### ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Chesterville, Ont. 25th Sept., 1893 EDITOR CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont.—DEAR SIR—I have not the re-motest idea as to the identity of the motest idea as to the identity of the writer of the "special" from this region, which appeared on the front page of your excellent journal last week, and therefore I cannot be justly charged with any sort of animus what-soever towards him, when I ask space in your columns this week for some remarks on his lucubration. Not being accustomed to write for the public press, I shall make these remarks as brief as possible.

marks as order as possible.

In the first place, said correspondent should have known better than to style the Archbishop of Kingston, "His Lordship." (Sic.) Every educated Catholic knows that an Aschbishop

months, every Sunday after Mass; and also that they will abstain totally furth all kinds of huoxienting liquor, until after they shall have attained to their 21st year of age.

His Grace then proceeded to give the congregation some valuable suggestions about certain repairs very much needed to be made both to their parish church, and after having transacted some parochial business with the paster and church committee, he rested during the day in the parish house.

Note the see record to give the condition of their parish church, and after having transacted some parochial business with the paster and church committee, he rested during the day in the parish house.

The following morning—Thursday The inst.—His Grace, attended by the year Rev. Vicar General Gauthice and Archdeacon Kelly, set out from Chesterville, en route for Morrickville parish, followed by the beinsons of a grateful people. Yours truly

LIGHTON THE MISSING AND THE ARCH MASS and there is an official visit on Friday, remaining alternative and the church the said that the official returns showed that in numbers the light words and parish, followed by the beginning the day in the parish and church committee, he rested during the day in the parish house.

Modent tan to grateful people. Yours truly

District the committee of the fealty and love the committee of the fealty and love the committee of the characteristic decarbolic knows that an Aa hisishop should always be addressed as 'His Grace.' Again, that 'special' led many of your readers to the inference that the title of this parish is 'Winchessel', whereas any child of seven years of age could have informed the scribe that its correct nonenclature is 'Chesterville,'—the other appellation being assigned to a small corner of this mission! Not wishing, however, to encroach unreasonably upon your valuable space, I shall now proceed to give you a few facts in relation to the late pastoral visitation of His Grace, accompanied by the Very Rev. C. H. Gauthier, V. G. Becekville, and Archdeacon Kelly, Kingston, reached here from Kemptville about 5 o'clock; and was met at the C. P. R. depot, Chesterville, by the Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, the local pastor, and a large crowd who fell into procession of Morrisburg, and a large crowd who fell into procession of Morrisburg, and a large crowd who fell into procession of Morrisburg, and a large crowd who fell into procession of Morrisburg, and a large crowd who fell into procession of their pastor, to join their neighbors in this demonstration of their pastor, to join their neighbors in this demonstration of their pastor, to join their neighbors in this demonstration of respect and deciral procession.

### DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

ARGE GATHERING AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW ST, JOSEPH'S CHURCH—BISHOP DOWLING'S ADDRESS.

Discussed the last protection of the control of the

## CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Telegraph. Religion makes life easier and brighter than it otherwise would be; because religion takes the pain out of labor, the sting out of trials, the bitterness out of adversity, for it teaches that these are sent by God for the sanctification of His elect and if they be endured with resignation to His will, they will be turned into the iewels of a crown of eternal life. Re ligion, too, makes the world brighter, because it puts hope into death and light into the grave, by giving promise of an immortality beyond the tomb, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Boston Herald. A noteworthy feature of the turbu lent demonstration by certain classe of the poor people who are out of work in New York is the absence of Irish men from the ranks of the agitators and their sympathizers. So far there has been no Irishmen present at any of the meetings that have been held there, although it is a well recognized fact that a very large proportion of New York's working people are Irish-Those who are responsible for men. the demonstrations that are now being witnessed on the East Side in New York are aliens, who not only have no sympathy with, but absolutely no apprehension of, our form of Govern ment. True Witness

The great French scientist, M. Charcot, is dead. The systematic denier of the immaterial in man is gone to that God of whom he aspired to be a rival. The man who said, "I can work miracles as Jesus Christ did," has now an

The collection at the close of the service amounted to \$200.—Hamilton Times, \$3st. 25.

MOUNT ST. MARYS. HAMILTON.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Not the least attractive of the many points of interest in the pretty city of Hamilton is Mount St. Mary's.

Mount St. Mary's is the appropriate name of the home of the Loretto Sisters, a community that has done much to render abortive the cry that is continually going up against religious education. Standing on an eminence midway between mountain and bay the Loretto convent occupies probably the finest site in the city. Its spacious grounds, with their beautiful lawns and walks, wide-spreading shade trees and luxurant plants and flowers evidence the great labor which for years has been expended in bringing them to their present state of perfection. Conventallie must be delightful in such a retrent, surrounded by so many of the beauties of barties of the dead Atheist. Sie bransit potestas mundi!

Ly was some years since I had visited Mount St. Mary's. From my school days I had always as Iking for the place, around which so many cheriched childhood associations linger. The boy and girl in after years long of the paper. Our Twen't Millions Loss, "grand acfore files and succession of the paper." Our Twen't Millions Loss," grand acfore files.

some from a centile place if the promote are every mind the self-conduct that uply hard thanks the self-conduct that the move in the self-conduct that the move in the self-conduct thanks the self-conduct thanks the self-conduct thanks the self-conduct to the conduct to the self-conduct to t

your reformers have done away with the devotion to the Blessed Virgin; but we Catholics have still a mother, and therefore we are cheerful." A deep truth is contained in those playfully uttered words of the eloquent Jesuit It is the same idea that is also beautifully expressed by Father Meschler, when he says that the Catholic Church "is not a family whose mother be

A special interest attaches to the brilliant paper prepared by the gentle Brother Azarias, and read by his reverend brother, Father Mullaney, at the Catholic Congress. It was the last literary work performed by him whose scholarly mind was wont to charm, as his dutiful life edified, all who came within the magic circle of his influence. Almost his last written words were these: "If the Church in America is to be perpetuated in a robust, God-fearing and God-serving Catholicity, it is only by the establish ment of a Catholic school every Catholic parish." What more appropriate message of farewell could have been spoken by one whose whole life was a burden borne for Catholic truth, and whose every word was a plea for Cath olic education!

died.

A grand-daughter of Gen. Robert Lee-Matilda Dot Lee-now in

Paris, has become a Catholic.

The conversion of America to Catho-The conversion of America to Catho-licity was one of the topics that ob-tained the greatest attention at the Catholic Congress. Father Elliot, the Paulist, reiterated his previous declar-ation that with concerted action on the part of the entire Catholic body, that desirable result can be brought about before long; while Father Lentz de-clared that difficulties should only stimopportunity of rising from the dead, if late those engaged in the work to his pretended powers were so omnipoly greater exertions.

that hey are have such a have such a have such a have such a he little cul. II—81.50 to 22 m. and good eight sell at ones. Over 190 over for y slow; 25.5 s and west. Opps out of a and the complete company of the complete complet

ira Do the CUTICUA is will do. They cure itehing cozenas, r painful and K & kin and assess, cleanes of sealy pure, and unfailing, skin purificus, think of this, well as phys disfigurement in childhood al. Sold cvery. OGP., Boston. air "free. and beautified solutely pure

one Pains and one minute ain Plaster, ling plaster. OCCUR AT nt., knows of MINARD'S ralyzed arm, transpired at

ID BACK

IARRISON.

Know

ipline, Rite nd Religion Church? Ge cionary t these a aterest to p ly revised.

UE SERIES. tholies. I ly. Prayers for Catholic and Prayers of

y Family.

rs & Agent HERS, Chicago. ED. OR, FOUR
merica. Pub
Chicago, with
the Most Rev
proved by His
d many Arch
the continent
itispieces and
ngs by Gregori
he largest sale
cears Agents
Salary or comAddress T. J.
773-8.

ontreal. rs COLLEGE
Il be resumed
rs ago an adth in English,
ave now the
ourses, taught
776-4 TED. TED.

TO FOR R. C.

To holding in

To of teaching

The of

n, S.J. tuseful pamph-ather Dames, elebtrated ones esuit Father-retation of the the only true and "The Real ent to any ad-tamps. Orders HOLIC RECORD

## LINKED LIVES.

By Lady Gertrude Douglas.

CHAPTER XIII.

FAIR AND KAUSSE.

It was not forged by mortal hands, Or clasped with golden bars and bands, Save thine and mine; no other eyes The slender link can recognize."

"The course of true love never did run smooth;" and Mabel's case was not to form an exception. But as "lovers misunderstandings" are a backneyed subject, I shall not dwell at any length upon that period when, in the most provoking manner possible, Mabel and Hugh contrived to make each other

In the early part of August, Miss Mackenzie went to Scotland, leaving her niece at Elvanlee Castle. been arranged that Mabel should join her towards the end of the month of October. Very much surprised, there-there, was the old lady when during the latter days of September, she re-ceived a short note from Mabel, announcing her arrival in Carlton Terace for the following evening. By from Lady Forrester, saying that Mabel had behaved exceedingly ill to Lord Temple, and that, after flirting with him for six weeks past, she had, fused him point blank when he pro-

"The child is incomprehensible. "full of silly romantic notions, and I do not know what to make of her. She cries all day, and looks like a ghost, and I really am afraid to keep her here any longer. Hugh is worse than useless, and I am actually regretting Mr. Vaughan, who would probably have brought her to her senses; but Hugh has become so very unsociable we rarely see him, and Mabel won't go near him, so that he has been of no assistance to me in this affair. Mabel insists upon going to Scotland, and really Guy and my self think it best she should do so. is in shocking spirits, and the change may do her good."
"Well, well," ejaculated the old

lady to herself, as she read the letter carefully through for the second time and then put it in her pocket, "I have a notion of my own about all this. We shall see-will it come right?" After which she lay quietly musing for nearly two hours of the bright September afternoon.

Mabel came home next day, looking depressed and ill, answering her aunt's inquiries, however, with great reserve, and evidently shrinking from all allusion to Lord Temple.

Auntie, ask me nothing about it. she pleaded; "I have behaved very ill, but I could not help it-I was so un happy; and I never thought it would be so serious.

"But what is it that has made you unhappy, Mabel?"
"Oh, Auntie, don't ask, for I can-

not tell you or anybody in the world," answered Mabel, with such keen distress that Miss Mackenzie forbore to question her further.

But her suspicions, once roused, were not to be allayed, and she deter mined to watch and judge for herself whether or not they were correct.

In the meanwhile Mabel resumed her customary life in Edinburgh. A good deal of her time was spent in the society of Mary Græme, 'Geordie" mentioned in the first and second chapters of this story. The acquaintance begun in Glasgow between Mabel and the young student had been cemented into a life-long friendship. He had had, during the course of his studies at the Edinburgh University, the free run of Miss Mackenzie's house in Carlton Terrace—so, too, had his sister Mary, a girl of Mabel's own age, and who was being educated at a boarding-school in the same town.

Geordie Græme had been Mabel's first hero, not to say the love of her This fancy it was to which Genevieve Vaughan had once referred, and which had, before it melted away, cost Mabel many hours of real pain. But her romantic ad miration for Geordie had never devel But her romantic adoped into lasting love. It had died a natural death some years previously, when Mabel discovered, or thought sh had discovered, the existence of a flirt ation between Geordie and a gir whom Mabel particularly disliked. She was wrong in her suspicions, but her boundless admiration for her hero" grew more reasonable from that time forward, and when Hugh crossed her path Mabel had long ceased to regard Geordie in any other light than that of a dear old friend and al-

most brother. Geordie himself never guessed Mabel's early secret; he had never analyzed his feelings towards her : he had always worshipped her as his ideal of a perfect woman, but, strange to say, the idea of marrying her had never entered his head, until, indeed, it was too late, and she was beyond

his reach for ever-but of that later. Geordie Graæme is no longer the young medical student with whom we parted in the High street of Glasgow. He is now Dr. Græme, one of the cleverest and most sought after of Edinburgh physicians. He possesses a house in Moray Place; he has lately started a brougham own, it must be acknowledged); he you ever seen her again?" seems to have plenty of money, and a generous heart to make good use of In appearance he has become a

Geordie remains the only guardian of his sister Mary, who shares with him his home in Moray Place.

In Moray Place accordingly, Mabel when in Edinburgh, spends a good deal of her time. Though they are unlike in character, she and Mary Græme get on wonderfully well. Mabel does not love Mary as she loves Genevieve Vaughan, but they have spent many happy hours in each other's company, and some of the gayest, gladdest days of Mabel's oung life are associated with the Fræmes.

Mabel has been rather more than a month in Scotland, when she begins to notice that a change is coming over her aunt. Miss Mackenzie's health, never strong, seems to her niece to be fail-ing. Her fears once roused, Mabel cannot rest until she has consulted Geordie Græme, and she finds, to her consternation, that the doctor shares her misgivings.

In the doctor's case they are more than misgivings, for he is well aware that Miss Mackenzie is suffering from a heart disease which may at any moment provefatal. Before Mabel's return the old lady, suspecting that her end was approaching, had one day questioned Geordic closely as to his opin ion of her health, and Geordic had reluctantly acknowledged that though she might live for years longer, vet, in the enfeebled state of constitution, a sudden attack might carry her off at any time.

ight carry her on a "I knew it, Geordie," the old lauy "I knew it, Geordie," the old lauy "I knew it, Geordie," and I would be a suit I could answered cheerfully. "And I would not be sorry," she added, "if I could only leave my darling child happy! Dr. Græme had often wondered sinc then whether Mabel were in the least degree prepared for the blow which might at any moment fall upon her, so that when, of her own accord, she broached the subject he had so dreaded to touch, he told her as gently as pos sible, but very firmly, the truth. night Mabel comes in silently to her aunt's room, after Miss Mackenzie has retired to rest; and when Mabel bends over her to kiss her, her annt feels two scalding tears falling upon her

"Eh, Mabel dearie-poor dearie!" says Miss Mackenzie soothingly, strok ing with her thin fingers her darl ing's golden head, nestling upon her shoulder. "Auntie, don't leave me!" says

Mabel, in a low, trembling voice. "I shall be so lonely if you go away from me." The words come with a choking sob, revealing to Miss Mackenzie how acutely Mabel feels the oneliness of her position.

"My darling," she answers sadly, 'I shall have to go when God calls ne—if I could but see you happy Then, holding Mabel's h closely in her own, she continued : 'I want you to write to Hugh for me dabel's start does not escape the old lady's notice. "I want you to tell him from me that I am ailing, and wish to see him. Will you write to night, Mabel?"

If you wish it, Aunt Helen." "I do, dearie. Write to night -

Mabel writes the letter - a cold. meaningless letter it seems to her. but she sends it off nevertheless, and her aching heart grows wildly happy at the prospect of seeing Hugh again. A gleam of sunshine must surely come with him, even though he should b cold and distant to her as he was when they parted.

Next day- it is a Friday-Mahel is not likely to forget it, for it is marked in the calender of her life by a very unlooked-for meeting.

She has been lunching with Mary Grame. The Doctor is not at home he rarely comes to luncheon, and therefore he has not been expected, nor have the girls waited for him. Onite towards the end of luncheon however, the well-known click of his latch-key is heard in the door, and Mary exclaims,

"Eh, its Geordie, I declare!" A moment after he enters the dining

room, with a peculiar expression on his face.

"There's nought but cold meat left. Geordie," begins Mary, in dismay "We had no idea you were coming.

"Cold meat is an excellent thing, says the Doctor; but he makes no attempt to partake of it. On the contrary, he goes over to the fire-place, stirs the fire into a ruddy blaze, then stands musing, with his back to the

"What ails ye, Geordie?" inquires his sister, anxiously—"are you ill?"
"Have you two finished your lunch on?" he asks, turning suddenly, and

letting his eyes rest on Mabel. "Because, if so, I have a strange story to tell you.

"Well, you may begin at once, Geordie," says Mary, eagerly. "We have quite finished, have we not, Mabel?"

The Doctor's eves are still fixed or Mabel-he is anxious to catch the first

look, which he knows his story will call forth.
"Mabel," he begins at last, slowly, 'do you remember the link that first

drew our lives together?"
"The link, Geordie!—what do you mean? Then a sudden light dawns on Mabel's memory, and before Geordie has time to answer, she continues, "Katie-poor little Katie Mackay-c That is what you mean, course I do. (more on his sister's account than his Geordie. Well, what of that? Have

'To day, Mabel. "Do you really mean it, Geordie?

-where?-how?-when?"

medical assistance, for fear of being removed to the hospital, of which he has an extraordinary dread. He lives in Brown's Close—you know, Mary, what a hole that is."

Mary nods assent, and the Doctor resum

"As I was leaving the house, some one came running down the stairs behind me, calling out in an eager whisper, 'Doctor! Doctor!' I got whisper, down to the door, and there I stood still, and asked who was calling me. A remarkably pretty girl then showed herself, who implored me to come up to the top landing, as there was lassie dying with a broken blood-vessel up there; and she added that, if I did not come, the girl would be dead before the parish doctor could be called. Of course I followed her up stairs immediately, and there I found, in a miserable little room, overcrowded with children, a young creature of about nineteen or twenty, lying dressed upon the bed, with blood pouring out of her mouth into a basin, which a woman, I took to be he mother, was holding for her. I applied the usual remedies, and when the bleeding had ceased, and I had time to look about me. I addressed myself to the mother, and made inquiries respecting the cause of my patient's illness. The poor woman told me a sad story The sick girl, it appears, is her eldes daughter, and has been employed in the Glasgow factories. She was doing there, and supported whole family, with the assistance of her brother, a sailor lad, whom his mother called 'Steenie.' unfortunately seems to have fallen in love with a young farm servant near Glasgow, who behaved very ill to him, left her situation, and came off to amuse herself in Edinburgh. Here Steenie followed her, throwing up his work in Glasgow, and trusting to the chance of finding something to suit him in Leith. His mother and sister afraid lest, having no home, he should get thrown into dangerous temptations very unwisely removed themselve from Glasgow and took up their abode in this town. From that time every thing seems to have gone wrong with them. Lizzie, the daughter, accusto factory work, has not suc ceeded nearly as well in the laundries where she has been forced to seek em ployment. A bad cold, neglected, no doubt, caught at the time of flitting, has settled down on her chest, and th girl is evidently in a galloping con to the very last, but this morning work has finished her. I expect she will only last a few hours.

The doctor pauses for a moment, and Mabel asks.

"Surely that is not Katie?"

Katie is the cause of all th mischief, though-she it is after whom this lad Steenie has come roving to Edinburgh, and it was she who called me up to her sick friend. "How did you find it out, Geordie?"

"Mrs. Logie kept talking of Katie -Katie Mackay, she called her more than once-and the name was of course, familiar to me. I am not likely to forget it, Mabel. I looked for the girl, o see if I could detect any resemblance in your little protegee; but as soon as Mrs. Logie began to recount her misfortunes to me, Katie vanished from the room. I found her waiting for me downstairs, and then I asked her about herself, and if she remembered me. Do

you want to hear her story, Mabel? "Yes-every word of it, Geordie," says Mabel, bending eagerly forward with flushed face and sparkling eyes

So Dr. Græme repeats the substance of what my readers already know con-cerning Katie Mackay's early life; and will be perhaps as well to cast a short retrospective glance over that portion of it which has elapsed since Katie left her situa-

· Il n'y a que le premier pas qui coute, and Katie had rapidly rolled down the hill which it had taken her so many years to climb. Yielding to her love of amusement and admiration, she soon reconciled herself to the society of the Kerrs, with whom she was again constantly thrown. Steenie Logie she made a mere taking him up or putting him down as it suited her own convenience. She infinitely preferred Cameron to Steenie, but then Cameron was a gentleman of a remarkably fickle disposi tion, who was apt to take a pretty girl up for a few days, and then to leave her there for some one else. Katie soon discovered she should not be excepted from this rule, and that she had, moreover, a powerful rival in her own sister Maggie, whom she cordially detested, but who was evidently, say what he would to the contrary, Willie ameron's most successful "pal. She was a handsome girl, eight years older than Katie, and far more useful to Cameron in many ways than Katie, o do her justice, in those early days would have consented to become, even to please Willie Cameron.

Under these circumstances Katie was not sorry to have Steenie to fall back upon when Cameron failed her: and he, soft hearted lad, completely bewitched by Katie, to whom he was devotedly attached, allowed himself to

be made her dupe only too easily.

Lizzie Logie had done her best to keep Katie out of mischief, and had so far succeeded that, during a temporary disappearance of Willie Cameron from the town, in company with Maggie. Katie had allowed herself to be

"And this is all Katie's doing," remarks Dr. Græme when the story is concluded—"the old, old story, that proves how, from the beginning, the

woman brings disgrace upon the man."
"Not always, Geordie; she was
given to be his helpmate. Don't be so sweeping in your accusations against womankind, if you please," remonstrates Mary, laughing. "Well, now, what shall we do? Shall we go off and see them, Mabel, this very after-noon?"

