reciprocal duties of parents and children was preached by the Rev. C. feelings any danger of war may be averted. But since this reception some Duffus. After administering the sacraincidents have occurred which are ment of confirmation to sixty-five very threatening as between England children, His Grace delivered a beauand Russia, and there is no knowing tiful and lucid instruction, in the what may be the result as far as they are concerned.

course of which he lauded the pastor for the evidence of his zeal and labor The Sultan of Turkey has given afforded by the examination of the tion of that sacred edifice in the con-umbrage to England by insults which children. He praised the parents for struction of which he was so deeply have been offered to English merchant their co-operation with the pastor in interested, and commented on the har vessels, which the Sultan seems un-willing to atone for, though the the parish; and spoke words of kind ers and their excellent pastor, Father British ambassador has demanded an apology; and in other ways the Sultan whom he took the present occasion to measure the well-being and prosperous has shown himself willing to treat obtain a public renewal of the two England with coolness. pledges they had given nim the pre-Again, permission is said to have vious evening. He thanked the congre-vious evening. He thanked the congrepledges they had given him the prebeen given by the Sultan to Russia gation for their loyal and warm senti-

state of things which would enable address, and adverted, with much feel-Russia to control the Suez Canal, and ing, to their reference to the untiring Grace. thus seriously to threaten England's energy of their present pastor and eastern interests, contrary to the their grateful remembrance of the for the occasion ; the altars were decked provisions of the Berlin treaty. The English diplomatists are endeav. self-sacrifice, ability and tact they justly girls, attired in white, with veils ard

the

His Grace replied in his usual happy

strain, complimenting the parishioners on the progress made in the comple-

condition of the parish is due The ceremony of confirmation tool place on Monday, and it was a sight

seldom witnessed and not easily forgot to pass her warships through the ments of reverence and gratitude ten to see so many young person Dardanelles into the Black Sea, a expressed to himself in their formal marching in procession to the church ten to see so many young persons

The church was tastefully decorated lamented Father O'Donohoe, to whose with a profusion of flowers, etc. The

the torture and death of the intrepid missionaries marked the destruction of "Well, well; another conversion the Hurons and their dispersal. Years eh? and a priest at that. I am sorry afterward a remnant of the tribe were gathered by the Jesuit Fathers on the The Kev. J. Kenny was never Isle of Orleans, subsequently removing clergyman of the diocese of St. Paul.





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6

#### CHRISTIAN DOCTORS.

#### The Power of the Medical Faculty for Good or Evil.

"Where there are three doctors, there are two atheists," say the Italians

And the truth is, the medical profession, more than any other, seems to expose its members to the danger of moral and religious shipwreck. Constant familiarity with human misery and weakness blunts their sense of awe and reverence. The two great mys-teries of life, birth to-day and death to-morrow; the entrance into the world of a living soul and its final passage into eternity, ceases after a while to impress the man of the test tube and the scalpel. These events are for him merely occasions to display his skill and experience. The do not speak to him of God, and the immortality of souls, of the nothingness of man and the greatness of the Creator. Or if they do he feels inclined to put these thoughts out of his head, as likely to disturb his judgment and weaken his nerves. Chemistry he knows, and the effect of some few drugs on the human compound, the use of the knife he is familiar with, but the influence of faith, and of prayer on his own skill and on his patient's condition, the possibility of help and suggestion from supernatural sources he rarely thinks of.

These are not merely negligeable quantities in his practice, they are en-tirely outside of life. And this is true of many who nevertheless practice their religion. What must be the result in the case of doctors who have no faith, whose entire training has been in materialistic and infidel hands?

Now though it be true, to borrow the rule laid down by Saint Ignatius of Loyola for the conduct of life, "in all things we must act as if God did not exist, and as if we were entirely de-pendent on ourselves," we should not forget the second part of the same rule, that we must at the same time "act as if everything depended on God, and as if we were for nothing in the work in hand." "All healing is from God ;" says the Wise man, "The Most High hath created medicines out of the earth. The virtue of these things is come to the knowledge of men and the Most High hath given this knowledge to men that He may be honored in His wonders. The Lord created the Physicians." To ignore God, then, in the practice of the healing art, to that end once the theorem intershut one's eves to the continual intervention of His special Providence, is folly

Where this spirit goes farther and becomes, as it were, a system influenc-ing the views of the physician, and ruling his practice, it is not only folly ; it becomes a clear menace to society and to religion. What sense of responsibility can we expect in a doctor who practically denies the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, the dignity of human nature? Pain is, in his view, a pure and unadultered evil. To alleviate pain is with him a first principle. Does it cost innocent life to do this? What matters it that a soul is hurried into eternity without baptism, and so shall never see God? Will it cause a sinner, who has spent long years far from God, to sink into a stupor from which only the searching light that surrounds the tribunal of the Eternal Judge will arouse him? What matters **uit?** The man dies peacefully and **quietly**. The animal has been minis-tered to. The immortal soul has been damned perhaps, but the doctor goes his way satisfied. Perhaps it is a question of gaining quick results, of satisfying a patient at any cost. Stimu-lants, disguised perhaps, but deadly still, will effect this. What matters it that the patient, for the sake of imme diate relief, is inducted into habits which will finally cloud his life and cause him to sink into a dishonored This is only one side of the grave? evil which doctors, whose responsibilities sit lightly on them, may inflict or What might we not add the world. on the influence of such men on public and private morality? Greatly then do we need to pray for Christian doctors. We need men not inferior in attainments to the best men who can speak with authority to their professional brethren. We need them to leaven the mass. Already in one of our large cities a movement has been set on foot among the Catholic physicians to induce promising Catho lic young men to take up the study of medicine. God grant that thi action of theirs may prove successful The good they will do is incalculable for great as is the power of the medical faculty for evil, greater far is its influence for good.

and misrepresentations facts of to put himself in the van of discovery and to force the world to see that truth cannot be opposed to truth, that the God Who created medtruth, that the God who created had icines out of the earth and gave the knowledge of them to men, is the same God Who at sundry times and in divers manners spoke in times past to the fatter by the school and last of all

autorsmanners spoke in times past of the fathers by the prophets; and last of all, in these days hath spoken to us by His Son, Whom He hath appointed heir of all things. One and the same is the God of Science and the God of Revelation, and between these two there can be no conflict.—Sacred Heart Messen-

# ALTAR BOYS.

ger.

# The Important Part They Take in All the Ceremonics of the Church.

There are few practices of the Church nore interesting than the part given to children in all the beautiful ceremonies of her ritual, writes Eliza Allen Starr, in the San Francisco Monitor. In her most solemn processions of the Blessed Sacrament, on Holy Thursday, even the little altar boys are admitted into the recollected ranks which precede the priest, bearing the Lord of Host. On Corpus Christi little boys and girls

go forth in troops; the boys with candles and thuribles, from which rise soft clouds of fragrant incense; and the girls with baskets of flowers, to strew n the path of the same loving Redeeme Who thus permits Himself to be carried by His creatures, and accepts their poor

But it is not alone on such high fe tivals that the Church calls in her little poys to assist in the solemn exercises. There is no day in the year, however owly the church, or however retired, that the priest who says Mass has not at his side one, two, or even more little boys, who thus voluntarily wait upon God in His house. There they are, as early as 6 o'clock, in their neat little cassocks and surplices ; and with what delighted alacrity they watch every motion of the priest to know when they are to carry the large missal from the Epistle to the Gospel side, hand to him the water and wine for the chalice or for ablution and when to ring the little touching sights in the world than the attendance of these little boys on the weekly Mass. When Sunday comes, what a train of these little acolytes

precede the priest into the sanctuary ! How bright are their red cassocks and caps and capes ; how smooth and white their surplices ; how sweet and fresh and clean, even to their finger-nails ; how nicely are his shoes blackened !for a slovenly altar boy is a disgrace.

Who would presume to wait upon a gentleman's table in soiled garments, with unbrushed hair, with filthy hands? How much less pretend to serve Jesus in His Real Presence in an untidy dress ! There is no better school for lecent neatness and decorous behavior than the place of the young acolyte. Many persons send their boys to the dancing-school to learn good manners and how to use their feet and hands. This is all very well, but we believe an acolyte well trained has acquired a manner more beautifully decorus, more courteous and more enduring than can be taught by any master of manners. For years we have quietly watched from our pew the acolytes as they have come and gone from the ranks of the sanctuary. Sometimes we have been pained to see one becoming by degrees a bad boy; and soon-now very soon indeed !- he ceases to care for his place, even on Sunday, for the bright cap or the white surplice. And sometimes we have heard, with a heart-ache, some

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD. ARTIFICIAL WEATHER.