"That is what I wanted," interrupts Dr. Græme. "They are in dreadful destitution, and I have promised to send some medicine which you could take, Mary.

After a little more conversation on the subject, Mabel and Mary, the latter provided with various little for the sick girl, and a bundle of tracts without which Mary, who is a rigid Presbyterian, never leaves the house) set forth together on their errand of

Leaning against the outer wall of the archway leading into Brown's Close is a tall, pretty girl, with pale golden hair and large, speaking, starry eyes, whom, from Dr. Greme's description, Mabel instantly recognises as Katie Mackay. She is stand ing with folded arms, looking both sulky and sorrowful, staring idly at the passers by, but as yet there is no look of depravity either about her person or in her face.
"Can you direct us to Brown's

Close?" asks Mabel, wishing to draw her into conversation. She knows quite well where Brown's

Close is. "Ye're jist fornent it," answers Katie, looking hard at Mabel.

"Do you know where Mrs. Logie lives?" inquiries Mary.
"Ay," replies Katie, rather crossly.

"Gang straight for it. It's the fourth hoose on yer richt. Ye can gang up to the tap an' chap at the door. "Thank you, lassie. Here is a little paper for you," begins Mary,

holding out one of her tracts. "Holy St. Joseph!" ejaculates the girl, bursting into a low, clear, not by any means discordant, laugh as, after briefly glancing at the title, she lets

the paper fall upon the ground. "It will do you good," says Mary kindly

Mary's zeal never heeds a rebuff. "I dinna need nae tracks," responds tatie briefly. "I's gotten me ain Katie briefly. priests to pritch sermons til me gin I's a mind to heed them. I'm nae Praestant. Ye can jist keep yer tracks for them that needs them.

"Mary, let us go on to the sick girl," pleads Mabel, terrified lest Mary's well-known antipathy to Popery should lead her then and there into ar open protest against Katie's faith : but when Mary has taken the lead up the dark staircase indicated by Katie, Mabel lengers below and beckons

"You do not remember me, Katie Mackay, do you?" she asks, as Katie, with a pleased smile, advances; but, o Mabel's surprise, Katie answers unnesitatingly.

TO BE CONTINUED.

## HIGH CHURCH INCONSISTENCY.

N. Y. Catholic Review.

Our High Church Protestant Episcostomed to appeal to the early Church—the testimony of the early Fathers, and even the decisions of the early councils, in confirmaion of their position, especially in justification of their separation from and continued protest against the Catholic Church, the "Roman obedience" they call it. Indeed, the earnestness with which many of them insist that they are Catholics, and deny that they are Protestants, may well make a true Catholic laugh in his sleeve at their manifestly inconsistent and false posi-

The appeal to the Fathers and the Councils of the early Church would be more reasonable and effective for their pur pose if, in the first place, they could agree as to what Fathers and Councils were to be taken as our guide; and second, as to what doctrines, principles and teachings are to be accepted as truly Catholic. It is very much like the discussion of the question when miracles ceased in the Church. contend that miracles ceased with the Apostles. Others admit that they were performed in the first age after the Apostles; others the second, third, fourth, and others even admit that they were performed so late as the fifth and even the sixth age of the Christian era. What is more natural than the conclusion that miracles were performed in all those ages; and if for five or six hundred years, why not, as Catholics claim in all ages to the present time ! Reverend Mr. Gore, of the English

Church, one of the most popular as well as most daring-we may well say reckless-writers of the present day in a recent Bampton lecture, contended that the Church rightly used her in fallible authority in defining doctrine at the Councils of Nicaea, of Ephesus and of Chalcedon, but not at Trent or the Vatican Council. He does not persuaded to go to work with Lizzie.
This had, however, not lasted long.
Cameron reappeared, and with him all assurance, asserts it on his own author the influence of the Pope—the infal—

Lashed into perfect fury by Katie's cruel behavior, Steenie seemed for a while to have forgotten his noble nature, and was fast becoming, through drink, and other effects of bad company, a cause of deep distress to his unhappy family. fifth century at Ephesus and Chalcedon, why not at Constantinople in the sixth, seventh and ninth centuries in the twelfth and thirteenth, at Vienna in the four-teenth and at Trent in the sixteenth?

> These, not to mention others, were all general Councils, assembled for the purpose of deciding great and important questions of doctrines which arisen and were disturbing the Church. Certainly it was not less important that the prerogative of infallibility should be exercised in deciding the vital questions that come before them than in pronouncing upon those that decided at Nicaea, Ephesus and It is asserted by our Chalcedon. friends that the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, for instance, was new dectrine though solemnly declared by Pope Pius IX., of blessed memory in Rome, in pre-sence of more than two hundred Bishops and with the approbation of the whole Church, on December 8, 1854. Will our good friends be s good as to tell us how that doctrine was any more a new doctrine than that of the doctrine that the Blessed Virgin was theotokos—mother of God declared at the Council of Ephesus in opposition to the Nestorian heresy, in the presence of one hundred and Bishops, Indeed the circumstances in both cases are are worthy of being specially noted.

> The heresy of Nestorius, which aimed a death blow at the divinity of our Lord, especially denying that His mother Mary could be called the mother of God, was widespread throughout certain portions of Church, but was earnestly opposed by orthodox Bishops, among whom was St. Cyril, of Alexandria, who stated the true dectrine publicly in a sermon and wrote two letters to Nestorius conjuring him to recant. But Cyril's letters failing to convince Nestorius both agreed to refer the case to the Bishop of Rome. Pope Celestine decided against Nestorius and called upon him to recant in ten days. he, persisting in his obstinacy, refused to comply. A council was con-sequently called at Ephesus in 431, and at the Council Cyril presided as representative of the Pope. Nestorius refused to appear, and, after a full and free discussion of his case, in which his own letters of defiance was read, he was finally condemned and deposed. and the Council solemnly declared Mary to be the mother of God-the okos-amid the triumphant rejoicing of the faithful. The fact to be particularly noted

here is the controlling influence of Pope Celestine. Though not present in person he was yet present by his author ized representative, Cyril, Bishop of Alexandria. The Pope was recognized all through the proceedings as the supreme teacher and judge and final court of appeal. Cyril, himself, the ablest and most influential advocate of orthodoxy among the Bishops, deferred to the Pope and represented his supreme authority in the Council. Now in reference to the Immaculate Conception, it is true that there had been no such public agitation of the doctrine no such general advocacy of heretical views as in the case of the Nestorian heresy. But there were differences of opinion, and the matter had severa times been up for discussion, especially at Trent. Though the majority of the Bishops at that Council held the doc trine, yet the Fathers contented themselves with the declaration that in de fining the truth that the whole human race fell under original sin it did no intend to include in the decree the Blessed and Immaculate Virgin Mary. Benedict XIV., writing about the middle of the last century, sums up the whole state of the question in his day thus: "The Church inclines to the opinion of the Immaculate Conception. but the Apostolic See has not yet de fined it as an article of faith."

Thus matters stood when that illustrious Pontiff, Pius IX., being an exile at Gaeta, concluded to take up the matter in earnest and if possible a definite decision on this great question. He wrote to all the Catholic Bishops in the whole world placing the matter before them and asking their opinion as to the expediency of defin-ing the Immaculate Conception as an article of faith. As is always the case at such times there was a difference of opinion. For six years the matter was earnestly discussed, the overwhelming majority being in favor of the decree The Holy Father called together the Bishops, and in the presence of more than two hundred prelates from al parts of the world he issued a solemn definition that Mary, the Mother of Christ, was conceived without sin. The definition was accepted by the whole Church. Indeed the opposition made to it within the Church was of the most insignificant kind.

In both these cases the subject of the decrees was the Blessed Virgin Mary. In both the questions involved the doc trine of the Incarnation. In one it was whither Mary could be called the Mother of God; in the other, whether if Jesus was really God, it was not necessary to hold that His mother must have been pure and free from all taint it. In appearance he has become a big, powerful, hairy man, six feet three in height, and looking every inch of him the responsible individual he is. His father, Dr. Campbell whom I was interested, and I heard he was ill, and would receive no like a skeleton. Although I had not much ity. We are glad that he admits the lible voice of the successor of Peter—that infallibility of the Church at all. In decided the question, and proved to be decide

other. If the predominant influence of the Pope be objected to in case of the Immaculate Conception the same objection lies with equal weight against the same influence in deciding the theotokos, and if the prerogative of infallibility was necessary in one case why not in the other? What good and satisfactory reason can be given why the decree of Ephesus in the fifth century should be considered infallible. and not that of Rome in the nine teenth? Such is the consistency of our ligh Church Episcopal friends, and Mr. Gore is a great authority among

## A NEW STUDY FOR SCHOOLS.

N. Y. Catholic Review

There is always an endless procesion of new books intended to teach what is called etiquette, the proper ashion of behavior in society. there is badly needed, not a book, but there is bany nectaon, for the teachers, and, still more, pupils, in politeness. Let not the reader set aside this article at this point as merely a sort of Addisonian essay of little serious import ; for the subject is one really of considerable importance, as will be acknowledged by almost any of serving person acquainted with the average manners of the crowds in any large city in the United States. These manners are on constant exhibition in the street, in shopping, in public conveyances of all the various speciesnorse cars, cable cars, omnibusses, elevated roads, in offices, and in the passage ways of office-buildings-where. ever strangers are brought into contact with one another. Under all these circumstances a very small polite min. ority find themselves repeatedly sub jected to the offensive selfishness of the great majority, manifested in an almost aggressive degree of impol

One of the best practical illustrations that etiquette and politeness are not only not the same but that they are not allied in nature is the fact that frequently the worst in the lack of good manners in public are well-dressed men and women belonging to what is called good society ; here etiquette is a quires it to be said that among these vell-dressed offenders are Catholic men and women, some of them, perhaps, former pupils of Catholic schools of various degrees

There are different modes in which this impoliteness is displayed. Often it is by an insolent, haughty, or supercilious bearing to others, whether to those who appear to be equals or to those who are manifestly less fortunate in the ways of the world. goes so far as to be almost brutal in its indifference to the comfort or the rights of others. In all cases, it is selfish and, consequently, un-Christian. Evidently, something is wrong in any numbers of young people grow up and go out into the world with the belief that boorishness of manners in public can be reconciled with that condition of life that is vaguely described by the term "respectable." woman who has to move about in any large city but has frequent occasions to be irritated, if not ruffled in temper by this unprovoked lack of politeness in people from whom something better might be expected.

The old Yankee saying that "it

costs nothing to be polite" has a world of meaning and truth in it, and it is Christian too if it is looked eminently atin the right way. The entire civilized world is fast becoming democratic, and, therefore, the old-fashioned ap peals to the maxim noblesse oblige, and to what "ladies," or "gentlem ought to do are no avail. But at least we can always appeal to the duty of a Christian And that is where the schools-Catholic schools, at all events—can be urged to do their part in inculcating in their pulpits a few important elementary notions of Christian unselfishness as the guide to behavior when in contact with strangers. The Christian Brothers, those models of good teachers, used to have in use in their schools "Manual" of Christian doctrine which contained in an appendix a set of rules for "Christian politeness. Now, those rules could be taken out of appendix, and, after being modernized to adapt them to present social conditions, could be taught, or in substance at least, to all the pupils in Catholic schools, elementary or advanced, whether for boys or girls; and an important step would have been taken towards showing American citidens, whether Catholics or Protestants, how to enjoy perfect political equality and the right to aim at social equality and to move about with all the speed necessary to carry on business rational way, without violating the principles of Christian charity.

Fagged out.—None but those who have become fagged out, know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

Parmelee's Pills.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.
Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros. Ltd., 43 Scott street, Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing.
easy way to decorate your home.
the best in the market, and it will only cost ie postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

the ends open. Write your address carefuly.

GENTLEMEN—Last summer my baby was so bad with summer complaint that he looked like a skeleton. Although I had not much faith in it, I took a friend's advice and tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. He soon got better. I truly believe it saved his life. MRS. HARVEY STEEVES, Hillsborough, N. B.

scrotula) in its carnest staby it.

It purifies and enriches every organ into healthfustores strength and vigor both flesh and strength of ulous children, or to invup the system after "Grevers, and other prostrationthing can equal the "D You pay only for the g

ELEGAN

New Fall S New Fall ? New Fall New Fall

PETHICK & 1 Fashionable 393 Richmond -OBJECTS OF

New York Cath New York Cath

The object of this Agence regular dealers' prices, any ported or manufactured in The advantages and continuous and the salegrade of the metropolis such arrangements with a turers and importers as enangy quantity at the lowest getting its profits or commission and the salegrade of the metropolis such arrangements with a turers and importers or commission porters or manufacturers.

2nd. No extra commission profits or purchases made them besides the benefit of acilities in the actual price. 3rd. Should a patron warticles, embracing as mor lines of goods, the writt to this Agency will insure rect filling of such orders. be only one express or freight. Persons outside of not know the address of hular line of goods, can get same by sending to this Age and the trade buying frallowed the regular or usus any business matters, of selling goods, entrusted management of this Age and conscientiously attended and conscientiously attended the control of the control o

c Agency, 42 Bare NEW YO Farms for Sal And on Easy

THOMAS

Part Lot 12, broke tp. Charlotteville, C and fine buildings. Lots 33 and 34, 2d R., Co. Norfolk, 193 and buildings... Parts N. ½ and S. McGillivray, fifty good orchard; ex-and other building E. 1 Lot 6, con. 4 Bruce. fifty acres, buildings.....

Apply by letter to WE WANT TO CATCH

WE ARE SELLIN Teas & ONE TRIAL ONLY

James Wils 398 Richmond S THE DO

Savings & Inves With Assets of o Is always prepared to sums on Farm, Town o most favorable terms at any time of year pre The privilege of pay the loan each year w obtained, and interest payment

H. E. N Offices — Opposite City London CONCORDIA ' SANDWIC

Apply personally or

CAN Altar Wine a crecommended by the Court Altar Wine is crecommended by the Court Will compare favorable ported Bordeaux.

For prices and inform E. C. White Sulpher EVERY LADY A should try these gr both for drinking and 6,30 a. m. to 9 p. m.: Su 12 noon. Try them. Fo

THE RITUAL O

We have published entire Ritual of the con P. P. A. The book was the organizers of the as be widely distributed, as preventing many of out ant friends from fallin, them by designing knavsent to any address on stamps; by the dozen, by the hundred, 3 cen COFFEY, CATHOLIC K Ontario.

A SIMPLE WAY TO A olic Missions. Sav stamps of every kind them to Rev. P. M. Bar Jersey, U. S. Give at you will receive with the a nice Souvenir of Ham ONTARIO STAINEI

STAINED GLASS FO PUBLIC AND P Furnished in the best enough to bring it wit WORKS: 494 RIC R. LE WI ce of

inst

case

and why

ible.

our

ong

S.

oces

each

but

little

sone

any

any

n in

con-

ele-

pas-here.

con-

these

min

f the

olite

istra

s are

t fre-

good essed

nat is

h re-

men

hthis

rcili-

te in

in its

it is

and belief

lition

or

sions

mper

etter

it is

ilized

ratic,

any

stian.

urged

ntary

ss as

stian

hools

trine

a set

out of being

nt, or

r ad-

been

ants,

ality

ality

speed

g the

essed, gone, he suf-othing e-one will do ength. of the ion of

appers Look BROS... will readveris an soap is cost le leave

oy was looked much tried berry. saved

an

SOMETHING UNUSUAL, as a medicine, is something unusual,
as a medicine, is
Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery,
And, because of
that, there's something unusual in
the way of selling
it. Where every
other medicine of
its kind only promteed. If it ever
fails to benefit or cure, you have your money
back.
It's the only guaranteed remedy for every
disease caused by a disordered liver or impure blood. Dyspepsia, Billousness, the
most stubborn Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous
affections, even Consumption (or Lungscrofula) in its earliest stages, all are cured
by it.
It purifies and enriches the blood, rouses

scrofula) in its carrieststages, an archive by it.

It purifies and enriches the blood, rouses every organ into healthful action, and restores strength and vigor. In building up both flesh and strength of pale, puny, Scrofulous children, or to invigorate and brace up the system after "Grippe," pneumonia, fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases, nothing can equal the "Discovery."

You pay only for the good you get.

## ELEGANT

New Fall Suitings New Fall Trouserings New Fall Overcoatings New Fall Sorris and Ties

PETHICK & McDUNALD. Fashionable Tailors

393 Richmond Street.

-OBJECTS OF THE-

New York Catholic Agency

The object of this Agency is to supply, at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

1st. It is situated in the heart of the whole saletrade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase it any quantity at the lowest wholesale rates, thur getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—

2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one lettes to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

5th. Clergymen and Keligious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention of management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything send your orders to THOMAS D. EGAN Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St. New York

## Farms for Sale Cheap And on Easy Terms.

Part Lot 12, broken fronts, tier of lots, tp. Charlotteville, Co. Norfolk, 100 acres and fine buildings... \$3,000 Lots 33 and 34,2d con. Middleton, N.T. R., Co. Norfolk, 193 acres, more or less, and buildings... \$2,000 Parts N. ½ and S. ½ Lot 29, con. 3, tp. of McGillivray, fifty acres, more or less; good orehard; excellent brick house, and other buildings... Cheap

uildings..... \$600 Apply by letter to Drawer 541, London

## WE WANT YOU TO CATCH ON. WE ARE SELLING THE BEST

Teas & Coffees ONE TRIAL ONLY TO CONVINCE.

James Wilson & Co. 398 Richmond Street, London. Telephone 650.

## THE DOMINION Savings & Investment Society

With Assets of over \$2,500,000,

Is always prepared to loan large or small sums on Farm, Town or City Properties on most favorable terms and rates, repayable at any time of year preferred.

The privilege of paying off a portion of the loan each year without notice can be obtained, and interest will cease in each

Apply personally or by letter to H. E. NELLES, Manager.

Offices - Opposite City Hall, Richmond st.,

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS SANDWICH, ONT.

ERNEST GIRADOT & CC Altar Wine a Specialty.

Our Altar Wine is extensively used an recommended by the Clergy, and our Claret will compare favorably with the best imported Bordeaux. For prices and information address, E. GIRADOT & CO.

White Sulpher Springs Co.
EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN
I should try these great Medicinal Waters,
both for drinking and bathing. Baths open
639 a. m. to 9 p. m.: Sunday from 639 a., m. to
12 noon. Try them. Foot Dundae street.

## THE RITUAL OF THE P. P. A.

We have published in pamphlet form the entire Ritual of the conspiracy known as the P. P. A. The book was obtained from one of the organizers of the association. It ought to be widely distributed, as it will be the means of preventing many of our well-meaning Protestant friends from falling into the trap set for them by designing knaves. The book will be sent to any address on receipt of 6 cents in stamps; by the dozen, 4 cents per copy; and by the hundred, 3 cents. Address, Thomas Coffery, Catholic Record Office, London. Ontario. the present Pope, Leo XIII., then Bishop of Perugia, who conferred minor orders upon him. Longfellow, by the way, appreciated fully his sermons no less than his mimiery; and at one time Father Burke had hopes of receiving the poet into the Church. We need not dwell upon the genius of Father Burke as a vocalist. It was a rare expense to hear him sing the Mass.

A SIMPLE WAY TO HELP POOR CATH A olic Missions. Save all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. P. M. Barral, Hammonton. New Jersey, U. S. Give at once your address, and you will receive with the necessary explanation a nice Souventr of Hammonton Missions.

### A PULPIT ORATOR.

Interesting Reminiscences of Father "Tom" Burke, the Immortal Irish Dominican.

The Dublin Evening Telegram has been publishing some very interesting recollections of Father Burke, the eloquent Dominican preacher, who has been dead just ten years. The writer gives many instances of the versatility of the great Dominican, and from the article we take the following:

His gift of language was phenomenal. We have no direct authority for the statement, but it has been confidently made, that he could converse in almost every European tongue. At school we are told "he galloped through the Greek grammar." Until his fifth year he heard no language but Irish, having been sent out to nurse at Oranmore. He mentions this in one of his lectures, saying: "I remember the time when not one word of the English I now speak to you was on these lips but only the sweet old rolling Celtic tongue that my father and mother spoke before me" Once when rallied shout his me." Once when rallied about his brogue, which he retained always, and which gave a charm to his oratory, he which gave a charm to his oratory, he said jovially, "My father and mother have a brogue like me, but my grandfather and grandmother had no brogue, because they spoke no English." grandfather, too, bore a pike in '93. When he went to Rome first he had to express himself in Latin, knowing no Italian; when he returned to chester he could speak English only with difficulty, having in the mean-time obtained a mastery of Italian, even of its idiom and slang, that in after times he utilized with ludicrous effect in one of the best of his mimetic As for Latin, it is related that treats. during his novitiate he committed to memory the "Summa" of Thomas Aquinas. To his knowledge of Irish literature we have previously borne testimony. His acquaintance with English authors was wide, deep and varied. Shakespeare and Dickens were his favorites; he could recite page after page of "Hamlet," "Mac-beth," and other tragedies from mem-Dr. Magee of Carlow College was ory. also a remarkable linguist. During a visit to Rome he was pacing the Piazza Popolo when, desiring some informa-tion, he addressed himself to a Dominican monk whom he saw near. The monk seemed stupid. He did not know Italian, he could speak very little French; of Latin he seemed ignorant; Greek he declined with a shrug. At last the monk conveyed that he was from Dublin, and Dr. Magee eagerly addressed him in English. Judge of his amazement when the response came in fluent vernacular Irish. Linguist as he was Dr. Magee was unacquainted with the tongue of his native land. Need we add that the monk was Father Burke, was playing a prank and teaching a lesson at the same time! How did Father Burke become so unequalled an orator? We find the answer writ large in his life. From early days he loved elocution, both to listen to and to practice it. Whilst at school this passion brought him into private theatricals; it also lead him to Repeal meetings. He was one of those present at O'Connell's famous meeting on the Hill of Tara. His initial platform effort was at a Repeal meeting in Galway. The expected speakers from Dublin were delayed, and young Burke was put up to fill the time. Telling the tale himself, he time. Telling says he was says he was "getting off one of his best schoolboy efforts when some unreconstructed old Irego 'long out o' that, Nicky Burke, or I'll teil your mother what a gaum (fool) you are making out of yourself." Even before this his bent was in the direction of oratory. To his school-mates he would orate, and "whilst wearing a bib" he informs us, "I remember climbing up a platform built of barrels, and spouting freely." In the days of his youth he would walk along the seashore with pebbles in his mouth and deliver speeches to the rocks and waves. Reminded of this by a friend, he remarked, "Ah, I was only aping Demosthenes." When he really began to preach he was careful to excess, and very nervous. He to excess, and very nervous. He would talk over his intended sermons with a friend, freely accept corrections, write it out, and on de-livering it would, from timidity, speak with his eyes closed. The practice of submitting his sermon beforehand to an intimate he kept up long after he made his name, but of course he abanooned the labor of writing out, and in the heyday of his success there was nothing next to his resounding voice, that his critics admired more than his mobile features and flashing eyes. one year he delivered seven hundred

sermons. Among those whom Father

Burke could count as his friend and acquaintances were the Prince of

the great French Dominican, Cardinal Wiseman, Cardinal Cullen, and, last but not least, Archbishop McHale. It

is worth mentioning here that it was the present Pope, Leo XIII., then Bishop

from the Beach " (which he sang as a duet with the Archbishop of Halifax to "The Devil among the Soupers" which he gave when requested to sing in a purely Protestant audience). He played the piano. On going to Rome one of his first purchases was a piano. Once he stood in the street of Rome entranced by a selection from Meyer-beer, and so forgot an appointment. He was as full of comic anecdotes as an egg is full of meat. He would roll off the same stories in French, in Italian, in English and in Irish. His powers of mimicry were frequently exercised, and were of marvelous extent. He would attend a classical concert, and with surprising accuracy afterwards imitate everything, from the orchestra to the prima donna. His Italian character

sketches astonished all who saw and heard them. Curiously enough Pere Monsabre, the Father Burke of France, was like him in mimetic as well as in oratorical talent. Both were in Rome in 1867, and they entertained their friends together. Pere Monsabre was a ventriloquist, and did the buzzing of a bee. Father Burke could reproduce the bark of a dog and the mew of a cat. The pair produced an imi tation of an Italian burletta, or opera, Father Burke being stage manager, orchestra, prima donna, prompter and property man. Denis Florence Mc-Carthy describes the performance as "one of priceless piquancy." In Dublin, Father Burke attended the best concerts when he found it possible.

Mozart was his favorite composer. Upon pictures, too, Father Burke looked with pleasure. He took a keen interest in the works of the old masters in Rome; though, if we believe one tale, he was no judge of works of art. In the life referred to many practical jokes are referred to him; but he was so prone to garnish a funny story and to raise a laugh against himself that a good proportion of them may be taken cum grano salis.
One, however, which he told himself to
Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, and which is perhaps the choice of the lot, may be retold. It is in his encounter with the American Bishop. Here is Mr. Fitz-patrick's version. "An American Bishop arrived at Cork in the midst of the fuss incident to the opening of a new bridge. Traveling by rail Dublin, desiring information with regard to the country through which he passed, and having but a few days at his disposal to see it, His Lordship addressed a solemn looking priest who sat opposite. This was Father Burke,

and the opportunity for a practical joke was too tempting to resist. 'You said he, 'is the Gap of Dunloe; to the left is the Giants Causeway with ts endless pillars of bassalt; Vinegar Hill rises to the right and between its base and the Sugar Loaf the waters of Lough Neagh stretch forth their broad expanse of blue." The Bishop's eyes glistened as they followed with vivid interest the storied panorama. A sheet of water was pointed out as Killarney, and when passing a bog on which a ray of sickly sunshine fell the Bishop in reply to a polite query, was told "Oh that is the valley lay smiling before me." "And these military," before me.' said the Bishop; "how is it that every station we pass, a detachment is drawn up?" Father Burke conveyed that it was to do His Lordship honor, though the real fact was that th

Viceroy had been expected to open the new bridge at Cork with due pomp. "On they went travelling from pole to pole. \* \* \* 'And that structure crowning yonder hill,' said the Bishop 'pray what might that be?' 'The hill and hall of Tara.' 'Wonder-falls' and state of words' 'said the some unreconstructed old Ire-lander in the crowd cried out, 'Aa! Bishop. Yes—we wish to preserve go 'iong out o' that, Nicky Burke, or such things as memorials.' It was the work-house."-Irish Standard

## ST. HEDWIDGES. DUCHESS OF POLAND. FEAST, OCT. 17.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD. St. Hedwidges, although born in a high station, was taught by a pious mother to despise the riches and honors of this world and aspire only after the true good of heaven. When very young the child was placed in a mon-Here her piety astery to be educated. and application to her studies pleased her teachers the good nuns of Lutzinghen; and all too soon she was removed from their care to marry Henry, Duke of Silesia. Her heart was still in the convent with her beloved nuns, but she submitted to the will of her father and mother, who had already arranged this alliance for her.
All the duties of the married state St. Hedwidges performed with the utmost fidelity. As a wife, as the mother of a family and as the first lady in her husband's dominions she was well worthy the admiration of the kingdom. Well, however, as she instructed her children and much as she prayed and fasted to obtain for them all virtues. two of her sons went to war against each other. Henry, the elder, whose Wales, to whom he acted as guide when in Rome; Longfellow, Denis Florence McCarthy, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Pope Pius IX., Pere Monsabre, cause was a just one, was victorious : and his younger brother soon after falling sick, died repentant and fortified by all the helps of the Church in his last hour, no doubt through the prayers of his holy mother.

Our saint was a model of charity to

also to rich jewels and gay ornaments, and the same lesson she endeavored to instil into the hearts of her children.

The Duke, Henry, imitated the virtues of his holy wife, and, seeing that she despised worldly display and earthly possessions, she gave her land to build a great monastery, with a revenue capable of supporting a thousand persons. One hundred of these were to be nuns, and the rest young girls. They were to be educated here, and on the completion of their studies, were to be provided with a dowry if they desired to marry, or admitted into that convent or some other, if they perferred the religious The convicts of the duchy were employed in this work and each crime was punished by a certain number of years' work on this new convent, which was finished 1219, being fifteen

years in building.

The Duke died in 1238 and shortly after another heavy cross befell the holy woman. Her eldest, Henry, undertook a war against some bar barians. Before the battle he required every soldier to go to confession and he, with all his troops, received Holy Communion at the Mass cele-Holy Communion at the brated on the morning of the fatal day. That same evening his corpse was carried to his pious mother, who, in spite of her grief, was resigned to the holy will of God. After expressing her resignation, she uttered the follow-ing prayer: "I thank Thee, my God. for having given me such a son, who always loved and honored me, and never gave me least occasion of displeasure. To see him alive was my great joy ; yet I feel a still greate pleasure in seeing him, by such death, deserve to be united to thee in the kingdom of glory. O my God! with my whole heart I commend to Thee his dear soul!" In 1243 God called our saint to Him-

WORDS OF THE SAINT.

"We ought to have no other will than that of God." "Our lives are God's."

"Arm yourself against the pros-perity of the world with more diligence than against it adversities.

## THE DELAWARE HOME ESCAPE!

Six girls escaped from the Girl's Industrial Home at Delaware, Ohio, last week, and the greater number were at liberty several days before being recaptured by the police. Three were returned from Columbus and a highly sensational scene took place in Union depot when they were placed aboard the train for Delaware. The girls cried, begged and made numberless unavailing protests, but the strong arm of the law was vigorously exer-cised in behalf of authority and some of them were returned to the Home. Some of them were footsore and almost entirely exhausted by their long tramp through the country while seeking to retain their freedom.

Now there is nothing to complain of in the action of the authorities. The superintendent of the Home promptly notified the police of the escape of certain girls committed to his care for purposes of reform and the police very properly apprehended and returned them as soon as possible. All this was right and just according to the laws of our State and according to the higher laws of morality and order, but, in the name of common justice, why was not the same course pursued when, under precisely similar circumstances, some children made a sensational "escape from the Good Shepherd Convent?

Why are not Catholic reformatories process of law by Catholic parents entitled to the same prompt support and protection as is unhesitatingly furnished these new forms. Hood's Co., Lowell, Mass.

Gives Good Appetite Gentlemen - I think your valuable med. furnished these non-Catholic institu-tions? Perhaps because the A. P. A. did not find in the Delaware matter material for the display of their "pro-

tective "abilities.

If the stories of incorrigible children are to be heeded, those of the girls from Delaware would far exceed anything told by the perverted children from the Good Shepherd. Yet no mobs have gathered at Delaware, no property has been destroyed and none of the matrons have been insulted or threatened.

The daily newspapers have treated the whole occurrence with indifference; in short the shoe has been placed on the other foot and it does not pinch. The ages of the six girls are given as ranging from fifteen to eighteen years. but there was no question of following the Milligan and Goetz precedent by allowing any of them to appear before the courts and choose a guardian. But again, in this case, there was no benevelent A. P. A. to apply on their be half for a writ of habeas corpus.— Catholic Columbian.

## CATHOLIC PRESS.

N. Y. Catholic Review. The Heavens proclaim the glory of God, says the royal Psalmist. truly. For the universe is an endless pæan to the power, wisdom, and good ness of the Creator. Take, for in stance, the immensity of space, and the mind of man is too limited to Our saint was a model of charity to comprehend it. Professor Grant, in the poor and afflicted: not content with sending them alms through her ser"A railway train, traveling night Professor Grant, in vants, she waited on them herself, and day at the rate of fifty miles an visited their poor homes, tended the most loathsome diseases in the hospitals; and to those who remonstrated Alpha Centauri, the nearest fixed ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS

ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS

STAINED GLASS WORKS

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
Farnished in the best style and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

WORKS: 454 PRONMOND STREET

R. LEWIS.

Father Burke had hopes of receiving the poet into the Church. We need with her, she said: "I do this that I may hear from Christ at the last day from a gun, travelling at the rate of live consoling words: 'I was sick and in prison and you visited me.'"

Although her rank and honor of her husband forced St. Hedwidges to dress as became her station, she was a strict to "Barney O'Hae," and from "I saw"

Take Souvenit of Hammonton Missions.

Alpha Centauri, the nearest fixed with her, she said: "I do this that I may hear from Christ at the last day from a gun, travelling at the rate of 200 miles an hour, would not reach Alpha Centauri in less than 2,700,000 years!" Whereupon husband forced St. Hedwidges to dress as became her station, she was a strict to "Barney O'Hae," and from "I saw"

Not works.

Alpha Centauri, the nearest fixed with her, she said: "I do this that I may hear from Christ at the last day from a gun, travelling at the rate of 200 miles an hour, would not reach Alpha Centauri, the nearest fixed with her, she said: "I do this that I may hear from Christ at the last day from a gun, travelling at the rate of 200 miles an hour, would not reach Alpha Centauri, the nearest fixed with her, she said: "I do this that I may hear from Christ at the last day from a gun, travelling at the rate of 200 miles an hour, would not reach Alpha Centauri, the nearest fixed with her, she said: "I do this that I may hear from Christ at the last day from a gun, travelling at the rate of 200 miles an hour, would not reach fall."

Alpha Centauri, the nearest fixed with her, she said: "I do this that I may hear from Christ at the last day from a gun, travelling at the rate of 200 miles an hou

ideas of time and space? Supposing this ball had started for Alpha Cen-tauri at the birth of Cheops's greatgrandfather, it would even now be only at the outset of its journey. Cheops's great - grandfather dandles Cheop's grandfather on his knee : he in turn grows up, waxes in years and is succeeded by his son, who, again, is succeeded by Cheops. Cheops comes to manhood, builds the everlasting pyramids, lives to an antediluvian age, dies, is buried : successive generations appear on the earth and pass away empire after empire, the Babylonian, Persian, Greek, Roman, rise and fall, down to this present year of our Lord; and yet this ball, which has been rushing on all this time with inconceivable velocity, has advanced, comparatively, but a hop step-skip-and jump on its way to the nearest fixed star. Again, the same lecturer tells us that light, which travels from one pole of the earth to the other in about the twenty-fourth part of a second, or nearly 187,000 miles in a second-a velocity which, more than a million times swifter than a cannon ball, surpasses all comprehension-would not reach the same star in less than three years. But this is the nearest of the fixed stars. Light from some of the telescopic stars, we are told, requires 5,760 years to reach the earth; and 5,760 years to reach the earth; and from some of these clusters the distance is so great that light would take half a million of years to pass to the earth; so that we see objects not as they really are, but as they were, half a million of years ago. These stars might have

become extinct thousands of years ago. and yet their light might still present itself to us!" The human intellect stands appalled in the presence of the facts of astronomy, and looking up from nature, raises its trust to the God of nature, who made, and rules and preserves the world and all its wonders.

## Why Devonshire is Against Home

The Duke of Devonshire, who takes such a keen interest in Irish affairs, has, says Reynolds' Newspaper, London, a very substantial reason for doing so, altogether apart from poli-tics or patriotism. He receives about £30,000 a year in rents from certain Irish estates confiscated (from Catholics) in former days, and, as the Eng lish habit is, appropriated by inhabit ants of this country (England). portion of the Earl of Desmond's estate, which the crown declared forfeited because the owner had sided with the people of Ireland, amounting to 42,000 acres, exclusive of other thousands of acres of mountain and bog, was given to Sir Walter Raleigh. He, when in prison, sold it for \$5000 to one Richard Boyle, ex-clerk of an

Boyle, true to his character, neve paid more of the price than £500, and subsequently he was made Earl Cork, with a patent of right granted to him by James I. over all these lands. Boyle married one of his chil dren into an English aristocratic family, and in that way the Duke of Devonshire is at present the landlord over all these confiscated and appro

English judge, a man who had been convicted of forgery and horse steal-

## Don't You Know

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt theum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength.

GENTLEMEN - I think your variance near-icine cannot be equalled because of the bene-fit I derived from it. After suffering from headache and loss of appetite for nearly three years I tried B. B. B. with great success. It gave me relief at once, and I new enjoy good health.

MRS. MATTIEW SPROIL, Dunganron, Ont.

Dungannon, Ont.

Now Well and Strong,

SIRS—It is my privilege to recomme. d B,
B. For two years I was nearly cripp.
with an inflammatory disorder of the kidneys,
from which six bottles of B. B. B. entirely
freed me. I am now well and strong, and
gladly recommend the B. B. Bitters which
cured me after I had almost given up hope.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Aberdeen, B. C.

A Ballway Manager says.

A Railway Manager says:

"In reply to your question do my children object to taking Scot's Emulsion, I say No! on the contrary, they are fond of it and it keeps them pictures of health."

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the threat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, horseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.



# Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

and Hypophosphites

seses blood enriching properties in a remarkable degree. Are you all run down? Take Scott's Emulsion. Almost as Palatable as Milk. Be sure and

Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.



Mrs. Amanda Pateley or many years an esteemed commi

Frinity Episcopal church, Newburgh, N. X., always says "Khurk You" to Hood's Sur-saparilla. She suffered for years from Ecrema-and Serefula sores on her face, head and ears, making her deaf nearly a year, and affect-ing her sight. To the surprise of her friends

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. Hoop & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are per

## THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHARLES CHEMES PURSON BELL METAL, (COPPER AND TIN.) Send for Price and Catalogue. McShane Bell FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

MENELLY & COMPANY
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL.
Pavorably knows to the public em1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire And other bells: also, Chimes and Pea

## Dr. Fowler's

Extract of Wild Strawberry is a reliable remedy that can always be depended on to cure cholera, cholera infantum, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, dysentery, and all looseness of the bowels. It is a pure

## Extract

containing all the virtues of Wild Straw-berry, one of the safest and surest cures for all summer complaints, combined with other harmless yet prompt curative agents, well known to medical science. The leaves

## of Wild

Strawberry were known by the Indians to be an excellent remedy for diarrhoes, dysentery and looseness of the bowels; but medical science has placed before the public in Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild

## Strawberry

a complete and effectual cure for all those distressing and often dangerous complaints so common in this change-able climate.

It has stood the test for 40 years, and hundreds of lives have been saved by its prompt use. No other remedy always

## Cures

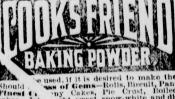
summer complaints so promptly, quiete the pain so effectually and allays irritation so successfully as this unrivalled prescription of Dr. Fowler. If you are going to travel this

## Summer

be sure and take a bottle with you. It overcomes safely and quickly the distressing summer complaint so often caused by change of air and water, and is also a specific against sea-sickness, and all bowel

# Complaints. Price 35c. Beware of imitations and substitutes sold by unscrupulous dealers for the sake of greater profits.





e used, if it is desired to make the use of Gems-Rolls, Biscuit, Panda on Cakes, Pie Crust, Eoded on the sweet, snow-white and die. L. wils from the use of Cook's food re of ree from alum. Ask your marante. 'S Cook's Friend. THE HURON A. VD. KRIE

Loan & Savings Co., ESTABLISHED 1864.

Subscribed Capital, - \$2,500,000 Paid up Capital. - - - 1.300.000 Reserve Fund, - - - 626,000 J. W. LITTLE, President JOHN BEATTIE, Vice-President

JOHN BEATTIE, Vice-President
DEPOSITS of §1 and upwards received
at highest current rates.
DEBENTURES issued, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and trustees are authorized by law to invest in
the debentures of this company.
MONEY LOANED on mortgages of real
estate. MORTGAGES purchased.

G. A. SOMERVILLE, MANAGER London, Ont.

PLUMBING WORK in operation, can be seen at our warerooms, Opp. Masonic Temple.

SMITH BROS. Sanitary Plumbers and Heating Engineers, London, Ont. Telephone 538, Sole Agents for Peerless Water Heaters.

BOYS If you are intelligent and energotic enough to sell goods and honest enough to make prompt returns, address J. J. MAZELTON, Gueiph, Ont.

repular representatifiths of the Irish sealist representati Gladstone neted, am not elected on the quot public opinion no it, he brought in Gendle not give my could not give

Chr McLigail 2,00 026. peror's own guest. Throughout his degree. Last February the portion Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond street, London, Ontario.
Price of subscription—32.00 per annum.

PEV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." THOMAS COFFEY.

sher and Proprietor, THOMAS COFFEY Number and Proprietor, Thomas Copper, Missers, Luke King, John Nigh, P. Neven and M. C. O'Donnell, are fully authorized to receives absorbitions and transact ill other business for the Catholic Record. Rates of advertising—Ten cents per line each nsertion, agate measurement.

Approved and recommended by the Archeistops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Sontiace, and the Bishops of London, Hamilton and Peterboro, and the cerry throughout the Oominton. inion.

rrespondence intended for publication, as as that having reference to business, should irected to the proprietor, and must reach lon not later than Tucsday morning, rears must be paid in full before the paper sectomed.

London, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1893.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

The Canadian Equal Righters were in the habit of citing the example of Prussia as that of a civilized and enlightened Protestant country in dealing with the language and race questions, and of arguing thence to the necessity of repressing the French language, and putting down all the affection naturally entertained by the French-Canadians for their race and nationality.