#### Gen. Dyrenforth's Success as a Rain-Maker.

A telegram from Midland, Texas, August 19, says: "Gen. Dyrenforth's party of rain-makers are jubilant today. The first important experiments have met with great success. fell for more than six hours yesterday, and they declared that it was undoubtedly caused by the explosion of oxyhydrogen balloons, rackarock pow der and dynamite. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a large balloon was sent up at the Cranch, where the men of science have their headquarters. The ranch is about twenty-five miles from this town. The balloon was sent up about one and a quarter miles, and It made a report was then exploded. like a severe clap of thunder. There vas only a few white clouds floating in the blue sky at the time, the sun was shining, and any old farmer or mariner would have said that it would not rain in a week. The weather instruments showed that the air was remarkably dry, and the barometer pointed at 'fair.' "Ten minutes after the balloon had

disappeared in a peal of thunder, kites were set flying, and attached to their tails was dynamite. This was exploded when the kites were high in the air, and then a great quantity of powder which was scattered over the ground for about two miles, was set off by electricity. This made a noise like a succession of batteries of artillery The smoke rose in the air for about 200 feet and drifted toward the experts headquarters. Before it reached there, however, it was driven to the earth by a torrent of rain.

. The few fleecy clouds had gathered together, others had formed, the sky quickly had become overcast, and a storm had been created by man's efforts. The barometer began falling ten minutes after the balloon was exploded. The rain was very heavy and the centre of the storm was ove the ranch. According to reports from the ranchmen and employers along the line of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, the storm extended over an area of no less than 1,000 square miles. It is bell, or spread the Communion cloth hard to get definite reports, and it may over the rail! There are few more have reached further.

"The noise of the explosion was heard plainly at Midland, and even at ranches forty miles from the scene of the experiments. The people thought it was thunder. At about 7 o'clock this evening several explosions were heard here. The experimenters were undoubtedly at work again. The sky became overcast inside of half an hour. and it began to rain at 7.40 o'clock. It looks now as if it would rain all night.

This region, as a rule, is very dry. and it is exceedingly unusual to have much rain at this season of the year. The rain-makers are sure that they have stolen the secret of Jupiter Pluvius, and say they can flood this country at an hour's notice. Their greatest experiment, when they will explode a tremendous lot of balloons, kites, and dynamite, will probably not take place until Friday. The ranch-men and town weather prophets don't believe the storm was made by the rainproducers, but Gen. Dyrenforth says ne will convince the most sceptical in a day or two.

#### The Bright Side.

Is there, then, place for merriment in this fallen world, in this valley of tears? Is laughter compatible with sanctity? Is not any kind of joking impossible to a soul that thoroughly realizes that it has once been condemned to hell, that it has been purchased by the agonizing death of Son of God, and that it has still to work out its salvation with fear and trembling? Blessed Thomas More, in his book called "A Dialogue of Comfort against Tribulation," written by him when a prisoner in the Tower (which is perhaps the brightest as well as the most pathetic of all his work), discusses these questions. His answer is that life is indeed a serious matter ; that we were sent into this world to work, and not to idle or amuse ourselves; that those who think that the sun will stand still over their heads unless they can wear away the day by feasting, games or dancing, have no sense of the purpose of life, or their responsibility to God. But he will not condemn (he says) relaxation in pleasant talk or other amusements, provided they are only used as sauce to the meat, and that the sauce is not made the substance of the banquet of life. He says that laughter is like anger ; it may be good or bad according to circumstances. We must consider both the person who laughs and the object of his laughter. Laughter does not befit the wilful enemies of of God, though it may be sometimes skillfully and lawfully awakened in such to lead them to a better mind. Laughter in applause of what augmer is crimina wicked, vile, impure, is crimina wicked, vile, impure, is crimina is another is another to another impure, is criminal laughter. says the Book of Proverbs. Laughter at incongruous trifles which are innocent belongs by right to childhood and youth ; yet it may have its season even in the life of the wisest and the saintliest; while laughter at the errors, the vices, the foolish pretenses of men, may be a participation in that Divine sarcasm or irony described by the Psalmist ; and has been frequently used by the Doctors of the Church.

#### THE EQUIPMENT OF A MEDIÆ-VAL CHURCH.

Walter Besant. in Harper's Magazine for August

As for the vast numbers actually maintained by the Church, the single example of St. Paul's Cathedral, of course the largest foundation in the city, will furnish an illustration. In the year 1450 the society, the cathedral body, included the following : The Bishop, the dean, the four archdeacons, the treasurer, the precentor, the chan celor, thirty greater canons, twelve lesser canons, about fifty chaplains or chantry priests and thirty vicars. Of inferior rank to these were the sacrist and three vergers, the successor, the master of the singing school, the mas-ter of the grammar school, the almoner and his four vergers, the servitors, the surveyor, the twelve scribes, the book transcriber, the bookbinder, the chamberlain, the rent collector, the baker, the brewer — the brewer, who brewed in the year 1286, 67,814 gallons, must have employed a good many, the baker, who arened arene many ; the baker, who ovened every 40,000 loaves, or every day more than 100, large and small, employed a good many more-the servants of all hese officers - the singing men and choir boys, of whom priests were made, the bedesmen and poor folk, the sex tons, grave-diggers, gardeners, bell ringers, makers and menders of the ecclesiastical robes, cleaners and sweepers, carpenters, masons, painters, carvers and gilders-one can very wel understand that the Church of St. Paul's alone must have found livelihood for

thousands. The same equipment was necessary in every other religious foundation Not a monastery but had its greater and lesser officers and their servants In every one there were the bell-ring ers, the singing-men and boys, the vergers, the gardeners, the brewers, bakers, cooks, messengers, scribes, rent collectors and all complete as was St. Paul's though on a smaller scale. does not seem too much to estimate the ecclesiastical establishments of Lon don as including a fourth part of the whole population of the city

#### Heroism of a Sister of Charlty.

A touching episode of the Argentine revolution is told by a Buenos Ayres correspondent of an Italian paper, the Caffaro. A calvaryman was passing before a hospital in Buenos Avres when a ball knocked him, mortally wounded, from the saddle. No member of the Red Cross Society was in the neighborhood at the time, but from one of the doors of the hospital a Sister of Charity rushed like an angel of mercy to the succor of the wounded man, heeding not the bullets which were flying around like hail. She bent over him, but only to fall into his arms a corpse She was shot dead in a fusilade When the smoke cleared away," says the correspondent, "I went towards She was young-perhaps not her. over twenty—and her face was singu-larly beautiful. I learned that she called Sister Estella, and that she had come from near Naples. Amid the dreadful commotion that is all I could learn about this heroine.

Christ was raised by God to the charity of the Resurrection, because charity and obedience had humbled Him to the death of the Cross.—St. Thomas Aquinas.

#### Congregational Singing.

The Sacred Heart Review, in a recent issue, gives an account of the manner in which services are conducted at the church of St. Paul, the Apostle, New York. We will summarize this discription : pulpit stands about the center of The the church, and near it is an organ, omewhat smaller than the grand organ which is behind the main altar. Each pew is provided with a rack, and each rack is a number of cards printed all over with the prayers, hymns and devotions in which the people are to engage. At the appointed hour, Father Elliot ascends the pulpit and intones a hymn to the Holy Ghost, in which all the congregation join. The Our Father, Hail Mary, Gloria and the Creed are then said by priest and people. Father Elliot then gives out hymn by number on the cards, and in his rich, melodious voice begins the singing, which raises into a solemn and majestic swell as it is taken up by the people. The effect is described as being inspiring and most edifying. After reciting some prayers together. and instruction is given, and then follows Benediction, the people singing with hearty goodwill the Tantum Ergo.

SEPIEMBER 19, 1891.

Sectarian Missionaries.

These worthies are the butt of much ridicule, and a good deal of it they deserve, thinks the Glasgow Observer. From writers of their own faith they receive the most severe condemnation and the most unsparing satire. W. S Caine's pronouncement on what he found in India will still be fresh in our readers' minds, and Canon Taylor, though a Protestant divine, has given "the pony carriage and perambula-tor," which is the badge of all the tribe, tor," as much cynical sarcasm as would have killed a less hardy institution. The latest specimen comes from West Africa, and the impeachment is the weightier that it appears in the Protestant Graphic, evidently from a Pro testant pen :

"An old priest who has been in Freetown (Africa) for sixteen years, was at last prevailed upon to go home for a year. On his journey the ship touched at Gambia, when it was learned that a plague had broken out. The 'padre' spent his holiday there ! Here is the reverse of the medal. The English bishop of that town hearing at the ' Palace that an epidemic had broken out at Freetown sat shut up in his rooms, his teeth a chatter with fear, until he could hie him to the first home ward bound vessel. And from England he addressed a pastoral to his flock in which he assured them that hi prayers went up daily on their be

We say nothing about the value of ne prayers, but the practice was the hardly inspiriting.



Some women will persist in sticking to the old, hard rut through life, when the easy and pleasant road is open to them. For instance, many toil and slave over the washing, steaming themselves half to death, and rubbing their fingers sore to get the clothes clean ; whereas if they would use "Sunlight ' Soap and follow directions, this Soap would do most the work for them, and save the house from steam, and the clothes and hands from injury. Make up your mind to try it.

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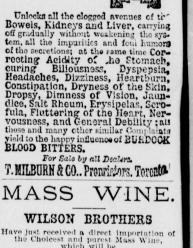
RELIGIOUS It is Necessary t Persona

SEPTEMB

Right Rev. John Bishop of Peoria Educational Rev the important q education in the theory of develop widely received things, from sta fashion, is at once of the almost unlin we put in the ren ing power of edu less to seek to co world view is dif What is called the spirit which, as the roaring loom for God the garn made visible to u influence upon a doing. We live and progress me structure and spee The more perfect more are its separ to separate parts becomes a charac The patriarch is In Greece and Ro tion of the State. the Church and form such an int special domain of both. But differ place, and we all hetween the thir things of God. far-reaching rest which, in the con the incursions of cultivated almost siastics, grew to portance to lays knowlede increas the scholar cease THE BOUNDAR. were enlarged

method was app nature, and it so for one man to p all science. An division of labor things of the in other developmen teaching, which clusively in the was now necessa men also. The been that the sch Christendom is Church, has, in largely passed i civil governmen This transfere not, however, in religious influe: though once the ascendancy the take a partial an whole question limit the function training of the the spirit of the garded as simply the glow and way reverend tempe trines about God not make men re Morality, it is ent not only of religion as well.

yet, indeed, imp a science neverth try and physi Human acts are higher will, or m but by physical l of this view doe contention that that it is a sci pendent of reli dogmas. All dogmas. All physical, mental



Indeed it is not without deep significance that our Blessed Lord is called the Physician of Souls or that He pointed out the parallelism between His work among men and that of the doctor.

"They that are whole." He said to the carping Pharisees, "need not the physician, but they that are sick."

The physician and the priest stand side. Birth, life, and often side by enough a happy death, depend much on the skill and conscience of the doctor, and let us hasten too add, on his friendship with God. Heavier responsibilities were never laid on Heavier human shoulders.

And if we take him out of the sickroom and put him in the laboratory, what service may he not render the cause of truth, that is of Jesus Christ. To watch the tactics of the open enemies of religion and revelation : to follow them step by step in the researches and experiments on which they rely to disprove and dethrone God; to point out their fallacies gla.

irreligious man tell us that he "used be an acolyte :" and even when he cold us of it, in a careless way, we could see a shade of regret on the hard coun tenance-of regret for his innocent and happy days, when he loved to serve Mass, and carry his candle or thurible in the procession. But oftener, by far, have we seen these little boys growing up to be good youth, punctual at their confession and Holy Communion. At the exhibition of their school or college they were very apt to draw the prizes and then waiting for a few years, have seen them quietly joining the ranks of those aspiring to the priests of God.

The young acolytes who throng the sanctuary on a Sunday can hardly know with what anxiously loving hearts they are watched by pious friends; or how, many a time, they are envied for their nearness to the Bles Sacrament by those who are afar off in their pews.

Remember, dear boys, that is a grace for which Jesus asks a return from you. He asks of you to be better boys-more truthful, more honorable, more fervent at your prayers, and more faithful to remember that you are always in the presence of God. Ask Him, when you bow so lowly at the Elevation, to make you better boys for this sweet service before His altar.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is in favor with all classes because it combines enonomy and strength. 100 Doses One Dollar.

#### Great Games.

Grent Games. The great American game, Baseball, in the States, and the great English game, Cricket, in the Dominion, are in tall career, and it is apropos to consider what a colebrated pitcher says: Mr. Louis Rush, 49 Preston St., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A., writes: "In pitching ball I sprained my arm; two applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me." If you want to be ready for the next day, try it. Mr. Peter Vermett Hochelaga, P. O.

try it. Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelaga, P. Q., writes : "Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Rheumatism after I tried many medi-cines to no purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it-you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia-you can check a cough, and heal bruised or broken skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, costing only 25 cents.

You cannot be too particular about the medicines you use. When you need a blood-purifier, be sure you get When you Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and no other. It will mingle with, purify, and vitalize may use National with great benefit. every drop of blood. Is makes the weak strong

#### Regina Ripples.

"I took six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for liver complaint, headache and dull stupid feeling, but now I am entirely well and healthy, having also a good appetite which I did not have previously."—Mrs. T. Davis, Regina, N. W. T.

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PURITY OF INGREDIENTS and accuracy of compounding, make Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine the criterion of excellence. IT CAN DO NO HARM to try Freeman's Worm Powders if your child is ailing, feverish or fretful.

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but yet findin thoughts of man the discussion of and systems, th trust with enti they know or be be relative, an may see everyth Problems take t religious convigrasp of Christia the result is a c and infirmity. But, apart f systems of belie opinion in A against the d To introduce the into the class-re harmony and go

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# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

#### RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. It is Necessary to the Inculcation of

## Personal Morality.

Right Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, Ill., writes to the Educational Review as follows upon the important question of religious education in the State schools: The theory of development, which is now widely received and applied to all things, from star dust to the latest fashion, is at once a sign and a cause of the almost unlimited confidence which we put in the remedial and transforming power of education. And it is use-less to seek to convince people whose world view is different from our own. What is called the spirit of the age, the spirit which, as the poet says, sits at the roaring loom of time, and weaves for God the garment whereby He is made visible to us, exercises a potent influence upon all our thinking and doing. We live in an age of progress, and progress means differentiation of structure and specialization of function. The more perfect the organism, the more are its separate functions assigned to separate parts. Specialization thus becomes a characteristic of civilization. The patriarch is both king and priest. In Greece and Rome religion is a function of the State. In the middle age the Church and State coalesce, and form such an intimate union that the

special domain of either is invaded by both. But differentiation finally takes place, and we all learn to distinguish between the things of Cæsar and the things of God. This separation has far-reaching results. Thus learning, which, in the confusion that succeeded the incursions of the barbarians, was cultivated almost exclusively by eccle siastics, grew to be of interest and im-pertance to laymen. The thirst for knowlede increased, and the cleric and

the scholar ceased to be identical. THE BOUNDARIES OF KNOWLEDGE were enlarged when the inductive method was applied to the study of nature, and it soon became impossible for one man to pretend to a mastery of for one main to pretend to a mastery of all science. And so the principle of division of labor was introduced into things of the intellect. This led to other developments. The business of teaching, which had been almost exclusively in the hands of ecclesiastics, was now necessarily taken up by lay-men also. The result of all this has been that the school, which throughout Christendom is the creation of the Church, has, in most countries, very largely passed into the hands of the civil government.

This transference of control need LODO. religious influence and instruction, though once the State has gained the enues of tir 'Rer, carrying ning the sys-fout humors ine time Cor-Stomach, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, f the Skin, tion, Jaun-leart, Ner-Debility ; all r Completed not make men religious. f BURDOCK

ors. Toronto. but by physical laws. The peculiarity INE. HERS

but by physical laws. The peculiarity of this view does not lie in the mere contention that ethics is a science, but that it is a science altogether inde-pendent of religious or metaphysical dogmas. All forces, it is asserted, physical, mental and moral, are identi-cal; and morality, like bodily vigor, is a product of organism. It is, in mportation of fass Wine, paysical, mentai and moral, are identi-cal; and morality, like bodily vigor, is a product of organism. It is, in fact, but an elaboration of the two-radical instincts of nutrition and pro-pagation, from which spring the two-fold movement of conscious life, the egoistic and the altruistic. This theory is accepted alike in the German school of positivism and the English school of utilitarianism. PRICES. ting its purity, Vicar-General ona, The rev. ed to send for COMPANY ARIO, school of utilitarianism. Among Americans there is a disposion to treat doubts of the truths of some years, and all that she told me Christianity as a mark of intellectual impressed me deeply." Vigor and sometimes as a sign of relig-

nan acts are controlled, not by a

ground that man is created for a super natural end, and that the Church is the divinely appointed agency to help him attain his supreme destiny. If education is a training for complete-ness of life, its primary element is the religious for religious, for COMPLETE LIFE IS LIFE IN GOD

Theorists may be able to construct a system of ethics upon a foundation of materialism, but their mechanical and every wrong word and deed, an inour opinion of this system of ethics may otherwise be, it is manifestly deficient in the power which appeals to the heart and the transformation of the soul is no one deals with him

the heart and to the conscience. If the chief end of education is in his special trials. A father is, as virtue, if conduct is three-fourths of life, if character is indispensable while the construction is in the special trials. knowledge is only useful, then it offences and are unwilling to see what follows that religion, which more than is not forced on them, so that the boy's any other vital influence has power to create virtue, should enter into all the processes of education. Our school for the five years I was at Eton, beprocesses of education. Our school system, then, does not rest upon a tween the ages of thirteen and eigh-teen, no one ever said one word to me philosophic view of life and education. We have done what it was easiest to do, not what it was best to do. The about my own religious life, save al-ways my mother, but she could know denominational system of popular edu-cation is the right system. The nothing of a boy's dangers, and was as one that fought the air.' secular system is a wrong system.

A CONVERT'S REASON. Why Kegan Paul, the Publisher, Be-came a Catholic-A Strong Argu-not much given to habits of piety, his ment.