We know that under the iron rule of Bismarck a most determined effort was made to suppress in Prussian Poland all national feeling, and restrictions were passed upon the use of the Polish language in the schools; but the result of this policy was not to increase the loyalty of the Poles for Prussian rule. There were mutterings of deep discontent under the regime of such coercion; but the Emperor William II. has followed a new policy, a policy of conciliation, which has in an incredibly short time produced the happiest results in the direction of the consolidation of the German Empire with all its discordant interests.

The Polish schools have been re opened, and the Polish language is now effectively taught in them as part of their curriculum, and the happiest effects have followed from the change. It is now asserted that in the Polish provinces discontent has almost entirely disappeared, and the Poles have become in proportion more loyal than ever towards the Empire. This was evinced during the passage of the Army Bill through the Reichstag. The opponents of the Bill did not oppose it through any sentiment of dislovalty, but rather because they were of opinion that it would press too harshly upon a population already groaning under the burden of heavy taxes levied for military objects. But the supporters of the Bill were certainly animated by a strong feeling of lovalty towards the present regime : and when we find the Polish members of the Reichstag voting in a body for the measure, while the German Catho lic party, with which they had always worked harmoniously hitherto, opposed it, we must infer that during the last few years disaffection must have disappeared entirely from the Polish provinces of the German empire.

wisdom of the Kaiser in conciliating not only the Poles, but the whole body of his Catholic subjects.

It will be remembered that seven teen years ago, while Bismarck's Kulturkamf was in full force, and an open warfare was being carried on against the Catholic Church and the people of ceedings may be taken against Poland, Milceslons Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen, was thrown into the prison of Ostrovo, and afterwards exiled the chief charge against him being that he taught his people Christian doctrine in a language they could understand. The Catholic feeling of all Germany was thus outraged, under pretence of making the Poles loyal, just as Lord Salisbury proposes to make the Irish loval, "by resolute government," that is to say, by insulting them

recognize merit and reward virtue case has therefore been put into operaeven though monarchs might thereby tion which secures something for the Ledochowski to the Cardinalate, and the officers individually, while the tion for the course which brought upon interruption. him the anger of Bismarck.

former archdiocese preparations are being made on a vast scale for his welcome, and it is expected that there will be the largest gathering of Poles which

to be an independent kingdom. Russia has forbidden Poles from it portion of Poland to attend the proposed festivities; and it is only in to teach the Poles in their own lanfollow a liberal policy, and the Canato point to Russia as the only country which they can find throughout the civilized or half civilized world which is like themselves in the matter of persecuting or seeking to persecute a people for speaking their own tongue.

NON - PROHIBITORY PRO-HIBITION.

In view of the plebiscite on prohibition which is soon to be taken in Ontario, facts illustrative of the manner in which prohibitory laws operate in those localities where similar laws have been in operation for years have a peculiar interest.

There is no dispute on the question whether or not the evil of intemperance should be not down in the best possible way, but there is much room for doubt whether absolute prohibition solves the problem of reducing to a minimum the consumption of alcoholic liquors. It certainly reduces the receipts of the Government, and of the municipalities which derive an income from the issuing of licenses, while it is very questionable whether it diminishes the liquor traffic to a degree sufficient to justify the imposition of much trouble upon the law-abiding portion of the community who use alcoholic liquors indeed, but not to that excess which calls for legislative interference in their regard. It would seem, indeed, from known results of the prohibitory laws that while the law-abiding and perfectly temperate citizens can with difficulty procure alcoholic beverages, under prohibition, even when they may be requisite for medicinal or other useful purposes, the intemperate, and all those who have no scruple about defying the laws have little or no difficulty in procuring as much liquor as they want, as a general rule.

In the New England States, prohibitory laws have been in force for a whole generation, yet, except perhaps in Maine, there appears to be not even secrecy observed in defying the law. It is well known that in all the cities and towns of Massachusetts, Vermont, etc., liquor is sold publicly, and with the connivance of the officers of the law. But revelations which have recently come to light show that even in Maine, where these laws have been supposed to work most successfully, they are almost, if not entirely, a dead letter.

State those who know how to work the plained in our columns that there is no wires have no difficulty in procuring deed, dispose of it slyly, but all who are in the secret can obtain it.

In Bangor the liquor traffic seems to be carried on even more openly than elsewhere throughout New England. There are several ways in which proviolators of the law. One of these knowledge, or that, acting on the ways is to prosecute upon search and seizure process, in which case, besides being fined, the offender is committed to prison for sixty days.

But it is not the aim of the officials who are clothed with all the majesty of the law to deal with their victims in this way, which would render the liquor traffic exceedingly precarious, and force the dealers to adopt clandestine methods. By this way the goose in their most sacred sentiments, and that lays the golden eggs would be punishing them where there was no slain outright, and the profits of the officials would be dreadfully cut down. Pope Lco XIII., not being fearful to Another method of dealing with the be offended, elevated Monseigneur municipality, and a good picking for subsequently made him the Head of the vendors are also perfectly satisfied, as Propaganda, having charge of all mis- they are made to pay something less sionary countries in which the Church than they would have to pay under the is to be found. Thus he testified his high license system, and their busirespect for his ability and his admira- ness goes on under the plan without

It is not part of this scheme to im The present Emperor, however, is prison violators of the law, but only to following a different course, which draw from them the required amount may be compared with Mr. Gladstone's of money to satisfy all the land-sharks policy of conciliation towards Ireland; concerned; that is to say, no one who and its effects towards consolidation can and will pay \$110 annually is any have been wonderfully satisfactory, further interfered with. The pro-One of the fruits of this new policy is secutions are made under what is that Cardinal Ledochowski, the former known as the "Nuisance Act;" and prisoner and exile, has been invited to this course serves to replenish the visit Prussia and Poland as the Em- county treasury to a very satisfactory the Father of lies are adepts in the sea. The island is to be strongly for- the 17th inst., offered a reward of \$100

going into the treasury in this way came to \$12,000, and this was supplemented by an additional \$6,500 in August. All liquor sellers are was ever seen since the country ceased obliged to pay this amount, whether end justifies the means," is simply grocers, druggists or hotel-keepers, and, after payment, they are not further troubled for a year. Small dealers, however, who are unable to Russia pow that the prohibition exists pay the fine are sent to jail in default, and thus their business is broken up. guage. Austria and Prussia alike Once in a while the police make a raid upon the small dealers for selling dian Equal Righters will be compelled liquor on Sundays, or after 10 o'clock p. m. on other days of the week, and a few gallons of rum or whiskey are captured, and perhaps a few barrels of beer. Beyond this, the hotels and saloons may sell at any hour of the night or all day Sunday without restriction. Indeed one of the principal hotels is owned by the mayor of the city, and is not considered to be amenable to the law; or, at least, the police are too considerate to make raids upon it, and the others come in for a share of its immunity. These hotels are generally open at all hours and every day in the week, and some of them are fre quented all night by the classes of men and women who are not among the

most reputable in the city. We cannot say, nor do we wish to be understood as signifying, that a better administration of the law is impossible. We are even of opinion that for so holy a cause as the cause of temper ance, even those who drink in moderation ought to make sacrifices of their inclinations in order to further it and thus contribute towards raising the standard of morality in the community : but if we are to have new laws restricting the liquor traffic, they should be laws so reasonable and just that they will not be as spiders' webs which catch the small flies, while the

larger ones break through and escape. Sumptuary laws are in general disagreeable to a community, when they necessitate a prying into the private affairs of families, and are therefore unpopular, and it becomes difficult in consequence to put them into execution, especially if they are very stringent. It is therefore well worth considering before the plebiscite takes place, whether high license laws, such as we have at present, are not more likely to have good effect than any general prohibitory law which can be

REV. MR. BOSWORTH.

It appears that the sermon preached recently by the Rev. E. Bosworth, the Secretary of Grande Ligne mission, in which he made the calumnious charge that on the Plains of Abraham there is a statue of St. Ignatius of Loyola, exultingly trampling underfoot a figure representing a Protestant, or Protestantism with a Bible ir. hand, and to which we made reference in a recent issue of the RECORD, was preached, not in St. Catharines, as we understood but in Hamilton. We already ex-M. P. for Drummond and Arthabasca, also wrote to the St. Catharines Star denying the pretended fact. Now Rev. Mr. Bosworth is again in the field with the following statement:

"The letter indicates one of two things-either Mr. Lavergne is writ ing about things of which he has no Jesuitical principle 'that the end justifies the means,' he is trying to throv dust into the eyes of your readers and blind them as to the true condition of things in Quebec.

Mr. Bosworth repeats his assertion that the statue as he has described it exists-though he no longer says it is on the Plains of Abraham, but it is now said to be "adjacent to the Plains of Abraham." If "adjacent" only, why does he now pretend that this was his original assertion, unless he believes that a lie is sinful and wrong only when it is found out?

We have already stated how the matter stands. St. Ignatius' statue at countries, confirm the fact which was the Jesuit residence in Quebec repre- already known from what occurs elsesents the saint crushing the devil where, that when a country becomes underfoot, while the latter holds in his Protestantized the church-going pophand the book of his teachings-not

as follows:

"In order to convince Mr. Lavergne I shall be glad to meet him in the city of Quebec, on September 12th, and acwhere this evidence attendance. company him to of Jesuitical disloyalty now stands. If that is not convenient for Lavergne, I shall be glad to send him a large photograph of this monument at his request, notwithstanding that he island in the Mediterranean which is will be your salvation." denies in the most emphatic manner to be turned into a coaling station for the existence of such a monument."

well pleased with the evidences of their proficiency.

Mr. Bosworth's assertion that it a "Jesuitical principle" that "the another proof of the same fact, not worthy of notice in the way of refutation. We would like much, however, to know what connection there is between the statue and "Jesuitical disoyalty." We suppose, however, that the proper reasoning in this as well as other matters with which Mr. Bosworth deals, is: Mr. Bosworth says so it is, therefore, so it is \_\_\_\_not.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In an article headed, "Lie, Lie, some of it Will Stick," the Сатноло RECORD takes the Guardian to task for ascribing a paragraph to the Cath olic Telegraph, of Cincinnati, which, on inquiry, the editor of that paper The Guardian took paragraph from a New York paper. which is a fair and reliable paper We would not knowingly misrepresen any one, and we are sorry if by inerting this selection we have done injustice to the Catholic Telegraph, a paper we do not see - Christian uardian, Sept. 13.

We have had occasion before now to acknowledge the contrast which exists between the Christian Guardian and some other anti-Catholic journals of the Dominion, inasmuch as the gentlemanly editor of the Guardian, we believe. would not knowingly attack Catholics with the weapons of slander. We were, therefore, surprised at the production of the calumny against the Catholic Telegraph which appeared in its columns, and we so expressed ourselves. We are pleased to see the Guardian now acknowledge its error in quoting from the Independent. which it considers a reliable paper. The Independent is not to be trusted in regard to its views relating to Catholics, as it has frequently been caught in the act of giving publicity to baseless calumnies in dealing with the Catholic Church. We may instance the gross falsehoods it published concerning Father Damien, the martyr priest of Molokai, a few short years

servatives in Toronto last week considerable discussion arose out of motion proposed by one of the members demanding that the Dominion Government refuse the relief asked by the Catholics of Manitoba from the operation of the unjust Greenway egislation. During the debate some sneering remarks were made against those who, while supporting a Conservative Cabinet at Ottawa, voted nevertheless for the Reform Cabinet at Toronto. Mr. D'Arcy Hinds told the meeting plainly that there was good reason for this in the past, and that he had himself supported the Reform Government at Toronto because Mr. Meredith had made a determined attack on Separate schools. He added that if the same policy were pursued again he would act in the same way. In this he was supported also by Mr. Chas. Long, and we are pleased to notice that the meeting refused to endorse the motion to deal unjustly with the Manitoba Catholics. A few. who had evidently been indoctrinated with Dalton McCarthy principles, thereupon left the room. We fully approve of the straightforward course taken by Messrs. Hinds and Long.

AT A meeting of the Young Con

THERE seems to be a hope of settling the dispute between the Nationalists and the Parnellites on the distribution of the Paris fund. Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy, as one of the original trustees, has taken the matter in hand, and an offer of £16,000 has been made to the Parnellites to be distributed by them the Nationalists having control of the remainder. It is thought the Parnellites will accept this offer.

STATISTICS from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, intensely Protestant ulation diminishes rapidly. In the city of Christiania, Norway, there is most alarming falling off in church

Ir was recently announced that the German fleet for the purpose of All this proves that some children of facilitating naval operations on that of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his sermon on

nounced that France has furnished witness that he had read the Bible Russia with a coaling station as a through twice." He was careful, counterpoise to that which the Italians however, to add a condition most probrede to Germany. It is said that the ably impossible of fulfilment: "I station of Russia will be Ville-Franche must have the testimony of some one near Nice. A station is also to be acquired by Russia in Eastern Asia on twice." Such a game of bluff is perthe route from Suez to the estuary of haps suited to the poker table, but it is the Ameer that ships from Odessa to scarcely the proper thing in a Christian Sibera may coal and be repaired. It minister, speaking in his pulpit, from is evident that these nations are preparing for the great struggle which is the truths of salvation for the use of nevitable in the opinion of experts in his flock. military affairs and the diplomacy of

IT HAS been announced that Mr. Gladstone was to speak at Edinburgh on the 27th inst., when he was to give an outline of the Liberal policy to be pursued in consequence of the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Lords. It was expected that he would denounce the Lords freely.

THE Church of England provinces of Canada have been united into one Church with one general synod to govern it. Bishop Machray, Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, has been appointed "Primate of all Canada." Hitherto the different provinces had distinct Churches, and there was nothing to prevent departures from their present single standard of faith, the Book of Common Prayer. It may be presumed that the present movement will preserve all the unity of which the Church of England can boast in Canada, though it is somewhat difficult to see how there can be unity where such differences exist as those between High, Low and Broad Churchism. Archbishop, or Primate, Machray considers that the union should be based upon the Lincoln judgment, which is favorable to High Churchism, so probably High Churchism will be prodominant in the new sect as a consequence of the union. The Evangelicals will scarcely be well satisfied with such an arrangement. The speech of Bishop Lewis seems to have influenced the choice of a name, the object being to gain a higher recognition at the Ottawa Court for the Church of England Bishops, who have hitherto been out ranked by the Catholic Archbishops. The substance will still remain with the Catholic hierarchy, however, who alone receive their jurisdiction from the head of the universal Church, whose authority extends to all countries in ecclesiastical matters.

THE Kansas Apaists are meeting with hard luck, and as they are in a hopeless minority in the States not withstanding their strenuous efforts to gain control of the treasury, they have to endure what they cannot cure. They made application to be incorporated in order "to protect our country and its free institutions against the secret, intolerant and aggressive efforts that are being persistently set forth by a certain religo political organization to control the government of the United States and destroy our blood-bought civil and religious liberty, to maintain our free Public school system, and oppose the union of Church and State.' The charter of incorporation was refused them. It seems strange that it does not strike these gentlemen that the sequence of adjectives used by them belongs properly to their organization, and not to the Catholic Church, to which they apply it. The United States do not seem over anxious for their proffered protection.

On the 18th of August a magnificent bronze statue of Joan d'Arc, the renowned Maid of Orleans, was inaugurated at Chinon, situated about 177 miles from Paris. Chinon is the old historical town which Charles VII. was occupying when Joan d'Arc presented herself to him stating that she had a mission from heaven to deliver France, which was then overrun by the English. Charles, knowing of her approach and her purpose, to test her, placed one of his nobles in the sear of honor, and concealed himself among his courtiers, but Joan went directly to him and bending respectfully kissed his knee. He denied himself to her, but she said: "Gentle In connection with this it is worth only one church for every 13,000 prince, this is you and none other." reading Rev. Mr. Bosworth's brayado, inhabitants. In Copenhagen, Den- On his demanding her business she mark, there is one for 28,000 of said: "I have come to you to help you population. In Berlin, the great Pro- make war upon the English." The testant centre of Europe, there is also a King smiled incredulously and she continued : "You do not believe me. Well, I tell you that God, yielding to the prayers of St. Louis, has taken pity upon you and your people. Under Italy had ceded to Germany a small arms I shall be your servant and God

THE Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage,

arts of their parent, who is no doubt tified. Now the counter fact is and to any infidel who can prove by ore who has seen him read it all through which he is supposed to be dispensing

### HON. EDWARD BLAKE

Pavillion Horticultural Gardens, Toronto, on Monday evening, September 19, was one of the largest and most respectable that was ever witnessed within the wallsof that spacious building; and when the chairman, Senator Frank Smith, took his place on the platform, having on his right and left the member for South Longford and His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. John Walsh, the very rafters shook with cheers, repeated again and again for several minutes. The chairman, on rising, was received with a loud burst of applause. Dr. Burns read the address:

MR. BLAKE'S ADDRESS.
MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-I feel that I must, even on this occathanks to give utterance to the language of regret. I cannot but remember that on the last evening, not so very long ago, when I steed upon this platform to address an audience, I dare say numbering many of those whom I have the pleasure of meeting to-night, we were gathered together to hear one of Ireland's gifted sons speak to us upon the subject of oratory; and that the lamented Daniel Dougherty has but a few days since pressed away from the country which has passed away from the country which he adorned and enlightened for so many years (Applause.) Applause.) Having said so much, which was due to him, I must ask you to forget for the rest of the evening that occa-lessons we then learned, and the re-enforced them, because I feel that i to contrast my poor efforts with the eloquence which then enlightened and instructed us. I have to thank you, and I shall only say I thank you, for any attempt in more elabor ate words to express my feelings would be a utter failure: I have to thank you for the utter failure: I have to thank you for the great cordiality of this reception, and for the anguage, altogether beyond my merits, in which you have been pleased to couch your

very kindly feelings.

However flattering that reception and those word must be, I yet should have felt a those word must be, I yet should have felt difficulty in accepting a demonstration, ev-so magnificent as this, had it been in a sense limited or exclusive in point of race or creed or political local affiliation. (Ap-plause.) For it has been my constant effor-to make this question rather a common meeting ground for Canadians of whatever race or creed or of whatever local party realities. (Applayers) I have believed the fax to Vancouver, favored Home I land (prolonged cheering), and took care to avoid embarrassing sion of public opinion by the inte potent

there are in Canada a few opponents of Home Rule, mainly, I think, members of one associated it won't name to-night; some within and some without its ranks being opponents through honest fear and misapprehension, and others through long continued prejudice and aversion. But, making all allowances, we are as a people favorable to Home Rule for Ireland. (Cheers.)

I think it important, ladies and gentleman, at the very opening of my remarks, important under any circumstances, but specially important in view of the tone and attitude takenin certain quarters in this city in reference to this event, to recall by your recollection the course of proceedings on the subject of Home Rule in your national Assembly, in the course of the course of

upon this question.

The Parliament elected in 1878 spoke in 1882, upon an address moved by Mr. Costigan, now present, supported by Sir John
Macdonald, then the leader of the Governmarky and also ment and of the Conservative party, and also supported by myself, at that time leader of the Liberal party. (Applause.) That address was carried with substantial unanimity. A couple of the members of the association to which I have referred did, indeed, dissent in speech; some more may, perhaps, have dissented in spirit; none dissented by vote. (Applause.) What was that utterance? I wish you to mark its words. You will find with you to mark its words. speech; some circums speech; some circums speech; some circums speech; (Applause.) What was that utterance? I wish you to mark its words. You will find them important in dealing with this question to day. It declared to the Queen that the Commons of Canada had observed with feelings of profound regret and concern the distress and discontent which had for some time prevailed in Ireland; that the Irishmen of Canada were amongst the most loyal and most prosperous and most contented of her Majesty's subjects; that the Dominion, which offered the greatest advantages and attractions for fellow-subjects, did attractions for fellow subjection receive its fair proportion grants from Ireland, and grants from Ireland, and that was largely due to feelings of estrang towards the Imperial Government, a undesirable in the interests of the Don undestable in the interests of the Donli and of the empire; that Canada and Car ans had prospered exceedingly under Federal system allowing to each Provine the Dominion considerable powers of government; and it expressed the hope to if consistent with the integrity and being of the Empire, and if the rights status of the minority were fully prote and secured some money might be four being of the Empire, and if the rights and status of the minority were fully protected and secured, some means might be found of meeting the expressed desire of so many irish subjects in that regard; so that Irishmen might become a source of strength to the Empire, and that Irishmen at home and abroad might feel the same pride in the greatness of the Empire, the same veneration for the justice of the Queen's rule, the same devotion to and affection for the common flag as are now felt by all classes in the Dominion. It also asked for clemency for the political prisoners then lodged as suspects at Kilmainham.