Says the Liverpool Catholic Times: Says the Liverpool Catholic Times: Since the appearance of Cardinal New-man's "Apologia" there has not been published a more deeply interesting ac-count of a convert's religious struggles than that which appeara from the vacations, and, unknown to his Oxford friends, count of a convert's religious struggles the more the district than that which appeara from the vacations of the district the structure the vacations of the structure the structure the vacations of the structure the vacations of the structure the struct than that which appears from the visiting amongst the poor in a fitful pen of Mr. C. Kegan Paul in the curver way, under the direction of Rev. rent issue of the *Month* under the William Knott, fellow of Brasenese, title, "Confessio Viatoris." The reaction of St. Saviour's, Leeds. cord of an earnest soul's battles against In his vacations, more than in Oxford, prejudices and doubts and its progress he saw the High Church party at its towards the true light of the Catholic best. Much of his time was spent with faith must always possess an absorbing the family of a member of his college. faith must always possess an absorbing attraction; but its attractive power is immensely increased when, as in Mr. Kegan Paul's narrative, every word breathes the most sincere conviction. This black dependence of the second state of the second state of the the family of a member of his college. adopted many Catholic doctrine, and adopted many Catholic practices with a simplicity, earnest piety and thoroughness very beautiful to witness. This, indeed, constitutes the great The eldest daughter took much inter-beauty and force of Mr. Kegan Paul's est in the attempt at a revival of sisterarticle-that it is written with a frank, hoods in the Church of England, and is only wins the sympathy of the reader, or THE ORDER OF but convinces him that the writer's The remainder of the OF THE ORDER OF ST. DOMINIC. The remainder of the family are still satisfied with their half-way house. object is to tell in the most direct way Mr. Kegan Paul would probably have been more closely identified with them

This transference of control need not, however, involve the exclusion of Mr. Kegan Paul is the son of an Anglican clergyman who, in his son's carly childhood, ministered to the conand their opinions but for the influence though once the State has gained the early childhood, infinistered to the con-ascendancy the natural tendancy is to take a partial and secular view of the whole question of education, and to but from his mother that he received but from his mother that he received exercised upon him by Charles Kings-ley, then rector of Eversley, with whom he contracted a friendship. Kingsley limit the functions of the school to the the strongest and most lasting impres-training of the mental faculties. In sions. As in so many other instances, was broad and tolerant towards every religion but the Catholic, on which he poured the whole vials of his wrath. the spirit of the age, religion is re-garded as simply morality suffused by the glow and warmth of a devout and reverend temper; and to teach doc-thes about God and the Church will the mother's influence in the days of byhood was all powerful for good even amongst the anxieties and troubles of manhood. "My mother," says Mr. Kegan He mixed with his religion eager democratic politics, and he endeavored, with success, to persuade Mr. Kegan Paul that work brought the solution of thes about God and the Church will "My mother," says Mr. Kegan all doubts. When, therefore, Mr. Paul, "always prayed with her chil- Kegan Paul took orders in the Church dren, and till long after I was grown of England his aim was to become a

ent not only of metaphysics, but of religion as well. It is a science, as bed and read me a chapter in the at Tew and then at Bloxham he labored a science nevertheless, just as chemis-the happiest memories of my youth." to attain his ideal. He then went abroad as a private tutor, and about a try and physiology are sciences. THE COLD FORMALISM OF THE ANGLICAN year subsequently he accepted a con-

Human acts are controlled, not by a BITUAL ductorship at chaplaincy at Eton. had little relish for him. To such an Here, in dealing with the boys, the

THE OXFORD MOVEMENT was then making a stir throughout the country. Kr. Kegan Paul, indeed, paints a sad picture of the life led by the average boy at our great Public worship God. And for myself I may say that I doubt if I should have known the faith but for Positivism, which

"There are lads who, by the grace the faith but for Positivism, which of God, have in them a natural and gave me a rule and discipline of which ingrained purity of soul, a revolt from I had been unaware. The historical I had been unaware. The historical side of Comte's teaching still remains where the states in the interval is the inageneration of the power to exait the imagination or con-firm the will. The atmosphere of an average English lad is neither development of character. In the purely secular school only secular interval we have be the power to exait the inageneration be advantage of the power to exait the imagination or con-firm the will. The atmosphere of an average English lad is neither development of character. In the purely secular school only secular imagination are the prime to the prime development of character. In the ceases to say his highly prayer at the purely secular school only secular mother's knee, there is no one who en-morality may be taught, and whatever forces on him the connection between morality may be taught, and whatever religion and morals; no one, except seem strange, but till I did so under his direction I had never read the 'Imitation of Christ.' Comte bids all his followers meditate on this holy book, telling them to substitute human-ity for God. The daily study of the "Imitation' for several years did more than **aught** else to bring me back to faith and faith hack tone " faith and faith back to me

#### The Highest Life.

Beautiful old age-beautiful as the slow-dropping mellow autumn of a rich, glorious summer. In the old man nature hasdone her work ; she loads him with fruits of a well-spent life; and surrounded by his children's children

she rocks him softly to a grave. God forbid we should not call it beau-tiful. It is beautiful, but not the most beautiful. There is another life—hard, rough, and thorny, trodden with bleed-Proceeding from Eton to Oxford, Mr. Kegan Paul felt the spell of the religious energy which the Tractarian ing feet and aching brow, the life of religious sympathies were not inactive. which the cross is the symbol ; a battle which no peace follows this side of the grave; which the grave gapes to finish before the victory is won, and— strange that it should be so—that is

he highest life of man. Look back along the great names of history ; there is none whose life has been other than this. They to whom it has been given to do the really highest work on this earth—whoever they are, Jew or Gentile, Pagan or Christian, warriors, legislators, philoso-phone posts, philosophers, poets, priests, kings, slaves-one and all, their fate has been the same—the same bitter cup has been given to them to drink.

#### Brave Catholic Priests.

Father Reginald Collins, the Catho-lic chaplain whose heroism at the Battle of Tofrek, in the Soudan, made him famous in the army even though it received no official recognition, has lately been elected a member of the Senate of the University of Malta. In connection with the appointment *Picadilly* has an interesting note on Father Collins. "This fighting priest of the Church of Rome." says our contemporary, "is as distinguished for his learning as for his pluck. He is master of nine languages, including Arabic, which he picked up during his five years' campaigning in Egypt and the Soudan, winning the first prize offered by the military authorities for the greatest proficiency in that tongue A very celebrated General once re marked of him and a colleague, 'Oh, Brindle and Collins are worth a whole bench of Bishops." It will be remembered that Father

Brindle was the only chaplain that shared the dangers and hardships of the terrible march across the Bayuda desert. The "very celebrated "Gen-eral who thus referred to him and Father Collins is, we believe, no other than Lord Wolseley. Father Brindle's portrait used to be one of the few pictures in Lord Wolseley's study when he lived in London.





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ious sincerity.

PREOCCUPIED WITH MATERIAL INTER-

but yet finding time to read the thoughts of many minds, and to hear religious convictions are feeble, the and infirmity

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LEIGHS. N & SON, London, assortment of sleigh. This is ents of the kind first-class work. oderate.

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the discussion of antagonistic opinions and systems, they find it difficult to trust with entire confidence to what they know or believe. It all seems to be relative, and another generation may see everything in a different light. Problems take the place of principles,

grasp of Christian truth is relaxed, and the result is a certain moral hesitancy But, apart from all theories and ing controversial literature composed systems of belief and thought, public with a manifest anti-Catholic animus.

opinion in America sets strongly denominational school against the To introduce the spirit of sectarianism Downside Fathers and a Protestant into the class-room would destroy the harmony and good-will among citizens, which is one of the aims of the common school to cherish. There is, besides, no reason why this should be done. since the family and the Church give

all the religious instruction which the children are capable of receiving. This, it seems to me, is a fair pre-This, it seems to me, is a fair pre-sentation of the views and ideas which go to the making of current American

up to scorn he considered perfectly meritorious. His leaning towards the Catholic Church was thus becoming opinion on the subject of religious decided, but there was no one to deepen these early impressions. His religious instruction during his school instruction in State schools; and current opinion, when the subject

matter is not susceptible of physical life from eight to thirteen seems to demonstration, cannot be turned sudhave been slight and superficial, and the Catholic view of the school ques-tion is as clearly defined as it is well known. It rests upon the general the better at Eton,

who preached the three hours' devotion DEATH on that occasion. I think my mother there seemed for himself and others went to Prior Park now and then for great help towards a spiritual life. A college living in Dorset was then offered to him and accepted. The Bishop frankly told him that he would, Kegan Paul possessed and exercised a fif it were possible, have refused to logical and analytic faculty. Some accept a man of his opinions, but as

few books intended to confirm Proteshe could not help himself he trusted tants in antagonism to the Catholic

Mr. Kegan Paul would at least con-tinue the outward character of the services. "It struck me as most Church fell into his hands, but the effect they produced upon the mind of the grotesque," says Mr. Kegan Paul, "that the chief pastor of a diocese youthful reader was by no means that for which they were obviously designed. We have heard of Protestants being should have no voice whatever in the selection of the men appointed to converted to Catholicism by the unfair diatribes of the late Dr. Littledale serve under him, no power to inhibit what he considered false doctrine, and against the Church. Honest Protes-tants, capable of weighing arguments, should have to appeal to the forbear have revolted against the injustice of his attacks. Mr. Kegan Paul was ance and good sense of his clergy to ance and good sense of his clergy to hinder a complete reversal of an established ritual approved by him-solf." In this new position Mr. Kegan Paul strove hard to improve the condition of the agricultural laborer, which was then deplorable, indeed; but whilst social and polit-ized work had been approved as for as animated by a similar feeling in read-About the age of eight or nine years he read a discussion between one of the ical work had been carried as champion, and it became clear to him possible, faith had not grown firmer rather it had insensibly slipped away that the advocate of Protestantism had not answered all that was advanced by He accordingly resigned his living and went to London to take up a his opponent. Other books, such as "The Nun," by Mrs. Sherwood, and the tale "Father Clement," meant to

literary life. At a moment when the services of the Church of England seemed to him distasteful and untrue and the outward scaffolding on which he had striven to rise to God had crumbled into nothingness, and when, though he did not deny Him nor cease to believe that a first cause existed, he was attracted by the Positivist system of Auguste Comte, the so-called religion of humanity. "It should in fairness be said

(writes Mr. Kegan Paul) that in this faith, if so it may be called, man and women live high, restrained, ascetic

of the liver has ruined many a fine constitution. Those who, for similar troubles, have tried Ayer's Pills testify to their effcacy in thoroughly remedy ing the malady, without injury to the system.

system. Clinton Clippings. "I had for years been troubled with dys-pepsia and sick headache and found but little relief until 1 got Bardock Blood Bitters which made a perfect cure. It is the best medicine 1 ever used in my life."—Hattie Davis, Mary St., Clinton, Ont. "Theree Worne Descending writes "Da

Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, writes : "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who use it.

Could Scarcely See.

Could Scarcely See. Mrs. John Martin, of Montague Bridge, P. E. I., writes; "I was troubled last summer with very bad headaches and con-stipation and sometimes could scarcely see. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters made a complete cure of my case, and I wish you every success.





Residence - 112 Elmwood avenue, London South.

AT BOTTOM PRICES. ALSO FRENCH BAND SAWS JAMES REID AND COMPANY

118 Dundas Streel, London, Ont,

Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at eight o'clock at their hall, Albio Riock, Richmond Street. P. F. Royle, Pres Wm. Corcoran, Recording Secretary.

# C. M. B. A.

official.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Grand Council of Canada of the C. M. B. A will be held at the office of the Grand President, Ottawa, on or about the 7th October The Grand President invites branches and members to communicate to him or to the Grand Recorder, Brother S. R. Brown London, any matters which they wish to bring before the Board.

JOHN A. MACCABE, Grand President.

Ottawa, 14 Sept., 1891.

From Branch 139, Fort Erie, Ont.

From Branch 139, Fort Erie, Ont. Fort Erie, Sept., 8, 1891. Mr. Thos. Coffey, Editor Record – De ar Sir and Brother – Please do us the kindness to publish following, and oblige. W. E. EDWARDS. EDITOR RECORD – In May last this branch sent out an appeal in behalf of an afflieted branches of the one hundred and sixty branches of the one hundred and sixty but thirty took notice of the appeal. In view of the fact that the spirit of our noble associa-tion is to assist each other in distress, when able, we feel that courtesy demanded an acknowledgement of receipt of appeal at least. Yours fraternally. W. E. EDWARDS, Rec. Sec. Fort Erie, Sept. 8, 1891.

W. E. EDWARDS, Rec. Sec. Fort Erie, Sept. 8, 1891. EDITOR RECORD-At a regular meeting of Branch 139, held Sept. 7, 1891, the following resolution was carried manimously: Moved by Brother P. Kavanaugh, seconded by Brother A. J. Roesch, that this branch, believing, it to be for the society's best interest in Canada, do petition the officers of the Grand Council to do al in their power to obtain separate beneficiary jurisdiction, W. E. EDWARDS, Rec. Sec.

#### Separate Beneficiary.

Separate Beneficiary. Toronto, Sept. 14, 1891. Mr. Thomas Coffey-Dear Sir - I an a member of Branch 49, C. M. B. A., and, be-lieving that our Second Vice-President, W.J. Smiths, views or separate beneficiary, pub-lished in the RECORD of the 5th, are biased and misleading, and as they may have the effect advised in the essay, namely, to dis-constenance and discourage all efforts which may be made for a change from our present system, and, wishing this question to be fairly discussed. They space in the RECORD for figures enclosed:

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#### REV. FATHER O'REILLY HONORED.

# A Celebration of his Twenty-fifth Anniversary as a Priest. Toronto Globe, Sept. 8.

Anniversary as a Priest. Toronto Globe, Sept. 8. For a quarter of a century the Rev, Father O'Reilly of St. Joseph's Church, Leslieville, has been a priest, and yesterday he cele-brated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, which took place in St. Michael's College in 1866. The services in the church commenced with Mass, celebrated by Father O'Reilly as priest, Rev, Dean McCann as dencon, and Father Kiernan of Brock as subdeacon. Among the dignitaries of the Church and the clergy present were: -His Grace Arch-bishop Walsh, Bishop O'Mahoney, Viçar-General Rooney, Vicar-General McCann, Dean Harris, Dean Bergin, Dean Cassidy, Father Marijon, Provincial of the Basilian Order, Rev, Fathers Francis O'Reilly, McIntee, Colborne; Maguire, Bracebridge : Lannigan, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Krnetz, Niagara Falls, Ont, Hand, Oshawa; Allain, Cruise, Jeffcott, Moyner, Egan, Whitney, MeInerny, C. S. S. R.; Teefy, Cooke, Morris, Donoghue, Minnehan, Brennen, Kilenllen, Gilmey, Harold, Niagara : Me-Brockton; La Marche, Kiennan, Colingwood; McPhillips, Orangeville; Gal-las organist and Mr. Joher Arche, Kienan-to, Mash in a few words at the close paid a warm tribute to the worth of Father O'Reilly, Melner O'Reilly, Mas Iabored as organist and McBride sease. A very Appropriate sermon was preached by Very Key, Father Roneey, and Archbishop Walsh in a few words at the close paid a warm tribute to the worth of Father O'Reilly, as labored for mythe Father O'Reilly has labored for in the books and one by the clergy of the diocese in the following words, handsomely iluminated on parchaneu: : The priest of the Archdiocese of Toronto, to *Charley, Charley*.

illuminated on parchment : The priests of the Archdiocese of Toronto, to the Ree. M. O'Reilly, F. P., St. Joseph's Church, Toronto : REV. AND DEAR FATHER-Your confreres in the sacred ministry unite their congratulations to the onary greetings offered you on this inter-esting and joyous occasion. Knowing you in-timately we are better able to appreciate y. ur many excellent qualities of head and heart. In our circle, in which .ou have been for many years a familiar figure, no gathering seems com-plete without your kindly smile and pleasant word, your unassuming and cordial manner, your ready flow of native wit, your obliging disposition charming hearts. Your advent is halled with pleasure, we part from you with re-gret. But social intercourse, even with his brethren

your ready flow of native wit, your obliging disposition charming hearts. Your advent is halled with pleasure, we part from you with re-gret. But social intercourse, even with his brethren in the ministry, is but the breathing time of the soldi rof Chri-t. His true quality is displayed in the exercise of his vocation, as the steels tempor is proved in the conflict. Your self-sace rifice and earnest zeal are well known to us; the litterest of God's Church and the spirt hal well-being of the flock entrusted to your care well ever engaged your faithful attention. Your kindly offices on behalf of the sleular choice, have earned for you the low and then the order well expression of these, christ sear fit or the munity wherever you have been to show and brilliant parts, but rathey to risely down and unit with the well to the sleular choice. have earned for you the low and a low true and deep-seated not accuring ple, worthy and un-wer the short of the steel of the sleular choice. The show the to risely down and well and the show and brilliant parts, but rathey to risely dwith. We rever you have been to show and brilliant parts, but rathey to risely dwith. We have the the show and brilliant parts, but rathey to risely dwith. We have the show and brilliant parts, but rathey to reace the the loss-ing which yours. We rejolee to see you in the enjoyment of viecrous health, your manly form creat as in youth's spring time, to see you honored by His Grace the Archilshop in the responsible position which he has entrusted to you for starting care. to see a noble congregation almost of your own creation, assembled in this handsome edifice to strengthen and encours you for many years-years made golden with in-creasing wealth of love and friends - is our ear-mest prayer. Accept, dear confree, these which they are offered. Let them stric as in the holiest offices as a tribute to your merits, as a pledge of our undying esteem. Bigned for the priests of the archiocesee. J. McCann, V. G.; W. R. Harris, Dean eff strocktou.