I do not pretend that the language of that address altogether pleased me. Then, as on a subsequent occasions, I would have preserved a more decided tone. But I state that help historically only, not controversially; because I am well aware that there were difficulties in the way of Mr. Costigan and his friends, of which they were better judges than I could be. Such as the address was I supported it with all my might. I felt that it was a great help to the cause, and I assisted in its passage. Mr. Gladstone did not think the question was at that time one of practical politics; but I believe that our action was

in its passage. Mr. Gladstone did not think the question was at that time one of practical politics; but I believe that our action was one of the many forces that were bringing it into the realm of practical politics (here, here, and applause; and I believe, that at any rate, it was well for Canada that she should show, as she did show, a deep interest in this Imperial concern, which so closely touched the interests and the honor of the Empire, and the welfare of Canada herselt. (Cheers.)

Time passed; the Irish masses, obtained

could not give my visions of that Bill, cluded the Irish fro biament (hear, he many British Liber ion. But Mr. Glaterins upon which reading should be a ers of home Rule, should be taken as a general principle o local government it details, including the of the representation, notwithst ance. The decisic came, as they call Unionists, but as I separtists (hear, hat that time still under the comorally important, ment had in the moved accordingly Costigan, who had succeeded to Minist amendment—not, I my opinion, an imp was a little partial brains; but he camendment, That voted for the propoconcert with the will have the Home Rule, but I amended resolution was my friend Mr. platform here. [I The other live I amended resolution was my friend Mr. platform here. [I The other live I amended merc. that reason, and 1 if them belonged to the have referred (lau other hand, I am

prominent members with the majority or Thus, by a praction in the year is affirmed our resolusecond Canadian I in the same sense, given by four years helection, by thion had made thretime, and by the c perial Bill was on debate I took occasiof action on this quo now so that y was stated and ho guarded since. Is "What is require one, but of all class the people; not of a but of the Common Irish Catholic mem and English, Scotail creeds and of all I therefore speak, as a party leader; a citizen of the em and fellowetitizens not a Protestant o are enemies of their itso. It should nevents, a Conserva I regard those as who would try to me the strength of the conservative of the conse may, by our own selves united in th selvés united in the
the advancement of
So, substantially,
less decision than
wished. But Mr.
30 votes. The En,
solved, and the Ho
beaten, by a small
liamentary majorit
indeed. Our Par
time was also dissol
from the people from the people and in England Bill was introdu duction, Mr. Curi ative, moved in Commons a resolu affirmance by the

already twice exponent for Ireland, but the Crimes or Coer There was a div propriety of movin Mr. McNeill propodeclined to deal wit affilmed the express as to Home Rule. an amendment, what affirmance, decline the Crimes Bill. defeated by overwh Mr. Davin moved a the regret of the was considered nemeasure for Irelan conviction, as expressed and the stability of the links connectin the links connectin Empire and guard would be conducive land and the stability amendment Sir J powerful support. only 59 votes, with than 128.

than 128.

I had pointed out improvements wh made in Mr. Carr adopted, and his re 135 to 47. But majority is imposit extent of the feelin Home Rule; for topposed only to Bill. But of the 4 ity, no less than 1 ty, no less than 4. Bill. But of the 4 ity, no less than 4 for Mr. Davin's a favor of Home R their continued as Ireland; so that on eal unanimity in dian Houses in fav. Now, what was as it relates to the question, Home F the former resolution. Home are the may speedif substantial measure while satisfying it.

substantial measus while satisfying the people of Irel shall also be consist the Empire as a will dome Rule to Ire the already gloriou ious Majesty as a will come with stais her jubilee yea her Majesty more already devoted an These sanguing.

These sanguine The jubilee year vodious Crimes Bill Lord Salisbury to Home Rule lines: The Irish people exceptions, showe patience and Feelings born that of hope in the Brin the moral for the world—restrair blessed work of h went on. The bell mately be just and that British states: were looking at Irwere determined to soo hed and sustain great work of pop Britain; its professed work of fault, and his lame happy episodes an ied it. Thus for a paralyzed, all hope of the election wei

by ore Bible areful, t prob. ne one hrough is perut it is ristian t, from ensing use of

that was one that was spacious Senator latform, aber for e Arch-Walsh, repeated es. The l with a read the

expres-

s, elected at differ

Sir John e Govern-, and also leader of That ad-nanimity. ciation to lissent in have dis-

by vote, ance? I will find question that the with feel-in the dis-ome time shmen of oyal and ed of her

ages and ts, did of immi-hat this

and was Dominion d Canadi-nder the

rength to home and le in the e venera-rule, the the com-ses in the nency for d as sus-

ge of that

ess was I elt that it I assisted not think practical ction was inging it es (here, e, that at that she interest

obtained

powerful support. It mustered, however, only 50 votes, while against it were no less than 128.

I had pointed out early in the debate some improvements which I thought might be made in Mr. Curran's resolution. These he adopted, and his resolution was adopted, by 135 to 47. But mark this: While that majority is imposing, it did not show the full extent of the feeling of the House in favor of Home Rule; for the adverse minority was opposed only to dealing with the Crimes Bill. But of the 47 who voted in that minority, no less than 44 were present and voted for Mr. Davin's amendment, which was in favor of Home Rule, and thus proclaimed their continued adhesion to Home Rule for Ireland; so that once again there was practical unanimity in the last of the three Canadian Houses in favor of Home Rule.

Now, what was this last expression, so far as it relates to the only presently material question, Home Rule? After referring to the former resolutions it says:

"The House again expresses the hope that there may speedily be granted to Ireland a substantial measure of Home Rule which, while satisfying the national aspirations of the people of Ireland for self-government, shall also be consistent with the integrity of the Empire as a whole. That the granting of Home Rule to Ireland will fittingly crown the already glorious reign of her Most Gracious Majesty as a constitutional sovereign, will come with special appropriateness in this her jubilee year, and, it possible, render her Majesty more dear to the hearts of her already devoted and loyal subjects."

These sanguine hopes were not realized. The jubilee year, was not so crowned. The

SETT MERE 19, 1858

THE CATHOL

A PRINCE IN A PRINCE I

sadopted, and his resolution was adopted, by its budgets and the second of the louse in favor of Home Rule; for the adverse minority was apposed only to dealing with the Crimes Bill. But of the 47 who voted in that minority, no less than 44 were present and voted for Mr. Davin's amendment, which was practical unanimity in the last of the three Canadian Houses in favor of Home Rule, and thus proclaimed their continued adhesion to Home Rule for fueland; so that once again there was practical unanimity in the last of the three Canadian Houses in favor of Home Rule. The Home Rule is the three Canadian Houses in favor of Home Rule is that canadian Houses in favor of Home Rule. The country is the former resolutions it says:

"The House again expressory material question. House again expressory material question. House again expressory in the former resolutions it says:

"The House again expressors the hope that there may speedily be granted to Iroland a substantial measure of Home Rule to Iroland as substantial measure of Home Rule which, while satisfying the national aspirations of the Empire as a whole. That the granting of Home Rule to Ireland will fittingly crown the already devoted and loyal subjects."

These sanguine hopes were not réalized. The jublice year, and, it possible, reading the more devoted and loyal subjects."

These sanguine hopes were not réalized. The jublice year was not so crowned. The disons Crimes Bill was passed. The refort of Lord Salisbury to deal with Ireland on antilome Rule lines lasted for six wary years. The Irish people on the whole, though with them the proposed to Home Rule. I know that many members of the association went on. The belief that Britain mould ultimately be just and generous, the knowledge that Hritish statesmen and the British masses were looking at Ireland for themselves, and were determined to heal the sore if possible, soo hed and sustained the Irish people. The great work of popular education went on the popular devices of the Canadian paralytic of the Canadian pa

THE CATHOLIC RECOED

The state of the control of th



THE SALOON IS AGAINST THE thirst, the bestowal of political favors ;

(By Rev. A. P. Doyle.)

In the Temperance warfare we are in the thick of the battle, and victory has not so constantly crowned our efforts as to make us over-boastful of our methods of fighting. The time has come for us to modify, at least to some

extent, our tactics.

A good general knows who his enemy is and where he is entrenched, and in planning an attack will first endeavor to silence the enemy's batteries. It is the sign of a feeble warrior to parade his army in the open field and to allow the group of his field and to allow the guns of his enemy to produce havoc and destruction among his soldiery, and to con-tent himself with boasting of his fine organization, and especially of his magnificent medical staff and its efficiency in binding up the wounds that are made or its ability in carrying the dead from the field.

Too often these have been our actics. We have held rallies and tactics. organized societies and delivered speeches, and have got men and women and children by thousands to take the pledge. We have built up a magnificent temperance army, which we have paraded before the public eye, and have boasted of our deeds in reforming drunkards; but all this time the enemy has been doing his destructive work in thinning our ranks and in frightening off the us, and the strangest of all is that as we ought to oppose our greatest

a Christian out of a constant drunkard is like making bricks without straw, or trying to build a solid structure on the running waters. Drink maddens the in-The immense stream of drunkenness bears down on its wave to destruction and death a vast crowd of 75,000 drunkards every year. This stream telligence - how can faith enlighten is likened to the great Niagara River. - how can hope give it courage? Drink demonizes the heart—how can Above the Falls it is a placid stream and the pleasure-seeking rowers confidingly push out on its quiet waters. The ripple at the bow and the festive love ennoble it? What avail are sacraments where there is no manhood to Christianize? Where a town is song while away the delightful hours infested with saloons drunkennes as they merrily float down the river. So the stream of drunkenness—the social glass is attractive, the goodmust be a prevalent vice. The Church thrives on the religious fellowship, the festive song, the com-panionship in the saloon; all these instinct which, born in a man's heart leads him to offer an acceptable service ull men into socurity as down the stream they go, till from moderate drinking, they get into the swifter stinct and thrives on the horrid craving for alcohol, which, once created, it

currents of intoxication. Some realize their danger and pull ashore to get seeks to foster by the most ingeniou devices, until the one whom the Church behind the barrier the Temperance people have built along the bank. They take the pledge or get into a would have made a noble, God-fearing Christian becomes a besotted, trembling, slavish victim.

The Church has its sacrifices; se ey take the pledge or get into a Temperance society; in its companion-ship they find their safety. But others, too, the saloon. Its votaries offer on of peril are getting out into the counter, behind which stands the high-priest, the choicest tributes a man the rapids, and only when they are being plunged down with irresistible can give-his health, his reason, the happiness of his home, the honor of his force to the cataract do they become sensible of their danger, and then it is daughter, his life in this world, his All along they have been Temperance men have gone soul in the next. The Church has its moral code—it up and down the banks of that river is, "Deny yourself; the saloon teaches the exact opposite—it says: "Eat, drink, and be merry;" the Church

day after day, year in and year out

aract to eternal damnation.

ter designs have been exposed.

it their business to push poor, helpless fellows into that stream. Do you want

and have begged them for God's sake to come ashore; they have pleaded says, here is the prayer-book and the rosary; the saloon says, here is the bottle and the glass. The Church with hands raised to heaven, have told them the fearful dange says, Sunday is the Lord's day, to be below, they have pictured in burning given to rest and religion. The saloon claims it as its day, to be given to horrors of a drunkard death over those terrible falls. have done everything that human and rioting and debauchery. The Church calls it Sunday; the saloon makes it divine ingenuity could suggest to save the poor wretches who are struggling sin day What more is wanted to constitute boiling waters of the rapids. They have gone out to some poor fellow who as he came almost to the brink of the pricipice caught on to some jagged rock or swaying branch, and have hauled him in. But in spite of it all,

the liquor traffic a religion diametri cally opposed to the religion of God? What further evidence is necessary to show that one is set against the other; they are in silent but terrific contest wonder then, to do its hellish in spite of the vigorous measures used to save humanity, in spite of the money spent and the vital energies work the saloon seeks to plant itself at the door of the Church, in order the betme and a thousand others along the wonder we' find it concocting schemes and weaving its net about its victims on banks of that river, still the stream pours on bearing on its bosom its frightful festive Church occasions, at the baptism burden of ruined families, of blasted of a child, at the marriage or burial lives, of broken hearted women and of a Christian. Little wouder we find the road to the grave lined, and the ruined children, of bloated wrecks of gate of the cemetery surrounded by the saloon, for at unguarded moments humanity; the 75,000 go down still year after year over that awful catto eternal damnation. And it knows too well how to ensnare its is the reason? Would that victims. What will be the outcome of this terrible struggle? had realized it years ago!

The saloon power is aggressive. It has entrenched itself in the halls of Why, Friend, there are men who make legislation. No home has been too sacred for it to respect. It has forced to know who they are? Read their itself almost to the gates of the sanc names over the corner saloons of your town. The time was when, with phar-isical look, they held the first places in tuary. Every attraction that ingenuity can devise, from brandy drops for the churches, headed the lists of contrithe child and the family entrance for the woman, to the brothel adjunct for butions with money rang from ruined families; they used to make great prothe loose young man, have been pressed into service. Society has given it six days of the week; now it fessions of their religion. But now the Society has mast has been torn away-their sinis-The demands the seventh, and takes it Bishops in council have warned us without permission of the law. against them. But still to day they go It has sacrificed at its altar each year thousands of husbands, brothers, about among the temperance workers on the banks of the stream of Drunkenand mothers. It is not enough-is ness, and with sleek faces and smiling must begin its work of corruption with the boyhood of the land. The laws of the land are openly spit upon and defied by this power. Nothing will satisfy it—its great maw is agape for looks they applaud the efforts made to en; but when the rescuers are off their guard and their backs are turned, the poor fellows who have just been snatched from the drunkard's fresh victims. Here is our enemy-

fate are enticed to the river's edge and mark him well. again pushed into the foaming rapids. Often and often on the missions, when This power must be chained, or re spect for law must go. This power must be bridled, or institutions which in a rum-besotted town special efforts we value more than life, the Christian have been made to save poor drunk-Sunday, the Christian home, our personal liberty, the Church of God itself, will suffer disaster. ards, have the liquor-sellers publicly said: "In a week the missionaries

will be gone and we, shall have our inning again." Often and often was Which shall it be-old men, you who it known that the liquor sellers, when the mission had been finished and the have seen red streams of precious blood flow to cement our free institu-Fathers gone, have received the pledge tions till there was hardly a heart left signed at the mission in payment for that did not ache? Which shall it be, the saloon or your country? Which shall it be? Christian people who are the first drink, knowing that once it was broken they would have a lien on the poor fellow's pocket as well as his wondering why the Church is losing ground, why the epidemic of unbelief is sweeipng over the land, which shall it be, the Church of God or the saloon? Many are the artful devices used to get men to drink—the appeal to friend-ship, the glittering saloon with its free lunches, the salted beer provocate of God and Mammon. Choose! that moment. It seemed to she had always been in quest thing, and here she found it.

SOME CONVERSIONS.

(From "The Catholic World."

all these and many others keep the slaves within the charmed circle near

heart beats in sympathy for his fellow

man, who does not understand that one

of the most potent factors in the degra-dation of humanity, and the most

efficient agent in the destruction of

effort the Church makes she is thwarted

by the saloon. Her divine mission

to lead men to a higher and purer life. To do so she must have, as material to

to deprive man of his reason and to

Drink drives the soul to despain

by the river's edge, and every now and then some poor wretch is crowded from the bank into the raging waters down It is interesting to hear of the strange channels through which some people born of Protestant parents and educated under thoroughly Protestant influences, are led into the Catholic Church. Sometimes it is after years of doubt and mental anguish; of to his death. And some of us have not recognized our enemy. "He is a good fellow," we say; "he is a re-spectable man; he would not be guilty of such awful havoc; he goes to the wandering from church to church, and finding each one in turn less satisfy-Sacraments." So we have been blinded and cajoled into friendship. But where is the man hating drunking than the last, until some accident, apparently, leads them to study the source of all religion, and to their loes not know that the saloon is the surprise they find the long sought rest for heart and soul in the bosom of drunkard-factory? Where is the man the Roman Catholic Church.

Strange as it may seem, it rarely ccurs to a Protestant to study the Catholic religion first, but some are led by a special and marvellous grace direct to this haven of peace. A lady recently related the circumstances of man's higher nature, is the demon of her own conversion. Her father was a clergyman of severe Calvinistic views, and all her friends and associates were his high courts is in the saloon, and The saloon sets itself against the of the same faith. In the small New England village where she lived no Catholic church has ever been built. undoing the good work the Church and the first Catholic known there was an Irish laborer; a quiet, peace-able man enough, but he became an object of terror to all the children; probably because he never appeared work with, the natural man with all his human qualities, his reason, his freedom of will. If there is one peculiar achievement that drunkenness can pride itself on, it is its faculty at the meeting-house - neither Sunday nor at weekly prayer-meetings. with him and tried to convince him of the error of his ways, he still preferred to go to "Mass."

In order to do so he was obliged to walk nearly nine miles, to the nearest town, every Sunday and back again. Never was the summer sun so hot, and seldom was the winter frost and storm so severe, as to keep "Jim from Mass on Sundays; and it was this fact that impressed the young girl, and made her wonder what the attraction could be that drew him to S-

in all kinds of weather; for in other things Jim was considered some-So it was said in the village; but in after years she had reason to doubt some of the stories told about poor Jim, for she could then see that to be Catholic and Irish meant to the villagers everything that is vile. In spite of the many discouragements. lowever, he continued to live in that place for several years. It was before but a poor living; and yet he seeme nothing to interfere with his right to go to Mass whenever he pleased.

After one long severe winter and late spring there followed an unusually hot, dry summer, and one day Jim was missing from his work in the hav-field by whom he was just then employed. Something seemed to tell the minister's daughter that he had gone to Mass, although it was not Sunday; and as there were errands to be done that morning, she volunteered to take gratify a desire that had long been in her heart without the least prospect of its ever being fulfilled. She received her mother's last orders and her father' parting injunction to be "merciful to the beast," with what patience she could command, and started off down the road at a trot; but it seemed to her the slowest horse walk, so furiously did her heart beat with her desire to overtake Jim, to offer him a "lift" as far as the church, and to get just one peep inside and see what kind of a

place it could be. She had almost reached the town when she finally caught sight of the familiar figure trudging along, with his coat thrown over his shoulder. She drew up beside him and asked timidly: "Have you much further to walk in this heat, Jim?"

"Only to the church, ma'm : but it s powerful hot," he answered, as he mopped the perspiration from his forehead.

"Let me take you to the door. You must be very tired; is there to be

a meeting this morning?"
"No meeting at all, but just Mass. It's a holyday, ma'am," said Jim. Simple enough was the answer, but what a holyday was she could not imagine. She has since learned that it was the fifteenth of August, the feast of the Assumption of our Blessed Lady.

Arrived at the little wooden church. with its cross crowned steeple, she allowed Jim to go in alone while she drove her "beast" under the shade of a tree and tied him there, then she too, entered alone, her heart thumping so noisily that she felt sure it must attrac the attention of some one near her as she stole quietly into an empty pew and sat down. When she became more composed she looked curiously about her. The people were all kneel-ing and deeply absorbed in their devotions; no one paid any attention to her. She wondered at the lighted candles on the altar, the white-robed priest and the one altar boy who waited upon him. How still it was, and how solemn! The boy rang a little bell and the priest seemed to raise his hands; the people bowed in adoration as he raised a white disc above his What could it all mean? strange thrill passed through her whole being; she dropped upon her knees and covered her face with her hands. She saw nothing more of the ceremony nor of the people about her; her lips framed not one word; but from her heart went up a prayer for light that she might understand; for whatever it was, whatever it could mean, from

this moment it was life to her. What need to follow her further In her soul she was a Catholic from that moment. It seemed to her that she had always been in quest of some-

While visiting a friend in the city the following winter she sought an interview with a priest and told him her story — her struggles and her difficulties—and asked for help and instruction. It was given, and the strangest part of all to her was that from that moment of the Elevation in the little country church, she never felt the slightest doubt or uncertainty, and many things that are apt to be obscure at first to the student of Catholicity were to her mind as clear as day from the very beginning.

Another remarkable conversion wa

that of a young woman seamstress in a family where all the domestics were

One afternoon she was out with the cook doing some errands, and be-fore going home they went to the cathedral because the cook wished to go to confession, and she waited for her in a pew near the confessional. For some time afterwards the poor cook had to bear an amount of chaffing about "hiding in a little box, behind a green curtain, and telling her sins to the priest." "Indeed, and it's yourto the priest." "Indeed, and it's your self that ought to be telling your sins to the priest," was ever the good-natured answer to her nonsense. This must have made some impression, for one day the seamstress came to me and said with a laugh: "Where do you think I have been

to-day? I had seen but little of the girl before this, and was not a little surprised

at the question. She had seemed to me very frivolous, and I had taken no interest in her; so I answered indiff-"I cannot imagine, Mary. Perhaps

you have been having your picture "Oh, no! I have been to confession!