At the close of the presentations, giving amply evidence of his popularity, Father O'Reilly thanked his friends for all the kind which are the side optimum that words said and gave it as his opinion tha warm-hearted people made a warm-hearted priest

They are the same figures Brother Smith worked from, and I have taken care that they are correct. As Brother Smith's shillity as a writer on different subjects and figures is well known. I regret that i must believe he has endeavored to rake his figures favorable with those opposed to separate beneficiary; for instance, showing up a year that death rate in the United States and Canada was more equal, and ignoring 1980, where the excess for each member was \$21.07, and also 1886, when the excess for each member was \$5.58. In regard to refative increase, the figures don't show so wonderfully in favor of Canada, as the United States average was four to one, and I don't think they have four times the number we have to draw from. Thave been a subscriber for the RECORD for many years, and as this is my first com-munication to any paper on any subject, and will give it space, or, if you think the com-ments are not worthy, bease make room for the figures, and oblige, Yours truly. WM. MORAN, BH Adelaide W., Toronto, Out. Resolution of Condolence.

pearl ornaments, was given away life her star-fath r. Mr. P. Lynch, of Chapeiu. At the conclusion of the Mass, prosponso at sponsa, the triends of the bride and bridgeroom were enter-tained at the residence of Mt. P. Lynch. The wedding presents to the bride were costly and numerous. Towards evening all took the ferry for Penbroke, where the happy couple, after a few pleasant hours spent at the residence of Mr. John Cumingham, took the train for Toronto, Niagara Falls and other points west.

#### PICNIC AT COBDEN, CO. REN-FREW.

Rev. Father Devine, of Osceola, held one of his wonderfully successful picnics at Cobden, county Renfrew, on Thursday last, the 10th inst. The weather was delightfully bright and warm for September. Cobden is a thriving and prosperous village of a few years growth, and was brought into existence by the C. P. R. It is situated in the parish of Osceola on the margin of a beautiful trout lake, surrounded by sloping hills and woodland scenery, where Father Devine has already erected a very handsome red brick church with tapering spire, and where he resides tem-porarily. It is but four miles distant from the parish proper of Osceola. Here the energetic pastor has in course of construction a church of much larger dimensions and a grand pastoral residence, in aid of which the pienic of last Thursday was under-taken. From early morning people were flocking

energetie pastor has in course of construction a church of much larger dimensions and a grand pastoral residence, in add of which the picnic of last Thursday was under-taken. From early morning people were flocking to the exhibition fair ground from every direction for twenty miles round, until at least two thousand had assembled at moon. The Renfrew brass band enlivened the scene with finely executed selections of national and popular airs, while the numerous guests and crowds of excursionists were doing justice to the abundant viands spread on the tables by the generosity of the bailes of the parish, who were unremitting in their atten-tions to all, and had provisions in supera-bundance for all — and for more, had more come to enjoy them. At 2 p. m. the people were called to order by the rev. pastor, who addressed them in a few happy words from the platform and introduced the contestants for a costly wagconette. These were Mr. Thomas Murray, M. P. for Pontiac, and Mr. Poupore, M. P. F. for the same constituency. Mr. Thomas Murray, M. P. delvered a very stirring address, disclaiming any idea of winning the prize, but deterained to fight his opponent to the last ditch in order to make all the money possible for his friend, Rev. Father Devine, who was doing such great and good work for the parish. Mr. Poupore, an able, eloquent and fittent speaker, followed. His address was very well received. Although not anxious for the carriage professed no anxiety to win it, and disclaimed all hope or willingness to be victors in the contest, the best thing the people should do would be to vote it to himself (Mr. Curran), and he would take it away in great triamph with him to Ottawa and Montreal. Mr. Curran is a finished orator and an ansiety to win it, and disclaimed all hope or willingness to be victors in the contest, the best thing the people should do would be to vote it to himself (Mr. Curran), and he would take it away in great triamph with him to Ottawa and Montreal. Mr. Curran is a finished orator and an institut

ies. The contest for the wagonette continued or The contest for the wagonetic continued on during the day, with the name of Paupore occasionally on the blackboard as having a majority of votes. The polls closed at 6 p. m., when Father Devine read the statement of the scrutineers, declaring Mr. Paupore winner by a majority of 500. He and Mr. Murray then delivered addresses, thanking their friends for the generous support received. The latter congratulated his friend Paupore on his victory, when both contestants shock hands in the presence of enthusiastic and cheering crowds. The election contest netted \$1,800, the pic-nic realizing considerably over \$2,500. The great success invariably attending Father Devine's picnics fully demonstrates the very high esteem in which he is held by the whole community, and the just apprecia-tion all entertain for the great works he has undertaken and accomplished since his appointment to the parish of Osceola.

gate from Scranton, Pa., was present. Mr. John Smith read an address of welcome to the visiting delegates. After an interesting discus-sion on several important schemes for the wel-place as follows: place as follows: Grand President, C. J. Lucy, Cobourg. Grand Vice-President, P. Shea, Toronto. Grand Sceretary, P. C. Halligan, Toronto. Grand Treasurer, E. Skelly, calt. Reports were presented showing the union to be in a flourishing condition both numerically financially. A couple of hours were then spent in songs, music and recitations, the delegates dispersing at a late hour deciding to meet again in Cobourg in June, 1802.

#### A Terrible Earthquake.

The Republic of San Salvador has been un-fortunately visited by a new disaster which, it is to be feared, will prove to have caused more destruction than the war by which the country was desolated a year ago. This time it is a fearful earthquake, which, though lasting but twenty seconds, caused great loss of life and property. A special despatch to the New York *Herald*, dated the 10th inst.,

the New York Herald, dated the 10th inst., says: Millions of dollars worth of property and many lives were destroyed in this Republic by an earthquake to day. Whole towns were wiped out, and, so far as advices received here indicate, hardly a city in the country, except those along the coast, escaped the awful effects of the convulsion. At just five minutes before 2 this morning the earth began to shake. People rushed into the streets in their night clothing, and while the shock lasted — only twenty seconds before it had passed—there was a panic stricken mob mak-ing its way to the open country outside the city. While the shock lasted, the earth rose and fell in long waves, and strong men were ing its way to the open country outside the city. While the shock lasted, the earth rose and fell in long waves, and strong men were unable to keep their feet. Temporary shel-ters were thrown up wherever possible, but nearly all the men and a great many of the women and children had only the sky for a covering. The towns throughout the country have suffered more severely than the capital even. Analquito and Conasaqua have been completely destroyed. Cojutepeque, Santa Tecla, San Fedro and Masapnet were so badly shaken that they are practically ruined, while the shock was plainly felt and damage was done by it at Santa Ana and Susimite Peque, fully sixty miles from here. It is im-possible at this writing to form any idea as to the number of lives which have been lost.

#### MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS. London, Sept. 17.—There was a large supply of meat, and beef was easy at 5.00 to 5.50 per curb bod mutton at our tabular prices. Pota-was a glut of caulifuvers and cabbaces, and the former sold all the way from 40 cents to 1.00 per dozen, and the latter from 25 cents to 40 cents per dozen. GRA1 (per cental) — Red winter, 1.55; white, 1.55; spring, 1.55; rye, 1.00 to 1.10; barley, malt, 1.65 to 1.10; cats; 15 to 88; peas, 1.00 to 1.10; beans, bush., 1.00 to 150; butter, crecks, 18 to 20; butter, creamery, retall, 25; butter, creamery, wholesale, 25; to 1.50; green wood, 4.50 to 50; putter, ereamery, retall, 25; butter, creamery, wholesale, 25; to 1.50; inney, 10, 9 to 10; tallow, rough, 25; to 1.50; inney, 10, 9 to 10; tallow, rough, 25; to 1.50; inney, 10, 9 to 10; tallow, rough, 25; to 1.50; inney, 10, 9 to 10; tallow, rough, 25; to 1.50; inney, 10, 9 to 10; tallow, rough, 25; to 1.50; inney, 10, 10; to 112; bar, 0, 00; 13kke, bush., 8.00 to 9.00; Timothy, bush, 1.20; to 1.50; how to 10; 200; Timothy, bush, 1.20; to 1.50; how to 10; to 10; to 20; there, reamery, retall, 25; butter, creamery, soft wood, 4.50; to 5.00; green wood, 4.50 to 5.00; putter, or the former, 10, 90; to 10; tallow, rough, 25; to 1.50; how; chow; chou 10; timothy, bush, 1.20; to 1.50; how to 10; 200; Through, 25; to 1.50; how to 10; 200; Through, 25; to 1.50; how to 10; 200; The former, 10; to 10; to

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Wuga T.—Red winter, No. 2, 976 to 986; hard Man., No. 2, 1.10; No. 3, 98 to 1.00; spring, No. 2, 94 to 55; northern, No. 2, 1.00 barley, feeding, 48c to 55c; peas, No. 2, 67 to 70 barts, No. 2, 356 to 37c; corn, 70; four, Manitob patents, 5, 80 to 5.85; strong bakers', 5.50 to 5.80 Ditario patents, 4.75 to 5.25; straight roller, 4.5 to 4.60; extra, 4.20 to 4.30; low grades, 2.00 to 3.75.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—GRAIN, quiet. We quot No. 2 hard Manitoba, 1.95 to 1.97; No. 3 ao, 97 No. 2 northern, 1.94; peas, sic per 66 lbs in scor Stc afloat; oats, 35 to 59 per 34 lbs; corn, 89 to 83 duty paid; feed barley, 59; good malting nom nal.

al. There is no change in the flour market ateat spring, 5.35 to 5.75; patent winter, 5.25 to 5.5; straight rolles, 4.85 to 5.50; extra, 4.65 to 7); superflue, 4.25 to 4.30; city strong bakers; 50; s:rong bakers; 5.25. Oatmeal shows no change; standard per bag 80 to 2.00; granulated, 2.80 to 2.60; rolled, 2.8 2.90.