"I did not know that you were a Catholic, Mary," I said. "And I never was until now. Father B—— is teaching me my catechism, and Lizzie, the cook, is

going to be my god-mother."

Thoroughly interested now, I asked her to tell me the whole story.
Lizzie's oft-repeated assertion that

she ought "to be telling her sins to a priest" brought forth the answer on one occasion : "I suppose you think I wouldn't dare?"—at which they all laughed to-

gether. Some time later she was again pass ing the cathedral, and, the doors being open, she went in "just to look into that box and see what it was like in box and see what it was like in-" She felt around the sides of the box, and as she put her hand on the grating a voice said: "Kneel down, my child. How long since your last

"I never went to confession before, she said with an embarrasser h: "I am not a Catholic." laugh: "Then what brought you here child?" asked the priest kindly.

"I only came to see what a confession box was like, sir," she answered, been to confession; but I don't know anything about it.

"Well, now that you are here, I will tell you all about it, and then you will not make such a feolish mistake again. And so he told her all about it, and

Mary is a good practical Catholic now-and so are her husband and children.

## FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

TRUTHFULNESS.

Wherefore, putting away lying, speak ye the truth every man with his neighbor, for we are members one of another. (Eph. iv. 25.) St. Paul here teaches us that truth fulness of speech should be a mark of those who profess the true faith. speaks of the darkness of understanding, the ignorance, the blindness of heart of those who are alienated from the life of God; "but you," He says, "have not so learned Christ. You have been taught the truth as it is in Jesus You have been taught to put off the old man who is corrupted according to the desires of errors, and to put on the new man, who, according to God, is created in justice and holiness of truth: wherefore, putting away lying, speak ye the truth every man with his neighbor, for we are members one of

another. Yet, even without these supernatural reasons and motives, the duty of truthfulness is plain to every one by the light of natural reason alone. gift of speech which so strongly marks the distinction between man and the lower animal, enables us to clearly communicate our thoughts to each other If, then, we make it a means of deceiving others, we plainly offend against the law of nature, which is God's law. In every relation of life we are obliged to depend upon the statements of other men; we have a sight the truth from the property of the statements of the men; we have a right to the truth from them, and it therefore our duty to tell the truth others. We can have no feeling security if we cannot trust the word of those with whom we are brought into daily contact. If lying is common in any class or community, it creates a spirit of distrust and uneasiness instead of that mutual confidence which should

prevail.

A high sense of honor in men of the world will often make them strictly truthful. Such men despise a lie as truthful. Such men despise a lie as something base and mean and utterly beneath them. If, then, purely human motives, a mere sense of worldly honor, will keep men from lying, how much more should this fault be avoided by those who claim to be trying to serve God, and who are constantly assisted by His grace. Our Lord has told us that liars are the children of the devil, "for he is a liar

and the father thereof." But we are called to be the children of God, who is the eternal truth; we have been given the light of the true faith. We glory in the certain truth of our religion; should we not then be zealous for the cause of truth in all things, even in the least. Absolute, unswerving truthfulness in speech should therefore make the true disciple of

"But," some may say, "a lie is only a venial sin." Yes, it is true that a lie which is not malicious, which does not, and is not intended to, harm our neighbor in any way, is not a mortal sin; but it is the venial sins: and we know that a long and terrible purgatory awaits those who are guilty of deliberate venial sin. Moreover, carelessness about the com-mission of venial sin leads to mortal offences, and there is nothing which will more readily lead a man into other and graver faults as the habit of deliberate untruthfulness.

Cultivate, then, a love for truth fulness even in the smallest matters. and there is nothing a man res much as being called a liar. If you do not like being called a liar, do not

### Advice to a Young Man.

Young man beginning life, resolve that you will never use a dollar in speculation that is not in law and equity absolutely your own, and nember further, young man, that while wealth is honorable when honestly achieved, it is only a means to the end of nobler and wiser, because more independent, living. And furthermore, let the young man re member that he cannot afford to sell reputation for a song. Remember to live within your honest means, and never marry a wife who is not willing to live within your honest means. Never seek to shine socially on the strength of money that is not you own; and never allow the stupid clack of peacock people of mushroom growth to make you forget that an "honest man is the noblest work of God."—

In an age of fraud and adulteration it is certainly gratifying to know that such an extensively-used preparation as Ayer's Sarsaparilla may be implicitly relied upon. It never varies either in quality, appearance, or effect, but i always up to the standard.

A. P. Noakes, Mattawa, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled for years with rheumatism and nervous debility. Dr., Williams' Pink Pilis entirely restored me after all other remedies had failed." Sold by all dealers or by mail at 50°C. per box. or six bozes for 82.60. Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, &c. Facts About Dyspepsia.

Facts About Dyspepsia.

Wrong action of the stomach and liver occasions dyspepsia. Dyspepsia in turn gives rise to bad blood. Both these complaints are curable by B. B. B., which acts on the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, and tones and strengthens the entire system, thus positively curing dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood and similar troubles.

GENTLEMEN—I was troubled with chronic diarrheea for over three years and received no benefit from all the medicine I tried. was unable to work from two to four days
every week. Hearing of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, I began to use it.
Am now all right.
JOHN STILES, Bracebridge, Ont.

Mr. Worth Reading
Mr. Wm. McNee, of St. Ives, Ont., had eleven terrible running sores and was not expected to recover, all treatment having tailed. Six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters completely restored him to health. Druggist Sanderson, of St. Mary's, Ont., certifies to these facts.

No other Sarsaparilla has the merit to secure the confidence of entire communities and hold it year after year, like Hood's Sarsaparilla.



## For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five from scrofulous sores on the legs and trying various medical courses without be 1 began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a wonderful cure was the result. Five be sufficed to restore me to health."—Boni Lopez, 327 E. Commerce st., San Anto Texas.

## Catarrh

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarri. The physicians being unable to help her, my paster recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three mouths of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter sheaith."—Mrs. Louise Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

## Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so had at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

For all blood diseases, the best remedy is

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass, Sold by all Druggists, Price St.; six bottles, Sc. Cures others, will cure you

M - Emmanuel - Champigneutle PARIS. BAR LE DUC. FRANCE. FIGURE WINDOWS ) FOR CHURCHES. STATUARY

proved by Eis Holiners Pepe Pies IX., Brief 1865. Gold Medals at all the Universal Expanditions. Brand Prix d'Monneur, Rome, 1870. AGENTS IN AMERICA :

CASTLE & SON. 20 UNIVERSITY ST., - MONTREAL Also for JOHN TAYLOR & CO., England,

## DUNNS BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS. The leading Undertakers and Embalmers. Open night and day.
Telephone—House, 373; Factory, 543.

EDUCATIONAL.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, Ont.—The studies embrace the Clarical and Commercial courses. Terms, including all ordinary expenses, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to Rkv. D. Cushing S. S. B.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE. BERLIN, ONT.

Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial Courses. And Shorthand and Tynawriting. For further particulars apply to REV. THEO. SPETZ, President

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, Ont.—In additiation with Toronto University. Under the patronage of His Grace the Archibishop of Toronto, and directed by the Basilian Fathers. Full classical, scientific and commercial courses, Special courses for students preparing for University matriculation and non-professional certificates. Terms, when paid in advance: Board and tuition, \$150 per year; half boarders, \$751 day pupils, \$28. For further particulars apply to REV. J. R. TEEFY, President.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Terms Moderate, Location Healthful, Efficient Home-training. Special advantages for artistic and literary culture.

For information apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR.

## ONTARIO

BUSINESS COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

(25th year) is the most widely attended Business College in America. SEND for the new 144 page Cat-

ROBINSON & JOHNSON, PRINCIPALS O. B. C., BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, CAN.

Bourget College, Rigaud, P. Q.
(On the Ottawa River.)
C assical Course. English Commercial
ourse. Studies will be resumed Studies will be resumed
September 6th, 1893.

Board, tuition, bed and washing, \$120 per
For particulars apply to
REV. JOS. CHARLEBOIS, C.S.V.,
President.

BENNET FURNISHING CO'Y. LONDON, ONTARIO,

Church, School and Hall FURNITURE.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices.

Bennet Furnishing Co. London, Ontario, Can. R. WOODRUFF, No. 185 QUEEN'S AVE. Defective vision, impaired hearing, actarrh and troublesome throats. Eyes ted, glasses adjusted. Hours, 12 to 4

Ay For Biliousne For Sick Hea

For Constipa

For Dyspeps

SEPTEMBER 8

Ay For Liver Oc Ay

For Loss of Ay For Rheuma

For Jaundice

For Colds

For Fevers

Ay Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Sold by all Dr Every Dose

Devotiona

For the M OCTOBER & I

OCTOR The Twelve Months San October, Month of the by M. L'Abbe A. Ric One Angel More in He Angels' Visits; cloth .... The Holy Angels; by R Guardian Angel; by G. Memoirs, Guardian An Angeli Del; cloth ...... Young Girls' Month of G The Angelical Virtues; The Angel of Consolation

The Holy Angels...... Little Office of The Ho Memoirs of The Guardi NOVEN A Novena in Favor of Requiescat in Pace: S for Month of Nover Pastoral Letter of His bishop of Toronto paper. Month of November: c

On Purgatory; To wh Fourteen Stations; Little Month of The So by the author of T Help for The Poor Son Purgatory Opened; to v

Treatise on Purgatory of Genoa; c oth.... The Mirror of Souls ; c A Remembrance of The Dead; cloth

Any of the above t D. & J. SAD Catholic Publishers, Cl Religious 1669 Notre Danie St. MONTREAL.

A GREAT (Charges prepa



The CATHOI Webster's - \$4.

By special arrangem ers, we are able to ol above books, and pro to each of our subscrif. The dictionary is to each of our subscrif. The dictionary is to each of our subscrif. The dictionary is to each of our subscrift one hundred other to books could supply, to books could supply, to books could supply, to books could supply, to said and Ignorant, I have it within reach, a every day in the year, as the said and in the said and in the said and in the control of the complete of the best years of the well employed in writer wocabulary of a cliding the correct special interest of said and size, containing inches of printed surfuctions of the book is not entire accompanied with peace.

"I am highly pleas ary," writes Mr. W. S. Address, THE CA LONDO

For Constipation Ayer's Pills For Dyspepsia Ayer's Pilis For Biliousness Aver's Pills For Sick Headache

Ayer's Pills For Liver Complaint Ayer's Pills

For Jaundice Ayer's Pills For Loss of Appetite Ayer's Pills For Rheumatism

For Colds Ayer's Pills

the

a

YOU

leulle

CHES.

ief 1865.

N,

NS.

GE,

cal and

, Efficient

and liter-

PERIOR.

EGE,

attend-erica.

age Cat-

nson,

CAN.

P. Q.

mmercial

g, \$120 per

C.S.V., President

CO'Y.

Hall

Cata-

g Co.

10,

T.

CE.

Ayer's Pills

For Fevers Ayer's Pills

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass Sold by all Druggists.

Every Doce Effective

## Devotional Books

For the Months of

## OCTOBER & NOVEMBER.

OCTOBER:

The Twelve Months Sanctified by Prayer; October, Month of the Holy Angels; by M. L'Abbe A. Ricard, cloth . . . . . 40c The Holy Angels; by Rev. R. O'Kenealy. Guardian Angel; by G. Chardon, cloth, 90c The Holy Angels......Little Office of The Holy Angels....... Memoirs of The Guardian Angels; paper, 120

NOVEMBER:

A Novena in Favor of the Souls in Pur-A Novem in Paror of the Sous in This gatory; paper... Requiescat in Pace: Short Meditations for Month of November; paper... Pasteral Letter of His Grace The Arch-bishop of Toronto, on Purgatory; paper.

paper. 10s
paper. 25c
paper. 10s
paper. 25c

Treatise on Purgatory; by St. Catherine of Genoa; coth The Mirror of Souls; cloth..... 50c

Any of the above books mailed free of postage on receipt of advertised price.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

Catholic Publishers, Church Ornaments an Religious Articles. 1869 Notre Danie St. 123 Church St. TORONTO.

## A GREAT OFFER

(Charges prepaid to any part of the Dominion.)



The CATHOLIC RECORD FOR ONE YEAR

Webster's - Dictionary \$4.00.

By special arrangement with the publishers, we are able to obtain a number of the above books, and propose to furnish a copy to each of our subscribers.

The dictionary is a necessity in every home, school and business house. It fills a vacancy, and turnishes knowledge which no one hundred other volumes of the choicest books could supply. Young and Old, Educated and Ignorant, Rich and Poor, should have it within reach, and refer to its contents every day in the year.

As some have asked if this is really the Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, we are able to state that we have learned direct from the publishers the fact that this is the very work complete, on which about 40 of the best years of the author's line were so well employed in writing. It contains the entire vocabulary of about 100,000 words, including the correct spelling, derivation and definition of same, and is the regular standard size, containing about 300,000 square inches of printed surface, and is bound in cloth.

A whole library in itself. The regular sell-

cloth.

A whole library in itself. The regular selling price of Webster's Dictionary has here-A whole library in itself. The regular sell-ing price of Webster's Dictionary has here-tofore been \$12.00.

N. B.—Dictionaries will be delivered free of all charge for carriage. All orders must be accompanied with the cash If the book is not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser it may be returned at our ex-pense.

"I am well pleased with Webster's Dn-

pense.
"I am well pleased with Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. I find it a most valuable work.

JOHN A. PAYNE,
Chatham, Ont."
"I am highly pleased with the Dictionary," writes Mr. W. Scott, of Lancaster, Ont.
Address, THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
LONDON, ONT.

POST & HOLMES, ARCHITECTS.—Officer Rooms 28 and 29 Manning House, King street west, Toronto. Also in the Gerris Block, Whitby. A. A. Post, R. A. A. W. HOLKES

ried Catholics, Dermot Riordan and Richard Hackett, and they had adopted the Faith of their husbands. Miss Gardiner had disapproved of this at first : but when she found that her sisters were no less sisterly and that their husbands were honest and honorable men, she ceased to regret the marriages. She was a quiet young woman when they married, possessed of a fair income and a number of prejudices which were only to be removed by actual experience that they were pre-judices, and not principles. She read much and she fancied that she was an impartial observer. Her sisters, who had both become enthusiastic converts, plied her with books, from Milner's End of Controversy to the Faith of Our Fathers. She had a great respect for the Catholic Church, but she had formed the opinion that a "broad" Christianity was appeared. Christianity was enough. She was opposed to the Catholic idea of religious education. It was her opinion that the world had grown so much better and kindlier since dogmas had ceaseed to hold its people, that orthodox religion was really not at all necessary.

Her nephew, Carroll Riordan, often said that this belief was easy enough for a woman who had merely to draw her income every quarter. If she had to struggle with the world, things would no doubt assume a very different aspect. At any rate, it was Miss Gardiner's impression that Catholics, in practical life, were no better than other people. And she said many times that a religion which made such claims ought to produce better results in every day life. She never took the trouble to inquire into the workings of the magnificent works of Catholic charity in New York; she expected her servants-she would employ none but Catholics who attended to their duties—to be models of good temper. "Sarah," she would say, "I know I lose my temper sometimes, but then I am not expected to be good all the time. But it is different with you; you're a Catholic and your Church ought to keep you straight." There was no replying to this. As to hon-esty, Miss Gardiner believed that most people were honest, but at the same time she took good care to see that her bolts and bars were staunch.

The two sisters died young. Carroll Riordan was her favorite nephew. His father went to Cuba, to look after certain sugar interests, and remained there, leaving Carroll, a lad of eighteen, in the care of his aunt. Her other nephew, whose father had died, was at a preparatory school under the charge of a community of priests. charge of a community of priests. Here Carroll had likewise been until Miss Gardiner sent for him. She did not like Cyril Hackett; he was not handsome; he was blunt in speech; he had light eyebrows and blue eyes—she detested both—and he never said a polite thing merely for the sake of politeness.

Carroll, on the other hand, was tall well instructed in their religion. addition to his other good qualtties, Carroll was clever and showed it. Cyril was clever, but, as a rule he did not show it.

Miss Gardiner, who was growing richer year by year, came to the con-clusion that she would bear the expense of her nephews' college course. She did this partly out of good-nature. partly from a desire to make an experiment which she felt sure would prove her theory that a "broad" education produced just as good results as he religious kind. She could not send Cyril to a "broad" college; she had promised his parents to the contrary.

Carroll's father was dazzled by the prospect of having his-son's name enrolled on the list of a college noted for its age and for the standing of its faculty, and notorious for the wild and barbarous conduct of some of its stu-

Miss Gardiner smiled at the faint objection of Carroll's Father that he might lose his Faith. What if he did? she said to herself. He would mingle with the world at Warward College and gain great culture. Mr. Riordan's conscience troubled him a little. But, after all, he said to himself, that he had been sent to a National School in Ireland and not lost his faith. Miss Gardiner had her way. Carroll went to Warward College and Cyril to the Jesuits—Miss Gardiner paying with great satisfaction for both.

"The Jesuits will have the worst of it," she said, "for Cyril is as obstinate and hot tempered as he is ugly, while Carroll is as amiable as he is hand-

She made no secret of the fact that she had made Carroll her heir, while Cyril was to have \$500 a year for life.

As the years went on, Miss Gardiner grew richer, through lucky investments. She bought a place at New-port and presented Carroll to society during the vacations. Cyril was with her, too, during these times of rest, but he was always in the background. He knew that he must work for a living; and he kept hard at his books. Sometimes he was tempted to envy, sometimes to anger; it was hard that all the roses of life should be for his cousin and none for him. Cyril had inherited a hot temper from his father; he was obstinate, and worst fault of

all, naturally inclined to be envious.

If Miss Gardiner — now become a gentle-looking, graceful old lady — wanted an attendant, she asked for Carroll. He might be seen every day sitting opposite to her in her victoria, admired and willing to be admired,

The Perfume of the Ouban Lotus.

By Maurice Francis Egan, LL. D.

Miss Gardiner's two sisters had married Catholics, Dermot Riordan and Richard Hackett, and they had adopted the Faith of their husbands. Miss

Of course Cyril Hackett resented this. He was often tempted to envy and anger—two passions to which he seemed particularly open. He had inherited this susceptibility from his father; but he had learned, too, that his father had overcome one of the most diabolical tempers that ever cursed a man by the means of grace which the Church freely offers to her children; consequently, Cyril did not attempt to excuse himself for indulging in his predominant passions be-cause he had inherited them. He fought, he struggled, he fell, he rose again, and the good Jesuit, his con-fessor, knew best how hard his life

Miss Gardiner watched her two nephews closely. She saw the flash in Cyril's eye and the curl of his lip when Carroll was lavishly praised or point-edly favored, and in her heart she said that her scheme had succeeded; it corroborated her belief in the uselessness of religious education. Certainly Carroll was a very charming person. He was always amiable, always willing to amuse or be amused. His aunt had given him an ample allowance; but she had refused to increase it although Carroll insinuated several times that he would find it very agreeable if she

One afternoon towards the end of the summer, Carroll found Cyril under a

rock near the ocean, reading.
"We haven't seen much of each other this year," Carroll said, "and we used to be such good friends." "It hasn't been my fault," answered Cyril; "you've been too much engaged with other people," he added, with some bitterness in his tone.

"I couldn't help it," Carroll said, with a laugh. "I really couldn't—people like me and I am fond of society; pesides, my aunt insists that I must be with her a great deal."

"You must be very happy," said Cyril, saying a prayer and striving to suppress the temptation. "Life is very bright for you." Carroll Riordan shook his head and

drew figures in the sand with his cane.
"No, Cyril," he said, "I am very miserable. If it were not for your narrow life in that Jesuit College which I never could stand-I should

almost envy you."
"Why should you be miserable?" asked Cyril; "you have friends, prospects-your father is living, my aunt loves you as if you were her son"—
"Oh, yes," said Carroll, impatiently,
"I know all that."

There was silence. The waves continued to come in with a force that boded a storm, and their spray almost touched the feet of the two young men. Cyril's white flannel shirt and soft slouch hat were very much of a contrast to his cousin's correct attire From the glossy silk hat to the brilliant and elegant, elive-complexioned and dark-eyed. Both he and Cyril were device in his accoutrements." His nails were delicately pink and carefully cut, his slight mustache was trimmed fashionably, and he wore a bunch of carnations in his button hole. Cyril, looking at him, felt half admiration, half contempt. Suddenly a most delightful perfume filled the air, over coming the smell of the salt and sea-

"What is that?" asked Cyril.
"Was there ever such a delicious odor? Does it come from the flowers in your button-hole?"

"From carnations?" laughed Car-roll, "How ignorant you are! One might as well expect to get wine from turnips as the scent of the Cuban lotus from carnations." And Carroll fluttered his handkerchief in his gloved hands. "Cordovas, who left to day, had just a few drops of this perfume left in a little glass vial. He dropped it on my handkerchief at parting and threw the bottle into the sea. Every body is wild over new perfumes just now, and it will make a great sensa tion to night at my aunt's dinner-party, if I can only keep the scent from going off entirely." He thrust the handkerchief into his pocket.

"It is very strong," said Cyril; "I have never taken any interest in the present passion for scents, but it is certainly most delicious."

"I suppose they don't encourage esthetic tastes of that kind at your college," said Carroll with a half sneer.
"They don't encourage us to be dudes," said Cyril, hotly.

Carroll shrugged his shoulders.
"You should see some of the men's cooms at Warward - rugs, antique lamps, perfumes burning in censers. statuettes — all kinds of beautiful things are in them. In fact, as our Professor of Art says—'beauty is religon,'-and it is about the only religion I believe in."

TO BE CONTINUED.

A Universal Beautifier. - Harmless, effective and agreeable, Ayer's Hair Vigor has taken high rank among toilet articles. This preparation causes thin, weak hair to become abundant, strong and healthy, and restores gray hair to its original

THAT HACKING, PERSISTENT; DISTRESSING COUGH can be quickly cured by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

INSTALLATION OF THE STATUE OF VEN-ERABLE DE LA SALLE AT ST. ANN'S NEW SCHOOL—ELOQUENT EULOGY OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS BY SOLICI-TOR-GENERAL CURRAN.

Montreal Gazette.

At helf past three o'clock yesterday afternoon Young street in the vicinity of St. Ann's school was crowded with men, women and children. The schoolhouse and residence of the Christian Brothers were gaily decorated with the Canadian ensign and the green flags of Ireland. All was life and health. The vast concourse was brought together by the installation of a beautiful statue of the Venerable de la Salle, founder of the Order of the Christian Brothers, which, having been blessed, was to be placed on the top of the new building lately erected in connection with St. Ann's school.

Proceedings were commenced at 4 o'clock, Montreal Gazette.

the Christian Brothers, which, having been blessed, was to be placed on the top of the new building lately erected in connection with St. Ann's school.

Proceedings were commenced at 4 o'clock, Brother Arnold presiding. After the blessing Father Brancart, parish priest of St. Ann's church, delivered an excellent address calling forth great applause. The Rev. Father Catulle also spoke briefly, stating that as their old friend, Solicitor General Curran, was with them as usual he would request him to address the meeting.

The Solicitor General was greeted with great applause. His eulogy of de la Salle was very cloquent. He said they were standing in the greatest centre of commercial and manufacturing activity in the Dominion of Canada. Hundreds of tall chimneys sent forth their dense smoke day by day. The hum of the mill, the foundry and the factory were ever heard, and one would be led to suopose that materialism should prevail in their midst. That was not so. Their minds were elevated and their hearts beat in union with the services of the Church in the neighborhood. They cherished the good sons of St. Alphonse de Ligouri, who ministered to their spiritual wants. They felt the deep debt of gratitude they owed to the daughters of the venerable Marquerite Bourgeois, who taught and educated their daughters, and they venerated the Little Sisters of the Poor, who glided noiselessly in their midst, doing their works of charity to the hungry, the sick and the afflicted. (Applause). Those sentiments explained why they were gathered in such large numbers to honor the memory of de la Salle in his early years in Rheims could have had no conception in the beginning of the seventeenth century of the prodigious proportions his work would assume. With twelve disciples he had opened his schools it to-day the brotherhood numbered fifteen thousand. (Applause.) It was right that the children of the prodigious proportions his work would assume. With twelve disciples he had opened his schools including the British Isles. They had es

Dilion and McMahon. (Applause.) The Irish race had not proved ungrateful. Seventeen of the National schools of Ireland were now under the management of the Christian Brothers, and at Waterford a Protestant government had confided to them the training schools for public teachers, thus showing the esteen in which their order was held. In Canada he need not speak of their work. It was patent to all, from the noble edifice, St. Louis college on Sherbooke street to the humblest of their schools. Tens of thousands of Canadian children were seated on their benches every day. (Applause.) In the neighboring republic they taught not only the elementary schools, but, being untrammelled, they had built up such prominent institutions as Manhatten college, New York; Rockhill college, Baltimore; St. Louis college, Missouri, all exercising university powers and conferring degrees. He honed the day was not far distant when any oan that might exist here would be removed, and that they would be permitted to establish an English High school for the fifty thousand English-speaking Catholics of Montreal. Our friends of different religious persuasions could maintain five and six collegiate institutes to prepare young men for commerce and industry and matriculation at their universities, and, surely, it was time that they had at least one such school for their immense population. (Applause.) In a brilliant peroration the Solicitor-General reviewed the effects of the policy of de la Salle, here on the banks of the St. Lawrence, thousands of miles from the foundation house of the order, and in referring to Brother Arnold and other distinguished members of the teaching body, was cheered to the echo.

The statue is the work of Mr. Carli. It stands almost ten feet in height and will be a great ornament to that section of the city.

Mrs. M. Stephens, of Albany, N. Y., writes us as follows: My stomach was so weak that I could not eat anything sour or very sweet, even fruit at tea-time would cause Heartburn, fulness or oppression of the chest, short breath, restlessness during sleep, and frightful fel dreams of disagreeable sights, so that I would often dread to go to sleep. With the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery this unpleasantness has all been removed, and I now can eat what suits my taste or fancy.

Cannot be beat—Mr. D. Steinbach, Zurich, writes:—'I have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in my family for a number of years, and I can safely say that it cannot be beat for the cure of croup, fresh cuts and sprains. My little boy has had attacks of croup several times, and one dose of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was sufficient for a perfect cure. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a family medicine, and I would not be without a bottle in my house."

No other Sarsaparilla has the careful personal surveysion of the prayeriers in all the

No other Sarsaparilla has the careful per-onal supervision of the proprietor in all the etails of its preparation as has Hood's Sar-aparilla.



After Hard Study.

After Hard Study.

ELWOOD, IND., March 6, 1891.

I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic Tor nervous and restless nights after hard study; it gave me refreshing sleep and great relief. I also ordered it for another person who suffered from nervousness and it did him much good.

EARLING, In., May 14, '59, I was troubled with nervous headache for a long time, especially on Sundays after service. Two bottles had the desired effect. Have full confidence that it is all its name implies, a "Nerve Tonic."

EXT. MART'S, Ky., Oct. 7, '50.

ST. MARY'S, Ky., Oct. 7, '90.

I hereby testify that Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured a girl of my congregation of St. Vitus Dance, and a married lady of sleepleaness.

REV. FATHER POL. FERMONT. A Valuable Book on Nervous Disesses and a sample bottle to any ad
dress. Poor patients also get the medicine free.
This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father
Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now
under his direction by the

LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN.

Quebec, Sept. 18.—The Parliament square was enlivened with thousands of spectators who congregated there to witness the pageant which attends the installation of a Governor-General. In the Legislative Hall Major-General Moore occupied the throne of honor, for he was still the Administrator of the Dominion. One his left his aide-decamp were standing. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau occupied the first seat on the left of the throne. with Vicar-General Mgr. Marois Hon. Judge Strong of the Supreme Court occupied the next seat. Sitting around the central table were Sir John Thomdson, Hon. John Haggart, Sir A. P. Caron, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Hons. Costigan and A. R. Anger and Mr. McGee, Clerk of the Privy Council. Then came the members of the Local Government, the Judges, members of the civil service, and a great number of ladies. At 11:30 his Excellency's carriage arrived on the Government square, and was received with the usual presentation of arms of "B" Battery, and the band played God Save the Queen. Lord Aberdeen was accompanied by his aide de camp wearing the Highland uniform.

Lord Aberdeen was accompanied by his aide de camp wearing the Highland uniform.

On entering the Assembly Hall his Excellency bowed to Sir Montgomery Moore and to Judge Strong. The hon, State Secretary then read the usual formula. Lord Aberdeen signed the Act and applied his seal. Judge Strong then presented the Gospel to his Excellency, who kissed it. Then the great seal of Canada was presented to the new Governor, who gave it back to the Deputy Secretary of State, and the ceremony of taking the oath was concluded.

The members of the Privy Council congratulated his Excellency on his installation. He was then accompanied to the throne, Mayor Fremont then read the civic address, first in English and then in French. His Excellency answered in both languages, after which their Excellencies held a levee. His Excellency, who married Isabel; youngest daughter of Dudley Coutts, Lord Tweedmouth, in 1877, is the father of four children; George, Lord Haddo, born January 20. 1879; Dudley Gladstone Hamilton, born May 6th, 1883; Jan Archibald, born October 4, 1881; and Marjorie Adeline, on Confriday evening a concert was given in the saloon of the Sardinian in aid of the Seamen's Orphans' Home in Liverpool. Lord Aberdeen presided, making an admirable Chairman. The feature of the concert was an eloquent address on home industries at the World's Fair by Lady Aberdeen.

Hundreds of people write "It is impossible to describe the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me." It will be of equal help to you.

What the Judge Said.

Judge Hubbard, of Nebraska, in passing sentence upon some convicted rumsellers recently, characterised in vigorous terms their evil business. He

" there is something in the taking of human life instantaneously that shocks and terrifies the mind of all : and yet we look upon that man who takes life quite as surely but by a slow, lingering process, if not without condemnation, at least, without horror. You who stand before the court for sentence are in every moral sense murderers, and you are in the spirit, if not in the letter, guilty of manslaughter; so the law says whoever accelerates the death of a human being unlawfully is guilty of the crime. You bloated victims upon the witnessstand, and who undoubtedly committed perjury to screen you from the law, not only testify that you are accelerating death, but that you are inducing men to commit still greater crimes than

You still maintain the appearence of respectability, but how morally leprous and scrofulous you are in-wardly. The ruin, poverty and idleness which you are inflicting upon this community declare, as if from the housetops, that you are living in idleness and eating the bread of orphans watered with the widows' tears. You are stealthily killing your victims and murdering the peace of the community, and thereby converting happy industrious homes into misery, poverty and rags. Anxious mothers watch and pray in tears nightly with desolate hearts, for the coming home of your victims whom you are luring with the wiles and smiles of the devil into midnight debauchery.

Holloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its falling to remove even the worst kind.

A WOUNDED SPIRIT who can heal. Victoria Carbolic Salve heals all other wounds, cuts, bruises or burns.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

FAC SIMILE LABEL of the FAMOUS EL PADRE



BEALTH FOR ALL

Purify the Blood, corract all Discretes of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restors to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceises.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bed Lesse, Bed Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is farnous for Gout and Rheumanism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, ERONCHITIS, COUGHS,

Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and should be added to the school of the contracted and should be added to the school of the contracted and should be added to the school of the contracted and should be added to the school of the contracted and should be supposed to the school of the scho

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOW AT'S Establishment.

78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 523 OXFORD ST.), LONDON and are sold at is, i.i.d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 5d., 1is., 22s. and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be new of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world.

7887 Purchasers about 100k to the Label ou the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are sunrious



## PICTORIAL LIVES OF THE SAINTS

With Reflections for Every Day in the Year.
Compiled from "Butler's Lives" and other approved sources, to which are added

## Lives of the American Saints

denses and a sample bottle to any address. Foor patients also get the medical dense froor patients also get the medical dense from the dense

Branch No. 4, London, Mosts on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every onth, at eight o'clock, at their hall, Albion took, Richmond Street, G. Labelle, rys. Wm. Corcoran, Recording Secretary.

## C. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condolence

At a meeting of Branch No. 44, C. M. B. A.,
Arnprior, held on the 15th inst., the following
resolution was adopted;
Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God in
His infinite wisdom to take to Himself Mrs.
McDonald, mother of our esteemed brother,
D. J. McDonald, be it
Resolved that while we bow in humble submission to the great Creator we heartily
sympathize with Brother D. J. McDonald
and family in their sad affliction. Be it further

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother McDonald and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD.

E. C. ARMAND, Sec.

At a meeting of Branch No. 44, Amprior held on the 15th inst., the following resolu

held on the 15th inst., the following resolution was manimously adopted:

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to remove from this life, by the hand of death, Brother John Moran, of Renfrew, brother in-law of our esteemed brother, John Alexander McDougall, be it

Resolved that the members of this branch deeply regret the sudden death of Brother Moran, of Renfrew, and sincerely sympathize with Brother McDougall and family. Be it further

Resolved that a copy of this be sent to Brother McDougall and published in the CATROLIC RECORD.

E. C. ARMAND, Sec.

At a meeting of Branch No. 44, C. M. B. A., Arnprior, held on the 15th inst. the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to remove, from this life by the stern hand of death Louis Charbonneau, brother of our esteemed brother, Batteice Charbonneau, be it

Resolved, that the members of this Branch deeply regret the sudden death of Louis Charbonneau by drowning and deeply sym-pathise with Brother Batteice Charbonneau and family in their sad bereavement. Ee it forther

ind thinly to the further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Brether B. Chan, amenu and published in the CATHOLIC REGISTS.

E. C. ARMAND, Sec.

Chapleau, Ont., Sept. 16, 1803. DEAR SIR — At a regular meeting of Branch No 141, C. M. B. A., held on Sept. 14, 1893, it was moved by Brother J. M. Muligan, seconded by Brother Thos. Proulx,

igan, seconded by Brother Thos. Prouls, that
We reas it has pleased Almighty God in
His infinite wisdom to call to Him the heloved
daughter of our worthy brother, Thomas
Carr, resolved:
That we, the members of Branch No. 141,
C. M. B. A., while bowing in obedience to His
divine will, beg to extend to our worthy
brother and his family our sincere sympathy
in this their sad hour of bereavement. Be it
further resolved
That copies of this resolution be sent to
our worthy Brother Thomas Carr, the CATHOLIC RECORD, U. M. B. A. Journal, and
the same be entered in the minutes of our
Branch.

P. A. LARIVIERE, Rec. Sec.

## E. B. A.

St. Patrick's Branch. Kinkora.

A meeting was held at Kinkora on the le inst., for the purpose of forming a branch of the association, Grand Organizer J. J. Hagarty of Stratford attending for that purpose. After explaining the atms and objects of the E. B. A. it was considered advisable to organize, twenty-live gentlemen giving their names as charter members, with every prospect of at least double that number joining as soon as the branch gets into working order. Accordingly the organizer, assisted by Nelson La Marsh, Fin. Sec. of No. 21, duly initiated the candidates; and it was decided that the branch should be placed under the patronage, and known as, St. Patrick's Branch No. 3.

The following officers were elected and installed for the present term:
Chaplain, Rev. John O'Neill, P. P.; Pres., Timothy Coughlin; Vice Près., Wim. Malloy; Rec. Sec., Thomas E. Brown; Fin. Sec., Patrick Crowley; Treas., James Brown; Stewards, John Malloy and J. Gallagher; Mar., T. O. Flynn; Ass't Mar., R. J. Heshon; Inside Guard, J. Dwyer; Outside Guard, P. Cassidy.

St. Cecitia's Branch, No. 29, West

This branch was organized on the 5th inst. It has held three meetings, and initiated members at each. On Friday last they took possession of the hall they had engaged for their meetings, it being spiendidly carpeted and invisibled with every requisite necessary for each of the first three was a planned to provide the proper order of brisiness the Grand President, D. A. Carey; W. Lane, S. C.; J. J. Nightingale, Organizer; J. Fabey, Pres.; J. J. Hennessy, Rec. Sec.; J. J. Maloney, Treas, and R. J. O'Connor, Steward of No. 12 and other visitors, An open meeting was held. D. A. Carey who meeting the spin meeting was held. D. A. Carey who meeting the spin meeting was held. D. A. Carey made an eloquent address upon Catholic associates to be derived by becoming members of the E. B. A. an association open to Catholic associates to be derived by becoming members. The branch went into session, the Grand Organizer J. Since the proper order of business the two candidates were initiated; and a short time was spent in recreation, D. A. Carey, M. Mahoney, President of the branch seed in the state of the proper order of business the two candidates were initiated; and a short time was spent in recreation, D. A. Carey, M. Mahoney, President of the branch; J. J. Maloney and N. Heydon singing some selections, proving they were vocalists of a high standing. At the close of the regular order of business pravers were recovered in the proper order of business pravers were recovered by the proper order of business pravers were recovered in the proper order of business pravers were recovered by the proper order of business pravers were recovered by the proper order of business pravers were recovered by the proper order of business pravers were recovered by the proper order of business pravers were recovered by the proper order of business pravers were recovered by the proper order of business pravers were recovered by the proper order of business pravers were recovered by the proper order of business pravers were recovered by the proper

## PERSONAL.

Miss Ella Murray, the talented organist of St. Mary's, London, is about to sever her connection with the choir of that church. She has filled that onerous position for the past four years, during which time the choristers have invariably found her courteous, paintaking and energetic. It is her purpose, we believe, to enjoy a year or so of purpose, we believe, to enjoy a year or so of

## DIOCESE OF LONDON

On last Friday, Sept. 22nd, His Lordship Bishop O'Connor blessed the new schools lately erected in London He was attended by Rev. Fathers M. J. Tiernan, Chancellor of the Diocese : McCormack of St. Mary's church, and N. Gahan and T. Noonan of the Cathedral. A large number of the parents and guardians of the children assembled to witness the impressive ceremony. The blessing of St.
Mary's school took place at 10 a. m.: the Holy Angels' at 11 a. m., and of St. Nicholas' at 12 o'clock. St. Mary's school was erected a few years ago, but it had been renovated and decidedly improved during the last school

The death is announced from the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Kenwood, near Albany, N. Y., on Sept. 16, of Mother Garrett, formerly directress of the Children of Mary at the Chester Square Convent, Boston,

For the CATHOLIC RECORD. Be Still Sad Soul. Be still, sad soul, and cease repining, All this wide world was made for you. For you God's blessed sun is shiring. For you the skies are painted blue.

For you the "liquid flame" is flashing From yonder storm-clouds murky pail, For you the thunder loud is crashing, For you the raindrops swiftly fall.

For you you lovely bow extending, The arching dome of heaven spans, Its seven hues and colors blending Proclaim God's covenant with man.

For you you silver moon is rising, For you the stars in beauty shine. Those lovely orbs of your despising Were formed by hands that are divin

For you you bright auroral curtains Were flung across the starry sky. Those lovely lights whose gleams uncertain In glancing beauty shine and die.

For you the birds of air are flying Aloft, my friend, for you they sing, To tell you of His love undying Who gave to them their airy wing. For you the gentle breeze is blowing, For you the shining waters flow,

For you the shining waters flow For you all vegetation growing, For you the lovely roses blow. For you the fish in seas are swimming, For you the berds in pastures low. For you the earth and air are brimming, For you the seasons come and go.

For you the crystal flakes are falling. Replacing summer's robe of green, ne voice of Nature to you calling: 'Awake! behold the lovely scene.'

Then raise your eyes from earth to heaven, Behold the skies in glory glow. For you that happy home is given When you shall cease to dwell below.

For you the gentle love of woman, For you the stronger love of man, For you the ties divine and human That biessed you since your life began.

For you the love of God, surpassing Infinitely all human love -The love chylne all loves compassing On earth below, in heaven above.

Then cease, ungrateful soul, repining, Your pilgrimage shad not be long. Behold the Cross in Heaven shinbur. By this sign conquer and be strong. Renous River, N. B., September, 1893.

HISTORY OF THE AGITATION.

The Fight for Home Rule Made in the

Home Rule in some shape or form as been in the air since the days of Daniel O'Connell. It did not, how-ever, enter into the domain of pracical politics until the collapse of the the House of Commons.

Among those who finally became

prominent supporters of Mr. Butt's dea were Charles Stewart Parnell, John O'Connor Power, now ex-member of Parliament ; Joseph G. Biggar, now dead; J. J. O'Kelly, defeated last year; T. P. O'Connor, T. M. Healy. John Redmond and William Redmond When Mr. Issac Butt died Mr. Parnell became the leader of the Irish party and inaugurated the famous

'obstruction policy," since adopted, though not to the same extent, by the Conservative party in opposition. s said that no member of the House of ommons before or since had or has so thorough a knowledge of the House Commons' traditions and rules, written and unwritten, as Mr. Parnell The Irish leader made a special study of the subject, and was therefore re markably well qualified to badger the Government on every subject and at all times.