2.80 to 2.90; granulated, 2.80 to 2.80; rolled, 2.80 to 2.90, Pork is moving out fairly well. Canadian short cut, per bbi, 17.00 to 17.25; mess pork, western, per bbi, 15.25 to 15.55; short cut west-ern, per bbi, 17.00 to 17.25; hams, city cured, per bi, 194 t 114; (lard, Canadian, in päils, 84 to 96; hacon, per lb, 94 to 16c; lard, coannon re-finet, 74 to 8c. The egg market continues dull and quiet. Candled, 124 to 15c; run o. stock, 8 to 12c, and choice fancy, 124 to 24c; finest townships, 16 to 17c; finest western, 144 to 55c. Cheese-Purely noundal, with a dragging market owing to high prices. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Checker J owing to high prices. In a draging market owing to high prices. REFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 12,—CATTLE— There were only two cars of sile stock in the late arrivals Butchers cattle found ready sale at full prices, the market closing for week steady, with a fa orable outlook. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Including the late arrivals Hutchers cattle owich which is cars were Canada lambs. The market ruled a little stronger for good lambs, or at about loc abutcher on yesterday's value. Good sheep steady, but common and cull st.ck of all kinds very dull and lower priced; closed steady for the week for both succe and lambs of good grades.

The late number of the London Speaker contains an article on the Irish situation from the pen of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, in which the joy of the Dublin Castle and landlord enemies of Ireland over the doings of Parnell is described as follows: The Coercionists' hope is no longer

in plank beds nor in charitable doles through the police sergeant's hands, nor yet in fractured skulls through the force of his baton. It would be comica if it were not to an Irishman most sad that their last hope is in Parnell. Mr Parnell has many as honest-hearted Irish Nationalist as breathe among his adherents, but it is an incontrovertible fact that every landlord, agent, Removable Magistrate, emergencyman or land-grabber in the countryever man who has openly or covertly distin guished himself by hostility to the Home-Rule movement-has suddenly blossomed into an ardent Parnellite In any first-class carriage you are surto meet a squire who has discovered Mr. Parnell to be a man of genius. The officials smack their lips over his speeches and devour the Parnellite journals with avidity. To hear them talk, you would suppose that the once "loyal minority" was all along athirst for pure gospel Irish Nationality, only that milk-and-water patriots like John John Dillon would fain force them to be content with the muddy waters of English Whiggery. When you see the landlord and the Removable fasting on the Freeman, and hear

THE ORANGEMEN BEATING MR. PAR-NELL'S PRAISES ON THEIR DRUMS, all that it means, of course, is that they believe him to be engaged in wrecking the Home Rule movement with twice the zest and energy with which he built it up. But all the same, the complete working understanding which this crisis has brought about between the Orange and Green extremities of the Irish body politic disposes of one catching argument against Home Rule. It is the land-owners and sons of King William can forget their grudges against Mr. Parnell the movement they see their advantage in linking battal ions with him. who will any longer pretend that in an Irish Parliament "loyal minority" would not dis play an equally keen scent for their own interest, and foregather with my excellent friend, Mr. John Clancy, on the Opposition benches, just as cheer-fully as they now dilate upon Mr. Parnell's qualities as a statesman? As to the merits of our intestine struggle, I say nothing here. Englishmen have shown a most wise discretion in meddl-ing as little as possible with our family jars. The question of the Irish leader-ship is one wholly for Irish Nationalists to settle, and they are settling in the most wondrous manner, solemnly tranquilly, irresistibly, by mere vote and arguments, an organic civil strife of a kind which in France would long ago have been argued out with artillery, and which in England cost you two revolutions when there was question of driving out a less resolute Stuart dynasty. When I recall the people' broken and despairful looks in 1879 and contrast them with their carriage

to-day, I doubt whether even the mos thoughtful of us have yet realized with sufficient thankfulness the fact that in the interval there has passed over the face of Ireland a revolution which has secured for the Irish peasantry all that and more than the French Revolution secured for the peasantry of France.

and that at less cost of bloodshed in the whole course of the struggle than the French had to pay in any one day of their long years of bloody travail. A woeful deal, indeed, remains to be SEPTEMBER 19, 1891.

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not seen within the past few months the hopes of a whole nation dashed to the ground through the lust of a man and the frailty of a woman. We cannot separate our moral convictions from our political interest, and we cannot be indifferent to any act of public legislation that affects the moral condition of the civil community in which we live.

THE TIME HAS COME when the layman worthy of the name of Christian must assert his moral convictions in his political action. The time has come when the rum shop and the race course and the dance hall politician must be given to understand that no matter what party he belongs to he cannot represent a Christian constituency. I have heard a man say that they would vote for the devil if his party gave him the nomination. Such criminal loyalty, the result ignorance and vice, can no longer be tolerated in a civilized, much less a Christian.community, and the contempt. ible crowd of political tricksters who are now voting away our moral rights at the beck and call of party or of personal interest should never again be allowed to trample on our convictions and insult our manhood and intelli-gence before the world. This is the only practical remedy for existing evils, and the only hope for the prosperity of our institutions.

"Surely we have a country worth working for, and a Constitution worth preserving, and no party lines, how-ever strong, can seduce us from our allegiance to the great God of Justice whom we adore, and the grand institutions of our land that we love.

A cable despatch of the 11th inst. states that the physicians in attendance upon Cardinal Manning have ordered him to cease work, and it is announced that the Pope will shortly appoint a coadjutor. Cardinal Manning is now about eighty-three years of age. His episcopal jubilee was celebrated June 8, 1890.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO. Gents - I have used MINARD'S LINI MENT successfully in a serious case o croup in my family. In fact I consider it a

remedy no home should be without. J. F. CUNNINGHAM. Cape Island.

SO SAY ALL - That MINARD'S LINI-MENT is the standard liniment of the day, as it does just what it is represented to do.



LE MARS, PLYMOUTH, Co., IA., May, 1899. I suffered from temporary sleeplessness from overwork for two years, for which I used Fastol Koepig's Nerve Tonic, and can recommend same Sche best medicine for similar troubles.

**Example 1** Serve 10mic, and call recomber the set of the best medicine for similar troubles. **F. BORNHORST. St. Francis Wise, Oct 24, 1889 A member of my congregation used Fastor St. Francis Wise, Oct 24, 1889 A member of my congregation used Fastor Roemig Norre Tonic wine, good results.** The patient was so norrous that he could not find leep for weeks. He suffered from the most in-tene ensoin some of Koemig s Norre Tonic and he pontinued to use it. The appetite returned tradually, the anxiety disponent the heckacks left, and to day the suffered routh. **Barrow Elskemp, Pastor. Our Paramphilet for sufferers of norrous di-**

Dur Parmphlet for sufferers of nervous di-senaes will be sent free to eny gddres, and pror patients can also obtain this medicine tree of charge from us. "Dis remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Komig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ton years and is now treamer's under his direct

MUCH BETTER,

**Thank You!** 

THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TESTI

FATHERKOSHIGS

Recommended as the Best. .

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# THE CATHOLIC RECORD THEIR LAST HOPE IS PARNELL.

#### Resolution of Condolence. Trenton, Ont., Sept. 2, 1891. To Mr. and Mrs. P. Kenifick

To Mr. and Mrs. P. Kenifick. DEAR SIR AND MADAM-4C a regular meet-ing of Branch 71, Trenton, the following reso-lutions were unanimously adopted : Resolved, That it was with the deepest sorrow that the members of this branch received the sad news of the denth of Brother Robert Keni-tick. While pursuing his duty, our Blessed Lord deemed in fit to take him to Himself. We humbly submit to Hissifivine will, yet we deeply deplore the loss of so valued a member, and carnestly pray food will have mercy on his soul. Resolved, That this branch scient to his bereaved parents their most sincere and heart felt ympathy in their sad afficition and pray that God will confort and spare them for many years to come; further

Inst God Will confort and spare them for many years to come; further Resolved. That our charter be draped i mourning for the space of thirty days and cover of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereavel parents also published in the CATH LIC RECORD. M. P. KINSELLA, Rec. Sec.

bereaved parents also publicated the Recent Mildmay, August 25, 1891. At a meeting of Branch No. 70, C. M. B. A., the following resolution of condolence was moved by Financial Screetary Gissler and Chancellor Keelan: That, whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the father of our esteemed Brother, Geo, Kunkel, that we, the members of Branch No. 70, do hereby tender Brother Geo, Kunkel and members of the family our heart-felt sympathy Providence to afflict them. Then moved hy Brothet A. Goetz, seconded by Brother Maier the Brother Geo, Kunkel and the same to be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD. Yours fraternally, Yours fraternally, Brother Maier, Geo, Henrikoer, Rec. Sec.

The Death Roll.

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CHARTTABLE READER: In order to preserve our historical church—the oldest on the from-tier—from falling to ruin, thorough repairs are necessary. Being heavily in debt, our people cannot, unaided, do all that is required.— Through want of employment at home the Catholic ranks have been thinned tillouly forty families remain; hence our confident appeal to your Catholic heart to help us. Instead of organizing a bazaar, with its (to some, dubions features and possible prizes, we shall send to every one ~ ho forwards cl. a copy of the Catholic historic romance " Irene of Cor-inth."

or the Catholic historic romance " frene of Cor-inth." In this way a two-fold good will be accom-plished: the restoration of God's house, and the spread of Catholic literature. The book alone is worth the money in a Cath-olic household. I promise to say for the intention of all con-tributors one Mass every month for a year. Enlist your friends in this good work, and send us the names of any show you think likely to help us out of the abandance of their charity. Send money by P. 0, order or registered letter and address, REV, P. J. HAROLD, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

Single copies of the work can also be had for 50 cents by applying to the author, or at this office.

WHAT THE PRESS SAID ABOUT THE FIRST

Minor the PRESS SAID ABOUT THE FIRST EDITION. American Catholic Quarterly Review.— "An interesting story carrying the reader through many of the scenes and rectifing with historic accuracy many of the events of the times of the scenes and rectifing with historic events of the events of the times of the scenes and rectifing with historic accuracy many of the events of the times of the scenes and Nero." "An observation of the standard.—"The write vision a facile pen and graphically describ the views index through which he carries interest until the final denouement." "Accords the World, "scular).—"The student of history, as well general as ecclesiastical, will find here a obtained without extensive reading." Catholic World, "scular..." A most readable and entertaining work." Catholic World, "There of Corinth" will do Course exammed in especiality for all young

Catholic World.—" Irene of Connor good, as well as give pleasure to those who read it. We recommend it especially for all young p-ople, and think it worthy of a wide effecula tion, especially if it be republished in a bette within

## WEDDING BELLS.

#### LACY-FLANNERY.

LACY-FLANNERY. On Wednesday, the 9th inst, Mr. William Tedward Lacy and Miss Marion Flannery, daughter of the late William Flannery, Pen-broke, were united in the holy book place lo the beautiful new church of Chapeau, Que, lately ferected by the energetic zeal of Rev. Father Ledue, pastor. Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, near relative of the bride, officiated. During Mass, and while pronouncing the saera-mental blessings, he was assisted by Rev. Father Ledue, of Chapeau, and Rev. Father Shalloe, of Sheenborough, Pootfac. The Syndromen were Messrs. Maurice Wells Flan-nery, North Bay, and Finlay Shields of Osceola, the bridesmaids were Miss Mary McCool, of Fort William, and Miss Teresa Cunningham, of Pembroke. The bride, who was attired in heliotrope Bellingham silk, court train and

#### The Great Polish Actress Opens Here

The Great Pollsh Actress Opens Here. Mr. James V. Cooke, Mme. Modješka\* busi-mess manager, is in the city arranchug for the actress in this city on Monday, Sept. 31. Mme. Modješka opens her American season here, having arrived at New York from Europe some weeks since. She had intendel to appear in St. Petersburg, Russia, this season, but Russian animosity towards the Poles decided her coming to America. Mme. Modješka will produce "Adtenne Le Couvrer," a rich comely drama, replete with exquisite acting, elegant costumes and appropriate scenery. The talented young English actor, Thalberg, will be her right hower, the company-twenty-one in all-being the same as in the celebrated Booth and Parrett combinations. Mme. Modješka esilv heads the lation female stars in America to-tay, distin-abilities and her many good qualities of head and hear t. Her great reputation has been many ender to reign actresses. prominently perfore the American actresses. prominently her merics are reconsized and approciated. Modješka is in many respects a credit to the farge. She is a true woman, and appreciated. Modjeska is in many respects a credit to the range the is as true woman, and appreciated. Modjeska is in many respects a credit to the season at the Grand Opera House, and alarge audience the Grand Opera House, and alarge audience should greet the distinguished alary endities the grand Opera House, and alarge audience the grand opera house, and alarge audience the grand opera house, and alarge audience the merits the reconstreat this season. I. C. B. U. DEMONSTRATION.

#### I. C. B. U. DEMONSTRATION.

Hamilton Times, Sept. 7.

Hamilton Times, Sept. 7.
 Notwithstanding the heavy rain which fall
 Saturday afternoon and evening about one hundred and fifty people faced the disarcentee and the could be added to be added tob added to be a

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grades. House—The supply was light to day, only about it cars, and the market a little stronger all round; even good hogs were sold at 5.55 to-day, and York men paid 5.45 for some of the best, and from 5.15 to 5.25 for grassers, and Mich-igan pigs in fair inquiry at 4.55 to 4.75 for good ones, and 2.55 to 3.55 for light ones; roughs and stags unchanged. Market closed steady; about all sold.

#### LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

stage unchanged. Market closed steady; about all sold. LONDON CHEESE MARKET. Saturday, Sept. 12, 1891, -- The market to-day was one of the arrest of the scason, as nearly all the factories in the surrounding district were represented-thirty-cickli factories in all, and every one with a large make. Compared with the leading markets on the other side. Urice and Little Falls last week, the London market meant  $\{c$  to be better per pound. The latter markets for this week were be to be and pound. One thing is certain that we make a superior article to the Americans, as our buyers put a better price. No doubt both have some influence. We make a better cheese, and our weres, too, is a a higher price. The cheese question "is being wa ched with a sould be an ender the state of the state influence. We make a better cheese, and our market us and a hipper keenly is anning his neightor's operations lest the should steal a march upon him. Up to the close of last week stage to cheese question "is being wa ched with a good deal of interest at the present time, end dealer and shipper keenly is anning his neightor's operations lest the should steal a march upon him. Up to the close of last week stage to also the country, against stassill boxes for the corresponding period last year, and frave here, exported, against '82,076 hoxes last were the states amounted to 1,46,614 hoxes, against of cheese from Candaa and tao United. States amounted to 1,46,614 hoxes, and this time last year, and the question where heres in this market at time of writing period hast year, showing a decrease of 191,612 hoxes are then there is no disposition on the solve is. Does the unusually large shortage on this side to date warrant the payment of pres-ent grief in this were be confirmed it may be doubted if much lower values will be ex eri-and forced be limits being le to be per poind his year. A then moment there is a stand-off, e ble limits being le to be per poind his were time here is no disposition on the here the weak to charge at points between

LIC EECOBD

As we go to presss a Lincoln dis-patch states : John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish National League, is very ill. No hopes for his recovery

tion by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL done but the most joyous feature in the Irish peasants horoscope is the con-5) West Maison, cor. Clinkas BL., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price \$1 per Hottle. 6 Bottles for \$5, Agent, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggist. London, Ontario. fidence that we are only in the beginning of the better days.

# PARTY SPIRIT.

#### Its Influence on the People.

The following is an extract from a sermon recently delivered by one of the Paulist Fathers in New York, and it will be found of much interest to all those who are influenced by the spirit of some particular party. After de-scribing the sad condition of affairs in France and Italy, especially as regards the laws antagonistic to the Church that are on the statute books there he continued :

"Yet people in both France and Italy have only themselves to blame for the condition of things that exist among them. If they had even a small part of the public and intelligence and manhood of the German Catholics, the infamous legislation against justice and morality would not remain on the statute books for six months. Look at what the noble Windthorst and his Catholic party accomplished in a few vears in Germany. But the French and Italian Catholics who have taken an active part in politics, have blindly followed party lines and lost sight altogether of the religious and moral ques tions involved, and as a result their most sacred convictions are insulted by THE PARTY CRIES OF A BAND OF

PROFLICATE POLITICIANS. "The moment that party spirit ob-cures the moral sense of a good people, that moment their power for good is gone, for no people, however powerful or great they may be, can afford to ignore justice and morality in their political life, for no constitution can stand without the support of the Ten Commandments. You cannot have one conscience as a Christian and another as a citizen. What is wrong before the altar of your God is wrong before the flag of our country. The assertion, that one's moral views of

practices have nothing to do with his political action is an insult to the common sense of mankind. Have we Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 5th Sept., 1891.

MONY of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WAST-ING DISEASES, after they have tried SCOTT'S S Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES -Of Lime and Soda.-IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL FLESH PRODUCER. It is used and endorsed by Physicians. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c, and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville. Se st SEALED TENDERS addressed to the adder signed, and endorssed " i ender for Drill Hal. Toronto," will be received at this office anti-friday, and October, 1981, for the several works required in the erection of Drill Hall, Toronto. Tenas and Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and a the office of R. C. Windeyer, Architect. Toronto and after Friday, 11th Sept., and tenders will and signed with a chail signatures of renderes. An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to pay each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to com-plete the work contracted for, and will be re-turned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not blind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order. E. F. E. R.OY. its fou awak of the alread desire V. Bo stock ing s in vie A Engli shrine Franc Augu the p on la Dame sever Fathe pread which Fran the e this Engl high to th revol Fran perse Doua for 1 Ritu the the i Fran imita custo they

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By order, E. F. E. ROY. 674-27