Some on the Irish side say that such tactics drove Mr. Gladstone to take up Home Rule so as to enable the House to carry on the imperial business.

the supremacy of the imperial Parlia-ment and I become a Home Ruler."

At last, in 1886, he brought in a Home Rule Bill. It was the means of was disgusted and grived to find that men who hitherto were the staunchest of Liberals, especially John Bright and She left her crutches behind her, Joseph Chamberlain, deserted him in to be added to the thousands already not having been taken into the coun. Grand Rapids, had been kneeling right

alongside of Mrs. Haynes, and he, was considering the measure.

But Lord Spencer was made a full and early confidant. Then came the first caution communique to the press. It was made through the medium of a press agency, and three, or at most officer, journalists were in the secret, which, when it flashed forth to the world in its first dubious form, astounded and perplexed it. Curiously a senough, Mr. Gladstone had from the first accurately foreseen the effect of the disclosure on the fortunes of his party. He had predicted that Lord Hartington would be detached; he more than suspected that Mr. Chamber I and the first accurately forese, and the support of Lord Spencer, and he began to look hopefully to Mr. John Morley as a lieutens of the first accurately forese and the support of Lord Spencer, and he began to look hopefully to Mr. John Morley as a lieutens and the support of Lord Spencer, and he began to look hopefully to Mr. John Morley as a lieutens and the support of Lord Spencer, and he began to look hopefully to Mr. John Morley as a lieutens and the support of Lord Spencer, and he began to look hopefully to Mr. John Morley as a lieutens and the support of Lord Spencer, and he began to look hopefully to Mr. John Morley as a lieutens and the support of Lord Spencer, and he began to look hopefully to Mr. John Morley as a lieutens and the support of Lord Spencer, and he began to look hopefully to Mr. John Morley as a lieutens and the support of Lord Spencer, and he began to look hopefully to Mr. John Morley as a lieutens and the support of Lord Spencer, and he began to look hopefully to Mr. John Morley as a lieutens and the support of Lord Spencer, and he began to look hopefully to Mr. John Morley as a lieutens and the support of Lord Spencer, and he began to look hopefully to Mr. John Morley as a lieutens and the support of Lord Spencer, and he began to look hopefully to Mr. John Morley as a lieutens and the support of Lord Spencer, and he began to look hopefully to Mr. John Morley as a lieutens and the sup

dicted of it. For the moment it seemed as if it would rend the Liberal party from top to bottom. The calamity was averted largely by the help of Mr. Schnadhorst. The Birmingham Carnot was a Home Ruler, and after son hesitation separated from Mr. Cham-This decided the way in berlain. This decided the way in which the bulk of the party would go, and turned the dissentients, however influential, into a minority and a cave rather than the acting force of the organization.

When the division came Gladston lost, and the country elected a major ity of Conservatives, who remained in power almost the full term of seven The Parliamentary elections of last

year are fresh in the minds of the CATHOLIC RECORD readers. The coun try seemed to have undergone a chang of heart, and the Liberals were elected on the Home Rule question, though not exclusively so.

CURED BY THE RELIC OF ST. ANN

Crutches Piled up at the Altar Near Quebec, Tell a Tale of the Many Recent Pilgrimages.

Quebec, Sept. 11.-Never vet since the working of miraculous cures by the mother of the Virgin Mary was commenced in Canada have there been such numerous and so largely attended pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Ann de Beaupre, below Quebec, as during the present summer. Within the last two months there have been on an average from 1,000 to 5,000 pilgrims a day at "La Bonne Ste. Anne," as the shrine is affectionately termed by the on Sundays the number has exceeded the United States, as well as of Canada The pilgrimage to the shrine last weel forty four years of age and residing at 299 Montcalm street. Daigle had suf-Fenian or physical force movement of the Irish people in 1867. In the next month of May last had completely lost month of May last had completely lost have the most present interest as proving that they are lasting. Finley, of the Montreal General Hospital, gave Daigle this certificate :

> of this institution. He suffers from paralysis of the legs, and is unable to walk. He desires to obtain any employment which will permit him to

FRED G. FINDEY, M. D., Montreal General Hospital. July 26, 1893.

When he arrived at the wharf is Montreal from which the boat was to leave for St. Anne's he was unable to go on board himself and had to be carried by two of his neighbors, and at St. Anne's he had similarly to be carried off the steamer. After praying for some time in the church h begged to be carried to St. Anne's fountain in front of the church. Her he bathed his legs and feet for some time and at the Communion he was carried to the holy table, and as soon a he had communicated he found himsel able to walk alone to the fountain, whence, after again bathing his

government with the maintenance of the saint. A Mrs. Patrick Haynes, the supremacy of the imperial Parlia- of Wheeler, Mich., had for the last two years been obliged to walk with the aid of two crutches. She passed Home Rule Bill. It was the means of the wristbone of the saint to her lips breaking up the Liberal party. He was disgusted and grieved to find that am cured," and with a firm step walked his hour of need. It is said that Mr. piled in tiers near the entrance of the nts nour of need. It is said that Mr., piled in tiers near the entrance of the Chamberlain's defection was not due church to testify to similar miracles, to principle, but to offended vanity in Lawrence Ormond, of 42 Cass street. cils of Mr. Gladstone when the premier alongside of Mrs. Haynes, and he was considering the measure.

But Lord Spencer was made a full his crutch, Two cases of paralysis

### CATHOLIC NOTES.

The centenary festival of the Holy House of Loretto will be celebrated next year, and the composer, Verdi, as an act of veneration to the Blessed Virgin, has promised to set the Litany of Loretto to beautiful music for the

Professor Mivart has accented the condemnation of his articles, and has forwarded a submission ex animo to the Congregations of the Holy Office and Index. Nothing can be a surer sign of a great man than loyally vielding up his own opinion to legitimate judges placed over him. It is the victory of a man who has con-quered himself; and that is geeater than the taking of cities.

The Catholic divines at the Parlianent of Religions inaugurated a good movement when they petitioned the management to allow them the use of a hall, where some ecclesiastic would always be found to answer any in quiries persons might wish to make concerning Catholic teaching. The management promptly consented to their request, whose excellence was recognized by the representatives of several other religions and imitated by

At the Catholic Congress in Chicago last week Cardinal Gibbons remarked : The congress has helped to tear off the mask that the enemies of the Church would put on her fair visage. It has torn off those repulsive garments with which her enemies would clothe her, and has presented her to the world in all her heavenly beauty, bright as the sun, fair as the moon, with the beauty of heaven shining

The most encouraging reports reach They come from all parts of ted States, as well as of Canada. Lourdes. Never has it been more sucgrimage to the shrine last week congregation of the Oblate have obtained cure of their infirmites. at the sanctuary. As these cases have to be submitted to the test of time and The most astonishing was the sudden the rigid medical investigation, it came of George Daigle, a workingman graces or are to be qualified as fered from partial paralysis for seven miracles. As our contemporary, the

Seventy graduates of All Hallows College, at Drumcondra, near Dublin, Ire., who are attending the Catholic Congress, met at Gore's Hotel, Chicago, I certify that George Daigle has Congress, met at Gore's Hotel, Chicago, and formed an American Alumni Association. All Hallows is a missionary college preparing young men for the priesthood, and its graduates are found in every country on the earth. the meeting the subject of an international alumni association was discussed, when it was decided to make it an American association, and the following officers were elected: president, Right Rev. Richard Scannell, D. D. Bishop of Omaha; vice-President, Rev. William Walsh, Chattanooga,

Tenn.; secretary, Right Rev. James McGolrich, D. D., Bishop of Duluth; treasurer, Rev. Hugh Smith, Chicago. The Liverpool Catholic Times announces that the Hon. Roger Gordon Molyneux, youngest son of the late Earl of Sefton, was received into the Catholic Church by Mgr. d'Abbadie d'Arrest at St. Jean de Luz, on the 28th day of July. In his grave illness he has received an especial bless-ing from the Holy Father. Mrs. Prole, the wife of the Vicar of Albrough, was received into the Catholic Church on the Feast of the Assumption at St. Mary's Church, Hull, by the Rev. Father Hassan, S. J.; and Mr. Earnest Seymour Jones of 77 Ladbroke road, Notting Hill, London, W., of Christ's College, Cambridge, his wife, Mrs. Sarah Jane Clifford Jones, and their child, Arthur Seymour Jones, have also received into the Catholic Church.

The new organ in St. Peter's Cathedral, Montreal, was inaugurated on Sept. 21 by M. Alexandre Guilmant, a famous French virtuoso and composer and organist of the church of La Trinite, Paris. Besides this gentleman there were a number of other distinguished artists present who delighted the very large audience with a grand musical entertainment and organ recital. The cathedral at present begins to assume a most beautiful appearance. The walls and ceilings of the church and transept have been completed, and produce a nice effect, the blending of the colors being perfect. Some of the paintings, which have been made by the Abbe Rioux and Mr. Delfausse, are beautiful works of art. Everything in the church now is bright and cheerful. Messrs. Casavant & Freres, of St. Hyacinthe, have been building the organ since last January. It is a large electric instru-ment, and it will be one of the few of its kind in the country.

## MARKET REPORTS.

## a pail; crab apples 10c a gallon; plums 60c to \$1 a pail; musk mellons 5 to 10c each; grapes 4 to 5c s plumd; Delawares 11c a per nd refail. "Later Fredmen no Mesna-Tub Intre 18 to

sinds; pork, 8 to 8 c by the careass.

Secured—Hayes to 8 a ton; oats, 37 to 40c a

Latest Live Stock Markets.

EAST LIVE Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y. Sept 28.—Cattle—Only 1 load on sale; market ruled steady, and about all were sold. The general outlook is considered fair.

Sheep and Lambs—One deck of good Canada lambs sold at \$5.00 and a few at 35.0; fair lots, \$1.00 at 35.0; choice lambs sold at \$1.50; good fair live.

Salo \$3.10; choice lambs sold at \$1.01 lambs, \$2.50 and light 50 to \$5.pound lambs sold at \$4; cuil lambs, \$25 to \$3.25; and light 50 to \$5.50. so o 3.25, and light and common culls, se.50; some old common sheep sold down to \$1 to \$1.25. Hogs—free market was fully 10c higher 10c sold to choice hogs. Four Michigan and helice Yorkers brought \$0.75 to \$1.55; good arked packers and mediums brought \$0.85 to \$1.50 to \$0.42, and good to extra fancy heavy grades 1.55 to \$1.95; light, slow at \$5.25 to \$1.90 for common light to choice.

A LAKEPORT SENSATION.

An Experience Few Could Pass Through and Survive.—Broken Down by Congestion of the Lungs and La Grippe—Weary Months or Sleepless Suffering—A Narrow Escape. From the Colborne Enterprise.

From the Colborne Enterprise.

The village of Lakeport in the county of Northumberland is beautifully situated on the hore of Lake Ontarlo, two and a half miles from the town of Colborne. The location of the village is picturesque and healthy, and as a rule the inhabitants of Lakeport are a vigorous people, with very little troubled sickness. But there are exceptions, and even in this healthy locality occasional cases of suffering and long months of warry sickness are found. Among those those unfortunate was Mrs. Milo Haight, who for nearly two years was a great sufferer. these thus unfortunate was Mrs. Milo Haight, who for nearly two years was a great sufferer, sickness having made such inroads in her constitution that she was amoust a complete wreck physically. Although a young woman her system had ran down until life had become almost a horden. She had consulted physicians and tried many remedies, but no relief was found ther attention was finally directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and having read of the many womeerful curse accomplished through the use of this great life-saving remedy, was induced to give them a trial. The result exceeded her fondest expectations, and before long she was restored to her former

result exceeded her fondest expectations, and better long she was restored to her former health and strength. Having heard of this case the Enderprise reporter called on Mrs. fialght, and enquired into the facts which are given almost verbaim in the following statement: "I was it for about twelve weeks in the latter part of 1891, while at home with my father an Tranton. I came to Lakeport, but was here only a few weeks when I was taken with inflammation of the bowels. After I sufficiently recovered I returned to Trenton. I bad not been at home long when I was attacked with la grippe, which nearly brought me to death's door. A physician was called who said my system was badly run down. This was in February, 1892, and I was under his care for some twelve weeks before I was able to get out of doors. When I was taken down congestion of the langs and spine set in and then the trouble went to my throat, and lastly to my ear, causing an abscess which gathered and broke three times, leaving me quite deaf. I suffered the most excruciating pains, sleep left me and I could not rest. I suffered continually with cold chilis and cold hands and feet and severe headaches. The doctor gave me no hope of recovery. As soon as I was able I returned to Lakeport, but did not improve to health, and I felt that death would be a relief. In June, 1892, I began using Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and had not been taking them long when the chilis left me, my appetite improved, and sleep retuaned, something I had not enjoyed for many long weary months. After using the Pink Pills and had not been taking them long when the chilis left me, my appetite improved, and sleep retuaned, something I had not enjoyed for many long weary months. After using the Pink Pills and had not been taking them long when the chilis left me, my appetite improved, and sleep retuaned, something I had not enjoyed for many long weary months. After using the Pink Pills and had not been taking them long when the chilis left me, my appetite improved, and sleep retuaned, someth

without speaking well of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I know of several persons who be gan their use on my recommendation and were greatly benefitted by them. My father, who is some seventy years of age, is receiving great help from their use. I can rutafully say I cannot speak too highly of Pink Pills, and I would not be without them in the house under any circumstance.'

Mrs. Haight's husband is also taking Pink Pills for rheumatism, and being present during the interview gave his testimony to their benefit to him. Mrs. Haight's present appearance indicates the best of health, and no one who did not know of her long suffering would haagthe from her present appearance that she had ever been sick. Her case is one that cannot but give the strongest hope to other sufferers that they too may be cured by Dr. Williams wonderful Pink Pills, whose action upon the human system seems almost magical.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y. Pink Pills are not a patent medicine but a prescription. An analysis of their properties show that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the

# lished we the approbatic Archibishop of Eminence Crobishops and Illustrated many rare and others, of any Catiwanted in mission to Kelly & St. S. T. S. both. Costs less, goes farther, and is easily digested by anyone. \* AT ALL GROCERS. \* Made only by

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

Wellington and Ann Sta.,

MONTREAL.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good, Use in time. Sold by druggists.

nervous system such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anamia, chlorosis or graen sickness, general muscular, welchness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor datata paralysis, sciatice, rheunatism, St. Vitus dance the after effects of ia grippe, secondia, chronic eyripelus, etc. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life giving properties, and nothing that could hijure the most delicate system. Dr. Williams Pink Pills are sold only in boxes hearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealers for Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all instations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams, Pink Pills may be had of each of the properties of the properties and refuse all instations and substitutes.

for Paie Feeple and substitutes. Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from tr. Williams Medicine Company from either address, at 5 se a box, or six bexes for \$251. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as company to the state of the state of

## MANLY PURITY

To cleane the blood, skin, and scalp of every eruption, impurity, and disease, whether cleaned continuous accordance, hereditary, or a cerative, no agency in the world is so speedy, coonem teal, and unfailing as the cerative, no agency in the world is so speedy, coonemand and in the control of th

agples, blackheads, red, rough hands and fa

RHEUMATIC PAINS The one minute the Cuticure And Point Planter relieves rheumatic, a stic, hip. kluncy, chest, and magnetic had and weaknessed. Price, 35c.

ALL MIRACLES DO NOT OCCUR AT HAMILTON. HAMHITON.

The whole town of Glamis, Out., knows of a cure, by the application of MINAED'S LINIMENT, to a partially paralyzed arm, that equals anything that has transpired at Hamilton.

R. W. HARRISON.

## Do You Want to Know

About the Doctrine, Discipline, Riter, Ceremonies, Councils, and Religious Orders of the Catholic Church? Get

## A Catholic Dictionary

And you will learn about these and many other subjects of interest to you as a Catholic. A second edition of this valuable work, thoroughly revised, is now ready. The first edition was approved by four Cardinals. Svo, cloth, 1000 pp., net, \$5.00.

THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE SERIES.

Gentleman. By M. F. Fgan, 16mo,

Lady. By Lelia Hardin Bugg 16mo. The Correct Thing for Catholics. By

Manual of the Holy Family. Prayer and General Instructions for Catholic Parents. With the Rules and Prayers of the Association of the Holy Family. cents to \$2.00.

Sold by all Catholic Booksellers & Agents. BENZIGER BROTHERS, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED.

COLUMBIAN JUBILEE: OR, FOUR
COLUMBIAN JUBILEE: OR, FOUR
COLUMBIAN JUBILEE: OR, FOUR
Ushed by J. S. Hyland & Co., of Chicago, with
the approbation of His Grace, the Most Rev.
Archbishop of Chicago, and approved by His
Eminence Cardinal Gibbons and many Archbishops and Bishops throughout the continent.
Illustrated with colored Frontispieces and
many rare and beautiful engravings by Gregori
and others. This work has had the largest sale
of any Catholic work of recent years. Agents
wanted in every town and city. Salary or commission to good, rellable agents. Address T. J.
KELLY & Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

773-8,

St. Mary's College, Montreal. STUDIES IN THE JESUITS COLLEGE (8t. Many's). Montreal, will be resumed on the 6th Kept. Five years 200 an additional Classical Course, taught in English, was introduced. Students have now the op ion of entering Classical Courses, taught in English or French.

TEACHERS WANTED. A MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. A Separate school. No. 1, Hay, holding and or 3rd class certificate, capable of teaching French and English. State salary and enclose recommendations. Duties to commence on 1st Jan., 1884. John Laporte, Sec. 8, school, Drysdale, P. O., Out.

# Father Damen, S.J

One of the most instructive and useful pamphets extant is the lectures of Father Dames. They comprise four of the most celebrated ones delivered by that remowned Jesuit Father, namely: "The Private Interpretation of the Bible," "The Catholic Church, the only true Church of God," 'Confession," and "The Real Presence." The book will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Orders may be sent to Thos. Coffey Catholic Record Office, London.

Margaret L. Shepherd

A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF HER LIFE.
Single copies. 25c.: fifty or over, 15 cts. A Single copies, 25c.; fifty or over, 15 ets. Address, THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London. Ont. LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC., VOLUME XV.

Inevitable What has been will be, Tis the under-law of Tis the song of sky and To the key of calm an

For guard we as we ma What is to be will be. The dark must fold each The shore must gird of All things are ruled by to "Tis only in man's will You meet a feeble flaw But fate is weaving s

The meb and woof of lit With hands that have Thro' calmness and thro Despite all human art

For Fate is master here He laughs at human He sceptres every tear, And fetters any smile What is to be will be, We cannot help ours. The waves ask not the Where lies the shore

The law is coldest steel We live beneath its s It cares not what we fe And so pass night an

And sometimes we may This cannot—will not Some waves must rise— Out on the midnight And we are weak as wa That sink upon the si We go down into grave Fate chants the neve

Cometh a voice! Knee
Tis God's—there is n
He giveth the cross and
He opens the jewelled He watcheth with such

As only mothers own Sweet Father in the sk Ye call us to a thron There is no fate-God's
Is law beneath each
And law all laws above
Fore'er without a fla

-Fa

THE GRAND O Termination of His Craig Castle-His Con in Edinburgh-Addre

Rule Bill.

London, Sept. 27.-M day brought his visit Armistead, at Black Cr Blairgowie, Scotland, proceeded to Edinbur, arrived in Edinburgh evening. The admire stone were out in force The station was besie alighted from the train again and again.
object in visiting Edi address the Midlothia which met this evening As soon as possible, aft sonal friends and the pointed to receive h entered carriages and Mr. Gladstone would, i the committee, declar the Government intend the next general elect terest was everywher political circles as to have to say in regard

ment's programme, as crowded to the doors

was received with an thusiastic cheers. He

ting that Scotland fre

the slow progress of

Mr. Gladstone, when

arrived.

which she herself wa he held out the hope close of the year some achieved, especially is government and p With reference to the of the Church of Scotl that the bill prepared was designed as a pra of the question, and doors for a union of t communions. He h friends of the Establish accept this chance i settlement. Mr. Glads to the Irish Home Rule substantially as follows all that has been said, of the House of Commo to be recorded as a b many days spent on bill will not be without fact that the people's erately and advisedly long and searching di such vast importance is cant step in conne whole subject of the co piness and peace of Ire The fact is that the pre ary institutions are to not meet the demands In spite of the sacrif of Commons during t there was a legislative is something wrong the present institution tion is intolerable ar

concentrated attention with the view of the r fects. The evil is On the one hand is the ing just demands; on are the necessary me those demands. But there is a great barr Irish question, which energy and mortgag Parliament generation tion. Why has this quality to exist so long, and able for its remain There is only one rep sibility rests with the (cheers) who has the ing with this great e stone then proceeded t tions that have exis-